

First European powers in India and their trade relations

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Abstract

The arrival of Europeans and the establishment of the British empire are generally regarded as the events that signal the beginning of modern history in India. The beginning of a lengthy period of colonialism in India coincided with the discovery of sea routes for the purpose of trade and the advent of Europeans such as the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British in India during the middle of the 15th century. This marked the beginning of a period in which events such as Company Rule Expands and Conflict among Trading Powers took place. Other coastal powers from the empires of the European subcontinent made their way to India as a result of the commercial competition that existed between the seafaring European powers. At the beginning of the 17th century, trading outposts were established in India by the Danish–Norwegian Commonwealth, the English Empire, the French Republic, and the Dutch Republic.

Keywords: European, powers, trade, relations.

Introduction

The commercial contacts between India and Europe were very old via the land route either through the Oxus valley or Syria or Egypt. As a result of Vasco da Gama's discovery in 1498 of a new sea route that went around the Cape of Good Hope, there was an increase in commerce, and a great number of trading companies arrived in India and established their trading centres there. This time period in the history of India is very significant, and it is very important that it be studied [1].

In the year 1498, the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India when he arrived in Calicut on May 18 of that same year. The name given to this path was the Cape Route. Pepper was traded from India to Europe by Vasco da Gama, who made enormous profits from the transaction. The Portuguese were responsible for the beginning of the Age of Colonialism in India when they established a maritime trade monopoly that lasted for a century between Asia and Europe.

The Portuguese committed horrendous acts against the native Indian population in order to coerce them into becoming Christians and to destroy their sacred temples. The trade in spices and the propagation of Christianity were both important aspects of the Portuguese mission in India. Their presence was documented in India over the subsequent 450 years; however, their dominance was limited and they were never able to achieve prominence. At the beginning of this time period, the Zamorin, who was the ruler of Calicut at the time, treated the Portuguese with warmth and friendliness. This came to a head when Vasco da Gama himself began to put pressure on him to cease trade with Muslims or Arab merchants and to exempt the Portuguese from paying customs duty. They began as merchants, but as time went on, in order to protect their financial interests, they began to focus on gaining political power in India. Their goal was to eventually take complete control of the country. Therefore, the commercial competition among the European powers led to political competition, which not only brought them into conflict with one another but also with the rulers of India. At the end of the day, the British were able to successfully establish their rule in India [3].

In the year 1505, Francisco de Almeida was given the position of Viceroy of India. During his reign, the Portuguese established a few fortresses along the Malabar Coast and established their dominance over Kochi. The Portuguese were forced to seek a treaty because of the setbacks they suffered as a result of attacks by Zamorin forces in South Malabar. In particular, the Portuguese were forced to seek a treaty as a result of naval attacks led by Kozhikode admirals known as Kunjali Marakkars. It is believed that the Kunjali Marakkars were responsible for organising the very first naval defence of the Indian coast. The first book ever known to be completely based on the history of Kerala and written by a Keralite was titled "Tuhfat Ul Mujahideen." This book was written in the 16th century CE by Zainuddin Makhdoom II of Ponnani, who was born around 1532. It is written in Arabic and contains tidbits of information about the resistance that was put up by the navy of Kunjali Marakkar alongside the Zamorin of Calicut from 1498 to 1583 against attempts

by the Portuguese to colonise the Malabar coast. These attempts occurred along the coast of Malabar. During the battle that took place at Chaliyam Fort in 1571, the Portuguese were victorious over the Zamorin forces. [4]

Portuguese in India

More than four hundred fifty years were spent under Portuguese control in India. Both the first Europeans to arrive in India and the last to leave were Portuguese [5].

