



## **Origin and expansion of the British East India Company rule in India**

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### **Abstract**

In this paper, the author discussed about the British East India Company which was a privately owned company and established to create profitable trade with countries in the region of Asia called the "East Indies". Conceded a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth in 1600, it wound up a standout amongst the most effective trade associations on the planet by keeping up an imposing business model on the importation of fascinating merchandise (cotton, tea, and silk) from India into Britain. It likewise kept up a standing military, which was utilized as a part of numerous cases to merge and implement nearby specialist in Indian regions. Official Company rule of India, or raj, started in 1757, and was going all out amid the Romantic time frame, just finding some conclusion in 1858 after a grisly uprising and transformation.

**Keywords:** company, rule, India, force, trade, power etc.

### **Introduction**

The English East India Company was founded in 1600, as the Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies. It gained a foothold in India with the establishment of a factory in Masulipatnam on the Eastern coast of India in 1611 and the grant of the rights to establish a factory in Surat in 1612 by the Mughal emperor Jahangir. In 1640, after receiving similar permission from the Vijayanagara ruler farther south, a second factory was established in Madras on the southeastern coast. Bombay island, not far from Surat, a former Portuguese outpost gifted to England as dowry in the marriage of Catherine of Braganza to Charles II, was leased by the Company in 1668. After two decades, the Company built up nearness on the eastern drift too; far up that drift, in the Ganges stream delta, a manufacturing plant was set up in Calcutta. Since, amid this time different organizations set up by the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Danish were likewise extending in the district, the English Company's unremarkable beginnings on seaside India offered no signs to what might turn into a protracted nearness on the Indian subcontinent.

Not long after the annihilation of the Spanish Armada in 1588, London vendors introduced an appeal to Queen Elizabeth I for consent to sail to the Indian Ocean. Authorization was in all actuality, and on 10 April 1591 three boats cruised from Torbay around the Cape of Good Hope to the Arabian Sea on one of the soonest English abroad Indian undertakings and went after Spanish and Portuguese boats. One of them, Edward Bonaventure, at that point cruised around Cape Comorin to the Malay Peninsula and came back to England in 1594. In 1596, three more ships cruised east however were altogether lost adrift. After three years, on 22 September 1599, another gathering of dealers met and expressed their aim "to wander in the imagined voyage toward the East Indies (which it might satisfy the Lord to succeed), and the wholes that they will enterprise", submitting £30,133. After two days, on 24

September, "the Adventurers" reconvened and set out to apply to the Queen for help of the undertaking. In spite of the fact that their first endeavor had not been totally effective, they regardless looked for the Queen's informal endorsement to proceed, purchased ships for their wander, and expanded their funding to £68,373. The Adventurers met, once more, after a year. This time they succeeded, and on 31 December 1600, the Queen allowed a Royal Charter to "George, Earl of Cumberland, and 15 Knights, Aldermen, and Burgesses" under the name, Governor and Company of Merchants of London exchanging with the East Indies. For a time of fifteen years, the contract granted the recently framed organization syndication on exchange with all nations east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of the Straits of Magellan. Any dealers, in rupture of the sanction without a permit from the organization, were at risk to relinquishment of their boats and freight (half of which went to the Crown and the other half to the organization), and additionally detainment at the "illustrious delight"

It was not some time before the Company was one of the biggest bosses of work around London, with dockyards of its own at Deptford and Blackwall, and stockrooms, foundries, cordage works, sawmills and even slaughterhouses where dairy cattle were butchered to victual the Company's developing armada of East Indiamen. This was administered from an arrangement of home office until in 1726 an impressive new building went up in Leaden corridor St. from which the Company worked for whatever is left of its days. A third real community for the EIC administration of India was set up in 1819, when Mountstuart Elphinstone, earlier Governor of Madras, was then named Governor of Bombay. The 3 Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay extended quickly as military and authoritative foundations. Mountstuart Elphinstone's nation house was Hookwood, in Limpsfield, Surrey. He was a cousin of John Fullerton Elphinstone who in 1826 had obtained Ford Manor, Dormans Land.



