

Legislations of British India

There have been many bills and laws implemented by the British in India. Following is the rundown of the acts passed by the British in India in chronological order.

Hindu Personal Law 1772	Indian Telegraph Act 1885
Regulating Act of 1773	Age of Consent Act 1891
Pitt's India Act of 1784	Indian Councils Act 1892
Charter Act of 1793	Punjab Land Alienation Act 1900
Charter Act of 1813	Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904
Charter Act of 1833	Prevention of Judicious Meetings Act 1907
Charter Act of 1853	Morley Minto Reforms 1909
Bengal Regulation Act 1818	Indian Press Act 1910
Bengal Sati Regulation Act 1829	Government of India Act 1912
Thagi And Dacoit Act 1836	Ingress Into India Ordinance 1914
Indian Slavery Act 1843	Government of India Act 1915
Caste Disabilities Removal Act 1850	Defence of India Act 1915
Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act 1856	Rowlatt Act 1919
Government of India Act 1858	Government of India Act 1919
Societies Registration Act 1860	Official Secrets Act 1923
Indian Penal Code 1860	Bengal Criminal Law Amendment 1924
Frontiers Crime Regulation Act 1860	Indian Forest Act 1927
Female Infanticide Prevention Act 1870	Hindu Inheritance Act 1928
Criminal Tribes Act 1871	Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929
Christian Personal Law 1872	Indian Sale of Goods Act 1930
Indian Contract Act 1872	Jain Law 1930

East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act 1873	Indian Partnership Act 1932
Dramatic Performance Act 1876	Government of India Act 1935
Murderous Outrage Regulation 1877	The Foreigners Act 1946
Indian Treasure Trove Act 1878	Industrial Disputes Act 1947
Negotiable Instrument Act 1881	Sindh Land Aviation Bill 1947
Transfer of Property Act 1882	Indian Independence Act 1947
Ilbert Bill 1883	–

All Acts of British India

Before and after British rule, many legislations were passed. Some were overruled, and some exist to date. All acts of British India are important to learn. However, some of the most important and mostly asked legislation in exams are as follows-

Regulating Act 1773:

The British Parliament established the regulating act of 1773 to regulate the East India company's holdings primarily in Bengal. This act was passed as the result of mismanagement created by the government of the British East India Company which created a condition of insolvency and required government intervention in the company's businesses.

Pitt's India Act 1784:

The Regulating act of 1773 was amended by Pitt's India Act of 1784 which is also known as the East India Company Act of 1784 in the British Parliament. As a result, the British East India Company and the Crown of Great Britain shared Governors of India with the latter having the final say. The East India company's political roles were finally separated from its marketing duties with the passage of its statute.

Charter Act 1813:

The East India Company was reinstated for a further 20 years by the British Parliament charter act of 1813, also known as the East India Company Act of 1813. This law implemented by the British in India is significant because it established the constitutional status of British Indian territory for the first time.

Bengal Sati Regulation Act 1829:

The Bengal Sati Regulation, enacted by Lord William Bentick, the then Governor-General of India, made the practice of Sati forbidden across British India.

Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856:

On July 16, 1856, the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act became effective, making the practice lawful. The introduction of the widow remarriage act marked a significant shift in the situation of women at that time. The role of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar is significant and commendable for implementing this act. Prayer to the statue Lord William Bentick also outlawed the Sati practice.

Government of India Act 1858:

The Government of India Act was approved by Parliament on the 2nd August 1858, giving the monarch or responsibility over British rule in India. The secretary of state for India who was the priest of the British Bureau was given the remaining authority of the dealer organization. He or she could run the India office in London and receive assistance and encouragement from the Council of India.

Indian Councils Act 1892:

The British Parliament suggested several changes to the makeup and operation of Legislative councils and British India in the Indian council act of 1892. The legislation included regulations for the number of new members to be represented in the national and provincial council, which were its most notable aspect.

Prevention of Seditious Meetings Acts 1907:

An Imperial constituent assembly of the British raj demonstration from 1907 enabling the government body to forward political gatherings was directed to enhance preparation for the CounterForce of public meetings prone to height and insurrections or two generate an unsettling effect of public tranquility.

Explosive Substances Act 1908:

The term hazardous substance will be interpreted in this app to include any material used to create any unstable substances, as well as any device, machine, or material intended to be modified for causing any explosion in or with any flammable substance, as well as any component of any such mechanical assembly.

The Press Act 1910:

The Press Act 1910 imposed harsh limitations on a variety of news distributors. The primary means of control imposed by the Press Act were financial safeguards, which were subject to confiscation in the event that any of the enactments were breached.

Rowlatt Act 1919:

Rowlatt Act 1990 is also called the Revolutionary crimes act of 199 and it was approved by the Imperial legislative council in Delhi. This act widened the scope of the first world war era Defense of India Act 1915 authorization of detention without preliminary or judicial investigation

Government of India Act 1935:

The British parliament enacted the Government of India Act of 1935. At the time, it was the longest legislation passed by the British Parliament. It was split into the Government of India Act of 1935 and the Government of Burma Act of 1935, two different statutes.

Indian Independence Act 1947:

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was an act by the parliament of the United Kingdom and was approved by the British King on 18 July 1947. The legislation was one of the last requirements to be met prior to British India's inevitable division which would result in Pakistan's creation on the 14th of August and India's Dominion on the 15th of August.

Industrial Disputes Acts 1947:

A law to address the investigation and resolution of labor disputes as well as for other reasons. Act No. 14 of 1947, passed by the Central Legislative Assembly, was enacted on March 11, 1947, and went into effect on April 1 of the same year. The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 governs Indian labor law as it relates to trade unions throughout the whole country of India. On April 1st, 1947, it went into effect.