- Around the year 1498 CE, the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama found a new sea route that connected Europe and India. He went all the way around Africa and rounded the Cape of Good Hope before arriving in Calicut. This Day in History features an article dated May 20 that provides additional information on Vasco da Gama's arrival in Calicut.
- He was given a warm reception by the Zamorin, who was the Hindu ruler of Calicut, and he returned to Portugal the following year having made enormous profits from the Indian cargo, which was worth sixty times the amount that he had spent on the expedition.
- Another Portuguese explorer named Pedro Alvares Cabral arrived in India around the year 1500 CE, and Vasco da Gama also made a second trip to India around the year 1502 CE.
- Calicut, Cochin, and Cannanore were all places where the Portuguese established trading settlements.
- Francis de Almeida served as the very first governor appointed by the Portuguese in India.
- Around the year 1509 CE, Afonso de Albuquerque was given the position of governor of the Portuguese territories in India. Around the year 1510 CE, he captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur (during the reign of Sikander Lodhi), and as a result, Goa became the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India.
- The Portuguese established their dominance over the entire Asian coast, from Hormuz in the Persian Gulf to Malacca in Malaya and the spice islands in Indonesia, which spanned all the way from Malacca in Malaya to the spice islands in Indonesia. When Afonso de Albuquerque passed away, the Portuguese were the most powerful naval power in India. This was true at the time of his passing.
- Around the year 1530 CE, Nino da Cunha defeated Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and took control of Diu and Bassein. They also established settlements at

Salsette, Daman, and Bombay on the west coast, as well as at San Thome near Madras and Hugli in Bengal on the east coast. Nonetheless, the Portuguese power declined in India by the end of the 16th century, and they lost all of their acquired territories in India with the exception of Daman, Diu, and Goa.

The Contributions Made by Portugal to India

They were responsible for introducing tobacco farming to India. Around the year 1556 CE, the first printing press in the world was established in Goa. The first scientific work to be published in Goa was titled "The Indian Medicinal Plants," and it was done so around the year 1563 CE.

The reasons for the decline of Portuguese influence in India are discussed [6].

1. The governors who succeeded Afonso de Albuquerque were not as strong or as competent as Afonso de Albuquerque, which ultimately contributed to the decline of the Portuguese Empire in India.
2. When it came to matters of religion, Portuguese people were intolerant and fanatical. They engaged in the practise of converting the indigenous people to Christianity through coercion. In this regard, their approach was intolerant of the people of India, who practised religious tolerance as a general principle.
3. The Portuguese administration cared more about making fortunes for themselves than they did about the people of India, which contributed to a deeper sense of estrangement among those people. In addition to this, they participated in acts of inhuman cruelty and lawlessness. They did not hesitate to engage in piracy and plundering either. The cumulative effect of all of these actions was to foster a hostile attitude towards the Portuguese.
4. During the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, the Portuguese and the Spanish had left the English and the Dutch far behind in terms of technological advancement. However, in the latter half of the 16th century, England, Holland, and later France, all growing commercial and naval powers, engaged in a fierce struggle against the monopoly of world trade held by Spain and Portugal. This conflict took place in the Atlantic Ocean. The latter were ultimately defeated as a result of this conflict. This contributed to a decrease in their power in India.
5. The might of the Mughal Empire and the growing

power of the Marathas also prevented the Portuguese from maintaining their trade monopoly in India for an extended period of time. For example, they engaged in combat with the Mughal power in Bengal around the year 1631 CE, and as a result, they were expelled from their settlement at Hughli.

6. The Portuguese made their first discovery in Latin America, which was the country of Brazil, and quickly began to focus their attention there rather than on their territories in India.
7. When Portugal was conquered by Spain around the year 1580 CE, Spanish interests immediately took precedence over Portuguese interests, which were subsequently pushed to the background.

The Dutch Empire in India

Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie was the original name given to the Dutch East India Company when it was founded in the early 17th century CE (VOC). The Dutch established their first factory in Masulipatnam, which is located in Andhra Pradesh. Additionally, they established trading depots in the cities of Surat, Broach, Cambay, and Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat in western India; Cochin in the state of Kerala; Chinsura in the state of Bengal; Patna in the state of Bihar; and Agra in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the beginning, Pulicat in Tamil Nadu served as their primary centre in India; however, Nagapattinam eventually took its place. In the 17th century, they were successful in gaining the Portuguese's favour and establishing themselves as the preeminent power in European trade with the East. They expelled the Portuguese from the Malay straits and the Indonesian islands and, around the year 1623, they were successful in thwarting attempts by the English to establish a foothold in the region. The conflict between the Dutch and the English lasted for approximately seven years, during which time the Dutch gradually lost their settlements to the British. Finally, the Dutch were defeated by the English in the Battle of Bedara, which took place in or around 1759 [7].

