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**BRITISH GOVERNORS
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Significant Events in their Rule



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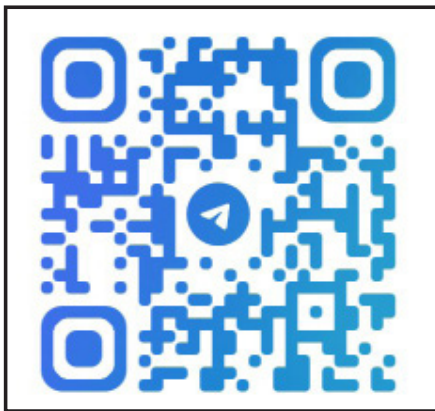
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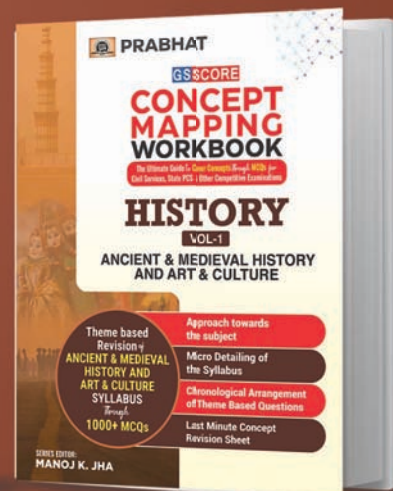
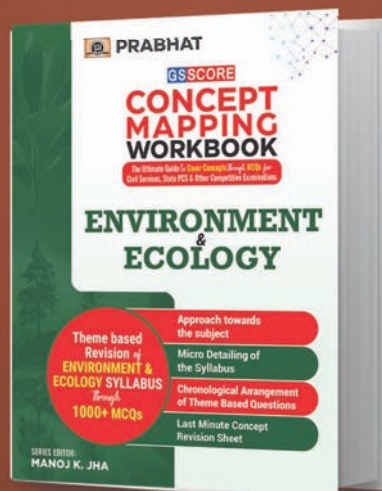
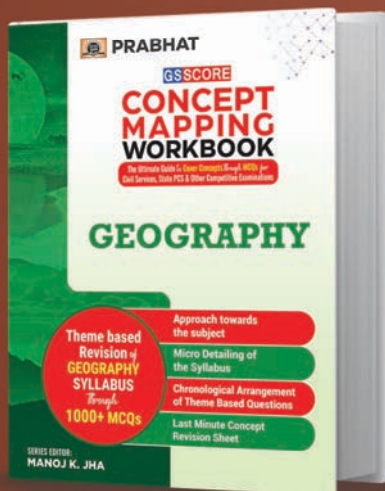
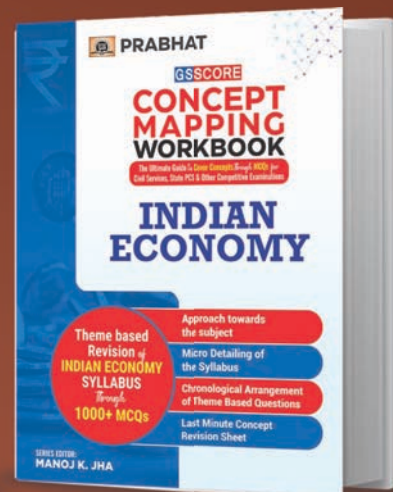
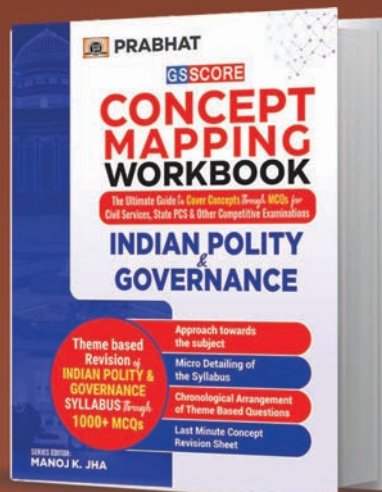
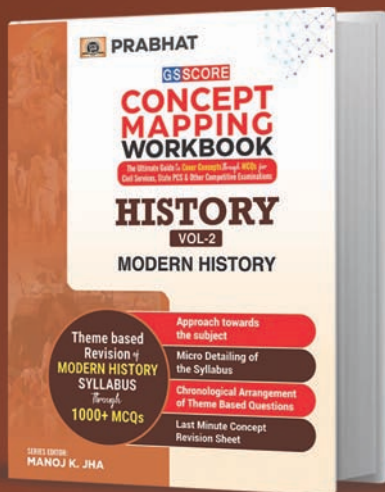
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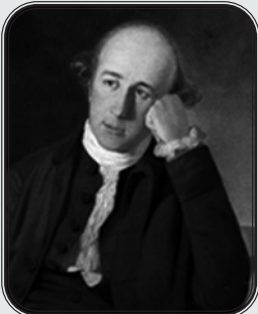




