

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY



DAILY PRACTICE QUESTIONS (22/06/2026)

Q1. The Government of India Act, 1935 is often regarded as the most important constitutional development during British rule in India. Examine its salient features and critically analyse its significance in the evolution of the Indian Constitution. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Q2. Discuss the challenges faced by vulnerable sections in India and evaluate the measures taken by the government to ensure social justice and inclusive development. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

Model Answer

1) Introduction:

The Government of India Act, 1935 was the most comprehensive constitutional reform introduced by the British Parliament for governing India. It was enacted based on the recommendations of the Simon Commission, Round Table Conferences, and the White Paper. Many of its provisions later influenced the Constitution of independent India.

Body:

Salient Features of the Government of India Act, 1935:

1. All-India Federation:

- Proposed a federation consisting of British Indian provinces and princely states.
- However, the federation never came into existence as princely states did not join.

2. Provincial Autonomy:

- Abolished dyarchy at the provincial level.
- Provinces were granted autonomy with elected ministries responsible to provincial legislatures.

3. Dyarchy at the Centre:

- Introduced dyarchy at the central level, dividing subjects into reserved and transferred categories.

4. Bicameral Legislature:

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

- Established bicameralism in six provinces and proposed a bicameral federal legislature.

5. Federal Court:

- Established the Federal Court in 1937, laying the foundation for India's judicial system.

6. Separate Electorates:

- Continued and expanded communal representation for various groups.

7. Division of Powers:

- Introduced Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent Lists, which later influenced the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Significance:

- Served as the blueprint for several constitutional provisions after independence.
- Introduced responsible government at the provincial level.
- Strengthened administrative decentralisation.
- Familiarised Indian leaders with parliamentary governance.

Limitations:

- Retained significant powers with the Governor-General and Governors.
- Federation was never implemented.
- Separate electorates deepened communal divisions.
- Did not provide full responsible government at the Centre.

Conclusion:

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

Despite its colonial character and limitations, the Government of India Act, 1935 marked a major step in India's constitutional evolution. Many of its administrative and federal features were incorporated into the Constitution of India, making it a crucial precursor to independent India's democratic framework.

2) Introduction:

Social justice is a fundamental objective of the Indian Constitution. Vulnerable sections such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), women, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and minorities often face social, economic, and political disadvantages.

Body:

Challenges Faced by Vulnerable Sections:

- Poverty, unemployment, and lack of livelihood opportunities.
- Social discrimination and exclusion.
- Limited access to quality education and healthcare.
- Gender-based violence and unequal opportunities.
- Inadequate representation in decision-making processes.
- Digital divide and lack of awareness of welfare schemes.

Government Measures:

- Constitutional safeguards under Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, and 46.
- Reservation policies in education and public employment.
- Schemes such as PM-Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Awas Yojana, and Ayushman Bharat.

PRABHA IAS IPS COACHING ACADEMY

- Rights-based legislations such as the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- Targeted welfare programmes for SCs, STs, women, and minorities.

Conclusion:

Achieving social justice requires effective implementation of welfare schemes, inclusive growth, and empowerment of vulnerable groups. A rights-based and participatory approach is essential for building an equitable society.

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