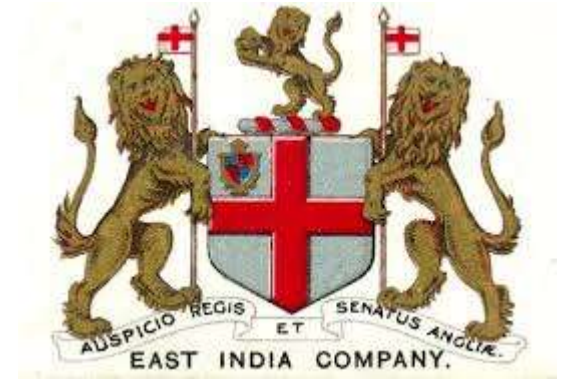
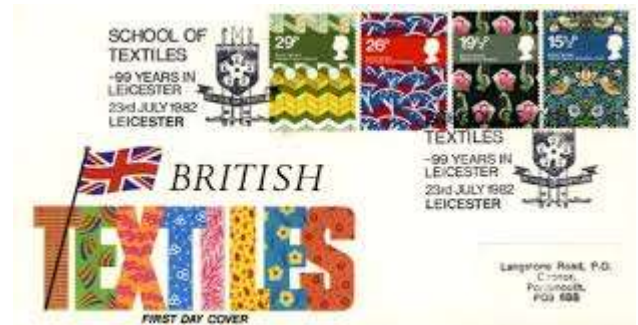
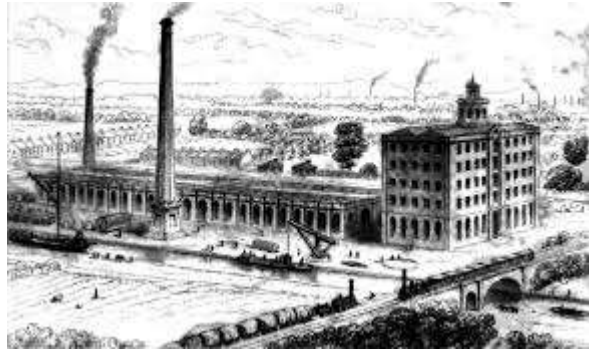


Impact of British Rule on India



- 1. The British traders came to India for trading purpose.
- 2. The Industrial revolution led to a demand for raw materials in the factories in Britain.
- 3. Britain needed a market to sell its finished goods.
- 4. India was able to fulfil both the needs of Britain.





British establish their control over India

- 1. The British came to India for **trading purpose**.
- 2. During this period there was **internal struggle** in India. The Mughal power was declining.
- 3. This gave the British the chance to establish their control over India.
- 4. They did this through
 - wars,
 - treaties,
 - annexations and
 - alliances.

Policies the British used to establish control over the people of India

- 1. The **new economic and administration policies**.
- 2. **Their land revenue policies** helped them get large revenues in return.
- 3. They forced the farmers to grow **cash crops** and providing the raw materials for the factories in Britain.
- 4. They **defeated their rivals** and **established political control** over India.
- 5. They bought raw materials at low prices but the Indian weavers had to pay very high prices for the raw materials.
- 6. They put **heavy duties on Indian goods** entering Britain, so **Indian exports were affected** .
- 7. All these measures helped the British establish their control over India and her people.

EAST INDIA COMPANY™

- The East India Company in 1600. It was supported by the British government



British gain control over Bengal

After the battle of Plassey the British made Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal in return for money and territory.



Mir Jafar was unable to pay the money so he was replaced by Mir Qasim.

Mir Qasim was a strong ruler and he refused to make any further payments.

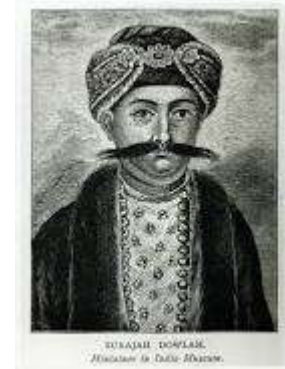
So he was removed and Mir Jafar was made Nawab again.



Mir Qasim joined hands with Shiraj-ud-daula
and the Mughal emperor Shah Allam II

and fought a battle against the British
(the battle of Buxar 1764).

They were defeated and British gained control
over Bengal.



Battles fought

Anglo- Mysore wars

Mysore was a powerful state under the leadership of Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan.



Four wars were fought between the British and Mysore.

Finally the fourth Anglo-Mysore 1799 ended with the heroic death and defeat of Tipu sultan.

The British secured the ports of Coimbatore, Seringapatnam and Kanara.

Anglo- Maratha Wars

The Marathas were a strong power in the west. The fight for power among them gave the British a chance to come in between their internal matters.



The Third Anglo-Maratha war was the last war between the British and the Peshwas.

