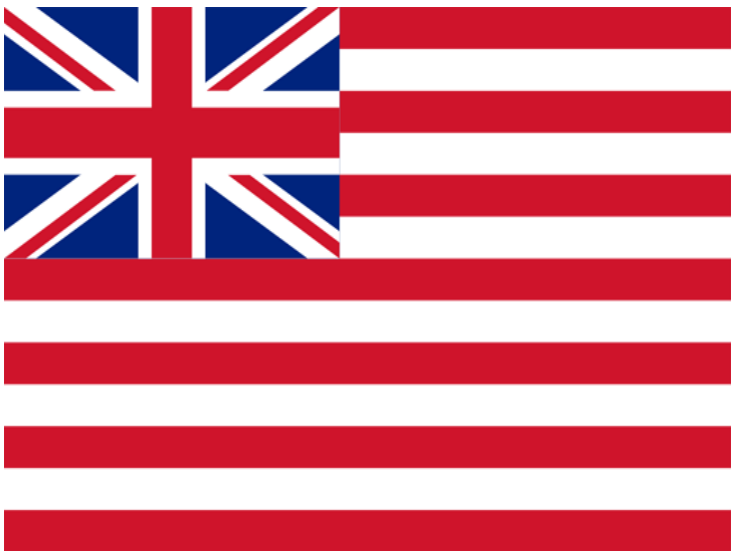


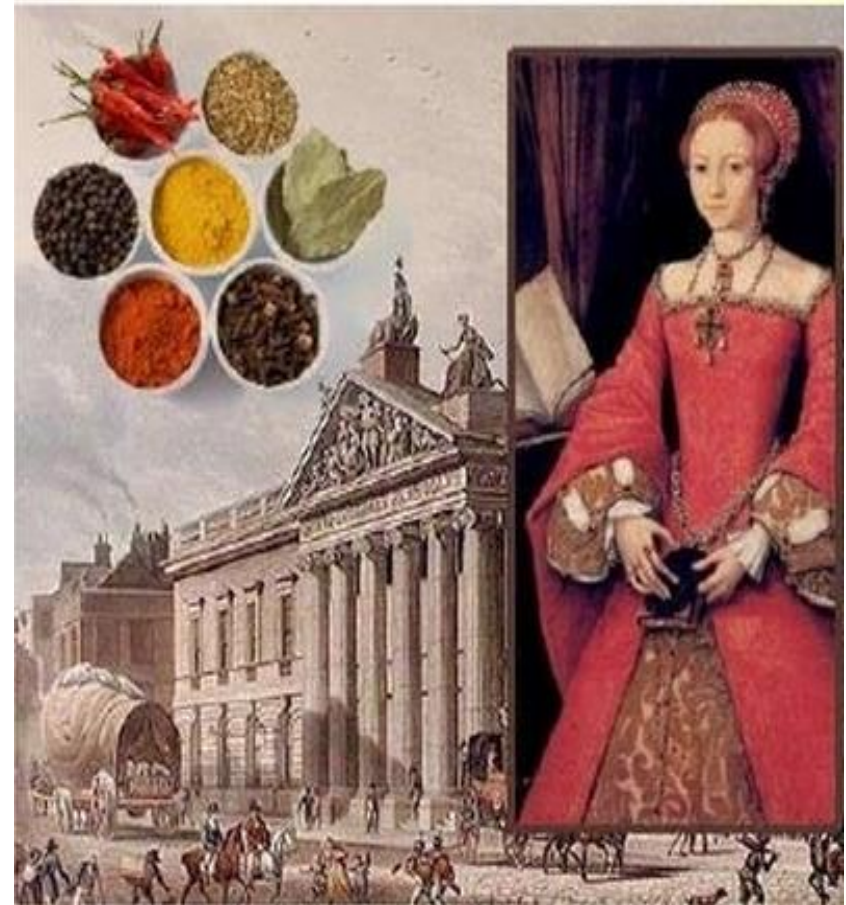
The Making of The Nation: The East India Company and the British Crown



