



**Dr.M.G.R. GOVERNMENT ARTS AND
SCIENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**

E- CONTENT

**CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM
A.D.1773 TO A.D. 1950**

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Subject Title: Constitutional History Of India From A.D.1773 To A.D. 1950

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Unit –I: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND - REGULATION ACT OF 1773 - PITT’S INDIAN ACT OF 1784.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The constitution of India was adopted on the 26th November 1949. However, it came to effect on the 26th January 1950. It was adopted by the constitutional assembly. Dr. Ambedkar, the chairman of the drafting committee, is widely considered to be the architect of the adoption of the constitution, the union of India.

Before 1947, India was divided into two main entities – the British India which consisted of 11 provinces and the princely states ruled by Indian princes under subsidiary alliance policy.

The two entities merged together to form the Indian union, but many of the legacy system in British India is followed even how the historical underpinnings and evolution of the India constitution can be traced to many regulation and act passed. Before Indian independence such as.

- ❖ Regulation Act Of 1773,
- ❖ Government of India act 1858,
- ❖ Indian council’s act of 1861,
- ❖ Indian council’s act of 1892,
- ❖ Indian council’s act of 1909,
- ❖ Government of India act 1935,
- ❖ Indian independence act of 1947.

REGULATING ACT, 1773

The territorial acquisitions of the East India Company produced a startling effect in England. The public in General clamored for a immediate Parliamentary intervention. Two parliamentary Committees were appointed to enquire into the affairs of East India Company.

- The servants of the Company were concentrating on their private trade. The trade of the Company was being neglected.
- The Company has almost forgotten about trade and was progressively thinking in terms of conquering more and more land. This needed large armies. Hence more expenditure.
- This greed for land very often brought the Company in armed conflict with native powers. This meant a heavy loss to the Company.

Change in the texture of the Company:

The employees of the Company were given low salaries but they were allowed to carry on private trade. The result was that the employees concentrated on their private trade and become rich. The Company's trade started dwindling.

Pitiable condition of the People:

The guiding principle for the employees of the Company was to make money. The effect of this anarchical tendency was that people of India were the entire sufferers. The famine of 1770 further aggravated the situation and the people started groaning aloud.

Defective Dual Government in Bengal:

During the famine of 1770 grains were hoarded by the Company's employees and they exploited the situation to the fullest extent and sold them at staggering prices. Obviously the servants of the Company became rich as they wanted but the people were completely broken. Then Clive's experiment of Dual Government in Bengal brought havoc.

PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATING ACT

Provisions for India

(i) The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor-General. The entire civil and military administration of Bengal was given to the Governor-General. Provision was made for an executive council of four members to assist and help the Governor-General.

(ii) The Act mentioned the names of the First Governor-General and the members of his Executive Council. It said Warren Hastings would be the First Governor-General of Bengal.

(iii) The four executive councilors mentioned in the Act were Philip Francis, Clavering, Monson and Burwell.

(iv) Their term of office was five years but they could be removed from office earlier by the British Monarch, if the Court of Directors recommended such an action.

(v) The Governor-General could not take a decision on any matter independently. He had to act on the advice of the Councilors. Decisions were taken in the Council by majority vote.

(vi) In case of a tie the Governor-General was given a casting vote. But he could not over-rule his Council.

(vii) The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were made subordinate to Bengal. The Governors-in-Council of Bombay and Madras had to follow the instructions of the Governor-General-in-Council. The Governor-General could direct control and superintend the two Presidencies. These Presidencies could neither declare war nor conclude peace with any power without the sanction of the Governor-General-in Council.

(viii) The employees of the Company were forbidden to accept any bribes or gifts from anybody. If it was a serious matter they could be sent back of England, as a matter of punishment.

(ix) The Governor-General-in-Council could make rules and regulations and issue ordinances for the good government of the Company's territories.

(x) These rules, regulations and advice were to be registered with the Supreme Court of India, which was created by the Act. Without registration these rules and regulations had no effect or meaning.

Supreme Court:

- ✓ A Supreme Court was established by the Regulating Act, The Supreme Court was given jurisdiction over all the British subjects living in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ✓ The Supreme Court was empowered to try ecclesiastical, admiralty, civil and criminal cases. The cases were decided on the basis of judgment of the Jury.
- ✓ The Supreme Court had original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The Supreme Court was to be a Court of Record. Any contempt or disrespect shown to its orders would be a punishable offence.
- ✓ The Governor-General, the members of the Executive Council, the Judges, Collectors, and Inspectors, their agents or servants all were forbidden to carry on private trade of any description.
- ✓ No gifts would be accepted by these officers from the Indian Princes or people.

Provisions for Home Authorities:

Before the passage of the Regulating Act the Directors of the Company were elected for a short term of one year. Directors of the Company were elected by the Court of Proprietors. This system was extremely defective. The Directors were busy throughout their term of one year either obliging their supporters of the previous election or preparing others for the coming election. The Regulating Act did a good job by making the Court of Directors a permanent body. The Act required the Governor-General of Bengal and the Governors of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras to pay due obedience to the orders of the Directors in London. It was the first measure by which a European government assumed the responsibility for governing territories acquired by it outside Europe and inhabited by civilized people. The Act also attempted to eradicate corruption and bribery.

by making several provisions. One among them was the establishment of the Supreme Court. This Court could punish offenders. Acceptance of gifts and presents etc was forbidden

Demerits or Defects of the Act

The Regulating Act was full of grave defects.

- ❖ The jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court were not properly defined. The results were very ugly.
- ❖ One often witnessed dirty conflicts of jurisdiction between the Supreme Court and other Courts of Calcutta.
- ❖ The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were subordinated to Bengal and the Governor-General-in-Council was given power to superintend and control the management and government of the two Presidencies.
- ❖ The relations between the Supreme Court and other courts of the Company were not specified.
- ❖ The Regulating Act did not specify the jurisdiction and power of the Governor-General-in-Council or the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Parliamentary Control over the Company was also insufficient:

The Act no doubt provided that copies of all civil and military dispatches received by the Directors from Governor-in-Council in India were to be forwarded within a fortnight to certain members of the English Ministry, but it set up no effective machinery to study and scrutinize those reports. Thus the Parliamentary control over the Company was ineffective.

