

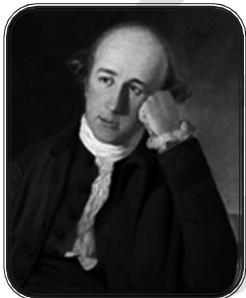


GOVERNOR GENERAL & VICEROY DURING BRITISH RULE

Governor-General of Bengal: From 1773, a **governor-general** was selected to govern over **Fort William, Kolkata**.

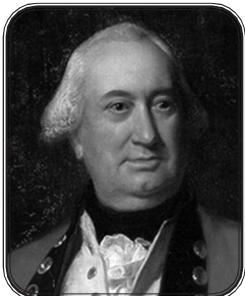
- The **Regulating Act of 1773** created the office with the title of Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William, or Governor-General of Bengal to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company (EIC).
 - **Governor-General of India:** The Saint Helena Act 1833 (or Government of 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.

Warren Hastings 1773-1785



- 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)
- 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



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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.
Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793	 <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 Vidyalaya at Benares (now Varanasi) established by Johnathan Duncan (then Governor of Bombay)➤ Introduced Sunset Law
Sir John Shore 1793-1798	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Charter Act of 1793.➤ Second Rohilla War 1794➤ Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).
Lord Wellesley 1798-1805	 <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).

**Sir George Barlow 1805-1807**

- Vellore Mutiny (1806).
- Bank of Calcutta (1806) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)

Lord Minto I 1807-1813

- Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).
- He used force to keep the Pindari leader, Amir Khan, from interfering in Berar.

Lord Hastings 1813-1823

- 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 Sindhi (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.

Lord Amherst 1823-1828

- First Burmese War (1824-1826) and Treaty of Yandabo, 1826
- Capture of Bharatpur (1826).
- Establishment of Sanskrit College at Calcutta (1824)

Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- He was the First Governor General of India
- Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829)
- Suppression of thugi (1830).

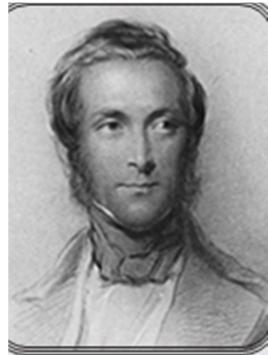


	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Saint Helena Act 1833 or Charter Act 1833 (Christian Missionaries get Exclusive rights to spread Christianity in British India which included the present day Pakistan)➤ Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.➤ 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
Lord Metcalfe 1835-1836 	<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)
Lord Auckland 1836-1842 	<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
Lord Ellenborough 1842-1844 	<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
Lord Hardinge I 1844-1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).



- Treaty of Bhairowal (1846)
- Establishment of Roorkee Engineering College (1847)
- Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.

Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856



- 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.
- 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

Lord Canning 1856-1857



- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- Revolt of 1857.



VICEROY

Lord Canning 1858-1862

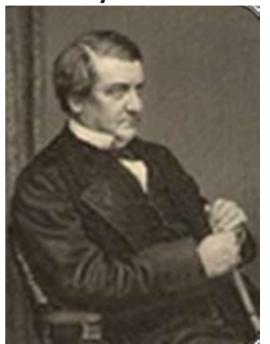
- Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858.
- 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859–60
- Enactment of Indian Penal Code in 1860
- Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- Indian Civil Service Act 1861
- Formation of Imperial Civil Services
- Establishment of Archaeological Survey of India
- Introduced Portfolio System which gave foundation for Cabinet System System of Budget introduced

Lord Elgin I 1862-1863

- Wahabi Movement was suppressed
- Passing of High Courts Act, 1861 which set up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

Lord John Lawrence 1864-1869

- Bhutan War (1865)
- Establishment of Shimla as India's summer capital in 1863
- Establishment of Allahabad High Court in 1866

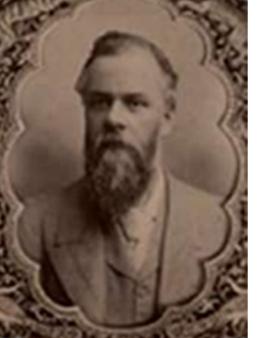
Lord Mayo 1869-1872

- 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



Lord Northbrook 1872-1876 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Jyotiba Phule launches The Satya shodhak 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.
Lord Lytton 1876-1880 	<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).
Lord Ripon 1880-1884 	<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.
Lord Dufferin 1884-1888 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Bengal Tenancy Act● The Third Burmese War (1885-86).● Establishment of the Indian National Congress.



Lord Lansdowne 1888-1894 	<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).
Lord Elgin II 1894-1899 	<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).
Lord Curzon 1899-1905 	<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).
Lord Minto II 1905-1910 	<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.



Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906).➤ 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).
Lord Chelmsford 1916-1921 	<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 Rowlett Act (1919).➤ Jallianwala 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).
Lord Reading 1921-1926 	<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,



	<p>Arvi and Calcutta.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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.
Lord Irwin 1926-1931 	<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.
Lord Willingdon 1931-1936 	<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.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) and Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan (1934).➤ Burma separated from India (1935).
Lord Linlithgow 1936-1944 	<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.
Lord Wavell 1944-1947 	<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.



Lord Mountbatten
1947-1948



- 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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