

## Governors-General and Viceroy of India

### GOVERNORS-GENERAL

#### 1. Warren Hastings (1772–85)

- 1.1. Hastings became Governor of Bengal in 1772 and first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773 by the Regulating Act of 1773.
- 1.2. He started the Auctioning System to collect revenue (1772–77).
- 1.3. Established India's first Supreme Court in Calcutta based on English law.
- 1.4. The Rohilla war of 1774 leading to annexation of Rohilkhand by the Nawab of Awadh with the British help.
- 1.5. Act of 1781 which clearly divided the jurisdiction between Governor-General in council and Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- 1.6. Calcutta Madrasa was set up in 1781.
- 1.7. First Maratha War (1778–82) and the Treaty of Salbai.
- 1.8. Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84) and Treaty of Mangalore (1785) with Tipu Sultan.
- 1.9. Founded Asiatic Society of Bengal along with Sir William Jones in 1784.
- 1.10. Pitts India Act of 1784 was passed and strength of Governor General's Executive Council was reduced to three from four. Board of control was also set up in England.
- 1.11. Translation of Manusmriti as a code of Hindu law was done.
- 1.12. Translation of *Geeta* and *Hitopdesha* in English by Charles Wilkins.
- 1.13. Abolished dual system of administration.
- 1.14. Started Diwani and Fauzdari Adalats and the District Level Sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalats (appellate courts).
- 1.15. Hindu and Muslim laws were also redefined during his tenure.
- 1.16. Hastings took away judicial powers of Zamindar and made maintenance of records compulsory.

#### 2. Lord Cornwallis (1786–93)

- 2.1. Third Mysore war (1790–92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
- 2.2. Introduced Permanent Settlement or the Zamindari system in Bengal and Bihar in the year 1793.
- 2.3. Cornwallis Code of 1793 which included several judicial reforms along with separation of Revenue administration from Judicial Administration.

- 2.4. Created post of District Judge and introduced Civil Services (1793), known as Father of Civil Services in India.
- 2.5. Europeanisation of Administrative machinery took place during his tenure.
- 2.6. Introduced Police Reforms.

### 3. Sir John Shore (1793–98)

- 3.1. Pivotal role in the introduction of permanent settlement in 1793.
- 3.2. He introduced first charter act of 1793.
- 3.3. Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795) leading to the defeat of Nizam.
- 3.4. Known for his policy of Non-interference.

### 4. Lord Wellesley (1798–1805)

- 4.1 Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance, Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Awadh (1801) and Peshwa (1802) signed the Treaty respectively with the Company.
- 4.2 Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept Subsidiary Alliance.
- 4.3 Madras Presidency was created during his tenure.
- 4.4 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Mysore War (1799) took place in which Tipu Sultan died.
- 4.5 In 1800, he set up Fort William College at Calcutta with John Gilchrist as its principal. It was set up to teach Urdu and Hindi to Civil Servants.
- 4.6 Second Maratha War (1803–05).
- 4.7 Subsidiary Treaty of Bassein (1802).

### 5. Sir George Barlow (1805–07)

- 5.1. Vellore Mutiny (1806)
- 5.2. Second Anglo Maratha war ended.

### 6. Lord Minto 1 (1807–13)

- 6.1. Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh in the year 1809.
- 6.2. Charter Act of 1813 which ended monopoly of East India Company in India.

### 7. Lord Hastings (1813–23)

- 7.1. Hastings adopted the policy of intervention and war.
- 7.2. Anglo-Nepal war (1814–16) in which Gurkha leader Amar Singh was defeated, ended with Treaty of Sugauli.
- 7.3. Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–18) – lead to the abolition of Peshwaship and annexation of his territories.
- 7.4. Creation of Bombay Presidency (1818).
- 7.5. Treaty of Poona (1817) with Peshwas.
- 7.6. Suppression of Pindaris (1817).
- 7.7. Ryotwari settlement was introduced in Madras Presidency by Thomas Munro, the Governor (1820).

### 8. Lord Amherst (1823–28)

- 8.1. First Burmese War (1824–26), signed the Treaty of Yandabo in 1826.
- 8.2. Acquisition of Malaya Peninsula and Bharatpur (1826).

