

Governor		
Acts	Executive	Legislature
Charter act 1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provided for the appointment of a separate governor for the Bengal Presidency. It maintained that the governor of Bengal should be different from the Governor-General who was to head administration of the whole of India. 	<p>The Court of Directors could create a new presidency or province. This was because of the difficulties that were faced in administering the increasingly large Indian territories of Britain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 1833 and 1853, two new provinces of Sind and Punjab were added. 2. It could also appoint a Lieutenant Governor for these provinces. In 1859, a Lt. Governor was appointed for Punjab. 3. This Act also led to the creation of Assam, Burma and the Central Provinces.
Government of India Act 1858	The Viceroy and the governors of the various presidencies were appointed by the Crown.	
India's Council act 1861	This Act restored the legislative powers of the Governor-in-Councils of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay (which was taken away by the Charter Act of 1833)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legislative council of Calcutta had extensive power to pass laws for the whole of British India. There was provision made for the formation of legislative councils in other provinces. New provinces could also be created for legislative purposes and Lieutenant Governors be appointed for them. Legislative councils were formed in other provinces in Bengal in 1862, North-West Frontier Province

		in 1886 and Punjab and Burma in 1897.
India Council act 1892		<p>The act increased the number of additional or non-official members in the legislative councils as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengal: 20 members • Madras: 20 members • Bombay: 8 members • Oudh: 15 members • North Western Province: 15
Morley-Minto reforms 1909		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legislative councils at the provinces increased in size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Legislative Councils of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and United Provinces – 50 members each ◦ Legislative Councils of Punjab, Burma and Assam – 30 members each
Government of India act 1919 (Montagu Chelmsford Reforms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dyarchy was introduced, i.e., there were two classes of administrators – Executive councillors and ministers. • The Governor was the executive head of the province. • The subjects were divided into two lists – reserved and transferred. • The governor was in charge of the reserved list along with his executive councilors. The subjects under this list were law and order, irrigation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of the provincial legislative assemblies was increased. Now about 70% of the members were elected. • There were communal and class electorates. • Some women could also vote. • The governor's assent was required to pass any bill. He also had veto power and could issue ordinances also

	<p>finance, land revenue, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministers were in charge of subjects under the transferred list. The subjects included were education, local government, health, excise, industry, public works, religious endowments, etc. • The ministers were responsible to the people who elected them through the legislature. • These ministers were nominated from among the elected members of the legislative council. • The executive councillors were not responsible to the legislature, unlike the ministers. • The Secretary of State and the Governor-General could interfere in matters under the reserved list but this interference was restricted for the transferred list. 	
<i>Government of India act 1935</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act gave more autonomy to the provinces. • Diarchy was abolished at the provincial levels. • The Governor was the head of the executive. • There was a Council of Ministers to advise him. The ministers were responsible to the provincial legislatures who controlled them. The legislature could also remove the ministers. • However, the governors still retained special reserve powers. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicameral legislatures were introduced in some provinces also like Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces.

