

## INDIAN POLITY FOR UPSC PRELIMS

### Chapter 1 : Historical Background

- **EIC (East India Company)** arrived in **1600** as a trading company ; Obtained diwani rights (revenue and civil justice) in 1765 of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa = started as a territorial power.
- After 1857 revolt, british government directly ruled India until independence.
- **M N ROY** suggested *Constituent Assembly (CA)* and was constituted in 1946.

### THE COMPANY RULE (1773-1858)

#### REGULATING ACT OF 1773:

1. Important because EIC ,for first time, was controlled by British government by prescribing *Politico-administrative functions*-→ (resulted in) *central administration in India*.
2. Governor of Bengal → Governor-General of Bengal (GGB) + creation of Executive council (4 mems)
3. other two governors becomes subordinate ;
4. creation of SC at Calcutta = 1 CJ + 3 other judges
5. company servants cant accept gifts/bribe
6. COD should report to British Govt on (revenue, civil & military affairs)

#### PITTS INDIA ACT OF 1784 :

**Distinguished commercial + political functions ;**

**COD = commercial affairs ; BOC (board of control) = political affairs → System of double govt.**

**EIC territories = british possessions in India.**

#### CHARTER ACT OF 1833 : Final step towards british consolidation.

**GGB→GBI with civil + military + Legislative powers.**

#### 4. CHARTER ACT OF 1853:

- *1<sup>st</sup> time : Separation of legislative and executive functions ; creation of separate Indian Legislative council (ILC) (mini parliament)*
- *Covenanted civil services including for Indians - 1854= (Macaulay committee)*
- *1<sup>st</sup> tome : Local representation in ILC.*

### THE CROWN RULE (1858-1947)

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858 :

No more EIC, all powers, territories → British crown.



- GGI → VCI.
- Ended double government i.e., no more BOC /COD
- SOS (secretary of state) + 15member council (as an advisory body to SOS) : authority over Indian administration.

#### INDIAN COUNCILS ACT : 1861:

1. Representative institution for India = Indians as non-official members in the ILC
2. Reversal of process of decentralisation of Legislative powers + establishment of new LCs.
3. Portfolio system (Lord canning- 1859)
4. Ordinance making power – viceroy.

#### INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1892 :

Increase in no. of additional members to Central + Provincial LC + nomination of non-official members.

Increase in functions of LCs - discuss budget and address question to Executive.

#### INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1909

ILC Size increased (16→ 60). PLCs now have non-official majority.  
Increased LC deliberative functions : asking supplementary questions/ move resolution on budget.  
Separate electorate system

**August 20.1917** : Resolution that gradual introduction of responsible govt. in India.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1919 (*Montagu-Chelmsford reforms*)

1. Separate list : For central and provincial
2. Provincial consisted : reserved (*Governor not responsible*) and transferred (governor responsible to council) = diarchy

#### 2017 UPSC PRELIMS QUESTION :

In the context of Indian History, the principle of “Dyarchy” refers to

- a) Division of the central legislature into two houses
- b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments
- c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi
- d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories

3. Bicameralism + Direct elections - but vote franchise is based on property, tax or education + principle of communal representation.
4. SOS→ High commissioner for India
5. Public service commission
6. Separate budget for Centre and province



**SIMON COMMISSION** : 7 member commission ; recommended the abolition of diarchy ; responsible government for provinces ; Federation of british India + Princely states .

Then 3 RTCs → white paper on constitutional reforms → GOI 1935 → Communal award → Communal award.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT : 1935

1. Establishment of All- India Federation
2. Dyarchy **at centre** but it was *replaced with 'provincial autonomy'* for provinces.
3. Bicameralism in 6/11 provinces.
4. Communal representation – scheduled classes, women & workers
5. **No more – Council of India** –now secretary of state with team of advisors.
6. Establishment of RBI + Public service commission(federal + provincial) + Federal court

February 20, 1947, the British Prime Minister Clement Atlee = declared end of british rule. Muslim League asked for partition. Mount batten plan for partition.

#### INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947

India becomes sovereign state ; partition approved.  
No more viceroy/ responsibility by british govt. for india / Pakistan.  
No more SOS.  
Princely states can join either India/Pakistan.  
No more title of emperor of India / civil services

#### Chapter 2 : Making of the constitution

- Constituent Assembly (CA) Idea -1934 : MN ROY
- 1935 – INC + 1938 J.Nehru - demanded for CA.
- British accepted the idea of CA through “August offer” 1940.
- Cripps mission 1942 draft proposal for framing Indian constitution. It recommendation of two autonomous state with two CA was rejected by Muslim League (**ML**) .

COMPOSITION OF CA : 389 – 296- British India + 93- Princely states. Though not based on adult franchise, it consisted of all sections of society.

**CA : 1<sup>st</sup> meeting** : 09/06/1946 – presided by Sachinandan and Sinha (temporary\_) ; Later by Dr. R. Prasad + HC Mukherjee (as president and vice-president) and BN RAU (constitutional advisor)

- Glance through Objectives resolution.
- Changes by Indian Independence act :  
CA is