### 9. Lord William Bentinck (1828–35)

- 9.1. Bentinck is considered one of the most liberal and enlightened amongst all the Governors-General of India.
- 9.2. He was the first Governor-General of India.
- 9.3. Also known as “Father of Modern Western Education in India”.
- 9.4. Anti-Sati resolution of 1829 was passed during his tenure.
- 9.5. Took measures for suppression of thugi (1830).
- 9.6. Deposition of Raja of Mysore and annexation of his territories (1831).
- 9.7. Passed the Charter Act of 1833; ended the monopoly of East India Company in tea trade and trade with China.
- 9.8. Introduced Law Member in the Governors-General Executive Council.
- 9.9. Created Province of Agra in 1834.
- 9.10. Annexed Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- 9.11. Abolished Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, appointed Commissioners instead.
- 9.12. First Medical College opened in Calcutta in 1835.
- 9.13. Resolution of 1835 and Educational Reforms; defined the aims and objectives of British Government and appointed Lord Macaulay the President of the Committee of the Public Instruction.

### 10. Lord Metcalfe (1835–36)

- 10.1. Granted freedom of press by passing the famous Press Law.
- 10.2. Also known as the Liberator of Press in India.

### 11. Lord Auckland (1836–42)

- 11.1. First Afghan War (1836–42) to make Afghanistan a buffer state between Russian empire and British India. The war proved to be a disaster and lead to the recall of Auckland.
- 11.2. Death of Ranjit Singh (1839).

### 12. Lord Ellen Borough (1842–44)

- 12.1. Brought an end to the first Anglo-Afghan war (1842).
- 12.2. Sindh was annexed by Charles Napier (1843). He was appointed as the first Governor of Sindh.
- 12.3. Abolished slavery.
- 12.4. War with Gwalior; forced Scindia of Gwalior to sign a humiliating treaty (1843).



**13. Lord Hardinge (1844–48)**

- 13.1. First Anglo-Sikh war (1845–46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- 13.2. He introduced social reforms like prohibition of female infanticide and human sacrifice, which was practiced among the Gonds (a tribe of Central India).
- 13.3. Gave preference to the English educated in employment.

**14. Lord Dalhousie (1848–56)**

- 14.1. Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49) and annexation of Punjab (1849) into East India Company's empire.
- 14.2. Second Burmese War (1848–49) and annexation of Burma (Pegu).
- 14.3. Abolished Titles and Pensions.
- 14.4. Introduced the Doctrine of Lapse and annexed Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856) on the plea of misgovernance.
- 14.5. Woods Educational Dispatch (also Known as Magna Carta of Modern Education in India) of 1854 and British assumption of the responsibility of educating the masses.
- 14.6. Introduction of the Railway (First train from Bombay to Thane), Telegraph (First line from Agra to Calcutta) and the Postal System in 1853.
- 14.7. Post and Telegraph Act (1854) was passed.
- 14.8. Widow Remarriage Act (1856) introduced, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar extensively supported the act.
- 14.9. Santhal Uprising (1855–56), lead by Sidhu and Kanhu.
- 14.10. Establishment of a Public Works Department in every Province (1854).

**15. Lord Canning (1856–57)**

- 15.1. Revolt of 1857.
- 15.2. Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
- 15.3. He was the last Governor-General of East India Company.

**VICEROYS OF INDIA****1. Lord Canning (1858–62)**

- 1.1. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
- 1.2. Government of India Act, 1858 was passed which had ended the rule of East India Company; transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown.
- 1.3. Queen Victoria's proclamation was published at Allahabad on November 1, 1858, which had the following provisions
  - (i) No further annexation.
  - (ii) No forceful conversion.
  - (iii) Appointments in the Public Services would be based on merits and qualifications.

- (iv) Indian Tradition to be given due respect while framing the laws.
- (v) Full protection to the ownership of properties and succession.
- (vi) Peasants to have their rights on land as long as they paid the revenue.

- 1.4. The Indian Penal Code was passed, which came into force from 1860.
- 1.5. The Code of Criminal Procedure 1859 was passed, which came into force from 1861.
- 1.6. The Indian High Courts Act 1861 was enacted.
- 1.7. High Courts were opened in 1865.
- 1.8. The Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed, which is considered a landmark in the Constitutional History of India.

**2. Lord Elgin (1862–63)**

- 2.9. Suppressed Wahabi Movement.
- 2.10. Because of his premature death, Sir Charles Napier and Denison acted as Viceroys between 1862 and 1864.

