

The Economic Condition of India under the British Crown Rule after the East India Company Rule (1858-1947): An Analytical Study

Dr Ram Krishna Mandal^{1*}, Ms Bar Yakar²

¹ Professor & HoD, Department of Economics, Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India

² Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India

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*Corresponding author: Dr Ram Krishna Mandal

Professor & HoD, Department of Economics, Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India

Abstract

The British East India Company used the enormous sums of money produced by the provinces under its control to buy Indian commodities, raw resources, and spices. The company's political clout in India steadily grew starting in 1757. India saw frequent famines, widespread poverty, a high percentage of illiteracy, and one of the lowest life expectancies in the world. **Objective:** Examining India's economic situation under the British Crown rule after East India Company rule is the study's goal. **Method and Materials:** The study is based on a wide range of published and unpublished research articles, papers, books, government reports, etc. **Results and Discussion:** There are so many Causes of the 1857–1858 Revolt. The so-called Indian Mutiny of 1857 served as the impetus for Britain's move from East India Company to Crown administration through the Government of India Act of 1858. **Conclusion:** India's economy was looted for British profits during the British Crown's dominion, which resulted in deindustrialization, agricultural crises, trade exploitation, and pervasive poverty. By the time India gained independence in 1947, its economy was weak and in poverty as a result of British policies that hampered its growth.

Keywords: Indian Commodities, Frequent Famines, Indian Mutiny, Crown Administration, Trade.

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INTRODUCTION

The British East India Company used the enormous sums of money produced by the provinces under its control to buy Indian commodities, raw resources, and spices. The company's political clout in India steadily grew starting in 1757. As a result, international trade's constant supply of bullion into India ceased. The colonial government utilised the land money to fund wars in Europe and India rather than allocating most of it to India's development. During its 80-year colonial rule (1780–1860 CE), India experienced a swift change from a buyer of manufactured commodities to an exporter of processed products that were paid for in bullion.

More specifically, by the 1850s, fine cotton and silk made up the majority of India's exports, which were sent to markets in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In the 1750s, the most of India's exports were raw commodities, including raw cotton, opium, and indigo. During India's time as a British colony, brutal exploitation destroyed the country's economy. India saw frequent famines, widespread poverty, a high percentage of illiteracy, and

one of the lowest life expectancies in the world. According to the careful statistical work of Cambridge historian Angus Maddison, India's part of the world's GDP dropped from 22.6% in 1700, which at the time was almost equal to Europe's share of 23.3%, to as low as 3% in 1950 (https://cgijeddah.gov.in/web_files/267622636-History-of-Indian-Economy.pdf). India's portion in the global economy decreased from 24.4% in 1700 to 4.2% in 1950 due to de-industrialization and the closure of various craft industries during British control. Additionally, its share of the global industrial production decreased from 25% in 1750 to 2% in 1900. (Williamson, Clingingsmith, 2005). Due to its long history as a trade zone and later colonial status, colonial India maintained its economic connectivity with the rest of the world through high levels of migration, investment, and commerce (Baten, 2016).

From 1858 to 1947, the British Crown governed India. The Government of India Act of 1858 gave the British Crown control over the British East India Company. Under the same statute, certain modifications were made. A British Cabinet Secretary of State for India

took on the position of President of the Board of Control in England, with ultimate power over Indian affairs. To help him with issues pertaining to India, the Council of India was established. There were going to be fifteen people in it. The Crown was to designate eight of them. The Court of Directors was to select the remaining seven. The Governor-General was to be the personal representative of the British Crown in India. He was given the title of viceroy. Lord Canning (1856–1862) was the final Governor-General of the British East India Company and the first Viceroy to serve as a Crown subject. The change was formally announced by the Queen's Proclamation on November 1, 1858, which laid out a new plan for India (<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/india-under-british-crown/>).

Renowned economist Utsa Patnaik, who has researched the fiscal ties between Colonial India and Britain, has sought to answer the question of whether India's per capita income was mostly unchanged between 1900 and 1945–1946. India's per capita income was Rs 196.1 in 1900–02 and just Rs 201.9 in 1945–46, the year before India gained its freedom. The per capita income increased throughout this time, reaching a high of Rs 223.8 in 1930–32. "India registered the second largest export surplus earnings in the world for three decades before 1929," she told the daily, elucidating the causes of all of this. She said that the British embezzled between 26 and 36 percent of the Central government's annual budget.

