

**“Constitutional Development of India”***Urvashi Shivale**B.A.L.L.B**Indore Institute of Law*

Constitution is the supreme law of each state. It lays down rules regarding the organization, powers and functions of government. It conjointly defines the fundamental options of the State and therefore the relation between the voters and therefore the State. In simple words, we can say a Constitution is the constitutional law of the state. Constitutional law enjoys the position of being the supreme and fundamental law of the state. It lays down the organization and functions of the government of state. The Government can use only those powers which the Constitution grants to it. To resolve the whole issue related to freedom and constitution making, the British government declared that they were sending a cabinet mission on 19th February 1946.

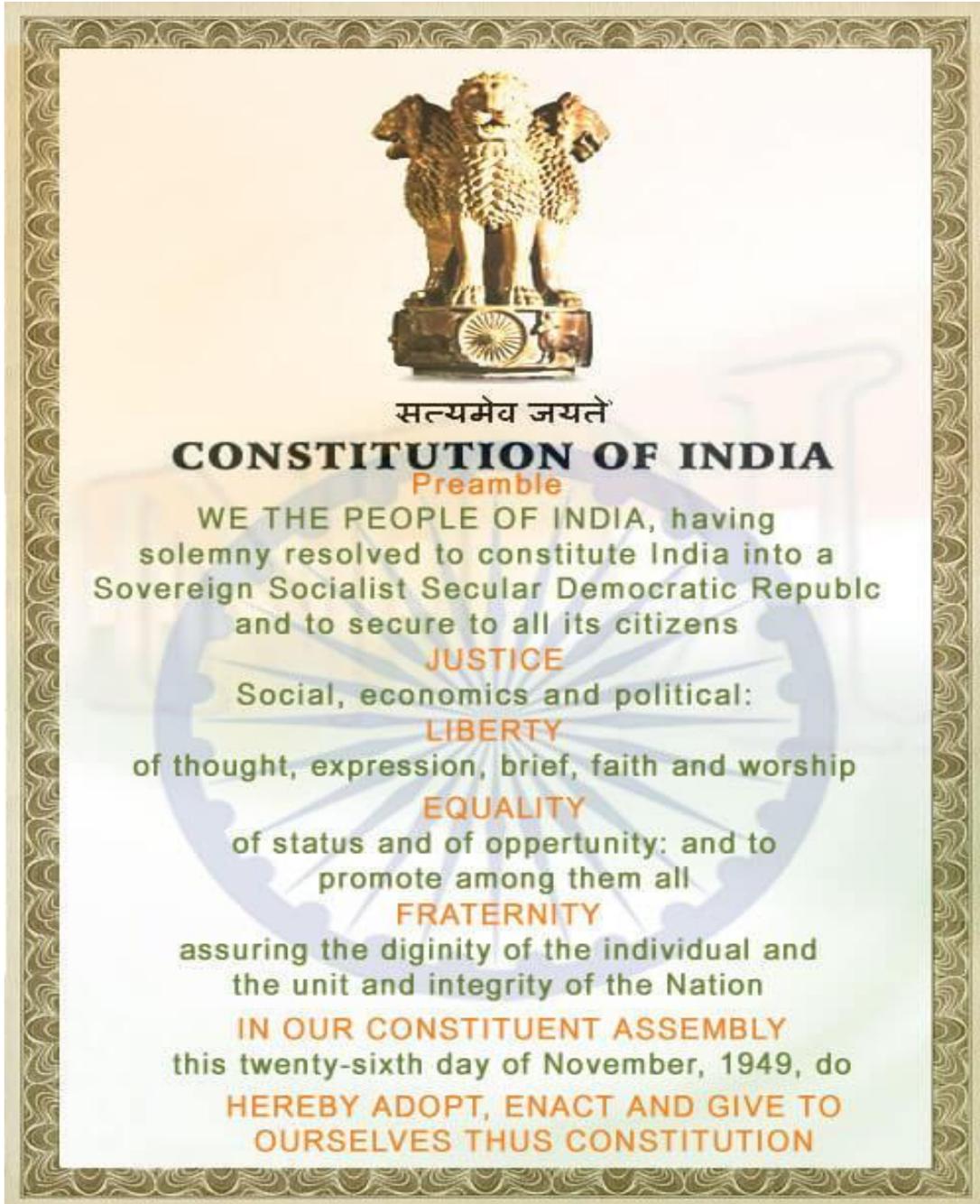
The Indian constitution is the modern sacred text of the contemporary India. It reflects the new aspirations and values of the individuals of Asian nation and also testifies however the individuals of India are the supreme masters all told matters regarding the welfare of Indians. The nationalist consciously, popularize the ideas of commonwealth, ideology, civil liberties, social and economic justice that happen to be the foremost basic tenets of the constitution.

