



HI GUYS
I AM RAGHUNANDAN
BTECH(CHEMICAL)
LOVE TO HELP OTHERS
TEACHING IS MY PASSIONS



WELCOME TO NEW COURSE

- **PT 2019 :A Brief History of Modern India (NEW EDITION)**
- **MORE IMPORTANTLY WE WILL DISCUSS LINE BY LINE & CHAPTER WISE COVERING EACH & EVERYTHING**
- **TARGET AUDIENCE: ALL UPSC ,STATE PSC ASPIRANTS**
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- **A Brief History
of Modern India
(NEW EDITION JAN 2018)**

Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

In 1715, an English mission led by John Surman to the court of the Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar secured three famous *farmans*, giving the Company many valuable privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The *farmans* thus obtained were regarded the **Magna Carta** of the Company. Their important terms were—

- In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties excepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
- The Company was permitted to issue *dastaks* (passes) for the transportation of such goods.

Formative Years of the East India Company

1600 :The East India Company was established.

1609 :William Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court.

1611 : Captain Middleton obtained the permission of the Mughal governor of Surat to trade there.

1613 :A permanent factory of East India Company was established at Surat.

1615 : Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrived at Jahangir's court. By 1618, the ambassador succeeded in obtaining two farmans (one each from the emperor and Prince Khurram) confirming free trade with exemption from inland tolls.

1616 :The Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.

1632 :The Company got the golden farman from the Sultan of

Golconda which ensured safety and prosperity of their trade.

1633 :The Company established its first factory in east India in Hariharpur, Balasore (Odisha).

1639 :The Company got the lease of Madras from a local king.

1651 :The Company was given permission to trade at Hooghly (Bengal).

1662 :The British King, Charles II, was given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess (Catherine of Braganza).

1667 :Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal.

1691 :The Company got the imperial order to continue their trade in Bengal in lieu of payment of Rs 3,000 a year.

1717 :The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman, called Magna Carta of the Company, giving the Company a large number of trade concessions.

- The Company was permitted to rent more lands around Calcutta.
- In Hyderabad, the Company retained its existing privilege of freedom from duties in trade and had to pay the prevailing rent only for Madras.
- In Surat, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, the East India Company was exempted from the levy of all duties.
- It was decreed that the coins of the Company minted at Bombay were to have currency throughout the Mughal empire.

Apparently, the English East India Company managed to earn a number of trading concessions in Bengal from the Mughal authority by means of flattery and diplomacy. But the English had to vanquish the French before they could be rid of competitors and establish their complete sway over India.

Merging of Two English Companies

After the English revolution of 1688, the Whigs, with their enhanced influence, opposed the monopoly of the East India Company. Thus a rival company was formed which deputed Sir William Norris as its ambassador to the court of Aurangzeb (January 1701-April 1702) to gain trading privileges for itself. The new company, however, proved a failure. Under pressure from the Crown and the Parliament, the two companies were amalgamated in 1708 under the title of 'United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies'. This was the East India Company—from 1708 to 1873—which was to establish British political power in India.