



# GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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## Class- 09 Viceroy of India (भारत के वायसराय) Part-1

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Shubham Gupta Sir

### Viceroy of India



#### Lord Canning : 1856-1862

- Other names → Charles John Canning or Viscount Canning or Clemency Canning
- Government of India Act 1858 → Passed on 2 August, 1858
  - First Viceroy of India
  - The Revolution of 1857
  - Governance of India transferred from Company to crown
  - 1 November 1858 → Queen's Proclamation was read at Minto Park (Allahabad)
  - The post of the Mughal Emperor was abolished.
- Social and Educational Reforms
  - Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act (1856) → Act XV
  - First legal widow marriage in India → Calcutta, 7 December 1856, inspired by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - Establishment of three universities (1857) → Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
- Legal and Administrative Reforms
  - End of the Doctrine of Lapse → Return of the Right to Adopt.
  - Indian High Courts Act (1861)
    - 1862 → Establishment of High Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
    - 1866 → High Court in Agra, shifted to Allahabad in 1875
  - Indian Penal Code - 1860 → Implemented in 1862, establishing a uniform penal code
  - Code of Criminal Procedure - CrPC - 1861 → Judicial process in criminal cases
  - Indian Councils Act : 1861:-
    - Decentralization of Power
    - 'Portfolio System' in India
    - Lord Canning → Three Indians Nominated to Legislative Council



#### Raja of Banaras + Maharaja of Patiala + Sir Dinkar Rao

- Auditor General - 1858
  - Sir Edward Drummond became the first Auditor General in 1860
- Other Works:-
  - Introduction of Income Tax → By British economist James Wilson in 1860
  - Indigo Revolt - 1859-60 → Against the atrocities of European indigo plantation owners in Bengal

भारत सरकार अधिनियम → 2 अगस्त, 1858 को पारित  
(Government of India Act 1858) (Passed on 2 August, 1858)



भारत का प्रथम वायसराय  
(First Viceroy of India)

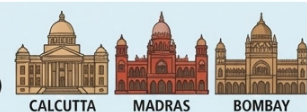
1857 की क्रांति।  
(The Revolution of 1857)



हिंदू विधवा पुनर्विवाह  
अधिनियम (1856)  
→ नियम XV  
(Hindu Widows'  
Remarriage Act)



तीन विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना  
(1857) → कलकता, मद्रास और बॉम्बे  
(Establishment of three universities (1857))



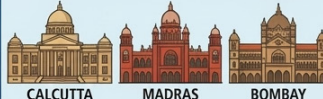
सिद्धांत की समाप्ति  
→ गोद लेने का अधिकार वापस।  
(Abolition of the Doctrine of Lapse)



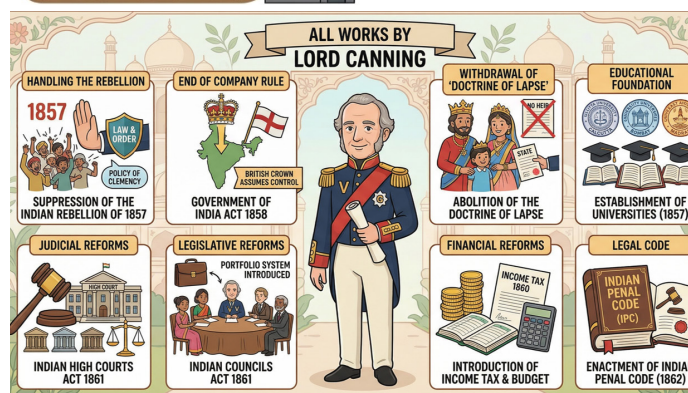
आयकर की शुरुआत → ब्रिटिश  
अर्थशास्त्री जेम्स विल्सन द्वारा 1860  
(Introduction of Income Tax → By British  
economist James Wilson in 1860)

भारतीय उच्च न्यायालय  
अधिनियम (1861)  
(Indian High Courts Act  
(1861))

1862 → कलकता, मद्रास और बॉम्बे  
में उच्च न्यायालयों की स्थापना



नील विद्रोह  
(Indigo Revolt - 1859-60)  
→ बंगाल में यूरोपीय नील बागान



#### Lord Elgin I : 1862-1863

- Suppression of the Wahhabi Movement (Ambela Campaign)
  - A religious revivalist movement
  - Main centres: Patna and North-Western Frontier region (Sittana)
- Died and buried in India
  - 20 November 1863 → Himachal Pradesh
  - ('St. John in the Wilderness', Dharamshala (near McLeod Ganj))



**Sir John Lawrence : 1864-69: Saviour of Punjab**

- Policy of Masterly Inactivity: Afghanistan
  - After the death of Afghan Amir Dost Mohammad, a fierce war of succession broke out there
  - Until an external power (like Russia) interfered in Afghanistan, British India would not intervene in their internal affairs
- 1865 → First submarine telegraph service between India and Europe
- Famines & Famine Commission
  - Orissa Famine of 1866
  - Rajputana and Bundelkhand Famine (1868-69) in North and Central India
  - A Famine Commission was formed under the chairmanship of Henry Campbell
  - First Famine Commission (1878) → By Viceroy Lord Lytton under Sir Richard Strachey
- Bhutan War (1865) → After defeating Bhutan, the British signed the Treaty of Sinchula.
  - Captured the fertile 'Duars' region located on the Assam-Bengal border.

