

Chapter 1 : Medical Work Experience | Volunteering Journeys

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Articles Working conditions and salaries in India are different from the ones in western countries. The official work week in India runs from Monday to Saturday, from 10am to 6pm each day. In reality, overtime is the norm and most local companies do not compensate their workers for it. The Indian work culture is immensely diverse. There are major differences depending on whether you work for small, local companies, for big Indian corporations or for international companies. Business practices also vary between regions. Work practices in India The importance of hierarchies in Indian culture can also be witnessed in the daily work environment. People of different management levels are treated differently. The behaviour of superiors towards other employees seems very rude from a Western point of view. This is normal in India. Even though that might make you feel uncomfortable at first, you need to adapt to this as otherwise employees of lower hierarchy levels will try to take advantage of your kindness. They might treat you extra nice but then expect favours in return, such as help in getting a job in the West. Communication within Indian companies is something many expatriates have trouble getting used to. Unlike rather relaxed business dinners, formality plays an important role in Indian work environment and instructions are direct to the point of seeming bossy. It is also highly unlikely that you will address you co-workers with their first names. Salaries in India Average salaries in India are only a fraction of Western salaries. However, they are rising at rates between 12 and 14 percent each year. Expatriates usually earn significantly higher salaries than Indians, though this depends on whether they work for Indian or international companies. Indian salaries are stated in lakhs, increments of hundreds of thousands. This is confusing at first, but is ultimately much easier to handle than millions of Rupees. If you are appointed to India by your company from overseas your salary will usually be at a Western level. You will also be provided with the full list of benefits available to employees in Europe or the USA, and your salary will be three times that of your local counterpart. In addition to salary and standard benefits, international companies often provide special expatriate allowances, such as housing allowance, three to five weeks paid vacation, a round trip air ticket per year, full healthcare coverage etc. If you work for an Indian company, the situation changes dramatically. Your salary will be significantly lower. Even though you still earn more than your Indian colleagues, you will never reach Western levels. Most importantly, Indian companies usually do not offer the fancy expat benefits provided by international companies. Since fringe benefits are taxed at a lower rate than regular income Fringe Benefit Tax, FBT they are commonly used to reduce the required tax payments. Typical benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, health insurance and maternity leave. Depending on your job and qualification the amount of healthcare benefits varies greatly but will usually be around Rs10, a month. Vacation in India There are 15 to 20 paid public holidays, depending on where you work in India. Indian employees will additionally get a minimum of 12 days paid vacation. Expatriates are usually entitled to 18 to 30 days of paid vacation a year. Make sure that these regulations about extra vacation days are explicitly stated in your employment contract.

Chapter 2 : Christianity in India - Wikipedia

England's Work in India. 3 likes. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of.

He had reached Kozhikode Calicut, Kerala in 1498. After this, many Europeans started coming to India for trading. They made their offices and forts in various parts of India. This battle became famous as the Battle of Plassey. That was the beginning of British rule, known as the British Raj, in India. In 1764, the Battle of Buxar was won by the English forces. After this, the British got control over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Many such of the revolts and armed struggles had taken place in this. Some examples include: A revolt took place in Goa against the rule of Portugal. The historians call this revolt as the Conspiracy of the Pintos. A rebellion by tribes of Jharkhand in India. Historians had used the terms like the Indian Mutiny or the Sepoy Mutiny to describe this event. The rebellion by Indian troops of the British Raj started in May and continued until December. Many reasons had combined to result in this rebellion. The British rulers continued to forcibly take regions ruled by Indians and made these regions part of the British Raj. They did not give any respect to old royal houses of India like the Mughals and the Peshwa. They also made the Indian soldiers of their army use a special type of cartridge. The soldiers had to open the cartridges with their teeth before loading them into their guns. The cartridges supposedly used cow and pig fat. For Hindus the cow is a sacred animal and they do not eat beef. For the Muslims they do not eat pork. Thus, the use of these cartridges made soldiers of both the religions turn against the British. Although the British tried to replace the cartridges, the feelings against them stayed. Rebellion broke out when a soldier called Mangal Pandey attacked a British sergeant and wounded an adjutant. General Harsey ordered another Indian soldier to arrest Mangal Pandey but he refused. Later the British arrested Mangal Pandey and the other Indian soldier. The British killed both by hanging them. At the beginning the British were slow to respond. Then they took very quick action with heavy forces. They brought their regiments from the Crimean War to India. They also redirected many regiments that were going to China from India. The British forces reached Delhi, and they surrounded the city from 1st July until 31st August. Street-to-street fights broke out between the British troops and the Indians. Ultimately, they took control of Delhi. The last important battle was at Gwalior in June in which the Rani of Jhansi was killed. With this, the British had practically suppressed the rebellion. However, some guerrilla fighting in many places continued until early in 1858 and Tantia Tope was captured and executed in April. The United Kingdom started ruling India directly through its representative called the Viceroy of India. It made India a part of the British Empire. In 1876, Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India. The Mughal dynasty, which had ruled India for about four hundred years, ended with his death. The British also took many steps to employ Indian higher castes and rulers into the government. They stopped taking the lands of the remaining princes and rulers of India. They stopped interference in religious matters. They started employing Indians in the civil services but at lower levels. They increased the number of British soldiers, and allowed only British soldiers to handle artillery. Many leaders emerged at the national and provincial levels, and the Indians became more aware of their rights. During this period, many social and religious leaders worked to inspire the Indian society. They spread the message of self-confidence, removing of social evils, and making India free from domination of foreign power. Lokmanya Tilak was one such leader who was not very modest in his views. The British arrested him. In the court he declared: In 1885, at the suggestion of Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, seventy-three Indian delegates met in Bombay. They founded the Indian National Congress. The delegates represented educated Indians in professions such as law, teaching, and journalism. It merged with the Indian National Congress to form a bigger party. To begin with, the Indian National Congress was not a very active political party. It met annually and gave some suggestions to the rulers of the British Raj. The suggestions generally related to civil rights and opportunities for Indians in the government jobs. Despite its claim to represent all Indians, it represented only the educated and higher class of the society. But, it failed to attract all Muslims. Many Muslims had become distrustful of Hindu reformers who raised their voice against matters like religious conversion and killing of cows for their meat. For Hindus, the cow is a sacred animal not to be

