

Day-3

Q.

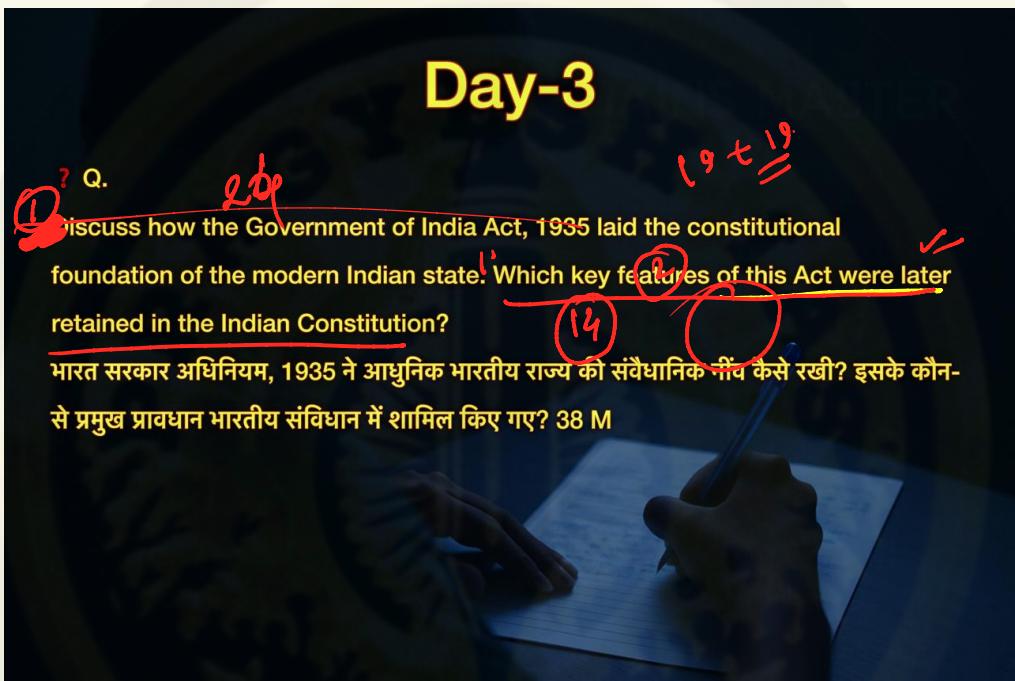
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1979

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?

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



Bikash Kumar

12:27:41 PM

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 Indian Constitution?

38 Marks

The growing Nationalist movement and demand for complete independence led to the need for significant constitutional reform. The Government of India (G.O.I) act, 1935 marked a significant milestone in India's history by establishing the framework for several aspects of Indian current governance and administrative structure by introducing significant reforms and paving the way towards Indian self government.

Good

✓
✓

Historical Back ground :

The G.O.I act 1935 was an outcome of following key events

White Paper
of 1933

Montagu Chelmsford
Reform 1919

G.O.I act
1935

Round Table
Conference 1930 - 1932

Report of Indian
Statutory Commission
or
Simon Commission 1927

not needed
distracting part
Answer
Main body

XX
//
not
needed

Provisions of G.O.I act, 1935

1. All India Federation (Not implemented)
2. Provincial Autonomy
3. Syarchy at centre (Not implemented)
4. BiCamerality at provinces ✓
5. Division of Powers
6. Establishment of Federal Court
7. Expansion of Franchise
8. Safeguards of British Interest

Following listed are the impacts of G.O.I act

1935 :

1. Shift towards Representative Government

This act increased the participation of Indians in the government and increased the Indian Political activity thus enabling a platform for Indian leaders to shape governance

First point

2. Foundation for federalism :

G.O.I act, 1935 established a framework for federalism even though it was not implemented fully

3 Provincial Reform :

- a. ~~Satryalty was abolished at provinces or provincial level thereby providing greater autonomy.~~
- b. ~~Bicameral legislature was adopted in six provinces viz. Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras & United Provinces~~
- c. ~~Direct elections took place in provincial assemblies marking step towards self governance~~
- d. ~~Minorities were included in electorates thereby expansion of (bigger) franchise took place.~~

~~Provincial Autonomy~~

4. Federal Reforms

- a. ~~Division of legislative subjects~~

The act proposed Federal, Provincial and Concurrent legislative lists. Subjects which were not in the list lied with the Governor General

- b. ~~Satryalty was introduced at centre but was not implemented since the All India Federation never came into existence.~~
- c. ~~Direct election took place for first time and franchise was extended to minorities~~

5. Institutional Developments

- a. A Federal court was established in 1937 at Delhi to resolve disputes between central government and provinces which later evolved as Supreme Court of India.
- b. Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935 to regulate monetary related decisions.
- c. Creation of Provincial Public service commissions and Joint Public service commissions took place.
- d. Council of India was abolished.

6. Foundation of Future Constitution

The G.O.I act 1935 is also known as 'Blueprint of Indian constitution' as our modern day Indian constitution has many provisions from it which acted as core foundations. It was the longest and most comprehensive constitutional act enacted by the Britishers for India.

P.T.O ✓

Features of G.O.I. act, 1935 which are retained by Indian (Const) Constitution

Features

1. Federal Scheme
2. Governor's Office
3. Judiciary
4. Emergency Provisions
5. Administrative details
6. Public Services Commission

Need Proper Comparison table.

Conclusion ??

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