

Polity by Abhishek Suman Sir

Class Notes

Covering Full Syllabus

❖ Contents :-

1. Indian Constitution

- Basic Structure of the Constitution
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Features of the Indian Constitution
- Parliamentary System in India
- Citizenship
- Making of the constituent assembly
- Panchayati Raj Systems in India
- Important Articles of the Indian Constitution
- The Constituent Assembly of India
- The making of the Constitution of India
- The preamble of the Constitution
- Schedules in the Constitution of India
- Scheduled and Tribal Areas in India
- Co-operative Societies
- Political Parties in India
- Elections in India
- Provisions in Indian Constitution
- Electoral Reforms in India
- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- Parliament and Indian Judiciary
- Supreme Court of India
- Parliamentary Committees
- Budget in Parliament
- Subordinate Courts in India
- Central Administrative Tribunal

- Amendment of the Constitution
- Anti-Defection Law
- High Courts in India
- Parliament of India

2. Union & State Executive

- List of Vice-Presidents in India and their Term of Office
- States and Union Territories
- Prime Minister of India
- Cabinet Committees
- Rashtrapati Bhavan
- Office of the president of India
- Instructions to the electors
- Governor in Indian Constitution
- Chief Minister in India
- The Union
- Union-State Relations
- Centre-State Relations

3. Constitutional & Non-Constitutional Bodies

- Election Commission of India
- Union Public Service Commission
- State Public Service Commission
- National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog
- Central Vigilance Commission
- National Finance Commission
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- Attorney General of India
- Planning Commission of India
- State Finance Commission
- Central Bureau of Investigation

Constitutional Development of India

The company Rule
(1773-1858)

The crown Rule.
(1858-1948)

Regulating Act of 1773: Gov: Warren Hastings

- 1) East India Company got the trade right of 20 years.
- 2) 24 Board of directors were appointed
tenure - six years.
- 3) Governor of Bengal became Gov. General of Bengal.

Last Governor of Bengal.

First Governor General of Bengal → Warren Hastings

1774 → Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta.
4 Judges were appointed.

Chief Justice: Lord Elixah Impey.

3 additional Justice:
1) Robert Chambers
2) Lord Hyde
3) Lord de Maistre

- 5) Prohibited the servants of the company from engaging in private trade or accepting bribes/presents.

Nandkumar

Chait Singh

Chaiti Begum

Act of Settlement 1781

to rectify the defects of Regulating Act 1773

Pitts India Act of 1784:

Amending Act of 1781 ~~known as~~ Act of settlement.

- 1) Trade and Administration was separated of the company
- 2) Executive and Judiciary was also separated
- 3) Board of controller was appointed in East India company.

1785 - Hastings impeached in British Parliament.

Charter Act of 1793

- 1) Trade right of East India company were extended for 20 years.
- 2) Salary of Britishers → Indian consolidated tax

[21 April 1793] estd. → Indian civil service (ICS)
Civil Service Day. Father of ICS → Lord Cornwallis.

1793 estd. → Revenue Board
Revenue Police

Charter Act of 1813

- 1) Christian Missionary arrived in India.
- 2) ₹ 1 lakh annuity sanctioned for Indian Education.
- 3) Trade right of EIC were terminated except
 - 1) Trade of Tea
 - 2) Trade with China.

Charter Act of 1833

- 1) Governor General of Bengal became Gov. General of India

Last Governor General of Bengal → Lord William Bentinck
First Governor General of India

- 2) English became the official language of India.
- 3) All trade right of East India were terminated.
- 4) Introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants.

Charter Act of 1853

→ 6 Board of Directors were terminated and their no. reduced to 18

→ written examination for ICS started in London

Gov. Gen. — Lord Dalhousie (1853-1923)

1923 → Delhi — Lord Reading conducted ICS Exam In India.

Surendra Nath Banarjee → 1st Indian to qualify.

Satyendra Nath Tagore → 1st Indian ICS officer.

The Crown Rule

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT-1858

→ Declaration letter of Queen Victoria.

Read by — Lord Canning on 01 NOV. 1858

Minto Park — Alhabad.

→ East India company was closed.

→ All Boards of Directors were terminated.

→ Queen Victoria was declared as Empress of India.

→ Governor General of India became Viceroy of India

→ It created a new office, Secretary of State for India vested with complete authority and control over Indian affairs.

Last Gov. Gen. of India

First Viceroy of India

Lord Canning

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1861.

1860 — 1st Indian Budget

presented By James Willson

Income tax started

Father of Income tax - Lord Canning.

Viceroy of India got power to declare an Ordinance.

From 1861 → Indian Penal Code was implemented.
IPC

1862 - Portfolio Commission.

Lord Canning did the classification of Indian Departments.

Father of classification → Lord Canning.

1885 - Congress estd. by A. O. Hume

word taken → USA

1st Session Bombay, 72 people participated.

1st President Congress - W. C. Banerjee.

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1892:

→ 1st time the word Election used in India.

→ Indian got the right to debate on budgets but they did not get the right to vote.

→ Provisional legislature assemblies were made 60 members.

1906 - Muslim League estd. by Aga Khan

1907 - Congress divided into two groups.

(Garam Dal)

(Naram Dal)

Divide and Rule policy started.

ACT OF 19091909 - Morley Minto Reforms

State Secretary → viceroy

- Communal Representation for Muslims by 'separate electorate'
- provided the association of Indian with executive council of viceroy and Governors.
Satyendra Nath Sinha. (First)
- Separate Representation of presidency, chamber of commerce, universities and zamindars.

GOV. OF INDIA ACT OF 1919

or, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

1919-1935 Dual governance of province.

→ Salary of British officers started coming from Britain.

→ Separate the central and provincial subjects.

→ For the first time Bicameralism and direct election by the country.

1926 → Central public service Commission was setup

SIMON COMMISSION - 1928

Members → 7

This commission was protested by Lahore.

DR. B.R. Ambedkar

Unionist Party

Mohd. Saif Group

welcomed the Simon Commission

To review the Dual Governance of India.

India's demand - at least 1 member Indian.