killed. Later, this college became Aligarh University in 1887. By 1906, the Indian National Congress had become a national party, but did not represent all groups of Indian society, particularly the Muslims. At that time Calcutta was the capital city of the British Raj. The people became very angry at that partition division, and created the phrase "divide and rule" for the policy followed by the British Empire. The leading intellectual figures of India at that time expressed their unhappiness at this partition. For example, Rabindranath Tagore, the most famous Indian poet originally from Bengal composed a poem against this partition. Many Indians, including the princes and rich people of India, contributed money and materials to the war funds of the United Kingdom. However, many Indian soldiers died in foreign lands. In India, flu spread like an epidemic killing many people. The tax rates increased in India, and prices also increased. The Indians became restless. A new law named the Government of India Act of 1919 gave many rights to the Indians in the provincial government. These rights related to farming, local government, health, education, and public works. The British administrators kept matters like taxation, finance, and law and order under their control. Under this law, the government got many powers to arrest people and keep them in prisons without any trial. They also got the power to stop newspapers to report and print news. The people called this act the Black Act. Indians protested against this law in many places. The positive impact of reform was seriously undermined in 1919 by the Rowlatt Act, named after the recommendations made the previous year to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Rowlatt Commission, which had been appointed to investigate "seditious conspiracy. In protest, a nationwide cessation of work hartal was called, marking the beginning of widespread, although not nationwide, popular discontent. The agitation reached a peak in Amritsar Punjab, India. In Amritsar, on 13th April, about 10,000 Indians had assembled to protest against the Rowlatt Act. The British military commander, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to fire at the civilians without any warning. The troops fired 1,700 times. Some historians estimate that the troops killed and injured about 1,000 people. This incident came to be known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. With this killing of innocent people, the British lost the trust of the Indian people. He was a barrister lawyer. In 1893, he went to South Africa. After Gandhi was thrown off a train because he was a colored person sitting in a first-class seat, he took that emotion and used it to begin to fight the injustices that many people of color faced at the time. He became successful and the government of South Africa removed most of such rules and restrictions. When Gandhi returned to India in 1915, few people knew him. Under the leadership of Gandhi, Indians began to use a different method to get freedom over the next few years. The Party decided to start a movement named to disobey the British rule. It became the civil disobedience movement. They decided to observe 26th January as the complete Independence Day.

Chapter 3 : Work in India | racedaydvl.com

The British Indian film industry is a successful enterprise, [citation needed] and over recent years, [when?] many British Indian actors have risen to prominence globally, particularly in Britain, India, and the US.

