

1600 — Britishers came to India as traders during Elizabethan

- Merchants of London formed themselves into a company. The company secured a charter from Queen Elizabeth in December 1600
- charter vested management in the hands of governor & 24 members who were authorized to organize & authorized to lead trading expeditions to east India
- monopoly of trade with India
- First for 15 years and then for ~~2 years~~ ^{ten} ~~years~~ ^{ten} years
- note — Renewable in interest of crown
- Firm was rechartered in 1612 for acquiring land & other concessions
- Madras (1639), Karikampur in Mahabul dehi (1690).
- Factories established at Bombay, Madras & Calcutta
- Britishers kept only inferior authority of rulers

Legislative power — charter (a written grant by the sovereign or legislative power of a country by which a company is formed) of 1601 granted a ~~company~~ company to make orders, ordinances for good governance of

- Legislation not against English laws, statutes or customs of England
- This is important as it is the green out of which the Anglo Indian Code were ultimately developed

Charter 1724

- 1724 — great legislative competence
- legislative powers vested in court of directors in England
 - not concerned with conditions in India
 - charter authorized the governor & council of three presidencies to make, constitute, order, by laws, rules, ordinances.

Mountbatten Plan - Indian Independence Act - 1947

1. British India was partitioned into India and Pakistan with effect from 15th August 1947.
2. Conferred complete legislative authority to the Constituent Assembly.
3. Established Governments in both Provinces and States.

- Impose punishment for counter-revolution (which were members)
- Punishment not contrary to the laws & statutes of England
- charter also established courts at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras which were called magistrates courts & established original law in those provinces.
- After death of avenge the country was in chaos & Power struggle, British took advantage of situation and took control of entire subcontinent (Policy of ~~planning~~ planning 1757 against British dardah), 1765 Shah also dardah (Collection of revenue to British)

1765 - 1858

- Grant of dardah under British masters of Bengal, Bihar, orissa
- Company became administrative of civil justice & collection of land revenue
- Indians collected under supervision of English officers
- English exploited & reported to Court of directors in England
- British were corrupt & Indians experienced tyranny
- Long Act of Company in 1772 led to formation of a Secret Committee by House of Commons
- Act 1773 was passed (Regulating) page 4