

**Positive Impact of British Colonization on Indian Social Reforms**  
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**Introduction:**

Culture is a term that has many different inter-related meanings. However, the word "culture" is most commonly used for the distinct ways that people living in different parts of the world classified and represented their experiences, and acted creatively. Culture is the full range of learned human behavior patterns. Each living life is attached to the culture of humans. Culture is natural development during the birth process and its evolution is based on intelligence reaction to experiences and needs. Human intelligence reacted stronger to experiences and needs that widened cultural status. Culture is the process to live in a group. Each society has norms to follow by individuals to retain society strong and intact. It is also defining the "intellectual and spiritual development of mind and which correlate with truth, God, and beauty in life.

Indian culture is ancient and well-known culture. It has a strong base of Sindhu Culture. It is said that Sindhu Culture is a fully cultured, well-developed, and male-dominated culture. Mohenjo-Daro and Haddappa are praiseworthy examples of this culture. Sir Dayanand Sa Hani and R.D. Banarji, Archeological serve of India, find out such town of Sindhu culture. They were guided by sir John Marshal in 1921- 22. Sindhu culture is better than today's culture. There was no place for untouchability and castes hierarchy. According to Sir John Marshal Sindhu, culture was started BC 3250. In Rig-Veda, Aarya has destroyed the cities of Sindhu Culture and this reference is noted in Rig-Veda BC 3000 to 2000. Aaryas were not natives of India. Mahatma Phule, Lokmanya Tilak, and Pandit Nehru also pointed out their writing respectively. Aaryas were exporting and importing their goods with foreign countries. They were well in all sorts of a comfortable life in India. Aarya was lived with natives and tried to depressed them in different for existence. Meanwhile, society was divided into four layers ways according to class and that system stay remain forever in India. During the time of the British period, it gets educationally, socially, economically, scientifically, and politically charged.

**The impact of British colonialism on Indian culture:**

The Acharyas were come to India and ruled over the natives of India. They tried to depress the natives and treated them as a slave. In the same way, the British also came into India for business purposes and establishes colonies. They were ruled all over India and looted our country but we have to focus on another side that they were not been exploited but also they were provided many beneficial policies and acts for the Indian people. Besides these, the Acharyas have banished them from their own country, exploit them and make them slaves in their land. The British people always fight for the superstition, educational and social rights of Indians. They were ruled over India for up to 150 years but we get indirect benefits from them, especially at the grass-roots level.

**Objectives:**

1. Study the impacts of British colonization on Indian culture.
2. Indian culture is bound with the Hindu religion and how it gets influenced by the British.
3. Highlight the positive impacts of British colonization on the Indian economical and social system.

**Hypothesis:**

Positive effects of British colonization on Indian culture.

**Methodology:**

The present paper is based especially on secondary sources such as historical references, books, contemporary letters, and biographies. In India England established the British East India Company in 1600 for business purposes. They have spread International Economic & Cultural

Relations of India their business all over India. After the battle of Plashi in 1757 British were ruled over India. British govt. gives legal permission to British East India Company in 1773 for the business they came to India for the business purpose but they have spread their kingdom all over India. In 1860 England there was the industrial revolution held in England. They used India for business and exploitation but besides this, they were able to develop India socially, economically, and politically strong and this is the main impact of the British colonization.

### **British colonization and its positive impacts on Indian culture:**

During the time of the British reign, India was economically exploited but there were many positive social, economically, educationally, religious, and political changes take place during the time. Indian culture was benefited indirectly due to the positive changes by their policies and acts.

### **Economical impact:**

In old age, India was a golden country. All works are done by the people and fulfill their desire. All the goods were manmade such as ornament, cloths, agricultural tools, food grains, religious things, and other things. When the British came to India to economically exploit India. In England, there is the age of the industrial revolution in 1860. British exported rough products and process them into England and sold them into India again. The Indian artists were helpless. They were turned towards farming. Indian take different crops from the farm such as Neel, cotton, tea, food grain, and spicy items.

Following charts show the year wise export in England from India:

Chart I

Sr. No.	Year	
1	1813	12.5 var (1 sq feet=9 var.)
2	1813 to 1843	3 lace 6000 var (1 sq feet =9 var.)
3	1844	63000 lace var (1 sq feet=9 var.)

Though British export and exploit India but we have got business mind due to British. Now we are number one in tea product among all countries. We get a lot of foreign currency from it. The whole credit goes to the British otherwise today we are lagging up to 150 years back like Zimbabwe of Kenya.

### **Social upliftment :**

According to the Manusmriti Brahmins for mantras, Kshatriya for arms, battlefield. Vaishya for busyness and Shudras for lower works like cleaning, washing, etc, means Brahmins were higher and Shudras were lower ones. According to the classification of the Manusmriti Varna did not accept Dalits as a human beings. Today in some parts of India Dalits have been given horrible treatment and this punishment is implemented and expected by the upper-class Hindus.

