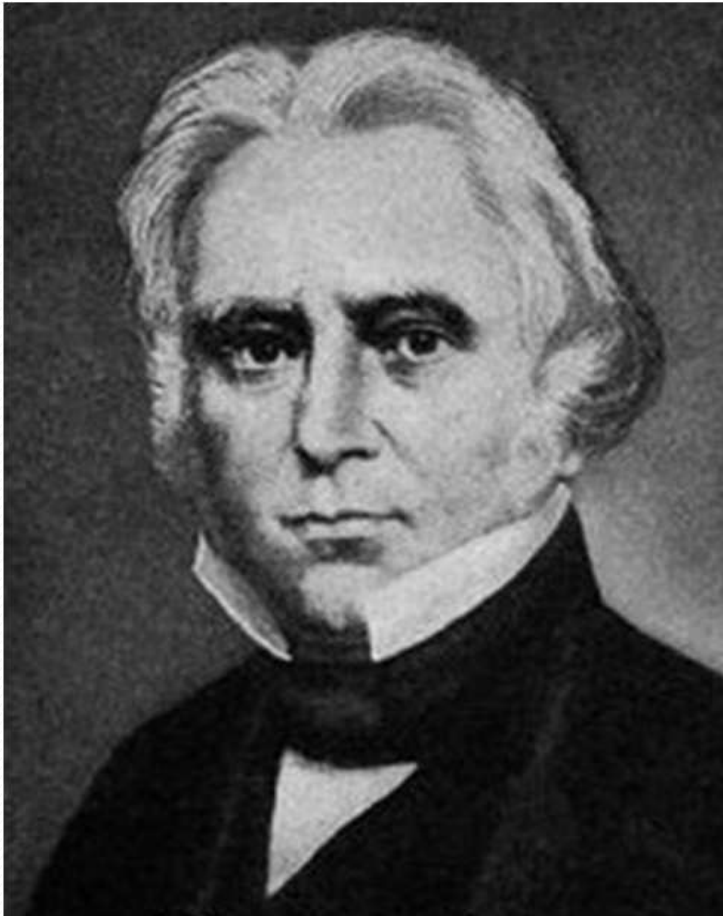


# British In India

## 1600-1947

a disappointing story

# Lord Macaulay's Address To The British Parliament - Feb 2, 1835:



- "I have traveled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief. Such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such caliber."

□ India's resources were needed to meet the worldwide demand for cheap, washable, lightweight fabrics for clothing and furnishings. This made India's riches an irresistible target.

□ The E.I company received a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth in 31<sup>st</sup> dec, 1600



## *Too innocent! aaaah*

□ In 1612 Sir Thomas Roe visited the Salim Jahangir to arrange for a commercial treaty that would give the company exclusive rights to reside and build factories. In return, the company offered to provide the Emperor with goods and rarities from the European market.

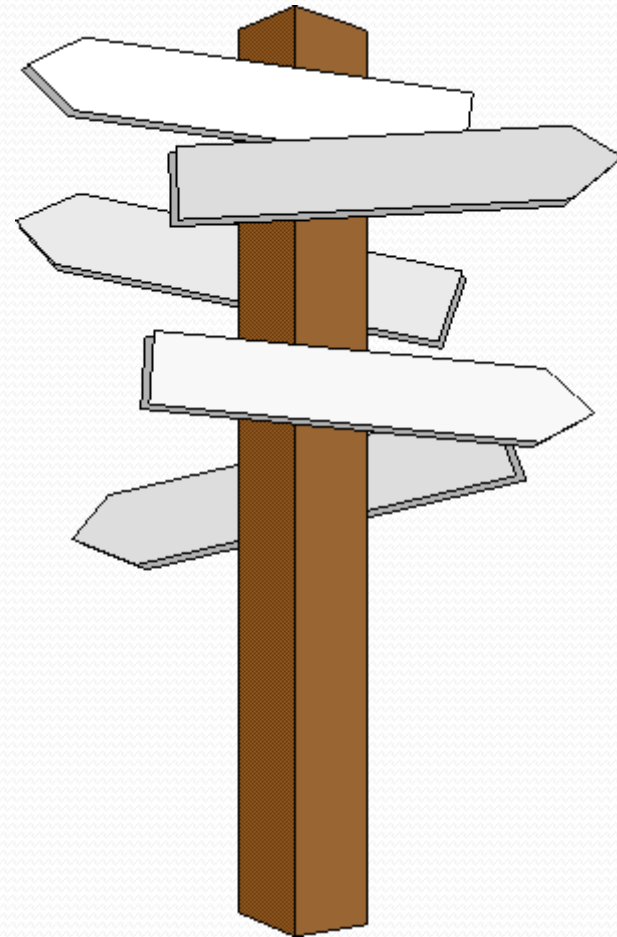
□ *“Upon which assurance of your royal love I have given my general command to all the kingdoms and ports of my dominions to receive all the merchants of the English nation as the subjects of my friend..... **that our friendship may be interchanged and eternal**“*