PITT'S INDIA ACT, 1784

In 1784, Pitt the Younger, the Prime Minister of England, soon after the assumption of his introduces a bill for the better control of the Indian administration by England. The Bill was passed and came to be known as the Pitt's India Act.

Causes

There were many causes responsible for the passage of this Act.

- ❖ In the regulating Act of 1773 there were many glaring defects which were necessary to be reformed by the British Parliament if the administration of the company was to run on some sound footing in India.
- ❖ In 1783, the different American colonies became quite independent of the British control and naturally the English were worried that such an example will be followed by India.
- ❖ So it was thought proper to exercise more control over the affairs of the East India Company in India.

Main provisions

- ❖ the political and commercial activities of the company were now separated. The commercial functions were allowed to be performed by the Board of Directors, but for the supervision, direction and control of the Indian Government a Board of Control was set up in England.
- ❖ Bombay and Madras were now definitely subordinated to the Governor General and his Council. Act provided for the establishment of a special Court for the better trial of the Company's officials in England for offences committed by them in India.
- ❖ Warren Hastings fought many undesired wars, so in order to prevent the succeeding Governor-General from copying the examples of the Warren Hastings the Act laid down that hence forth the Governor-General should take the permission of the Board of Control before making peace or declaring any war.

- ❖ Thus the Pitt's India Act Board of Control before making peace or declaring any war. Thus the Pitt's India Act laid emphasis on the policy of non intervention.

Importance

- ❖ Pitt's India Act is quite an important legislation because by it the real power in India passed from the Directors to the British Parliament.
- ❖ The Board of Directors now remained as a mere shadow of its former existence.
- ❖ In actual practice the Board of Control, appointed by the British Parliament came to supersede both the court of proprietors and the Board of Directors.
- ❖ It could inspect the files of the Company and issue instructions accordingly which the Directors of the Company had to carry out. Moreover, the Pitt's India Act proved quite permanent and subjected with little material changes till 1858.
- ❖ In that year some changes were no doubt made as a result of the great Rising of 1857 but still its fundamental principles remained almost the same.

UNIT – II - CHARTER ACT OF 1793 - CHARTER ACT OF 1813 - CHARTER ACT OF 1833 - CHARTER ACT OF 1853.

CHARTER ACT OF 1793:

The East India Company Act 1793, also known as the Charter Act 1793, was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company

Provisions

In contrast with legislation concerning British India proposed in the preceding two decades, the 1793 Act "passed with minimal trouble The Act made only fairly minimal changes to either the system of government in India or British oversight of the company's activities.

Most importantly, the company's trade monopoly was continued for a further 20 years. Salaries for the staff and paid members of the Board of Control were also now charged to the company.

Other provisions of the Act included:

- The Governor-General was granted extensive powers over the subordinate presidencies of Madras and Bombay.
- The Governor-General's power of over-ruling his council was affirmed.
- Royal approval was mandated for the appointment of the Governor-General, the governors, and the Commander-in-Chief.
- This Act continued the company's rule over the British territories in India.
- It continued the company's trade monopoly in India for another 20 years.
- The Act established that “acquisition of sovereignty by the subjects of the Crown is on behalf of the Crown and not in its own *right,” which clearly stated that the company's political functions were on behalf of the British government.

- The company's dividends were allowed to be raised to 10%.
 - The Governor-General was given more powers.
 - When the Governor-General was present in Madras or Bombay, he would supersede in authority over the governors of Madras and Bombay.
 - In the Governor-General's absence from Bengal, he could appoint a vice president from among the civilian members of his Council.
 - The composition of the Board of Control changed. It was to have a President and two junior members, who were not necessarily members of the Privy Council.
 - The salaries of the staff and the Board of Control were also now charged to the company.
 - After all expenses, the company had to pay the British government 5 Lakh British Pounds from the Indian revenue annually.
 - Senior company officials were barred from leaving India without permission. If they did so, it would be considered as a resignation.
 - The company was granted the authority to grant licenses to individuals and company employees to carry on trade in India. (known as the "privilege" or "country" trade), which paved the way for shipments of opium to China.
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CHARTER ACT OF 1813:

Since This Act Was Operative For Twenty Years I.E., Up To 1993. The British Parliament Passed The Character Act 1813 Which Was An Improvement Upon The Previous Charter Act Of 1793.

The Main Provisions Of The Character Act Of 1893 Were As Follows.

- In Its Essential Provisions, The Powers Of The Board Of Control To Superintend, Control And Direct The Affairs Of India Were Clearly Define And Greatly Enlarged.
- The Company's Powers Of Patronage Were Reduced.
- The Court Of Directors Was To Make Appointment To The Offices Of Governor-General, Commander-In-Chief, Governor, and Act. Subject To The Approval Of The Kind Of England And Their Orders To This Affect Had To Be Counter Singed By The Board Of Control.
- No Changes Were Made In The Company's Constitution And The Grant Of Its Territorial Acquisition In India With The Attended Revenues Was Extended For Another Twenty Years.
- The British Crown's Sovereignty Over The Company's Territorial Acquisitions Was Explicitly Proclaimed.
- The Most Important Provision Was Concerned With The Trade. The Company's Tea Trade With China Was Reserved For It, But Trade Monopoly With India Was Completely Abolished And The Private Merchants Of England Were Permitted To Develop Free Trading Contacts With India.
- The British Merchants And Missionaries Were Given Fully Liberty To Settle In India After Securing Licenses For The Purpose From The Directors Of The Company.
- The Company Was Required To Appoint One Bishop At Calcutta With Three Archdeacons To Work Under Him.

