

# PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



## **DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (23/06/2026)**

Q1. Discuss the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of princely states after Independence. How did the integration contribute to the political unity and nation-building process in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Children constitute one of the most vulnerable sections of society. Discuss the major challenges faced by children in India and evaluate the measures taken by the government to ensure their protection, development, and well-being. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

# PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

## MODEL ANSWERS

### 1. Introduction:

At the time of Independence in 1947, India comprised more than 560 princely states in addition to British Indian provinces. The integration of these states was essential for ensuring political unity and territorial integrity. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, assisted by V.P. Menon, played a pivotal role in this historic process.

### Body:

#### Role of Sardar Patel:

- Persuaded princely states to sign the Instrument of Accession.
- Adopted a pragmatic combination of diplomacy, negotiation, and firmness.
- Successfully integrated major states such as Junagadh and Hyderabad.
- Facilitated peaceful accession of most princely states into the Indian Union.
- Established a strong administrative framework for integration.

#### Contribution to Nation-Building:

- Ensured territorial and political unity of India.
- Prevented fragmentation and potential internal conflicts.
- Strengthened national sovereignty and security.
- Enabled uniform governance and economic planning.
- Laid the foundation for a stable federal polity.

# PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

Conclusion:

The integration of princely states remains one of the greatest achievements of independent India. Sardar Patel's leadership transformed a politically fragmented landscape into a united nation, earning him the title "Iron Man of India".

2. Introduction:

Children are a critical national resource and their welfare is essential for inclusive development. Despite constitutional safeguards and welfare programmes, many children in India continue to face deprivation, exploitation, and vulnerability.

Body:

Major Challenges Faced by Children:

1. Malnutrition and Health Issues:

- High levels of stunting, wasting, and anaemia.
- Inadequate access to healthcare and sanitation.

2. Educational Challenges:

- School dropouts, learning poverty, and digital divide.
- Limited access to quality education in remote areas.

3. Child Labour and Exploitation:

- Economic distress forces many children into labour.
- Exposure to trafficking, bonded labour, and hazardous occupations.

4. Violence and Abuse:

- Physical, emotional, and sexual abuse remain significant concerns.
- Growing cyber threats and online exploitation.

# PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

## 5. Social Exclusion:

- Children from SC, ST, minority, migrant, and disabled communities face multiple disadvantages.

### Government Measures:

- Constitutional provisions under Articles 21A, 24, 39€, and 39(f).
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Poshan Abhiyaan.
- PM POSHAN Scheme for school nutrition.
- Right to Education Act, 2009.
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.
- Mission Vatsalya and Childline services for child protection.
- National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 focusing on early childhood care.

### Conclusion:

Ensuring child welfare requires a multi-dimensional approach involving nutrition, education, healthcare, protection, and social security. Effective implementation of laws and schemes, coupled with community participation, is essential to secure a safe and enabling environment for every child.