



## How to Remember Progression – DYARCHY in British India

Aspect	Progress Over Time
<b>Origin of Dyarchy</b>	<b>Introduced by Government of India Act, 1919</b> (based on Montagu–Chelmsford Report, 1918). Inspired by the idea of gradually preparing Indians for self-governance.
<b>Meaning of Dyarchy</b>	From Greek <i>di-archy</i> = "double rule". A system where <b>two sets of administrators</b> governed a province: 1. <b>Reserved Subjects</b> – handled by <b>Governor and Executive Council</b> (British officials, not responsible to legislature). 2. <b>Transferred Subjects</b> – handled by <b>Indian ministers</b> responsible to <b>elected legislature</b> .
<b>Subjects under Dyarchy (Provinces)</b>	- <b>Reserved Subjects</b> : Police, Revenue, Law & Order, Irrigation - <b>Transferred Subjects</b> : Education, Health, Agriculture, Local Self-Government
<b>Implementation Period</b>	Dyarchy at the <b>provincial level</b> operated from <b>1921 to 1937</b> .
<b>Challenges and Failures</b>	- <b>Real power remained with the Governor</b> . - Governors often <b>interfered in transferred subjects</b> . - Ministers had <b>no control over finances</b> . - Frequent <b>conflict between ministers and executive council</b> . - Ministers had responsibility, but not full authority.
<b>Abolition at the Provincial Level</b>	<b>Government of India Act, 1935 abolished dyarchy in provinces</b> . Replaced it with <b>Provincial Autonomy</b> , where elected ministers had <b>full control over all subjects</b> . Governors were to act on ministerial advice (except in special circumstances).
<b>Irony: Dyarchy at the Centre Introduced (1935 Act)</b>	While dyarchy was removed in provinces, <b>Government of India Act, 1935 introduced dyarchy at the Central level</b> : - <b>Reserved subjects (Defence, External Affairs)</b> under Viceroy and Executive Council. - <b>Transferred subjects (Education, Health, Industries, Labour)</b> under Indian ministers. - This dyarchy at Centre <b>was never implemented</b> , as the proposed <b>federation under the Act never came into force</b> .
<b>Final Disappearance of Dyarchy</b>	The system of dyarchy was <b>completely removed</b> after <b>Independence (1947)</b> and formally replaced by <b>Parliamentary democracy</b> under the <b>Constitution of India (1950)</b> .

### Quick Summary Table: Dyarchy – Rise and Fall

Phase	Year(s)	Event
<b>Introduction</b>	1919 (Implemented in 1921)	Dyarchy introduced in <b>provinces</b> under GOI Act, 1919
<b>Operation</b>	1921–1937	Functioned with <b>dual subjects</b> and <b>shared governance</b>
<b>Abolition (Provinces)</b>	1935 (Effective 1937)	Abolished by <b>GOI Act, 1935</b> → <b>Provincial Autonomy introduced</b>
<b>Reappearance (Centre)</b>	1935	Dyarchy <b>proposed</b> at <b>Central level</b> (never implemented)



<b>Final Exit</b>	1947–1950	Not part of Independent India's governance; <b>replaced by parliamentary system</b>
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**Mnemonic to Remember: D-Y-A-R-C-H-Y**

Letter	Clue
<b>D</b>	<b>Double Rule</b> – Two sets of subjects (reserved + transferred)
<b>Y</b>	<b>Year 1919</b> – Introduced by Government of India Act
<b>A</b>	<b>Abolished in Provinces</b> – 1935 Act ended it at provincial level
<b>R</b>	<b>Reserved Subjects</b> – Controlled by Governor/Executive Council
<b>C</b>	<b>Central Dyarchy</b> – Introduced in 1935 but <b>never implemented</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Held power by British</b> – Indians got responsibility without power
<b>Y</b>	<b>Yielded to Autonomy</b> – Provincial Autonomy replaced Dyarchy in 1937