

## List of Governors-General of India, First Governor-General of Bengal

This article will inform you about all the relevant information about the first Governor-General of Bengal, various Governors-General of India, their achievements, and the major reforms that took place during their tenure as the Governors-General or viceroys of India. This topic is covered in the general awareness section of most of the competitive exams including the [IAS Exam](#).

### Governor-General of India & Important Events

The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings with tenure of office from 1772-1785. Warren Hastings was an English statesman, the head of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He brought an end to the Dual Government system by enforcing the Regulating Act of 1773. He founded the Calcutta Madrasa for the promotion of Islamic studies, and the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in the year 1781 and 1784 respectively. Hastings was also elected as a fellow of the Royal Society in 1801.

Charter Act of 1833 made Governor-General of Bengal as Governor-General of British India. And, William Bentick was the first Governor-General of British India.

More such information on different Viceroys and Governor-General Of India along with the major reforms brought by them are given below in the form of a list.

### List of Governors-General of Bengal

Year	Governors-General of Bengal	Major Reforms & Events
1772-1785	Warren Hastings	First Governor of Bengal End to the dual system of administration Regulating Act of 1773 Supreme court at Calcutta Asiatic Society of Bengal <a href="#">First Anglo-Maratha War</a> and Treaty of Salbai First English translation of Bhagavad Gita <a href="#">Pitt's India Act-1784</a>
1786-1793	Lord Cornwallis	Establishment of Appellate courts and lower grade courts

		<p>Establishment of Sanskrit college</p> <p>Third Anglo-Mysore War and Treaty of Seringapatam</p> <p>Introduction of <a href="#">Permanent Settlement</a> and civil services</p>
1793-1798	Sir John Shore	<p><a href="#">Charter act of 1793</a></p> <p>Policy of Non-intervention</p> <p>Battle of Kharda</p>
1798-1805	Lord Wellesley	<p>Introduction of <a href="#">Subsidiary Alliance System</a></p> <p><a href="#">Fourth Anglo- Mysore war</a> and the Treaty of Bassein</p> <p><a href="#">Second Anglo – Maratha war</a></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,</p> <p>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,</p> <p>Introduced the <a href="#">Charter Act of 1813</a></p>
1813-1823	Lord Hastings	<p>The policy of Non-intervention came to an end</p> <p><a href="#">third Anglo-Maratha war</a></p> <p>Abolition of Peshwaship</p> <p>Establishment of the <a href="#">Ryotwari System</a> 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,</p> <p>The mutiny of Barrackpore in 1824</p>

### Governors-General of India

Year	Governors-General of	Major Reforms
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India		
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><a href="#">Abolition of Sati</a></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</p> <p>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	<a href="#">First Anglo Sikh War</a> (1845-46)
	Lord Dalhousie (Governors-General of India)	<p>introduced ‘<a href="#">Doctrine of Lapse</a>‘</p> <p>Doctrine of Good</p> <p><a href="#">Charles Wood Dispatch</a></p> <p>Post Office Act, 1854</p> <p>1st Railway line connecting Bombay and Thane</p> <p>Established engineering college in Roorkee</p> <p><a href="#">Second Anglo-Sikh War</a></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>

		<u><a href="#">Widow Remarriage Act</a></u>
1856-1857	Lord Canning	Three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 were established  Revolt of 1857 took place  <b>Note</b> - Post-1857 Revolt, Governor-General of India was made Viceroy of British India and Canning became the first Viceroy of India/British India.

**Note:** Aspirants should know about the only Indian Governor-General of India who was C. Rajagopalachari. India was made a republic in 1950. He was the last governor-general of India, following which the post was abolished.