Bipan Chandra justifiably remarks "once the constitution in 195 adopted a parliamentary kind of government with a cupboard crystal rectifier by a main Minister it had been not as is often supposed, British parliament that it had been emulating. it had been formalizing nationalist practices that the individuals were already at home with ". Even the spirit of democracy was informed by the national movement. Bipan Chandra properly denote," this found expression in widespread mass participation. It ensured an area for Adult Franchise once independence. "

Gandhi's statement created in 1922 proves 'Swaraj won't be a free gift of British Parliament. it'll be a declaration of India's full expressive style. That it'll be expressed through associate act of parliament is true. Swaraj will ne'er be a free gift by one nation to a different. it's a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best blood. it'll stop to be a present once we have paid clearly for it'.

There are unit sure reforms and acts that diode to the event of Indian constitution.

Various acts like Government of Bharat Act 1858,Regulating Act 1773, Pitt Act of 1784,Charter Act of 179 and of 1813,etc.



This research throws light on the four major acts passed for constitutional development during British Rule in India. The acts are

- Indian Council Act of 1892
- Morley Minto Reforms, 1909
- Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919
- Government of India Act 1935

### **INDIAN COUNCIL ACT OF 1892**

Indian Councils Act 1892 was the start of the parliamentary System in Bharat. Before this act was passed, the Indian National Congress had adopted some resolutions in its sessions in 1885 and 1889.

The first session of the Indian national Congress was organized by A O philosopher and different leaders. The four demands place by the opposition were:

1. A co-occurring examination of ICS to be command in European country and Bharat
2. Reforms of the legislative council and adoption of the principle of election in place of nomination
3. Opposition to the annexation of Upper Burma
4. Reduction in the Military expenditure.

The second demand mentioned above reflected the dissatisfaction of the Indian National Congress over the existing system of governance. The Indian Council Act, 1892 introduced many changes in the constitutional set up of the Government The Indian leaders wished admission of a substantial range of the non-appointive members. They conjointly wished the creation of comparable councils of North western Province and Oudh and conjointly for Punjab.

The Indian Council Act, 1892 introduced several changes within the constitutional created of the govt of India. The number of the Additional Members of the Governor-General-in-Council

would not be less than ten and not more than 16 and the number of the Additional Members of the Governor in Council of Bombay and Madras would not be less than eight but not more than 20. For Bengal the maximum number of the Additional Members was fixed at twenty and for Oudh and North West Province the maximum number of the Additional Members was fixed at fifteen. <sup>1</sup>

The Indian leaders also wanted a right to discussion on budget matters.

The demand was taken seriously by Viceroy Lord Dufferin World Health Organization set a committee. The committee was given the responsibility to draw a thought for the enlargement of the provincial councils and improvement of their standing. The arrange was drawn, however once it had been observed the Secretary of State for Asian country, he didn't conform to introduction of the Principle of election.

The Indian Councils Act 1892 gave the members right to raise queries on Budget or matters of public interest. however none of them was given right to raise supplementary queries.

The act was 1892 is aforementioned to be a primary step towards the start of the parliamentary system in Asian country, wherever the members ar licensed to raise queries.

At least, they were enabled to relishes a criticism of the monetary Policy of the govt..

The Indian Councils act 1892 also can be aforementioned to introduce the principle of illustration. This act licensed the schools, District Boards, Municipalities, Zamindars and Chambers of Commerce to send members to Provincial councils.

