

APPOLO



STUDY CENTRE

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BRITISH GOVERNOR GENERALS & VICEROYS

Robert Clive (1757-60 & 1765-67)

1. Started dual Government in India in 1765. He was a British officer who established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal.
2. The foundations of the British empire in India were, it is said, laid by Robert Clive, known to his admirers as the “conqueror of India”.
3. Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal Shiraj-ud-daula in the famous **Battle of Plassey in 1757**.
4. Clive first arrived in India in 1743 as a civil servant of the East India Company; he later transferred to the military service of the Company and returned to England in 1753.

Vanisttart (1760-65)

The Famous **Battle of Buxar** was fought on **23 October 1764** between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined Muslim army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal King Shah Alam II.

Governor Generals of Bengal

Warren Hastings (1772-74)

1. Abolished Dual Government started by Robert Clive in 1765.
2. Introduced quintessential settlement of land revenue in 1772.
3. Made appointments of Collectors and other revenue officials.
4. Codified Hindu and Muslim Laws.
5. Regulating act of 1772, Pitt’s India act of 1784.
6. Trial of Nanda Kumar and his judicial murder in 1775.
7. Foundation of **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with the help of **William Jones** in 1784.
8. **Board of Revenue** was established at Calcutta to supervise the collection of revenue. The treasury was removed from **Murshidabad** to **Calcutta** and an Accountant General was appointed. **Calcutta thus became the capital of Bengal in 1772**

9. After his return to England in 1785, Impeachment proceeding were initiated against him in the house of Lord.
10. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings.
11. Rohila War in 1774, First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82) and Second Anglo-Mysore War from 1780-84.
12. The highest civil court of appeal was called **Sadar Diwani Adalat**, which was to be presided over by the Governor and two judges recruited from among the members of his council. Highest appellate criminal court was known as **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** which was to function under an Indian judge appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

1. First Person to codify Laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of Justice. Created the post of District Judge.
2. Introduced the Permanent settlement in 1793.
3. Cornwallis called "**Father of Civil Service in India**".
4. He also led the British forces in the third Anglo-Mysore war and defeated the Great Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore and signed Treaty of Srirangapatnam(1792).
5. Cornwallis with a support of **Sir William Jones**, Civil and criminal courts were completely reorganized.
6. With the help of his colleague, **George Barlow**, Cornwallis prepared a comprehensive code, covering the whole field of administration', judicial, police, commercial and fiscal. This Code was based upon the principle of Montesquieu, "**the Separation of Powers**".
7. In 1793, He returned to England to receive the title of the Marques. And was granted seat in the Privy Council and died in 1805.

Sir John Shore (1793-98)

- Charter act of 1793.
- He followed a policy of non-intervention.
- Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).

Lord Wellesley (1793-1798)

1. Described himself as “**Bengal Tiger**”
2. Lord Wellesley’s annexation improved the political power of the English to a great extent and hence some historians call him “**The Akbar of the English East India Company**”.
3. Introduced the system of **Subsidiary Alliance**.

➤ **Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance**

- Any Indian ruler who entered into the subsidiary alliance with the British had to maintain a contingent of British troops in his territory. It was commanded by a British officer. The Indian state was called ‘**the protected state**’ and the British hereinafter were referred to as ‘**the paramount power**’.
- It was the duty of the British to safeguard that state from external aggression and to help its ruler maintain internal peace. The protected state should give some money or give part of its territory to the British to support the subsidiary force.
- The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular.
- The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without the permission of the British.
- The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army. He should not employ Europeans in his service without the sanction of the paramount power.
- The paramount power should not interfere in the internal affairs of the protected state.

➤ **States which entered into the Subsidiary Alliance :**

1. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept the subsidiary alliance system. He handed over the territories of **Cuddappah, Bellary, Anantapur and Carnool**,
2. After the death of Tippu Sultan, his kingdom was handed over to **Krishna Raja Wadiar** who accepted the scheme,
3. The Nawab of Oudh accepted this scheme and surrendered **Rohilkhand and Southern districts of Doab** region.