She continued by saying that the British were still embezzling their hard-earned money while the Indians were dying of famine and a number of other illnesses. In 1911, the average life expectancy for Indians was barely 22 years. India became hungry and lost buying power as a result of Britain's high taxation and food grain exports. The amount of food consumed annually per person decreased from 200 kg in 1900 to 137 kg in 1946 during World War II, according to the economist. She asserts that India's standing in all spheres of society was appalling at the time of independence. Congressman and writer Shashi Tharoor, before Utsa, referred to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill as one of "the worst genocidal dictators" in his book "Inglorious Empire." Churchill is regarded as a superb wartime commander and defender of free speech. "This is a man the British would have us hail as an apostle of freedom and democracy when he has as much blood on his hands as some of the worst genocidal dictators of the 20th century," he stated in an interview with ABC (<https://www.businesstoday.in/latest/economy-politics/story/this-economist-says-britain-took-away-usd-45-trillion-from-india-in-173-years-111689-2018-11-19>).

Objective: Examining India's economic situation under the British Crown rule after East India Company rule is the study's goal.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The whole foundation of this work is secondary data. A wide range of published and unpublished research articles, papers, books, government reports, websites, etc. on Indian economic diversification have been reviewed in order to fulfil the purpose of this study. After a review of the literature, a number of issues have been brought up and investigated according to their nature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Causes of the 1857–1858 Revolt:

The so-called Indian Mutiny of 1857 served as the impetus for Britain's move from East India Company to Crown administration through the Government of India Act of 1858. This great but failed rebellion against the East India Company's government was fuelled by political and economic grounds as well as military and religious difficulties against the Indians (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2023).

Religious Aspect:

New rifle cartridges were introduced, and people thought they were lubricated with cow and pig fat. It was the primary cause of the Sepoy Mutiny. The requirement that they bite the fresh cartridge before inserting it into the rifle infuriated the Muslim and Hindu troops. The implementation of measures to disrupt some social norms led the populace to assume that the government wanted them to convert to Christianity.

Exploitation of the Economy:

Between 1770 and 1857, there were twelve major famines and many smaller ones, which were a reflection of the economic downfall of farmers and craftsmen. All of these elements contributed nothing more than to the anti-British sentiment that fueled the 1857 uprising. The individuals who brutally reigned over them had different opinions from those of the British people. During the East India Company's tenure in India, this sparked several uprisings and rebellions. Nearly the whole Bengal army, both regular and irregular, rebelled during the Indian uprising of 1857. (Imperial Gazetteer of India). Some hypotheses suggest that many Sepoys were dissatisfied when Oudh was annexed by the East India Company in 1856 because they had lost their landed gentry privileges and were concerned about possible increases in land-revenue payments as a result of the annexation (Brown 1994). When the frontiers of British control extended as a result of British military victories or annexation, soldiers were forced to serve not only in other nations (such as Burma during the Anglo-Burmese Wars in 1856), but also without the "foreign service" pay that had been their right. As a result, there was unhappiness within the ranks (Bandyopadhyay 2004). The British commanders' contempt, poor pay, and unfavourable working conditions infuriated the sepoys. The political economics of British imperialism included the use of mercantilist policies that discriminated against

the Indian economy and in favour of the British economy. Landlords and peasants were both enraged by policies of high taxes and land revenue (Marshall, 1987). Racism existed and was viewed in certain ways from an analytical standpoint. Economically speaking, persecution was evident, and the company's only goal was to boost profits by concealing Indians and inciting animosity. Accordingly, Peers observes that the vast majority of people were unhappy, which he ascribed to the circumstances that led to the rebellion (Peers, 2006).

Ineffectiveness in the Administration and Military:

The uprising revealed significant shortcomings in the military and administrative framework of the East India Company, primarily the level of corruption. The fact that the Company was unable to put a stop to the rebellion in the first place also showed how unable it was to manage such a large and heterogeneous region. The company's corporate governance suffered greatly throughout its formation due to widespread problems with corruption, inefficiency, and a lack of cooperation.