British Rule in India c. Introduction It has been said that the British Empire was picked up in a "fit of absence of mind. This is reflected in such English words as bungalow, verandah, punch, dungarees, and pajamas, such customs as smoking cigars, playing polo, and taking showers, as well as more profound influences in the realms of religion and philosophy. Company expansion Two main lines of development worked to bring the British East Indies Company to India and make it a power there. For one thing, by , Portugal was losing control of the East Asian Spice trade. Therefore, in , the British East Indies Company started sending ships to the Spice Islands to gain a share of this trade. At this point, there was no intention of even going to India, let alone of conquering it, since the Mughal Dynasty had a firm grip on the subcontinent. However, the Dutch also had designs on the spice trade and rebuffed any British efforts to take part in it. As a result, the British East Indies Company gained the right to set up trading posts along the coast of India. Later, some of these trading posts would grow into major cities such as Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta. However, during the reign of Aurangzeb all that changed as he started persecuting Hindus. Not only did this trigger centuries of religious strife that still continues, it also began the decline of the Mughal Empire, which suffered from weak and corrupt government from this time on. The resulting turmoil forced the British East Indies Company to defend its trading posts against local princes, brigands, and a new European intruder, France. The French, to compensate for the lack of European manpower so far from home, initiated the strategy of training and arming native recruits sepoy like European armies. Such forces were so effective that local princes would trade large tracts of land for French trained sepoy, thus giving the French control over much of Southern India. In response to this new threat, the British responded in kind by training their own sepoy. By the end of the Seven Years War , British naval superiority and sepoy under the leadership of Robert Clive had virtually ended French involvement in India. Clive dramatically demonstrated the effectiveness of European trained sepoy at the battle of Plassey when his army of British soldiers and sepoy routed a Bengali army of , men. British dominance resulting from these victories had three main effects. First, British power, plus the fact that their "honorable masters" in England were miles and nine months travel away, left India wide open to exploitation by the company and its employees. Many British took full advantage of the opportunity to "shake the pagoda tree", as they called the collection of "gifts" from grateful local princes nawabs. One merchant was given a profitable saltworks with 13, employees while another was given his own mint. Newcomers from England were often shocked when first encountering their colleagues already in India, since they typically mixed freely with the natives and had adopted their customs, food, and clothing. Service in India had its risks for the British, mainly tropical heat and diseases. As one local proverb put it, "Two monsoons is the age of a man," indicating that few Europeans survived conditions in India more than two years. Bombay was known as "the burying ground of the British". As a result, Parliament exercised increasing control over the company, establishing governors-general to oversee its activities. This led to a succession of governors with different attitudes and policies. While some governors, such as Warren Hastings ruled were known for their tolerance of and willingness to learn about the native languages and cultures and to give Indians posts in their government. However, other governors, such as Lord Cornwallis , reversed many of these tolerant policies and dismissed most native Indians from higher posts in the administration. Getting into the nineteenth century, tensions grew between two factions: This created a growing gap between the British and Indians that also fostered growing discontent. Two other developments in the s led to growing unrest among Indians. One was the growing number of Christian missionaries coming to India to preach Christianity, which clashed with the more flexible beliefs of the Hindu majority and the strong beliefs of Indian Muslims. Secondly, the British were bringing in modern technology especially railroads and business methods, which disrupted the traditional, slower paced culture and economy of India. Things came to a head with the Great India Mutiny in Muslim troops thought pig grease, which they abhor, was being used, while Hindu troops thought the British were using grease from

cows, which they hold sacred. The resulting mutiny developed into a serious rebellion that the British finally managed to put down. However, this was the final straw as far as the British government was concerned, assuming direct control over India in and eventually dissolving the British East Indies Company. Just as one British queen, Elizabeth I had signed the charter forming the British East Indies Company some years earlier, so another queen, Victoria, signed it into extinction. Ironically, its career had started with a group of merchants in search of nothing more than "quiet trade. During their time in India, the British developed tea and cotton agriculture and coal and iron industries. British administration and bureaucracy were efficient, as was the British style education system Britain established. However, even these developments contained the seeds of problems for British rule. As before, the new industries, railroads, and telegraphs, however progressive they may have seemed to the British, disrupted the traditional culture and economy of India. By the same token, however efficient the bureaucracy was, there were large gaps between the higher ranking British and lower ranking Indians that carried over to society in general. Increasingly, Indians were getting tired of their second-class status and worked increasingly for independence. The Indian National Congress, founded in , led the independence movement. At first, its goal was to gain more rights for Indians and more say in the British administration. However, as its power grew in the twentieth century, it agitated increasingly for complete independence. This led to a parallel, but somewhat separate independence movement of Muslims in India who feared being a minority in a Hindu-dominated state. Therefore, they wanted a separate independent Muslim state in the northwest. In return, Britain promised more political concessions, thus weakening its hold on India, encouraging more demand by Indians, and so on. Educated in both traditional Indian culture and British schools, Gandhi developed very effective non-violent tactics of resistance while protesting British policies. The British, not wanting to risk the bad publicity a violent reaction could generate, had to give in to Gandhi time after time. Unfortunately, this revived the issue of whether there would be one large Hindu-dominated state or a separate Muslim state in the North, leading to violent clashes between Hindus and Muslims broke out.