4. Peshwa Baji Rao II and many Rajput rulers also entered into this alliance.

➤ **Merits**

- a) By this system the English became the supreme power in India,
- b) The resources and influence of the company increased greatly,
- c) The alliance helped the English to maintain control over the Indian rulers,
- d) It enabled the company to maintain a large standing army at the expense of Indian Princes and
- e) The extent of British Empire in India increased greatly as several rulers had ceded parts of their kingdoms.

➤ **Defects**

- a) The native rulers lost their prestige and dignity,
- b) The subsidy demanded from the Indian rulers was beyond their means and they could not afford it. So they taxed their people very heavily,
- c) The Indian rulers were compelled to disband their own armies. The disbanded soldiers, in course of time, joined robber gangs such as Thugs and Pindaris and troubled the public,
- d) The local rulers lived a life of irresponsibility and degradation because they considered that their security was the British concern and
- e) Though the Indian rulers were not allowed to wage war with each other directly, they were slowly preparing themselves for wars and they were plotting against one another.

4. Madras Presidency was formed during his period.

5. Signed the Treaty of Bassien and fought **Second Anglo- Maratha** war, **The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)**

6. Took over the administration of **Tanjore(1799), Surat(1800), Carnatic(1801).**

Sir George Barlow (1805-07)

The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 took place during his administration. He was succeeded

Lord Minto-I (1807-1813)

1. Signed Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 between Ranjit Singh and the English.
2. The Charter Act of 1813 was passed during this period.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

1. Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor Thomas Munro in 1820.
2. Adopted the Policy of intervention and War.
3. Mahalwari (Village Community) system of Land Revenue was made in North West Province by James Thomson.
4. **War against the Gurkhas (1814-16)** and in March 1816, the **Treaty of Sagauli** was concluded.
5. Suppression of the Pindaris in 1818. Pindaris were a robbery gang.
6. Third Maratha War (1817-1819)
7. Hastings had also encouraged the foundation of **vernacular schools** by missionaries and others. In 1817, the **Hindu College** was established at **Calcutta** by the public for the teaching of English and western science.
8. He was considered the maker of the **Bombay Presidency**.

Lord Amherest (1823-1828)

- He fought in first Burmese war of 1824, resulting in the cession of Arakan and Tenasserim to the British Empire.
- Capture of Bharatpur

Governors-General of India

Lord William Bentick (1828-1835)

1. First Governor General of India by Government of India Act 1833.
2. Known as the "**Benevolent Governor General**".
3. Most Liberal and Enlightened Governor General of India and regarded as the "**Father of Modern Western Education in India**".

4. Banned practiced of **Sati** in 1829. And banned female infanticide.
5. Created the province of **Agra** in 1834.
6. He made the English the court Language in higher court but Persian continued in Lower court.
7. Abolished Court of Appeals and Circuit set up by the Cornwallis.
8. William Bentinck adopted a policy of **non-intervention** and **non-aggression** with Indian states.
9. The **Treaty of Yandaboo** concluded at the end of the first Burmese War in 1832.
10. He launched the revenue settlements of the North West Province under the control of **R.M. Bird**. This settlement was for a period of 30 years and it was made either with the tillers of the soil, or with the landowners
11. **Suppression of Thugs. Thugs** were hereditary robbers. They went about in small groups of fifty to hundred posing as commercial gangs or pilgrims 'strangling and robbing peaceful travellers'. For his role in the suppression of thugs, **Sir William Sleeman** was known as "**Thuggee Sleeman**".
12. He appointed a committee headed by **Lord Macaulay** to make recommendations for the promotion of education. The Government Resolution in 1835 made English the official and literary language of India. In the same year, William Bentinck laid foundation of the **Calcutta Medical College**.
13. In the military department, he abolished the system of **double batta**. (Batta was an allowance to troops on active service.)

Lord Metcalf (1835-36)

- New press laws removing restrictions on the press in India.
- **Sir Charles Metcalfe** called **Liberator of Press**.

Lord Auckland (1836-42)

The First Afghan War (1836-42) was fought during his administration. Due to his failure in Afghanistan he was recalled in 1842.

Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844)

- Annexation of the Sindh (1843).
- War with Gwalior (1843)

Lord Hardinge I (1844-48)

- Fought the first Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and concluded the Treaty of Lahore.
- Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)

1. Lord Dalhousie introduced the **Policy of Doctrine of Lapse** captured **Satara** in 1848, **Jaitpur and Sambhalpur** in 1849, **Baghat** in 1850, **Udaipur** in 1852, **Jhansi** in 1853, and **Nagpur** in 1854.
2. Introduced **Wood's Dispatch (1854)** known as **Magna Carta of English Education** in India prepared by Charles Wood. It suggested a scheme of education from Primary to University level.
3. He laid the first Railway Line in 1853 from **Bombay to Thane** and then in 1854 **Howrah** and **Ranikanj** were connected. In 1856 a Railway line was laid between **(Madras) Chennai** and **Arakonam**.
4. Gave a great impetus to Post and Telegraph. Telegraph lines were first laid from **Calcutta to Agra**. In 1852, **O'Shaughnessy** was appointed the Superintendent of Telegraph Department. Dalhousie known as **Father of Indian Railways and Telegraphs**
5. Hindu Marriage Act passed in 1856, **Widow remmariage act** 1856.
6. A Post office Act was passed in **1854**. Postage stamp were issued for the first time.
7. He was the youngest Governor General of India. He assumed charge at age of 36.
8. An Engineering College at **Roorkee** was established.
9. A separate Public Works Department was setup for the first time, Started work on **Grand Trunk Road** and developed the Harbours at Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. The **Ganga Canal** was dug
10. Lord Dalhousie introduced $\frac{1}{2}$ **anna (3 paise)** postal system.
11. Second Burmese War (1852) and the Annexation of Lower Burma
12. **Annexation of Oudh in 1856** under misrule or misgovernment.

VICEROYS

Lord Canning (1856-62)

1. He was the first last Governor General of India and First Viceroy of India.
2. Revolt of 1857.
3. Queen Victoria's Proclamation and passing the Indian council act of 1858.
4. Doctrine of Lapse which was started by Lord Dalhousie was withdrawn in 1859.
5. Foundation of the Universities in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1857.
6. Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859-60.
7. Bahadur Shah was sent to Rangoon.
8. IPC and CrPC was enacted.
9. Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
10. Indian High Court act 1861 was enacted.
11. Lord Cannings' Government passed in 1856, "**The General Services Enlistment Act**".
12. "**Portfolio' system**", introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.
13. "**White Mutiny**" by European troops in 1859.
14. **Indian council act of 1861**, Government of India act 1858.

Lord Elgin I (1862- 1864)

Wahabi movement: The Wahabis, a group of turbulent and fanatical Mohammedans in the northwest were suppressed during his time.

Sir John Lawrence (1864-69)

1. Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
2. High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1865.
3. Expanded Canals and Railways works.
4. Bhutan War (1865).
5. Created the Indian Forests Department and modernised the native Judicial System.
6. A famine commission was set up under the chairmanship of **Sir Henry Campbell**.
7. The afgan policy of Lord Lawrence is commonly known as "**policy of masterly inactivity**".

Lord Mayo (1869-72)

1. Introduced Financial decentralization in India, Established **Mayo College** at Ajmer for the Princes and opening of the **Rajkot College in Kathiawar**.
2. Organized the Statistical Survey of India.
3. Established the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
4. He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in Andaman's in 1872, Introduction of State Railways.
5. For the first time in Indian history a census was held in 1872.

Lord Northbrooke (1872-1876)

1. Deposition of Gaekwad of Baroda 1875
2. Kuka Movement 1872. The Namdhari or Kuka movement was founded by either Balak Singh or Bhagat Jawar {Jawahar}
3. Prince of Wales Visit to India 1876
4. Orissa Famine of 1872
5. Indian Meteorological Department 1875. IMD was established at Calcutta on 15 January 1875. After that it was shifted to Shimla, then Pune and Finally New Delhi.
6. Abolition of Income tax

Lord Lytton (1876-1880)

1. Most infamous Governor General, Perused free trade and abolished duties on 29 British manufactured goods which accelerated drain of wealth of India.
2. Arranged the **Grand Darbar in Delhi in 1877** when the country was suffering from a severe famine.
3. Passed the **Royal Title Act (1876)** and Queen Victoria was declared as the "**Kaisar-i-Hind**".
4. Lowered the Maximum limits from 21 to 19 for civil services.
5. **The Second Afghan War** was fought during his period.
6. **Famine 1876 - 1878**
 1. The worst affected areas were **Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Punjab** and some parts of **Central Madhya Pradesh**.