Inefficiency of the Military and Administration:

The insurrection exposed serious flaws in the military and administrative structure of the East India Company, including the degree of corruption. It also showed how incompetent the Company was at managing such a large and heterogeneous region of land when it failed to put a stop to the rebellion in the first place. When the corporation was first established, corruption, inefficiency, and a lack of cooperation were common problems that seriously harmed its corporate governance.

Political Discontent:

The British "Doctrine of Lapse," which called for the annexation of Indian territory if the king was judged unsuitable or failed to produce an heir, was vigorously opposed by Indian nobility (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2023).

Political Pressure in Britain:

Pressure to influence the Indian government increased as a result of the continued existence of such opinions in Britain. People started to doubt the corporation's authority as a result of any information arising from the insurrection, especially the suppression (Robinson, 2000).

Commerce Volume and British Features:

In this case, the founding of the East India Company signalled the beginning of a major economic shift. Because of the people's widespread commerce, the British imported Indian items to Europe, such as textiles, spices, and indigo. Foreign textiles were in high demand in Europe, and none were more so than those from the Indian subcontinent. Although this trade initially benefited India's traders and weavers, it ultimately resulted in a less industrialised production of traditional Indian textiles. Newspapers of the day stated that work opportunities for craftsmen decreased as a result of the

Industrial Revolution's total overabundance of markets with low-cost textiles produced in Britain (Roy, 2000).

Policies for Government Revenue and Tenure:

Long-standing, conventional trends in this industry were also altered by British economic policies. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis began the Permanent Settlement of Bengal with the intention of permanently settling the land revenue in order to create a long-term system of income collection. The high rents and precarious conditions had a detrimental effect on the farmers, even if this tactic was meant to benefit the Zamindars. Similarly, peasant exploitation and higher taxes resulted from the Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems, which were introduced in various regions to aid with revenue collection. Most rural households are in debt and struggle to pay for their basic needs as a result of these revenue-generating strategies. British colonisation continued to bring about significant changes in the agricultural sector because of the commercialisation of agriculture, such as the production of opium and indigo, which affected traditional farming practices and left many farmers in debt (Bayly 1988).

Widespread Dissatisfaction:

Administrative inefficiencies, Indian-British salary disparity, political and economic unrest, and disregard for the religious aspects of both Muslims and Hindus were the issues that led to social tension in all areas. The Revolt of 1857 had a profound effect on our national movement. For the first time, it drew together people from different social, religious, and ethnic origins in resistance to British authority.

Why Transfer the Rule of East India Company to the British Crown

Following the repression of the rebellion, the British government made an effort to determine the root causes of the people's unhappiness and to restore government in India in a way that would make a future rebellion impossible. A number of factors contributed to the British Crown's 1858 decision to annex India, mostly as a result of the Sepoy Mutiny, also known as the First War of Indian Independence, which broke out in 1857. The British government realised that more monitoring, or more direct control, was needed to maintain stability and efficient governance.

When the Government of India Act of 1858 was passed on August 2, 1858, the company rule officially ended and the British Crown took direct authority. After that, the British East India Company relinquished its oversight of India to the British Crown. Its achievement was expected to pave the way for a more responsible, fundamentally centralised system of government (Moon, 1989). With the Viceroy acting as the administrator for the British king, India finally became a direct colony of the British government. This change signalled the beginning of British domination in India, which lasted until the country's independence in 1947.

Key Provisions of the Act

The Act transferred all of the East India Company's responsibilities and powers to the British Crown, so abolishing the company. Establishment of a Secretary of State for India: The Act created an India Council to offer support and created a new cabinet post, the Secretary of State for India). Viceroy of India: The title of Governor-General of India was changed to Viceroy of India, who served as the British monarch's official envoy. Administrative Reforms: The Act's main goals were to improve central government and increase the effectiveness and equality of administration in order to lessen the instability that led to the uprising (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2023).

Importance of Power Change:

Among other societal changes brought about by the rebellion, the new administration constructed infrastructure and reorganised the army. However, it also contributed to the colonies' continued exploitation and domination, which sparked a number of rebellions and, ultimately, the development of the Indian independence movement.