Significance Of The Charter Act Of 1813

- ✓ The Clearly Proclaimed the Sovereignty of the Crown over the Company's Territories In India.
 - ✓ The Powers Of The Board Of Control Being Considerably Enlarged.
 - ✓ The Abolition of the Company's Trade Monopoly Was Not Less Significance. British Private Merchants Were Allowed To Go Settle In India And Thus To Introduce A Severe Competition In Trade Which Was, Prior To This Entirely In The Company's Hands.
 - ✓ The Christian Missionaries Of England Were Allowed To Come Freely And Settle In This Country.
 - ✓ This Had Wholesome Effect, In A Sense That A Large Number Of Missionary Schools And Colleges Were Opened For The Education Of The Indians.
 - ✓ The Provisions For Setting Apart One Lakh Of Rupees For The Development Of Education In India Was A Welcome Development.
 - ✓ It Laid The Foundation Of The English System Of Education In India Which Threw Open Progressive English Literature On Liberty And Equality For The Indian Mind To Inculcate.
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CHARTER ACT OF 1833:

The Charter Act of 1833 was passed in the British Parliament which renewed the East India Company's charter for another 20 years. This was also called the Government of India Act 1833 or the Saint Helena Act 1833.

Features of the Charter Act of 1833

- The company's commercial activities were closed down. It was made into an administrative body for British Indian possessions.
- The company's trade links with China were also closed down.
- This act permitted the English to settle freely in India.
- This act legalised the British colonisation of the country.
- The company still possessed the Indian territories but it was held 'in trust for his majesty'.

Provisions of the Charter Act of 1833

India became a British colony

- The Governor-General of Bengal was re-designated as the Governor-General of India. This made Lord William Bentinck the first Governor-General of India.
- Thus, the country's administration was unified under one control.
- The Governors of Bombay and Madras lost their legislative powers.
- The Governor-General had legislative powers over entire British India.
- The Governor-General in council had the authority to amend, repeal or alter any law pertaining to all people and places in British Indian territories whether British, foreign or Indian native.
- The civil and military affairs of the company were controlled by the Governor-General in council.
- The Governor-General's council was to have four members. The fourth member had limited powers only.

- For the first time, the Governor-General's government was called Government of India and the council was called India Council.

Indian Law Commission

- The act mandated that any law made in India was to be put before the British Parliament and was to be called 'Act'.
- As per the act, an Indian Law Commission was established.
- The first Law Commission had Lord Macaulay as its chairman.
- It sought to codify all Indian law.

Split in Bengal Presidency

- The act provided for the Presidency of Bengal to be divided into the Presidencies of Agra and Fort William.
- But this never came into effect.

Indians in Government service

- This was the first act that gave permission for Indians to have a share in the country's administration.
- It stated that merit should be the basis of employment to government service and not birth, colour, religion or race.

Slavery

- The act provided for the mitigation of slavery existing in India at that time.
- The British Parliament abolished slavery in Britain and all its possessions in 1833.

Tilt towards Christianity

- Since the number of British residents in the country was increasing, the act allowed for having three Bishops in India.
- It also sought to regulate the establishment of Christian institutions in India.

Significance of the Charter Act of 1833

- It was the first step in the centralisation of India's administration.
 - The ending of the East India Company's commercial activities and making it into the British Crown's trustee in administering India.
 - Codification of laws under Macaulay.
 - Provision for Indians in government service.
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THE CHARTER ACT OF 1853:

The Charter Act 1853 was passed in the British Parliament to renew the East India Company's charter. Unlike the previous charter acts of 1793, 1813 and 1833 which renewed the charter for 20 years; this act did not mention the time period for which the company charter was being renewed. This Act was passed when Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India.

Provisions of the Charter Act 1853

- **Governor-General's office**

1. The Law member (fourth member) became a full member with the right to vote.
2. The Legislative Council which had six members now had 12 members.
3. The 12 members were: 1 Governor-General, 1 Commander-in-Chief, 4 members of the Governor-General's Council, 1 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, 1 regular judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and 4 representative members drawn from among the company's servants with at least 10 years tenure, appointed by the local governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and North Western Provinces.
4. The Governor-General could nominate a vice president to the council.
5. The Governor-General's assent was required for all legislative proposals.

The Court of Directors could create a **new presidency or province**. This was because of the difficulties that were faced in administering the increasingly large Indian territories of Britain.

- Since 1833 and 1853, two new provinces of Sind and Punjab were added.
- It could also appoint a Lieutenant Governor for these provinces. In 1859, a Lt. Governor was appointed for Punjab.
- This Act also led to the creation of Assam, Burma and the Central Provinces.

The Act provided for the appointment of a **separate governor for the Bengal Presidency**. It maintained that the governor of Bengal should be different from the Governor-General who was to head administration of the whole of India.

The number of **Board of Directors** was reduced from 24 to 18 out of which 6 people were to be nominated by the British Crown.

Indian Civil Services

- Macaulay Committee of 1854 gave India her first civil services.
- This act removed the right of patronage to appointments in civil service held by the Court of Directors.
- The appointment was to be done only by open competition based on merit and was open to all.
- The report recommended that only the 'fittest' be selected to the ICS.

Features of the Charter Act 1853

- For the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council were separated.
- This act served as the foundation of the modern parliamentary form of government. The legislative wing of the Governor-General's Council acted as a parliament on the model of the British Parliament.
- It extended the company's rule for an indefinite period, unlike the previous charter acts. Thus, it could be taken over by the British government at any time.
- Company's influence was further reduced by this act. The Board of Directors now had 6 members who were Crown-nominated.
- It gave birth to the Indian civil services and was open to all including Indians. This ended the system of appointments by recommendation and started a system of open and fair competition.

- For the first time, local representation was introduced into the legislative council in the form of four members from the local governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and North Western Provinces.

**UNIT – III - QUEEN’S PROCLAMATION - GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT
1858 - INDIAN COUNCIL’S ACT OF 1861- INDIAN COUNCIL’S ACT OF 1892 -
MINTO- MORLEY REFORMS OF 1909**

QUEEN’S PROCLAMATION:

On November 1, 1858, a grand Darbar was held at Allahabad. Here Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation which announced that the queen had assumed the government of India. This proclamation declared the future policy of the British Rule in India.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION:

We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all treaties, engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and We look for a like observance on their part.

