

Charter Act 1813 :-

- $\frac{1}{2}$ of the monopoly of East India Company was taken away.
- Tea Trade } allowed.
- China Trade }
- East India Company allowed Christian missionaries to preach Christianity.
- EIC will spend 1 lakh per annum for promotion of Modern Education in India.

Charter Act of 1833 :-

- Governor General of Bengal was made as Governor General of India.
- 1st Lord William Bentinck.
- Lord Macaulay was made as 1st law member.

Charter Act of 1853 ->

Ref. the PPT

Revolt of 1857

↓
Crown took over Indian Administration

↓
Company Rule was ended

↓
Board of Directors }
& Board of Control } came to an end,

Act of 1858 →

• New Post — Secretary of State for India was created.

↓
member of British Parliament.

& he is responsible to British Parliament for Indian Affairs.

• Governor General of India → Viceroy of India
is also known as
with additional role. ↓
1st Lord Canning.

<u>Governor General</u>	<u>Viceroy</u>
British Administration of British controlled Territories in India	Crown's Representative to deal with Indian Princes.

→ Ref. PPT for other points.

Indian Councils Act of 1861 →

- There will be 6-12 additional legislative councillors in Governor General's Council (legislative) who will be nominated without having the right to vote. They can only discuss on the issues. Some of them can be Indians. In 1862, they nominated 2 Indians —
 - a) Maharaja of Patiala
 - b) Raja of Benaras
 - c) Sir Dinkar Rao (P.M. of Sehindia)
- One jurist was added as full time member in Governor General's Council.
(Executive Council)

Indian Council Act 1892 :-

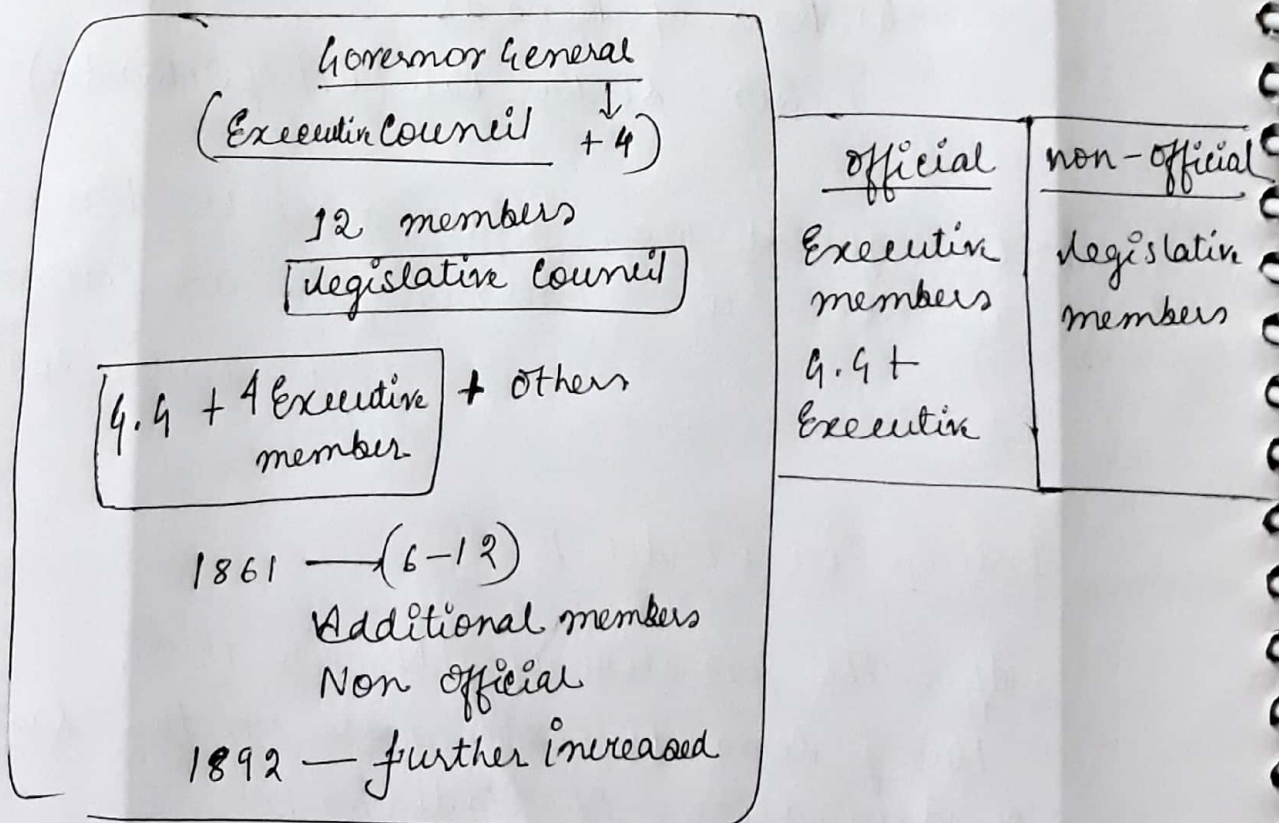
- After the formation of INC in 1885.
- Many demands were made on the basis of Aspirations of Indians. —
 - i) Expand the legislature→ British increased the number to (10-16) giving
- ii) Reform legislative council like a Right to ask questions to the members

