

The Education system in British India

- British records show that education was common in the 18th century, with a school in almost every village in the country.
- Traditional 'British' subjects were taught such as reading, writing and arithmetic.
- The schools were attended by students from all classes of society, whether they were poor or rich.
- Indian values were largely ignored.
- The British introduced the Macaulay system of education in India. New universities and colleges were set up for higher education. They aimed at grooming Indians with western knowledge and spread the western culture.

The British Impact on Transport in India

- The British Government created a good system of railways in India.
- The railways were first used to carry building materials and then they developed into carrying passengers and soon there was a network of railways all over the country.
- The railways supported trade and also enabled the population to move around the country more easily.
- The British laid the foundations of the first railway from Mumbai to Thane in 1853. It constructed 70,000 miles of concrete road and around 40,000 miles of railroads. Transportation had never been cheaper, faster and easier. New and never seen technologies like electricity and air transport came rushing. The postal service made the days of sending letters through pigeons a history. India left behind the medieval age and jumped into a new technologically advanced nation. Now, Indian Railways offers employment to millions of people.

The British Impact on the Economy in India

Positive

- Research suggests that from 1870 to 1930 Britain took about 1% of India's wealth per year. This was much less than the French, Dutch and Germans took from their lands.
- The British invested about £400 million in the same period. They developed a coal industry, which had not existed before. Public health and life expectancy increased under British rule – due to improved water supplies and treatment for malaria.

Negative

- Recent research suggests that India gained little economically from British rule. Britain gained hugely from ruling India, but most of the wealth created was invested in Britain, not India.
- Britain forced poor Indians to pay high taxes which were used to fund the running of the Empire.
- 40% of India's wealth was spent on the army to be used by Britain all over the world.