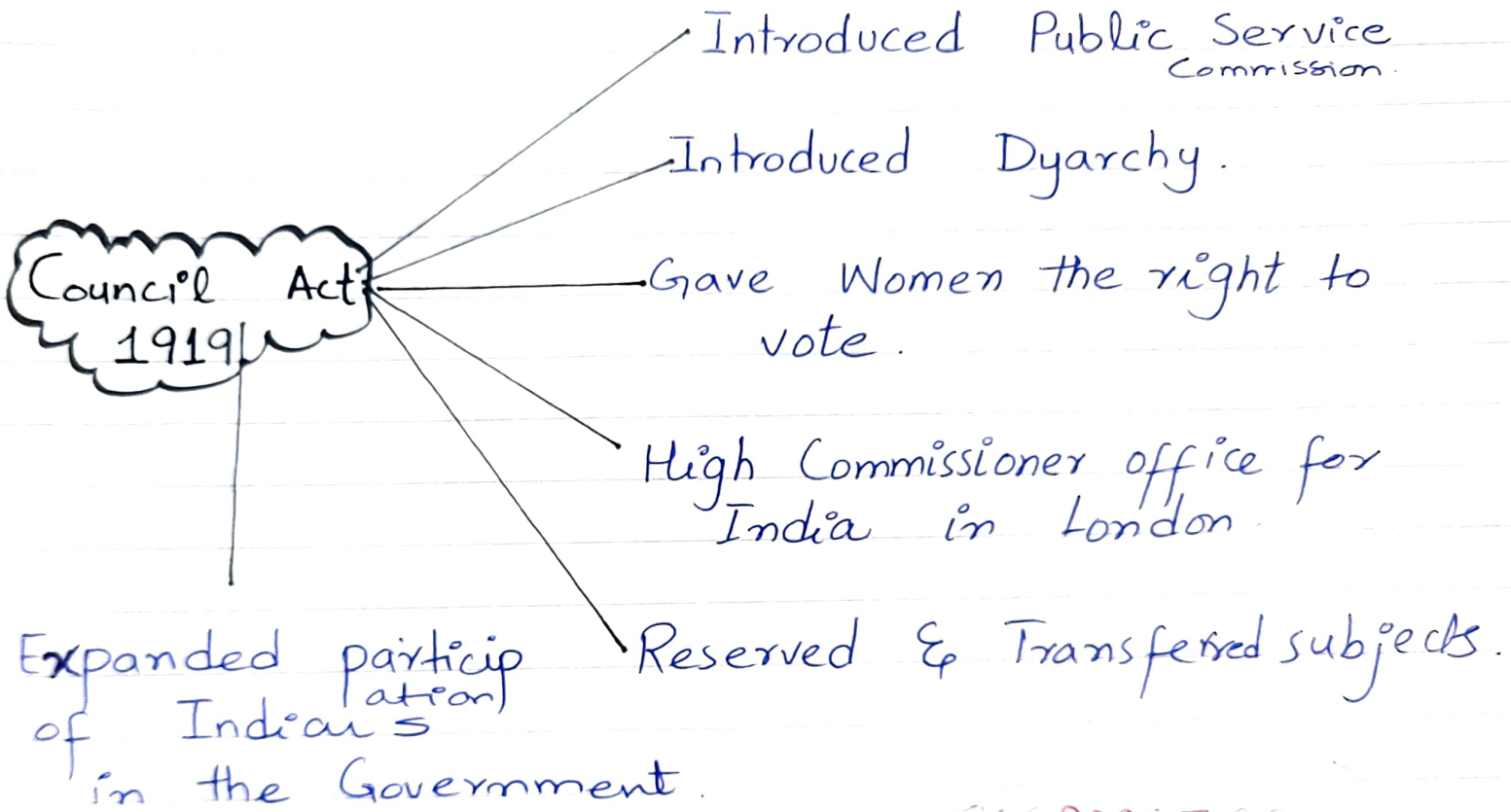


Government of India Act 1919. (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)



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Historical Background:

- ↳ was based on the report submitted by Edwin Montague (Sec of state for Ind) in year 1917)
- ↳ his reports aim was the gradual development of institutions of India which will lead to Self-Govt.

But Lord Chelmsford wanted to work on Indians participation in every aspect of government.

Chelmsford's ideas were accepted by Cabinet & Montague's plan was approved.

That is why Govt. of India Act 1919 also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

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Key- Provisions:

has preamble in it.

Diarchy:

→ introduced at provincial level.
means a dual set of govt/ Double govt

→ Control over provinces was relaxed by separating legislative lists.

↳ Central List

↳ Provincial

Divisions of subjects:

Provincial govt sub were divided

- ↳ Reserved sub were under British Governor.
- ↳ Transferred sub were under Indian Minister.

Reserved sub

Justice, Press, Water
Agri, Dispute, Settlement
Police, Revenue, Labour
& Prison

Transferred sub

Local self-Govt, Sanitation,
Industrial Research,
Public Works, establishment
of New Companies.

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Electoral Reforms:

- ↳ Communal Representation was extended
- ↳ Right of vote → limited num of people.

Other:

- ↳ Public Service Commission.
- ↳ Native Indians in executive were 3 out of 8.
- ↳ High Commissioner. for Ind.

Legislative Reforms:

- ↳ Bicameralism was introduced in Center
 - ↳ Lower House → 145 members → 3 years
 - ↳ Upper House → 60 mem. → 5 years
- Council of States
Composition

Lower House
145 men
41 Nominated
104 elected
(30 Muslims)

Upper House
60 mem
26 - Nominated
34 - Elected
(10 Muslims)

- ↳ legislators → could ask questions
→ pass motions
→ vote a part of budget
 - ↳ Legislator had no power to pass bill without assent of Viceroy but Viceroy could enact.
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Significance:

- ↳ Concept of Self-Govt in Provinces
- ↳ Gradual Introduction of Native Indians in all institutions of Govt.
- ↳ Right of voting
- ↳ Expanded the election Area.

Defects:

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- ↳ Political circles declared these reforms as inadequate & unsatisfactory.
- ↳ Congress split into two factions, one group was in favour while the other was rejecting them.
- ↳ Muslim League was not very optimistic as they didn't contain any concrete suggestion of self-rule.
- ↳ thus they failed to satisfy the people of India.