BRITISH GOVERNOR & VICEROYS IN INDIA- SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THEIR RULE





* GOVERNOR-GENERAL & VICEROYS IN INDIA




- **Governor-General of Bengal:** From 1773, a **governor-general** was selected to govern over **Fort William, Kolkata**.
 - The **Regulating Act of 1773** created the office with the title of Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William, or Governor-General of Bengal to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company (EIC).
- **Governor-General of India:** The Saint Helena Act 1833 (or Government of India Act 1833) re-designated the office with the title of Governor-General of India.
- **Viceroy:** Under the **Government of India Act of 1858**, the Governor-General representing the Crown became known as the **Viceroy**. With the passage of time the Viceroy was increasingly reduced to a subordinate status in relation to the British Government in matters of policy as well as execution of both. After Independence (1947), the title viceroy was abandoned. **Louis Mountbatten, Earl Mountbatten of Burma** became governor-general and oversaw the transition of British India to independence. **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972)** became the only Indian and last governor-general after independence.




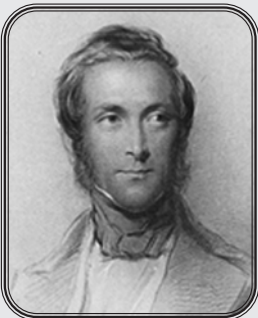
(A) GOVERNOR-GENERAL


S.NO.	GOVERNOR-GENERAL	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
01	<p>Warren Hastings 1773-1785</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Regulating Act of 1773◦ Supreme Council of Bengal◦ Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William (1774) was established◦ The Rohilla War of 1774◦ Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.◦ Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)

S.NO.	GOVERNORS-GENERAL	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pitt's India Act of 1784 ◦ Stopped Mughal pension to Shah Alam II ◦ Abolished the Dual System in Bengal (Which was introduced by Robert Clive). ◦ James Augustus Hicky's Bengal Gazette- First Indian newspaper published (in 1780) ◦ The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782. ◦ Second Mysore War in 1780-84 ◦ Policy of Ring fence ◦ Calcutta Madrasa founded (Aliah University) ◦ Creation of collector post ◦ The first Governor General to be prosecuted for impeachment. (As a consequence of his involvement in First Rohilla War) ◦ English Translation of Bhagavad Gita by Charles Wilkins ◦ Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras, which led to Hastings' subsequent impeachment in England.
02	<p>Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792). ◦ Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction. ◦ Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793. ◦ Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services. ◦ Established lower courts and appellate courts ◦ Sanskrit Vidyalyaya at Benares (now Varanasi) established by Johnathan Duncan (then Governor of Bombay) ◦ Introduced Sunset Law
03	<p>Sir John Shore 1793-1798</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Charter Act of 1793. ◦ Second Rohilla War 1794 ◦ Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).

S.NO.	GOVERNORS-GENERAL	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
04	<p>Lord Wellesley 1798-1805</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798); first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad. Fourth Mysore War (1799). Second Maratha War (1803-05). Fort William College at Calcutta (1800) Censorship Act, 1799 Took over the administration of Tanjore (1799), Surat (1800) and Carnatic (1801). Treaty of Bassein (1802).
05	<p>Sir George Barlow 1805-1807</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vellore Mutiny (1806). Bank of Calcutta (1806) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)
06	<p>Lord Minto I 1807-1813</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809). He used force to keep the Pindari leader, Amir Khan, from interfering in Berar.
07	<p>Lord Hastings 1813-1823</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816. Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency (1818) Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818). Treaty with Sindhia (1817). Hindu College (now Presidency University) at Calcutta in 1817 Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820). Establishment of Mahalwari System in Northern India (1822) which later broke down.

