

**Chapter 1 : Indian History - British Period - Arrival of Europeans in India**

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Indian Council who had only advisory powers aided him. India was divided into three administrative zones Bengal, Madras and Bombay. A number of administrative and legal changes were introduced. During this time, India was forced to produce cash crop, which were to be sold by the British. India was also forced to accept British goods that destroyed cottage industries. Many peasants had to borrow money to pay the extremely high taxes imposed on them. In Vernacular Press act was introduced in India that imposed severe limitations on the rights of the press. This angered the Europeans and the bill was withdrawn. Indians suffered from growing unemployment while most well paying jobs were reserved for the British. Ramkrishna Paramhansa , Swami Vivekananda and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar led the Hinduism renaissance in Bengal that later spread to other parts of India. Swami Dayananda Saraswati formed Arya Samaj, which became a major religious movement in north India. The First meeting was in December in Bombay. It met every year in December in different parts of the country. In the early years, the congress used only Petition, Prayer and Protest to try to get their needs met. In Indian factory Act was passed and in Indian Councils Act was changed to include new provisions for administrating India. Bubonic Plague in Bombay, and Indian Famine The epidemic spread from Bombay City, western and northern India, was hardest hit. Around , people died of plague in Bombay alone. Along with plague many parts of India were devastated by famine during that killed around 2 million people. By doing this British had hoped to increase tensions between the Hindus and the Muslims. Lord Curzon was the British governor general at this time. Its best wire pullers and its most frothy orators all reside here. The perfection of their machinery, and the tyranny which it enables them to exercise are truly remarkable. They dominate public opinion in Calcutta; they affect the High Court; they frighten the local Government, and they are sometimes not without serious influence on the Government of India. The whole of their activity is directed to creating an agency so powerful that they may one day be able to force a weak government to give them what they desire. Any measure in consequence that would divide the Bengali-speaking population; that would permit independent centres of activity and influence to grow up; that would dethrone Calcutta from its place as the center of successful intrigue, or that would weaken the influence of the lawyer class, who have the entire organization in their hands, is intensely and hotly resented by them. Tilak announced his slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" in his newspaper and became the speaker for the new group of nationalists. Together, they were called Lal-Bal-Pal. In , Tilak set forth a program of passive resistance, known as the Tenets of the New Party, that he hoped would destroy the hypnotic influence of British rule and prepare the people for sacrifice in order to gain independence. Mahatma Gandhi later adopted these forms of political action initiated by Tilak - the boycotting of goods and passive resistance - in his program of non-cooperation with the British. The Nationalistic movement adopted the slogan of "Swadeshi and Swaraj". Swadeshi means our country and promoted the use of Indian products and the boycott of foreign goods. Tilak aimed at Swarajya Independence , not piecemeal reforms, and attempted to persuade the Congress to adopt his purna swarajya program. On this issue, he clashed with the moderates at the Surat session of the Congress in Although Muslims had a fair representation in Congress some of them wanted a separate platform for Indian Muslims. In Muslim League was formed to represent Indian Muslims. By the partition of Bengal in British successfully sowed the seeds of division between Hindus and Muslims that lead ultimately to the partition of India in Early revolutionary movement Partition of Bengal created a massive outburst of public anger against British rule. Intellectual people as well as common man took part in mass agitation. Poet Rabindranath Tagore actively supported the movement. Several groups of revolutionaries started operating in Bengal. Alipore Bomb case On 30th April, in Muzzafarpur Bihar, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki tried to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate Kingsford who was notorious for passing out stiff sentences against the nationalist activists Kingsford escaped the bomb attack which unfortunately killed two innocent British ladies died in the bomb attack. Following a massive manhunt, Khudiram was arrested on 1st May ; Prafulla evaded arrest by shooting himself. On 11th August , eighteen-year-old Khudiram Bose was

hanged and became a martyr. Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested on charges of masterminding the attacks on Kingsford but a young lawyer Chittaranjan Das ably defended him. Aurobindo later left politics and became a Yogi and philosopher and became famous as Maharishi Aurobindo or Sri Aurobindo. King was welcomed with great pomp and show and given numerous priceless gifts. Hardinge Bomb case British shifted the imperial capital from Calcutta to Delhi in On December 23, to mark the entry of the Governor-general of India into the new Capital, an imperial procession was taken out in Delhi, with Lord Hardinge seated on a caparisoned elephant. As the procession was passed through Chandni Chowk, a bomb was thrown on the elephant, killing the mahawat. Lord Hardinge escaped with injuries. N Sharma and G. Khasta were taken to Varanasi and sentenced to life imprisonment. G Pingley was taken to Lahore and was hanged. Ras Bihari Bose , who masterminded the Chandni Chowk incident, escaped to Japan and continued the struggle against British rule from abroad. In Britain became engaged in World War I. Shortly after declaration of war, two infantry divisions and a cavalry brigade of the Indian Army were sent to Europe. Indian troops also played important role in operations in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Gallipoli. They also served in the West and East African campaigns and in China. On 16th June , Bal Gangadhar Tilak was released after serving a prison sentence of 6 years, most of which he had spent in Mandalay in Burma. Two major events took place at the Lucknow session of the Indian Nation Congress in First, the moderate and hardliner groups were united. Second, the Muslim League put aside old differences and joined hands with the Indian National Congress.

