

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (18/06/2026)

Q1. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley–Minto Reforms). Examine its significance and limitations in the evolution of constitutional reforms in British India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Q2. Globalisation has transformed the economic, social and cultural landscape of India. Discuss the impact of globalisation on Indian society. Examine both its opportunities and challenges. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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MODEL ANSWERS

1) Introduction

The Indian Councils Act, 1909, popularly known as the Morley–Minto Reforms, was enacted by the British Government to increase Indian participation in governance. It was introduced by John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India.

Body

Salient Features

- Expanded the size of Central and Provincial Legislative Councils.
- Introduced the principle of indirect election to legislative councils.
- Allowed members to discuss budgets and ask supplementary questions.
- Increased the representation of Indians in legislative bodies.
- For the first time, an Indian (Satyendra Prasanna Sinha) was appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

Significance

- Marked the beginning of representative institutions in British India.
- Increased Indian participation in legislative processes.
- Created a foundation for subsequent constitutional reforms.

Limitations

- Retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council.

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- Legislative powers remained limited.
- Separate electorates encouraged communal politics and divisions.
- Executive remained largely unaccountable to elected representatives.

Conclusion

Although the Indian Councils Act, 1909 introduced limited political reforms, its communal provisions and restricted democratic character limited its effectiveness. Nevertheless, it represented an important stage in India's constitutional development.

2) Introduction

Globalisation refers to the increasing integration of economies, societies, cultures, and technologies across the world through trade, investment, communication, and the movement of people and ideas. Since the economic reforms of 1991, globalisation has significantly influenced India's social and economic transformation.

Body

Positive Impacts of Globalisation

1. Economic Growth and Employment:

- Increased foreign investment, industrial growth, and employment opportunities.
- Expansion of sectors such as information technology, telecommunications, and services.

2. Technological Advancement:

- Greater access to modern technologies and innovation.
- Enhanced digital connectivity and knowledge sharing.

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3. Social and Cultural Exchange:

- Increased exposure to global values, lifestyles, and educational opportunities.
- Greater awareness regarding human rights, gender equality, and environmental issues.

4. Rise of a Middle Class:

- Improved living standards and consumer choices.

Challenges of Globalisation

1. Cultural Homogenisation:

- Erosion of local traditions, languages, and cultural identities.

2. Growing Inequalities:

- Uneven distribution of benefits across regions and social groups.

3. Employment Insecurity:

- Informalisation of labour and vulnerability to global economic fluctuations.

4. Consumerism and Environmental Concerns:

- Increased materialism and pressure on natural resources.

Conclusion

Globalisation has created immense opportunities for growth, innovation, and social progress in India. However, its benefits must be made inclusive through equitable development, social protection, and preservation of cultural diversity to ensure sustainable and balanced development.