**3. Sir John Lawrence (1864–69)**

- 3.4. Anglo-Bhutanese War (1856).
- 3.5. Setting up of High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (1865).
- 3.6. Telegraph Communication with Europe opened.
- 3.7. The Punjab Tenancy Act was passed.
- 3.8. Fourth High Court was set in United Province at Agra (1866), later shifted to Allahabad.
- 3.9. Followed the policy of Non-Intervention in the matters of Afghanistan, policy came to be known as "Policy of Masterly Inactivity".

**4. Lord Mayo (1869–72)**

- 4.4. Introduced financial decentralisation in India and made the first Provincial Settlement in 1870.
- 4.5. Established the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer for training of Indian Princes.
- 4.6. He organised the statistical survey of India. The first census was conducted in 1872.
- 4.7. He established the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- 4.8. Introduced State Railways.
- 4.9. He was the only Viceroy to be murdered while in office.

**5. Lord North Brook (1872–76)**

- 5.4. Kuka Rebellion in Punjab (1872) lead by Ram Singh.
- 5.5. Famine in Bihar (1874)
- 5.6. Prince of Wales (later Edward VII visited India (1875).
- 5.7. He resigned over Afghanistan question.
- 5.8. Trial of Gaekwads of Baroda.



**6. Lord Lytton (1876–80)**

- 6.4. Royal Titles Act of 1876 was passed, Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind', Delhi Durbar was organised in 1877 at Red Fort to welcome the Queen.
- 6.5. Severe famine in many parts of India (1876–78), appointment of famine commission under Richard Strachey (1878).
- 6.6. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 which censored local language newspapers but not English newspapers was passed.
- 6.7. The Arms act of 1878 was passed which disallowed Indians from carrying arms.
- 6.8. Lowered the maximum age of ICS from 21 years to 19 years.
- 6.9. Second Afghan War (1878–80).

**7. Lord Ripon (1880–84)**

- 7.4. Repealed the Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act of 1878.
- 7.5. The first Factory Act of 1881 to improve labour conditions.
- 7.6. Continued on the policy of financial decentralisation.
- 7.7. First regular census was conducted in 1881.
- 7.8. Ripon introduced Local self-government in 1882 and is known as father of local self-government in India.
- 7.9. Appointment of Hunter Commission (1882) under Sir William Hunter for educational reforms, especially to give importance to primary education.
- 7.10. Ilbert Bill controversy (1883).
- 7.11. Famine code was adopted (1883).
- 7.12. Foundation of Punjab University.
- 7.13. Rendition of Mysore.

**8. Lord Dufferin (1884–88)**

- 8.4. Indian National Congress was founded (1885).
- 8.5. Garden tea party at Calcutta was attended by delegates of Congress, given by Dufferin who called Congress Party a 'Microscopic Minority'.
- 8.6. Third Burmese war and annexation of Burma (1885).
- 8.7. The First Congress session was attended by 72 members with Kadambini Ganguli as the only female member.
- 8.8. Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

**9. Lord Lansdowne (1888–94)**

- 9.4. The Factory Act of 1891.
- 9.5. Categorisation of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services.
- 9.6. Indian Council Act of 1892.
- 9.7. Durand Commission (1893) which defined boundaries between Afghanistan and British India which came to be known as Durand Line. Now the line is between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

- 9.8. In 1891, Age of Consent Act, under which marriage of a girl below 12 years was prohibited, passed.

**10. Lord Elgin II (1894–98)**

- 10.4. Munda Uprisings of 1899.
- 10.5. Great Famine of 1896–97.
- 10.6. Lyall Commission appointed after famine.
- 10.7. Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar Brothers in 1897.

**11. LORD CURZON (1899–1905)**

- 11.4. Appointed a Police Commission (1902) under Andrew Frazer.
- 11.5. Based on the recommendation of Raleigh Commission 1902 which recommended for reform in University Education, Indian Universities Act, 1904 was passed in order to gain control over Universities and arrest the growth of rising Nationalist sentiments.
- 11.6. Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.
- 11.7. Partition of Bengal (1905) was announced.
- 11.8. Calcutta Corporation Act 1899.
- 11.9. He passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1904 to restore India's Cultural Heritage. Thus, the Archaeological Survey of India was established.
- 11.10. Famine Commission appointed under MacDonnell.
- 11.11. Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act 1899 and put India on gold standard.
- 11.12. Irrigation Commission appointed under Moncrieff (1901).
- 11.13. PUSA Agricultural Institute in 1903.