**Chapter 2 : Administrative Problems of British India**

*Administrative problems of British India; [Joseph Chailley-Bert, William Stevenson Meyer] on calendrierdelascience.com*  
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The British rule in India for about years left behind it some permanent imprint in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of Indians. They succeeded in slowing down the pace of those changes. The British scholars and the Indian scholars hold different views relating to the contribution and legacy of the English to India. The English scholars like Alfred Loyal, J. Hunter opined that the modernization of India, growth of nationalism, efficient administration, modern education, Law and order was the Legacy of the English to the Indians. They even showered lavish praise on the British for converting India into a civilized nation. They did not pay any head to the economic exploitation of the British. Dutta and many others do not accept the views of the British Scholars. They evaluated the Legacy of the British from the nationalistic point of view. They criticized the English as they disturbed the economic life of India. They destroyed the flourishing handicraft, trade and commerce. They put obstacles in the way of modernization by exploiting the rich economic resources of the country. They also spread the feeling of communalism among the Hindus and Muslims which ultimately led to the partition of India. Of course both of these opinions are not true and the real truth lies between both of them. In fact, without the British rule, the modernization would have been impossible. So the contribution of the British towards the modernization of the country cannot be ignored. The Indian scholars do not accept this theory only because of the economic policy of British, their encouragement to the feeling of communalism and regionalism among the people. So we shall have to pick out some reliable solid facts to trace out the truth. No doubt, India achieved her political unification under the British rule. Prior to the rule of the British, India was divided into a number of states and there was no unity among the rulers of different states. The rulers always fight against one another in order to establish their power. They lacked political unity which was the chief reason of their defeat against the British. The British conquered all these states one after another and established an empire in India. The British had introduced a uniform system of administration throughout the country. Furthermore, introduction of the railways, telegraphs and unified postal system promoted mutual contact among the people. Undoubtedly, the British Liberated India from the medieval traditions and laid the foundations of modern administrative system in the country. The credit of origin of administrative machinery also goes to the British rule. The post mutiny period witnessed the growth and development of this administrative system. The Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Audit and Account Service, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Education Service, the Revenue and Judicial Service created an administrative machinery that not only shouldered the responsibility of the work of Government on a large scale but also dealt with the famine, plague, means of transport and communication, agricultural projects etc. Credit goes to the British Government for the establishment of popular institutions. The Legislative Council was set up in and later enlarged in to induct some nominated members. With the Morley Minto reforms the provincial legislative councils began to reflect popular opinion. The principle of direct election for democracy was introduced in the Montague Chelmsford Act, The Government of India Act of made Provinces autonomous. Besides this, the local-self Government of Lord Ripon provided training for democratic and self governing institutions in higher level. The credit of emergence of middle class also goes to the spread of English education during the British rule. Due to the English education, intellectual awakening took place among the middle class people. The intellectual middle class led the national movement and demanded self-rule for India. The Indian Renaissance and several socio-religious movements of 19th century were the outcome of the reactions against the British rule and their atrocities. Similarly, the Aligarh movement started by Sir Saiyad Ahmand Khan worked for the good of the Muslims and their progress. All these movements paved the way for the modernisation of India. Bhandarkar, Haraprasad Shastri, Rajendra Lal Mitra made the Indians conscious about the rich cultural heritage of India and their efforts injected new life and vigour into the benumbed limbs of the Indians thus their efforts also led the nation towards modernisation. Another

notable gift of the British to India is universal peace or freedom from external aggression and internal disorder. Thus we conclude that British rule contributed a lot for the progress of the Indians. The impact of western civilization was quite clear in Indian life, thought, dress, food and education etc. In the light of the above discussion, it is clear that British rule is responsible for the modernisation of the Indian civilization. However, the people of India suffered a great loss in economic field. They totally disrupted the basic economic pattern of India, i. The economic policy of the British was subservient to their mother land, England. They followed the policy of economic exploitation towards India. With the outbreak of Industrial Revolution in England, the economic exploitation reached its climax. Different kinds of raw materials were supplied from India to England. Ultimately India became a supplier of raw materials to England and the buyer of manufactured goods of England. It adversely affected the trade and commerce of the country. The condition of the peasants became miserable. The ruin of rural artisan industries proceeded more rapidly once the railways were built. Moreover, the British rule created the feeling of communalism, regionalism among the people of India, which led to the partition of the country. Partition of India is one of the worst results of the policy of the English. There is still tug of war between India and Pakistan for supremacy. Thus, the British rule in India proved both beneficial and harmful in different spheres. In-fact whatever harm the British had done to India was only to safeguard their own interest and whatever advantage the Indians received from the British rule was the outcome of the efforts made by the leaders of national movement.

**Chapter 3 : Economic Impact of the British Rule in India | Indian History**

*Excerpt. Page ment " Its programme and claims " Other proposals for reform Village panchayats and Village unions " Indian loyalty Present attitude of the reformers and the British Government.*

British Rule in India c. Introduction It has been said that the British Empire was picked up in a "fit of absence of mind. This is reflected in such English words as bungalow, verandah, punch, dungarees, and pajamas, such customs as smoking cigars, playing polo, and taking showers, as well as more profound influences in the realms of religion and philosophy. Company expansion Two main lines of development worked to bring the British East Indies Company to India and make it a power there. For one thing, by , Portugal was losing control of the East Asian Spice trade. Therefore, in , the British East Indies Company started sending ships to the Spice Islands to gain a share of this trade. At this point, there was no intention of even going to India, let alone of conquering it, since the Mughal Dynasty had a firm grip on the subcontinent. However, the Dutch also had designs on the spice trade and rebuffed any British efforts to take part in it. As a result, the British East Indies Company gained the right to set up trading posts along the coast of India. Later, some of these trading posts would grow into major cities such as Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. However, during the reign of Aurangzeb all that changed as he started persecuting Hindus. Not only did this trigger centuries of religious strife that still continues, it also began the decline of the Mughal Empire, which suffered from weak and corrupt government from this time on. The resulting turmoil forced the British East Indies Company to defend its trading posts against local princes, brigands, and a new European intruder, France. The French, to compensate for the lack of European manpower so far from home, initiated the strategy of training and arming native recruits sepoy like European armies. Such forces were so effective that local princes would trade large tracts of land for French trained sepoy, thus giving the French control over much of Southern India. In response to this new threat, the British responded in kind by training their own sepoy. By the end of the Seven Years War , British naval superiority and sepoy under the leadership of Robert Clive had virtually ended French involvement in India. Clive dramatically demonstrated the effectiveness of European trained sepoy at the battle of Plassey when his army of British soldiers and sepoy routed a Bengali army of , men. British dominance resulting from these victories had three main effects. First, British power, plus the fact that their "honorable masters" in England were miles and nine months travel away, left India wide open to exploitation by the company and its employees. Many British took full advantage of the opportunity to "shake the pagoda tree", as they called the collection of "gifts" from grateful local princes nawabs. One merchant was given a profitable saltworks with 13, employees while another was given his own mint. Newcomers from England were often shocked when first encountering their colleagues already in India, since they typically mixed freely with the natives and had adopted their customs, food, and clothing. Service in India had its risks for the British, mainly tropical heat and diseases. As one local proverb put it, "Two monsoons is the age of a man," indicating that few Europeans survived conditions in India more than two years. Bombay was known as "the burying ground of the British". As a result, Parliament exercised increasing control over the company, establishing governors-general to oversee its activities. This led to a succession of governors with different attitudes and policies. While some governors, such as Warren Hastings ruled were known for their tolerance of and willingness to learn about the native languages and cultures and to give Indians posts in their government. However, other governors, such as Lord Cornwallis , reversed many of these tolerant policies and dismissed most native Indians from higher posts in the administration. Getting into the nineteenth century, tensions grew between two factions: This created a growing gap between the British and Indians that also fostered growing discontent. Two other developments in the s led to growing unrest among Indians. One was the growing number of Christian missionaries coming to India to preach Christianity, which clashed with the more flexible beliefs of the Hindu majority and the strong beliefs of Indian Muslims. Secondly, the British were bringing in modern technology especially railroads and business methods, which disrupted the traditional, slower paced culture and economy of India. Things came to a head with the Great India Mutiny in Muslim troops thought pig grease, which they abhor, was being used, while Hindu troops thought the British were using grease from