We desire no extensions of Our present territorial possessions; and while We will permit no aggression upon Our dominions or Our Rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others, We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honor of Native Princes as Our own ; and we desire that they as well as our own subjects should enjoy prosperity, and that social advancement, which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty, which bind us to all our to her subjects, and those obligations by the Blessing of God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfill.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

Impact On East India Company

The document was called “Magnacarta of the People of India” and was declared in eloquent words the principles of justice and religious toleration as the guiding policy of the queen’s rule.

The document also granted amnesty to all except those who had directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. Peace was proclaimed throughout India on July 8, 1859.

The armies of the East India Company ceased to exist and the forces in India were incorporated as an integral part of the British army.

Impact On Treaties With Princes

As per Queen Victoria’s proclamation of November, 1 1858, all treaties and agreements made with the Indian native princes under the authority of the East India company did not cease to exist but were there to stay and accepted by the crown.

The declaration expressed faith and the rights, dignity and status of the native princes. The Indian public was given an assurance that there would be no extension of the current territorial possessions.

The most important result was the now onwards the Indian Sepoys were enlisted in the regular service in the British Army and participated in the world wars in the next century.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858:

The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on 2 August 1858. Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company (who had up to this point been ruling British India under the auspices of Parliament) and the transference of its functions to the British Crown.

Lord Palmerston, then-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, introduced a bill for the transfer of control of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, referring to the grave defects in the existing system of the government of India. However, before this bill was to be passed, Palmerston was forced to resign on another issue.

Later Edward Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby (who would later become the first Secretary of State for India), introduced another bill which was originally titled as "An Act for the Better Governance of India" and it was passed on 2 August 1858. This act provided that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the Crown.

Provisions of the bill

- ✓ The Company's territories in India were to be vested in the Queen, the Company ceasing to exercise its power and control over these territories. India was to be governed in the Queen's name.
- ✓ The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and duties of the Company's Court of Directors. A council of fifteen members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India. The council became an advisory body in Indian affairs. For all the communications between Britain and India, the Secretary of State became the real channel.
- ✓ The Secretary of State for India was empowered to send some secret dispatches to India directly without consulting the Council.
- ✓ He was also authorised to constitute special committees of his Council.
- ✓ The Crown was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and the Governors of the Presidencies.

- ✓ An Indian Civil Service was to be created under the control of the Secretary of State.
- ✓ Hereto all the property and other assets of the East India Company were transferred to the Crown.
- ✓ The Crown also assumed the responsibilities of the Company as they related to treaties, contracts, and so forth.

The Act ushered in a new period of Indian history, bringing about the end of Company rule in India. The era of the new British Raj would last until the Partition of India in August 1947, when the territory of the British Raj was granted dominion status as the Dominion of Pakistan and the Dominion of India.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL ACT OF 1861

- ❖ The Act introduced certain changes in the Viceroy's Executive Council. According to the Charter Act of 1853, a legal Member had been added to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- ❖ The Act empowered the Secretary to State to appoint the Commander in Chief as an extraordinary member of the Council.
- ❖ One of the five members of the Council was to be a Military Member who would be a distinguished soldier. The other two were to be civil servants. The fourth was to be financial expert, while the fifth was to be legal member.
- ❖ The power of the Governor-General were increased and he was now authorized the act alone in all matters except that of making laws.
- ❖ The most important matters were placed before the Governor-General and if any different of opinion appeared, those were considered by the whole council.

Legislative Provisions

- The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to be strengthened by the addition of not less than 6 and not more than 12 members nominated by the Governor-General for the purpose of legislation.
- The function of this Council was strictly limited to legislation and the Act expressly forbade the transaction of any other business.
- No law could be enacted which infringed the authority of Home government or violated the provisions of certain Acts made by the British Parliament.

- The Governor-General was vested authority to veto any law passed by the Council.
 - In case of emergency the Governor-General was empowered to issue ordinances which were as valid as the laws.
 - The assent of the Governor-General was made necessary to every Act passed by the Council.
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THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1892

The Indian Councils Act 1892 was an Act of British Parliament that introduced various amendments to the composition and function of legislative councils in British India. Most notably, the act expanded the number of members in the central and provincial councils.

For example, the number of additional members elected to the Governor-General's council was increased from twelve to sixteen members of whom – as per the Indian Councils Act 1861 – not less than half were to be non-officials, i.e. persons not in the civil or military service of the Crown.

The Governor-General was empowered to invite different bodies in India to elect, select or delegate their representatives and to make regulations for their nomination.

After being presented to the House of Lords in 1890, the Act was passed in 1892 in response to nationalist movements beginning to surface across British India.

This scheme would be overturned by passage of the Indian Councils Act 1909 – also called the Morley-Minto reforms – which introduced direct elections to Indian councils along with special electoral preferences for Muslim minorities and various commercial and functional interests.

Membership

Under the regulations adopted, the Governor-General's council was to consist of nine ex-officio members (the Governor-General, six members of the Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief, and the head of the province in which the council met), six official additional members and ten non-official members of the Legislative Councils of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Northwestern province.

When Legislative Councils were established in Punjab and Burma, one member each was returned from these also. In conjunction with the ex-officio members, the official members constituted a majority

Similar changes were introduced in the composition of provincial legislative Councils. In all the provinces – with some exception in Bombay – an official majority, while not required by statute, was maintained.

While the Central Legislative Council was expanded to include between 10 and 16 Additional Members, specifics in provinces varied: Bombay came to have 8 Additional Members; Madras 20; Bengal 20; Northwestern Province & Oudh 15.

The universities, district board, municipalities, zamindars and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to provincial councils. While such recommendations could theoretically be rejected, in practice, they were not refused.

Council powers

In addition to these changes, the Act relaxed restrictions imposed by the Indian Councils Act 1861 in allowing councils to discuss – but not vote on – each year's annual financial statement.

Councilors could also put questions within certain limits to the government on the matter of public interest after giving six days' notice, but none of them was given right to ask supplementary questions.

MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS 1909

While the Extremists were facing ruthless repression the Moderates were rewarded with constitutional reforms. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858.

The Madras Congress Convention adopted a resolution commending the reforms. The Congress conveyed to Lord Morley, and Lord Minto, the Viceroy, its most sincere thanks for their reform proposals.

These reform proposals were embodied in the Indian Council's Act of 1909, better known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.