S.NO.	GOVERNORS-GENERAL	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
08	<p>Lord Amherst 1823-1828</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ First Burmese War (1824-1826) and Treaty of Yandabo, 1826 ◦ Capture of Bharatpur (1826). ◦ Establishment of Sanskrit College at Calcutta (1824)
09	<p>Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ He was the First Governor General of India ◦ Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829) ◦ Suppression of thugi (1830). ◦ Saint Helena Act 1833 or Charter Act 1833 (Christian Missionaries get Exclusive rights to spread Christianity in British India which included the present day Pakistan) ◦ Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language. ◦ Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834). ◦ Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh. ◦ Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit. ◦ Mahalwari System reintroduced in Central India, Punjab and Western UP. ◦ Kol Rebellion in 1831
10	<p>Lord Metcalfe 1835-1836</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ New press law removing restrictions on the press in India. ◦ Establishment of Calcutta Public Library in 1836 (now known as National Library of India)

S.NO.	GOVERNORS-GENERAL	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
11	<p>Lord Auckland 1836-1842</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Afghan War (1838-42). Death of Ranjit Singh (1839). Bank of Bombay (1840) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India) First Bengali daily newspaper Sambad Prabhakar was published in 1839 Tattwabodhini Sabha was formed by Debendranath Tagore in 1839
12	<p>Lord Ellenborough 1842-1844</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annexation of Sindh (1843). War with Gwalior (1843) (British defeat Marathas) Bank of Madras (1843) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India) Indian Slavery Act, 1843
13	<p>Lord Hardinge I 1844-1848</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846). Treaty of Bhairawal (1846) Establishment of Roorkee Engineering College (1847) Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.
14	<p>Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849). Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852) and annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu (1852). Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856). "Wood's (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges. Railway Minute of 1853; and laying down of the first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.

S.NO.	GOVERNORS-GENERAL	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms. ◦ Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of a separate public works department in every province. ◦ Widow Remarriage Act (1856). ◦ Charter Act, 1853 ◦ Bethune Collegiate School (1849) was established by JED Bethune ◦ Santhal Rebellion (1855) ◦ Religious Disabilities Act, 1856
15	<p>Lord Canning 1856-1857</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857. ◦ Revolt of 1857.

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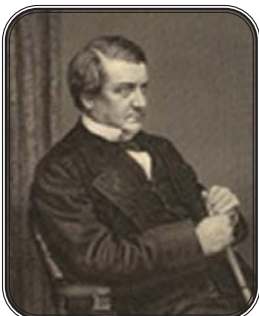
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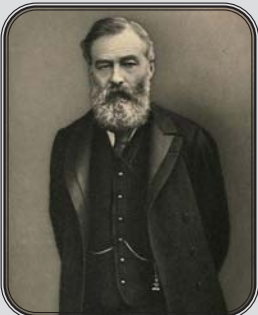



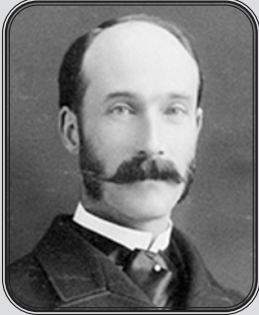
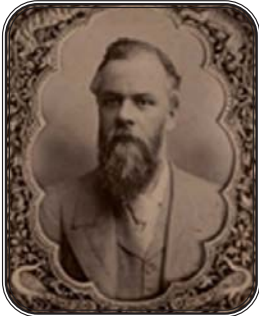

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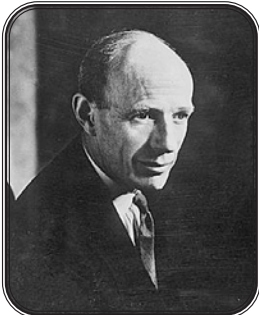
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(B) VICEROYS		
S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
01	<p>Lord Canning 1858-1862</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858. • 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859. • Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859–60 • Enactment of Indian Penal Code in 1860 • Indian Councils Act of 1861. • Indian Civil Service Act 1861 • Formation of Imperial Civil Services • Establishment of Archaeological Survey of India • Introduced Portfolio System which gave foundation for Cabinet System • System of Budget introduced
02	<p>Lord Elgin I 1862-1863</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wahabi Movement was suppressed • Passing of High Courts Act, 1861 which set up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
03	<p>Lord John Lawrence 1864-1869</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan War (1865) • Establishment of Shimla as India's summer capital in 1863 • Establishment of Allahabad High Court in 1866
04	<p>Lord Mayo 1869-1872</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of Indian princes. • Establishment of Statistical Survey of India. • Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce. • Assassinated by a Pathan Sher Ali Afridi • Started the Census. • Started Financial decentralization • Enacted IPC amendment-Sedition Act 1870 to tackle Wahabi Movement • Keshub Chandra Sen establishes Indian Reform Association

