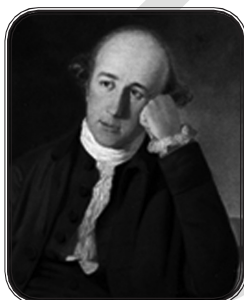


GOVERNOR GENERAL & VICEROY DURING BRITISH RULE

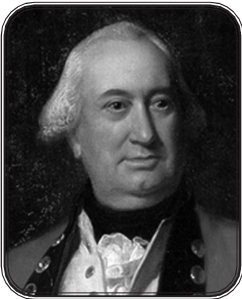


Governor-General of Bengal: From 1773, a **governor-general** was selected to govern over **Fort William, Kolkata**.



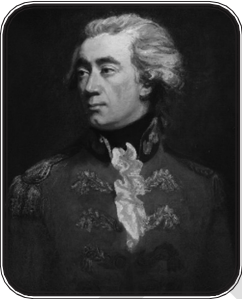

- The **Regulating Act of 1773** created the office with the title of Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William, or Governor-General of Bengal to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company (EIC).
 - **Governor-General of India:** The Saint Helena Act 1833 (or Government of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



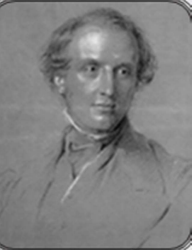


- Regulating Act of 1773
- Supreme Council of Bengal
- Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William (1774) was established
- The Rohilla War of 1774
- Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.
- 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).

<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)
<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.
<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.
<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)
<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).

	<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
<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)
<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
<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
<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).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Treaty of Bhairawal (1846) ➤ Establishment of Roorkee Engineering College (1847) ➤ Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.
<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. ➤ 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
<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.

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

<p>Lord Northbrook 1872-1876</p> 	<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.
<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).
<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.
<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.

<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).
<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).
<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).
<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.

<p>Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916</p> 	<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).
<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).
<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,

	<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.
<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.
<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.

	<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).
<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.
<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.

**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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