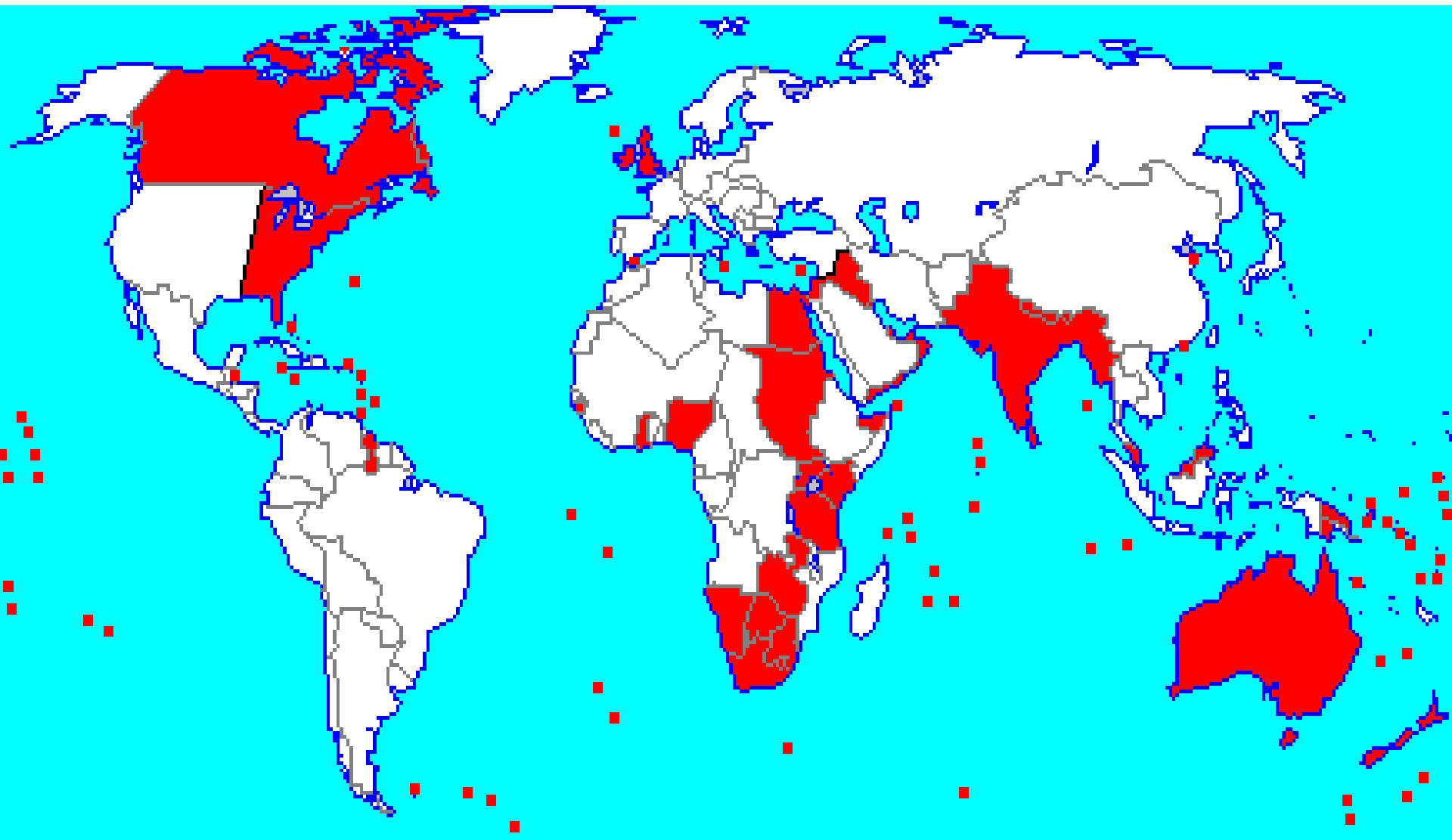


British India

British Rule in Sub-Continent

The British Empire





THE DEVILFISH IN EGYPTIAN WATERS.

Company Rule

- The Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama was the first European to arrive in India.
- Rivalry between European powers saw the entry of the Dutch, British, and French among others from the beginning of the 17th century.
- Following the decline of the Mughal Empire in the early 18th century, the fractured, debilitated kingdoms of the Indian subcontinent were gradually taken over by Europeans or indirectly controlled by puppet rulers.
- By the 19th century, the British had assumed direct and indirect control over most of India.