The Indian Councils act 1892 inflated the amount of the extra members just in case of the council of the governor to most of sixteen. just in case of urban center and Madras 8-20 and just in case of the geographic area twenty and just in case of North Western province and Oudh fifteen.

2

## **FEATURES OF INDIAN COUNCIL ACT**

1. It accumulated the quantity of further (non-official) members within the Central and provincial legislative councils, however maintained the official majority in them.

---

<sup>1</sup> prof.KailashRai,The Constitutional Law of India,7thEdition,,page no.11.2008

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gktoday.in/gk/indian-councils-act-1892-beginning-of-the-parliamentary-system-in-india/>

2. It accumulated the functions of legislative councils and gave them the facility of discussing the budget and addressing inquiries to the manager.

3. It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the (a) Central general assembly by the viceroy on the advice of the provincial legislative councils and also the geographical region Chamber of Commerce, and (b) that of the Provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the advice of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars and chambers.

‘The act created a restricted and indirect provision for the employment of election in filling up a number of the nonofficial seats each within the Central and provincial legislative councils. The word “election” was, however, not utilized in the act. the method was represented as nomination created on the advice of sure bodies.’ This act arranged the muse of Parliamentary system in Republic of India and additionally was the landmark within the constitutional development of India. it had been the primary time the election principles was accepted and introduced by the act of 1892. except this; the act fell so much short to meet National Demands and failed to provide something substantial.

### **MORLEY MINTO REFORMS,1909**

#### **BACKGROUND**

Though the Indian Councils Act of 1892 had introduced restricted illustration with indirect elections, it didn't lull the Indians World Health Organization were way more awake to their rights by currently. There was a great deal of rancour against reign of Lord Curzon, World Health Organization had already irked the general public by the foolish plan of partition of Bengal. There was an increase of political theory within the congress. Government, on one hand needed to suppress the extremists however on alternative hand needed to pacify the moderates. Meanwhile, Gopal Krishna Gokhale visited England and met mister. Morley, the Secretary of State for Bharat. Viceroy Lord Minto additionally stressed the requirement of constructing some reforms. each the Viceroy and also the Secretary of State for Bharat setto figure out some theme to reform the Legislative councils. This culminated as Indian Councils act 1909. the concept was to grant locals some additional power within the legislative affairs.

**EXPANSION**

The act enlarged the scale of the general assembly each central and provincial. The amount of members within the central assembly was raised from sixteen to sixty. The amount in provincial general assembly was not uniform. Legislative council of Bengal, metropolis and Madras was redoubled to fifty members every. The provincial assembly of Uttar Pradesh was to possess fifty of Assam, Burma and geographical area thirty every.

**CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 could not come back up to the expectations of the Indians. What the individuals of Bharat demanded was that there ought to be found out an accountable government within the country. However the sacred heart of the reforms of 1909 was "benevolent autocracy" and it absolutely was essentially a refined conceive to produce a "constitutional autocracy".

Further, tho' non-official majority was given within the provincial councils, the sensible results was nothing. The non-official majority was invalid by the very fact that it enclosed nominative members. There was no real majority of these World Health Organisation portrayed the individuals.<sup>3</sup>

**MERITS OF REFORM**

Nevertheless, the Minto-Morley Reforms had a number of their deserves. They mark a crucial stage within the growth of representative establishment, and one step ahead towards the accountable association of non-appointive Indians with the administration. Further, it conjointly gave recognition to the elective principle because the basis of the composition of law-makers for the primary time. It gave some additional avenues to Indians to ventilate their grievances. They conjointly got chance to criticise the executives and build suggestions for higher administration. The enlargement of the assemblies furthered the demand of complete indianization of the legislature.

---

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gktoday.in/academy/article/indian-councils-act-1909-morley-minto-reforms-communal-representation/>

### **MONTAGUE-CHELMSFORD REFORMS OF 1919**

In 1918, male monarch Ashley Montague, the secretary of state and Lord Chelmsford, the viceroy, made their theme of constitutional reforms that junction rectifier to the enactment of the government of Asian country act of 1919.