Salim Jahangir, *Letter to James I.*

- The company created trading posts in Surat (where a factory was built in 1612), Madras (1639), Bombay (1668), and Calcutta (1690)
- Got the island of Bombay on rent of only £10/y
- By 1647, the company had 23 factories, major factories became the walled forts
- In 1634, the Mughal emperor extended his hospitality to the English traders to the region of Bengal, and in 1717 completely waived customs duties for the trade.

- King Charles II provisioned the EIC with the rights to autonomous territorial acquisitions, to command fortresses and troops and form alliances, to make war and peace
- In 1688 EIC declared war against mughal
- After a year of resistance the EIC surrendered .
- sent envoys to Aurangzeb's camp to plead for a pardon and promise better behaviour in the future.
- Built fort William in 1696 and set up a new base in Calcutta, enrolled local soldiers, called sepoy.

# Two Historical Turning Points



# Siraj ud-Daulah

- Siraj succeeded to throne in April 1756 at the age of 23, under the titles of *Siraj ud-Daulah* (Light of the State) and *Hybut Jang* (Horror in War)
- As a teenager, he led a reckless life, But keeping a promise he made to his grandfather on his deathbed, he gave up gambling and drinking alcohol completely.
- Young Siraj ud-Daulah was slim and tall and kept shoulder-length black hair, he wore the finest silk and cotton, Kaftans and Sherwani

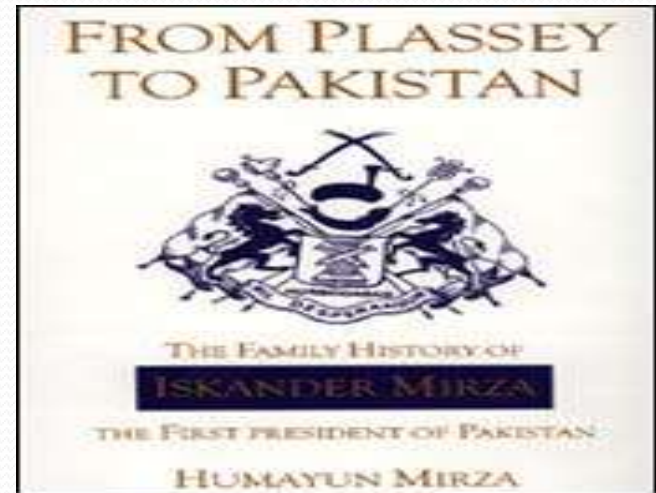




- EIC abused the trading privileges
- Siraj captured factory at kassim bazaar and occupied calcutta
- Black hole tragedy
- Some researchers believed: the story was invented just to get sympathy( m.ikram rabbani:39, **The Cambridge History of the British Empire, Volume 1, pg:156**)

# The Battle of Plassey

- After Sirajs conquest of Calcutta, the British sent fresh troops from Madras
- 23 June 1757 ,Mir Jafar advised Siraj to retreat, soldiers were returning to their camps. Robert Clive attacked the soldiers with his army.
- arrested by Mir Jafar's soldiers. Siraj-ud-Daulah was executed on July 2, 1757 in Namak Haram Deorhi. the gate to the residence of Mir Jafar.



