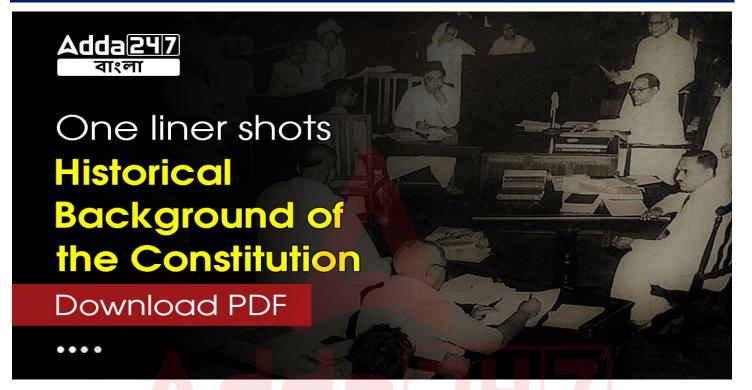


One-Liner Shots: (Historical Background of Indian Polity)



Historical Background • One liner Notes

Important Acts

Company Rule (1773-1858)

Crown Rule (1858-1947)

	CONSTITUTIONAL LANDMARKS	PROVISIONS
C O	Regulating Act, 1773	 Controlled and regulated the affairs of the British East India Company. Laid the foundation of India's central administration. Governor of Bengal became Governor-General of Bengal. Bombay & Madras Presidency were made subordinate to Bengal's Governor-General.
М	Act of 1781	 Provisioned to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act Also known as the 'Act of Settlement.'
	Pitt's India Act, 1784	 Differentiated the company's commercial and political affairs. Established Board of Control.

		 Established a (double government' system
Р		 Established a 'double government' system.
А	Charter Act, 1793	 Extended the overriding power of Lord Cornwallis. Extended the trade monopoly for twenty years. Laid down that members of the Board of Control were to be paid from Indian revenue.
Ν	Charter Act, 1813	 Abolished East India Company's trade monopoly Allowed Christian missionaries to come to enlighten Indian people.
Y		Spread of Western education.Local government to impose taxes on people.
R	Charter Act, 1833	 The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor- General of India. Bombay & Madras governors were deprived of legislative powers.
U		 Laws made under this provision are called 'Acts'. The Company's activities ended as a commercial body. Attempted to start an open competition of civil service.
L	Charter Act, 1853	 Legislative and executive functions were separated. Governor-General's Legislative Council is now known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council [with an additional
E		 six new members]. This council acted as a 'Mini Parliament'. Open competition for civil service (Covenanted civil service) - establishment of Macaulay Committee in 1954. Local representation of the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
	The	e Great Revolt of 1857 or The Sepoy Mutiny
	Government of India Act, 1858	 Governor-General of India was made 'Viceroy of India'. Lord Canning was the first 'Viceroy of India'. Abolished Board of Directors.
С	Indian Council Act, 1861	 Indian representation in Viceroy's council (non-official) - 3 Indians entered LC. Started with decentralization
R		 Restored legislative powers to Bombay & Madras provinces.
0	Indian Council Act, 1892	 Introduced indirect elections. Increased the size of the legislative council. Increased the functionalities of the legislative council. Power to discuss budget and questions to the executive were given.

W N R U L E	Indian Council Act, 1909	 Known as Morley-Minto Reforms. Direct election to legislative councils. The Central Legislative Council was renamed as the Imperial Legislative Council. Communal representation for Muslims. Separate Electorate. Indians placed in the Viceroy's Executive Council for the first time (S. P. Sinha as the new member).
	Government of India Act, 1919	 Known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Central subjects were separated from Provincial ones. Dual governance in provincial subjects. For the first time, bicameralism was introduced at the Centre. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Direct elections. Establishment of Public Service Commission.
		SIMON COMMISSION ARRIVED IN 1927
	Government of India Act, 1935	 It was the second milestone towards India's responsible government. Introduced federal scheme, judiciary, office of the governor, administrative details Residuary power was vested with the Governor General. Introduced 'Provincial Autonomy'. Adoption of Dyarchy at the Centre. Introduction of 'bicameralism' Federal list, Provincial list & concurrent list were initiated. Establishment of Federal Court.
	Indian Independence Act, 1947	 It declared India as an Independent and sovereign State. Responsible governments were established- both in the Central and provinces. Abolished office of Viceroy. Abolished the office of 'Secretary of the State for Inia'. Dropped the title 'Emperor of India'. Empowered Constituent Assemblies to frame & adopt their own constitutions. Designated the Governor-General and provincial governors as Constitutional or Nominal heads. Granted freedom to princely states.

Some Important Last-minute One Liners

★ An 'All Parties Conference' formed a committee in Lucknow in 1928 to prepare the Constitution of India. This report was known as the **Nehru Report**.

- ★ Mostly, India was under direct British rule from 1857 to 1947.
- ★ For the first time, the British Parliament resorted to regulating the affairs of the East India Company by the Regulating Act (1773).
- ★ The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor-General of Bengal (Warren Hastings).
- ★ The Supreme Court was established at Calcutta as the Apex Court in 1774.
- ★ The Office of District Collector was started by Warren Hastings in 1772.
- ★ In 1882, Lord Ripon's resolution was called the Magna Carta of Local Self-Government.
- ★ The Father of Local Self-government Lord Ripon.
- ★ The Railway Budget was separated from the general budget in 1924 (Acworth Committee Report).
- ★ The Legislative Council and Assembly were later developed into Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha after independence.

