

For XAT, CMAT, SNAP, MAT, IIFT Exam

INDIA'S VICEROYS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

CANNING (1856–62)

- ★ Indian Rebellion of 1857
- ★ Proclamation of Queen Victoria and the proclamation of the Government of India Act 1858.
- ★ Widow Remarriage Act 1856
- ★ Indian Councils Act 1861
- ★ Indian Penal Code 1858

JOHN LAWRENCE (1864–69)

- ★ Bhutan War (1865)
- ★ Establishment of High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865
- ★ To Constitute of Famine Commission

MAYO (1869–72)

- ★ Establishment of Statistical Survey of India
- ★ Establishment of Agriculture and commerce department
- ★ Major Census of India held in 1871

LYTTON (1876–1880)

- ★ Royal Titles Act 1876
- ★ Vernacular Press Act 1878
- ★ Arms Act 1878
- ★ Second Afghan War (1878–1880)
- ★ Famine Commission appointed for the first time in 1878

RIPON (1880–1884)

- ★ First regular census (1881) Local self-government in 1882
- ★ Hunter commission
- ★ Ilbert bill controversy

DUFFERIN (1884–1888)

- ★ Burma War (1885–1888)
- ★ Indian National Congress was founded in 1885

LANSLOWNE (1888 1894)

- ★ Appointment of Durand Commission and determination of Durand Line between India (Now Pakistan) and Afghanistan.

CURZON (1899-1905)

- ★ Establishment of Irrigation Commission
- ★ Establishment of Police Commission
- ★ University act
- ★ Construction of Victoria Hall in Calcutta
- ★ Archaeological Survey of India established in 1904
- ★ Establishment of Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in Bihar
- ★ Partition of Bengal in 1905

MINTO (II) (1905-1910)

- ★ Emergence of Anti Partition and Swadeshi Movements
- ★ Surat session and split on Congress in 1907.
- ★ Muslim League was founded by Aga Khan Nawab of Dhaka in 1906

HARDING II (1910–1916)

- ★ The partition of Bengal was annulled. (1911)
- ★ Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

CHELMSFORD (1916–21)

- ★ Return of Gandhi
- ★ Home Rule league
- ★ Lucknow Session and Congress Reunion in 1916
- ★ Establishment of Women's University in Poona in 1916
- ★ Rowlatt Act in 1919
- ★ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919)
- ★ Khilafat Movement (1919-1920)

READING (1921–26)

- ★ Chauri-Chaura incident (February 5, 1922)
- ★ In 1923 C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party.
- ★ Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was formed by Hedgewar (1925)
- ★ Conducting simultaneous examinations in India and England.

IRWIN (1926–31)

- ★ Simon Commission
- ★ Nehru Report and its rejection by Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha etc.
- ★ Declaration of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session.
- ★ Launch of Civil Disobedience Movement and Dandi March
- ★ First Round table conference
- ★ Gandhi-Irwin Pact

WELLINGTON (1931–36)

- ★ Declaration of Communal Award (1932)
- ★ Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar (1932)
- ★ Government of India Act 1935

LINLITHGOW (1936–43)

- ★ Beginning of Second World War (1939)
- ★ Subhash Chandra Bose resigns from the post of Congress President
- ★ Forward Bloc formed in 1939
- ★ Congress rejected of the August offer
- ★ Cripps Mission 1942
- ★ Quit India Movement 1942

WAVELL (1944–1947)

- ★ CR formula by C. Rajagopalachari
- ★ Bevel Plan and Shimla Conference 1945
- ★ Naval mutiny 1946
- ★ Cabinet Mission 1946