The Reforms

- The Act enlarged the membership of the Central Legislature as well as the Provincial Legislature Councils.
- The membership of the Governors' Executive Councils of Bengal, Madras and Bombay was also raised.
- The Government was empowered to constitute Councils for the Lieutenant-Governors as well.
- The functions of the Central and State Legislatures were also substantially increased.
- Separate constituencies were to be created for the Muslims and a fixed number seats were reserved for them in the Councils as well as in public services. In effect, the Morley-Minto Reforms were commendable compromise between bureaucracy and democracy.

Defects

- The Reforms suffered from many defects. The Act failed to establish parliamentary government in India.
- The franchise was neither uniform nor broad-based.

- It failed “to check the propaganda for self-government”. The greatest defect of the Act was the introduction of the separate communal electorates for the Muslims.
- The communal seeds sown by the Reforms germinated in course of time and ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan as a separate state.
- Failure of Reform the Morley-Minto Reforms failed to fulfill the aspiration of Indians.
- Even the Moderates were disillusioned.
- The Congress was up against the grant of special communal representation to the Muslims.

**UNIT - IV - MONTAGU'S DECLARATION - GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA ACT OF 1919 - WORKING OF DYARCHY - SIMON
COMMISSION - ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.**

Montagu's Declaration

Edwin Samuel Montagu served as Secretary of State for India between 1917 and 1922. **On 20 August 1917**, he made a historic declaration in the House of Commons defining the goal of British policies in India.

In the previous month, he had made a scathing attack on the whole system by which India was being administered in a debate in British House of Commons. It is also known as August Declaration of 1917.

Title of Montague Declaration

The Montague declaration is titled:

“Increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration, and the Gradual development of self governing Institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible governments in India as an Integral part of the British Empire”.

The Keyword was *Responsible Government*; the rulers must be answerable to the elected representatives. In November 1917, Montagu visited India to ascertain the views from all sections of political opinion from India.

He discussed with Gandhi, with Jinnah and others. On the basis of the above discussions, a detailed report on Indian Constitutional Reforms was prepared. This report was published in July 1918.

This report became the basis of Government of India Act 1919. Montague declaration, again after a gap of more than half a century of Queen Victoria's proclamation 1858, was called the “*Magna Carta of India*”.

Reaction of Indians

The nationalists criticized it, as it lacked their legitimate expectations. The declaration was criticized in the December 1917 Calcutta session, in which Annie Besant as president – pleaded for establishment of Self Government in India.

Tilak characterized the Montague reforms as “*unworthy and disappointing- a sunless dawn*“. Mrs. Besant said that it was something “*unworthy of England to offer and India to accept*“.

But the moderates led by Surendranath Bannered supported the Montague declaration in November 1918 in a separate conference.

Thus Congress again got split. The extremist remnants crated another front All India Liberal Federation, which soon disappeared from the scene.

The Duke Memorandum

Duke Memorandum is associated with Sir William Duke, a member of the English Round Table Group and he had formulated a scheme which eventually became the basis of Joint Report of Montague and Chelmsford.

“The Duke Memorandum” became the basis of Mont-Ford Reforms.

Committee under Montague Chelmsford

Three committees were appointed to give the Montague Chelmsford report a Constitutional form viz. Franchise Committee, Functions Committee and Committee on Home Administration. They were as follows:

- ❖ Franchise Committee – Lord Southborough
- ❖ Functions Committee – Richard Feetam
- ❖ Committee on Home Administration- Lord Crewe.

DYARCHY

Provincial Dyarchy

The most significant of the provisions of the Act of 1919 were those which related to the Provincial Administration. The Act marked the beginning of responsible government, by introducing, what is called, Dyarchy in the Provincial sphere. The word Dyarchy simply means double government or rule by two authorities. Governmental powers were divided into Central and Provincial Lists.

The Provincial List was further divided into the „Reserved“ and the „Transferred“ Subjects. Reserved Subjects These subjects were kept under the control of the Governor.

The Reserved Subjects include Police; Administration of Justice; Land Revenue; Irrigation and Canals; Famine Relief; Control of Newspapers, press and books; Borrowing; Forests; Prisons and Reformatories; Settlement of labour disputes etc., These were called „Nation building“ departments.

Transferred Subjects Transferred Subjects were those which required more local knowledge and experience. The Transferred Subjects included Education; Public Works; Agriculture and Fisheries; Local Self-Government; Excise; Public Health; Sanitation and Medical Administration; and the Development of Industries and Industrial Research.

Provincial Executive Provincial Executive consisted of the Governor and his councilors. The members of the Executive Council were appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

As they were the ex-officio members, the Councilors were not removable by the Legislature.

The Governor was given extensive powers to discharge his duties. The Governor-in-Council administered the Reserved Subjects. Governor and His Ministers Governor and His Ministers administered the Transferred Subjects.

The Ministers were selected by the Governor to hold office during his pleasure. They were selected from among the non-official members of the Legislature.

The maximum number of Ministers to be appointed by the Governor was not uniform between the Provinces.

Provincial Legislature Provincial Legislature was unicameral. Known as the Legislative Council, it was entrusted with increased functions and powers.

Its size was expanded though its total membership varied from Province to Province. Of its total strength at least 70% were to be elected; not more than 20% were to be the nominated officials; and the remaining were to be nominated non-officials. Direct election was introduced to elect the members to the Legislative Council.

WORKING OF DYARCHY

Dyarchy was introduced on 1st April 1921 in eight Governor's Provinces, viz., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, U.P., the Punjab, Bihar, C.P., and Assam. Subsequently, it was extended to Burma and N.W.F.P. The system of Dyarchy worked in the Provinces from 1920 to 1937.

Elections to the first Council were held in 1920-21. As part of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Congress boycotted the elections. However, the Liberals co-operated with the Government and entered the Legislative Council as well as the Governor's Executive Council.

The „Pro-Changers“ or the Swarajists made an astonishing success in the election of 1923. They entered the Councils with a view to wreck the constitution from within. The „Walk-in“ and „Walk-out“ strategy of the Swarajists harped on the goal of „no Dyarchy but Swaraj“ as against the Imperialist principle of „no anarchy but autocracy“.