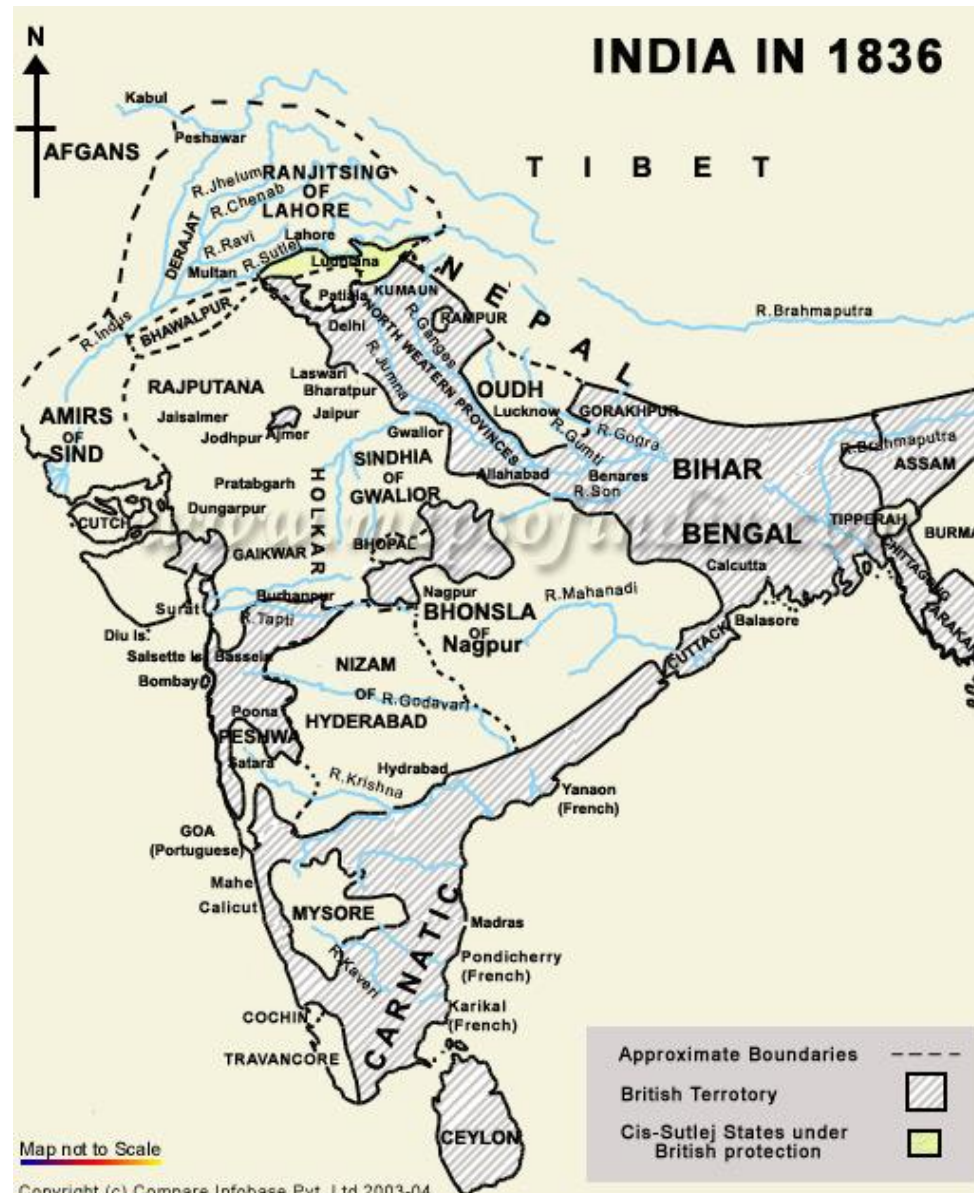
India as British Colony

- It wasn't a sudden process
 - Began in 1750s
 - Took full control in 1857
- The East India Company
- Took over from the declining Mughal Empire
- A trading relationship at first
- Began to take over taxation of people
 - Used the same system as the Mughal empire
- Promised “protection”
- In 1850: 300,000 men in army.
 - Only 50,000 were British
- 100,000 British men ruling over 200 million Indians

British Raj

- The **British Raj** is the name given to the period of British colonial rule in South Asia between 1858 and 1947
- The region, commonly called **India** in contemporary usage, included areas directly administered by Britain as well as the princely states ruled by individual rulers under the paramountcy of the British Crown.
- After 1876, the resulting political union was officially called the **Indian Empire** and issued passports under that name.
- The system of governance was instituted in 1858, when the rule of the British East India Company was transferred to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria (and who, in 1876, was proclaimed Empress of India), and lasted until 1947.

