

# QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION, NOV, 1, 1858

## INTRODUCTION:

Queen Victoria's proclamation, made on Nov, 1, 1858 was a milestone in the history of modern India as it marked the end of British East India Company's Rule and the beginning of British Crown's administration in India. The Proclamation was formally declared at a Durbar held at Allahabad, where Lord Canning read the Queen's Proclamation to the assembled Princes and the people of India.

The Proclamation was drafted by Lord Derby as per the instruction of Queen Victoria. The proclamation outlined the relation of the British Government with Indian Princes and the people.

## Objectives of the proclamation:

The main objectives was to announce British Government's motive towards Indian Princes and its people.

## Major Provisions

1. The Proclamation announced that the Treaties and engagement made by the British East India Company will be accepted by the British Government and will be maintained properly.
2. The Proclamation assured that there will be no further extension of territories in India.
3. It Assured no aggression and encroachment on any Indian territories in near future.
4. It announced that the dignity, rights, and honor of the native princes will be treated as their own.
5. The policy of Doctrine of Lapse was abolished.
6. The Proclamation promised non-interference in the religious affairs of Indians.
7. It also assured that every eligible Indian will be incorporated in various responsible government posts.
8. The proclamation granted amnesty to all the rebels, except those who had assassinated British subject at the time of mutiny.

# POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED

1. THE Queen's proclamation is also Known as “ **Magna Carta of the People of India**”.
2. Who read out the Queen's proclamation? **Lord canning**, the Governor General, read out the proclamation in a Durbar held at Allahabad.

**IMAGE FROM  
ALLAHABAD  
DURBAR, HELD  
ON 1858, NOV, 1.**

