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- The **United Nations Public Service Day** is celebrated on June 23 of every year.
- Prestigious **UN Public Service Awards** are given away on this day.
- **United Nations Economic and Social Council** established that the **United Nations Public Service**.
- **Why??**
- To “celebrate the value and virtue of public service to the community”
- For contributions made to the cause of enhancing the role, prestige, and visibility of public service.



# Historical Background



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- ❑ British came to India in 1600 as a trader in the form of East India Company.
- ❑ 1765 - Diwani right (revenue and civil justice)- Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❑ This started its career as a territorial power.
- ❑ 1858,- 'Sepoy mutiny', the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India.
- ❑ Continued until India was granted independence on August 15, 1947
- ❑ With Independence came the need of a Constitution.
- ❑ Suggested by M N Roy (a pioneer of communist movement in India) in 1934.
- ❑ Constituent Assembly was formed for this purpose in 1946 and on
- ❑ January 26, 1950 the Constitution came into being.
- ❑ Various features of the Constitution and polity have their roots in the British rule.

# THE COMPANY RULE (1773-1858)



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## ❑ 1)-Regulating Act of 1773

- ❑ Great constitutional importance
- ❑ 1)-First step taken by British Govt to control and regulate the affairs of EIC in India.
- ❑ 2)-Recognised- first time- political and administrative functions of the Company.
- ❑ 3)-Laid the foundations of central administration in India.

## ❑ Features

- ❑ 1)- Governor of Bengal- 'Governor-General of Bengal'
- ❑ 2)-Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor general of Bengal
- ❑ 3)-Created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
- ❑ 4)-Governor-General- Lord Warren Hastings.
- ❑ 5)- 1774 -Supreme Court Calcutta comprising one chief justice and three judges
- ❑ 6)-Prohibited- servants of Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting gift or bribes
- ❑ 7)-Control of British Govt over Company by Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India



# □2)-Pitt's India Act of 1784

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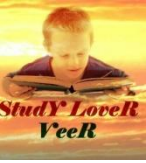
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- a)-Rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773.
- b)-British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781,
- c)-Also known as the Act of Settlement.

## □ Features

- 1)-Distinguished between- commercial and political functions of the Company.
  - 2)-Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs.
  - 3)-New body- Board of Control to manage the political affairs.
  - 4)-Established a system of double government.
  - 5)-Board of Control to supervise all operations of the civil and military government or revenues
- Company's territories - first time called the 'British possessions(संपत्ति) in India'.
  - British Government- Supreme control over Company's affairs and its administration.



# □3)-Charter Act of 1833

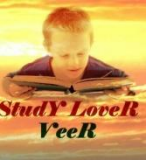
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## □ 3)-Charter Act of 1833

- Final step towards centralisation in British India.
- **Features**
  - 1)- Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India.
  - 2)- Power- Civil and Military powers
  - 3)- Lord William Bentick was the first governor-general of India.
  - 4)-Deprived- Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers
  - 5)-Governor General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India
  - 6)-Regulations while laws made under this act were called as Acts
  - 7)- End- East India Company as a commercial body- Purely administrative body.
  - 8)- Open competition for selection of civil servants- Indians should not be debarred
  - Provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.





# □4)-Charter Act of 1853

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- Last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament between 1793 and 1853.
- Significant constitutional landmark.
- **Features**
- 1)-Separated first time- **Legislative and Executive functions** of the Governor General's council
- 2)-This **legislative wing** of the council functioned as a **mini-Parliament**,
- 3)-Adopting the **same procedures** as the **British Parliament**.
- 4)-Introduced **open competition system of selection** of civil servants- Open to the Indian.
- 5)-Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- 6)-Local representation in the **Indian (Central) Legislative Council**.
- 7)-Extended the Company's rule- retain Possession of Indian territories- **Not specify any particular period**, unlike the previous Charters- Clear indication that the Company's **rule could be terminated at any time** the Parliament liked.

# THE CROWN RULE (1858-1947)



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## ❑ A)-Government of India Act of 1858

- ❑ 1)-Act was enacted in the wake of the Revolt of 1857.
- ❑ 2)-First War of Independence or the 'Sepoy Mutiny'.
- ❑ 3)-Act for the Good Government of India.
- ❑ 4)-Transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

## ❑ Features

- ❑ 1)-India -To be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.
- ❑ 2)-Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
- ❑ 3)-Lord Canning- first Viceroy was the direct representative of the British Crown in India.
- ❑ 4)-Ended system of double government by abolishing Board of Control and Court of Directors.
- ❑ 5)-New office, Secretary of State for India-Complete authority over Indian administration.
- ❑ 6)-Member of British cabinet & was responsible to British Parliament- Advisory body
- ❑ 7)-The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.



