

19.11.20

Charter Act 1813 →

- $\frac{1}{2}$ of the monopoly of East India Company was taken away.
- Tea Trade } allowed.
- China Trade } allowed.
- 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 PPI]

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	to Crown's Representative to deal with Indian Princes.

→ Ref. PPI for other points.

Indian Council's Act of 1861 →

- There will be 6-12 additional legislative councilors 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 3 Indians —
 - a) Maharaja of Patiala
 - b) Raja of Benaras
 - c) Sir Sankar Rao (P.M. of Scindia)
- 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.

→ Britain agreed for indirect election at a limited level.

<u>Governor General</u> (Executive Council + 4)	<u>official</u> Executive members 4.4 + Executive	<u>non-official</u> legislative members
12 members [legislative council] [4.4 + 4 Executive member] + others 1861 — (6-12) Additional members Non official 1892 — further increased		

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 Muslim & 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:

i) introduced Provincial Autonomy

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

as 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 these 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]

[Socracy 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 it 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
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 Sevaaj Resolution
at 1929 Lahore Session

was adopted &
on 26th Jan, "Poorna Sevaaj"

in 1930, day was declared celebrated

26th Jan → Republic Day

[Ref. PPI for Rent]

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.