

GOVERNORS-GENERAL AND VICEROYS OF INDIA

List of Governors-General of Bengal

Year	Governor-General of Bengal	Major Reforms & Events
1772-1785	Warren Hastings	<p>First Governor-General of Bengal End to the dual system of administration</p> <p>Regulating Act of 1773</p> <p>Supreme Court at Calcutta</p> <p>Asiatic Society of Bengal</p> <p>First Anglo-Maratha War and Treaty of Salbai</p> <p>First English translation of Bhagavad Gita</p> <p>Pitt's India Act-1784</p>
1786-1793	Lord Cornwallis	<p>Establishment of Appellate courts and lower grade courts</p> <p>Establishment of Sanskrit college</p> <p>Third Anglo-Mysore War and Treaty of Seringapatam</p> <p>Introduction of Permanent Settlement and civil services</p>
1793-1798	Sir John Shore	<p>Charter act of 1793</p> <p>Policy of Non-intervention</p> <p>Battle of Kharda</p>
1798-1805	Lord Wellesley	<p>Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System</p> <p>Fourth Anglo- Mysore war and the Treaty of Bassein</p> <p>Second Anglo – Maratha war</p> <p>Establishment of Madras presidency</p> <p>Establishing Fort William College at Calcutta</p>
1805-1807	Sir George Barlow	<p>The Acting Governor-General of India until the arrival of Lord Minto, Diminished the area of British territory because of his passion for economy and retrenchment,</p> <p>The Mutiny of Vellore took place in 1806</p>
1807-1813	Lord Minto I	<p>Concluded the treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1809, Introduced the Charter Act of 1813</p>
1813-1823	Lord Hastings	<p>The policy of Non-intervention came to an end</p> <p>third Anglo-Maratha war</p> <p>Abolition of Peshwaship</p> <p>Establishment of the Ryotwari System in Madras (By Thomas Munroe) and Bombay</p> <p>Mahalwari system in north-western Provinces and Bombay</p>
1823-1828	Lord Amherst	<p>The annexation of Assam leading to the first Burmese war of 1824, The mutiny of Barrackpore in 1824</p>

Governors-General of India

Year	Governors-General of India	Major Reforms
1828-1835	Lord William Bentinck	<p>First Governor-General of India (Charter Act of 1833 made Governor-General of Bengal as Governor-General of India.)</p> <p>Abolition of Sati</p> <p>Suppression of Thuggee, infanticide and child sacrifices.</p> <p>English Education Act of 1835</p> <p>Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata</p>
1835-1836	Lord Charles Metcalfe	<p>‘Liberator of the Indian press detached all restraints on an open press</p>
1836-1842	Lord Auckland	<p>Dedicated himself to the improvement of native schools and the expansion of the commercial industry of India</p> <p>The first Anglo-Afghan war</p>
1842-1844	Lord Ellenborough	Sindh was annexed
1844-1848	Lord Hardinge I	First Anglo Sikh War (1845-46)
	Lord Dalhousie (Governors-General of India)	<p>introduced ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ Doctrine of Good</p> <p>Charles Wood Dispatch</p> <p>Post Office Act, 1854</p> <p>1st Railway line connecting Bombay and Thane</p> <p>Established engineering college in Roorkee</p> <p>Second Anglo-Sikh War</p> <p>First telegraph line</p> <p>Establishment of the Public Works Department</p> <p>Abolition of titles and pensions.</p> <p>Started Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services</p> <p>Widow Remarriage Act</p>
1856-1857	Lord Canning	<p>Three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 were established</p> <p>Revolt of 1857 took place</p> <p>Note – Post-1857 Revolt, Governor-General of India was made Viceroy of British India and Canning became the first Viceroy of India/British India.</p>

Viceroy in India from 1858 to 1947

Viceroy	Tenure	Achievement
Lord Canning	1858-1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolished doctrine of lapse
Lord Elgin	1862 – 1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wahabi Movement
Lord Lawrence	1864 – 1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of High court in Calcutta, Madras during his reign. Anglo-Bhutanese war
Lord Mayo	1869 – 1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Distribution between centre and state introduced for the first time First Census in 1872 Mayo College for the royal elite was set up Lord Mayo was the only Governor-General who was killed in India. He was killed by Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair Establishment of Statistical Survey of India
Lord Northbrook	1872 – 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Marriage and Arya Samaj marriage introduced Universal Marriage Act introduced in 1872 Intercaste Marriage allowed Kuka Movement in Punjab
Lord Lytton	1876 – 1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vernacular Press Act, 1878 Arms Act, 1878 Nationalist view – Due to High rate of taxation purchasing power had reduced. Government view – Drought is natural phenomena due to which people became poor Ignored severe famine and organized durbar. Proclaimed Queen Victoria “The Empress of India” Abolished tax on cotton for British traders Maximum age to take up civil services exam lowered from 21 to 19
Lord Ripon	1880 – 1884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the most loved Governor-General Repealed the controversial Arms and Vernacular press act Set up Local self-governments – Panchayats and Municipal Boards due to which he was known as Father of Self Government 2 new universities opened – Punjab University 1884, Allahabad University 1887 Illbert Bill – Indian judge cannot try English Judge Appointment of Hunter Commission
Lord Dufferin	1884 – 1888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> III Anglo--Burmese war (1885--1886)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian National Congress was founded in 1885
Lord Lansdowne	1888 – 1894	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Councils Act, 1892 (Indirect election was introduced for the first time) • Factory Act, 1891
Lord Elgin II	1894 – 1899	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First British Officer called Rands was killed. • He was killed by Chapekar (Ramkrishna & Damodar) Brothers. This was the first political murder.
Lord Curzon	1899 – 1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Universities act – to control Indian Universities • Raleigh Commission • Partition of Bengal • Curzon-Kitchener controversy
Lord Minto II	1905 – 1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morley – Minto reforms
Lord Hardinge II	1910 – 1916	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesopotamian Campaign • Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi • Hindu Mahasabha was established by Madan Mohan Malaviya
Lord Chelmsford	1916 – 1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Rule League Movements • Rowlatt Act was passed • Montague – Chelmsford reform was passed
Lord Reading	1921 – 1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swaraj Party was formed • Chauri – Chaura incident took place
Lord Irwin	1926 – 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of civil disobedience movement and Dandi march • First round table conference was held
Lord Willingdon	1931 – 1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second & Third Round Table Conference • Poona pact was signed • Communal award was started
Lord Linlithgow	1936 – 1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cripps Mission • Quit India movement
Lord Wavell	1944 – 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CR Formula 1944 • Launch of Direct Action day • Wavell Plan & Shimla conference
Lord Mountbatten	1947-48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 3rd Plan • Last Viceroy and First Governor-General of free India