2. The first Famine Commission (1878-80) under **Sir Richard Strachey** was appointed and it made many commendable recommendations.
3. They include provision of funds for famine relief and construction work in the annual budget. The **Famine Code** came into existence in **1883**.

7. **The Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act (1878)**

In 1878, the **Vernacular Press Act** or “**Gagging Act**” was passed. This Act empowered a Magistrate to secure an undertaking from the editor, publisher and printer of a vernacular newspaper that nothing would be published against the English Government.

8. **The Indian Arms Act 1878 :**

Lytton’s Government passed the Indian Arms Act in 1878. It compelled the Indians to have licence to keep, sell or purchase arms. The offenders were to be punished both with fine and imprisonment.

9. In 1878, the **Statutory Civil Service** was established exclusively for Indians but this was abolished later. Based on this ICS exams held in England. The maximum age for these candidates was reduced from 21 to 19 years.

Lord Ripon (1880-84)

1. Vernacular Press Act was repealed in 1882.

2. **The first Factory Act 1881**

It is to improve the Labour Condition. It fixed the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve. It also insisted that dangerous machines should be fenced.

3. **Introduction of Local Self-Government (1882)**

According to them **District** and **Taluk Boards** were set up throughout the country. These local self-governing bodies were entrusted with the task of promoting education, public health, drinking water, hygiene and sanitation and the maintenance of roads. This reform earned Lord Ripon the title ‘**Father of Local Self Government**’.

4. **Hunter Commission for Education Reforms in 1882.**

1. The Commission recommended for the expansion and improvement of the elementary education of the masses.

2. The Commission suggested two channels for the secondary education-one was literary education leading up to the Entrance Examination of the university and the other preparing the students for a vocational career.
 3. It also suggested the establishment of model schools in every district.
5. **The Ilbert bill controversy** erupted during his time in 1883.
1. The Law Member of Ripon's Government, **C.P. Ilbert** brought a Bill in 1883. It is called as **Ilbert Bill**. It is to abolish discrimination in Indian judiciary.
 2. It made the Indian judges equal in power to the European judges.
 3. Therefore the European community opposed the Bill vehemently. The bill had to be amended subsequently. According to it the British accused could be tried by a 'jury consisting of at least half European members.'
6. Regular Census in 1881.
7. Lord Ripon was instrumental in the foundation of the **Punjab University**.

Lord Dufferin (1884-88)

1. The **Indian National Congress** was founded during his term in 1885,
2. He laid the foundations for the modern **Indian Army** by establishing the **Imperial Service Corps**, officered by Indians.
3. He handled the **Panjdeh Incident** of 1885 in Afghanistan
4. Annexation of **Upper Burma** in 1886 by the third Anglo Burmese war.
5. Three Tenancy Acts were passed to give greater security of tenure or to the tenants.

Lord Lansdowne (1888- 1894)

1. Famous for categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
2. Setting up of **Durand Commission (1893)** to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan)
3. **Second Indian Council Act (1892)** - increased the number of "additional members" in the Central Legislative Council & provincial councils.
4. **The Indian Factory Act, 1891**

1. Increased the minimum age (from 7 to 9 years) and the maximum (from 12 to 14 years) for children
2. Reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day
3. Fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with an one and- a-half hour interval
4. working hours for men were left unregulated
5. Provided weekly holiday for all.

Lord Elgin II (1894 - 1899)

1. Great famine of 1896 - 1897. A bubonic plague in Bombay in 1896 and severe drought at Bikaner and Hissar District.
2. Two British officials were killed by Chepakar brothers.

Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

1. Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)

1. Strength of the elected members was reduced and that of the official members increased
2. Curzon gave more representations to the English people as against the Indians in the Calcutta Corporation

2. Police Commission (1902)

1. Instituted Police Commission in 1902 under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer
2. Set up training schools for both the officers and the constables
3. Introduced provincial police service
4. Remodelling of the army, it was by and large done by **Lord Kitchener**, the Commander-in-Chief in India

3. Indian Universities Act of 1904

1. He instituted education commission under **Thomas Raleigh** to go through the entire university education in the country
2. Curzon brought in the Indian Universities Act of 1904
3. This brought all the universities in India under the control of the government
4. **Key Provisions of Indian Universities Act of 1904** were –

1. Universities were to give more attention to study and research;
2. the number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;
3. Government was to have powers to veto universities senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own;
4. Conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges; and
5. Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.

4. Agricultural Reforms

1. Set up a Famine Commission
2. The **Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900**, prohibited the sale of agricultural lands for its attachment in execution of a decree
3. Agricultural banks were established
4. In 1904, the cooperative credit societies act was passed
5. The **Department of agriculture** was established in 1901
6. He founded on **agriculture research Institute at Pusa**

5. Crime & Investigation

1. A Criminal Investigation Department was opened in each district
2. In 1901 the Imperial Cadet Corps was set up.

6. Ancient Monuments Act, 1904

1. Passed Ancient Monuments Act, 1904
2. The Archaeological Survey of India was established.

3. Made it obligatory to government & local bodies to preserve monuments of archaeological importance
4. Department of Archaeology and Epigraphy were created.

7. Sedition Act and the Official Secrets Act (1904)

1. This act was passed mainly to curtail Indian press
2. No work procedure of government can be leaked to public
3. If anyone divulges government secrets they were to be punished under this act

8. Partition of Bengal, 1905

1. Partition of Bengal in Western Bengal & Eastern Bengal
2. Eastern Bengal consisted of Assam with Headquarter at Dacca
3. Partition divided the Hindus & Muslims in Bengal led to the anti-partition agitation.

9. **Indian Coinage and Paper Currency act (1899)** and put India on a gold standard.

10. Setup Department of Commerce and Industry.

11. Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta

Lord Minto II (1905-1910)

1. Prevention of Seditious Meetings act (1907), Explosive Substance Act (1908), Newspapers (Incitement to offences) Act, 1908
2. Deportation of **Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh** to Mandalay Jail (1907), **Surat Split (1907)**
3. Trial of **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (1908)
4. Foundation of the **Indian Muslim League** (1906)
5. **Indian Council Act of 1909 (Moreley-Minto Reforms)**,
6. Establishment of **Indian Home Rule Society** in England by **Shyamji Verma**, Murder of **Col. William Wyllie** by Madan Lal Dhingra (1909), Assassination of Jackson, the Magistrate of Nasik and Ahmadabad Bomb case (1909).

Lord Hardinge II (1910-16)

1. Coronation Durbar in 1911 at Delhi in honour of **George V**.
2. Separate State of Bihar and Orissa in 1911.
3. Creation of **Bengal presidency** in 1911.
4. He shifted the Delhi to capital in 1911 from Calcutta.
5. In 1916, **Saddler Committee** on Universities appointed.
6. **Banaras Hindu Universities** was founded in 1916 by Madan Mohan **Malviya**.
7. Tilak founded the Home Rule league in 1916.
8. First world war was broke out.

Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)

1. He laid the foundation of **Woman's University** at Poona.
2. **Hunter Commission** was appointed to inquire into Punjab wrongs.
3. **Home Rule League** was formed by **Annie Besant and Bal gangadhar Tilak**
4. **Aligarh Muslim University** was founded in 1920.
5. Enactment of **Rowlett act 1919, Jallian wallah bagh tragedy(1919)**
6. The beginning of **Non-cooperation movement (1920)**.
7. Lucknow Pact 1916, **Khilafat movement (1919)**
8. Foundation of Sabarmati Ashramam (1916), Champaran satyagraha, Kheda satyagraha
9. Montague august declaration (1917)
10. Appointment of **S.P.Sinha** as governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor)

Lord Reading (1921-26)

1. Prince of Wales visited India (1921)
2. Repeal of Rowlatt Act (1919), Moplah Rebellion (1921), Repeal of press act of 1910.
3. **Chauri chaura incident (February 5, 1922)** and the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement.
4. Simultaneous Examinations of Civil Services in London and Delhi (1923), Foundation of Communist Party of India (1921),
5. Formation of **Swaraj Party** (1923),

6. Kakori Train robbery (1925)
7. Railway Budget was separated from General Budgets in 1921.
8. **Vishwa Bharti University** started by **Rabindra Nath Tagore**.