# Tipu Sultan (20 November 1750 – 4 May 1799)

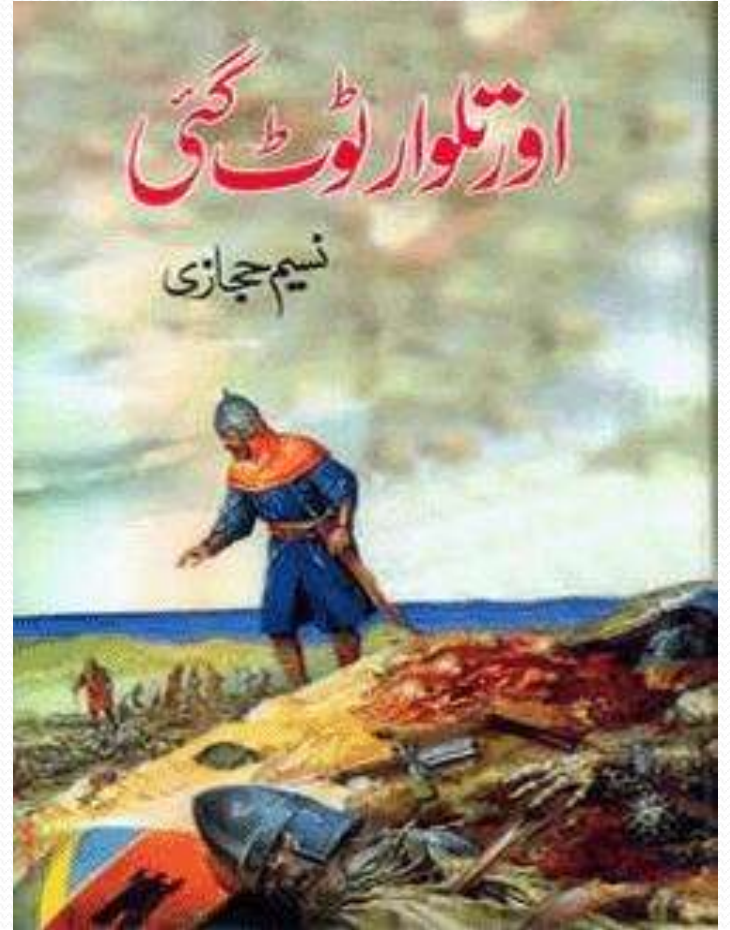
- Introduced a new coinage, a new lunisolar calendar, and a new land revenue system, initiating the growth of Mysore silk industry.
- greatly expanded the use of rockets, up to 2 km range.



- sent embassies to the Turkish Sultan in Istanbul, Louis XVI of France, the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Oman, and Zaman Shah of Afghanistan., for expelling the British from India
- Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas were jealous
- in the Fourth Mysore War The Nizam & British provided 20,000 troops each, 10000 from maratha.tipu had only 30000 troops.
- British submitted humiliating terms to the Sultan, French Military advisers advised to escape but tipu gave his famous reply.
- At 1 pm on May 4<sup>th</sup>, Mir Saadiq, the finance minister, directed the *Qiladar* to arrange for salary payments to the troops . At 1:30 pm, Mir Saadiq ascended the ramparts near the breach and waved a white handkerchief

# سلطان ٹیکو کی وصیت

تورہ نور و شوق ہے؛ منزل نہ کرتبول!  
یہی بھی مسلم نشیں ہو تو محل نہ کرتبول!  
اے جوئے آب بڑھ کے ہو دریا سے تند و تیز!  
ساحل بچھے عطا ہو تو ساحل نہ کرتبول!  
کھویا نہ جا صنم کدہ کا آناست میں!  
مخمل گداز! گرمی مخمل نہ کرتبول!  
صبح ازل یہ مجھ سے کہا جبریل نے  
جو عتسلا کا غلام ہو وہ دل نہ کرتبول!  
باطل دوستی پسند ہے حق لاشرک کی ہے  
شرکت میانہ رحت و باطل نہ کرتبول!



*Was British  
rule good or  
bad for  
India?*



# Positive Effects of Colonial Rule

- Railroads (the third-largest network in the world at the time)
- A modern road network, telephone and telegraph lines, dams, bridges, and irrigation canals were created
- End to local warfare among competing local rulers.