British defeated them and **annexed their territories.**



The Peshwa was given pension and send off to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

Anglo- Sikh Wars

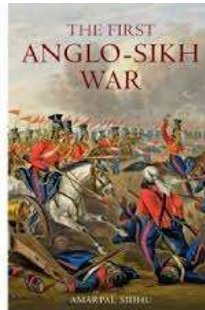
In North-West India, the Sikhs under Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1792-1839) became powerful.



The British wanted to bring the Sikhs under control.



After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh there was lawlessness in the region.



The British took advantage of the situation and the First Anglo-Sikh wars were fought.

In the second Anglo-Sikh war, the British defeated the Sikhs in the battle of Gujarat a town on river Chenab 1849.

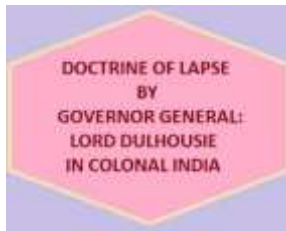
The Sikh chiefs surrendered and **Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie.**

Maharaja Dalip Singh was pensioned off and send to England.



The system of alliance or the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by Lord Dalhousie

Many states under the Marathas were enjoying British protection.



In this way Dalhousie annexed Satara, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Nagpur, Jhansi and Awadh.



But when the rulers died without leaving a natural heir to the throne, the property was annexed by the British and the pension too was stopped.

The Subsidiary alliance introduced by the British in India

In subsidiary alliance the Indian states that were under the British protection were :

To suspend their army.



To maintain the British army.



To surrender their control on foreign affairs.

Not allowed to make any alliance with other states.



In return for all these the British would give them protection from their rivals.



Policy of annexation

- The policy of annexation not only affected the Indian rulers, but also all those who were dependent upon these rulers- soldiers, crafts people, nobles, scholars, priests, chieftains, zamindars etc.
- Due to these policies of the British, by the mid nineteenth century there was **no single Indian power who could challenge the British.**
- The North Eastern regions and Nepal was annexed between 1818-1826.
- British occupied Sind in 1843.

The economic impact on India of British coming to India:

*Economic Impact
of
British
Colonial Rule
in
India*

The textile Industry :

- 1. Indian textiles such as cotton, linen, silk and woollen goods had markets in Asia and Africa.
- 2. With industrialisation in England, large scale production started in England with machines. And these were sold in India at cheap prices.
- 3. This threatened the Indian handloom industry.
- 4. British goods were allowed to enter India freely without any taxes.
- 5. Indian handicrafts were taxed heavily when exported.
- 6. India very soon became an importer of British clothes.
- 7. This affected the Indian handloom industry and left many unemployed.
- 8. The Indian handloom industry lost its domestic as well as foreign market.

The case of the Behriya-Gareriya nomads

- There were 75 sheep wool weavers in Jharkhand from the Gaya district who had to almost give up weaving blanket due to lack of funds.
- This is similar to what happened when the British introduced machine made clothes which were cheaper.
- The weavers cannot compete with the machine made blankets and hence are unable to sell their products. Unless the government of India does not offer to support them, this ancient art will die.

various land revenue policies and land settlements

- The main source of livelihood for people since ancient times was agriculture.
- Hence land tax was a main source of revenue for all rulers.
- The British too put heavy land tax on the Indian farmers.
- This affected the lives of the people because they found it difficult to pay all these land revenues and taxes. Few of the land revenue systems were as follows:

Permanent Settlement: Lord Cornwallis

- Permanent Settlement: Lord Cornwallis introduced this in Bengal and Bihar in 1793.
- 1. The landlord or zamindar had to deposit a fixed amount of money in the state treasury.
- 2. In return for this they were recognised as hereditary owners of the land.
- 3. This revenue made the British financially secure and made the zamindar the owner of the land.
- 4. To get surplus revenue the zamindar forced the peasants to work harder and increase production.
- 5. If the zamindar failed to pay the deposit the land would be sold off to another zamindar.

Mahalwari settlement:

- This was introduced by the British in the North Western regions of Punjab, the Ganga valley and the central parts of India in 1822.
- The owners of a Mahal or estate, which may be a village or a group of villages, were to pay a sum of revenue to the British. The peasants received no favour in return.

Ryotwari settlement:

- This was introduced in the 19th C in many parts of Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
- Here the land revenue was imposed directly on the ryots, the individual cultivators, who worked on the land.
- The peasant was recognised as the owner of the land as long as he pays the revenue.
- But the British began demanding high revenues which the peasants were unable to pay.

agriculture commercialized by the British in India

- 1. Production of Cash Crops like tea, coffee, indigo, opium, cotton, jute, sugarcane and oilseeds.
- Opium was introduced to exchange with China for the Chinese tea. The market for opium
- was controlled by the British, the India farmers did not get any profits.
- The Indian farmers were forced to produce indigo, it was used as a dyeing agent by the
- textile industry in Britain. The cultivation of Indigo left the lands unfertile, so the farmers
- were not ready to grow indigo but were forced to grow them.