Fig 1

The 3 Presidencies were independent of each other and corresponded directly with London. The President, or Governor, was supported by senior merchants from whose ranks was selected a council of ten members. New managers were prescribed to the Governing Board, if affirmed they started their vocation as 'authors' (agents), generally putting in 5 years in present before advancement on 'factors', at that point 3 years in that post before advancement to Junior Merchant. The greatest risk that confronted the British in India was to their wellbeing. In the vicinity of 1707 and 1775 - 57% of the Company's workers passed on of infection in Bengal. In the most noticeably awful decade, 1747 to 1756, the toll remained at 74%. The British excessively ate and drank much more than was ok for them in the atmosphere. They savored punch vast amounts. The name 'Punch' was gotten from the Malathi word for '5' - the quantity of fixings in the mixture - sugar, lime-juice, zest, water and arrack (the nearby soul). In spite of the hazard to their wellbeing, and the awkwardly long ocean travel (the round voyage amongst London and India could take up to year and a half) the Company was never shy of enlisted people. Young fellows left for India by boatloads planning to make their fortunes. The Mughal experts appropriated favors for an assortment of administrations rendered and there were incredible open doors for increase, despite the fact that the Company paid a settled compensation for their work. Three armed forces were focused on the administrations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay; made mostly out of Indians called sepoys ('sepoy' got from the Urdu 'sipahi') with British officers, in spite of the fact that there were some entirely European regiments. Also, British armed force regiments were procured from the crown. The military association of the Company in India was mind boggling. At any one time the Company may convey local troops (sepoys) of its Indian armed force, European troops of a similar armed force, troops of the British armed force positioned in India and sponsored by the Company, powers of Indian sovereigns or states in organization together with the Company and sporadic rangers or troops formally or casually connected with the Company. This intricacy is an impression of the specially appointed development of the powers. At its stature the Indian armed force comprised of 250,000 men, of which close to 45,000 were European officers and different positions. Sepoys were proficient troopers who served the Company as an end-result of an occupation, status, security and respect. A sepoy would regularly be a little landowner; the compensation was

adequately useful for a man to have the capacity to help his more distant family, to utilize a sack handler, and others to cook and take care of his needs. For European officers, the Indian armed force had numerous attractions. Not at all like the Crown armed force, commissions were not purchased but rather accomplished on justify, which pulled in the goal-oriented children of the white collar classes. Nor, obviously, could commissions be sold, so officers would endeavor to profit as would be prudent while on dynamic administration. Field remittances were liberal and postings offered chances to profit. In 1809 a Company Cadet College was established at Addiscombe in Surrey, which gave preparing to this new European officer class. Indeed, even after the Suez Canal started to be utilized for the Indian trooping administration, amid the winter of 1868-9, the ocean voyage from Portsmouth to Bombay still assumed control five weeks. Aside from the battling, officers needed to fight with the warmth, the flies, the mosquitoes and the danger of ailment; specifically cholera and looseness of the bowels. Military quarters convenience was not accessible for every one of the troops, the rest of housed in stuffed tents which turned out to be deplorably hot.

### Origin of the British East India Company

The British East India Company was formed to claim their share in the East Indian spice trade. The British were propelled the by the massive abundance of the boats that made the trek there, and over from the East. The East India Company was allowed the Royal Charter on 31 December, 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I. The sanction surrendered the Company syndication of all English exchange lands washed by the Indian Ocean (from the southern African promontory, to Indonesian islands in South East Asia). English partnerships unapproved by the organization treading the ocean in these zones were named gatecrashers and upon recognizable proof, they were at risk to relinquishment of boats and freight. The organization was claimed totally by the investors and oversaw by a senator with a leading body of 24 chiefs. The East India Company was a privately owned business claimed by investors and answering to a top managerial staff in London. Initially shaped as an imposing business model on exchange, it progressively went up against administrative forces with its own armed force and legal. It from time to time turned a benefit, as workers occupied assets into their own particular pockets. The British government had little control, and there was expanding outrage at the debasement and unreliability of Company authorities or "nabobs" who made huge fortunes in a couple of years. Pitt's India Act of 1784 gave the British government compelling control of the privately owned business out of the blue. The new strategies were intended for a first class common administration profession that limited enticements for defilement. Progressively Company authorities lived in partitioned mixes as indicated by British gauges. The Company's lead endured until 1858, when, after the Indian disobedience of 1857, it was annulled. With the Government of India Act 1858, the British government accepted the undertaking of specifically controlling India in the new British Raj.

### Establishment of Foothold in India

The Company's ships first arrived in India, at the port of

Surat, in 1608. In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe achieved the court of the Mughal Emperor, Nuruddin Salim Jahangir (1605– 1627) as the emissary of King James I, to organize a business settlement and picked up for the British the privilege to build up a processing plant at Surat. An arrangement was marked with the British promising the Mughal ruler "a wide range of rarities and rich merchandise fit for my royal residence" consequently of his liberal support.