cows, which they hold sacred. The resulting mutiny developed into a serious rebellion that the British finally managed to put down. However, this was the final straw as far as the British government was concerned, assuming direct control over India in and eventually dissolving the British East Indies Company. Just as one British queen, Elizabeth I had signed the charter forming the British East Indies Company some years earlier, so another queen, Victoria, signed it into extinction. Ironically, its career had started with a group of merchants in search of nothing more than "quiet trade. During their time in India, the British developed tea and cotton agriculture and coal and iron industries. British administration and bureaucracy were efficient, as was the British style education system Britain established. However, even these developments contained the seeds of problems for British rule. As before, the new industries, railroads, and telegraphs, however progressive they may have seemed to the British, disrupted the traditional culture and economy of India. By the same token, however efficient the bureaucracy was, there were large gaps between the higher ranking British and lower ranking Indians that carried over to society in general. Increasingly, Indians were getting tired of their second-class status and worked increasingly for independence. The Indian National Congress, founded in , led the independence movement. At first, its goal was to gain more rights for Indians and more say in the British administration. However, as its power grew in the twentieth century, it agitated increasingly for complete independence. This led to a parallel, but somewhat separate independence movement of Muslims in India who feared being a minority in a Hindu-dominated state. Therefore, they wanted a separate independent Muslim state in the northwest. In return, Britain promised more political concessions, thus weakening its hold on India, encouraging more demand by Indians, and so on. Educated in both traditional Indian culture and British schools, Gandhi developed very effective non-violent tactics of resistance while protesting British policies. The British, not wanting to risk the bad publicity a violent reaction could generate, had to give in to Gandhi time after time. Unfortunately, this revived the issue of whether there would be one large Hindu-dominated state or a separate Muslim state in the North, leading to violent clashes between Hindus and Muslims broke out.

**Chapter 4 : The British East India Company – the Company that Owned a Nation (or Two)**

*Administrative problems of British India Topics India -- Social conditions, India -- Politics and government , Great Britain -- Colonies Asia.*

However, the promises made were never quite fulfilled. The government machinery was taken over by the British Crown. The British Parliament became the supreme authority on all matters concerning India. India was to be looked after by the Secretary of State. In India, the Governor-General was the supreme authority. India was divided into provinces. Bengal, Bombay and Madras were called Presidencies. Local self-governing institutions were set-up. Municipal committees and district boards were set up in the towns and rural areas respectively. Financial administration was revamped. Later, all available revenue sources were divided into three categories. The Civil Services were dominated by British officers. Indians were still kept out of the bureaucracy. The army was re-organized. The policy of Divide and Rule began to be practiced in the army. Annexation of Princely States was abandoned. Instead, rulers were made to serve British political and economic interests. Spread of education was neglected. A policy of indifference and disinterest was followed towards social reforms. Foreign policy was guided by three principles-protecting their commercial interests, keeping other foreign powers out and securing the frontiers of India.

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In this article we will discuss about: Disruption of the Traditional Economy 2. Ruin of Artisans and Craftsmen 3. Impoverishment of the Peasantry 4. Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture 6. Development of Modern Industries 7. Disruption of the Traditional Economy: In this respect the British conquest of India differed from all previous foreign conquests. The peasant, the artisan and the trader had continued to lead the same type of existence as before. The basic economic pattern that of the self-sufficient rural economy, had been perpetuated. But the British conquerors were entirely different. They totally disrupted the traditional structure of the Indian economy. Moreover, they never became an integral part of Indian life. The results of this subordination of the Indian economy to the interests of British trade and industry were many and varied. Ruin of Artisans and Craftsmen: This collapse was caused largely by competition with the cheaper imported machine made goods from Britain. Indian goods made with primitive techniques could not compete with goods produced on a mass scale by powerful steam-operated machines. The ruin of Indian industries, particularly rural artisan industries, proceeded even more rapidly once the railways were built. The railways enabled British manufactures to reach and uproot the traditional industries in the remotest villages of the country. As the American writer, D. Silk and woolen textiles fared no better and a similar fate overtook the iron, pottery, glass, paper, metals, guns, shipping, oil-pressing, tanning and dyeing industries. Apart from the influx of foreign goods, some other factors arising from British conquest also contributed to the ruin of Indian industries. The oppression practiced by the East India Company and its servants on the craftsmen of Bengal during the second half of the eighteenth century, forcing them to sell their goods below the market price and to hire their services below the prevailing wage, compelled a large number of them to abandon their ancestral professions. In the normal course, Indian handicrafts would have benefited from the encouragement given by the Company to their export, but this oppression had an opposite effect. The high import duties and other restrictions imposed on the import of Indian goods into Britain and Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, combined with the development of modern manufacturing industries in Britain led to the virtual closing of European markets to Indian manufacturers after The gradual disappearance of Indian rulers and their courts who were the main customers of the handicrafts produced also gave a big blow to these industries. Moreover, Indian rulers and nobles were replaced as the ruling class by British officials and military officers who patronized their own home-products almost exclusively. This increased the cost of handicrafts and reduced their capacity to compete with foreign goods. The ruin of Indian handicrafts was reflected in the ruin of the towns and cities which were famous for their manufacture. Cities which had withstood the ravages of war and plunder failed to survive British conquest. Dhaka, Surat, Murshidabad and many other populous and flourishing industrial centres were depopulated and laid waste. By the end of the nineteenth century, urban population formed barely 10 per cent of the total population. William Bentinck, the Governor-General, reported in 1805: "The bones of the cotton-weavers are bleaching the plains of India. Consequently, the ruined handicraftsmen and artisans failed to find alternative employment. The only choice open to them was to crowd into agriculture. Moreover, the British rule also upset the balance of economic life in the villages. The gradual destruction of rural crafts broke up the union between agriculture and domestic industry in the countryside and thus contributed to the destruction of the self-sufficient rural economy. On the one hand, millions of peasants, who had supplemented their income by part-time spinning and weaving, now had to rely overwhelmingly on cultivation; on the other, millions of rural artisans lost their traditional livelihood and became agricultural labourers or petty tenants holding tiny plots. They added to the general pressure on land. Thus British conquest led to the de-industrialisation of the country and increased dependence of the people on agriculture. No figures for the earlier period are available but, according to Census Reports, between and alone the percentage of population dependent on agriculture increased from This increasing

