

# Administrative Changes after 1857

The Revolt of 1857 gave a serious setback to the British East India Company's administration in India. All sections of political opinion in England opined that the East India Company's economic & administrative policies were mainly responsible for the outbreak of the rebellion. Therefore, after the rebellion, the British Government decided to end the British East India Company's rule in India and to put the charge of Indian Administration under the direct rule of the British Crown. For that purpose the **British Parliament** passed an act known as "**The Act for the better Government in India,**" or "**Government of India Act, 1858**".



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# Important Provisions of the Act, 1858

1. As per the Act, the long one hundred years administration of British East India Company finally come to an end.
2. The charge of Indian administration vested in the hands of the British Crown.
3. As per the Act, the territories of the Company were to be vested to the Queen, ceasing the power of the Company.
4. The power and function of the Court of Directors relating to Indian administration was abolished.
5. A Secretary of State for India was appointed to look after Indian administration. This Council would act as an Advisory Body of Indian affairs.
6. As per the Act, Council of India was established with 15<sup>th</sup> member to assist the Secretary of State for India and he would be the main channel for all sorts of communication in between Britain and India.
7. The Act empowered the Crown to appoint the Governor general and Governors of the respective provinces.

- 8. The representative of the British Government in India would be the Governor General & Viceroy of India.**
- 9. The Viceroy will be assisted by a executive committee.**
- 10. The Act abolished the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie.**
- 11. Provisions was made to institute Indian Civil Service Examination and the inclusion of the Indians in the same.**

# Points to be Remembered

1. Who was the first Secretary of State for India? **LORD STANELY**
2. Who was the first Governor General and Viceroy of India appointed as per the Government of India Act? **Lord Canning**