S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
05	<p>Lord Northbrook 1872-1876</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jyotiba Phule launches The Satyashodhak Samaj in Maharashtra • Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 • He resigned over Afghanistan question • Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875. • Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda. • Kuka Movement in Punjab.
06	<p>Lord Lytton 1876-1880</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maximum age of ICS decreased from 21 to 19 • Deccan agrarian relief Act was passed in 1876 • 1st Delhi Durbar held in 1877 • Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab; appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878). • Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India. • The Vernacular Press Act (1878). • The Arms Act (1878). • The Second Afghan War (1878-80).
07	<p>Lord Ripon 1880-1884</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 • Foundation of Punjab university • First complete Census • Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882). • The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions. • Continuation of financial decentralisation. • Government resolution on local self-government (1882). • Appointment of the Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882). • The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84). • Rendition of Mysore.
08	<p>Lord Dufferin 1884-1888</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengal Tenancy Act • The Third Burmese War (1885-86). • Establishment of the Indian National Congress.

S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
09	<p>Lord Lansdowne 1888-1894</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of Consent Act 1891, in which the marriage of below 12 years girl is prohibited • Factory Act (1891). • Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate. • Indian Councils Act (1892). • Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan; a small portion of the line touches India in Pakistan occupied Kashmir).
10	<p>Lord Elgin II 1894-1899</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian famine of 1896–1897 and set up of Second Lyall commission on famine • Establishment of Ramakrishna Mission by Swami Vivekananda at Belur Math in 1897 • Munda uprisings 1899 • Bubonic plague spread in Bombay • Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers (1897).
11	<p>Lord Curzon 1899-1905</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian famine of 1899–1900 and setting up of Third famine commission under Macdonell to re-evaluate and recommend changes in the report. • PUSA agriculture institute in 1903 • Benaras Hindu Girls School (Kanya Vidyalaya) was established by Annie Besant in 1904 • Official Secrets Act 1904 to curb free press • 2nd Delhi Durbar held in 1903 • Appointment of Raleigh University Commission (1902) • The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897-98 led him to create the Northwestern frontier province • Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration. • Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904). • Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry. • Calcutta Corporation Act (1899). • Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904). • Partition of Bengal (1905). • Curzon-Kitchener controversy. • Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904).

S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
12	<p>Lord Minto II 1905-1910</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morley–Minto reforms 1909, or the Indian Councils Act 1909 • Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907 to curb the extremist movement • Indian Press Act, 1910 • Jamsetji Tata established TISCO in 1907 • Popularisation of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements. • Split in Congress in the annual session of 1907 in Surat. • Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906).
13	<p>Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa in 1915 • A bomb was thrown at Gandhiji near Chandni chowk but he escaped unhurt • McMahon border line was created between India and China in 1914 • Ghadar Mutiny (1915) • Creation of Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911. • Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). • Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya. • Coronation durbar of King George V held in Delhi (1911).
14	<p>Lord Chelmsford 1916-1921</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadler commission on education reforms • Imperial Bank of India (now State Bank of India established in 1921) • Formation of Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak (1916). • Lucknow session of the Congress (1916). • Lucknow pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916). • Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram (1916) after Gandhi's return; launch of Champaran Satyagraha (1916), Kheda Satyagraha (1918), and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918). • Montagu's August Declaration (1917). • Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (1919) • Government of India Act (1919). • The Rowlatt Act (1919). • Jallianwalla Bagh massacre (1919). • Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements. • Foundation of Women's University at Poona (1916) and appointment of Saddler's Commission (1917) for reforms in educational policy. • Death of Tilak (August 1, 1920). • Appointment of S.P. Sinha as governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor).

S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
15	<p>Lord Reading 1921-1926</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malabar rebellion (also known as Moplah Rebellion) in Kerala, first Ethnic Rebellion (1921) • Non-cooperation movement (1921–22) • Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. • Rabindranath Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University in 1921 • Lee commission for public services • RSS founded in 1925 • Royal commission on agriculture • Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise. • Communal riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta. • Kakori train robbery (1925). • Murder of Swami Shraddhanand (1926). • Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922). • Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.
16	<p>Lord Irwin 1926-1931</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Lala Lajpat Rai (1928) • Fourteen Points of Jinnah (1929) • First Round Table Conferences (1930) • Allahabad Address by Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1930) • Chittagong armoury raid in 1930 • Execution of Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru, and Sukhdev Thapar (1931) • Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians. • An All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow (1928) for suggestions for the (future) Constitution of India, the report of which was called the Nehru Report or the Nehru Constitution. • Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927). • Murder of Saunders, the assistant superintendent of police of Lahore; bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of Delhi (1929); the Lahore Conspiracy Case and death of Jatin Das after prolonged hunger strike (1929), and bomb accident in train in Delhi (1929). • Lahore session of the Congress (1929); Purna Swaraj Resolution. • Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. • Dharasana Satyagraha (1930) • 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929). • Boycott of the First Round Table Conference (1930) • Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.

