# **Polity Class Notes for IAS and PCS**

# Chapter no1: Historical Background

# (Acts and Regulations)

## **Historical Background**

- $\triangleright$  Exclusive right of Trading in India started under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth 1.
- ➤ In 1765 –EIC (East India Company) obtained diwani rights (i.e. Right over Revenue, Civil Justice) of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
- ➤ After 1857 Sepoy Mutiny wake, British crown came direct under the British govt. from company unit & this rule continued till 15 August 1947.
- ➤ M.N. Roy (Communist) was Ist to put idea of constitution of India in 1934 & constitution assembly was formed for this purpose in 1946.

# **Company Rule (1773 – 1858)**

## **Regulating Act of 1773**

- ➤ Ist step taken by British govt. to control & regulate affair of East India company & laid the foundation of Central Administration in India.
- ➤ Governor of Bengal become Governor General (G.G) of Bengal and Bombay & Madras become subordinate. G.G of Bengal was assisted by 4 Member & warren Hasting was Ist G.G of Bengal.
- Establish SC at Calcutta with 1 chief justice and 3 Judge
- Prohibit to take Bribe servants of company
- ➤ By this, Court of Direct (CD) Governing body of company to report on its Revenue, Civil and Military Affair. It was commercial control.

#### Pitts India Act of 1784

- ➤ Called "Act of Settlement" or Rectify of 1773 Act
- ➤ By this, BC Board of Control to manage the Political Affair.
- ➤ By it control on Company Affair & Supervise & direction all operation of Civil, Military, Revenue matter.

#### Charter Act of 1833

- Final step toward Centralization in British India.
- ➤ G.G of Bengal become G.G of India Ist was"Lord Willan Bentick"
- ➤ Regulation changed into Act
- ➤ It Attempt to open civil service exam but not proceed
- Appointment of Law Member in Governor General Council.

#### Charter Act 1853

- ➤ Ist time, legislative and executive function of G.G Council. And it provides 6 additional member called "Legislative Council".
- > civil service exam started, Macaulay Committee formed (on civil services in 1854)
- ➤ It introduced Ist time Local representation in Indian (central) legislative council of 6 New

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legislative member of GG Council.

➤ Member from – Madras + Bombay + Agra + Bengal

### **Crown Rule (1858 – 1947)**

#### **Act 1858**

- ➤ Govt. of India Act 1858: Called "Act for Good governance of India"
- ➤ GG. of India become Viceroy of India It was Lord Canning
- ➤ Board of Control & Court of Director was Abolish
- > Not interfere policy adopted
- ➤ New office created Secretary of State (was member of cabinet of British) with complete Authority & control over Indian Administration
- Company Rule abolish & all Administration came under British govt. directly.

#### Act of 1861

- Portfolio system introduced
- > Empowered viceroy to issue ordinance
- ➤ It made beginning of representation institutions by associating Indians with law making process. It provides viceroy should nominate same Indian as Non official member of council.
- SC at Madras, Bombay & Allahabad.

#### **Act 1892**

This Act provide legislative council receive the power of discuss the budget.

#### Act 1909

- ➤ Morley (Secretary) Minto (Viceroy) reform
- ➤ Ist time Satyendra Prasad Sinha became Ist Indian to Join executive council. He appointed as law member.
- ➤ Introduced system of communal representation for Muslim so Lord Minto called Known as "Father of Communal Electorate".
- ➤ This provide separate representation of Presidency to universities, Zamidar & Commence Chamber

#### **Act 1919**

- ➤ Montague Chelmsford Reform
- Dyarchy Introduced
  - Transferred subject (Administered by (G) with aid of Minister)
  - Reserved subject (administered by (G) with his executive without responsible to council)
- ➤ Bicameralism & Direct election in India introduced
- ➤ It extended principal of communal representation to Sikhs + Indian Christians + Anglo Indians + Europeans
- > It create high commissioner for India in London
- ➤ It established Public Service Commission (PSC) (But force in 1926)
- ➤ It separates Ist time provincial budget from central budget.

### **Act 1935**

- ➤ It create federal list & provincial list
- Abolish dyarchy, adoption dyarchy at centre
- ➤ Introduced communal representation by providing separate electorate for depressed class & women & labour.

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- Establish RBI & Joint PSC.
- Establish Federal Court.
- > Separation of Burma from India.
- Union Federation
- President got power to ordinance.
- ➤ It was resulted in 3<sup>rd</sup> RTC (Round table conference)

#### **Act 1947**

- On Feb 20, 1947, British PM Clement Attlee declared British rule in India ended by June 30, 1948
- ➤ Lord Mount Batten (Viceroy of India) put forth partition plan called "Mount Batten Plan" & Balkin Plan.
- ➤ It was accepted by Congress & Muslim league.
- ➤ Abolish office of Viceroy, empowered Constituent Assemblies
- ➤ Abolish Secretary of State
- > Lord Mount Batten became Ist G.G of (New Dominion India) and Nehru became Ist P.M.
- Constitution Assembly of India formed in 1946 become the Parliament of Indian Dominion.

#### Note

- ➤ Lee Commission Civil servant
- ➤ Indian Independence Bill Introduced in British on 4 July, 1947 & Got royal assent on 18 July, 1947 and Come in force on 15 August, 1947
- > Redcliff Formed boundary between India & Pakistan.
- ➤ Power to Introduced Ordinance by President act 1935
- ➤ Act 1833 Ist time made it possible for Indians to take some part share in Administration

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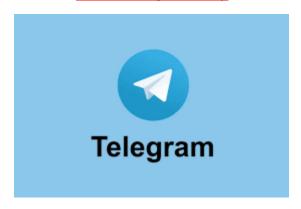
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