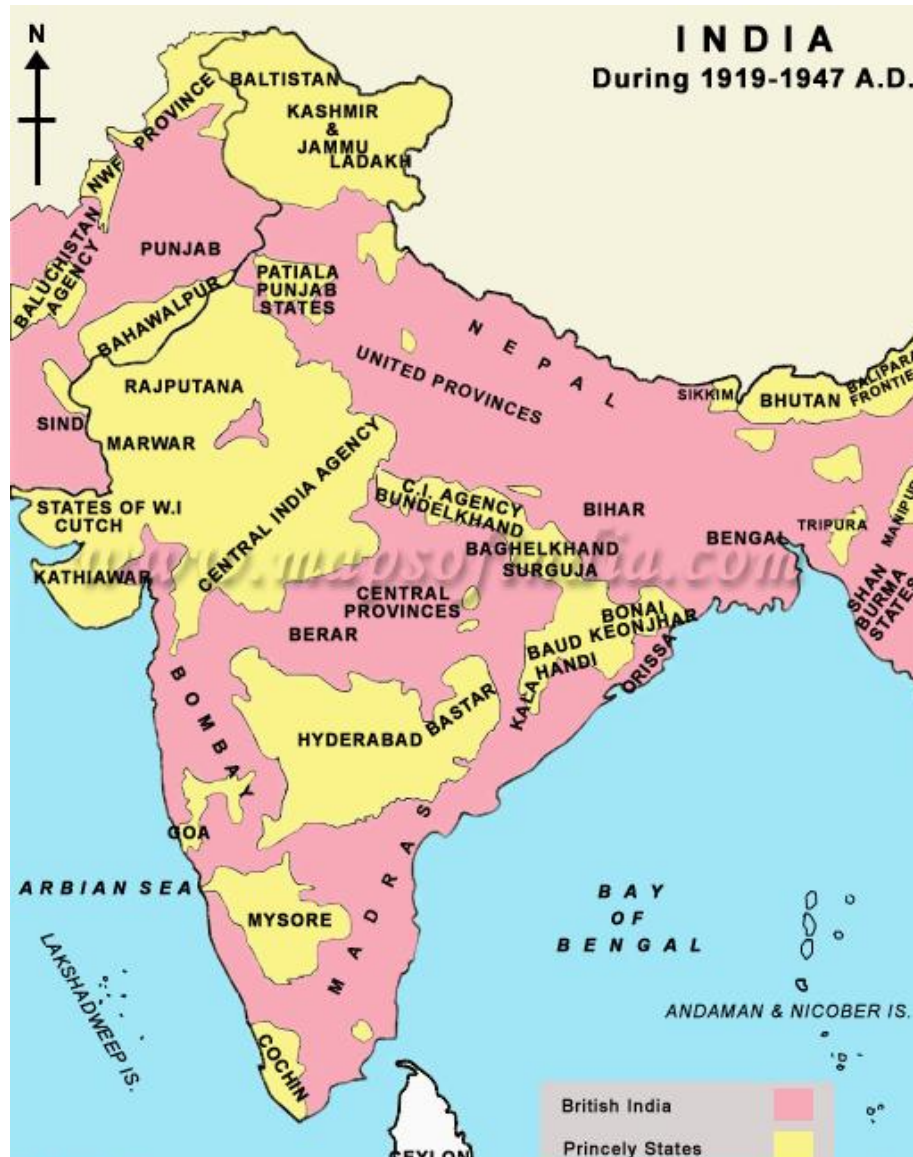
Areas under British Control 1836



Areas under British Control 1857



British Control 1919-1947



Colonial Economy and Trade

- The British colonial rule created an institutional environment that did stabilize the law and order situation to a large extent.
- The British foreign policies however stifled the trade with rest of the world.
- The infrastructure the British created was mainly geared towards the exploitation of resources of India.
- By the end of the colonial rule India inherited an economy that was one of the poorest in the world and totally stagnant, with industrial development stalled, agriculture unable to feed a rapidly accelerating population.
- They were subject to frequent famines, had one of the world's lowest life expectancies, suffered from pervasive malnutrition and were largely illiterate.

Urban Development in British Period

Building of railways

- The British Indian government built the railways (after the Mutiny of 1857), for military reasons and with the hope that it would stimulate industry.
- By 1920, with the fourth largest railway network in the world and a history of 60 years of its construction, only ten per cent of the "superior posts" in the Indian Railways were held by Indians.
- Yet the country's industrialization was delayed until after independence in 1947 by British colonial policy.

