



British Governor/Governor General/Viceroy

Governor of Bengal

Clive : 1757-1760 , 1765-1767

He signed treaties of Allahabad with Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-daula & Mughal Emperor Shahalam-II in 1765, Dyarchy in Bengal, Founded Society for trade.

Holwell : 1760

- He described Blackhole tragedy.

Vansittart : 1760-65

- Battle of Buxar (1764)

Verelst :

- Ist Anglo-Mysore war (1767-69)

Cartier : 1769-72

- First famine of Modern India occurred in Bengal (1770).

Warren Hastings : 1772-74

- Regulating Act (1773)
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Governor General of Bengal (This post was formed by Regulating Act-1773)

Warren Hastings : 1774-1785

He was Ist Governor General of Bengal, Ist Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82), 2nd Anglo-Mysore was (1780-84), Calcutta High Court was founded in 1774 under Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act (1784), Impeachment was started against warren Hastings in London.

Lord Cornwallis : 1786-1793

3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92), start of permanent settlement in Bengal (1793)
Father of Indian Civil Service, Cornwallis code (1793).

Sir John Shore : 1793-1798

Lord Wellesley : 1798-1805

Subsidiary Alliance, 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799), 2nd Anglo-Maratha was (1803-1805), Foundation of fort William college in Calcutta, Treaty of Bassein with Bajirao-II (31st Dec. 1802)

Sir George Barlow : 1805-1807

Mutiny in Vellore in 1806.

Lord Minto-Ist : 1807-1813

Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjeet Singh (1809)

Lord Hastings : 1813-1823

1st Anglo-Nepal war (1814-16), 3rd Anglo-Maratha was (1816-1818), Suppression of Pindaries (1817-1818)

Lord Amherst : 1823-1828

1st Anglo-Burma War (1824-1826)

Governor General of India (This post was formed by Charter Act-1833)

Lord William Bentick : 1828-1835

Last Governor General of Bengal & 1st Governor General of India, Abolished Sati Pratha (1829), Suppression of Thuggee (Sleeman did this in 1830), Charter Act - 1833, foundation of Medical College in Calcutta (1835).

Charles Metcalfe : 1835-1836

- Known as Liberator of Indian Press

Lord Auckland : 1836-1842

- 1st Anglo - Afghan War (1838-42)

Lord Ellen borough : 1842-1844

- Sindh was annexed under leadership of Charles Napier in 1843.

Lord Harding -I : 1844-48

- Ist Anglo-Sikh war (1845-1846)

Lord Dalhousie : 1848-1856, June

2nd Anglo-Sikh war (1848-49), Punjab was annexed on 29th March 1849, 2nd Anglo-Burma war (1850), start of Doctrine of lapse, Awadh was annexed on the basis of Maladministration (1856), Ist Railway line was built (1853), Wood's Dispatch (1854), first Telegraph line (1852), Postal system, Public works department.

Viceroy of India (This post was formed by Government of India Act-1858)

Lord Canning : 1856-1862

Last Governor General & first viceroy, Revolt of 1857, widow remarriage act (1856), Act of 1858, Queen Victoria-Ist was declared as queen of India, Universities were founded in Bombay, Madras & Calcutta (1857), Indian council Act-1861, Indian High Court Act 1861, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras High Courts were founded, Indian Penal Code (1858).

Lord Elgin - Ist : 1862-1863

Sir John Lawrence: 1864-1869

- Campbell commission for famine investigation (1866)

Lord Mayo : 1869-1872

Ist Incomplete census (1872), founded Mayo college in Ajmer, He was killed in Andaman in 1872 by Sher Afghan.

Lord Northbrook : 1872-1876

Lord Lytton : 1876-1880

He was known as Ovan Meridith in literary world, founded famine commission in President ship of Richard Strachey (1878), Delhi Darbar-Ist (1877). Queen Victoria-Ist was given title 'Kaisar-e-Hind' (1877), Vernacular Press Act & Indian Arms Act (1878), Reduced Age of Civil Services from 21 yrs to 19 yrs, 2nd Anglo-Afghan war (1878-80).

Lord Ripon : 1880-1884

Ist Factory Act (1881), Hunter Commission for education (1882), Ilbert Bill Controversy, start of local self rule (1882), Ist complete census (1881), census was planned after every 10 years.