The British Crown's Dedication and the Effects of the 1857–1858 Revolt

Through the Queen's Proclamation, the Indian population promised to respect Indian usages and customs more and to not interfere with religious beliefs and rituals. The local rulers were given assurances that the new British Crown government would uphold all of the commitments and agreements made with them by the East India Company and would refrain from trespassing on their territory going forward. It was under Dalhousie's presidency that the "lapse" idea, also known as the "Doctrine of Lapse," was abandoned (<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/India-under-british-crown/>). After the Revolt of 1857–1858, the government was deeply indebted, so it imposed an income tax, created paper money, set yearly budgets, and reduced spending. By 1864, the government had surplus funds for these projects.

Administrative Structure:

Prior to the 1857–1858 uprising, British India had developed a sort of unified administrative structure, but in 1858, new characteristics started to appear. The Government of India Act of 1858 granted the Secretary of State for India a wide range of powers. The Home Government was to receive reports from the Viceroy. The Company's operations in India were periodically the subject of examinations ordered by the British Parliament. Although the new Secretary of State was answerable to Parliament, he had little trouble advancing his own agenda (<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/India-under-british-crown/>).

Finance and Economic Policy:

The government still needed money badly for public works projects like irrigation and communications, as well as for avoiding starvation and offering protection from its horrors, even if it had been managed to overcome the financial deficits caused by the Revolt of 1857. But there wasn't enough money coming from trading. Consequently, in 1867, the government made loans to finance irrigation projects and the building of railroads. In 1870, the provinces were given fixed yearly allotments and permitted to raise funds through local cesses. The construction of roads, canals, and railroads during this time led to an increase in trade. In 1879, large-scale taxes on coarse cotton fabric were eliminated. The government needed money immediately for public works projects like irrigation and communications, as well as for preventing malnutrition and providing protection from its horrors, even if it was able to recover from the financial setbacks brought on by the Revolt of 1857. However, trading didn't bring in enough money. The government consequently provided loans in 1867 to fund the construction of railroads and irrigation systems. In 1870, the provinces received set annual revenues and were allowed to raise money through municipal cesses. Trade expanded during this period as a result of the building of roads, canals, and railroads. Significant levies on coarse cotton fabric were removed in 1879 (<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/India-under-british-crown/>).

Educational Policy:

The Charter Act of 1833 gave Indians the ability to take part in government functions. In order to support the policy and meet the manpower needs in the tax, legal, and other departments, the Macaulay Minute of 1835 recommended bringing Western education to India. In 1857, three universities were established in Bombay (now Mumbai), Madras (now Chennai), and Calcutta (now Kolkata). In the same year, a number of further organisations and schools were established. They implemented the Hunter Commission's recommendation to reorganise educational services. By bringing in western political and scientific ideas, all of this helped India's intellectual ferment and national awakening in the 19th century. People found it easier to communicate their emotions and liberal western viewpoints thanks to English education and language, and these eventually became expressions of national sentiments and values (<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/India-under-british-crown/>).

Rebellion for Independence

The Awakening of the Nation: The Indian Association was established in Kolkata in 1876 by Surendranath Benerjea to encourage Indians to work in the public sector. But it also carried on the fight against the Vernacular Press Act (1878) and Lord Lytton's Army Act. The Ilbert Bill campaign led to the establishment of the Indian National Conference in Kolkata in 1883. The

Indian National Conference was absorbed by the Indian National Congress, which was established in Mumbai in 1885. The 72 members of the first Congress represented many facets and demographic groups. But Muslims avoided the nationalistic movements of the nineteenth century. This was mostly the fault of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Initially, the Congress just passed resolutions denouncing various government initiatives and demanding improvements. It also established a branch in England, where it played a key role in the Indian Councils Act of 1892's enactment. Curzon's arrival in 1899 also altered the direction of the Indian National movement

(<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/india-under-british-crown/>).

The Curzon Administration

From 1899 till 1905, Curzon was viceroy of India. He had a lot of preconceived notions when he visited India. To him, the impact of the educated middle class and the emergence of a powerful national movement posing as a petitioning or moderate movement was completely unknown. After a tribal rebellion in the northwest in 1897 against British occupation up to the Durand Line, he ordered vacations from the valleys of Chitral, Khyber, and Kurram; he also reestablished good relations with Afghanistan in 1901 by renewing the treaty with that country and moving army bases slightly away from the line of control to allow for better communication between the bases and faster troop movements; he established the North-West Frontier Province to maintain a constant watch over the frontier.