### **In Manusmriti this fourfold system was explained as follows:**

“Adhyapan madhyayanam yajanam yajanam tatha |

Danam pratigraham chaiv brahanamakalpayat 88

Prajarakshanam danmijjya dyanmevache |

Vishayeshawapra shaktishawa kastriyashtha samsataa 89

Pashunama rakshana danmijjya dayanmevacha|

Vanikyapyanam kushidanamcha vaishyastha krushime vacha 90

Ekameva tu shudrasha Prabhu karma samadishata |

Ateshameva varnana shusrusamaansuyaya” (Manusmriti 88, 89, 90, 91)

In Bhagawatgita also mention to Verna's that Brahmin should study, teach, and accept gifts without giving anything to others. The Kshyatriya should fight wars and save the life of the upper-class people. the Vaisha should conduct trade and business while Shudras are at the bottom and they must work as serve the lower type of work such as cleaning, washing

toilets, etc., the present caste and Varna system become a powerful tool for exploitation of Dalits. The high caste Hindus purposely kept the untouchables dependent on them. The Dalits were not allowed to have their property and had to live on the outskirts of the village in India. They also not to allowed to fetch water from the well even the shadow of Shudra is also a kind of sin. Today, in India the Dalits and there are not so good. They are exploited due to their illiterateness, ignorance, superstitious beliefs, and many more. The Varna system in India did not produce only Shudras and Dalits but also there are thousands of castes within one Varna that produced some classes even below the Shudras and the Dalits

The voice of Dalits's downtrodden was suppressed by so-called upper-class Hindus. It is the time when British takes the initiative part to ban these cruelties in Indian culture. The British came forward to literate them to open the reality. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, and other social reformers fought for their right with help of the British. They have passed many bills and acts for them. In the same way, they stop the scarification of the women in fire after the death of their husbands. Raja ram Mahanoy stop such tradition with help of Lord Ripen in 1829. They stopped multi-wife, women depuration, and female foeticide in those days

### **Religious changes:**

There are some changes were happen in the religious system. According to this system. Brahmins impart knowledge, Kshyatriya protects society, Vaishya deals with business and at the bottom, downtrodden, Shudra, serve society. The Shudras have been thrown out of the mainstream of society. They have been suppressed, exploited, and oppressed. The Shudras are called Dalits. They are the untouchables.

This means learning to teach giving taking aims is duties of Brahmins means Brahmins are solely concerned with knowledge and nobody else. If any Shudra breaks the system he would punish badly. The present system was banished due to the British period. The Shudras get the right to equality in the British period.

### **Educational changes:**

According to the Manusmriti the Brahmin have the right of education. This means learning teaching giving taking aims is duties of Brahmins means Brahmins are solely concern with knowledge and nobody else. But in British period the traditional method was get broken. They started education for deprived class of the society. They have started missionary schools, colleges, universities. In 1813 they have started Hindu college at Calcutta. Lord Macaulay introduced English education in India, especially through his famous minute of February 1835. He called an educational system that would create a class of anglicized Indians who would serve as cultural intermediaries between the British and the Indians. Macaulay succeeded in implementing ideas previously put forward by Lord William Bentinck, the governor general since 1829. Lord Dalhousie also takes initiative part for education, technical education, industrial education, women's education and education for monitories. In the British raj Slender university commission (1917), Sarjand education scheme (1944), education act passed in the time of Lord Kazan (1909). In this way, in British raj British people started many educational schemes and try to uplift the Indian culture the traditional Indian thinking became paralyzed and there is new down of hope.

### **Education for women:**

Indian culture is a male-dominated culture there was no right for women to learn from ancient times. She had no right to education. She is lagging due to proper education. British provide them the right to education. In 1828 American institution of Mara's mission has started a movement for the freedom of women in India. Margaret, the wife of Sir Reverend John William, started thre woman schools in Mumbai. The same way Mrs. Mary Michael works for the women's upliftment. She provides ded education for women through Christi missionary schools. In the beginning, the figure - of women in missionary school was 340 and it increase up to 2000 in 1949-50. the governor-general provides funds for the school that provide women's education.

In the report of Wood, there is an ultimatum for women's education. The new approaches were noted in the contemporary period. We observe that the women in India have a secondary place in ancient times but she gets the right justice in the British period.

#### **Scientific education:**

The British had measured to develop science and technology in India and instead focused more on arts and humanities Indians were traditionally bound with the tradition, superstition, rituals, and blind faiths. British have made many scientific changes and inculcated scientific attitudes among the Indian people. They have established the Indian Council of Scientific Studies at Calcutta in 1876. the Indian scientist Jagdish chandra Bose surprised the world to find out that the plant is a living being. This is a great achievement for Indians in contemporary times.

The education revolution leads Indians to know new thoughts. Indians can get information from the world about the French and American Revolution. They are connected with the world. They can know the philosophy of Russo, Montesquieu, and Diderot. The people know the importance of patriotism, nation, and independence. Mahatma Gandhi and other leading freedom fighters fought for independence. The important benefit was the existence of the hierarchy of castism.

**In conclusion**, the Indian culture was bound with British culture and colonization. They create various educational, social, economical, scientific, and political changes in Indian society and lead Indian culture towards modernism.

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