— British agreed but did not give the right to ask supplementary Question.

gave the right to discuss the Budget but they can't vote on it.

11) Elections must be happened.

— British agreed for indirect election at a limited level.



Indian Council Act 1909 (Morley Minto Reforms)

Background:

- growth of Indian Nationalism due to Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Moderates employed the method of 'Constitutional Agitation'
- Emergence of Extremists in the INC & employed extra-constitutional method.
- British started the process of Reform to inhibit the rising tide of Nationalism.
- Introduced "Separate Electorate" for Muslims.
& played the card of "Divide & Rule".
- ~~60 additional members in the Central Legislative Council.~~

Government of India Act 1919 (Montague Chelmsford Reforms)

Background:

- 1914 — World War I started.
British sought Indian Help
- 1916 — Home Rule movement started & demanded some meaningful reform such as "Swaraj"

1917 → British appointed "Mont-Ford Committee" for Reforms.

After ~~war~~ the war, British passed 1919 Act.

Provisions:

1) introduced Provincial Dyarchy

Divide subjects of legislation

Central

Provincial

Reserved Subjects

Governor will act on his own

- Finance
- Law & Order

Transferred Subjects

Indian Ministers can advise & Governor act ~~on~~ according to the advice.

- Agriculture
- Industries
- Health
- Education

• (Sham Reforms)

↓
Congress blamed the Reforms & these reforms failed to satisfy the Congress. & they rejected it.

- 1919 → Started Non Cooperation Movement.
- Simon Commission was appointed with all British members.

The Constituent Assembly →

1928 → Motilal Nehru Committee was appointed by Congress.

It came out with "Nehru Report" but it was not accepted by all parties.

1930-32 → Round Table Congress.

- After all those events & various Reports, finally Act of 1935 was passed.

Govt. of India Act 1935 ÷

Ref. the PPI.

- All India Federation.

→ 50% kings agree
→ must represent 50% of total population of all Princely States.

But it never came into existence.

- Bicameral legislature at Centre.
- Federal Court in India.
- Federal Bank.
- Federal Public Service Commission.
- Subjects were divided into 3 lists.
Central Union, Provincial, Concurrent.

1935 → Provincial Autonomy

Syarchy at Centre

Voting System

First Past the Post System

Elections to Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha & Local Bodies

Single member constituency

maximum no. of votes who gets is elected

Proportional Representation with Single transferable vote

• President + Vice President + Rajya Sabha + Legislative Council

• preferences of votes

who gets the highest 1st preferences of votes is elected, & more than 50%

Constituent Assembly

1937 → Elections

Congress won & Congress Ministries were formed & they started all welfare activities.

1939 → World War II started & Britain declared the India as a party to war without consulting the Congress. Congress ministers resigned

1942 → Call for "Quit India Movement".

1945 → Wavell Plan — Shimla conference.

1946 → "Cabinet Mission"

↓
proposed to set up a "Constituent Assembly"

9th December, 1946 → 1st meeting of Constituent Assembly.

• Dr. S.N. Sinha — as temporary President.

11th Dec, 1946 → Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as President.

13th Dec, 1946 → J.L. Nehru moved the "Objective Resolution".

Within 2 years 11 months 18 days Constitution was made.

26th Jan 1950 → came into force.

↓
~~26th~~, Poorna Swaraj Resolution at 1929 Lahore Session was adopted by
in 1930, 26th Jan, "Poorna Swaraj" day was ~~declared~~ celebrated
26th Jan → Republic Day.

Ref. PPT for Rest

Working of the Constituent Assembly

Ref. the
PPT

• Commonwealth of Nations

under British Crown but members are independent & joined with according to one's own wish. It gives a platform to link with other like minded countries & understand each other's problems & solve them.
