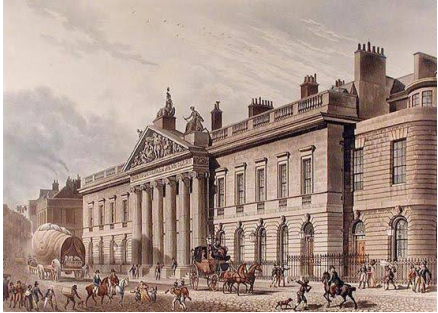


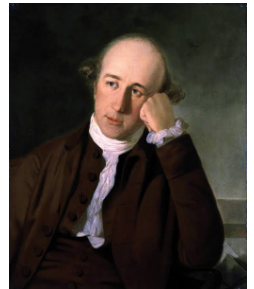
Historical Background



Company Rule(1773-1858)

Regulating Act Of 1773

- ❖ To Regulate East India Company
- ❖ Central Administration
- ❖ Governor Of Bengal -> Governor General Of Bengal
- ❖ 1st was Lord Warren Hastings
- ❖ Executive Council (4Members)
- ❖ Established supreme cour at Calcutta in 1774
- ❖ Private trade and bribe(x)
- ❖ Court Of Director -> reports to British government on revenue, Military and civil affairs.



Pitts India Act Of 1784

- ❖ Distinguished commercial and political function
- ❖ BOC (political, civil, military and revenue affairs)
- ❖ COD (Commercial affairs)
- ❖ System Of Double Government
- ❖ Indian Territories Called -> British possession in India
- ❖ British Government have supreme control over company's affairs

Charter Act Of 1813

- ❖ Enlightenment of Indians -> Christian missionaries
- ❖ 100000 ₹ For improvement of Education
- ❖ Crown's sovereignty over British India
- ❖ Open to all except tea and opium and trade with China
- ❖ Company's Monopoly over Indians trade finished

Charter Act Of 1833

- ❖ Governor general of Bengal -> Governor general of India
- ❖ 1st GGI Lord William Bentick
- ❖ All civil and military powers to GGI
- ❖ Attempt to introduce open competition
- ❖ Towards centralisation
- ❖ Central legislature for India
- ❖ Ended activities of EIC as commercial body and become administrative body



Charter Act Of 1853

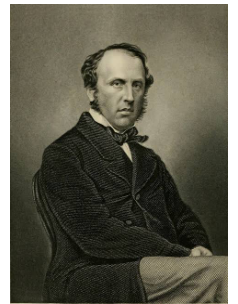
- ❖ Separated legislative and executive functions
- ❖ 6 New members (legislative councillors)
- ❖ Open competition for recruitment of civil servants
- ❖ Macaulay committee 1854
- ❖ Company's rule extended
- ❖ First time Local representation in Indian legislative council
- ❖ 4 Members by local government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra



Crown Rule(1858-1947)

Govt. Of India Act 1858

- ❖ For Good government of India
- ❖ Abolished East India Company
- ❖ Powers transfer to British crown
- ❖ Governal general of India -> Viceroy of India
- ❖ 1st VOI Lord Canning
- ❖ Abolish double Government -> BOC and COD ended
- ❖ Beginning of parliamentary system
- ❖ 15 member Council of India
- ❖ Secretary of States (member of British cabinet) -> Complete authority over Indian administration

