



CAUSES OF DECLINATION OF BRITISH RAJ

Dr Anurag Sharma

Department of History, SPC Government College, Ajmer

ABSTRACT

The British Raj, also referred to as the Crown Rule in India, was the period of British rule in India from 1858 to 1947. It was preceded by the East India Company rule, which began in 1600, and followed by the independence of India and Pakistan. The British Raj was a period of significant change for India. The British introduced a number of new technologies and institutions, including railways, telegraphs, and schools. They also introduced a number of new laws, which had a profound impact on Indian society. The British Raj was also a period of great conflict. There were a number of uprisings against British rule, including the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British responded to these uprisings with force, and many Indians were killed or imprisoned.

The British Raj came to an end in 1947, when India and Pakistan gained independence. The end of the British Raj was a momentous event, and it had a profound impact on the course of Indian history. The company's armies were defeated by the Maratha Empire in 1761, but the company recovered and continued to expand its power. In 1772, the British government took over the administration of Bengal, one of the most important provinces in India. The British government established a system of direct rule in Bengal, and this system was later extended to other parts of India. The rebellion spread quickly throughout India, and the British government was forced to send troops to suppress it. The rebellion was eventually put down, but it had a profound impact on British rule in India.

KEYWORDS:

British, Indian, Rule



INTRODUCTION

The British government took over direct control of India in 1858. This marked the beginning of the Crown Rule, or the British Raj. The British Raj was a period of significant change for India. The British introduced a number of new technologies and institutions, including railways, telegraphs, and schools. They also introduced a number of new laws, which had a profound impact on Indian society.

The British regime, whose approach undermined the open access, status and wealth space of Indians, was alert to this abuse. Inquiries and blocks were introduced all around by the despotic controlling classes, lower classes and tribals. For example, when Warren Hastings requisitioned Banaras and confined the ruler Chet Singh to meet his misguided premium of money and organize influence, the people of Banaras rebelled. In the Madras confederacy, the poligars rebelled when the British attempted to take away their military and land ties. Impedance was another help in the serious practices behind these famous rebellions. As often as possible these rebellions were a threat to Christianity. This was due to the socio-critical changes introduced by the British which were taboo for the people.

Brutality and plunder were the two most famous tools used by the instigators to deliver their block against their oppressors. The lower and exploited classes, as a rule, sought out their exploiters. They were Englishmen or zamindars or wage-collecting specialists, affluent groups and individuals. The Santhal resistance saw a massive crackdown where record books of moneylenders and government structures were burnt and their exploiters were driven out.

Ruined specialists could never handle this well-earned money. This has led to various troubles like absurd desperation and being forced to fill in as developed ready specialists. Thus the lower and exploited classes were regularly in search of their exploiters. The powerlessness of the zamindars to pay also led to the conclusion that the land would be annexed by the British. The British, then, would give this land to the highest bidder, who regularly came from metropolitan areas. There was no conspiracy in the land of the new landlords of the city. They didn't give



cash in the form of seeds or fertilizers to do anything on the effectiveness of the land, anyway as much as compensation could be collected. Due to this, backward and old laborers were seen to be at a loss.

The outrageous cash schemes of the British broke India's typical agricultural system and worsened the condition of the workers. The professional revolts that took place in different parts of the country were generally organized in these plans. In any event the rebellion was not highlighted to remove British rule from India, he took care among the Indians. He just hoped to find out and fight back against the abuse and misuse. Thus, these revolts prepared the ground for various insurrections, for example, the Sikh debate in the Punjab eventually leading to the Revolt of 1857.

Another group that revolted against the British rule were the tribals. Genealogical gatherings were a fundamental and fundamental part of Indian life. They had their own social and wealth structures, both before their rise and after their accession to the British Realms. These structures were normative in nature and catered to the needs of the tribals. Each individual social gathering was run by essential efforts of the region. They were other than the experience of the occasion with regard to the relation of their issues. Land and forest were essential sources of his work. The Timberlands gave them the essentials they hoped to protect. Family ties remained tied to non-tribals.

The strategy of the British made the hereditary culture look terrible. This ruined most of their free economy and affiliation. Family parties from different districts took the test of the British. Their movements were malicious to leadership in nature as they were working against simple coalition.