### **From Trading Company to Military Power**

The East India Company created past an absolutely business venture when war amongst Britain and France spread to India in the mid-1740s. The Company set up military matchless quality over opponent European exchanging organizations and neighborhood rulers, coming full circle in 1757 in the seizure of control of the territory of Bengal. In 1765, the Mughal Emperor conceded the Company the diwani (the privilege to collect the incomes of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), which gave assets to support the Company's military nearness in the sub-mainland. Encourage regional acquisitions in India amid the late eighteenth and mid nineteenth hundreds of years solidified the adjustment in the Company's part from insignificant broker to a half and half sovereign power.

### **Development of British East India Company**

Between mid 1600s and the mid-nineteenth century, the British East India Company lead the foundation and development of global exchange to Asia and consequently prompting financial and political control of the whole Indian subcontinent. Everything began when the East India Company, or the "Representative and Company of Merchants of London exchanging with the East Indies", as it was initially named, acquired a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I, allowing it "syndication at the exchange with the East". A business entity, shares claimed essentially by British traders and privileged people, the East India Company had no immediate connect to the British government. Through the mid-1700s and mid 1800s, the organization came to represent half of the world's exchange. They exchanged for the most part in products intriguing to Europe and Britain like cotton, indigo, salt, silk, saltpeter, opium and tea. Albeit beginning enthusiasm of the organization was pointed essentially at procuring benefits, their resolute spotlight on building up an exchanging restraining infrastructure all through Asia pacific, made them the proclaiming specialists of British Colonial Imperialism. For the initial 150 years the East India Company's essence was to a great extent kept to the waterfront territories. It soon started to change from an exchanging organization to a decision try following their triumph in the Battle of Plassey against the leader of Bengal, Siraj-ud-daullah in the year 1757. Warren Hastings, the principal representative general, set out the managerial establishments for the resulting British combination. The incomes from Bengal were utilized for financial and military advancement of the Company. Under mandates from Governor Generals, Wellesly and Hastings, development of British domain by intrusion or unions was started, with the Company in the long run gaining significant parts of present day India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. In 1857, the Indians raised their voice against

the Company and its severe preclude by breaking into a furnished disobedience, which history specialists named as the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. In spite of the fact that the organization made merciless move to recover control, it lost a lot of its validity and monetary picture back home in England. The Company lost its forces following the Government of India Act of 1858. The Company military, domains and belonging were assumed control by the Crown. The East India Company was formally broken down by the Act of Parliament in 1874 which denoted the beginning of the British Raj in India. The organization with the long name initially entered the zest exchange the type of an antiquated or early industrialist wander, basically leading each voyage as a different business wander with its own supporters or investors. This approach went on for a long time, and afterward in 1612 the organization changed to brief joint stocks lastly to perpetual joint stocks in 1657. As far as anyone knows a restraining infrastructure, the organization evidentially confronted rivalry from another gathering of English speculators and dealers, and the two converged in 1708 as the United Company of Merchants of England Trading toward the East Indies. As indicated by the Encyclopedia Britannica, the organization met with resistance from the Dutch in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) and the Portuguese. The Dutch for all intents and purposes rejected organization individuals from the East Indies after the Amboina Massacre in 1623 (an episode in which English, Japanese, and Portuguese dealers were executed by Dutch experts), however the organization's thrashing of the Portuguese in India (1612) won them exchanging concessions from the Mughal Empire. The organization settled down to an exchange cotton and silk piece merchandise, indigo, and saltpeter, with flavors from South India. It stretched out its exercises to the Persian Gulf, Southeast Asia, and East Asia. The organization's experiences with outside contenders in the end expected it to amass its own particular military and regulatory offices, in this way turning into a supreme power in its own particular right, however the British government started to reign it in by the late eighteenth century. Before Parliament made an administration controlled strategy influencing body with the Regulating To demonstration of 1773 and the India Act eleven years after the fact, investors' gatherings settled on choices about Britain's de certainty provinces in the East. The British government took away the Company's imposing business model in 1813, and after 1834 it filled in as the administration's organization until the point when the 1857 India Mutiny when the Colonial Office took full control. The East India Company left presence in 1873.

### **Development of Commercial Activities**

English confronted serious rivalry with Dutch in the two India and South East Asia. The Amboyna disaster in 1623 had tossed them out of Indonesia and eastern archipelago. In any case, with that occasion, their whole concentration was moved towards India. The built up another manufacturing plant at Armagaon in 1625-26 as branch of Masulipattanam. In 1632, they got rights to exchange Golconda from Sultan of Golconda. In 1633, they set up a production line close Hariharpur, close Balasore in Odisha.