**12. Lord Minto II (1905–10)**

- 12.4. Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
- 12.5. Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan in 1906 at Dacca.
- 12.6. Surat Split of 1907.
- 12.7. Indian Councils Act 1909 and Minto-Morley Reforms. Provision of separate electorate for Muslims.
- 12.8. Newspapers Act 1908.
- 12.9. Muzaffarpur Conspiracy of 1908 in which attempt was made to kill Kingsford, the controversial Magistrate by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki.

**13. Lord Hardinge II (1910–16)**

- 13.4. Annulment of the partition of Bengal (1911), Bihar and Orissa were separated.
- 13.5. Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- 13.6. Darbar in Delhi and Coronation of George V and Queen Mary.
- 13.7. Ghadar Party was formed at San Francisco by Lala Hardayal (1913).
- 13.8. Beginning of First World War on 28 July 1914.



- 13.9. Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa (1915).
- 13.10. Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malaviya (1915).

#### 14. Lord Chelmsford (1916–21)

- 14.4. Government of India Act, 1919 which came to be known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- 14.5. Formation of Home Rule League by Annie Besant, 1916.
- 14.6. Lucknow Session of the Congress and Lucknow Pact in 1916.
- 14.7. Foundation of Women's University at Poona (1916).
- 14.8. Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram; Champaran Satyagraha (1916), Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918).
- 14.9. Foundation of the Indian Liberal Federation by S.N. Banerjee and others (1918).
- 14.10. Saddler Commission on Educational Policy Reforms (1917).
- 14.11. Repressive Rowlatt Act (1919).
- 14.12. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13<sup>th</sup> April 1919).
- 14.13. Appointment of Hunter Commission to look into Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
- 14.14. Chamber of Princes established (1919).
- 14.15. Formation of Khilafat Committee by Ali Brothers and launching of the Khilafat Movement (1919–20).
- 14.16. Beginning of Non-Cooperation Movement (1920).
- 14.17. Death of Tilak (1<sup>st</sup> August 1920).
- 14.18. Appointed S.P. Sinha as Governor of Bihar (first Indian to become a Governor).

#### 15. Lord Reading (1921–25)

- 15.4. Chauri Chaura incident at Gorakhpur, U.P (5<sup>th</sup> February 1922) and withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (on 12 February 1922 at Bardoli).
- 15.5. Repeal of Rowlatt Act of 1919 and the Press Act of 1910.
- 15.6. Moplah Rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala.
- 15.7. Formation of Congress Khilafat Swarajist Party (Swaraj Party) in the year 1922 by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
- 15.8. Holding of Simultaneous Examination for the ICS in England and in India from 1923.
- 15.9. Formation of Hindustan Republican Army at Kanpur by Revolutionaries.
- 15.10. Communist Party of India founded by M N Roy (1925).
- 15.11. Kakori train robbery (1925).
- 15.12. RSS founded in 1925.
- 15.13. Murder of Swami Shraddhanand (1926).
- 15.14. Royal Commission on Agriculture.
- 15.15. Young Hilton Committee for Currency Notes (1926).
- 15.16. Lee Commission (1924) for Public Services.

#### 16. Lord Irwin (1926–31)

- 16.4. Simon Commission was appointed (1927) and its arrival in India (1928).

- 16.5. Appointment of the Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
- 16.6. Formation of All India States People's Conference (1927).
- 16.7. Irwin was also known as Christian Viceroy.
- 16.8. All India Youth Congress was formed (1928).
- 16.9. Nehru Committee Report of 1928.
- 16.10. Royal Commission for Indian Worker, 1929.
- 16.11. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw two bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly (1929).
- 16.12. 'Deepawali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).
- 16.13. Purna Swaraj Resolution was passed at Lahore Session (1929), presided by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 16.14. First Round Table Conference (1930), Congress boycotted it.
- 16.15. 26<sup>th</sup> January was celebrated as Independence Day.
- 16.16. Gandhi-Irwin pact on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1931.
- 16.17. Dandi March (12 March 1930) by Gandhi and launch of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 16.18. Sharda Act, 1929 under which marriageable age of Girls (14 years) and Boys (18 years) was raised.

#### 17. Lord Willingdon (1931–36)

- 17.4. Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the Conference, resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 17.5. Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of Congress.
- 17.6. Communal Award (1932) by Ramsay MacDonald, the then British Prime Minister, under which separate Communal Electorates were set-up.
- 17.7. 'Fast unto death' by Gandhi in Yerawada prison, broken after the Poona pact.
- 17.8. Third Round Table Conference (1932).
- 17.9. Government of India Act 1935.
- 17.10. Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) and Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan.
- 17.11. Burma separated from India, 1935.