In order to construct an agreement that would validate the previous accords and provide the British specific business and residential rights in Tibet, Russia dispatched a delegation to Lhasa in 1890 and 1893 under the leadership of Sir Francis Younghusband as he prepared to annex Tibet. He did this because he was unable to carry out the Anglo-Chinese treaties of 1890 and 1893, which defined the border between Sikkim and Tibet and made Sikkim a British protectorate. This was the first consecutive agreement struck between Tibet and British India. Tibet's geopolitical importance as a buffer zone between China, Russia, and India was highlighted in the deal. On the home front, Curzon reorganised and rebuilt the Indian police. By passing the Land Resolution in 1902, he lowered the taxes that the peasants were required to pay. He tried to prevent moneylenders from evicting the peasants by enacting the Punjab Land Alienation Act. He was interested in how agriculture was progressing. He accomplished this by establishing the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Research Institute, as well as agricultural banks and credit organizations. He had expedited the irrigation project as well. The Department of Industry and Commerce was established by them. Under his leadership, a brand-new, 9651-kilometer railway was constructed. A Director-General of Archaeology was established as a result of Sir John Marshall's diligent efforts to conserve India's

historic sites. In Kolkata, the Imperial Library was founded. In order to modernise university education, Curzon formed the Education Commission in 1902. It promoted the creation of post-graduate programs and residential education programs, as well as the appointment of vice-chancellors, increased official representation in university senates, and increased government control over affiliated institutions. These were included in the University Act of 1904. However, this Act sparked protests because it was seen to impede the autonomy of the institutions. In the end, these demonstrations came before the Swadeshi movement.

In an attempt to impede the national movement, Curzon also made the vital decision in 1905 to divide Bengal along Hindu and Muslim sectarian lines.

Anti-partition protests were held all around the country, of course. It was led by Surendranath Banerjee in Bengal and by others elsewhere. Eventually, it led to the boycott of foreign products and the Swadeshi Movement. Many other movements followed, including the Home Rule Movement, the Khilafat Movement, the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement, and finally, on August 15, 1947, the Partition of India came to pass and India gained her independence. The British eventually left India (<https://ebooks.inflibnet.ac.in/icp01/chapter/india-under-british-crown/>). With the ultimate goal of bringing an end to British colonial authority, the Indian Independence Movement was a sequence of historic events in Asia. It ended in 1947 with the passage of the Indian Independence Act 1947. Clement Attlee, who led the Labour Party from 1935 to 1955, served as prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1945 to 1951. He was in favour of India's independence. Attlee's government also oversaw the freedom of India, Jordan, Ceylon, and Burma (now Myanmar). Ultimately, he proclaimed India's independence on August 15, 1947.

Effects of the Rebellion in 1857

The 1857 rebellion has had a major influence on modern-day India's history. After the 1857 rebellion, British policies changed. The 1857 rebellion had a profound effect on the Indian Empire. The masses' revolt and show of solidarity forced the British to reevaluate their strategy and position in India. Some of the main repercussions of the 1857 rebellion are covered in the section that follows. The British government gave the East India Company a new organisational structure. The rebellion led to the collapse of the East India Company and a shift in British policy towards the Indian States. The English crown replaced the East India Company, which had lost its power as a result of the uprising in 1857.

The Importance of the Power Transition:

The new government restructured the army and built infrastructure, among other social reforms sparked by the uprising. But it also helped the colonies continue

to be oppressed and exploited, which led to several uprisings and eventually helped the Indian independence movement grow.

The New System of Government in India:

The Indian home government is required to exert its authority under the new structure. Nine of the fifteen members of the Indian Council had to have been in office for at least ten years. The Indian Council supported the state secretary. The remaining six members of the Indian Council were chosen by the court of directors. In addition, two Indians were elected to the Indian Council in 1907. This marked the start of India's transition to a new administration with new regulations.

