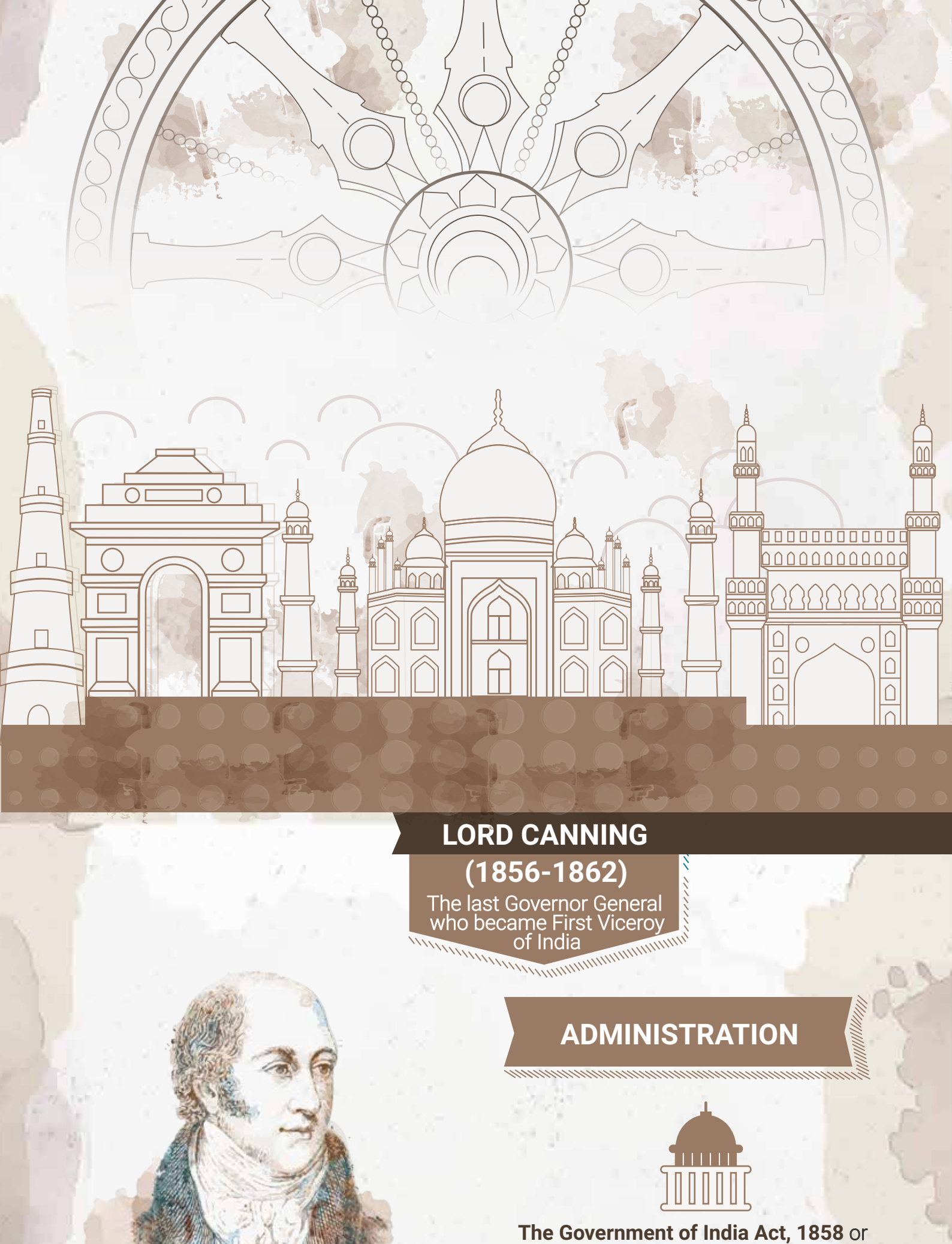


# VICEROYS

## OF INDIA (1856-1899)

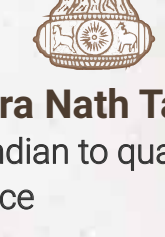


### LORD CANNING (1856-1862)

The last Governor General who became First Viceroy of India



#### ADMINISTRATION



**The Government of India Act, 1858** or The Act for Better Government of India 1858 created office of **Secretary of State** for India and transferred all powers from the EIC to the British Crown after the impact of mutiny of 1857, a soldier-peasants struggle against alien rule



