

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

One liner shots  
**Historical  
Background of  
the Constitution**

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Historical  
Background

- Important Acts
- One liner Notes

- **Company Rule (1773-1858)**
- **Crown Rule (1858-1947)**

	CONSTITUTIONAL LANDMARKS	PROVISIONS
C O M	<b>Regulating Act, 1773</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlled and regulated the affairs of the British East India Company.</li> <li>• Laid the foundation of India's central administration.</li> <li>• Governor of Bengal became Governor-General of Bengal.</li> <li>• Bombay &amp; Madras Presidency were made subordinate to Bengal's Governor-General.</li> </ul>
	<b>Act of 1781</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisioned to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act</li> <li>• Also known as the 'Act of Settlement.'</li> </ul>
	<b>Pitt's India Act, 1784</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Differentiated the company's commercial and political affairs.</li> <li>• Established Board of Control.</li> </ul>

P A N Y R U L E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established a 'double government' system.</li> </ul>
	<b>Charter Act, 1793</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended the overriding power of Lord Cornwallis.</li> <li>Extended the trade monopoly for twenty years.</li> <li>Laid down that members of the Board of Control were to be paid from Indian revenue.</li> </ul>
	<b>Charter Act, 1813</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abolished East India Company's trade monopoly</li> <li>Allowed Christian missionaries to come to enlighten Indian people.</li> <li>Spread of Western education.</li> <li>Local government to impose taxes on people.</li> </ul>
	<b>Charter Act, 1833</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India.</li> <li>Bombay &amp; Madras governors were deprived of legislative powers.</li> <li>Laws made under this provision are called 'Acts'.</li> <li>The Company's activities ended as a commercial body.</li> <li>Attempted to start an open competition of civil service.</li> </ul>
	<b>Charter Act, 1853</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative and executive functions were separated.</li> <li>Governor-General's Legislative Council is now known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council [with an additional six new members].</li> <li>This council acted as a 'Mini Parliament'.</li> <li>Open competition for civil service (Covenanted civil service) - establishment of Macaulay Committee in 1954.</li> <li>Local representation of the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.</li> </ul>
	<b>The Great Revolt of 1857 or The Sepoy Mutiny</b>	
C R O	<b>Government of India Act, 1858</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governor-General of India was made 'Viceroy of India'.</li> <li>Lord Canning was the first 'Viceroy of India'.</li> <li>Abolished Board of Directors.</li> </ul>
	<b>Indian Council Act, 1861</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian representation in Viceroy's council (non-official) - 3 Indians entered LC.</li> <li>Started with decentralization</li> <li>Restored legislative powers to Bombay &amp; Madras provinces.</li> </ul>
	<b>Indian Council Act, 1892</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced indirect elections.</li> <li>Increased the size of the legislative council.</li> <li>Increased the functionalities of the legislative council.</li> <li>Power to discuss budget and questions to the executive were given.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Indian Council Act, 1909</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Known as Morley-Minto Reforms.</li> <li>● Direct election to legislative councils.</li> <li>● The Central Legislative Council was renamed as the Imperial Legislative Council.</li> <li>● Communal representation for Muslims.</li> <li>● Separate Electorate.</li> <li>● Indians placed in the Viceroy's Executive Council for the first time (S. P. Sinha as the new member).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Government of India Act, 1919</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.</li> <li>● Central subjects were separated from Provincial ones.</li> <li>● Dual governance in provincial subjects.</li> <li>● For the first time, bicameralism was introduced at the Centre.</li> <li>● Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council</li> <li>● Direct elections.</li> <li>● Establishment of Public Service Commission.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SIMON COMMISSION ARRIVED IN 1927</b></p>	
<p><b>Government of India Act, 1935</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It was the second milestone towards India's responsible government.</li> <li>● Introduced federal scheme, judiciary, office of the governor, administrative details</li> <li>● Residuary power was vested with the Governor General.</li> <li>● Introduced 'Provincial Autonomy'.</li> <li>● Adoption of Dyarchy at the Centre.</li> <li>● Introduction of 'bicameralism'</li> <li>● Federal list, Provincial list &amp; concurrent list were initiated.</li> <li>● Establishment of Federal Court.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indian Independence Act, 1947</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It declared India as an Independent and sovereign State.</li> <li>● Responsible governments were established- both in the Central and provinces.</li> <li>● Abolished office of Viceroy.</li> <li>● Abolished the office of 'Secretary of the State for India'.</li> <li>● Dropped the title 'Emperor of India'.</li> <li>● Empowered Constituent Assemblies to frame &amp; adopt their own constitutions.</li> <li>● Designated the Governor-General and provincial governors as Constitutional or Nominal heads.</li> <li>● Granted freedom to princely states.</li> </ul>

**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.