pressure on agriculture was one of the major causes of the extreme poverty in India under British rule. In fact, India now became an agricultural colony of manufacturing Britain which needed it as a source of raw materials for its industries. Nowhere was the change more glaring than in the cotton textile industry. While India had been for centuries the largest exporter of cotton goods in the world, it was now transformed into an importer of British cotton products and an exporter of raw cotton. Impoverishment of the Peasantry: The peasant was also progressively impoverished under British rule. Although he was now free from internal wars, his material condition deteriorated and he steadily sank into poverty. Nor did improvement occur later. In both the Permanently and the Temporarily Settled Zamindari areas, the lot of the peasants remained unenviable. They were left to the mercies of the zamindars who raised rents to unbearable limits, compelled them to pay illegal dues and to perform forced labour or beggar and oppressed them in diverse other ways. The condition of the cultivators in the Ryotwari and Mahalwari areas was no better. Here the government took the place of the zamindars and levied excessive land revenue which was in the beginning fixed as high as one-third to one-half of the produce. Heavy assessment of land was one of the main causes of the growth of poverty and the deterioration of agriculture in the nineteenth century. Many contemporary writers and officials noted this fact. For instance, Bishop Heber wrote in "Neither Native nor European agriculturist, I think, can thrive at the present rate of taxation. Half of the gross produce of the soil is demanded by government. The fact is, no Native Prince demands the rent which we do. Even though the land revenue demand went on increasing year after year it increased from Rs. No proportional increase in land revenue was made, as the disastrous consequences of demanding extortionate revenue became obvious. Moreover, by the twentieth century, the agrarian economy had been ruined and the landlords, moneylenders and merchants had made deep inroads into the village. The evil of high revenue demand was made worse because the peasant got little economic return for his labour. The government spent very little on improving agriculture. It devoted almost its entire income to meeting the needs of the British-Indian administration, making the payments of direct and indirect tribute to England, and serving the interests of British trade and industry. Even the maintenance of law and order tended to benefit the merchant and the moneylender rather than the peasant. The harmful effects of an excessive land revenue demand were further heightened by the rigid manner of its collection. Land revenue had to be paid promptly on the fixed dates even if the harvest had been below normal or had failed completely. But in bad years the peasant found it difficult to meet the revenue demand even if he had been able to do so in good years. Whenever the peasant failed to pay land revenue, the government put up his land on sale to collect the arrears of revenue. But in most cases the peasant himself took this step and sold part of his land to meet the government demand. In either case he lost his land. More often the inability to pay revenue drove the peasant to borrow money at high rates of interest from the moneylender. He preferred getting into debt by mortgaging his land to a moneylender or to a rich peasant neighbour to losing it outright. He was also forced to go to the moneylender whenever he found it impossible to make both ends meet. But once in debt he found it difficult to get out of it. The moneylender charged high rates of interest and through cunning and deceitful measures, such as false accounting, forged signatures and making the debtor sign for larger amounts than he had borrowed, got the peasant deeper and deeper into debt till he parted with his land. The moneylender was greatly helped by the new legal system and the new revenue policy. In pre-British times, the moneylender was subordinated to the village community. He could not behave in a manner totally disliked by the rest of the village. For instance, he could not charge usurious rates of interest. In fact, the rates of interest were fixed by usage and public opinion. By introducing transferability of land the British revenue system enabled the moneylender or the rich peasant to take possession of the land. Even the benefits of peace and security established by the British through their legal system and police were primarily reaped by the moneylender in whose hands the law placed enormous power; he also used the power of the purse to turn the expensive process of litigation in his favour and to make the police serve his purposes. Moreover, the literate and shrewd moneylender could easily take advantage of the ignorance and illiteracy of the peasant to twist the complicated processes of law to get favourable judicial decisions. Gradually the cultivators in the Ryotwari and Mahalwari areas sank deeper and deeper into debt and more and more land passed into the hands of moneylenders, merchants, rich peasants and other moneyed classes. The process was repeated in the zamindari areas where

the tenants lost their tenancy rights and were ejected from the land or became subtenants of the moneylender. The process of transfer of land from cultivators was intensified during periods of scarcity and famines. The Indian peasant hardly had any savings for critical times and whenever crops failed he fell back upon the moneylender not only to pay land revenue but also to feed himself and his family. By the end of the nineteenth century, the moneylender had become a major curse of the countryside and an important cause of the growing poverty of the rural people. In the total rural debt was estimated at Rs crore. By it amounted to Rs crore. The entire process became a vicious circle. The pressure of taxation and growing poverty pushed the cultivators into debt, which in turn increased their poverty. In fact, the cultivators often failed to understand that the moneylender was an inevitable cog in the mechanism of imperialist exploitation and turned their anger against him as he appeared to be the visible cause of their impoverishment. For instance, during the Revolt of , wherever the peasantry rose in revolt, quite often its first target of attack was the moneylender and his account books. Such peasant actions soon became a common occurrence. The growing commercialization of agriculture also helped the moneylender-cum-merchant to exploit the cultivator.