Withdrawal Doctrine of Lapse imposed by Lord Dalhousie

#### JUDICIARY



**Indian Council Act, 1861**, a landmark Act in the history of India, restored the legislative powers, deprived in 1833, to provinces of Madras and Bombay,



**Indian High Courts Act 1861** abolished existing Supreme Court & created High Courts



Introduction of **Indian Penal Code 1860** to replace the English Criminal Law and **Civil Procedure Code 1859** and **Criminal Procedure Code 1861** to regulate the procedures followed by Courts in Civil and Criminal matters

#### CIVIL SERVICES & POLICE

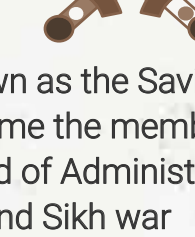


**Satyendra Nath Tagore** became the first Indian to qualify for Indian Civil Service



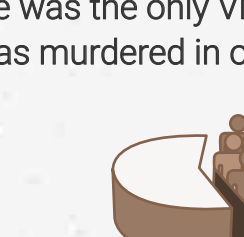
**Indian Police Act 1861** recommended guidelines for a police set up in the provinces

#### EDUCATION

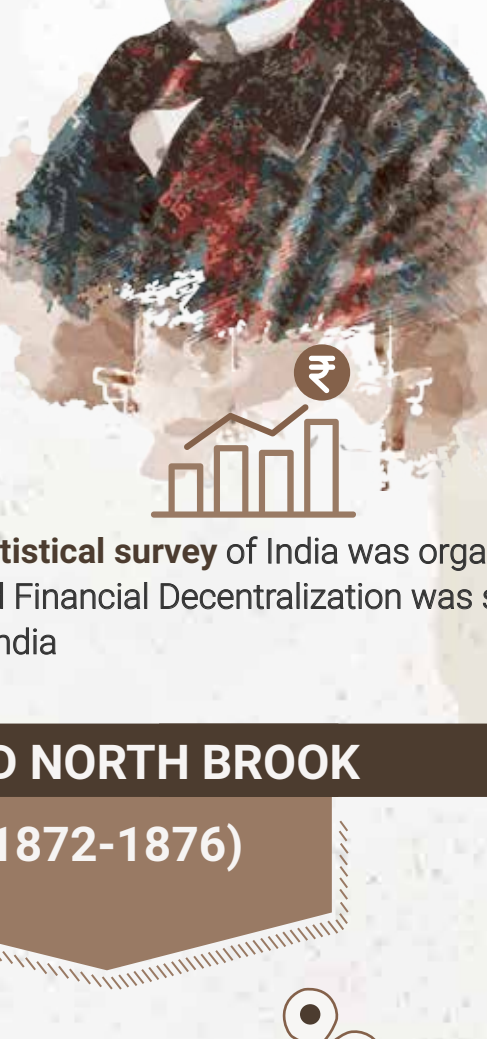


Established **University of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras** in 1857 as recommended by Wood's Dispatch

### LORD ELGIN-I (1862-1863)



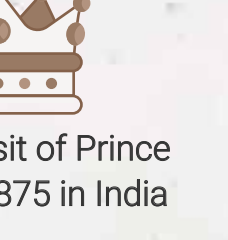
Witnessed the Wahabi Movement, the **suppression** of the **Wahabi** tribe of the fanatic Muslims



### LORD LAWRENCE (1864-1869)

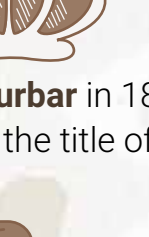


Known as the Savior of Punjab, became a member of Punjab Board of Administration after second Sikh war

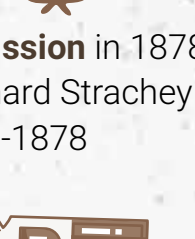


Created "Indian Forest Department", opened **telegraph line** between India and Europe.

