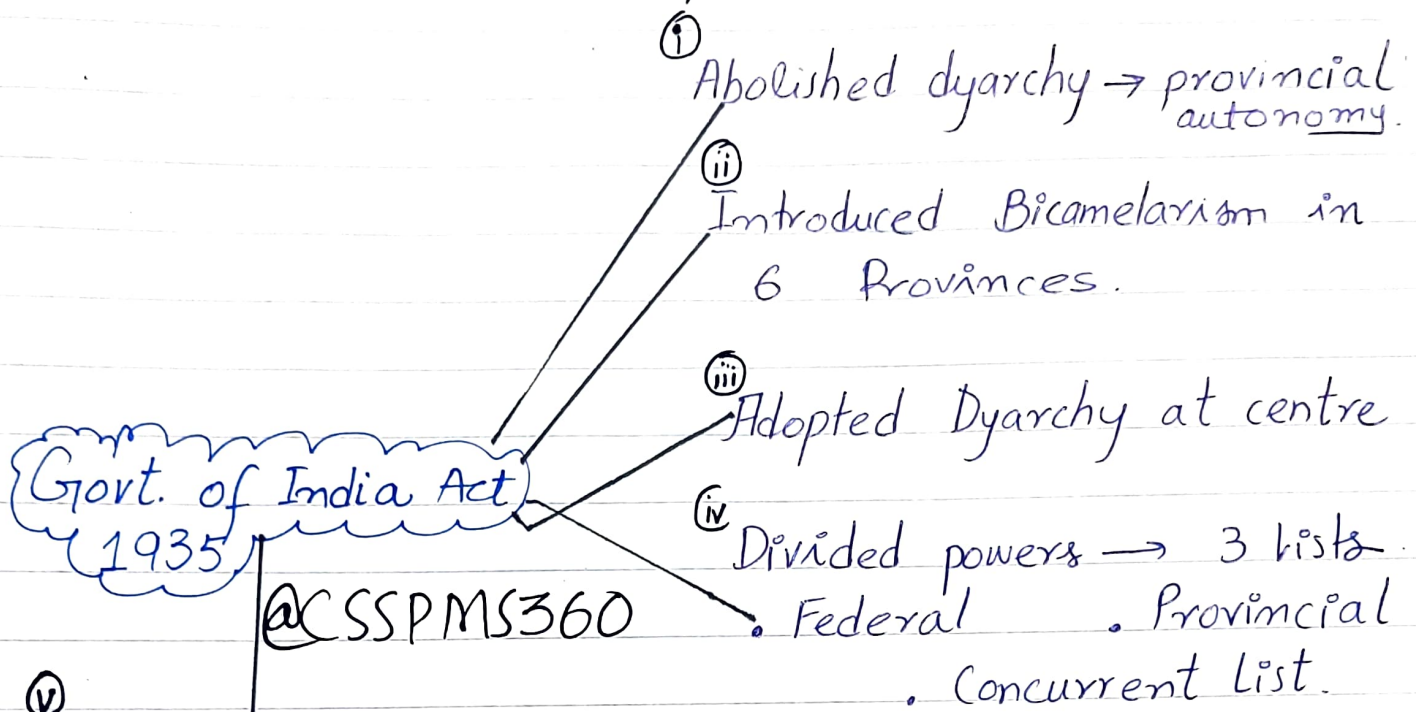


# The Government of India Act, 1935



- (v) Established All Ind Federation
- Reserve Bank of Ind.
- Provincial & Joint Public Service Commission.

Longest legislation  
Passed by British  
Government

## Historical Background:

- ↳ Govt. Act 1919 was not satisfactory
- ↳ to review → Simon Commission.
- ↳ Simon's → Report → lead to Nehru Report & Jinnah's 14 Points.
- ↳ Round Table Conferences → failure.
- ↳ White paper was released on the recommendations of Round Table conferences.

- ↳ Committee's report was published in 1934
- ↳ bill was passed in Bri. Parliament
- ↳ The Act of 1935 → laid down a federal form of Government for India.

### Key Features / Provisions of The Govt. of India Act, 1935.

#### Division of Subjects:

Federal list	→	59 items	@CSSPMS360
Provincial	→	54 items	
Concurrent	→	36 items	

↳ empowered both → federal & provincial legislature.

#### Dyarchy at the Centre:

Abolished at Provincial level & intro.  
at centre

Reserved Subject	Transferred
↳ on the advice of Governor General.	on the advice of ministers

## Provincial Autonomy:

- ↳ Act established responsible govt in provinces
- ↳ Autonomous units of administration
- ↳ it was not full-fledged responsible government in the provinces.
- ↳ Governors retained a range of overriding powers.

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## All India Federation:

Federation included → British India provinces & Indian states.

India → would be Federation if 50% of Indian states joined

## Bicameral Legislature:

- ↳ Federal Assembly & Council of States
  - ↳ lower House
  - ↳ upper House

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- ↳ Implemented in six of eleven provinces  
Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar,  
Assam, United Seven Provinces  
legislative Council & legislative Assembly

## Federal Court:

- ↳ Court → interpret the Act & adjudicate disputes relating to federal matters.
- ↳ To resolve conflicts b/w center & member units. CSSPMS360

## Abolition of Indian Council of Sec of state:

Abolished the Council of Sec of state, which was created in 1858.

## Significance of the Government of India Act 1935.

- ↳ Decentralised form of Government.
- ↳ Separate Electorate for women.
- ↳ first time → autonomous status for province
- ↳ establishment of federal Govt →
- ↳ Indian & Pakistani Constitution borrowed → many provisions from the Indian Act 1935
- ↳ Public Service Commission → Governors.

## Criticism on Indian Act 1935.

- ↳ Act failed to provide a proper federal structure. → most powers given to the Governors.
- ↳ Act failed to provide individuals with constitutional flexibility.
- ↳ Both the Muslim League & Congress expressed dissatisfaction → League condemned the Act for being detrimental both to British India & Indian States
- ↳ The Quaid-e-Azam remarked that it was "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad & totally unacceptable" @CSSPMS360  
In the League's opinion it, its aim was to create hindrance in way of giving completely, autonomous & responsible govt to the Indians.
- ↳ Acc. to Moulvi A.K Fazlul Haq, the act ensured neither the Muslim Raj nor the Hindu Raj but the British Raj.