

GOVERNOR GENERALS AND VICEROYS

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA (1833 - 58)

Lord W. Bentick (1833 - 35)

- Macaulay's minutes on education were accepted declaring that English should be the official language of India
- He abolished provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1834 - 1836)

- He Passed the famous Press Law, which liberated the press in India.

Lord Auckland (1836 - 42)

- 1st Anglo - Afghan War held during 1839 - 42, That time was the great blow to the prestige of the British in India.

Lord Ellenborough (1842 - 44)

- He brought an end to the Afghan War
- Annexation of Sindh (1843)
- War with Gwalior (1843)
- He abolished slavery (1843)



Lord Hardings I (1844 - 48)

- 1st Anglo - Sikh war held in 1845-46 and the Treaty of Lahore in 1846, It also marked the end of Sikh sovereignty in India.
- He gave preference to English educated in employment

Lord Dalhousie (1848 - 56)

- His original Name is James Andrew Broun Ramsay
- He abolished Titles and Pensions
- He introduced Widow Remarriage Bill

Lord Canning (1856 - 58)

- He was the last Governor General of India
- He passed Widow Remarriage Act in 25 July 1856
- Revolt of 1857 held during his period
- He passed the Act of 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company.
- He withdrew Doctrine of Lapse

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GOVERNOR GENERALS AND VICEROYS (1858 - 1947)

Lord Canning (1858 - 62)

- The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed during his period.
- The Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure was passed in 1859.
- The Indian High Court Act was enacted in 1861.
- During his Tenure, the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras founded in 1857

Lord Elgin I (1862 - 63)

- Wahabi Movement also known as Pan - Islamic Movement held during his tenure.

Sir John Lawrence (1864 - 69)

- In 1865, High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- Bhutan War held in 1865
- He created the Indian Forests Department and reorganized the native judicial service

Lord Mayo (1869 - 72)

- He introduced financial decentralization in India
- He established Mayo College at Ajmer for the princes
- He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in Andamans in 1872

Lord Northbrook (1872 - 76)

- During his Tenure, Kuka Movement of Punjab took rebellious turn.

Lord Lytton (1876 - 80)

- He arranged the Grand Darbar in Delhi in 1877
- Passed the Royal Title Act in 1876 and Queen Victoria was declared as the Kaiser - i - Hind
- Arms Act in 1878 made mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms
- Passed the infamous Vernacular Press Act in 1878
- Proposed the plan of Statutory Civil Service in 1878 - 79 and lowered the maximum age limit from 21 to 19 years.

Lord Ripon (1880 - 84)

- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, 1882
- The First Factory Act, 1881 to improve labour condition
- Resolution of Local Self Government in 1882
- Appointed Hunter Commission for education reforms in 1882
- The Ilbert Bill controversy erupted during his time in 1883



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Lord Dufferin (1884 - 88)

- 3rd Burmese War, Annexation of upper and lower Burma in 1885
- Establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885

Lord Lansdowne (1888 - 94)

- The Factory Act of 1891 passed during his period
- Categorization of Civil Services into imperial, provincial and subordinate
- Indian Council Act of 1892, introduced elections which was indirect.

Lord Elgin II (1894 - 99)

- During his Tenure, The Munda uprising by Birsa Munda in 1899
- Rand and Amherst, two British officials Assassinated by Chapekar Brothers in 1897

Lord Curzon (1899 - 1905)

- Set up Universities Commission and the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed
- Calcutta Corporation Act in 1899.
- Partition of Bengal place in 1905. It was also a cardinal blunder of Curzon.
- The foundation stone of Victoria Memorial was laid in 1906 and it was opened in 1921.

Lord Minto II (1905 - 10)

- Swadeshi Movement during 1905 - 08
- Foundation of the Muslim League in 1906
- Surat session and split in the Congress in 1907
- Morley Minto Reforms in 1909

Lord Hardinge (1910 - 16)

- Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911
- He Transferred the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911
- Delhi Darbar and Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary in 1911
- Madan Mohan Malviya established Hindu Mahasabha in 1915

Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 21)

- Tilak and Annie Besant launched Home Rule Movement in 1916
- Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League in 1916
- Kheda Satyagraha and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad in 1918
- Government of India Act, 1919 and Repressive Rowlatt Act, 1919
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre held in 13 April 1919

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Lord Reading (1921 - 26)

- Chauri Chaura incident in 1922
- Foundation of Swaraj Party in 1923
- Kakori Train Dacoity in 1925
- Foundation of RSS in 1925

Lord Irwin (1926 - 31)

- Simon Commission announced in 1927
- Butler Commission (1927)
- Nehru Report (1928)
- 14 points of Jinnah (1929)
- Lahore session of Congress and 'Poorna Swaraj' declaration (1929)
- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
- Dandi March in 1930
- Ist Round Table Conference in 1930

Lord Willingdon (1931 - 36)

- IInd Round Table Conference held in 1931
- Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1932
- IIIrd Round Table Conference
- Government of India Act passed in 1935
- Burma separated from India in 1935

Lord Linlithgow (1936 - 43)

- General Election held in 1936 - 37
- Muslim League observed 'Deliverance Day' in 1939
- Lahore Resolution in 1940
- Cripps Mission came India in 1942
- Quit India Movement started in 1942

Lord Wavell (1943 - 1947)

- Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference in 1945
- IInd World War ended in 1945
- INA Trials in 1945 and Naval mutiny in 1946
- Congress accepted the proposals of Cabinet Mission, 1946
- the Muslim League observed the Direct-Action Day on 16th August, 1946

Lord Mountbatten (Mar - Aug 1947)

- He announced the 3 June, 1947 Plan
- Indian Independence Bill Introduced in the house of Commons
- 2 boundary commissions Appointed under Sir Cyril Radcliffe

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GOVERNOR GENERALS OF FREE INDIA (1947 - 50)

Lord Mountbatten (1947 - 48)

- the first Governor General of free India
- Kashmir acceded to India in Oct., 1947
- Murder of Gandhi on 30 Jan 1948

C. Rajagopalachari (June 1948 - Jan. 25, 1950)

- the last Governor General of free India
- The only Indian Governor General.

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