

# **British Empire and India: The Influence of the British Empire: 1612 – 1948**

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## **Abstract**

The first British contact with India was the result of intense competition with Dutch and Portuguese business interests in Asia. The founding of the British Empire was a process of development that passed through much of the time marked by important historical events. The initial phase began with a purely commercial and financial approach and eventually went through a more realistic paradigm that is based on expansion and maintaining power. Later, bitter and venerable, determined to maintain royal dignity prior to the period of the Revolt of 1857, the spirit of peace was finally restored during the liberal emerging knowledge of the Victorian period. This period of peace was based on the reorganization of a new government in India. Unfortunately, this calm did not last long, interrupted by one. The severe drought after the famine woke him up. In addition, the wrong Viceroy and extremely weak leadership were involved with Crown policies and especially British colonialism with ruthless Prime Ministers such as Lord Linton and Disraoy.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Commercial Inroads (1612 - 1836).**

The first temporary commercial entry by the British was made in 1608 on the northwest coast of Surat city. Their efforts were stopped due to Portuguese intervention in the court of the new Mughal emperor Jahangir. The British East India Company, under Thomas Best, eventually collected the royal decrees of statues and in 1612 allowed it to establish its first factory. Commercial exploitation and the notion of a great dynasty characterize this early aspect of British influence in India. The company eventually breached the Indian east coast by acquiring land in the Madras region, establishing Fort St. George. When Charles II married Catherine de Braganza, the company married Bombay as dowry. In the late 1990s, Admiral Nicholson, using gunboat diplomacy, helped the company establish a colony on the banks of the Hooghly River and the future Kolkata city. The future signs of British control at this time can be understood by the three presidents of Bombay, Kolkata (Bengal) and Madras. This national expansion was also full of conflicts and problems. The company faced several significant challenges; A large part of

their workforce was often lost to diseases such as malaria, cholera, and gum. Many youths who were ready to try to make a fortune in India were also killed. And another problem was that trade was, in the beginning, the only way. British wool had little use of the summer climate of the British climate. In a way, trade started and large shipments of silver money were used to buy Indian goods. This eventually put the organization on the verge of financial ruin and instead criticized Parliament. These reforms resulted in a restructuring of their market strategy, reduced their heavy reliance on silver reserves and improved their overall investment strategy. Employees of many companies tried to enter their own business free of charge, and it was drowned out by the company that gained a royal monopoly over the business. To face this new challenge, they were internally prepared, ready and easy to solve organization. Robert Clive, a British history man. However, both Clive and Hastings were affected by the organization's fatal corruption, which led to the Banalization of Bengal. There was no Clive yet, one can assume that there will be no empire here. By the end of the organization led by Clive, after the Battle of Palashi in 1757, he firmly established himself and put an end to French aspirations. His control over India became even stronger after the defeat of the second Mughal Emperor Alam during the Battle of Buxar (Bihar) in 1764 over North India. To this day, the importance of the British remains an integral reminder of British greatness in India. The role he played in establishing the political and military domination of the British in India suggests that he was often called the "Clive of India".

### **Victorian period; Iron Wills and Tempered Steel. (1837 - 1901)**

The reign of Queen Victoria was often involved in the Industrial Revolution. This period had great impact in three specific cases in India; Steamships, railroads and telegraphs have been developed. At this time, the abolition of the British East India Company and the establishment of the British Raj were also later identified. India's interests will no longer be governed by the board of directors of the influential British East India Company, but by a specially designated Viceroy. The coronation of Victoria as queen of India, the royal laws of Luton, and the command of Lord Lytton sealed the future empire of Delhi. Despite the structural reforms given by the Industrial Revolution, the lives of average Indians have been reduced for two specific reasons. The former was; When Britain implemented tax subsidies on railroads and locals and created the possibility of cheaper travel, ticket prices were returned directly to the government treasury for convenience. Thus, railways opened the way for India to trade, but unequal trade, goods, which

were now being transferred to the far corners of India, are sources of cheap, mechanical, manufactured goods; Factories and mills in London, Lancashire and Manchester. However, Indians cannot compete for the product. Raw material was being made from India.