The Indian Army's reconstruction:

The 1857 uprising rocked British authority. It had been abandoned that Indians would help the British Government when it needed it. The British components of the Indian army needed to change in order to gain military support and allegiance. The Indian army's overall size fell dramatically from 2,38,000 to 1,40,000 soldiers between 1857 and 1863. Instead of only 45,000 English soldiers, there were 65,000 at the same time.

End of the Annexation Policy:

The annexation scheme came to an end as a result of the 1857 rebellion, which forced the British government to acknowledge the importance of the princely kingdoms and want their assistance. The British were likewise leery of the Russian invasion of India because of the existing circumstances. In the face of terrible conditions, they felt obliged to unite the princely kingdoms and utilise them. Consequently, the idea of annexing the princely kingdoms was dropped.

The Divide and Conquer Strategy's Beginning:

The rise of nationalism was the most important outcome of the uprising. Indians' awareness of their heroes—those who sacrificed their lives for the country so that future generations might live in a free India—is growing. When the British realised that Indian unity would threaten their continuing existence, they used a divide and conquer policy among different castes and groups. Higher caste Hindus were made to fight lower caste Hindus, while Muslims were made to fight Hindus. As a result, the nation's unity deteriorated and its citizens became divided. They felt that if they wanted to keep control of India, they had to keep Muslims and Hindus apart (<https://unacademy.com/content/nda/study-material/indian-history/consequences-of-the-revolt-of-1857/>).

FINDINGS

1. **Deindustrialization & Handicraft Decline:** British economic policies caused the collapse of Indian industries and handicrafts. Textile hubs like Dhaka, Murshidabad, and Surat were decimated by duty-free British imports and high import levies on Indian goods. British goods produced by machines

overtaken Indian marketplaces, leaving artisans widely unemployed.

2. **Agriculture: An Exploitative System:** Famines worsened as a result of farmers being driven to plant cash crops (cotton, indigo, opium, jute, and tea) for British businesses rather than food crops due to the commercialization of agriculture. Land dispossession and heavy taxes were the results of the Zamindari, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari systems. Millions of people died from recurring famines (such as the Bengal Famine in 1943), for which the British government provided little assistance.
3. **Economic Drain:** Dadabhai Naoroji's "Drain Theory" emphasized how Indian wealth was taken away by British policies. Profits, trade surplus, and tax income were used to cover military expenditures and the high salaries of British officers. Despite being funded by Indian taxpayers, Indian infrastructure and railways benefited British interests.
4. **Railways & Infrastructure:** The railway network was constructed from 1853 onwards to move raw materials and British commodities, not to support the expansion of the Indian economy. The main purpose of the ports and roads (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras) was to sell resources to Britain.
5. **British Dominance in Finance and Banking:** Under British financial domination, indigenous banking and credit institutions failed. Major transactions were dominated by British-owned banks, such as the Imperial Bank of India, and Indian businessmen had little access to financing. Indian peasants were ensnared in debt by high-interest British loans.
6. **The emergence of Indian nationalism:** opposition to British economic policies was shown by the Swadeshi Movement (1905), Non-Cooperation (1920), and Quit India (1942). Leaders of the Indian National Congress (INC), including Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru, called for industrial expansion and economic independence.

CONCLUSION

India's economy was looted for British profits during the British Crown's dominion, which resulted in deindustrialization, agricultural crises, trade exploitation, and pervasive poverty. By the time India gained independence in 1947, its economy was weak and in poverty as a result of British policies that hampered its growth.

There were some very important advances in India because of its economic presence during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and the early years of the East India Company. Britain's new definitions, trading methods, and income policies created both innovations and difficulties. However, the economy flourished as a result of the better telegraph, railroads, and other infrastructure. In other words, even while development strategies like free trade promoted economic growth, the breakdown of traditional trades and the increase of farming systems

resulted in substantial social and economic pressures. This era's influence may still be observed in India's successful modernisation and ongoing economic growth. The Indian people's fight for independence from British control was accelerated by the Crown's rule, the border disputes, the Company's transfer of authority to the Crown, and the local princely states. The 1857 rebellion was a significant turning point in Indian history. Following the rebellion, the British had to consider altering their strategy as they were starting to question the loyalty of other individuals, even Indian soldiers. The army was restructured, the purchase of princely states was stopped, and a new framework for Indian governance was introduced.

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