Chapter 4 : British Indian - Wikipedia

See entry requirements for India in our travel advice. If you enter India on a long-term visa and plan to stay more than days, you will need to register with a Foreigners' Regional.

Print this page East India Company British involvement in India during the 18th century can be divided into two phases, one ending and the other beginning at mid-century. In the first half of the century, the British were a trading presence at certain points along the coast; from the s they began to wage war on land in eastern and south-eastern India and to reap the reward of successful warfare, which was the exercise of political power, notably over the rich province of Bengal. By the end of the century British rule had been consolidated over the first conquests and it was being extended up the Ganges valley to Delhi and over most of the peninsula of southern India. By then the British had established a military dominance that would enable them in the next fifty years to subdue all the remaining Indian states of any consequence, either conquering them or forcing their rulers to become subordinate allies. At the beginning of the 18th century English commerce with India was nearly a hundred years old. It was transacted by the East India Company, which had been given a monopoly of all English trade to Asia by royal grant at its foundation in Through many vicissitudes, the Company had evolved into a commercial concern only matched in size by its Dutch rival. Cotton cloth woven by Indian weavers was being imported into Britain in huge quantities to supply a worldwide demand for cheap, washable, lightweight fabrics for dresses and furnishings. India offered foreign traders the skills of its artisans in weaving cloth and winding raw silk, agricultural products for export, such as sugar, the indigo dye or opium, and the services of substantial merchants and rich bankers. During the 17th century at least, the effective rule maintained by the Mughal emperors throughout much of the subcontinent provided a secure framework for trade. The Mughal empire had disintegrated Those who directed its affairs in London could see no case for military or political intervention to try to change the status quo. The British did, however, start to intervene in Indian politics from the s, and revolutionary changes in their role in India were to follow. This change of course can best be explained partly in terms of changed conditions in India and partly as a consequence of the aggressive ambitions of the local British themselves. Conditions in India were certainly changing. The Mughal empire had disintegrated and was being replaced by a variety of regional states. This did not produce a situation of anarchy and chaos, as used once to be assumed. Some of the regional states maintained stable rule and there was no marked overall economic decline throughout India. There were, however, conflicts within some of the new states. Contestants for power in certain coastal states were willing to seek European support for their ambitions and Europeans were only too willing to give it. In part, they acted on behalf of their companies. By the s rivalry between the British and the French, who were late comers to Indian trade, was becoming acute. In southern India the British and the French allied with opposed political factions within the successor states to the Mughals to extract gains for their own companies and to weaken the position of their opponents. Private ambitions were also involved. Great personal rewards were promised to the European commanders who succeeded in placing their Indian clients on the thrones for which they were contending. A successful kingmaker, like Robert Clive, could become prodigiously rich. British influence quickly gave way to outright rule over Bengal, formally conceded to Clive in by the still symbolically important, if militarily impotent, Mughal emperor. What opinion in Britain came to recognise as a new British empire in India remained under the authority of the East India Company, even if the importance of the national concerns now involved meant that the Company had to submit to increasingly close supervision by the British state and to periodical inquiries by parliament. Huge armies were created, largely composed of Indian sepoys but with some regular British regiments. Collection of taxes was the main function of government. About one third of the produce of the land was extracted from the cultivators and passed up to the state through a range of intermediaries, who were entitled to keep a proportion for themselves. In addition to enforcing a system whose yield provided the Company with the resources to maintain its armies and finance its trade, British officials tried to fix what seemed to them to be an appropriate balance between the rights of the cultivating peasants and those of the intermediaries, who resembled landlords. British judges also supervised the courts, which

applied Hindu or Islamic rather than British law. There was as yet little belief in the need for outright innovation. If this were done, provinces like Bengal would naturally recover their legendary past prosperity. The ignorance and superstition By the end of the century, however, opinions were changing. India seemed to be suffering not merely from an unfortunate recent history but from deeply ingrained backwardness. Various strategies for improvement were being discussed. Property relations should be reformed to give greater security to the ownership of land. Laws should be codified on scientific principles. Education should be remodelled. The ignorance and superstition thought to be inculcated by Asian religions should be challenged by missionaries propagating the rationality embodied in Christianity. The implementation of improvement in any systematic way lay in the future, but commitment to governing in Indian ways through Indians was waning fast. Top Territorial expansion The conquests that had begun in the s had never been sanctioned in Britain and both the national government and the directors of the Company insisted that further territorial expansion must be curbed. This proved a vain hope. It sought to keep potential enemies at a distance by forming alliances with neighbouring states. These alliances led to increasing intervention in the affairs of such states and to wars fought on their behalf. A series of intermittent wars was beginning which would take British authority over the next fifty years up to the mountains of Afghanistan in the west and into Burma in the east. He was President of the Royal Historical Society,

Chapter 5 : Social and Economic Impact of British Rule in India

East India Company. British involvement in India during the 18th century can be divided into two phases, one ending and the other beginning at mid-century.