**Lord Mayo : 1869-1872**

- First census in the history of India in 1872
  - An irregular and partial census
- Lord Mayo is known as the Father of Financial Decentralization in India
  - Fixed financial grants to provincial governments for administration of police, jails, education, health services and roads
- Department of Agriculture and Commerce (1872)
- Statistical Survey of India: Sir William Hunter
- Education for princes → Mayo College in Ajmer (1875)
- Assassinated in Andaman (8 February 1872) → Wahhabi Afghan prisoner Sher Ali Afridi stabbed him to death
  - The only Viceroy (to be assassinated)

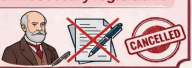
**Lord Northbrook : 1872-1876**

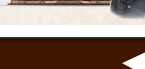
- Kuka (Namdhari) Movement in Punjab under Ram Singh
  - It was basically a religious reform movement.
- Malhar Rao Gaekwad, ruler of Baroda, was deposed on corruption charges and sent to Madras
- 1875 → Queen Victoria's son, the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII), visited India.
- A severe famine occurred in Bihar and parts of Bengal in 1873-74.
  - Large-scale import of rice from Burma
- Lord Northbrook → "My objective is to remove taxes and to stop unnecessary statutory actions."
  - Northbrook was a supporter of Free Trade.
  - Abolished Income Tax.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh on 24 May 1875. Its objective was to promote modern Western education and a scientific outlook among Indian Muslims. This college later became Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1920.



- Punjab: Kuka (Namdhari) Movement**  
Led by Ram Singh  
 A religious reform movement at its core.
- Malhar Rao Gaekwad (Ruler of Baroda, Gujarat)**  
Deposed for corruption, exiled to Madras.  

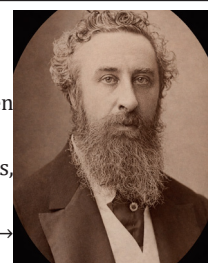
- 1875** → Queen Victoria's son 'Prince of Wales' (King Edward VII)  
Large-scale Rice imports from Burma  

- Lord Northbrook** → "My purpose is to remove taxes and end unnecessary legislative actions."  
Supporter of Free Trade   Abolished Income Tax  

- 1875: Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College** founded in Aligarh, by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  

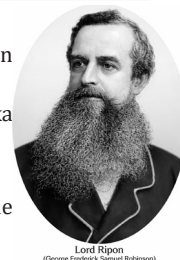
- 1875: Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College** founded  


**Lord Lytton : 1876-1880**

- He was a famous literary figure
  - He was known by the pen name Owen Meredith
- Severe famine struck Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Punjab, Central India, etc
  - First Famine Commission (1878) → Richard Strachey
- 1 January 1877 → Queen Victoria of Britain given the title 'Kaiser-e-Hind' (Empress of India)
  - Organisation of the Delhi Durbar
- Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880) → Treaty of Gandamak
  - A British Resident to be stationed in Kabul
- Repressive and Controversial Laws (1878)
  - Vernacular Press Act (1878) → "Gagging Act"
    - Strict restrictions imposed on newspapers in Indian languages
    - 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' → Converted from a Bengali newspaper into an English newspaper (to avoid the Act).
    - The 'Pioneer' newspaper supported the Press Act
  - Indian Arms Act - 1878 → Keeping arms without a licence made a criminal offence for Indians
    - not for British and Anglo-Indians
- Discrimination in Civil Services
  - Maximum age limit for Civil Services reduced from 21 to 19 years
  - Statutory Civil Service → 1/6 posts reserved without competition for high-born and aristocratic Indians
- Import duties on 29 major imported goods completely removed, causing great harm to Indian industry

**Lord Ripon (George Frederick Samuel Robinson) → 1880-1884**

- Father of Local Self-Government - 18 May 1882
  - Magna Carta of Local Self-Government in India
  - Establishment of Village Panchayats, Taluka Boards and Municipalities
  - Majority of non-official (elected) members
- Prime Minister Gladstone → Repealed the Vernacular Press Act in 1882.
- Maximum age limit for Civil Service entry raised from 19 to 21 years
- First Regular and Decennial Census (1881)
  - Hyderabad and Rajputana were not included in the 1881 Census.
  - About 20% of India was left out of it.
- First Education Commission in India → Hunter Education Commission (1882)
  - Expansion of primary and secondary education
- Ilbert Bill Controversy - 1883-1884
  - Law Member: C. P. Ilbert



- Indian judges could also try cases of European (white) criminals)
  - 'White Mutiny' → The British residents in India strongly protested.
  - Racial bitterness and defeat, Ripon resigned
7. First Factory Act - 1881
- Prohibition on children below 7 years working in factories
  - Workers aged 7-12 → Prohibited from working more than 9 hours
  - This Act did not apply to tea, coffee and indigo cultivation
8. The famous nurse and social reformer Florence Nightingale called him the "Saviour of India."
- 'Lady with the Lamp' + never came to India
  - Birthday → 12 May → 'International Nurses Day'

### लॉर्ड रिपन: भारत में कार्य एवं सुधार (1880-1884)

|                                                           |                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Local Self-Government (Resolution of 1882)             | 10. Improvement in Working Conditions                     |
| 2. Municipal Board                                        | 11. Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-1884)                   |
| 3. District Board                                         | 12. British Opposition                                    |
| 4. Father of Local Self-Government                        | 13. With the Objective of Judicial Equality (Amended)     |
| 5. Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882)              | 14. Hunter Education Commission (1882)                    |
| 6. Freedom of the Press                                   | 15. Primary School                                        |
| 7. Rights of the Indian (Native) Press Re-established     | 16. Emphasis on Primary and Native (Vernacular) Education |
| 8. First Factory Act (1881)                               | 17. Other Reforms                                         |
| 9. Prohibition of Labor for Children Under 7 Years of Age | 18. Retrocession of Mysore                                |
|                                                           | 19. Financial Decentralization                            |