The provincial legislative council were enlarge and therefore the majority of their members were to be electoral. The Provincial government got a lot of powers below the system of form of government.

Under this technique some subjects, like finance and law and order, were referred to as 'reserved' subjects and remained below the direct management of the Governor, others, like education, public health and native autonomy, were referred to as 'transferred' subjects and were to be controlled by ministers accountable to the legislatures. This conjointly meant that whereas a number of the defrayal departments were transferred, the Governor maintained complete management over the finances.

The Governor may, moreover reserves the ministers on any grounds that he thought about special. At the center, there have been to be two homes of law makers. The lower house, the lawmakers, was to own forty one appointive members out of a complete strength of one hundred forty four. The higher house, the council of state, was to own twenty six appointive and thirty four electoral members.

### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935**

Government of Republic of India Act, 1935 was gone British Parliament in August 1935, with 321 sections and ten schedules, this was the longest act gone British Parliament to date and was

---

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gktoday.in/academy/article/indian-councils-act-1909-morley-minto-reforms-communal-representation/>

later split into 2 components viz. Government of Republic of India act 1935 and Government of Asian Nation Act 1935.

The government of republic of India act 1935 derived material from four key sources viz report of the Simon Commission, discussions at the Third spherical table conference, the study of 1933 and also the reports of the Joint choose committees. This act complete the system of political system introduce by Government of India Act 1919 and provided for institutions of a Federation of Republic of India to be created of provinces of British India and a few or all of the Princely states. However, the federation never came into being because the needed range of princely states did not be part of it. The basic features of the act were, the introduction of partial responsibility at the Center, provincial autonomy and an All India Federation.<sup>5</sup>

### **IMPLICATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935**

The proposal for putting in place of the Federation of India failed to take place as a result of the act planned that federation might get existence on condition that as several princely states (which had been given choice to be part of or to not join) were entitled to one and half the states seats within the higher house of the federal law makers. Because of this, Central Government in India continuing to be ruled by the supply of the Act of 1 919. However, some elements of Government of India Act 1935 come into force.

### **BACKGROUND OF CONSTITUTION DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD**

Among the numerous countries, the Portuguese were the primary to go to Republic of India. bit by bit the Dutch, the French and the British merchants became the rivals of the Portuguese in Republic of India. British came to Republic of India in 1600

as traders below the name of the East Indies Company. once defeating the rivals British became rulers in India. They followed a policy of conquest, annexation and consolidation in Republic of India. Initially, they were busy with trade and commerce solely. But, once the death of

---

<sup>5</sup> dr.J.N.Pandey, The Constitutional Law Of India,47thEdition ,page no.11,2010

Aurangzeb in 1707 British Company took some active interest within the Political matters in Republic of India . Their imperialist approach to rule Republic of India became clear once the Battle of pitched battle in 1757. during this battle British defeated Siraj-Ud-Daulah, nabob of Bengal.

The Battle of Buxar (1764) and also the annexation of geographic area (1849) completed the task of British imperialism in India. Thus, by the center of nineteenth Century most of Republic of India was controlled by British, either directly by the East India Company or through the system of treaties and alliances with the Princely States. Throughout this era positive measures of constitutional reforms were introduced. Throughout the reign of Warren Hastings, the management Act (1773) and Pitts Republic of Asian country Act (1784) were passed.

## **CONCLUSION**

Constitution play a very important role in Indian society :

it play in daily lifetime of Indian subject

1. It gave an structure to socio-economic traits of country
2. It identified the minority and depressed section for inclusive society
3. It give structure to financial handling of country by it's provision of annual finance statement: by it's consolidate fund of India.
- 4.I have an bulwark of democracy viz
  - a).CAG b)SC, C)UPSC, d) ELECTION COMMISSION ,
5. It's an dispute resolve documents having an provision of centre state relation , finance commission ( to augment the federalism)
6. It have an peculiar character of independent and integrated judiciary

Finally it uphold the human value with dignity

Although every Constitution as is own pros and cons. I mentioned a positive side of it it's citizen our duty to uphold to the Constitution.