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History of indian constitution pdf

Before 1947, India was divided into two main entities – the British-born British provinces of 11 provinces and states are presently led by Indian princess under supporting alliance policies. The two entities merged together to form the Indian Union, but many of the legacy systems in the British country follow the same now. The historical understanding and evolution of the Constitution of India may draw in many regulations and acts passed before Indian Independence. The Indian Administration System is a form of parliamentary democracy where the executive is responsible for parliament. The parliament has two houses - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Also, the type of governance is Federal, meaning there are separate executives and legislatures in the Centers and States. We also have self-governance at local government levels. All these systems must be the legacy of the British Trump administration. Let's see the historic background of the Indian Constitution and its development through years. Regulatory law 1773 the first step taken by the British parliament to regulate and control the affairs of the Indian Companies of India. He designated the Governor of Bengal (Fort William) as Governor-General (of Bengal). Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of the Bengal. The Governor-General's Executive Council has been established (Four Members). There was no separate legislature council. He's subordinate governors of Bombay and Madras to the Governor-General of The Bengal. The Supreme Court established in Fort William (Kolkata) as the Apex Court in 1774. It prohibits servants of the company from engaging in any private trade or accepting corrupting from their natives. Directors' Court (the governor body of the company) should report its revenue. The Pitt Act of 1784 is distinguished between commercial and political functions of the company. Reduce the Strength of the Governor's General Council to three members. Put the Indian affairs under the direct control of the British government. Territory companies in India are named the British possession of India. The Governor's Council settled in Madras and Bombay. The charter act of 1813 monopoly the company on Indian trading severed; Trade with India is open to all British subjects. The Charter Act of 1833 Governor-General (of Bengal) became Governor-General of India. India's First Governor General was Lord William Bentinck. This was the final stage of centralization of British colonial rule. The start of a central legislature for India as the act also took legislative powers in Bombay and Madras provinces. The law ended the activities of the Eastern Indian Company as a commercial body and became a purely administrative body. The Law on 1853 Legislature and Executive Council of the Governor-General has been separated. 6 members of the central legislature council. Four out of six They were appointed by the government of the provisions of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra. It introduced a system of open competition as the basis for the recruitment of civil servants of the Company (Indian Open Civil Service for all). The Government of India Act of 1858 rules the company was replaced by Crown's regulations in India. British Crown Powers was to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India it was assisted by the Council of India, its 15 member states' vestige and full authority and control over the Indian administration via Viceroy's as Agent Governor General of India Delta Visroy of India. Lord Canning was India's first Viceroy. Board bans the Control and Courts of Directors. The Indian Council of Law in 1861 It presents for the first time representatives of Indians to institutions such as the executive of Viceroy A + the Legislature Council (non-official). 3 Indians joined the Legislature's council. The Legislature councils were established in centers and provinces. He gave that Viceroy's Executive Council would have some Indians as non-official members while transacting the legislature's businesses. It's according to legal recognition of the file system. Initiate the process of decentralization by restoring legislature powers in the Bombay and Madras provinces. The Act of Council of India in 1892 presented indirect elections (nominated). Expand the size of legislature councils. Expand the functions of the Legislature Council and give them the power to discuss the Budget and address the questions given to the Executive. This act of the 1909 Indian Council is also called the reform of Morley-Minto. Direct elections for legislature councils; the first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element. It changes the name of the Central Legislature's Legislature to the Legislature's Imperial Legislature. Members of the Central Legislature Council increased to 60 from 16 years. Introduce a communal representation system for Muslims by accepting the 'separate' electoral concept. The Indians for the first time at Viceroy's executive council. (Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, as member of law) The Government of India Act of 1919 is also called the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Central subjects were dismayed and separated from provincial topics. The scheme of double governance, 'Dyarchy', was introduced into provincial topics. Under the key system, provincial topics were divided into two parts – transferred and reserved. On reserve topics, Governor was not responsible for the Legislature's council. The law introduced, for the first time, bicameralism at the center. Legislature assembly with 140 members and legislature council with 60 members. Direct election. The act also requires that three of viceroy's six executive members of the Executive Council (other than commander-in-chief) were Indians. Provide for the establishment of the Public Service Commission. India's Law of 1935 Act provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation which includes provinces and states as unity, though the federation's envision never came to their hearts. Three listings: The law divides the power between the center and the units of items from three lists, namely the Federal List, the Provincial List and the concurrent list. The federal list for the Center is designed in 59 items, the provincial list for the provinces that consists of 54 items and the concurrent list for both the 36 residual power items were greens and governed-General. The accord bans the Dyarchy of the countryside and introduces 'Provincialism'. It is provided for the adoption of the Dyarchy Centre. Introducing bicameralism in 6 out of 11 provinces. These six provinces were Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar, Madras and the Emirates province. Provide for establishment of the Federal Court. The council bans in India. The Independence Act of 1947 He declared India as an Independent and Sovereign State. Establish responsible governments in both the center and the provinces. The designated Viceroy India and the provincial governors as the Constitutional (normal head). It assigns dual functions (Constituent and Legislature) to the Constituent Assembly and declared legislature this dominance as a body of sovereignty. The points must be noted prior to the Charter Act of 1833 named Bylaws and those that were made after calling the Laws. Lord Warren Hastings created the office in the District Collectors in 1772, but judicial powers were separated from districts collected later by Cornwallis. From powerful authority to unlimited executives, the Indian administration has developed into a government responsible for the legislature and lawmakers. Development of the file system and budget points to the separation of powers. Lord Mayo's resolution on financial decentralization visualizes local development of self-government institutions in India (1870). 1882: Lord Ripon's resolution was released as 'Magna Carta' in the self-government locals. He is considered a 'Local Government Father in India'. 1924: Railway Budget has been separated from the general budget based on Acworth Board Report (1921). From 1773 to 1858, the British tried for the centralization of power. It came from the 1861 acting council to move towards power devotion and province. The 1833 Charter Act was the most important action before the judge of the 1909 year. Until 1947, the Government of India worked under the Provisions of the 1919 Act only. The Provision 1935 of the Judge related to the Federation and Dyarchy was never applied. The 1919 Executive Council provided by the 1919 Act continued to counsel Viceroy until 1947. The modern executive (Council of Ministries) must be his legacy of the executive council. The Legislature's Council and Assembly developed in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha after independence. Alex Andrews George is a senior, and contractors. Alex is the founder of ClearIAS and one of Exam's civil service service trainers in India. He is the author of many best seller books such as 'Important Judgments that transform India' and 'important acts that transform India'. A trusted and pioneering adviser in online training, Alex's counseling, strategy, study-material, and mock-examination helped thousands of aspirants to become IAS, IPS, and IFS officers. Officer.