The British Empire in India

The English Association or Company to trade with the East was established around the year 1599 CE by a group of merchants who were known at the time as "The merchant Adventurers." On the 31st of December around the year 1600 CE, Queen Elizabeth granted the East India Company a royal charter and the exclusive privilege to trade in the East. This event occurred around the time that the company became commonly known as the East India Company [8].

- Around the year 1609 CE, Captain William Hawkins

travelled to the court of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir in order to request authorization to found an English trading centre in Surat.

- However, because of the pressure from the Portuguese, the Emperor decided not to accept it.
- Eventually, sometime around the year 1612 CE, Jahangir gave the East India Company permission to establish a factory in Surat.
- Around the year 1615 CE, Sir Thomas Roe travelled to the Mughal court in his capacity as an ambassador for King James I of England. There, he was successful in persuading an Imperial farman to engage in commerce and establish factories in various regions of India.
- As a result, by the year 1619 CE, the English had already established their factories in the cities of Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Broach.
- The English established their first factory in the southern region of the country in the town of Masulipatnam.
- Around the year 1639 CE, Francis Day purchased the land on which Madras now stands from the Raja of Chandragiri. Around their factory, he constructed a small fort that was later named Fort St. George. You can find additional information regarding this event in the This Day in History entry dated Aug 22.
- Madras quickly took over from Masulipatnam as the location of the English administrative headquarters along the Coromandel coast.
- Around the year 1668 CE, the English East India Company purchased Bombay from Charles II, who was serving as the King of England at the time. After the purchase, Bombay became the location of the company's headquarters on the west coast of India.
- Job Charnock established an English factory around the year 1690 CE at a location that was known at the time as Sutanuti. Later on, it evolved into the modern city of Calcutta, which was the site of the construction of Fort William and went on to become the capital of British India.
- The original British settlements in Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta eventually developed into the thriving cities that they are today.
- As its influence expanded throughout India, the British East India Company gradually took on the characteristics of a sovereign nation-state.

The French Empire in India

Colbert, a minister serving Louis XIV at the time, is credited with establishing the French East India Company around the year 1664 CE. Around the year 1668 CE, Francis Caron established the first French factory in the city of Surat. Around the year 1669 CE, Maracara set up a factory in the town of Masulipatnam. Around the year 1673 CE, Francois Martin established Pondicherry (also known as Fort Louis), which later served as the administrative centre for French possessions in India, and he also served as the territory's first governor. Around the year 1690 CE, the French purchased Chandranagore from the governor, Shaista Khan. Chandranagore is located near Calcutta. Balasore, Mahe, Qasim Bazar, and Karaikal were the locations that the French chose for their manufacturing facilities. It was around the year 1742 CE when Joseph Francois Dupleix was appointed as the French governor in India. This event marked the beginning of the conflict between the English and the French, which eventually led to the well-known Carnatic wars [9].

Danes (from Denmark) in India

In or around the year 1616 CE, the Danes established the East India Company. They established communities in what is now Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu around the year 1620 CE and Serampore in Bengal around the year 1676 CE. Serampore served as the location of their headquarters. However, they were unable to improve their position in India and were eventually forced to hand over all of their settlements in India to the British around the year 1845 CE [10].

Conflict between England and France

At the turn of the 18th century, the English and the French were engaged in a fierce rivalry with one another in order to secure their position as the dominant power in India. They took advantage of the political unrest in India that was caused by the decline of the Mughal Empire. This unrest was caused by the decline of the Mughal Empire.

The three Carnatic Wars were the arena in which the competition between the French and the English played out. The following table provides additional information regarding the Carnatic wars.

The Anglo-French competition came to an end when the British were victorious while the French were defeated. The following is a summary of the factors that contributed to the failure of France: [11]

1. The superiority of the English in terms of trade and naval power.

2. The French government did not provide the necessary level of support for the French East India Company.

3. While the French were only supported in the Deccan, the English had a strong base in Bengal.

4. The English had three ports, Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, whereas the French only had one port, Pondicherry.