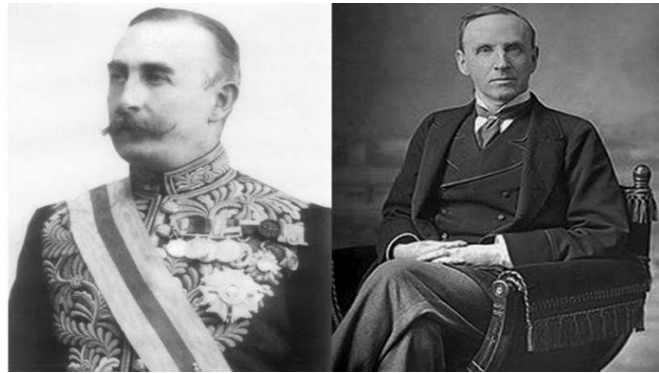


Indian Councils Act Of 1861

- ❖ Beginning of representative in law making process
- ❖ Viceroy nominate some Indians as non official members
- ❖ 1862- Lord Canning nominates Raja of Banaras , maharaja of Patiala, sir dinkar Rao
- ❖ Decentralisation -> restoring legislature powers of Bombay and Madras
- ❖ Established new legislative council in -> Bengal, NWFP and Punjab
- ❖ Empowered Viceroy to make rules and orders for transaction of business in council
- ❖ Recognition to Portfolio system by lord Canning in 1859
- ❖ Empowered Viceroy to Issue ordinance without concurrence of legislature council for 6 months

Indian Councils Act Of 1892

- ❖ Non official members increases in central and provincial legislative council
- ❖ Functions of legislative council increases
- ❖ Power of Discussing budget
- ❖ Addressing question to executive



Indian Councils Act Of 1909

- ❖ Morley Minto reforms
- ❖ Central legislative council members increases from 16 to 60
- ❖ First time -> associations of indians with executive council of Viceroy and governors
- ❖ Satyendra Prasad Sinha -> as law member
- ❖ Communal representation -> separate electorate
- ❖ Legalised communalism
- ❖ Lord Minto-> father of communal electorate
- ❖ Separate electorate -> presidencies corporations, chamber of commerce, universities and zamindars



Govt. of India Act 1919

- ❖ Montagu Chelmsford reforms
- ❖ Objective introduction of responsible Government in India
- ❖ Separate Central and provincial subjects
- ❖ Structure centralised and unitary
- ❖ Provincial subjects -> transferred (by Governor and legislative council) and reserved (by Governor and executive council)
- ❖ This dual scheme of governance -> Dyarchy
- ❖ First time introduced bicameralism and direct election
- ❖ Majority of both houses by direct election
- ❖ Communal representation extend to Sikhs, indo Christians, Anglo Indians and Europeans
- ❖ Franchise to limited number of people bases on property, sex or education
- ❖ Viceroy executive council -> 3 to be Indians
- ❖ Public service commission in 1926
- ❖ Separate provincial and Central budget
- ❖ Statutory commission to inquiry
- ❖ new office of the High Commissioner for India in London

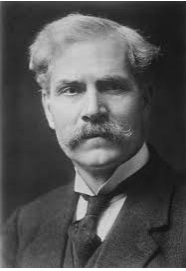
Simon Commission

- ❖ Nov. 1927 -> 7 members -> Sir John Simon
- ❖ All members were British
- ❖ Submit report in 1930
- ❖ Recommendations -> Dyarchy to be ended, responsible Government in province, establishment of federation of British India and princely states, communal electorate should be continue
- ❖ 3 round table conference
- ❖ White paper on constitutional reforms
- ❖ Recommendations incorporate in GOI Act 1935



Communal Award

- ❖ August 1932 -> Ramsay MacDonald
- ❖ Scheme of representation of minorities
- ❖ Separate electorate extended to depressed class
- ❖ Agreement between Congress leaders and depressed class -> poona pact
- ❖ Retained Hindu joint electorate
- ❖ Reserved seats for depressed class



Govt. Of India Act 1935

- ❖ Second milestone for complete responsible Government in India
- ❖ All India federation -> consisting provinces, princely states
- ❖ List -> Federal, provincial and concurrent
- ❖ Dyarchy ended in provinces and started at centre
- ❖ Provincial autonomy and responsible Government in province
- ❖ Bicameralism in 6 out of 11 province -> Bengal, Bombay, Bihar, Assam, U.P. & Madras
- ❖ Council of India abolished
- ❖ Reserve Bank Of India established
- ❖ Federal PSC, Provincial & Joint Service Commission established
- ❖ Federal court setup in 1937

Indian Independence Act 1947

- ❖ Feb 20 of 1947 -> Clement Atlee -> British Rule Ended by June 30 of 1948
- ❖ Muslim league demanding partition
- ❖ Lord mountbatten put partition plan
- ❖ Creation of India and Pakistan with right to secede from British commonwealth
- ❖ Constituent assembly established in 1946-> become parliament of Indian dominion