Lord Irwin (1926-31)

1. Popularly known as **Christian Viceroy**.
2. Appointment of Indian States Commission under **Harcourt Butler** in 1927 to recommend measures for the establishment of better relations between the Indian States and the Central Government.
3. **Sharda Act** was passed in 1929. It prohibited marriage of girls below 14 and boys below 18.
4. **Indian School of Mines** was opened in Dhanbad.
5. **Simon Commission** was arrived in Bombay.
6. Gandhiji began Dandi March.
7. First Round Table Conference took place without Congress.
8. Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed.
9. **Poorna Swarajya Resolution** on December 31st 1929.
10. **Deepawali declaration**
11. Lahore Conspiracy Case 1928-31 and Execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru

Lord Wellington (1931-1936)

1. The second round table conference, 1931.
2. The communal award, 1932.
3. The poona pact, Third round table conference, 1932.
4. The government of India act of 1935.
5. Establishment of **All India kisan sabha (1936)** and **congress socialist party** by **Acharya Narendra Dev** and **Jayaprakash Naryanan (1934)**.
6. Burma separated from India (1935).

Lord Linlithgow (1936-43)

1. First general elections (1936-37)
2. Quit India Movement in 1942 started by Gandhiji.
3. Begin of Second World War **On September 3, 1939**
4. Jinnah's **Two Nations Theory**, March 1940
5. August Offer 1940 , Individual Satyagraha 1940-41.
6. Cripps proposal 1942
7. Formation of Forward bloc by subhash Chandra bose.
8. **Winston Churchill** elected as Prime minister of England.
9. **"Divide and Quit"** slogan at the Karachi session of Muslim league.
10. Quit India Movement August 1942

Lord Wavell (1943-1947)

1. Great Famine of Bengal (1943), Rajagopalachari Formula (1944), Simla conference (1945); Conclusion of WW-II with surrender of Japan;
2. Cabinet Mission (1946)
3. INA Trials in 1945; Naval mutiny in 1946
4. **Direct Action Day (1946)** by League **on 16th August, 1946.**
5. First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on **Dec. 9, 1946.**
6. Interim Government under Nehru.
7. Announcement of end of British Rule in India by **clement Atlee** (Prime minister of England) **on February 20, 1947.**

Lord Mountbatten (Mar-Aug 1947)

- Last viceroy of India and first Governor-General of independent India
 - Announced the **3 June, 1947** Plan;
 - **March 27, 1947** Muslim League observed Pakistan Day
 - Introduction of **Indian Independence Bill** in the house of Commons and passed by the British Parliament on **July 4, 1947**
 - Appointment of 2 boundary commissions under **Sir Cryil Radcliffe.**
 - Kashmir acceded to India (Oct. 1947)
 - Murder of Gandhi (Jan 30, 1948)

- C. Rajagopalachari become first Indian governor general of india (June 1948- January 25, 1950)



CAPITAL CITIES - HARAPPA, MOHENJODARO
PORT CITIES - LOTHAL, SUTKAGENDOR, ALLAHDINO, BALAKOT,
KUNTASI

Site	River	District	State / Province	Country	Excavators
Harappa	Ravi	Sahiwal	Punjab	Pakistan	Daya Ram Sahni (1921), Madho Swaroop Vatsa (1926), Wheeler (1946)
Mohenjodaro (Nakhlistan i.e. Oasis of Sindh)	Indus	Larkana	Sindh	Pakistan	Rakhal Das Bannerji (1922), Mackay (1927) Wheeler (1930)
Chanhudaro	Indus	Nawabshah	Sindh	Pakistan	Mackay (1925), N.G. Mazumdar (1931)
Lothal	Bhogava	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	India	S.R. Rao (1954)
Kalibanga (ie. The bangles of black colour)	Ghaggar	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	India	Amalanand Ghosh (1951), B.V. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961)
Banawali	Ghaggar	Fatehabad	Haryana	India	R.S. Bist (1973)
Dholavira	Luni	Kutchh	Gujarat	India	J.P. Joshi (1967-68)