### LORD MAYO (1869-1872)



He was the only Viceroy who was murdered in office



For the First time in Indian history, **Census** was held in 1871



**Statistical survey** of India was organized and Financial Decentralization was started in India

### LORD NORTH BROOK (1872-1876)



Abolished Income tax



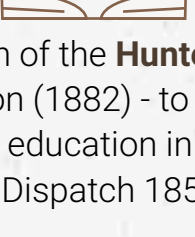
Witnessed visit of Prince of Wales in 1875 in India

### LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)

He was the most infamous viceroy in India



#### ADMINISTRATION



Organised **Delhi Durbar** in 1877 for Queen Victoria assuming the title of "Kaiser-i-hind"

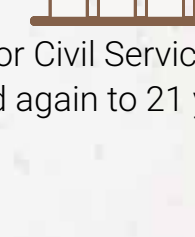


**Famine Commission** in 1878 headed by General Richard Strachey after Great Famine in 1876-1878



The **Arms Act 1878** making it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms

#### CIVIL SERVICES



Introduced **Statutory Civil Service** in 1879 consisting of 1/6 of covenantal posts to be filled by Indians of high families; maximum age for them was reduced from 21 to 19 years

#### PRESS



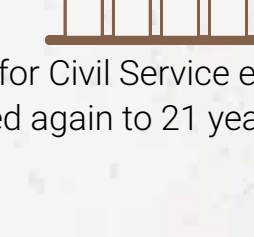
**Vernacular Press Act 1878** putting back curbs on the vernacular newspapers due to severe criticism of Lord Lytton's administration

#### EDUCATION



Foundation of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877 at Aligarh

### LORD RIPPON (1880-1884)

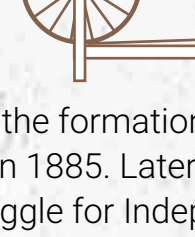


The most Liberal Lord, kind hearted person who sympathized with Indians, also known as the **Father of Local Self Government** in India



The First Viceroy in India who repealed all controversial Acts including Vernacular Press Act 1882

#### ADMINISTRATION



First **Factory Act 1881** to ban the child labour



**Famine Code** to face recurrence of famines in India



Resolution for Local Self-Government in India 1882 - to continue financial decentralization to improve administration



Provincial Government - Sources of **revenue** were divided into three groups - Centre, Provincial, and those to be divided between Centre and the Provinces.

#### EDUCATION



Constitution of the **Hunter Commission** on Education (1882) - to review the progress of education in India since the Wood's Dispatch 1854

#### CIVIL SERVICES



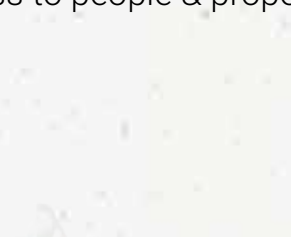
Age for Civil Service exam was raised again to 21 years from 19

#### JUDICIARY



The **ILBERT Bill** Controversy (1883) i.e. to authorize Indian judges to hear cases against the Europeans resulted into White Revolt, finally the bill was withdrawn

### LORD DUFFERIN (1884-1888)



Witnessed the formation of **Indian National Congress** in 1885. Later played a major role in India's Struggle for Independence, it started as a group of educated Indians to oppose British policies



### LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-1894)



Second **Factory Act 1891** to determine working hours for **female workers**



Set up **Durand Commission (1893)** to define a line between India & Afghanistan

### LORD ELGIN-II (1894-1899)

#### MAJOR EVENTS



Great famine of 1896 - 1897 affected the whole India; it was a great loss to people & property.



Assassination of two British officials by Chapekar brothers (1897) due to the harassments British Officers did on the name of relief operations to curb the deadly plague in Pune. They used to barge into any house, strip anyone even women for "check-ups", destroy property without due permission.



**VISION IAS**  
INSPIRING INNOVATION