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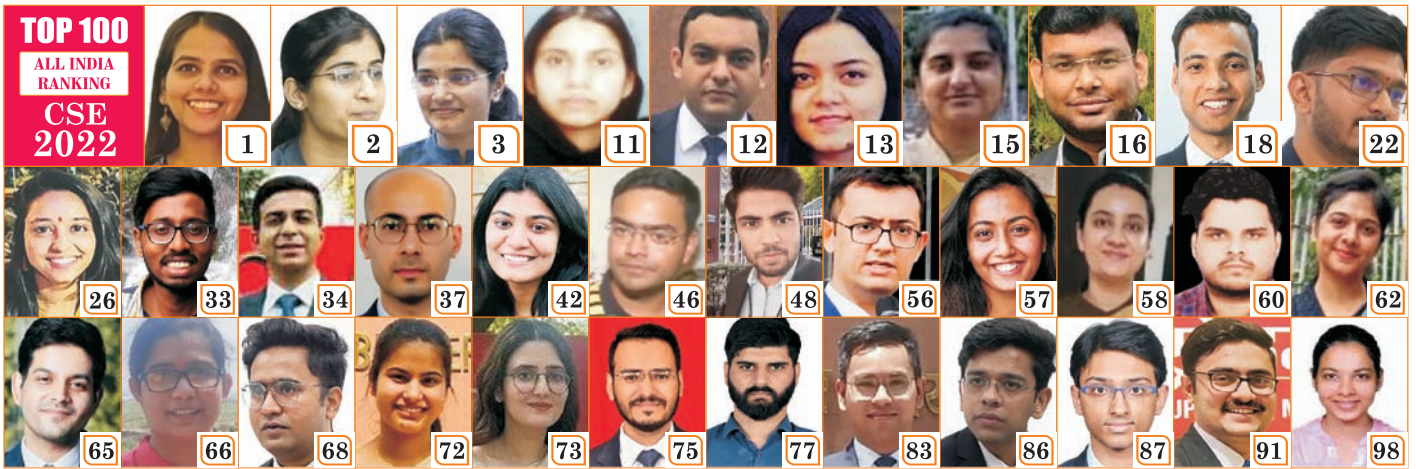
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S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
17	<p>Lord Willingdon 1931-1936</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan Declaration (1933) • Reserve Bank of India established by passing The Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. • Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the conference, resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement. • Announcement of Communal Award (1932) under which separate communal electorates were set up. • 'Fast unto death' by Gandhi in Yeravada prison, broken after the Poona Pact (1932). • Third Round Table Conference (1932). • Launch of Individual Civil Disobedience (1933). • The Government of India Act of 1935. • Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) and Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan (1934). • Burma separated from India (1935).
18	<p>Lord Linlithgow 1936-1944</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian provincial elections (1937) • Indian entry into World War II (1939) • Day of Deliverance (1939) • Formation of Indian Legion (1942) • Bengal famine (1943) • First general elections (1936-37); Congress attained absolute majority. • Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939). • Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the president of Congress at the fifty-first session of the Congress (1938). • Resignation of Bose in 1939 and formation of the Forward Bloc (1939). • Lahore Resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim League, demand for separate state for Muslims. • 'August Offer' (1940) by the viceroy; its criticism by the Congress and endorsement by the Muslim League. • Winston Churchill was elected Prime Minister of England (1940). • Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India (1941) and organisation of the Indian National Army. • Cripps Mission's Cripps Plan to offer dominion status to India and setting up of a Constituent Assembly; its rejection by the Congress. • Passing of the 'Quit India Resolution' by the Congress (1942); outbreak of 'August Revolution'; or Revolt of 1942 after the arrest of national leaders. • 'Divide and Quit' slogan at the Karachi session (1944) of the Muslim League.

S.NO.	VICEROYS	IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
19	<p>Lord Wavell 1944-1947</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Indian Navy mutiny (1946) • C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944), failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks (1944). • Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference (1945). • End of Second World War (1945). • Proposals of the Cabinet Mission (1946) and its acceptance by the Congress. • Observance of 'Direct Action Day' (August 16, 1948) by the Muslim League. • Elections to the Constituent Assembly, formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946). • Announcement of the end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (prime minister of England) on February 20, 1947.
20	<p>Lord Mountbatten 1947-1948</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced. • Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons. • Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliff for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.



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