

Governor General		
Acts	Executive	Legislature
<b>Charter act 1853</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the first time, <b>the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council were separated.</b></li> <li><b>This act served as the foundation of the modern parliamentary form of government.</b> The legislative wing of the Governor-General's Council acted as a parliament on the model of the British Parliament.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Law member (fourth member) became a full member with the right to vote.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Legislative Council which had six members now had 12 members.</li> <li>For the first time, local representation was introduced into the legislative council in the form of four members from the local governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and North Western Provinces.</li> </ul>
<b>Government of India Act 1858</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The representative of the British government in India was the Governor-General and Viceroy (both the same person to avoid conflict).</li> <li>The Viceroy and the governors of the various presidencies were appointed by the Crown.</li> <li>The Viceroy was to be assisted with an Executive Council.</li> </ul>	
<b>India's Council act 1861</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the executive functions of the Council, a fifth member was added. Now there were five members for home, military, law, revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For legislative purposes, the Governor-General's Council was enlarged. Now, there were to be between 6 and 12 additional members</li> </ul>

	<p>and finance. (A sixth member for public works was added in 1874.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lord Canning, who was the Governor-General and Viceroy at the time, introduced the portfolio system. In this system, each member was assigned a portfolio of a particular department</li> </ul>	<p>(nominated by the Governor-General).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were appointed for a period of 2 years. Out of these, at least half of the additional members were to be non-official (British or Indian).</li> <li>• Their functions were confined to legislative measures.</li> <li>• Lord Canning nominated three Indians to the Council in 1862 namely, the Raja of Benares, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Dinkar Rao.</li> </ul>
<b>India Council act 1892</b>		<p>The act increased the number of additional or non-official members in the legislative councils as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Legislative Council: 10 – 16 members</li> </ul>
<b>Morley-Minto reforms 1909</b>		<p>The legislative councils at the Centre increased in size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Legislative Council – from 16 to 60 members</li> </ul> <p>The legislative councils at the Centre were to have four categories of members as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex officio members: Governor-General and members of the executive council.</li> <li>• Nominated official members: Government officials who were nominated by the Governor-General.</li> <li>• Nominated non-official members: nominated by the Governor-General but were not government officials.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elected members: elected by different categories of Indian</li> </ul>
<b>Government of India act 1919 (Montagu Chelmsford Reforms)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chief executive authority was the Governor-General.</li> <li>There were two lists for administration – central and provincial.</li> <li>The provincial list was under the provinces while the centre took care of the central list.</li> <li>Out of the 6 members of the Viceroy's executive council, 3 were to be Indian members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A bicameral legislature was set up with two houses – Legislative Assembly (forerunner of the Lok Sabha) and the Council of State (forerunner of the Rajya Sabha).</li> <li>Legislative Assembly (Lower House)</li> <li>Out of 145 Members of the Legislative Assembly 41 were nominated and 104 were elected</li> <li>The nominated members were nominated by the governor-general from Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.</li> <li>The members had a tenure of 3 years.</li> </ul> <p>Council of State (Upper House)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only male members with a tenure of 5 years.</li> <li>Out of 60 members ,27 were nominated and 33 were elected</li> </ul>
<b>Government of India act 1935</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The subjects under the Federal List were divided into two: Reserved and Transferred.</li> <li>The reserved subjects were controlled by the Governor-General who administered them with the help of three counsellors appointed by him. They were not responsible to the legislature. These subjects included defence, ecclesiastical affairs (church-related), external affairs, press,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A bicameral federal legislature.</li> <li>The two houses were the Federal Assembly (lower house) and the Council of States (upper house).</li> <li>The federal assembly had a term of five years.</li> </ul>

	<p>police, taxation, justice, power resources and tribal affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The transferred subjects were administered by the Governor-General with his Council of Ministers (not more than 10). The Council had to act in confidence with the legislature. The subjects in this list included local government, forests, education, health, etc.</li> <li>• However, the Governor-General had 'special powers' to interfere in the transferred subjects also</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
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