5. The French Generals did not always agree with one another in their assessments.

6. The outcome of the European wars, which were won by England, determined the fate of the French in India.

After the third war, France's hopes of establishing an empire in India were dashed, and as a result, the door was opened for the British to establish themselves as the preeminent power in the subcontinent.

The Conquest of India by the British

- Bengal was the wealthiest and most fertile province in India at the time of the Battle of Plassey, which took place around the year 1757 CE. The East India Company was granted the freedom to import and export their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and the right to issue passes or dastaks for the movement of such goods in the year 1717 CE, as part of a royal farman that was issued by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar. This occurred somewhere around the year 1717 CE. The English interpretation of the farman from around the year 1717 CE was something that all of the nawabs of Bengal, starting with Murshid Quli Khan and going all the way up to Alivardi Khan, found objectionable.
- Around the year 1756 CE, Siraj ud Daulah succeeded his grandfather, Alivardi Khan, and he found himself in conflict with the British because he opposed the use of dastaks in inappropriate ways. On the 20th of June, 1756 CE, Siraj ud Daulah marched on to Calcutta and occupied Fort William after seizing the English factory that was located at Kasimbazar. The conflict that arose between Siraj ud Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, and the English resulted in the Battle of Plassey, which took place on June 23, 1757 CE. Robert Clive, the commander of the British troops, emerged victorious after his troops prevailed over the army led by the Nawab. Mir Jafar, the commander of the Nawab's army, played a treacherous game, which resulted in an easy victory for his side.
- The English proclaimed Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal, and the company was granted the undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar, and

Orissa in addition to other rewards. • The Nawab was forced to flee, and Mir Jafar's son, Miran, captured and killed him. • The English proclaimed Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal. • Miran, Mir Jafar's son, captured and killed the Nawab. • The Battle of Plassey was of utmost importance historically because it paved the way for the British to gain control of Bengal and, eventually, all of India. This makes it one of the most important battles in Indian history.

- Mir Jafar was unable to satisfy the demands of the English, and he was forced to resign in c. 1760 CE, and his son-in-law, Mir Qasim, was put on the throne. The Battle of Buxar (circa 1764 CE) • Mir Jafar was unable to satisfy the demands of the English, and he was forced to resign. He was a capable, efficient, and powerful ruler who quickly emerged as a threat to the English and their designs in Bengal.
- He was the ruler of Bengal during the Bengal Sikh dynasty. After being defeated in a series of battles around the year 1763 CE, Mir Qasim fled to Awadh, where he formed an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Awadh, and Shah Alam II, the Emperor of the Mughal Empire. At Buxar, on the 22nd of October around the year 1764 CE, the three engaged in combat with the army of the Company and were soundly defeated. It was established beyond a reasonable doubt that the English military was superior.
- Sometime around the year 1765 CE, Robert Clive was given the position of governor of Bengal. Clive implemented a brand new administrative structure in Bengal that was known as the Dual Government. Within this framework, the Nawab of Bengal served as the system's nominal head, while the British held the actual power.

Agreement Reached at Allahabad (c. 1764 CE)

- The English agreed to return the province of Awadh to Shuja-ud-Daulah, but only after he paid them Rs 50 Lakhs in compensation. In order to ensure the safety of his state, Shuja-ud-Daulah was compelled to keep an army of English soldiers.
- Under pressure from the English, Shah Alam was compelled to cede the diwani rights to Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. In addition to receiving a pension that was worth Rs. 26 Lakhs per year from the English, Shah Alam was awarded the districts of Kara and Allahabad.

In or around the year 1763 CE, the British reinstated Mir Jafar as the Nawab of Bengal. Following Mir Jafar's

passing, his second son Nizam-ud-Daulah was elevated to the position of Nawab. The Company was able to obtain complete dominance over the administrative structure of Bengal [12].

Conquest of Mysore

Hyder Ali, son of a faujdar of the Mysore army was born in c. 1721 CE. When the ruler of Mysore passed away, he declared himself to be the new ruler and took the title of Sultan of Mysore. He had gotten to the position of commander-in-chief of the army through sheer effort and determination alone. He was a competent general, and he improved the strength of his army by recruiting French soldiers [13].