**Chapter 6 : 11 essential points on British policies and administration in India after AD**

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By the late 18th century, the French had lost power in the region, and the British dominated trade through protectionist measures that required Indian exports to be transported on British ships. The British focused on consolidating their sovereignty, acquiring lands by military conquest and by exploiting divisions among Indian states and religious groups. British territory included the Punjab province and lower Burma which would come under their complete control in , and the British spread new technologies such as the telegraph, railroad, and steam transportation throughout the region. This transportation network continues to flourish and grow to this day, as evidenced by the Chennai Central Railway Station. Vasco da Gama Vasco da Gama In , Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut, on the southwest coast of India, and became the first person to navigate a sea route from Europe to India, forever changing the world economy. Da Gama would return to India two more timesâ€”in to violently avenge the deaths of Portuguese traders by bombarding Calicut, and as viceroy in to correct corruption among Portuguese authorities. On his last trip, da Gama died in Goa, where a town, Vasco, was named for him in Mughal Empire Arches in Agra The Mughal Empire was founded in CE, peaked around and steadily declined into the 19th century, severely weakened by conflicts over succession. Mughal rule began with Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur , who invaded northern India from his post in Kabul, and overthrew Ibrahim Lodi, the last of the Delhi sultans. At its height, the Mughal Empire included most of the Indian subcontinent and an estimated population of million people. Establishing himself as a spiritual as well as military and strategic leader, Akbar promoted a policy of tolerance for all religions. By the late 17th century, the empire was in decline, weakened by succession conflicts, an entrenched war waged by Aurangzeb in the south, growing inequality between rich and poor and loss of support from nobles and gentry. By the midth century, the once great Mughal Empire was confined to a small area around Delhi. After a false report spread through the empire that Shah Jahan had died, Aurangzeb embarked on a brutal power struggle with his three brothers, including Dara Shikoh , which he won in to become the sixth ruler of the Mughal Empire. He imprisoned his father Shah Jahan for eight years; the old emperor died in captivity. A deeply pious man, Aurangzeb practiced a much more orthodox form of Islam than his father, and was fundamentally intolerant of the Hindu religions. He ushered in a number of anti-Hindu policies, such as the jizya, a tax on non-Muslims, and imposed higher customs duties for Hindus than for Muslims. Worse still, he reversed the policies of Akbar the Great , demolishing many Hindu temples; he also persecuted the Sikhs , executing their ninth guru, prompting the Sikhs to form an "Army of the Pure" Khalsa to protect themselves. The transformation of the Sikhs into a militant order dates above all from his time. Aurangzeb expanded the Mughal Empire, conquering additional territories in southern India, but his policies created great unrest within his empire. He was continually forced to put down rebellions from a group of Hindu warrior clans called the Marathas, led by the charismatic Hindu leader Shivaji Bhosle , who practiced guerrilla tactics and eventually formed a new Hindu kingdom. They became centers for Indian textiles that were in high demand in Europe, including cotton cloth, chintz, and calico. In , the Company defeated and killed the Mughal governor of Bengal, Sirajud-Dawla, after he captured Calcutta in an attempt to hinder the Company from depriving merchants and the government of revenue. Between and , the company would be restructured and renamed repeatedly, known variously as the French Company of the East Indies, Company of the Indies, French Company of the Indies, and the Perpetual Company of the Indies. Although remnants of the great Mughal Empire would continue into the nineteenth century, the empire effectively fell in with the death of its last emperor, Aurangzeb. By the s, the French Company had been granted nawab, or local governor, status that gave them authority to collect land revenue, maintain an army, and mint rupees. The British East India Company and the French Company both tried to consolidate power through control of the local princes. Vying to gain dominance in trade and place their own candidates in positions of power in the key posts of Hyderabad and Arcot, England and France fought the

Carnatic Wars named for the region in southern India intermittently between and Chennai formerly called Madras, known as the "Gateway of the South," was founded as a British trading post in , and became an administrative and commercial capital of the British East India Company. The station initially had four platforms; subsequent additions in the s and s increased the number of platforms and amenities for the growing numbers of passengers. The red brick structure with a white roof and landmark clock tower reflects Gothic and Indo-Saracenic elements. The Indo-Saracenic style of architecture, pioneered in Madras, was developed by British architects in India during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Buildings built in this style combine Muslim designs and Indian materials and may feature pavilions, vaulted roofs, towers, and minarets.

**Chapter 7 : Presidencies and provinces of British India - Wikipedia**

*Reviews: Chailley, Joseph. Administrative Problems of British India. Translated by Wm. Meyer. Pp. xv, Price, \$ New York: Macmillan Com pany, 1910.*

To prevent the recurrence of another revolt was the main reason behind this reorganisation. Also, the Indian Army was to be used to defend the Indian territory of the empire from other imperialist powers in the region—Russia, Germany, France, etc. The Indian branch of the army was to be used for expansion in Asia and Africa, while the British section was to be used as an army of occupation—the ultimate guarantee of British hold over India. To begin with, domination of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured. Finally, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay Armies. Strict European monopoly over key geographical locations and departments, such as artillery, tanks and armed corps, was maintained. Even the rifles given to Indians were of an inferior quality till , and Indians were not allowed in these high-tech departments till the Second World War. No Indians were allowed in the officer rank, and the highest rank an Indian could reach till was that of a Subedar only from onwards were Indians allowed in the commissioned ranks. The Indian branch was reorganised on basis of the policy of balance and counterpoise or divide and rule. It was used to justify a discriminatory recruitment policy directed towards Sikhs, Gurkhas and Pathans who had assisted in the suppression of the revolt and were relatively marginal social groups—therefore less likely to be affected by nationalism. The soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India who had participated in the revolt were declared to be non-martial. Moreover, caste and communal companies were introduced in all the regiments and Indian regiments were made a mixture of various socio-ethnic groups so as to balance each other. Communal, caste, tribal and regional consciousness was encouraged to check the growth of nationalist feelings among soldiers. On the whole, the British Indian Army remained a costly military machine. Just as their systematic exclusion from law and policy-making bodies, the Indians were mostly kept out of the institutions responsible for policy implementation such as the Indian bureaucracy and other like spheres of administration. European supremacy was assured in the civil service also. This was done in mainly two ways. The entrance examination for ICS was held in London in English medium only, and the subjects included classical Greek and Latin learning. Moreover, the maximum age for appearing at the examination was reduced from twenty-three in to nineteen in under Lytton. Secondly, all key positions of power and authority and those which were well- paid were occupied by the Europeans. Despite slow Indianisation after under nationalist pressure, key positions continued to be occupied by Europeans. But gradually, the Indians came to realise that Indianisation of civil service had not, in any way, transferred effective power to Indian hands. The Indian members of the civil service continued to serve imperialist interests of their British masters. Relations with princely states were to be guided by a two- point policy—using and perpetuating them as bulwark of the empire and subordinating them completely to British authority the policy of subordinate union. To cultivate these states as a buffer against future political unrest and to reward them for their loyalty during the revolt of , the policy of annexation was abandoned. The new policy was to depose or punish but not annex. Also, territorial integrity of states was guaranteed and it was announced that their right to adopt an heir would be respected. The subordination of princely states to British authority was completed when the fiction of Indian states standing in a status of equality with the Crown as independent, sovereign states ended with the Queen adopting the title of Kaiseri-i-Hind Queen Empress of India in , to emphasise British sovereignty over entire India. It was later made clear by Lord Curzon that the princes ruled their states merely as agents of the British Crown. With paramountcy, the British Government exercised the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states through their residents or by appointing and dismissing ministers and officials. The British were helped further in their encroachment by modern developments in communication—railways, roads, telegraph, canals, post offices, etc. The motive for interference was also provided by the rise of nationalist, democratic sentiments in these states, the suppression of which, the British realised, was essential for their survival. As a positive side to these modern political movements, the British helped these states adopt modern administrative

institutions. Contrary to their pre intentions of trying to modernise India on progressive lines, now the administration adopted blatantly reactionary policies on the pretext that Indians were not fit for self-governance and needed British presence in their lives. After an immediate spell of repression against Muslims, following the revolt, the authorities decided, after , to use the middle and upper educated classes among Muslims against the rising tide of nationalism, using conflicts -over scarce resources in education, administrative jobs and later political spoils which were inherent in the very logic of colonial underdevelopment as a tool to create a split along religious lines among educated Indians.