Urban Development in British Period

The planning and urban design policies of the British followed certain principles

- (a) their perceptions of the nature of the Indian city,
- (b) the fear of further revolts along the lines of the Mutiny of 1857,
- (c) Haussmann's plan for Paris which had become so popular in Europe and which advocated cutting through and demolishing old city centers to make space for new construction and boulevards, and
- (d) planning techniques already in use for Britain's industrial cities

Urban Development in British Period

With British regime India came up with three types of towns

- Provincial capitals
- Cantonments towns
- Hill stations

Provincial Capitals

- Mostly located at ports such as Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- The capitals of inland provinces were located on trunk routes like Allahabad, Lahore, and Nagpur.
- These were administrative and commercial centers which subsequently developed into industrial centers also.
- The cities were divided into three parts, native quarters, cantonment areas, and civil lines.
- White population were clearly separated from native population.
- Civil line areas were distinctly better in layout, amenities, entertainment, and commercial activities.
- Native areas were allowed to grow without much direction, without any provision for legislation, taxation, or policy.

Cantonment Towns

- These towns were established along the main routes in all parts of the country at strategic places.
- There were permanent army camps with small civil population to serve them.
- Cantonments were planned with gridiron pattern with low density housing, laid out strictly according to ranks
- The parade grounds and the mall where shops and entertainment were located for the use of the army personnel.
- Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Bangalore, Ambala, Kanpur, Bathinda, Delhi, Pune, Sialkot, Secunderabad and Rawalpindi contained large cantonments of the former British Indian Army.

Hill Stations

- Developed both in north and south of India.
- Examples are Simla, Dalhousie, Nanital, Ootacamund, and Kodaikanal.
- These hill stations were primarily places where the governor of the provinces, the administration, and the white population could spend their summer months away from hot plains.
- These hill stations were laid out with spacious bungalows, parks and wide roads and avenues.
- Native populations areas were at lower level, crowded, with narrow streets, and no sanitary facilities.
- In one or two cases, hospitals, recreation centers, and important ammunition factories were built in such centers.
- During winter these centers languished.
- They have now become tourist resorts during summer.

Town Planning in 19th & 20th Century

- Sanitary commissions 1864 in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay.
- Improvement trusts were created for expansion schemes and provision of services and amenities.
- Visit of Patrick Geddes in 1915
- Development of few industrial towns in the beginning of last century e.g. Jamshedpur and Bhadravathi.
- Many town improvement schemes in Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Calcutta, Kanpur and Delhi.
- Construction of new capital New Delhi was started.
- World war put a stop in town improvement activities.
- The foundation of new planned capital of Orissa, Bhubaneswar laid out in late forties.
- Health Survey & Development Committee.

Indian Colonial Architecture

- European colonialism brought with it a wide array of influences to further shape Indian architecture.
- Colonial architecture became assimilated into India's diverse traditions.
- Other innovations made during the European Industrial Revolution came with the British Raj to India.
- The European involvement in India through the 1920s and the 1930s brought architect Le Corbusier and the Art Deco movement to India.
- Fusion has been a consistent feature of modern Indian architecture.

Gothic Architecture



Bombay High-court and Victoria Terminus



Colonial Architecture



Maharaja Palace Mysore



Colonial Buildings Delhi



Colonial Buildings Delhi



Buildings of Colonial Lahore

- Under British rule, **Sir Ganga Ram** (sometimes referred to as the father of modern Lahore) designed and built the General Post Office, Lahore Museum, Aitchison College, Mayo School of Arts (now the NCA), Ganga Ram Hospital, Lady Mclagan Girls High School, the chemistry department of the Government College University, the Albert Victor wing of Mayo Hospital, Sir Ganga Ram High School (now Lahore College for Women) the Hailey College of Commerce, Ravi Road House for the Disabled, the Ganga Ram Trust Building on Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, and the Lady Maynard Industrial School.
- He also constructed Model Town, once the best locality of Lahore, the powerhouse at Renala Khurd as well as the railway track between Pathankot and Amritsar.
- He built Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore (1921), Lady Mclagan School and Renala Khurd Power House with his own money. Another hospital Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi was built in 1951.

Buildings of Colonial Lahore

- Other important **British** buildings included the High Court, the Government College University, the museums, the National College of Arts, Montgomery Hall, Tollinton Market, the University of the Punjab (Old Campus) and the Provincial Assembly.
- Even today, Mall Road retains a variety of Gothic and Victorian style buildings built during the **British Raj**.
- At one end of The Mall stands the university, one of the most prestigious universities of Pakistan.

Lahore Museum



- **Reporter: “Mr. Gandhi, what do you think of Western civilization?”**
- **Gandhi: “I think it would be a very good idea.”**