

DSA

D Differentiate b/w Indian Councils Act 1861 & 1892.

→ Indian Councils Act 1861:-

- Portfolio system was given recognition by Lord Canning which laid to the foundations of cabinet government in India.
- Viceroy must nominate some Indians as non official members of the council.
- Beginning of involving Indians with law making process after great revolt.
- ~~Viceroy Lord Canning nominated 3 Indians to the legislative council and restoring legislative powers to Bombay & Madras Presidencies.~~
- Empowered viceroy to issue ordinances (6 months validity).

Indian Councils Act 1892:-

- ~~Act~~ This act was the outcome of congress demands.
- Term election <sup>was</sup> avoided in this Act. Indirect election was accepted in selection of some non-official member.
- Increased number <sup>of</sup> additional non official members in the central and provincial legislative council. They would ask questions ~~can ask~~ on matters of public interest (6 days prior to notice).
- ~~For~~ legislative council got power to discuss budget & can ask questions to executive.

1. → Max (of two)

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2> Explain the build-up of Indian Council Act 1909

→ Lord Maseley was the secretary of state. Under this provision <sup>given</sup> & seats <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ marked on the basis of religion. The changes related to provincial legislative council were ~~not~~ more advanced. The size of the council was enlarged by including some non-official members so that the official majority was gone. An element of election was also introduced in the legislative council but the official majority was maintained.

For the first time, separate representation of Muslim as well as Hindu community was created, & thus sowed the seed of separation & communalism that eventually led to the partition of India.

3> Differentiate between main features of Indian Act of 1919 & 1935.

→ 1935 <del>1935</del>	1919 <del>1935</del>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The act did not talk about preamble</li><li>• The Act was passed by the British government</li><li>• It was the last constitution of the British era</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The act provided for a preamble</li><li>• The Act was passed by the <del>The</del> UK government in 1919</li><li>• It was not the last constitution of the British government</li></ul>



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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept of bicameralism was introduced in some provinces of British India.</li> <li>• There was the distribution of power among various people to accomplish their goal of a federal India.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept of bicameralism was not there at the time of such provinces.</li> <li>• There was almost no distribution of power as the head had the power to take all the decisions on his own.</li> </ul> |
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④ Write a note on controversy on Simon Commission.

→ The main feature of the system introduced was to perpetuate the communal divide between the Muslims and Non-Muslims community by prescribing communal award which was issued by Ramsay MacDonald's but after tremendous backlash the British Government had to take it back.

⑤ Elucidate on the provisions of Indian Independence Act of 1947

- Abolition of sovereignty and responsibility of the British Government.
- The crown <sup>is</sup> no longer the source of authority
- Two dominions created namely Pakistan

- and India
- Governor General and the Provincial Governors act as constitutional heads.
  - Sovereignty of the dominion legislature

6) Explain how the preamble is the corner stone of Indian Constitution -

A) Preamble:- We the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic & to secure to all its citizens Justice - Social, Economic and Political  
Liberty - of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality - of status and of opportunity  
and to promote among them all

Fraternity - assuring the dignity of the individual, unity and integrity of the nation.

In our constituent assembly, this 26th day of November 1949 do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution.



7) Explain the philosophy of IC.

1) The philosophy of the Indian Constitution has given importance to the values which ~~ins~~ inspired and nurtured the freedom struggle. Due to these values, the foundations of Indian's democracy was laid.

The philosophy of the Indian Constitution can be understood through the values enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. The Preamble of India says that we the people of India whose constitution has been framed through the representatives of the people ~~in the constitution~~ <sup>of the sovereign people of</sup> framed India. The people of India have the right to take decisions in internal and external matters. No external power can dictate to the Government of India. Socialism, secularism, ~~so~~ democratic values, republic, justice, liberty, equality and ~~frat~~ fraternity are the inherent values of the Indian Constitution. This value is the philosophy of the Indian Constitution. Due to these values our Indian Constitution is strengthened.