Three years later, despite the cultural adjustments, life has been an adventure and she does not regret the move. Where are you originally from? Where are you living now? Andheri West, Mumbai Q: How long have you lived in Mumbai? Also brought the kids, Hugh, now 14 and Polly now Hugh has recently returned to the UK to attend boarding school. Why did you move to India; what do you do? Mumbai is dirty and polluted but there are small islands of absolute opulence open only to wealthy Indians and expats. The luxury hotels and clubs serve fabulous poolside buffets surrounded by immaculate lawns, but just metres away, on the other side of the wall, there are homeless families living on the street. Quality of life back home is fresh air, green fields, availability of good quality fresh food. Here in Mumbai, it means being chauffeured around in air-conditioned cars, having housemaids and attending fabulous functions. What I like most about Mumbai is the people. There is a can-do attitude and Mumbaikars are very confident and positive people. They are also very resourceful. What do you miss most about home? Pollution, rubbish in the streets and rivers. I miss walking my dog through the Kent countryside. I have never witnessed any street violence in three years. I feel very safe going out on my own, even at night. I believe in Delhi, things are very different. About living in India Q: Most expats live in Bandra, Juhu or Powai. We used to live in Bandra but decided to move to a new building in Andheri West where you get a lot more for your money. The nicest place to live is South Mumbai as there is a very different feel to the old city. The architecture is fabulous and the streets are clean and wide. However, most international schools are in the northern suburbs. How do you rate the standard of accommodation in Mumbai? Sometimes water is only available for an hour a day. What is cheap or expensive in particular? Property is more expensive as are school fees. Imported food is double what you would pay for the same at home. Dining out can be more expensive or much cheaper than home, depending where you go. But like everything in India, there are massive extremes. A tin of imported tomatoes costs the same as paying for 20 people to get into Byculla Zoo. What are the locals like; do you mix mainly with other expats? Mick is the only foreigner at his place of work, so obviously he spends most of his time with Indians. We have met and socialised with parents at the school who are mostly Indian and we have friends who are both Indian and expat. Was it easy meeting people and making friends in Mumbai? The kids found it very easy to make friends at school. We met other parents and then I joined Mumbai Connexions, an expat group of about members from all over the world. About working in Mumbai Q: No, but the FRRO can make you jump through hoops. It is preferable to get an agent. There are some very powerful families running some of the biggest corporations in India, the Ambanis and the Tatas of today can be compared to the Carnegies and the Rockerfellers of late 19th Century America. The Indian workforce is young, energetic and optimistic about the future. India is a market of consistent growth and huge diversity. How does the work culture in India differ from home? People define themselves by their position. Bookshops groan with Business and Management books. People are working all the time. Blackberries are never switched off! Did a relocation company help you with your move? There was a relocation agent who hindered more than helped. Family and children Q: Did your spouse or partner have problems adjusting to their new home? When we first arrived it was difficult to cope with what seemed like constant chaos. Did your children settle in easily? My year-old daughter settled well but my son found it harder to adjust. He is now 14 and at boarding school in England. He is much happier at school now and enjoys his frequent visits to India. My daughter will be joining him in September What are the schools in Mumbai like, any particular suggestions? There are only a handful of non-Indians there but she enjoys being a bit different. I am impressed with the academic life at Ecole but the sports are lacking. This is the reason our son, a keen rugby and football player, was not happy at the school. Most expats send their kids to the American School of Bombay. There are a few new international schools popping up around Mumbai. The Oberoi School is recommended. How would you rate the healthcare in India? Most people I know are having cosmetic operations left, right and centre. There are many excellent hospitals in Mumbai. However, if

you were in a road accident and needed an ambulance, it would be very unlikely to reach you in time because of the traffic chaos. Is there any other advice you like to offer new expat arrivals? Take a deep breath and enter in to the fray. As much as I hate the filth and the dust, it has been a very exciting adventure for my family. I have met hundreds of expats who have come to Mumbai and not one has told me they regret the experience. Though most are happy to leave after a couple of years.

Chapter 6 : UK help and services in India - racedaydvl.com

The official work week in India runs from Monday to Saturday, from 10am to 6pm each day. In reality, overtime is the norm and most local companies do not compensate their workers for it. The Indian work culture is immensely diverse.