- 2. Commercialisation of agriculture increased the speed of land transfers. Many labourers were left jobless. It also brought in many merchants, traders and middlemen who exploited the farmers. The farmers had to depend on them to sell their products.
- **3. Production of food crops became less** because of more production of cash crops.
- This led to famines. This later led to revolts by the farmers.

an enormous drain of wealth from our country to Britain

- India had to pay for the salaries, pensions, and training of military, civilian staffs of the British.
- This was a huge burden on our finance.
- If this wealth was invested in India it would help improve our economy.

The rise of the money lending class in India.

- The different revenue policies of the British forced the farmers to take loans from the money lenders.
- These money lenders charged the farmers very high interest rates.
- They used unfair means like false accounting, wrong signatures etc.
- The British legal policies only further helped the money lenders.
- The farmers who were not able to pay the money were forced to give up their land to these money lenders.

rise of the new Middle class in India

- With the rise of British commercial trades, a new class of section emerged in India. They were the middlemen, agents who stood in between the Indian farmers and the British traders. They made huge profits. They became a new and powerful class.
- The British created new jobs. The educated Indians were appointed by the British, Thus a new professional and service holding middle class was created by the British.

the effects on transport and communication

- In India the mode of transport was mainly bullock carts, camels etc. The British needed a better system to transport that could connect to railways and ports to help them in exporting the raw materials and importing the finished goods. Hence they put up the railway system in different parts of the country.
- Though the railways were a great help for the British it helped the national awakening in India. People were free to travel to various parts of the country and spread their ideas. They were able to travel to different places for work and education too.

the British impact on society and culture

- When the British came to India they brought many changes and new ideas such as liberty, equality, freedom and human rights from the Renaissance and the Reformation movements.
- These ideas led to several reforms in different parts of the country.
- Great Indian leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Pandita Ramabhai were the fore runners of these reform movements.

steps were taken to improve the conditions of women

- Many steps were taken to improve the status of women, like banning of Sati (1829), Widow remarriage act (1856) inter-caste and intercommunity marriages were permitted (1872) prevention of child marriage (1929).
- The result of these reforms was felt throughout the country. Women started getting better education.
- Women like Captain Laxmi Sehgal of Indian Army, Sarojini Naidu, Annie Beasant, Aruna Asaf Ali and many others played important roles in our freedom struggle.

the British encouraged the learning of English in India

- 1. The British wanted Indians to work as clerks at low wages.
- 2. They wanted to teach them their culture and make them loyal to the British.
- 3. They wanted to educate them so that they would appreciate the British and strengthen their political authority in the country.
- 4. They also wanted to increase the market for British goods in India.
- 5. They offered jobs to people so knew English thus making sure more people learnt the language.

impact English had on the Indians

- 1. Many reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Swami Vivekanand absorbed the western ideas of liberalism and democracy and used it to bring reforms in the country.
- 2. Many ideas like anti-imperialism, nationalism, social and economic equality were discussed, debated and even written in the press. Thus these ideas reached the common masses too.
- 3. They learnt new things in the fields of science, humanities and literature.
- 4. English united the people and made them politically conscious.
- 5. It gave many people the chance to go and study in England, where they learnt about democracy and were inspired by the writings of John Locke, Ruskin, Mill, Rousseau and others who taught them ideas about liberty, equality, fraternity and human rights.

- Western thinkers like Max Mueller and Annie Besant encouraged vernacular(local) languages and literary works to instil a sense of pride in Indian heritage and culture.
- The press played an important role in spreading ideas and shared problems and views.
- Novels, dramas, short stories, poetry, dance, theatre, art and cinema were also used to spread views and ideas.
- They promoted the feelings of the self-confidence, self-respect, awareness and patriotism leading to a feeling of national consciousness among all Indians.
- The early British administrators like Warren Hastings, William Jones and Jonathan Duncan glorified India's ancient past. These administrators were called the Orientalists. They thought a better understanding of Indian languages would make it easier for them to rule India.

socio-religious reforms

- These socio-religious movements instilled a sense of self-respect, self-confidence and pride for the country.
- The introduction to modern education guided India towards a scientific and modern world.
- People began to identify themselves as Indians and this united them towards the struggle for freedom against the British.

the British Judicial systems

- The Indians found it difficult to adjust to the new administration system introduced by the British.
- The Indians were denied politically rights.
- They were not given higher positions in the military or civil administrations.
- The British enjoyed many powers but many Indian liberties and freedom was denied.
- The British and Indians did not get the same treatment.

Various protests movements

- Bengal : Peasant burdened with taxation, eviction for land, joined the rebels groups of Fakhirs and Sanyasis.
- Poligars of Tamil Nadu, Malabar and Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- Mappilas of Malabar
- Kolis of Maharashtra and Gujarat
- Jats of Uttar Pradesh and Harayana
- Bhils of Khandesh
- Kolis of Singhbhum
- Santhals on the border of Bengal Bihar and Orissa
- Tribes in different parts of the country rebelled against the colonial rulers.