# Negative Aspects



# massacre

*“we beheld the lifeless bodies of these nefarious wretches elevated along the way for a considerable distance, about half a mile from each other;”* **Letter IX**



## THE TRAVELS OF DEAN MAHOMET

*An Eighteenth-Century  
Journey through India*



EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION  
AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY  
MICHAEL H. FISHER

# Famine

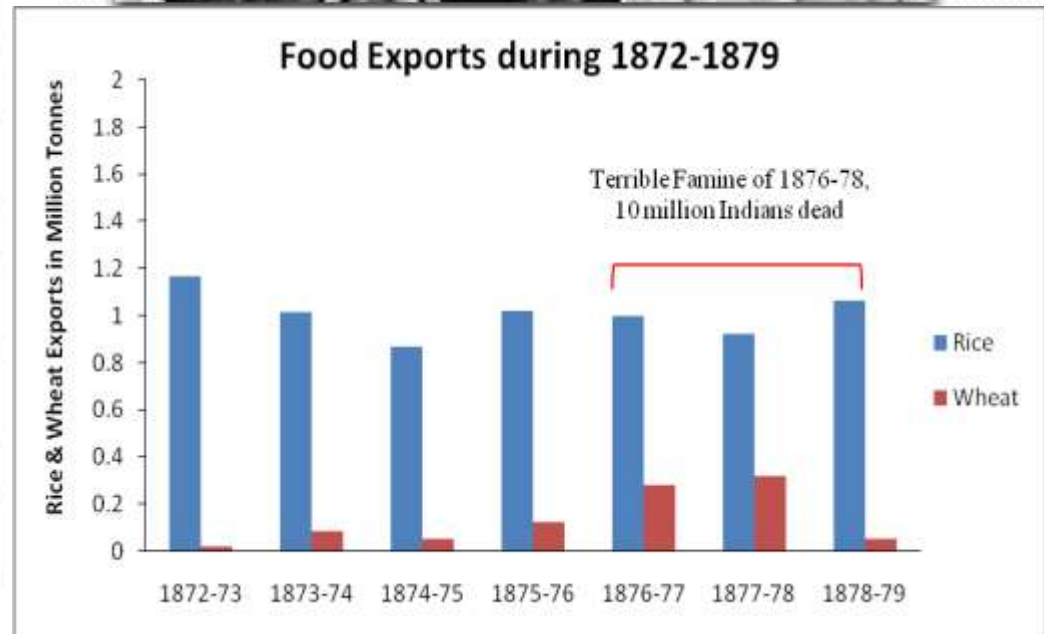
Major famines in India (Death estimates in millions, where available)

Before British rule (1000–1745)<sup>[30][31][32]</sup>

British era (1770–1947)<sup>[30][31][32]</sup>

Century	Famines	Location
11th	2	local
13th	1	Around Delhi
14th	3	local
15th	2	local
16th	3	All local
17th	3	Area not defined
18th (1745)	4	Northwestern provinces Delhi, Sindh (twice), local
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	.

Years	Famines	Deaths
1770–1800	4	21 <sup>[33][34][35]</sup>
1800–1825	5	1
1825–1850	2	0.5
1850–1875	6	5
1875–1900	18	26
1900–1925	1	0.23 <sup>[36]</sup>
1925–1947	1	5 <sup>[36]</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>58.73</b>



# Cultural shift



# Cruel monetary policies

- *“Just five years after the Company secured control over Bengal in 1765, revenues from the land tax had already tripled. These conditions helped to turn one of Bengal’s periodic droughts in 1769 into a full-blown famine.... An estimated 10 million people – or one-third of the population – died, But rather than organize relief efforts to meet the needs of the starving, the Company actually increased tax collection during the famine. ..grain was seized by force from peasants and sold at inflated prices in the cities.”*