The tribesmen used common weapons, mainly drawn out and became increasingly formidable. The British controlled them. He was an outspoken criminal and against the social. His property was confiscated. They were tied up and an incredible piece was hung from them. The genealogy movement in India remained confined to disparate areas according to a specific perspective.



Regardless, this did not lag behind various social matters regarding participation in counter backwoods movements.

India was easy enough for the British when they spread a rail network there. Railroads carried raw materials inland to ports and back again. Overwhelmingly most of the customary items were agricultural items in fully prepared houses. Domestic crops included tea, indigo, coffee, cotton and jute. Another produce was opium.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The British sent opium to China and exchanged it for tea, which they sold in England. These productions were closely intertwined with everyday events. For example, during the 1850s the Crimean War cut off Russian jute piles from Scottish jute plants. It helped in the result of raw jute from Bengal, a district of India. Similarly, cotton production in India expanded when the cross-country fighting in the Americas shut down cotton strategies for British material gathering plants. (Philip, 2012)

India was both benefitted and harmed by British expansionism. On the downside, the British held a substantial amount of political and monetary influence. The British restricted Indian-guaranteed efforts such as cotton goods. The supplement of cash crops achieved a dearth of opportunities especially for the close ones. The change to cash crops reduced food production, leading to starvation in the late 1800s. (Latika, 2010)

The British officially adopted a hands-off approach with regard to the Indian frontier and social practices. All in all, the somewhat prolonged presence of teachers and the uneventful nature of most British experts compromised standard Indian life. On the positive side, the laying of the world's third largest rail network was a great British achievement. When completed, the rail lines attracted India to boost a top-tier economy and emboldened the respective sectors. (Ferguson, 2009)



Rail parkways connected to India for modernization, state-of-the-art road alliances, telephone and broadcasting lines, dams, improvements and water structures close to stations. Cleanliness and general achievement reached a higher level. Schools and colleges were taken out and capacity was increased. In addition, the British authorities freed central India from hoodlums and limited assembly to include neighboring rulers. (Christopher, 2013)

During the 1800s, some Indians began to refer to additional modernization and a more formal function in guiding themselves. Cutting-edge thinking, well-educated Indian Hammer Mohan Roy embarked on a mission to push India beyond standard practices and assessments. Hammer Mohan Roy, who has been called the "father of present-day India" from time to time, saw the need for young adult engagement and a change in the rigid attitude bundle. He believed that if the practices were not changed, India would remain indebted to the untouchables. Roy's works mobilized other Indian reformers to adopt Western methods. Roy likewise established a social change reform that worked for change in India. (Mason, 2014)

British space support was a sequence of progressions, which went through certain periods in favor of heavy clear events. The mystery phase began with a very basic level business and financial perspective and moved through a more sensible personal perspective considering the expansion and staying aware of the force for a while. This was followed, after 1857, by a disobedience period, no matter how extreme and dangerous, followed by an unquestioning affirmation to remain mindful of the honor raised. (Mushtaq, 2009)

The impression of a long period of calm was restored during the Victorian season of liberal enlightenment. This season of calm depended on yet another fixing of the public expert in India. This calm, unfortunately, did not last for some time, worried about an improvement in the dangerous dry seasons, and subsequent starvation which lasted for a short time. (James, 2009)

In the Compromised Alliance, the Indian Grants who were under British protection were expected to suspend their military and remain aware of the de facto British legions. They likewise gave up their control over their overall issue and left their differences to intrigue with



the other new states, in any case, financially or politically. Thus, they were provided protection by the British from their enemies. The plan of expansion impressed the Indian rulers, yet those who depended on them, for example the legends, make the people and surprisingly honorable people. (Thomas, 2013)

CAUSES OF DECLINATION OF BRITISH RAJ

The British Raj was also a period of great conflict. There were a number of uprisings against British rule, including the Indian Rebellion of 1857. The British responded to these uprisings with force, and many Indians were killed or imprisoned.

The British Raj came to an end in 1947, when India and Pakistan gained independence. The end of the British Raj was a momentous event, and it had a profound impact on the course of Indian history. The independence of India was a result of a number of factors, including the growing nationalist movement in India, the Second World War, and the British government's decision to grant India independence. The independence of India was a major turning point in Indian history. It marked the end of British rule in India, and it ushered in a new era of self-government for India.

The British Raj had a profound impact on India. The British introduced a number of new technologies and institutions, which had a lasting impact on Indian society. They also introduced a number of new laws, which continue to shape Indian law today.

