

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING BRITISH RULE (1773 - 1935)
(By IAS PCS Pathshala)

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Regulating Act of 1773	Pitts India Act of 1784	Charter Act of 1813	Charter Act of 1833	Charter Act of 1853	Government of India Act, 1858	Indian Council Act of 1861	Indian Council Act of 1892	Indian Council Act of 1909 (Morley Minto Reforms)	Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu Chelmsford Reforms)	Government of India Act, 1935
Governor of Bengal = GG of Bengal. (1st - Warren Hasting) 1st step taken by British to control EIC affairs. Recognised Political & Administrative functions of EIC for 1st time Act Prohibited servants of Company from accepting bribes/doing private trade.	Distinguished between political and commercial functions of the Company	EIC monopoly over trade in India ended, except trade with China and the trade in tea.	GG of Bengal = GG of India (1st - Lord William Bentick)	Executive & Legislative functions of the GG were separated.	GG of India = Viceroy (1st - Lord Canning)	Decentralisation began. Legislative powers of Bombay and Madras were restored. Viceroy allowed to nominate Indians into his expanded council as non official members. First Indians nominated: Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Dinakar Rao	Increase the number non official member in provincial & central legislative councils. But, official majority remained.	Morley - SOS ; Minto - Viceroy For the 1st time, Direct elections were introduced for the Legislative Councils.	Montagu - SOS; Chelmsford - Viceroy British had declared 2 years ago that Introduction of responsible government was its objective.	All India Federation was provisioned for but not created since criteria not met. (Princely states did not join it) Federal, Concurrent & Provincial list created. Residuary powers to Viceroy. Abolished Dyarchy at provincial level. Replaced with Provincial autonomy. Dyarchy introduced at the Centre. Federal subjects divided into reserved & transferred. Council of India (made in 1858) was abolished
Governors of Bombay, Madras made subordinate to Governor of Bengal	Established a system of double government with Court of Directors & Board of Control. Board of Control to manage political affair. Court of Directors to manage commercial affairs	EIC was to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 years more (but asserted sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories)	It attempted to introduced a system of open competition for selection of civil servants.	6 new members to Legislative Council, 4 members were appointed by Provisional Governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Agra. Known as Indian(Central) Legislative Council	Ended the system of Dual Government. A new office "Secretary of State" was created. It had complete authority and control over Indian administration. Secretary of State - member of the British Cabinet. A 15-member advisory body named Council of India" was created. SOS was its chairman.	New legislative councils were opened in Bengal(1862), NWFP(1866) and Punjab(1897)	An indirect method of election to Central/Provincial Councils allowed.	Increased size of councils considerably. For CLC it went from 16 to 60. Indians allowed (1st time) to Viceroy /Governors Executive Council. 1st Indian in Viceroy EC was Satyendra Prasad For CLC, official majority present. For PLC, non-official majorities permitted.	Central and Provincial Lists produced for the 1st time. 3 members (of 6) in Viceroy's EC to be Indians.	
SC established in Calcutta with 1 CJ and 3 Judge. Court of Directors made to report on revenue, civil and military affairs In India	British Govt was given supreme control over company's affairs and administration	1 lakh rupees for education.	Ended EIC's functions as a commercial body. Only administrative functions remained	Legislative council functioned as a mini-Parliament & adopted the same process as British Parliament	Abolished EIC and transferred all powers to the British Crown.	Viceroy allowed to make rules and orders for convenient transaction of business in council.	Increased functions of legislative councils. Allowed to discuss budget, address questions to the executive	Enlarged functions of councils at both levels Ex: Supplementary Questions. Resolutions of the Budget.	Dyarchy (scheme of Dual Governance) was introduced in Provinces. Reserved List were administered by Governor+ Executive Council (law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation). Transferred list were administered through Provincial legislature + Governor. (LSG, Health, Education)	Bicameralism introduced In 6/11 provinces Federal Court opened under it in 1937.
	EIC's territories were called "British possessions in India"	Christian missionaries permitted to preach religion in India	It was the final step for centralization in British India	Introduced an open competition system for civil servants. Civil Services were opened to Indians.	Called Act for the Good Government of India.	Recognized the "Portfolio system" where a person in his department could give final orders on behalf of the entire council		Act also known as "Father of Communal Electorate". It introduced separate electorates for Muslims.	Bicameralism & Direct Elections introduced. Indian Legislative Council became Council of State(RS) & Legislative Assembly (LS). Majority In both Houses chosen by direct election.	
						Empowered Viceroy to issue ordinances w/o concurrence of the legislative council during an emergency. Life of ordinances 6 months			Extended system of communal electorates to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Extended separate electorate by giving it to depressed classes(SC)
									Increased franchise. Given on the basis of property tax/ education	Increased franchise. Given to 10% of population.
									Office of "High Commissioner for India" was created in London. It was given some functions of SOS	RBI was established under it.
									Central Public Service Commission was opened In 1926 for recruiting civil servant.	Federal, Provincial and Joint Public Service Commissions made.
									Appointed a statutory commission to report on the Act after 10 years (Simon Commission)	