Arrival in India

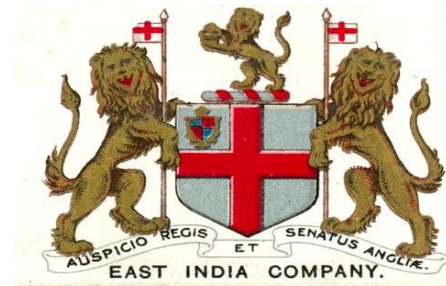
➤ Company was granted English Royal Charter under the name “Governor and Company of Merchants of London” by Elizabeth-I on 16th December 1600AD

➤ Main aim was to find a market for English cotton and compete with the Dutch and Spanish Armada over spices.



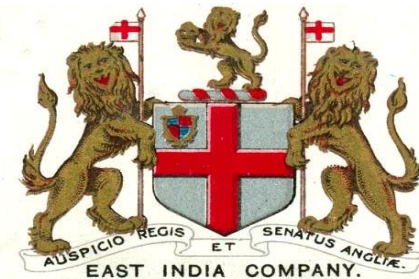
Arrival in India

- In 1612 AD the British East India Company established factories in Surat with the permission of Emperor Jahangir
- They continued their trading activity for a few years from here and later on expanded their area to Chennai, Mumbai and Calcutta.



Expansion

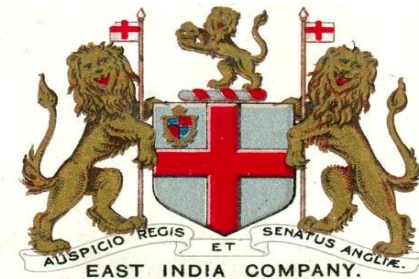
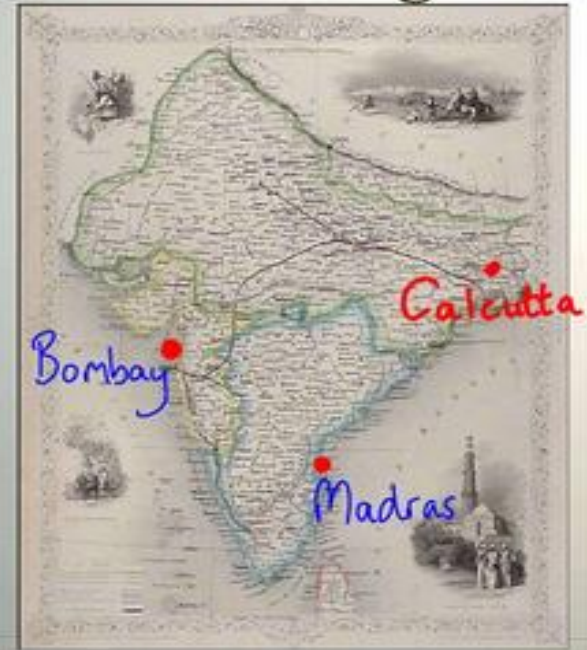
- First Expansion was in 1639 at Chennai
- Sir Francis Day along with the company established a Trading Post and St. George fort



Expansion

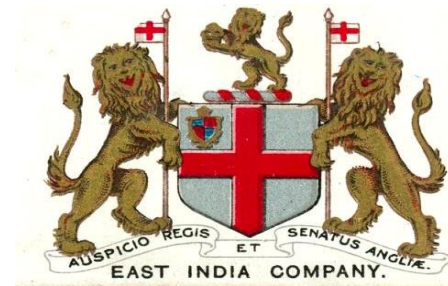
- In 1668 The Islands of Mumbai was leased to British as dowry by the Portuguese
- Coastal area provided strategic importance to the Company's trade

Three Trading Posts.