# □B)-Indian Councils Act of 1861, 1892 and 1909

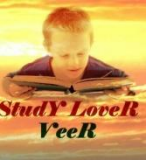
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## □ Features of the Act of 1861

- 1)-Beginning of **representative institutions** by associating **Indians**- viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members.
- 2)-1862, Lord Canning- Nominated **three Indians to his legislative council**—the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.
- 3)-**Decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers** to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
- 4)-**Reversed the centralising tendency that started** from the Regulating Act of 1773.
- 5)-**Reached its climax under the** Charter Act of 1833.
- 6)-**Legislative devolution resulted almost complete internal autonomy** to the provinces in 1937.
- 7)- Establishment of **new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Punjab**, which were established in 1862, 1866 and 1897 respectively
- 8)-Gave a recognition to the '**portfolio**' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.
- 9)-Viceroy to **issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council**, during an emergency- Life of such an ordinance **was six months**.





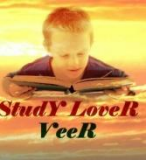
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## ❑ Features of the Act of 1892

- ❑ Increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
- ❑ (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- ❑ (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.
- ❑ The act made a limited and indirect provision for the use of election in filling up some of the nonofficial seats both in the Central and provincial legislative councils.
- ❑ The word “election” was, however, not used in the act.
- ❑ The process was described as nomination made on the recommendation of certain bodies.’



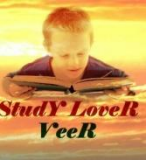
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## ❑ Features of the Act of 1909

- ❑ Morley-Minto Reforms
- ❑ Increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial- Members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60.
- ❑ It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
- ❑ Members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget.
- ❑ Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
- ❑ Communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.
- ❑ Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.
- ❑ Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.
- ❑ Separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.



# ❑ Government of India Act of 1919

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- ❑ Which came into force in 1921- Also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- ❑ 1917- Government its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India.

## ❑ Features

- ❑ 1)-Separating the central and provincial subjects.
- ❑ 2)-Authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects.
- ❑ 3)-Further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved
  - **Transferred subjects** were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council.
  - **Reserved subjects**, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council.
  - Dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'- Greek word *di-arche* - means double rule.
  - First time, **bicameralism and direct elections** in the country.
  - Indian Legislative Council was **replaced by a bicameral legislature** = Upper House (Council of State) + Lower House (Legislative Assembly)- Majority - Direct election

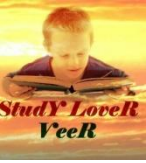


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- ❑ Three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council-Were to be Indian.
- ❑ Communal representation-**Separate electorates** for Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians + Europeans.
- ❑ Created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London
- ❑ Establishment of a public service commission
- ❑ Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926
- ❑ Separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget
- ❑ Appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years
- ❑ **Simon Commission**
- ❑ November 1927 itself (i.e., 2 years before the schedule)- **7-Member**-Sir John Simon to report on the **condition of India under its new Constitution**.
- ❑ All the members of the commission were British-All the parties boycotted
- ❑ Submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the **abolition of dyarchy**
- ❑ Proposals of the commission, the **British Government convened three round table** conferences
- ❑ Recommendations-(with certain changes) in the **next Government of India Act of 1935**.



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## ❑ Communal Award

- ❑ August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, which came to be known as the Communal Award.
- ❑ The award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (scheduled castes).
- ❑ Gandhiji was distressed over this- undertook fast unto death in Yeravada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified.
- ❑ At last, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes. The agreement, known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.



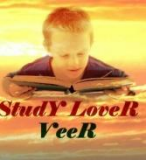
# Government of India Act of 1935



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- ❑ Second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India.
- ❑ It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.
- ❑ **Features**
- ❑ All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
- ❑ Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—
  - **Federal List** (for Centre, with 59 items),
  - **Provincial List** (for provinces, with 54 items) and
  - **Concurrent List** (for both, with 36 items).
- ❑ Residuary(अवशिष्ट) powers were given to the Viceroy
- ❑ Abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy'
- ❑ Governor was required to act on advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature.
- ❑ Came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.
- ❑ Adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.
- ❑ Federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects



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- ❑ Introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces
- Legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral-> legislative council (upper house) and legislative assembly (lower house).
- ❑ Extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).
- ❑ It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858.
- ❑ Establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- ❑ Federal + Provincial + Joint Public Service Commission.
- ❑ Establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

# Indian Independence Act of 1947



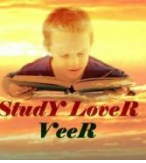
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- ❑ Feb 20, 1947, British PM Clement Atlee declared- British rule in India would end- June 30, 1948.
- ❑ Followed by the agitation by the Muslim League demanding partition of the country.
- ❑ June 3, 1947, British Government made it clear that any Constitution framed by Constituent Assembly cannot apply to those parts of the country which were unwilling to accept it.
- ❑ Same day (June 3, 1947), Mountbatten, put forth partition plan, known as **Mountbatten Plan**.
- ❑ Accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League.
- ❑ Immediate effect was given to the plan by enacting the Indian Independence Act (1947)

## ❑ Features

- ❑ Ended British rule and declared India as an independent + sovereign state from August 15, 1947
- ❑ Partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan
- ❑ Abolished the office of viceroy and provided, for each dominion.
- ❑ Governor-general to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.
- ❑ Empowered Constituent Assemblies- two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution

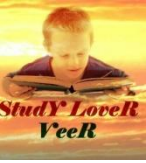


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- ❑ Abolished the office of the secretary of state for India and transferred his functions to the secretary of state for Commonwealth Affairs.
- ❑ Freedom to the Indian princely states either to join the Dominion of India or Dominion of Pakistan or to remain independent.
- ❑ Deprived British Monarch of his right to veto bills- Right was reserved for the Governor-General.
- ❑ Governor-General-India and provincial governors as constitutional (nominal) heads of the states.
- ❑ Discontinued the appointment to civil services and reservation of posts by the secretary of state for India.
- ❑ Members of the civil services appointed before August 15, 1947 would continue to enjoy all benefits that they were entitled to till that time



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- ❑ Midnight of 14–15 August, 1947- British rule came to an end and power was transferred to the two new independent Dominions of India and Pakistan.
- ❑ Lord Mountbatten became the first governor-general of the new Dominion of India.
- ❑ He swore in Jawaharlal Nehru as the first prime minister of independent India.
- ❑ Constituent Assembly of India formed in 1946 became the Parliament of the Indian Dominion.



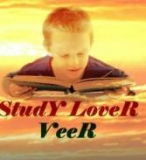
## *Interim Government (1946)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Portfolios Held</i>
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru	External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations
2.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting
3.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food & Agriculture
4.	Dr. John Mathai	Industries & Supplies
5.	Jagjivan Ram	Labour
6.	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
7.	C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines & Power
8.	Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance
9.	Abdur Rab Nishtar	Posts & Air
10.	Asaf Ali	Railways & Transport
11.	C. Rajagopalachari	Education & Arts
12.	I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce
13.	Ghaznafar Ali Khan	Health
14.	Joginder Nath Mandal	Law

## *First Cabinet of Free India (1947)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Portfolios Held</i>
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister; External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations; Scientific Research
2.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting; States
3.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food & Agriculture
4.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
5.	Dr. John Mathai	Railways & Transport
6.	R.K. Shanmugham Chetty	Finance
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Law
8.	Jagjivan Ram	Labour
9.	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
10.	Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur	Health
11.	C.H. Bhabha	Commerce
12.	Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	Communication
13.	Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji	Industries & Supplies
14.	V.N. Gadgil	Works, Mines & Power

THE CROWN RULE (1858–1947)



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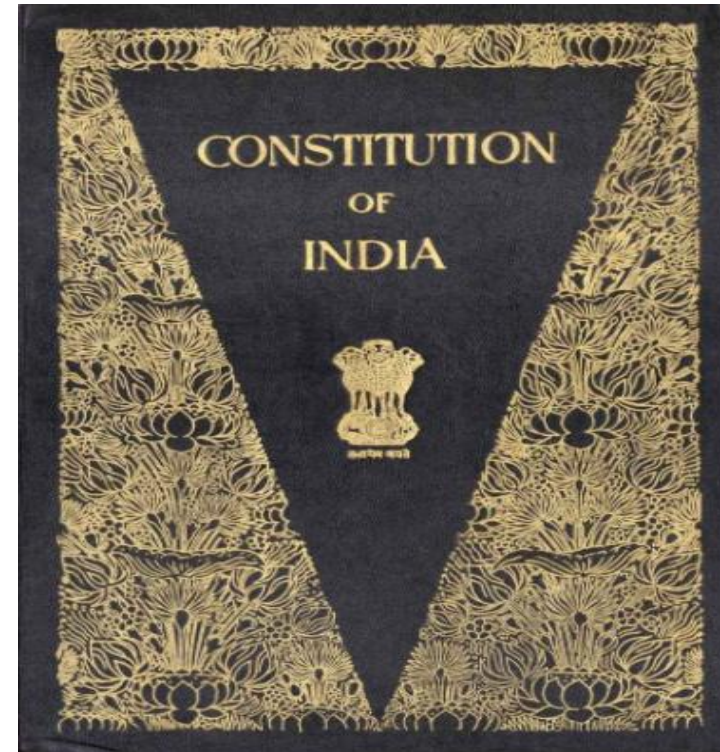
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□ V

## Origin of Constitution During Crown Rule- (1858–1947)





## ✓ Last Lecture Q's Ans

- ✓ Constitution was made in 2 years 11 month 18 days- Finishing line was 26 Nov 1949.
- ✓ At the starting time the article was 395 and now is 465.
- ✓ Schedule was 8 and now is 12.
- ✓ Part was 22 and now is 25.
- ✓ 22 December is shortest day in northern hemisphere



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- ✓ Battle of Buxar fought in 1764
- ✓ B.R. Ambedekar was the head of drafting committee
- ✓ In charter Act of 1813 Commercial Monopoly of company was ended except for tea trade and trade with china
- ✓ Monopoly ended in charter act of 1833
- ✓ 100000 every year invested for education



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🧘 "Learning is priceless" 🧘



🧘 "A candle loses nothing by lighting another candle" 🧘