**Hostility to Educated Indians:** The emerging middle class nationalist leadership was analysing the exploitative, colonial character of British rule and demanding Indian participation in administration. At a time when the nationalist movement was born Indian National Congress was founded in , the British interpreted the moves as a challenge to their authority and adopted a hostile attitude to such leadership. In fact, from then onwards, they opposed all those who stood for modern education.

**Attitude towards the Zamindars:** In their pursuit of reactionary policies and hope to expand their social base, the British looked for alliances with the most reactionary of social groupsâ€”the princes, Zamindars, etc. The British intended to use them as a counterweight against nationalist-minded intelligentsia. Lands of most of the Awadh taluqdars confiscated prior to were restored to them. The interests and privileges of Zamindars and landlords were protected in opposition to those of the peasants; the former in turn saw the British as guarantors of their very existence and became their firm supporters.

**Attitude towards Social Reforms:** Having decided to side with the reactionary elements of Indian society, the British withdrew support to social reforms, which they felt had aroused the wrath of orthodox sections against them. Also, by encouraging caste and communal consciousness, the British helped the reactionary forces. A disproportionately large expenditure on army and civil administration and the cost of wars left little to be spent on social services like education, health, sanitation, physical infrastructure, etc. And whatever facilities were established catered to the elite sections and urban areas. As in the early stages of industrial revolution in Europe, the working conditions in factories and plantations in nineteenth-century India were miserable. Working hours were longâ€”for women and children as well as for menâ€”and wages were low. In overcrowded, poorly ventilated and poorly lighted working places, the safety measures were practically non-existent. Ironically, the first-ever demand for regulation of the condition of workers in factories in India came from the Lancashire textile capitalist lobby. Apprehending the emergence of a competitive rival in the Indian textile industry under conditions of cheap and unregulated labour, they demanded the appointment of a commission for investigation into factory conditions. The first commission was appointed in although the first Factory Act was not passed before The Indian Factory Act, dealt primarily with the problem of child labour between 7 and 12 years of age. Its significant provisions were: Employment of children under 7 years of age prohibited, II. Working hours restricted to 9 hours per day for children, III. Children to get four holidays in a month, IV. Hazardous machinery to be properly fenced off. The Indian Factory Act, Increased the minimum age from 7 to 9 years and the maximum from 12 to 14 years for children, ii. Reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day, iii. Fixed maximum working hours for women at 11 hours per day with an one-and-a-half hour interval working hours for men were left unregulated , iv. Provided weekly holiday for all. But these laws did not apply to British-owned tea and coffee plantations where the labour was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves. The Government helped these planters by passing laws such as those which made it virtually impossible for a labourer to refuse to work once a contract was entered into. A breach of contract was a criminal offence, with a planter having the right to get the defaulting labourer arrested. More labour laws were passed under nationalist pressures in the twentieth century but the overall working conditions remained deplorable as ever.

**Restrictions on Freedom of the Press:** The nationalists had been quick to use new advancements in press technology to educate public opinion and influence government policies through criticism and censure and later to arouse national consciousness. In , Metcalfe had lifted restrictions imposed on the Indian press. But Lytton, fearing an increased influence of the nationalist press on public opinion, imposed restrictions on Indian language press through the infamous Vernacular Press Act, This Act had to be repealed under public protest in After that, the press enjoyed relative freedom for about two decades, but was under repression again in the wake of swadeshi and

anti-partition movement as restrictions were imposed in and These conflicts arose due to various reasons. Firstly, political and administrative consolidation of the country coupled with the introduction of modern means of communication impelled the Government of India to reach out for natural, geographical frontier for internal cohesion and defence which sometimes resulted in border clashes. The occupation of Assam in brought the British into close contacts with the mountain state of Bhutan. In the Bhutanese were forced to surrender the passes in return for an annual subsidy. It was the surrendered district which became a productive area with tea gardens. The British desire to reach out to natural geographical frontiers brought them into conflict first of all with the northern hill kingdom of Nepal. In , a border clash resulted in a full-fledged war which ended with a treaty in favour of the British. As per the treaty, I. Nepal accepted a British resident, II. Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim. This agreement brought many advantages to the British: The British Empire now reached the Himalayas; ii. It got better facilities for trade with Central Asia; iii. It acquired sites for hill stations, such as Shimla, Mussorie and Nainital; iv. The Gorkhas joined the British Indian Army in large numbers. The expansionist urges of the British, fuelled by the lure of forest resources, market for British manufactures and the need to check French ambitions in Burma and rest of South-East Asia, finally resulted in the annexation of Burma after three wars. The First Burma War was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border between Bengal and Burma, in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava. Peace was established in with the Treaty of Yandabo which provided that the Government of Burmaâ€” I. Pay one crore rupees as war compensation, II. Recognise Manipur as an independent state, V. Negotiate a commercial treaty with Britain, VI. Accept a British resident at Ava, while posting a Burmese envoy at Calcutta.