Fig 2

### Establishment of Presidency of Madras

In 1639, they purchased the land in Madraspatanam from Raja of Chandragiri to establish Fort Saint George there. They set up the fortress there and possessed region around it to be called St. George Town. This was their first regional ownership in India. Fortress St. George was kept as subordinate to their Bantam foundation. In 1653, it was hoisted to rank of a Presidency and in this way First Presidency of British East India Company was set up at Madras. In 1650, they had set up a manufacturing plant at Hooghly, trailed by Kasimbazar in 1655. These foundations in Bengal were made subordinate to Presidency of Fort St. George.

### Establishment of Presidency of Bombay

Bombay, which was given to British by Portuguese in 1661 as a piece of Dowry of Catharine Braganza to Prince Charles II of England; was exchanged to East India Company in 1665 for yearly installment of 10 Pounds to Government. In the mean time in 1664, George Oxenden, Company's officer at Surat, had repulsed an assault of Shivaji's Maratha thieves on Surat industrial facility. Since Marathas were adversaries of Mughals, the upbeat Mughals enabled the organization to do custom facilitated commerce from Surat for one year. In 1667, they moved the home office of British India Company from Surat to Bombay. In 1669, Oxenden passed on and was prevailing by Gerald Aungier as Governor of Bombay. Gerald Aungier transformed the residential community island of Bombay into a promising center point for business. He set up first mint in Bombay and imported first printing press to set up there. It later moved toward becoming seat of Presidency of Bombay.

### Establishment of Presidency of Bengal

The organization got illustrious Firman to do exchange Bengal in 1667. They dealt with the exchange of Bengal till 1681 from Madras however then it was not a decent game plan. By 1685, endeavors started to make Bengal a free administration. Yet, at that point in 1686, the industrial facility at Kasim Bazar was appropriated by Nawab Shaista Khan. The organization officers were compelled to stop Hooghly and Kasimbazar. Following four more years, they got restored regal Firman from Mughals to exchange Bengal. Be that as it may, this time, the organization Officer Job Charnock built up organization's sustained manufacturing plant at Sutnati rather

than Hooghly. This Sutnati later turned into the city of Calcutta.

### Administration

The principal Governor-General of India was Warren Hastings. Under his agreement, the development of British run in India was sought after enthusiastically, and the British looked to ace indigenous frameworks of learning. Hastings stayed in India until 1784 and was prevailing by Cornwallis, who started the Permanent Settlement, whereby an assention in interminability was come to with zamindars or landowners for the accumulation of income. For the following fifty years, the British were occupied with endeavors to kill Indian adversaries, and it is under the organization of Wellesley that British regional extension was accomplished with merciless proficiency. Significant triumphs were accomplished against Tipu Sultan of Mysore and the Marathas, lastly the enslavement and victory of the Sikhs in a progression of Anglo-Sikh Wars prompted British occupation over the sum of India. In a few places, the British honed aberrant run, putting a Resident at the court of the local ruler who was permitted sway in household matters. Master Dalhousie's infamous tenet of slip by, whereby a local state turned out to be a piece of British India if there was no male beneficiary at the demise of the ruler, was one of the essential means by which local states were added; yet regularly the addition, for example, that of Awadh [Oudh] in 1856, was supported in light of the fact that the local sovereign was of malice demeanor, unconcerned with the welfare of his subjects. The extension of local states, cruel income arrangements, and the situation of the Indian working class all added to the Rebellion of 1857-58, alluded to already as the Sepoy Mutiny. In 1858 the East India Company was broken up, notwithstanding a valiant protection of its implied accomplishments by John Stuart Mill, and the organization of India turned into the obligation of the Crown.

### Conclusion

British East India Company was transformed from a trading company to a territorial colonial power. The arrival of new steam innovation in the mid nineteenth century additionally supported this procedure. Till then it would take anywhere in the vicinity of six and eight months to movement to India via ocean. Steamships diminished the trip time to three weeks empowering more Britishers and their families to go to a distant nation like India. By 1857 the Company came to practice coordinate manage over around 63 for each penny of the region and 78 for every penny of the number of inhabitants in the Indian subcontinent. Joined with its roundabout impact on the rest of the region and populace of the nation, the East India Company had for all intents and purposes the entire of India under its control.

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