The First Battle of Anglo-Mysore (c. 1767 – 1769 CE)

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Marathas, and the English were all filled with envy due to Hyder Ali's meteoric rise to power during this time. They joined forces to form an alliance, and then they issued a war declaration against Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali was successful in winning over both the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad through the use of diplomacy, which resulted in the British being defeated in the first Anglo-Mysore war. The war came to an end when both sides agreed to the terms of the Treaty of Madras, which stated that they would return the territory that they had conquered from the other side and promise to assist one another in the event that they were attacked by a third party [14].

The second war between England and Mysore (c. 1780 – 1784 CE)

- Around the year 1771 CE, Hyder Ali was attacked by the Marathas; however, the English did not come to his aid, which resulted in a violation of the Treaty of Madras. Because of this, Hyder Ali began to have mistrust for the British, and he looked for opportunities to attack them.
- Around the year 1780 CE, when the French possession of Mahe, which was under Hyder Ali's dominion, came under attack by the English, Hyder Ali declared war on the English. The British armies in the Carnatic were subjected to one defeat after another at the hands of Hyder Ali, who ultimately forced a large number of them to surrender. Soon after, he controlled a significant portion of the Carnatic.
- By using a deft touch in the realm of diplomacy, Lord Warren Hastings was able to successfully split the confederacy of Hyder Ali, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Marathas. He appeased the Marathas and bribed the Nizam by offering the

Nizam the cession of the Guntur district in exchange for peace.

- Around the year 1781 CE, Eyre Coote led the British forces to victory over Hyder Ali at Porto Novo. Tipu Sultan, Hyder Ali's son, continued the war after his father's death, which occurred around the year 1782 CE. Find out more about the Battle of Porto Novo by reading the article entitled "This Day in History" which was published on July 1, 1781.
- The Treaty of Mangalore brought an end to the second Anglo-Mysore war, which stipulated that all conquests were to be mutually restored and that prisoners held on both sides were to be released [15]. This treaty also freed all prisoners held on both sides.

The Third Battle of Anglo-Mysore (c. 1790 – 1792 CE)

- Through cunning diplomacy, Lord Cornwallis, who served as Governor General at the time, was able to successfully isolate Tipu Sultan. He did this by gaining the support of the Marathas, the Nizam, and the rulers of Travancore and Coorg.
- A war between the English and Tipu broke out around the year 1790 CE and lasted until Tipu's defeat around the year 1792 CE. The Treaty of Seringapatam brought an end to the war, and as a result, Tipu was forced to cede control of approximately half of his territories, including Malabar, Coorg, Dindugal, and Baramahal (now Salem and Erode). Tipu was forced to pay a war indemnity to the English in the amount of three crore rupees and was also required to hand over two of his sons to the English as hostages until he paid the indemnity. After this war, Mysore's power was diminished, but it was not eradicated altogether; Tipu was defeated, but he was not put to death [16]. Tipu's empire also survived the conflict.

The fourth battle of the Anglo-Mysore war (c. 1798 – 1799 CE)

- During that time, the position of Governor General was held by Lord Wellesley, who wrote letters to Tipu requesting that he expel the French, meet with an English envoy, and come to an agreement with the company and its allies. He also attempted to convince Tipu to accept a pact of subsidiary alliance. Tipu did not pay much attention to Wellesley's letters, which led to the beginning of the fourth Anglo-Mysore war.
- From the direction of the west, the Bombay army led

by General Stuart invaded Mysore. Tipu was forced to retreat to Srirangapattanam, which was the capital of his kingdom, by the Madras army, which was led by Arthur Wellesley, the brother of the Governor-General. Tipu fought valiantly but was ultimately defeated and killed in the conflict. The Wadiar dynasty's Krishna Raja received the southwestern portion of the city of Mysore as a gift. The British and the Nizam each received a portion of the territory that remained after the partition of the kingdom. The members of Tipu's family were relocated to the Vellore fort [17].