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*Administrative Problems of British India. By Joseph Chaliley, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Translated by Sir William Meyer K.C.I.E., Macmillan,*

When delineated on the basis of territorial grounds, British Empire prior to and after World War I had differed vastly in almost all aspects. Practically seizing everything of all the sections of Asia under its sway, British Empire had even extended its prolonged arm towards Africa as well as Australia. However, as one comprehends in present times, British Empire indeed had redefined its territorial and administrative periphery during its rendezvous in the then India, moving on towards the mid-century. That was the time during mid-century, when Islamic rule under Mughal Empire was in its last phase, stripped off of all its erstwhile shining glory and pageantry. As such, British intervention upon Indian administration and governance was readily accepted by Mughal rulers, deeming Indian trading and merchandise to swell up in the upcoming years to come. British East India Company had firmly targeted the port cities of India, henceforth bringing in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and to some extent, Surat into immense prominence. Flow of business and commerce began to augment by just some months, with industrial builds coming into focus. Through repeated voyages to and from England, the East India Company started to bring in skilled workers, with high-ranking officers also taking a hierarchical position. The country could no longer be referred to as the one ruled by Persian Islamic rulers, who essentially followed an Oriental system of governance; on the contrary, Indian scenario was slowly and steadily witnessing a change on administrative domain. Taking wholesome advantage of the weaklings like Mughals or any other restricted ruler of a princely state, East India Company had cleverly and shrewdly taken over the entire Indian administration. This they had perhaps long planned in their chartered discussions, with rulers back in England already framing a charter of British Indian administration under British Empire. Henceforth, administration of British Empire always had a purpose of its own, with the system of Governor-Generals coming into force. The princely states were still under the declaration of self-ruling, however, staying subordinate to Englishmen. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were proclaimed Presidency towns, holding in much value of their own, and governing their separate sections of east, north, west and south. High-ranking men already serving in English administration in Great Britain, were called forth to take the seat of Governor-Generals. Warren Hastings, the legendary man of both good and dark sides, was one of the first in this section. India was declared to be governed separately into various states, with one single capital to be based in Calcutta. The time being spoken about is the late 18th century, with the previous years already been fruitfully spent by English to expand their territorial integrity. And herein comes the gradual beginning of the end, i. Whatever beneficial deeds the British administration had performed, was completely overshadowed and shunned by the incredible pitiless deeds they had performed and was still in a continual process. East India Company ruling during the era of British India for the first time in mid-century started to review resistance in the form of wars by Marathas and Sikhs. Hindu rulers like Shivaji or Rani of Jhansi Lakshmi Bai had not planned to take such cunning men lying down. As a result, British top-rankers started to usher in the framing and passing of rules into harsh laws, which further held back Indian rights of freedom. Indeed, law and order during administration of British Empire is not an aspect that is still looked at as something much promising and beneficial to natives. Historians and researchers, who have laid stress on the bright side of British India, however fail to scout any good deed ever performed under such authoritarian law and order. With the arrival of Lord Wellesley to India, the stringent motive of the Company was pretty reduced, with petty states like Oudh, Hyderabad and Mysore acceding to British pressure. The high-point of East India Company resistance was seen during the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, also legendary as the Revolt of 1857. The magnanimous unity amongst Muslim and Hindu rulers to rise up against such oppressors and nepotists was a sheer element of wonder and superb strategy. This historic and fate-deciding First Battle of Indian Independence was one that had nearly alarmed generals back in England, who had since reviewed the Company incurring huge losses for the administration and trade for both English in India and Britain. Time had once more arrived for India to witness a policy of change for the still-living, as millions had laid down

their lives during the Revolt, dreaming for their motherland. Administration of British Empire post Sepoy Mutiny, precisely from 1857, began to witness an impermanent time of crisis, with neither England nor the East India Company coming to a conclusion about their ruling in India. However, the Company was forever frozen and dissolved as a cohesive political unit in India, with its administrators returning back to England. Post 1857, the princely states in India and the political union of India was transferred and annexed under direct ruling from England under Her Highness, Queen Victoria. Each Indian had to from then onwards accept British paramountcy, with the Queen vowing to bring in massive changes, facilitating the Indians. However, such words were only just the tip of the iceberg of colossal destruction. The likes of Lord Curzon during Crown rule, or Lord Dalhousie, during Company rule, accompanied by the merciless and unforgiving army generals, made an Indian life comparable to hell, with each passing day. The declarations of equality in all fields of economy, politics, career, farming, religious rituals or territorial boundaries were all completely forgotten, with absolutely the reverses taking place, misery and nightmare filling every native home. The era of late 19th century, culminating in the mids was perhaps the most crucial and deciding time period in British Raj. Administration of British Empire had witnessed an absolute mish-mash of ruling policies in every sphere of daily life, that included revenue earning through indigo plantation, policy of Divide and Rule and passing of umpteen laws into acts, to curb down natives against their civil or human rights. Nationalists, revolutionists, freedom fighters - in whatever name they are respected, arose against such unruly government from every Indian household. Equipped with educative values, intelligence and valiance to withstand British guns, these nationalists possessed the prowess to protest and march into the court houses that had come into force with the dawning of a new century. Supreme Court or the state High Courts were begun, together with the concept of an Executive Council, wherein, business of each government department was delegated to and became the responsibility of a single Council member. This was largely the policy of Lord Canning, first Viceroy to India. In his regard, the British Parliament was of the habit to interfere in most decisions taken back in India, by the British Indian administration. Considered a milestone under administration during British Empire, this act had only paved way for further restrictive acts, like the various even-stricter Government of India Acts. These acts had heavily borrowed from the acts devised by Lord Dalhousie and his ruling acts like Permanent Settlement Act Of 1793, or the Vernacular Press Act of 1882. Administration of British Empire during the dawning of 20th century was indeed defined on the lines of these British Indian Acts, regulating and horribly crushing the native press, which had risen its head to blatantly protest these ruthless clandestine English motives. Policy of Equal Federation, British Administration in India and Policy of subordinate Union, British Administration in India were some of the other governing measures that had completely shattered Indian conscience during and after the two World Wars. Freedom fighters wholly echoed against such divide and rule policy to mother antagonism within religious factions, which had finally turned into a reality in 1947, with Partition of India, perhaps forever darkening the wholesome vision of Indian Independence.

**Chapter 9 : FC British Rule in India (c) - The Flow of History**

*British Administration in India Background. In the beginning, the British East India Company simply functioned as a trading company, in constant rivalry and competition with other European mercantile companies. It wrenched away trade from the Portuguese and the Dutch, in particular. This activity continued till roughly the mid-eighteenth century.*

