



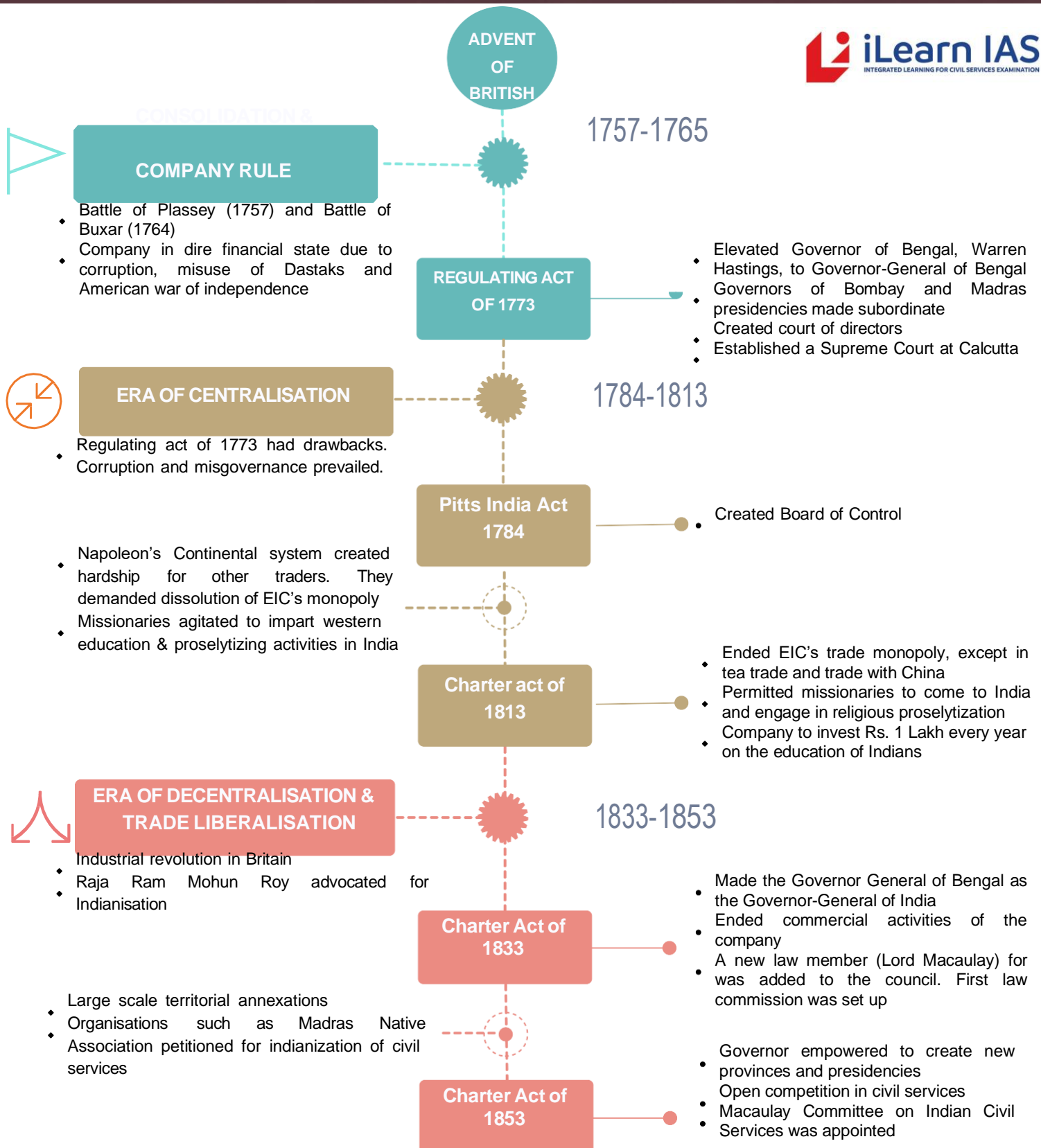
LAST MINUTE PRELIMS RECKONER 2025

POLITY

THE HISTORY OF CONSTITUTION

THE HISTORY OF CONSTITUTION

Depicts the series of events from the advent of Britishers in India to the eve of Independence





CROWN RULE & DECENTRALISATION

1858-1909

- 1857 revolt questioned the British colonial administration
- They felt the necessity to seek cooperation of Indians in administration

Govt of India Act 1858

- Ended Company rule
- Redesignated the Governor-General of India as Viceroy of India
- Created the office of Secretary of State for India

Indian Councils Act of 1861

- Viceroy to nominate Indians as non-official members to his council
- Restored the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras Presidencies
- Viceroy empowered to issue ordinances
- Gave recognition to 'portfolio' system



- Formation of Indian National Congress

Indian Councils Act of 1892

- Increased non-official members in the legislative councils
- Councils empowered to discuss the budget
- Indirect provision of election (Principle of Representation). The word "election" was, however, not used

- Surat split in Congress

Indian Councils Act of 1909

- Also called Morley-Minto Reforms
- Indians included in Viceroy's Executive Council
- Increased the size of legislative councils
- Members allowed to ask supplementary questions and move resolutions on the budget
- Introduced communal electorates for Muslims

- Home rule movement



AUGUST DECLARATION & RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

1919-1935

Government of India Act of 1919

- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- Introduced Dyarchy in provinces
- Separated provincial & central budgets
- Introduced bicameralism and direct elections for the first time
- Extended communal electorates
- Created the office of the High Commissioner
- Provided for establishment of a Public service commission (Lee Commission)
- Simultaneous civil service exam in London and UK (Royal Commission under Islington)

- Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement
- Simon Commission appointed. Civil disobedience movement initiated.
- Communal awards & Poona pact
- Congress attends 2nd Round table conference under the Gandhi Irwin pact

Govt of India Act 1935

- Provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation
- Divided powers into three lists—Federal, Provincial and Concurrent
- Abolished dyarchy in provinces and introduced provincial autonomy
- Recommended adoption of dyarchy at the Centre
- Introduced bicameralism in several provinces
- Extended communal electorate
- Provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank, Federal court and federal, provincial & joint PSC

- Lord Mountbatten and Indian Independence Act of 1947

Constitution of India