Conflict between the British and the Marathas

The first conflict between the British and the Marathas (c. 1775 – 1782 CE)

- Around the year 1772 CE, Madhava Rao, the Maratha Peshwa, passed away. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Narayan Rao; however, Narayan Rao's uncle Raghunath Rao alias Raghoba assassinated him and proclaimed himself the new Peshwa. The Maratha leaders, under the capable leadership of Nana Phadnavis, disregarded the authority of Raghoba and appointed Madhava Rao Narayana, the infant son of Narayan Rao, as the Peshwa.
- Madhava Rao Narayana was appointed Peshwa. Raghoba went to the British in order to seek their assistance in obtaining the position of Peshwa. Raghunath Rao and the British authorities in Bombay came to an agreement on the terms of the Treaty of Surat around the year 1775 CE. Raghunath Rao gave the British permission to take possession of the islands of Salsette and Bassein after he gave his consent. The Marathas were victorious over the British in the Battle of Talegaon, which took place around the year 1776 CE. The Treaty of Purander was signed around the year 1776 CE, and it was much to the advantage of the Marathas. As a result, the position of Nana Phadnavis among the Marathas was elevated.
- Around 1781 CE, Warren Hastings sent British troops out on missions, with Captain Popham in command of the force. In a series of skirmishes, he was victorious over the Maratha leader Mahadaji Scindia and was able to take control of Gwalior. Around 1782 CE, Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia came to an agreement and signed the Treaty of Salbai. Raghunath Rao was given a retirement pension, and Madhav Rao II was appointed to the position of Peshwa. It ensured peace between the British and the Marathas for a period of twenty years. The British were able to exert pressure on Mysore with the assistance of the Marathas in

regaining their territories from Hyder Ali as a result of the treaty [18].

Battle of the Second Anglo-Maratha War (c. 1803 – 1805 CE)

The Treaty of Bassein, signed around the year 1802 CE; Around the year 1800 CE, Nana Phadnavis passed away after keeping the Maratha confederacy united for the previous 30 years. After he passed away, the leaders of the Maratha faction engaged in bitter internecine conflict, which ultimately led to their own downfall. Both Jaswant Rao Holkar and Daulat Rao Scindia were engaged in combat with one another during this time, and the Peshwa, Baji Rao II, sided with Scindia in this conflict. The Holkars were able to achieve a decisive victory over the combined armies of Scindia and Peshwa. Around the year 1802 CE, Peshwa Baji Rao II sought the protection of the British and, as a result, signed the Treaty of Bassein with those same British. A subsidiary treaty was signed, and as part of it, the Peshwa's position as ruler of the Maratha kingdom was acknowledged. Because of this document, the British were able to exert control over the Marathas' foreign policy. As a result, any attempt by the Maratha chiefs to take action against the British was successfully thwarted. The treaty was seen as a document that represented the Marathas' ceding of their independence by the Marathas. Ragoji Bhonsle and Daulat Rao Scindia believed that the Treaty of Bassein was a slap in the face to the Maratha people's sense of pride in their nation. At Assaye, which is close to Aurangabad, the English, led by Arthur Wellesley, were victorious over the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle, despite the fact that the forces of both chieftains had joined forces (c. 1803 CE). After that, Arthur Wellesley brought the conflict into Bhonsle's territory and won the battle against the Maratha forces on the plains of Argaon. As a direct consequence of this, Bhonsle and Wellesley agreed to sign the Treaty of Deogaon, which compelled Bhonsle to give up the province of Cuttack in Orissa. In the north, Lord Lake defeated Scindia's army at Laswari and occupied Aligarh, Delhi, and Agra. Lake ensured the safety of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor, by taking him under his wing. Wellesley shifted his focus to Holkar at this point, but Yeshwant Rao Holkar proved to be more than a match for the British, and Holkar did not submit [19].

The third conflict between the English and the Marathas (c. 1817 – 1818 CE)

- The power of the Maratha chiefs had been shattered in the second Anglo-Maratha war, but their spirit had not been broken. Around the year 1818 CE, they made one final, frantic effort to reclaim their independence and regain their former prestige.