Lord Dufferin : 1884-1888

Formation of congress (1885), 3rd Anglo-Burma war (1885-1888)

Lansdowne : 1888-1894

Indian Council Act (1892), 2nd factory Act 1891

Lord Elgin - II : 1894-1899

Lyall commission for famine was founded, chafekar brothers killed two British officers in Pune (1897).

Lord Curzon : 1899-1905

North-Western frontier state was founded. A delegation was send to Lhasa (Tibet) in leadership of Yuong Husband, University Act (1904), Public Service Commission was founded, Police commission was founded in leadership of Frazer (1902), Macdonnel Commission was founded for famine commission (1900), Archaeological Act (1904), partition of Bengal (1905), Irrigation commission was founded in leadership of Sir Collin Scott Moncrieff (1901), foundation of Railway Board (1905)

Lord Minto-II : 1905-1910

Formation of Muslim League (1906), Khudiram Bose was hanged, Tilak was imprisoned for 6 years (1908), Morley-Minto Reforms (1909), Surat Partition of Congress (1907).

Lord Hardinge II : 1910-1916

British King George – V came to India (12th Dec. 1911), Partition of Bengal was cancelled & Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911), Delhi became capital of India (1912), Delhi Bomb case (23rd Dec 1912), Start of Ist World War (1914), Gandhi Ji returned from South Africa to India (1915).

Lord Chelmsford: 1916-1821

Tilak & Besant founded Home Rule Leagues in months of April & September respectively (1916), Announcement of formation of Banaras Hindu University (1916), Champaran Satyagrah of Gandhi Ji (April 1917), Rowlatt Act (April 1919), Gandhi Ji started Non-cooperation movement (1 Aug 1920), Ist Woman University was founded (Pune, 1916), Sadlar Commission was founded on education (1917), Jallianwala Bagh messacre (13th April 1919), Montagu-Chelmsford reforms (1919).

Lord Reading: 1921-1926

Prince of Wales came to India (1st Nov 1921), Chauri-Chaura case (5th Feb. 1922), End of Non-cooperation movement (11th Feb. 1922), Kakori train robbery (9th Aug 1925), Formation of All India Communist party (1924).

Lord Irwin : 1926-1931

Formation of Simon Commission (1927), Protest of Simon Commission (1928), Motilal Nehru report (1928), Saunders Murder, Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt thrown away bomb in Assembly Hall in Delhi (8th April, 1928), Sharda Act (1929), Congress demanded 'Poorna Swaraj' in Lahore session (31st Dec. 1929), Gandhi Ji started Dandi March (12th March, 1930), Start of Civil Disobedience movement, 1st Round table conference after & report of Simon Commission (Nov. 1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (5th March, 1931)

Lord Willingdon : 1931-1936

Gandhi Ji participated in 2nd Round table conference (1st Dec. 1931), British P.M. Ramsay Macdonald announced communal award (16th Aug. 1932), 3rd Round table conference (Dec. 1932), Government of India Act (4th Aug. 1935)

Lord Linlithgow: 1936-1944

After elections congress founded governments in states, congress resigned from state governments in time of 2nd World War (Oct. 1939), S.C. Bose was elected president of congress in Haripura (19th Feb. 1938), S.C. Bose was re-elected as president of congress inspite of protest of Gandhi Ji (March, 1939), S.C. Bose resigned from congress because of Protest of Gandhi Ji (April 1939), S.C. Bose founded forward Block (1939), August offer (8th Aug. 1940), Cripps mission (March 1942), Proposal of Quit India Movement was passed by congress, start of quit India movement (9th Aug. 1942).

Lord Wavell : 1944-1947

Revolt of Navy in Bombay (18th Feb 1946), Cabinet Mission (March, 1946), Direct Action Day by Muslim League (16th Aug. 1946), Elections of constituent Assembly (1 July 1946), Interim government was founded in leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru (2nd Sept. 1946), 1st meeting of constituent Assembly (1 July 1946), Declaration of Atlee (20th Feb 1947).

Lord Mountbatten : 1947-1948

Viceroy announced partition of India according to 3rd June plan (3 June 1947), British P.M. Atlee presented Indian Independence Act in House of Commons (4th July, 1947), India got Independence on 15th Aug. 1947.

C. Rajgopalachari : 1948-1950

Last Governor General of India, on 26th Nov. 1949 constituent assembly adopted constitution & it was enacted on 26th Jan. 1950, Post of governor general was ended & Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as President of India.

Sujeet Baijpal Sir