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INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
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HISTORY

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VICEROYS

Lord Dufferin (1884 - 1888)

Lord Canning (1856 - 1862) First Viceroy (last Governor General)

Lord Elgin (1862 - 1863)

Lord Lawrence (1864 - 1869)

Lord Mayo (1869 - 1872)

Lord Northbrook (1872 - 1876)

Lord Lytton (1876 - 1880)

Lord Ripon (1880 - 1884) 'Ripon the good'

Lord Lansdowne (1888 - 1894)

Lord Elgin II (1894 - 1899)

Lord Curzon (1899 - 1905)

Lord Minto (1

VICEROYS

Lord Canning (1856 – 1862) First Viceroy (last Governor General)

- * Mutiny took place in his time.
- * On Nov, 1858, the rule passed on to the crown.
- * Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.
- * The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
- * Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

Lord Elgin (1862 – 1863)

Lord Lawrence (1864 – 1869)

- * Telegraphic communication opened with Europe.
- * High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- * Expanded canal works and railways.
- * Created Indian Forest department.

Lord Mayo (1869 – 1872)

- * Started Financial Decentralization process in India.
- * Established Rajkot College at Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer for Indian princes.
- * Census was held in 1871 for first

- * Lytton's govt failed in tackling the situation, relief measures inadequate.
- * 1st Famine commission (1878-80) under Sir Richard Strachey. (Famine dealt separately)
- * Provision of funds for famine relief and construction work.
- * Famine Code of 1883.

Vernacular Press Act 1878

- * Empowered a Magistrate to secure an undertaking from the editor, publisher and printer of a Vernacular Newspaper that nothing would be published against English Government.
- * Equipment would be seized if offence was committed.
- * Crushed freedom of Indian press; created adverse public opinion against British Government

Arms Act 1878

- * Prevented Indians to keep arms without appropriate license, violation would be a criminal offence. Europeans and Anglo Indians were exempted from.

Introduced uniform Salt tax.

Abolished many Import duties and supported Free Trade Policy this affected Indian economic interest.

System of decentralization of finance that began in Lord Mayo's period, Provincial government empowered

- * Local bodies- Executive powers with financial resources of their own.
- * He diffused the administration and brought the government closer to the people

Educational Reforms

- * Champion of Education for Indians
- * Wanted to review working of Educational system based on Wood's dispatch recommendation
- * Appointed a Commission in 1882 under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter.

Hunter Commission

- * Recommended for expansion and improvement of the elementary education of the masses.
- * Suggested 2 channels for secondary education.
- * Literary education leading up to Entrance Exam of University.
- * Vocational career education.
- * Noted the poor status of women education
- * Encouraged local bodies in villages and town to manage elementary education
- * Resulted in extraordinary rise in no. of educational institutions in India

First Factors Act (1881)

- * To improve the service condition of factory workers
- * Banned appointment of children below 7 years
- * Reduced working hours of children
- * Made it compulsory for all dangerous machines to be properly fenced to ensure workers security.
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Responsible for rendition of Mysore to its Hindu ruler

Repealed vernacular press act and earned popularity among Indians

Ripon resigned after Ilbert bill agitation and left for England

1st census Act 1881

Lord Dufferin (1884 – 1888)

- * Indian National Congress was formed during his tenure.

Lord Lansdowne (1888 – 1894)

- * Categorization of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate.

Indian Council Act of 1892 was passed.

- * Appointment of Durand Commission to define line between India and Afghanistan.

Second Factory

- * Instituted Universities Commission (1902) -> Raleigh commission and Passed the Indian Universities Act (1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased. Governor became the chancellor of university.

Police and Military reforms

- * Believed in efficiency & discipline
- * Instituted Police Commission in 1902 under chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer
- * Set up training schools for both officers and constables
- * Introduced provincial Police Service
- * Army was remodelled by Lord Kitchener (Commander-in-Chief during Curzon)

Calcutta Corporation act (1899)

- * Reduced elected members and increased Official members strength. More representations to English.

Archaeological Preservation

- * No other viceroy took such interest in archaeological objects in India.
- * Ancient monuments act 1904 passed -> Archaeological Survey of India established, made it obligatory on part of government and local authorities to preserve monuments. And their destruction on offence.

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Lord Hardinge (1910 - 1916)

- * Held a durbar in December 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- * Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911), capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- * Bomb was thrown at him; escaped unhurt (Dec 23, 1912).
- * Gandhi arrived in India from South Africa (1915).
- * Annie Besant announced Home Rule Movement.

Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 1921)

- * August Declaration of 1917-> Indian government control would be gradually transferred to Indian people.
- * Government of India Act 1919 (Montague Chelmsford Reforms) passed.
- * Rowlatt Act 1919, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919).
- * Non - Cooperation Movement.
- * Sir S.P.Sinha(Indian) was appointed as Governor of Bengal.
- * Women's university at Poona was founded (1916).
- * Saddler Commission appointed in 1917 for new educational policy.

Lord Reading (1921 - 1926)

- * Rowlatt act and Press act of 1910 were repealed.
- * Non-cooperation movement suppressed.
- * Prince of Wales visited India Nov.1921 and faced Black flag and Hartal.
- * Moplah Rebellion

- * Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
- * First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.
- * Gandhi – Irwin Pact (Mar 5, 1931) was signed and Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.
- * Martyrdom of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike in Jail (1929).

Lord Willington (1931 – 1936)

- * Second Round Table conference in London in 1931.
- * On his return Gandhi was again arrested and Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in Jan 1932.
- * Communal Awards (Aug 16, 1932) assigned seats to different religious communities. Gandhi fast in protest while in Poona jail. Poona Pact (between Gandhi and Ambedkar) was signed.
- * Third Round Table conference in 1932.
- * Government of India Act (1935) passed.

Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944)

- * GOI Act enforced in the provinces. Congress ministries in 8 of 11 provinces in power for about 2 years till Oct 1939, resigned in protest for not being consulted while joining World War II. Muslim League observed the days as 'Deliverance Day' (22 December)
- * Outbreak of World War II in 1939.
- * Churchill became British PM in May, 1940 and declared Atlantic Charter (issued jointly by UK and US,

**Lord Mountbatten (Mar.1947 – Aug.1947) - Last
Viceroy of British India and first Governor
General of Free India**

- * Partition of India decided by June 3 Plan.
- * Indian Independence Act passed by the British parliament on July 4, 1947, India became independent on August 15, 1947.
- * Retired in June 1948 and was succeeded by C.Rajagopalachari (the first and last Indian Governor General of free India).



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