

During the British colonial rule in India, a series of legislative acts and laws were enacted to govern the administration, legal system, and various aspects of society. These legislations were instrumental in shaping the legal and administrative framework of British India. Here is a list of some significant legislations in British India:

- **Regulating Act of 1773**: This was the first parliamentary statute governing the affairs of the British East India Company in India. It established the office of the Governor-General of Bengal and created a Supreme Court in Calcutta.
- **Pitt's India Act (1784)**: This act reorganized the East India Company's government and established dual control over India, with increased parliamentary oversight.
- **Charter Act of 1813**: It renewed the East India Company's charter and introduced provisions for promoting education and ending the company's trading monopoly.
- **Charter Act of 1833**: This act further renewed the charter, introduced Indian representation in the legislative councils, and emphasized the need to educate Indians in Western knowledge.
- **Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860**: Drafted by Thomas Babington Macaulay, the IPC is a comprehensive criminal code that continues to be the backbone of India's legal system.
- **Indian Councils Act of 1861**: It expanded the legislative councils and allowed for increased Indian representation in the councils.
- **Indian Councils Act of 1892**: This act further increased Indian representation in legislative councils.
- **Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)**: It introduced separate electorates for Muslims and increased the number of elected members in the legislative councils.
- **Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)**: This act introduced provincial autonomy and increased Indian representation in the central legislature.
- **Government of India Act of 1935**: A significant reform act, it introduced provincial autonomy and allowed for greater self-governance at both the provincial and central levels.
- **Rowlatt Act (1919)**: This repressive act allowed for the detention of individuals without trial and led to widespread protests, including the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)**: While not a legislative act, it was a tragic event in which British troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering in Amritsar, leading to widespread public outrage.

- **Salt Laws:** Various regulations related to the production and sale of salt were imposed, leading to Mahatma Gandhi's famous Salt March in 1930 as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Indian Independence Act of 1947:** This act paved the way for the partition of India and the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947.

These legislations played a crucial role in the governance of British India, impacting various aspects of Indian society, politics, and administration. They also had a significant influence on the trajectory of the Indian independence movement.