Events

- Battle of Plassey
- Battle of Buxar
- Revolt of 1857
- Anglo-Maratha wars



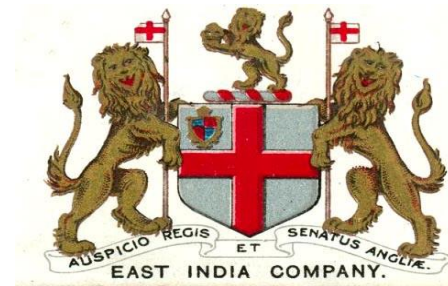
Battle of Plassey

- 23rd June 1757
- Against the Nawab of Bengal and its French allies
- British emerged victorious.



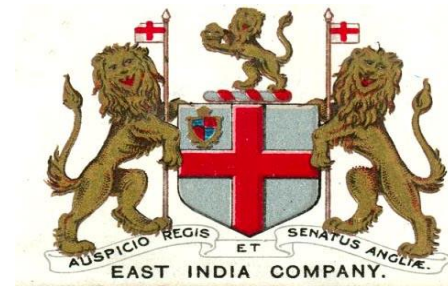
Battle of Buxar

- 2nd October 1764
- Between forces under British East India Company and Mughal Emperor Shah Alma-2



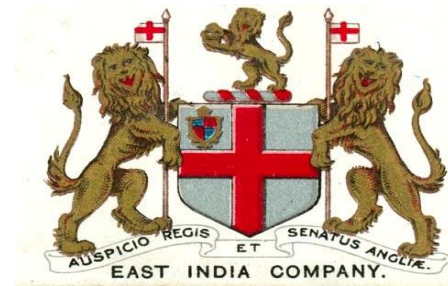
Anglo-Maratha wars

- Series of three wars starting from 1775-1819
- The third war was fought between 1817-1819
- It gave the British almost the entire control of India.



Downfall

- Shattered Revolt of the Bengal Army in 1857
- This laid the base for the end of 231 year trade of the East India Company in India
- In 1858 the British Crown assumed the mantle of British Raj



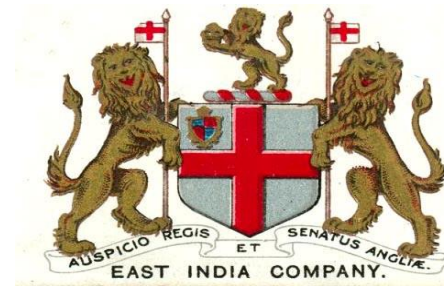
Impact on East India Company in India

- Held *monopoly* on the importation of exotic goods (notably cotton, tea, and silk) from India into Britain.
- maintained *standing military*, which was used in many cases to consolidate and enforce local authority in Indian territories.
- The conversion to cash crops reduced food production, causing *famines* in the late 1800s.
- Even so, the increased presence of missionaries and the *racist attitude* of most British officials threatened traditional Indian life.



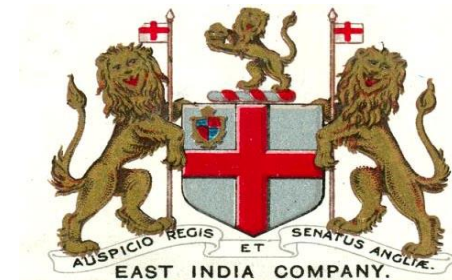
The British East India Company and the Business Environment

- At the time of establishment of the British East India Company, India played a key role in the world trade environment.
- Spices and other luxury goods were exported from India to Europe.
- Trade dominated by Indian local merchants and Europe was at the dependent end of the chain.
- The company extended its control on the Indian subcontinent, particularly after Sir Robert Clive's famous victory at the Battle of Plassey (1757) and acquired control over the rich province of Bengal



The British East India Company and changes in the Business Environment

- Previously, the Indian industrialists had to depend on conventional source of finance such a family and community networks and indigenous bankers.
- *Joint stock company* model was introduced by the British traders and started to be used by Indian industrialists.
- As a result, many new ventures in the Indian manufacturing sector were promoted during the initial decades of the twentieth century particularly in Bengal.
- Tata Steel and Iron company was registered in 1907 with all capital being raised in India within three weeks of issue of the prospectus.



Thank You.