Inside the Council the Swarajists criticized the Ministers and their so called Transferred Subjects“.

Pros and Cons

Achievements

The Dyarchy system of Provincial Government had the following achievements to its credit.

- ❖ By participating in the process of administration the Indian legislators were well acquainted with the art and craft of Parliamentary Practice.
- ❖ Dyarchy served as a training ground to Indian politicians. They had the first hand training in passing laws
- ❖ Dyarchy served as a bridge between autocracy and responsible government. It speeded up the process of Provincial Autonomy.
- ❖ The Swarajists exposed the antinational policies of the Government without fear or favour. They also expounded the national cause of the Congress.
- ❖ For the first time the British bureaucracy were obliged to work under the Ministers in the Transferred Departments.

Failures

- ❖ The very principle of administrative dichotomy was defective, unnatural and unscientific.
 - ❖ The Governor was the pivot on which the system of Dyarchy revolved. Being the Kingpin of the new set-up the Minister had to depend on his tender mercies.
 - ❖ In practice, the Ministers were reduced to an unenviable position of advisors to the Governor.
 - ❖ The Ministers were expected to serve two masters, viz., the Legislative Council and the Governor.
 - ❖ The Ministers found it impossible to ride on two horses at the same time.
 - ❖ The permanent civil servants remained powerful.
 - ❖ The Swarajists were determined not to work but to wreck Dyarchy.
 - ❖ It exposed the hollowness of the Reforms.
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SIMON COMMISSION

The British reaction to the national demand was the announcement of the appointment of the Simon Commission.

Compelling Circumstances

There were certain compelling circumstances for the hasty announcement of the Royal Commission, better known as the Simon Commission.

Constitution of the Commission:

The Royal Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon, a member of the British Liberal Party. It comprised of, besides the Chairman, seven members.

All of them were Englishmen. The Commission was granted wide powers. It was expected to inquire into the working of the Constitution of 1919. In short, the Simon Commission was constituted to investigate the working of Diarchy and to suggest further constitutional measures.

Indian Reaction

The exclusion of Indians from the Commission evoked condemnation. The Congress reaction to the Simon Commission was known at its annual session at Madras in December 1927.

Dr. Ansari, the President of the session, said that “no self-respecting Indian can ever admit the claim of Great Britain to be sole judge to measure the time of India’s political advance”. The Madras Congress passed the memorable resolution to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form.

Boycott of the Commission

When the Simon Commission landed in Bombay on 3rd February 1928, it was greeted with black flags and showered with the slogans „Simon Go Back“. An All-India hartal was observed. The boycott of the Commission reached a climax at Lahore.

Lala Lajpat Rai, who headed a vast gathering of demonstrators, was assaulted by an English officer, Saunders. This “unprovoked and deliberate” attack hastened his death on 17th November 1928 at the age of 64. The brutal assault of Lion of the Punjab added fuel to fire of the boycott.

Report of the Commission

- The Simon Commission published its report in May 1930 in two volumes.
- Dyarchy should be replaced by Provincial Autonomy. The Ministers were to be given maximum freedom to run the administration.
- The Central Government should be reconstituted on federal principle, embracing not only British India but the Princely States as well.
- Provincial Legislatures should be enlarged, abolishing the official block and giving the Muslims special and adequate representation.
- The Governor-General and the Governors were to be armed with “full and ample powers to ensure a thoroughly efficient administrative system and to safeguard the interests of the minorities”.
- The High Courts were to be under the administrative control of the Government of India.
- The provision of appointing a Statutory Commission to review the constitutional progress every ten years should be dropped and the new Constitution should be made flexible enough to admit changes wherever necessary.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

The Simon Commission report was published on 27th May 1930. But the recommendations were great disappointments. The British government invited the Indians to discuss with the report and the future government at London.

Thus was born the First Round Table conference. All the important Congress leaders were in jail on account of the Civil Disobdience movement, when the invitation was made. The congress refused to join the conference.

89 delegates attended the conference. Out of 57 were from British India, 16 from princely states and the rest from the British political parties. It was presided over by Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald.

The representatives from India represented Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Harijans, Landlords, and Workers.

The Congress was the majority party in the British India. The British government realized that any compromise without the participation of the congress was unworkable. So the Congress leaders and workers were released unconditionally. Gandhi was invited for a negotiation and on 5th March 1931 and Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed.

According to that pact the government promised to give up cases against the civil disobedience agitators. It promised to restore the confiscated properties. Gandhi promised to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement and to participate in the Second Round Table conference.

Meanwhile the Labour government collapsed and the Conservatives came to power. They were deadly against granting any political freedom to India. Gandhi was the sole representative of the Congress with chappals, Khadder and loin cloth.

He attracted a big crowd. His speech clearly exposed that Congress was the only national party and all other parties were based on communal feelings.

He rightly demanded complete independence. The British government offered a partly responsible government at the centre.

The other point for disagreement was the communal problem. Gandhi returned to India empty-handed and much disappointment. The Conference closed on 1st December 1931.

On 3rd January 1932 the Congress Working Committee restarted the civil disobedience movement. Gandhiji communicated his decision to the then viceroy Lord Willingon. He was Conservative and repressive.

The next day he issued four ordinances and assumed very wide powers to deal with the agitation. Gandhi and Sardar Patel were arrested. Police arrested any person on suspicion. Congress was declared illegal Properties of the congressmen were confiscated. More than 1,20,000 persons were arrested.

On certain occasion, the movement became violent. The movement was also varying. On wise considerations Gandhiji withdrew the movement completely on 7th April 1934. Jawaharlal Nehru, Bose and B.G. Patel, however did not approve the arbitrary decision of Gandhi.

The Third Round Table Conference In 1932 the Third Round Table conference was convened. The congress did not participate in it as they involved in the Civil Disobedience movement.

The conference discussed the reports of subcommittees formed during the Second Round Table Conference.

They discussed the terms of joining the All India Federation and the distribution of residuary powers.

In March 1933, the British government published a White Paper. It indicated the lines on which the new Act of 1935 was to be made. This paper was prepared on the basis of the discussions and decisions taken during the Third Round Table Conference.