Arrival of European traders Indian trade links with Europe started in through sea route only after the arrival of Vasco da Gama in Calicut, India on May 20, The Portuguese had traded in Goa as early as , and later founded three other colonies on the west coast in Diu, Bassein, and Mangalore. At first they were little interested in India, but rather, like the Portuguese and Dutch before them, with the Spice Islands. But the English were unable to dislodge the Dutch from Spice Islands. In , the British chased away a Portuguese naval squadron, and the East India Company created its own outpost at Surat. This small outpost marked the beginning of a remarkable presence that would last over years and eventually dominate the entire subcontinent. In British established a trading post in Gujarat. As a result of English disappointments with dislodging the Dutch from the Spice Islands, they turned instead to India. Sir Thomas was to arrange a commercial treaty and to secure for the East India Company sites for commercial agencies, -"factories" as they were called. Sir Thomas was successful in getting permission from Jahangir for setting up factories. In East India Company established an outpost at Madras. In the company obtained Bombay from Charles II and converted it to a flourishing center of trade by English settlements rose in Orissa and Bengal. In , in the Mahanadi delta of Hariharpur at Balasore in Orissa, factories were set up. In Gabriel Boughton an employee of the Company obtained a license for trade in Bengal. An English factory was set up in at Hugli. In Job Charnock established a factory. In the factory was fortified and called Fort William. The villages of Sutanati, Kalikata and Gobindpore were developed into a single area called Calcutta. Calcutta became a trading center for East India Company. Through a combination of outright combat and deft alliances with local princes, the East India Company gained control of all European trade in India by In the French established themselves at Pondicherry and stage was set for a rivalry between the British and French for control of Indian trade. Clive had Europeans and Indians whereas Siraj-ud-doula in his entrenched camp at Plassey was said to have about 50, men with a train of heavy artillery. Battle of Wandiwash From , the French and English fought a series of battles for supremacy in the Carnatic region. In the third Carnatic war, the British East India Company defeated the French forces at the battle of Wandiwash ending almost a century of conflict over supremacy in India. This battle gave the British trading company a far superior position in India compared to the other Europeans. Mir Kasim fled again fled and died in After winning the Battle of Buxar, the British had earned the right to collect land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This development set the foundations of British political rule in India. He is claimed as the founder of the British political dominion in India. Robert Clive also brought reforms in the administration of the company and the organization of the army. Warren Hastings was appointed the Governor of Bengal in He brought about several administrative and judicial changes. Warren Hasting faced an uphill task in dealing with the Indian rulers. He faced stiff resistance from the Marathas in the north and Hyder Ali in the south. He extended his territories by conquering Bednore, Sundra, Sera, Canara and Guti and subjugated the poligars of south India. With easy success in Bengal, the English concluded a treaty with Nizam Ali of Hyderabad and committed the Company to help the Nizam with the troops in his war against Hyder Ali. In , - the Nizam, the Marathas and the English made an alliance against Hyder. But Hyder was brave and diplomatic. He beat the English at their own game by making peace with the Marathas and alluring the Nizam with territorial gains and together with the latter launched an attack on Arcot. The fight continued for a year and half and the British suffered heavy losses. The panic-stricken British had to sue for peace. Later several other famines hit different parts of Indian killing millions of people during East India companies rule. During the period the territory of the East India Company included Bengal. It also included the Northern Sarkars, port of Salsette and the harbours of Madras, Bombay and other minor ports. The territory of Avadh, which was autonomous, was bound in an offensive-defensive alliance with the East India Company since Hyder Ali ruled over Mysore. Tanjore and Travancore were under the Hindu rulers. Narayan Rao became the fifth

Peshwa of the Marathas. Narayan Rao killed by his uncle Raghunath Rao, who declared himself as the Peshwa. The Maratha chieftains under the leadership of Nana Phadnis opposed him. Raghunath Rao sought help from the English. The English agreed to help him and concluded with him the Treaty of Surat on March 7, According to the treaty the English were to provide 2, men and Raghunath was to cede Salsette and Bassein to the English with part of the revenues from Broach and Surat districts. Maratha army and chiefs proclaimed Madhav Rao Narayan as the Peshwa and on January 9 , the British troops met a large Maratha army at Talegaon and were defeated. This shattered the prestige of the British so low that they had to enter into a humiliating Treaty of Wadgaon. British had to surrender all the territories acquired by the Company since Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, sent a strong force under Colonel Goddard who took possession of Ahmedabad on February 15 and captured Bassein on December 11, Warren Hastings sent another force against Mahadaji Sindhia. These victories increased the prestige of the English, who gained Sindhia as an ally to conclude the the Treaty of Salbai on 17 May Therefore the English declared war against Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali arranged a joint front with the Nizam and the Marathas. In July , Hyder Ali with 80, men and guns attacked Carnatic. Hyder Ali continued the war with the British. In January , English captured Trincomali. On December 7, , Hyder Ali died. His son Tipu Sultan bravely fought against Britishers. Tipu captured brigadier Mathews, in Then in November , Colonel Fullarton captured Coimbatore. Tired of the war, the two sides concluded the Treaty of Mangalore in It provided for a joint government of the Company represented by the Directors , and the Crown represented by the Board of Control. In , trough a supplementary bill, Lord Cornwallis was appointed as the first Governor-General, and he became the effective ruler of British India under the authority of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The Raja of Travancore was entitled to the protection of the English. Thus taking advantage of the situation, the English, making a triple alliance with the Nizams and the Marathas, attacked Tipu Sultan. The war between Tipu and the alliance lasted for nearly two years. British under Major-General Medows, could not win against Tipu. On January 29, , Cornwallis himself took over the command of the British troops. Tipu displayed great skill in defending and his tactics forced Cornwallis to retreat. Tipu captured Coimbatore on November 3. Lord Cornwallis soon returned and occupied all the forts in his path to Seringapatnam. On February 5, Cornwallis arrived at Serinapatnam. Tipu had to sue for peace and the Treaty of Seringapatnam concluded in March The treaty resulted in the surrender of nearly half of the Mysorean territory to the victorious allies. Tipu also had to pay a huge war indemnity of and his two sons were taken as hostages. Fourth Mysore war - Lord Wellesley became the governor general of India in Tipu Sultan tried to secure an alliance with the French against the English in India. Second Anglo-Maratha war , After death of Nana Phadnavis in , there was infighting between Holkar and Sindhia chiefs. Holkar defeated the combined armies of Sindhias and the Peshwas at Poona and captured the city. However, the treaty was not acceptable to both the Marathas chieftains - the Shindhia and Bhosales. This directly resulted in the Second Anglo-Maratha war in Sindhia and Bhosale tried to win over Holkar but he did not join them and retired to Malwa and Gaekwad chose to remain neutral. Even at this point of time, the Marathas chiefs were not able to unify themselves and thus the challenge to the authority of the Company brought disasters for both the Sindhias and Bhosales. The war began in August In the north, General Lake captured Delhi and Agra. The British further won in Gujarat, Budelkhand and Orissa. By the Treaty of Deogaon signed on December 17, , the Bhosale surrendered to the Company the province of Cuttack and the entire region in the west of the rivers Wards. Similarly, the Sindhia signed the Treaty of Surji-Arjanaon on December 30, and ceded to the Company all their territories between the Ganga and the Yamuna.