**During the Feast and Famine (1866 - 1900)**

The British faced many more problems in India, and more severely its inhabitants were series cholera, bubonic plague, typhoid fever, malaria, leprosy. All of these diseases began with a famine that reduced the population in India's nationality, religion or caste. There were a total of 15 different famines during British rule in India, the worst being the Indian famine forest 1877 - 1878 It is estimated that over 10 million people died during this time. They were so dead that they could not be buried or burnt. Two years ago, under the watchful and enlightened guidance of Lord Northbrook during the Bihar famine, no one died until 1857. One fact is certain that the roots of this catastrophe can be directly attributed to the blatant policy of Benjamin Disroy and the question posed by Lord Linton. In addition to this regular famine, there was an outbreak of the bubonic plague that destroyed Bombay in १८६८. The riots took place in Kolkata in response to the general and weak government response. As a result, at least 1 million people died during the period that the agency was pursuing to prevent the plague However, between 1899 -1900, the animal lost its life

**The Raj: Imperial Glory. (1858 - 1947).**

Subsequent to the dissolution, Raj was ruled by the rights and responsibility of the British East India Company. This can then be seen as a rebellion, a link of imperial aspirations combined with the forces of peace. The Indian empire was considered to be a combination of two separate entities; British India and Royal Family India. Some saw Britain's imperialism in India as a simple plunder case, Queen Victoria's famous proclamation in the 5th addressed the great concern of the Indian population, injustice was prevented and a clear hope of reform. However, many of these changes proved to be short-lived as kites flying in the air. Once the painful memories of the rebellion faded from the consolidated conscience, many promises were withdrawn; as was the case with the new land settlement project. "Therefore, once stability in the region was restored and the events of 1857 became mere mementos, Britain was now the dominant part of most of the world and controlled the sea with its strong navy. However, the existence of the British Raj was considerable the extent depended on India. More specifically, it relied on its large standing army, which consisted largely of domestic Indian soldiers. Raj and

Both the Indian political service depended on its high elite and the invincible spirit of the skilled Indian civil service; the British were eager to show aristocratic splendor like their Mughal ancestors. It was not clear that in 1877, with the enthusiastic sights of the Delhi Durbar Bargaining was high, but more than a display of royal glory and power, and was political.

**Independence: the end of the empire, the national beginning. (1885 -1947)**

Who can doubt that he is forming the Indian National Congress (INC) and that the first attempt for a national movement will come from within and become British? However, this was the case. Speaking to graduate Kolkata University, Alan Atavian Hume met with lawyers and other intellectuals at the first meeting of the INC on December 5, 2005. His primary purpose was to further his fate. Immediately after the establishment of the Congress Party, the incomplete partition of Bengal caused a dispute with the British. During this time of Swaraj, the British were forced to repeal the law in protest of the strike and non-violent cooperation. The movement was initially revised for a peaceful settlement, but such ambitions were not in the news at all, and after the annual session of organizations, liberals and extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, there was a decisive divide among the elements. Shortly after the outbreak of violence in the Maharana and Bengal, armed militants attacked British officers. Contrary to the historical results, the British now supported the newly formed Muslim League, the time when the capital of the Indian Empire was shifted to Delhi, and many great structures were erected to reflect the power of the British Empire. World War I and the infamous act didn't last long. Failing to fulfill his promise to the British, Gandhi began his unannounced movement in 1920. However, the question of "full swaraj" or full autonomy did not come in the 1930s. Of course, conflicts between Hindus and Muslims are well known today and as a result, the lives and property of both parties have been harmed.

**Anglo-Indian Reciprocal Influences. (1612 - 1947)**

Although the British Raj is currently seen as a historical ruin and non-existent, it is an integral part of Indian life and history. In an attempt to destroy the memory of the British presence in India, the King's memorial is depicted as a layer of indestructible color over the collective ignorance of India and its people. They can try to free themselves from anything that is appropriate in certain circumstances as an irrational reminder of exploitation. However, the naming of roads, buildings, companies and cities will have far-reaching effects outside India. Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, Bombay, Madras and Kolkata will remain in the collective

memory of mankind today due to their historical and cultural programs. From architecture to education, law, treatment services, social clubs and other organizations, the influence of the British can be seen and felt. The average Indian life expectancy has improved due to improved clean water facilities and the introduction of quinine-based, anti-malarial drugs. Red post boxes on the side of the road and double decker buses on the left side of the road are reminders of their Anglo origins. Of course, this relationship was not entirely unilateral, with political and financial institutions, tax systems, and railway airlines that imported their empire. The British lived as unauthorized resources and natural resources from this rich subcontinent. India was also a major market for British exports (around 20%). By 1910, the export value was \$ 137 million. The generations to come and the coming civil servants and soldiers provided manpower to Britain that could not supply a small island. During the dynasty, the British removed the breasts of Indian servants, and bonds of friendship and kinship were often established. The non-significant role of an unmarried female steward in a slave colonial British family can be verified by the relatively high wages of other slaves. During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, many servants had actually lost their lives to try and save many British masters. Both sides have considered the motives and goals of the British, but what is real between India and Britain is a long history of mutual influence. One broke the Victoria Colony and discovered youth cricket at the Victoria Terminus. Time still stands for a moment as the sun sets over the former British Empire.

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