The British Raj was also a period of great conflict. There were a number of uprisings against British rule, and the British responded with force. This led to a great deal of violence and suffering.

The end of the British Raj was a major turning point in Indian history. It marked the end of British rule in India, and it ushered in a new era of self-government for India.



The legacy of the British Raj is complex and contested. Some people argue that the British Raj was a positive force in India, while others argue that it was a negative force. Ultimately, the legacy of the British Raj is a matter of opinion.

The British Raj, or rule, in India lasted for over 200 years, from 1858 to 1947. During this time, the British government exercised direct control over most of the Indian subcontinent. The Raj came to an end in 1947, when India gained independence.

There are many factors that contributed to the decline of the British Raj. Some of these factors include:

- The rise of Indian nationalism
- The economic impact of World War II
- The growing political and military power of the United States

The rise of Indian nationalism

One of the most important factors in the decline of the British Raj was the rise of Indian nationalism. Indian nationalism is the belief that India should be ruled by Indians, not by the British. Indian nationalism began to gain momentum in the late 19th century, and it continued to grow in strength throughout the 20th century.

There were many reasons for the rise of Indian nationalism. One reason was the growing economic and social inequality between Indians and British. Another reason was the British government's refusal to grant India self-government.

The Indian National Congress demanded that the British government grant India self-government, and it organized protests and boycotts against British rule.



The British government responded to the rise of Indian nationalism with a combination of repression and concessions. The government arrested and imprisoned Indian nationalists, but it also granted some limited concessions, such as allowing Indians to hold elected office.

Despite the British government's efforts, Indian nationalism continued to grow in strength. In 1942, the Indian National Congress launched the Quit India Movement, a mass protest against British rule. The Quit India Movement was a major turning point in the Indian independence movement, and it led to the British government's decision to grant India independence in 1947.

The economic impact of World War II

World War II also had a significant impact on the British Raj. The war caused a great deal of economic hardship in India, and it led to a decline in the British government's ability to rule India.

The war caused a shortage of food and other essential goods in India. The war also led to a decline in the Indian economy, as businesses were forced to close and factories were converted to produce war materials.

The economic hardship caused by the war led to widespread discontent in India. The Indian people were angry with the British government for not doing enough to help them during the war. They also blamed the British government for the economic problems that India was facing.

The growing political and military power of the United States

The growing political and military power of the United States also contributed to the decline of the British Raj. After World War II, the United States emerged as a global superpower. The United States was opposed to colonialism, and it supported the independence movements in Asia and Africa.



The United States' opposition to colonialism put pressure on the British government to grant India independence. The British government knew that it could no longer rely on the United States to support its rule in India.

In 1947, the British government granted India independence. The end of the British Raj was a major event in world history. It marked the end of the British Empire, and it ushered in a new era of independence and self-government for the people of India.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there were many factors that contributed to the decline of the British Raj. These factors included the rise of Indian nationalism, the economic impact of World War II, and the growing political and military power of the United States. The end of the British Raj was a major event in world history, and it marked the beginning of a new era for the people of India.

REFERENCES

- Allen, Charles, and Philip Mason. Plain tales from the Raj: images of British India in the 20th century. 4. print. ed. London: Futura Publ., 2012. Print. •
- Chaudhary, Latika. "Taxation and educational development: Evidence from British India." *Explorations in Economic History* 47, no. 3 (July 2010): 279-293. Academic Search Complete.
- Ferguson, Niall. *Empire: the rise and demise of the British world order and the lessons for global power*. New York: Basic Books, 2009. Print.
- Hibbert, Christopher. *The Great Mutiny: India 1857*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 2013. Print.
- Mason, Philippe. *The Men Who Ruled India*. 3. Reading: Pan Books Ltd., 2014. 35 - 50. Print



-
- Mushtaq, Muhammad Umair. "Public Health in British India: A Brief Account of the History of Medical Services and Disease Prevention in Colonial India." *Indian Journal of Community Medicine* 34, no. 1 (January 2009): 6-14.
 - Onley, James. "The Raj Reconsidered: British India's Informal Empire and Spheres of Influence in Asia and Africa." *Asian Affairs* 40, no. 1 (March 2009): 44-62.
 - Spear, Thomas George Percival. *A History of India*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 2013. Print.