India issues E-Visas for 4 Weeks only. You can get in touch with our team if you need travel insurance organised. We recommend you visit your local travel clinic to find out what vaccines you should take. What Happens When I Arrive? Community living is at the heart of what we do so you will get to live in shared volunteer accommodation in Kerala or Kolkata. You will be placed close to local life so you can fully immerse yourself into a new culture and make new friends for life. Each room will be shared with other volunteers on the program and every room will have fans and en-suite Western style bathrooms. If you would like a private room during the program, contact us in advance to upgrade. All our volunteers get delicious home cooked local Indian meals breakfast and dinner prepared by our house chef. All meals are prepared fresh with available seasonal vegetables. Lunch is not included in your program fee and most of our medical volunteers usually have their lunch at the hospital canteen. Please note that during busy times we may provide you with alternate accommodation near the volunteer house. If you are coming in a group we will house you together. For our medical volunteers we arrange transport in local buses or in tuktuks. Your program will be mins depending on traffic from the volunteer house. Your weekends are free for your leisure and you can explore the region you are in. In Kerala you can visit the lush tea plantations of Munnar or stay overnight on the famous backwaters of Alleppey. Why Volunteers Love Us! Being placed with an amazing family gave me the chance to experience Indian culture first hand. I was part of the Disabled Childcare Programs for two weeks. Although short, I felt the time I spent was so valuable for the children. The memories, friendships and experiences you will develop will be ones that you will never forget. I was overwhelmed by the respect and politeness all the children have, which made it some much easier to work with them, even with the language barrier. The amazing thing about the schools I visited was that all the children are like little sponges, they absorb everything you say, teach and do! You will be well looked after, gain an immense experience and make friends for life!!! I was helping at a small school in Fort Kochi, teaching English, Maths, Science and the odd nursery rhyme. The school where I volunteered had amazing teachers and the kids were great. Ridhi and the team organised everything brilliantly " from cycling tours to the backwaters, to hosting me with a family that made my stay feel like home. I spent my time volunteering in 2 local schools, assisting with English studies. The enthusiasm and joy with which the children approach their days will ensure you never want to leave! It has been the best experience of my life so far. I have made friends across the World who made my time spent in Kerala unforgettable. I highly recommend volunteering with Volunteering Journeys; Kerala is beautiful and you will gain fun memories. The children were so enthusiastic and bustled about with paste and paint, putting together the most amazing creations. Their personalities really shone through and I became very fond of them in the short time I was with them. It will be the most rewarding experience and adventure of your life. I assure you that you will have a vital impact on the community, the place and the children. I would recommend Volunteering Journeys without hesitation. Well organized and hassle free adventure. You get help and guidance with everything you need. Kerala was my destination. Safe, beautiful and very friendly. Just do it and have an adventure of your life! Once again the friendships you create are irreplaceable. However the persistence and willingness of Indians is not to be tested. We came out of this experience with more than we had ever anticipated. Every aspect of our lives and mindset has changed. They were ever so happy and always had a smile on their face regardless of the circumstances that they are living in, and I think that was an amazing experience for us to take back. We have comparatively much more wealth in the UK and we have much more available at our fingertips. It was the perfect balance: We are a socially responsible organisation, providing unique volunteering and travel opportunities for likeminded individuals.

Chapter 7 : Indian independence movement - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The British Raj (/ r ɛː d ɛː /; from rāj, literally, "rule" in Hindustani) was the rule by the British Crown in the Indian subcontinent between and The rule is also called Crown rule in India, or direct rule in India.