#### 18. Lord Linlithgow (1936–44)

- 18.4. First General Elections (1936–37); Congress gained absolute Majority.
- 18.5. Resignation of Congress Ministries after the outbreak of Second World War (1939).
- 18.6. Deliverance Day by Muslim League (September 1939).
- 18.7. Tripuri Session of INC (1939) and formation of Forward Block by Subhas Chandra Bose.
- 18.8. Lahore resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim league and demand for separate state for Muslims.
- 18.9. August Offer by the Viceroy and Individual Satyagraha launched (1940).
- 18.10. Cripps Proposal (1942) which offered Dominion status to India and setting up of Constituent Assembly; its rejection by the Congress.



18.11. Quit India Movement (1942).

18.12. 'Divide and Quit' slogan at the Karachi session of the Muslim League (1944).

### 19. Lord Wavell (1944-47)

19.4. C.R. Formula (1944), failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talk to resolve communal issue (1944).

19.5. Simla Conference and Wavell Plan, failed too (1945).

19.6. INA trials (1945).

19.7. RIN Mutiny (1946).

19.8. Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).

19.9. Formation of the Interim Government with Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister (September 1946).

19.10. Formation of Constituent Assembly (1946).

19.11. Direct Action Day (16<sup>th</sup> August 1946) observed by Muslim league for demand of separate nation of Pakistan.

19.12. Announcement of end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee on Feb 20, 1947.

### 20. Lord Mountbatten (1947-48)

20.4. June Third Plan (3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947) announced. Also known as Mountbatten plan.

20.5. Independence of India (15<sup>th</sup> August 1947).

20.6. Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.

20.7. Last British Viceroy of British India and First Governor-General of Free India.

### 21. C Rajagopalachari (1948-50)

21.1. The only Indian Governor-General and last Governor-General of Free India.



## Previous Years' Questions – (Based on Appendices) Preliminary Exam

1. The Governor General who followed a spirited Forward Policy towards Afghanistan was [UPSC 1999]

- (a) Minto (b) Dufferin  
(c) Elgin (d) Lytton

2. At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which one of the following Governor General kept the British flag flying high in India? [UPSC 1999]

- (a) Warren Hastings  
(b) Lord Cornwallis

- (c) Lord Wellesley  
(d) Lord Hastings

3. Consider the following Viceroys of India during the British rule [UPSC 2004]

1. Lord Curzon  
2. Lord Chelmsford  
3. Lord Hardinge  
4. Lord Irwin

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of their tenure?

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3  
(c) 1, 4, 2, 3 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

4. Consider the following events during India's freedom struggle [UPSC 2004]

1. Chauri Chaura outrage  
2. Minto Morley reforms  
3. Dandi March  
4. Montagu-Chelmsford reforms

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the events above?

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3  
(c) 1, 4, 2, 3 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

5. Consider the following statements [UPSC 2004]

1. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta.  
2. The second Session of Indian National Congress was held under the Presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji.  
3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact.

Which of the following statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 3

6. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act? [UPSC 2005]

- (a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Ripon  
(c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Hardinge

7. Consider the following statements [UPSC 2007]

1. Robert Clive was the first Governor General of Bengal.  
2. William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.

Which of the following statement(s) given above is / are correct?

## Answers

### Previous Years' Questions – Preliminary Exam

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)  
6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c)  
11. (b)

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2

- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. The first Factory Act for restricting the working hours of women and children and authorising local government to make necessary rules was adopted during whose time? [UPSC 2007]

- (a) Lord Lytton (b) Lord Bentinck  
(c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Canning

9. Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held in December 1885? [UPSC 2008]

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Bombay  
(c) Calcutta (d) Delhi

10. Who among the following Governor Generals created the covenanted civil services of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service? [UPSC 2010]

- (a) Warren Hastings  
(b) Wellesley  
(c) Cornwallis  
(d) William Bentinck

11. Consider the following statements [UPSC 2015]

1. The first woman president of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.  
2. The first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.

Which of the following statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2





# MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

With a Primer on Post Independence India

For Civil Services Preliminary and Main Examinations

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  - ✓ Revolutionary Movement with a turn towards Socialism (after 1922)
  - ✓ Growth of the Left Movement (1920s-1930s)
  - ✓ Peasants' and Workers' Movements (1920s-1930s)
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