Around the year 1817 CE, the Peshwa led an assault on the British Residency in Poona, but they were unsuccessful. The Bhonsle chief, known as Appa Sahib, did not want to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Nagpur, which he had signed with the British around the year 1816 CE. In accordance with the terms of this treaty, the company was given control of Nagpur. He participated in the Battle of Sitabaldi, which took place in November 1817 CE, but he was ultimately unsuccessful. At Baroda on the 21st of December in the common era (1817 CE), the British also triumphed over Holkar. As a result, the dream of a powerful Maratha Confederacy was finally dashed by the time December rolled around in the year 1818 CE.

- As a consequence of the outcome of the war, Peshwa Baji Rao II was given a pension at Bithur in Kanpur. His territories were incorporated into the newly expanded Presidency of Bombay, which was established in this part of the world. The Subsidiary Forces were accepted by Holkar and Bhonsle. In order to appease the pride of the Marathas, a small state known as Satara was established and placed under the leadership of Pratap Singh, a descendant of Shivaji. Pratap Singh ruled Satara as a complete dependent on the British.
- By approximately the year 1818 CE, the entire Indian subcontinent, with the exception of Punjab and Sindh, was under the control of the British.

The strengthening of the grip of British power (1818 – 57)

Between the years ca. 1818 and 1857 CE, the British successfully completed the task of conquering the entirety of India. In addition to annexing Awadh, the central provinces, and a large number of other petty states, Sindh and the Punjab were both conquered by the Mughals [20].

The Securing of Victory in Sindh

- The conquest of Sindh took place as a direct result of the growing competition between the British and the Russians in Europe and Asia, as well as the subsequent fears that the British had regarding a potential Russian attack on India via Afghanistan and Persia. In order to compete with Russia, the British government came to the conclusion that it needed to expand its sphere of influence in Afghanistan and Persia. Only if Sindh was subject to British rule would it be possible to accomplish this goal. Additionally, the British authorities were interested in investigating the commercial opportunities that the river Sindh presented.

- A treaty signed around the year 1832 opened up the roads and rivers of Sindh to commercial activity by the British (by Lord Bentinck).
- Around the year 1839 CE, Lord Aukland coerced the Amir chiefs of Sindh, also known as the chiefs of Sindh, into signing the Subsidiary Alliance. •
- After a relatively short campaign, Sir Charles Napier was successful in annexing Sindh some time around the year 1843 CE. This occurred despite earlier assurances that the region's territorial integrity would be preserved. Imamgarh, a well-known fortress in the desert, was obliterated by Charles Napier. As an act of retaliation, the Baluchis carried out an assault on a British resident and subsequently declared war on the British. After this, the battle of Miani broke out, in which Napier was victorious over the Baluchi army, and several Amirs were forced to surrender. After that, the battle of Dabo took place, in which Napier was victorious over Sher Muhammad, who was the Amir of Mirpur. As a result, Sher Muhammad was expelled from Sindh, which led to the official annexation of Sindh by the British (c. 1843 CE). Napier was given the position of the first Governor of Sindh, in addition to the reward money of seven lakh rupees, for successfully completing the mission.

CONCLUSION

Although Portugal's presence in India can be traced back to 1498, the country's colonial rule did not begin until 1505 and did not end until 1961. The Portuguese Empire established the first European trading centre at Quilon (Kollam) in 1502. It is generally agreed upon that the beginning of the era of colonial rule in India coincides with the founding of this Portuguese trading centre at Quilon. Dom Francisco de Almeida became the first Portuguese viceroy in India when he was appointed to that position in 1505 by King Manuel I of Portugal. He was succeeded in that role by Dom Afonso de Albuquerque in 1509. In the year 1510, Albuquerque was successful in seizing control of the city of Goa, which had previously been ruled by Muslims. He was the one who initiated the policy of marrying Portuguese men with native women who had converted to Catholicism. As a result of this policy, there was a significant amount of intermarriage in Goa and other Portuguese territories in Asia. Another aspect of the Portuguese colonial rule in India was the spread of Catholicism across the subcontinent through the sponsorship of missionaries from a variety of religious orders. Notable among these was the Jesuit missionary Saint Francis Xavier, who is held in high regard by Indian Catholics.

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