

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

(Allied Political science to History and Economics)

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UNIT- 1

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INDIAN POTILICAL SYSTEM

1858 ACT

The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom (21 & 22 Vict. c. 106) 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 Henry 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.

ACT 1909

The Indian Councils Act 1909 was introduced by the British government in India as a step towards including Indians in government. It is also referred

to as the Morley-Minto reforms named after the two British officials who played a key role in its drafting: Lord Minto and Lord John Morley, who were the Viceroy and Secretary of State of British India respectively in 1905-10.

In the early 20th century, two developments emerged in the Indian national movement: *first* , nationalists became increasingly vocal and adopted a stronger tone while demanding representation of Indians in government. *Second*, the period saw the emergence of extremist nationalists who aimed to undermine the foundations of the British rule; In some cases, government officials - both British and Indian - were killed.

The British termed the prevailing political situation in the country as the 'Indian Unrest'. Lord Minto denounced the extremists but felt it was imperative to engage with the moderates and provide some political concessions – which came to be packaged as the Morley-Minto reforms.

These reforms were the basis of the Indian Councils Act 1909.

ACT 1919

The Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms or more briefly known as Mont-Ford Reforms were reforms introduced by the colonial government in British India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually in India. The reforms take their name from Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India during the latter parts of the First World War and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India between 1916 and 1921. The reforms were outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report prepared in 1918 and formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1919. These are related to constitutional reforms. Indian nationalists considered that the reforms did not go far enough while British conservatives were critical of them. The important features of this act were as follows:

1. The Imperial Legislative Council was now to consist of two houses- the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.
2. The provinces were to follow the Dual Government System or *Dyarchy*.

constitution assembly making constitution

the constitution of india was drafted by constitution assembly, and it was implemented under the cabinet mission plan on 16 may 1946 the members of constitution assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a single transferable vote system of proportional representation drafting committee how many members what is the role of drafting committee who appointed the drafting committee chair man role and functions committee was set in august 22 1947

Preambles

Is an introduction statement in a democracy that explains the document philosophy and objectives in a constitution. It presents the intention and the core values of the principles of the nation.

Philosophy of the constitution

Sources of the authority of the constitution (1) The authority is derived from the people of India. (2) Nature of India has been declared as Sovereign, socialistic secular democratic and republic polity (3) Objectives of the constitution, justice, Liberty, equality and fraternity.