**UNIT – V - GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935 – WORKING OF
PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY –INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 1947 –
INDIAN CONSTITUTION OF 1950**

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935

The Government of India Act of 1935 was the crowning climax of a prolonged process of constitution making that had commenced in 1927 with the appointment of the Simon Commission.

Main Provisions

The following were the main provisions of the Act of 1935:

- The Act provided for an All-India Federation. It was to comprise of the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States;
- The Act introduced Dyarchy at the Centre abolishing Provincial Dyarchy;
- The Federal Legislature was to consist of two Houses-Council of States and Federal Assembly;
- Provision was made for a Federal Court to interpret the controversial clauses of the Act and to settle disputes arising among the constituent units and between a unit and the Federal Government;
- The Governmental subjects were divided into 3 lists, viz, the Federal List consisting of subjects of All-India importance; the Provincial List containing

subjects pertaining to provincial interests, and the Concurrent List with subjects requiring uniformity of treatment;

- Provision was made for electoral safeguards and reservations for the minorities.

Working of Provincial Autonomy

The Government of India Act was introduced and passed in the British Parliament. In 1935, it received its royal assent in August 1935. Its electoral provisions were introduced in July 3, 1936 and the general election was conducted in the winter of 1936 and 1937, and it was enforced in August 15, 1947.

As a consequence, of the general election, the Congress ministry came to power in Madras, C.P, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, N.W.F.P and Assam. The league formed ministries in Sind and Bengal. In Bombay and Punjab congress coalition ministries were formed. Before the congress ministries assumed power, they insisted on clear assurance of non-interference of the Governors.

They did a lot in the next two years. The gap between congress and the Muslim League widened. The Muslims propagated very badly of the congress ministeries. In 1939, the second World War broke out.

The Government of India declared war on behalf of the British Government against the axis powers.

The Viceroy acted without the prior consultation with the congress ministers. Later the Congress ministries once again came to power soon after the end of the Second World War. Thus the provincial autonomy was in function upto 15th August 1947.

Defects of the Act as 1935

- ❖ The Federation according to the Act of 1935 was ill conceived and illogical.
- ❖ There were elaborate safeguards for the powers of Governor-General and the Governors.

- ❖ On the project of special responsibilities like depending the rights of the minorities, they arrested the growth of nationalism.
 - ❖ It introduced diarchy in the centre, where as it abolished the same constitutional set up in the province.
 - ❖ It established constitutional dependency on the British parliament for the amendment of the Act.
 - ❖ It elaborately extended the communal electorates. 6. It refused to grant the right of self-determination.
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THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947

The Indian independence act, 1947 received the royal assent and entered into force on 18th July 1947. This act put into action the Mountbatten plan for the independence and partition of India.

Indian Independence Act – Background

- The Indian independence act, 1947 was an act of the British parliament that partitioned India into two independent dominions of India and Pakistan.
- The legislation was drafted by the labour government of Clement Attlee. It was based on the Mountbatten plan or the 3rd June plan which was formulated after the leaders of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League agreed to the recommendations of the viceroy Lord Mountbatten.
- Lord Mountbatten came to India with the specific task of seeing over the handing over of the authority to Indians. But the INC and the League could not agree on the question of partition.
- An initial plan proposed by Mountbatten known as the Dickie Bird plan was opposed by Nehru. According to this plan, the provinces were to be declared independent and then allowed to join or not join the constituent assembly. Nehru opposed this as it would, in his opinion, lead to the country's Balkanisation.
- Then, Mountbatten came up with the last plan known as the 3 June plan which was accepted by all parties. The INC, which was opposed to any partition of the country, finally accepted it as an inevitable process.
- As per this plan, India would be partitioned into India and Pakistan. The constitution framed by the constituent assembly would not be applicable to the areas which would go into Pakistan. These provinces would then decide on a separate constituent assembly.
- The legislative assemblies of Punjab and Bengal voted for the partition according to which these provinces were to be divided between the two dominions along religious lines.

- The assembly of Sind was given the choice to join the Indian constituent assembly or not. It decided to join Pakistan. In the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sylhet, a referendum was to be held which would decide the country they were to join.
 - The complete legislative authority would be given to the constituent assemblies of the new countries.
 - The act decided to grant independence to India and Pakistan with effect from 15th august 1947.
 - The new boundaries of the dominions would be demarcated by the boundary commission.
 - British suzerainty over the princely states was to end. These states could decide to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. Over 560 states decided to merge with India.
 - The British emperor would cease to use the title 'emperor of India'.
 - Until the new dominions' constitutions would become effective, the heads of state would be the respective governor-generals who would continue to assent laws passed by the constituent assemblies in the name of the king.
 - This act received the royal assent on 18th July 1947 and entered into force.
 - Pakistan became independent on 14th august and India on 15th august 1947. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was appointed Pakistan's governor-general and lord Mountbatten became India's
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Constitution of India 1950

The constituent assembly under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad framed the India constitution after a good deal of labour extending over to about three years and enacted it on 26th November 1949.

The new constitution was however, adopted on 26th January 1950, when India was declared as a sovereign democratic republic with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as her first president.

The India constitution is a written one and is available in book form. The three organs of the government i.e., executive, legislature and judiciary, citizenship, fundamental rights, directive principles of the state policy. It consists of 395 articles, 9 schedules and several amendments.

The Indian constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible. The procedure laid about for the amendment of the Indian constitution is neither as easy as in England. Although the Indian constitution is federal in structure, it has made the central government so powerful that it has been pointed out that it has become almost unitary in essence.

The Indian constitution has established a parliamentary form of government, both at the centre and the states. Though the president is the head of the executive, the real powers are vested with the cabinet which is responsible to the Lok Sabha.

The constitution of India has declared India to be a secular state where all the citizens enjoy equal rights irrespective of their caste, colour, creed, religion or sex. Anybody in India can practice any religion.

The constitution of India has laid down several directive principles of state policy with the main aim of guiding the government to strive more and more for the welfare of the people.