THE FIRST TRANSNATI

**Loot: in search of the East India Company, world's first transnati corporation**

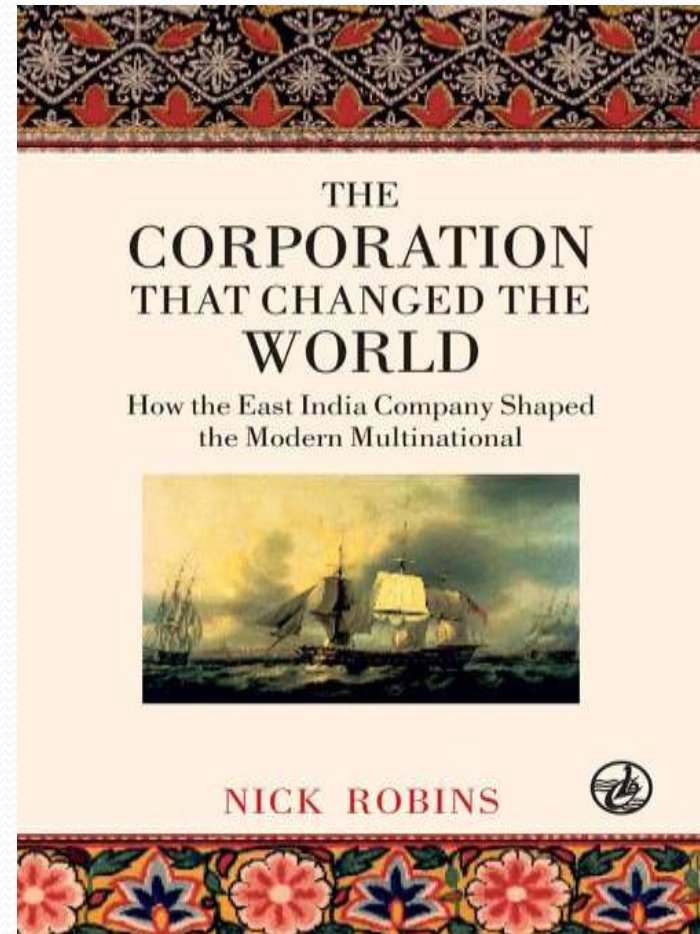
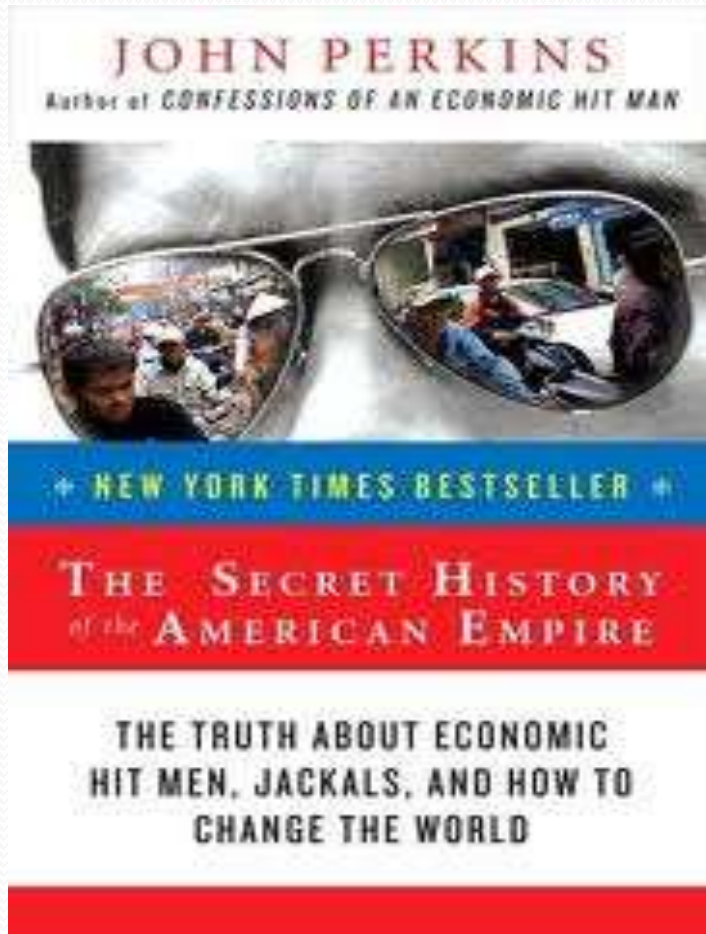
*Nick Robins*

# Destruction of local manufacturing industry

- *“While British goods were allowed to flood the Indian markets free of duty, an excise duty was imposed in India to stifle the infant cotton industry of India! .... India is thus reduced from the state of manufacturing to that of an agricultural country.”*

**(“IMPERIALISM, LABOUR RELATIONS AND COLONIAL POLICIES”  
by :DR. RADICA MAHASE)**

# Look inside



# AND NOW



World Trade Organization meeting sparks peaceful protest



Peaceful march: A peace rally in Geneva, Switzerland, during a peaceful demonstration against the World Trade Organization meeting. More than 2,000 attended the march. The demonstration was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the occasion of the WTO meeting. The demonstration was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the occasion of the WTO meeting. The demonstration was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the occasion of the WTO meeting.