

1. DISCUSS THE SALIENT FEATURES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1935.**Government of India Act 1935**

- It was the second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India.
- It contained 321 sections and 10 Schedules.
- It provided for **All-India Federation** consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
- It divided the powers between the Centre and the units in three lists - **Federal List** (59 items), **Provincial List** (54 items) and **the Concurrent List** (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the viceroy.
- The Central Legislature remained bicameral. Apart from Governor-General's Veto, a Bill passed by the Central Legislature was also subject to veto by the Crown.
- It abolished hierarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
- It provided for **hierarchy at the Centre**.
- It introduced bicameralism in six out of eight provinces.
- It abolished the Council of India established by the Government of India Act, 1919. The Secretary of state was now provided with a team of advisors.
- It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes, women and labourers.
- Extended the franchise (voting right).
- Provided for Federal Public Service Commission, Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the setting up of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.
- Provided for setting up of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

The Act provided a solid base for the drafting of the Constitution of India after independence.