It should provide adequate means of livelihood to all its citizens; encourage equitable distribution of wealth and prevent concentration of wealth in few hands. The Indian constitution has guaranteed several fundamental rights to all its citizens.

Among these rights the most important are those of equality, liberty, freedom of religion cultural and educational right, right to property, right against exploitation and right to constitutional remedies.

These rights are inviolable and are binding both on the legislature and the executive. The Indian constitution has established the Supreme Court as the guardian of the citizen rights. It can declare as null and void any law passed by the legislature or the executive if it violates any of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution.

Union executive

The Indian constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government. It needs a nominal chief executive. The office of the Indian president serves that purpose like the office of the queen in England.

Article 58 prescribes some qualifications to contest in the election to the office of the president of India. He should be a citizen of India. He should have completed at least thirty five years of age.

He should be qualified to be elected to the house of the people. He should not hold any office of profit under the union or state government. He should not be a member of any of the houses of the parliament or any state legislature.

If a person holding such office is elected to the office of the president his membership in the parliament or the state legislature will automatically lapse on the date on which he enters the office of the president.

He should not hold any office of profit anywhere. The president is elected for a period of five years. The president may resign his office before the completion of his term of office.

His letter of resignation is to be sent to the vice-president of India. When the office of the president becomes vacant either due to resignation or death or due to impeachment, the Vice president becomes the acting president until a new president is elected. The Indian president is the head of the state.

He is the first citizen of the country. In all important national and international ceremonies and functions, he represents India. He resides in the official residence called the Rashtrapathi Bhavan free of rent.

The President enjoys many legislative powers. He convenes the Parliament, prorogues it and could also dissolve the Lower House of the Parliament. He delivers the Opening Speech in the joint session of both the Houses.

He appoints twelve members of the Rajya Sabha and two Anglo-Indian representatives to the Lok Sabha. In case of a legislative dead lock he convenes a joint session of the Parliament.

All the bills passed by the Parliament could become laws only with his assent. The President enjoys vast powers of appointments. He appoints the Prime Minister and other Ministers in the Council of Ministers. The Governors, the Lieutenant Governors and the Chief Commissioners are also appointed by him.

They are all responsible to him. He appoints the Election Commissioners and other high officials of the Election Commission. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Attorney General of India, the Registrar General of India, the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission are also appointed by him.

He administers the Union Territories. He is the supreme commander of the armed forces of India. He appoints the high officers of the armed forces.

He declares war and peace. All executive actions of the Union are done in his name. The Indian constitution makes provision for declaration of Emergency.

Article 356 enables the President to dismiss an elected Government of any state.

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MODAL QUESTION PAPER -I

SECTION –A (10x 2 = 20 Marks)

Answer all Questions:

1. In Which Year The Regulating Act Was Passed And Who Was The Then Prime Minister Of England.
2. Which Act Elevated the Governor of Bengal to Governor – General Of Bengal and In Which Year?
3. Who Was Pitt and When Was the Pitt's Indian Act Passed?
4. How Many Charter Acts Were Enacted and Mention the Years?
5. How Many Indian Councils Acts Were Passed and in Which Years?
6. Who Were Montagu and Chelmsford?
7. Which Charter Acts Permitted the Christian Missionaries to Visit India?
8. Define the Term Secularism.
9. Write the Meaning Of Federalism.
10. Write a Few Lines about the Preamble of the Constitution of India

SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 MARKS)

Answer All Questions:

- 11.(a) Enumerate the Causes for Enacting the Regulating Act Of 1773.

Or

- (b) Give a Critical account of the Pitt's Indian Act.

- 12.(a) List out the Provisions of the Charter Act of 1813.

Or

- (b) Bring out the Significance of the Charter Act of 1833.

- 13.(a) Why Were the Indian Councils Act of 1892 Enacted and Indicated its Provisions?

Or

(b) Why did Diarchy Fail in the Provinces? Explain.

14. (a) Write a note on the Importance Of the Montagu Declaration.

Or

(b) Give an Account of the Poona Pact.

15. (a) Enumerate the Features of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

Or

(b) Summarize the Fundamental Rights Enshrined In the Constitution of India.

SECTION – C (3 X 10 = 30)

Answer any three questions

16. Examine the Provisions and Shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773.

17. Explain the Provisions and Significance of the Government of India Act of 1858.

18. Write an Essay about the Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms Act of 1919.

19. Highlight the Salient Features of Government of India Act of 1935.

20. Discuss the Various Methods of Amending the Constitution of India.

MODAL QUESTION PAPER -II

SECTION –A (10x 2 = 20 Marks)

Answer all Questions:

- 1) Why was the Regulating Act Passed?
- 2) Who was James Fox?
- 3) By which Act, a Board Control was set up?
- 4) Which Act Provided for Appointment of a Law Commission?
- 5) By which act, transfer of power from company to crown was effected and in which year?
- 6) Who Were Minto and Morley?
- 7) Who Were Montagu and Chelmsford?
- 8) What is Meant By Diarchy?
- 9) Write the Meaning of Provincial Autonomy.
- 10) What is meant by Bicameral Legislature?

SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 MARKS)

Answer All Questions:

- 11) (a) Give a critical account of the provisions of the regulating Act.

Or

- (b) List out the Provisions of the Pitt's Indian Act.

- 12) (a) Narrate the significance of the charter Act of 1813.

Or

- (b) Trace the circumstances that led to the Passing of charter Act of 1833.

- 13) (a) sketch the importance of the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

Or

- (b) Write a note about the Lucknow Pact of 1916.

- 14) (a) Give an account of the Nehru report.

Or

(b) Account for the failure of diarchy in the Provinces.

15) (a) Enumerate the federal features of the constitution of India.

Or

(b) Explains the Phrase, 'Universal Adult Suffrage'.

SECTION – C (3 X 10 = 30)

Answer any three questions

16) Highlight the provisions and significance of the queen's proclamation of 1858.

17) Write elaborately about the Indian Councils Act of 1861.

18) Elucidate the provisions and importance of the Montagu- Chelmsford reforms Act of 1919.

19) Give an account of the Indian independence Act of 1947.

20) Explain the Salient features of the constitution of India.