

Day-3

Q.

Discuss how the Government of India Act, 1935 laid the constitutional foundation of the modern Indian state. Which key features of this Act were later retained in the Indian Constitution?

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 ने आधुनिक भारतीय राज्य की संवैधानिक नींव कैसे रखी? इसके कौन-से प्रमुख प्रावधान भारतीय संविधान में शामिल किए गए? 38 M

SURYA PRAKASH

2:20:58 PM

Day-3

Answers

Government of India Act 1935 played significant role in the foundation of modern state. This Act ended the diarchy and restored provincial autonomy. It established responsible government in the province. It also acted as a blueprint for the making of Indian Constitution. It has various features:-

(1) Federation of India:-

It proposed the union of British Indian provinces and princely state. The residuary powers were with the Governor general. But, princely state refused to join it. Therefore, it never came in existence.

- Provincial Autonomy :-

✓ Dierarchy was abolished and provincial Autonomy was introduced. They were allowed to act as a independant units of administration. ✓ Governor was required to act under the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. ✓

- Bicameralism

system of upper house and lower house introduced at centre and also in some province. like Bengal, Bihar, Madras, Bombay. etc. ✓

- Separation of Power

The power was separated into three categories:-

✓ (a) Federal list.

✓ (b) Provincial list

✓ (c) concurrent list.

Good

- Establishment of federal institutions:-

Reserve Bank of India and federal court was established in 1933 and 1934 respectively.

later on, Union public service commission was also established.

- Expansion of franchise.

Voting rights given to 10% of adult population. Based on property, tax, education.

1935 Act acted as a blue print

for the making of Indian constitution. We brought various features from it in our constitution.

Table

<u>Features</u>	<u>mentioned in 1935 act</u>	<u>mentioned in constitution</u>
Federation of India	<u>yes</u>	<u>yes</u>
Provincial Autonomy	<u>yes</u>	<u>yes</u>
Bicameralism	<u>yes</u>	<u>yes</u>
Separation of power	<u>yes</u>	<u>yes</u>
Establishment of RBT, Federal court and UPSC	<u>yes</u>	<u>yes</u>
Limited Franchise	<u>yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Separate Electorate	<u>yes</u>	<u>No</u>

for you
write
Provisions
instead
of
yes

Government of India act 1935
was first attempt to define
indian as federation states. it
restored the autonomy of provinces.

After that in 1937 election
was taken place. Although it
was not able to suppress the

spirit of indian people ~~for~~ to
make india as an independant
states. Therefore, in 1947 Britishers
are forced ~~to~~ declare india as
sovergin country ✓

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✓ ~~Q. 20.5~~