Roman trade with India started from Aegyptus according to the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea 1st century. Two ancient testimonies exist about the mission of Saint Bartholomew in India. These are of Eusebius of Caesarea early 4th century and of Saint Jerome late 4th century. Both these refer to this tradition while speaking of the reported visit of Pantaenus to India in the 2nd century. He is the first Indian to be canonised by Syrian Christians of India. Infant Jesus Cathedral in Kollam city. Thomas, also a Jew by birth, who is credited by tradition with evangelising India. The year of his arrival is widely disputed due to lack of credible records. According to the tradition of the Mar Thoma or "Church of Thomas," Thomas evangelised along the Malabar Coast of Kerala State in southwest India, though the various churches he founded were located mainly on the Periyar River and its tributaries and along the coast, where there were Jewish colonies. He reputedly preached to all classes of people and had about seventeen thousand converts, including members of the four principal castes. According to legend, St. Thomas attained martyrdom at St. It is now declared an international St. Although little is known of the immediate growth of the church, Bar-Daisan AD " reports that in his time there were Christian tribes in North India which claimed to have been converted by Thomas and to have books and relics to prove it. India had a flourishing trade with Central Asia, the Mediterranean , and the Middle East, both along mountain passes in the north and sea routes along the western and southern coast, well before the start of the Christian era, and it is likely that Christian merchants settled in Indian cities along trading routes. Local rulers in Kerala gave the St. Thomas Christians various rights and privileges which were written on copper plates. These are known as Cheppeds, Royal Grants, Sasanam etc. Some of these plates are said to be dated around AD. Scholars have studied the inscriptions and produced varying translations. The language used is Tamil in Tamil letters intermingled with some Grantha script and Pahlavi , Kufic and Hebrew signatures. The ruler of Venad Travancore granted the Saint Thomas Christians seventy-two rights and privileges which were usually granted only to high dignitaries. These rights included exemption from import duties, sales tax and the slave tax. A copper plate grant dated AD further enhanced the rights and privileges of Nasranis. The South Indian epic of Manimekalai written between 2nd and 3rd century AD mentions the Nasrani people by referring to them by the name Essanis. This group, which existed in Kerala relatively peacefully for more than a millennium, faced considerable persecution from Portuguese evangelists in the 16th century. Pearl Fishery Coast Conversion of the Paravas by Saint Francis Xavier , in a 19th-century coloured lithograph The south Indian coastal areas around Kanyakumari were known for pearl fisheries ruled by Paravars. From the Paravars were being threatened by Arab fleets offshore, headed by the Muslim supporting Zamorin of Calicut,. The protection was granted on the condition that the leaders were immediately baptised as Christians and that they would encourage their people also to convert to Christianity; the Portuguese would also gain a strategic foothold and control of the pearl fisheries. The deal was agreed and some months later 20, Paravars were baptised en masse, and by the entire community had declared itself to be Christian. The Portuguese navy destroyed the Arab fleet at Vedalai on 27 June He arrived in Surat in After his ministry in Gujarat he reached Quilon in He not only revived Christianity but also brought thousands to the Christian fold. He brought a message of good will from the Pope to the local rulers. This massive blow to Christendom spurred the age of discovery as Europeans were seeking alternative routes east by sea along with the goal of forging alliances with pre-existing Christian nations. The missionaries sought to introduce the Latin liturgical rites among them and unify East Syriac Christians in India under the Holy See. In the 16th century, the proselytisation of Asia was linked to the Portuguese colonial policy. The missionaries of the different orders Franciscans , Dominicans , Jesuits , Augustinians , etc. The history of Portuguese missionaries in India starts with the neo-apostles who reached Kappad near Kozhikode on 20 May along with the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama who was seeking to form anti-Islamic alliances with pre-existing Christian nations. Thomas Christians who belonged to the then-largest Christian church within India. Illustration to the Akbarnama , miniature

painting by Nar Singh , ca. Cabral soon won the goodwill of the Raja of Cochin. He allowed four priests to do apostolic work among the early Christian communities scattered in and around Cochin. Thus Portuguese missionaries established Portuguese Mission in Francis Church using stones and mortar, which was unheard of at that time, as the local prejudices were against such a structure for any purpose other than a royal palace or a temple. On 12 June , Cochin and Goa became two prominent mission stations under the newly created Diocese of Funchal in Madeira. After four decades of prosperous trading, the missionaries started the proselytisation around and during this period, foreign missionaries also made many new converts to Christianity. Early Roman Catholic missionaries, particularly the Portuguese, led by the Jesuit St Francis Xavier " , expanded from their bases on the west coast making many converts. The Portuguese colonial government supported the mission and the baptised Christians were given incentives like rice donations, good positions in their colonies. Hence, these Christians were dubbed Rice Christians who even practised their old religion. At the same time many New Christians from Portugal migrated to India as a result of the inquisition in Portugal. Many of them were suspected of being Crypto-Jews , converted Jews who were secretly practising their old religion. Both were considered a threat to the solidarity of Christian belief. In , Goa was made an independent archbishopric, and its first suffragan sees were erected at Cochin and Malacca. The whole of the East came under the jurisdiction of Goa and its boundaries extended to almost half of the world: The death of the last metropolitan bishop.

Chapter 8 : A history of England v India | Cricket | ESPNcricinfo

Work placements in India are widespread, especially during the summer. AIESEC UK and IAESTE UK both offer internships for students, while the British Council's Generation UK-India scheme provides students and graduates with the opportunity to develop skills in their chosen sector, while gaining experience in the Indian workplace.