Site	Archaeological Finds
Harappa	6 Granaries in row, Working floors, Workmen's quarters, Virgin-Goddess (seal) Cemetery (R-37, H), Stone symbols of Lingam (male sex organ) and Yoni (female sex organ), Painted pottery, Clay figures of Mother Goddess, Wheat and Barley in wooden mortar, Copper scale, Crucible for bronze, copper-made mirror, Vanity box, Dice.
Mohenjodaro	Great granary, great Bath (the largest building of civilization), Assembly Hall, Shell strips, Pashupati Mahadeva / Proto-Shiva (seal), Bronze Image of a nude woman dancer, Steatite image of bearded man. Human skeletons huddled together, Painted seal (Demi-God), clay figures of Mother Goddess, A fragment of woven cotton, Brick Kilns, 2 mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (565 of total seals of civilization), Dice.
Chanhudaro	Citi without a citadel, Inkpot, Lipstick, Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and bead-makers' shops; Imprint of dog's paw on a brick, Terracotta model of a bullock cart, Bronze toy cart.
Lothal	Dockyard, Rice husk, Metal-workers', shell-ornament makers' and head-makers' shops; Fire altars, Terracotta figurine of a horse, Double burial (burying a male and a female in a single grave), Terracotta model of a ship, Dying vat, Persian / iranian seal, Baharainean seal, Painted jar (bird and fox).
Kalibanga	Ploughed field surface (Pre-Harappan), 7 Fire altars, Decorated bricks, Wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal.
Banawali	Lack of chess-board or gridiron pattern town planning. Lack of systematic drainage system, Toy plough, Clay figures of Mother Goddess.
Dholavira	A unique water harnessing system and its storm water drainage system, a large well and a bath (giant water reservoirs), Only site to be divided into 3 parts, Largest Harappan inscription used for civic purposes, A stadium.
Surkotada	Bones of horse, Oval grave, Pot burials
Daimabad	Bronze images (Charioteer with chariat, ox, elephant and rhinoceros.

Literature of Delhi Sultanate

Book	Author	Historical Importance
Tahqiq-i-Hind	Alberuni	Alberuni was an Arabian scholar who wrote about the Slave dynasty
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri	Minhaj-us-Siraj	Gives an account of Iltutmish's reign
Laila-Majnu	Amir Khusrau	Court poet of Alauddin Khilji
Khazain-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusrau	Describes conquests of Alauddin Khilji
Tughlaq-Nama	Amir Khusrau	Gives account of Ghiyasuddin's reign
Nuh-Siphir	Amir Khusrau	Poetic description of Alauddin Khilji
Fatawa-i-Jahandari	Ziauddin Barani	Gives an account of the Tughlaq dynasty
Tarikha-i-Firoz Shahi	Ziauddin Barani	Gives an account of Firoz Shah's reign
Fatwah-i-Firoz Shahi	Firoz Shah	Gives an account of his reign
Kitab-fi-Tahqiq	Alberuni	About Indian Sciences
Qanun-e-Masudi	Alberuni	About Astronomy
Jawahar-fil-Jawahir	Alberuni	About mineralogy
Qamas	Firozabadi	Arabic words dictionary
Taj-ul-Maathir	Hasan Nizami	History of Ilbaris, the slave dynasty
Chach Namah	Abu Bakr	History of Sindh region
Lubab-ul-Alab	Bhukhari	Persian anthology
Khamsah	Amir khusrau	Literature and Poems
Shah Namah	Firdausi	About Mohmud Ghazni's reign
Kitab-ul-rehla	Ibn Battutah	A travelogue with stories
Miftah-ul-Futuh	Amir Khusrau	Jalaluddin's conquest and life
Multa-ul-Anwar	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Ayina-i-Sikandari	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Hasht Bihisht	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces

Shirin Khusrau	Amir Khusrau	Literary masterpieces
Tarik-i-Firoz Shahi	Shams-i-shiraj Afif	History of Tughlaqs
Futuh-us-Salatin	Isami	About Bahmani Kingdom