Those with one retain their nationality, but are also issued a lifelong visa for India, allowing them to work and live in the country indefinitely. The scheme, which began in , is open to the grandchildren and children of people born in India as well as former Indian nationals. Since its inception, it has been taken up by more than a million people and is just one sign of a growing reverse trend, where the children of those who left their country decades ago, are moving to India. Rajiv Khatri is one such example. He moved to the southern city of Bangalore from America. Image caption Rajiv Khatri now calls India home When Rajiv packed his bags for India four years ago, his parents were less than impressed. Rajiv says he cannot imagine moving back to America anytime soon. As an entrepreneur, he runs a health and wellness start-up - living. Rajiv says that he, his wife Sarah and their three children have a better lifestyle than they had Stateside, but the real pull was being able to connect to the India he had heard about, but never really knew. With soft rock piping from the speakers and David Bowie and Hendrix pictures hanging on the walls, it feels like we could be anywhere in the world. The increasing Westernisation of India has made it much easier and more comfortable for people to move here. It is a far cry from the India this group of thirty-somethings visited on family holidays in the s. Image caption Valerie, 29, from the US. But the opportunities are so exciting. The latest figures for the UK, for example, show that a record 30, people left Britain to make a life in India in , a figure which is likely to have risen since. A decade ago, maybe even less, if you told someone you were moving to India, you would be met with a raised eyebrow. Born and raised in Birmingham in the English Midlands, Rahul moved to India in , and was one of the few expats in Mumbai, which was then still called Bombay. Dress codes have changed, the country is less conservative than before and business dealings have become a lot more professional. He saw opportunity in an expanding but nascent mobile phone market in India. But, setting up a company in India is anything but plain sailing, he says stressing that his first few attempts at business in India failed. Image caption Sid Shah swapped LA for Mumbai to make money The rewards for those who can navigate the hurdles and frustrations can be extremely lucrative. This is becoming a magnet for some of the brightest graduates, looking for lucrative markets. He was already doing a similar thing in LA, but decided it made better business sense to move operations to India. The Wild East name reflects the untamed nature of the market here. The equation for him is straightforward: Image caption Much has changed since the first wave of Indian immigrants arrived in Britain But there is another which is harder to define, which Rahul Bathija describes as the "burning question". What this new trend is creating is in many ways is a new culture - perhaps like the immigrant culture which has helped to change so much of British and American life - where growing numbers of "reverse migrants" are redefining what the phrase "British Indian" or "Indian American" means. For now, at least, India is just as much my home. We want to hear from you. You can contact BBC journalists Rajiniv and HasitShah on Twitter, where you can also join the conversation and share your thoughts using the hashtag [bbcindiandream](#).

Chapter 9 : BBC - History - British History in depth: The British Presence in India in the 18th Century

To work in England or anywhere in the UK you need to be eligible to register with the HCPC - The Health & Care Professions Council who are the regulators. You will need to provide your qualifications, work experience especially post-grad. These will have to be of an acceptable level for UK.

Right from the beginning of their relationship with India, the British, who had come as traders and had become rulers and administrators, had influenced the economic and political systems of the country. Their impact on the cultural and social life of India was, however, gradual. Till , they followed a policy of non-interference in the social and cultural life of the Indians. Yet, changes were taking place in these fields the social life of Indians. Initially, the East India Company did not think that it was its duty to impart education to Indians. It allowed the old system of education to continue. Pathshalas, which imparted a special type of education geared towards meeting the requirements of a rural society, were open to all. Sanskrit education was imparted in tols. Higher education was confined primarily to upper castes. This system of education was eventually changed by the British. Around the beginning of the 19th century, the Company became aware of the need for introducing Western education in India. However, Christian missionaries, who were interested in spreading Christianity through education, had already established several educational institutions which were attached to their churches. Charter Act of The Charter Act of directed the Company to spend one lakh rupees on the education of Indians. But even this meagre amount could not be utilised because of a raging debate over the medium of instruction. Orientalists advocated the traditional Indian learning through the medium of the classical languages of Sanskrit and Perisan. The Anglicists, on the other hand, argued that Western education should be imparted through the medium of English. In , the government passed an Act declaring that educational funds would be utilised for imparting Western education through the medium of English. In , English became the official language and it was declared that people having knowledge of English would be preferred for public employment. This helped the spread of English education in India. The traditional Pathshalas withered away as a new system of elementary education was put in its place. However, the emphasis was on higher education. English education, too, continued to flourish. It must be remembered that the need for low- ranking English-knowing Indian clerks was one of the main reasons that prompted the government to take steps to spread Western education. Employing educated Indians was necessary because of the need to man an expanding bureaucracy. Employing Englishmen at all levels of the administration was both expensive and difficult. Western education, however, influenced Indian society in a way that the British could never have imagined. Theories of philosophers like John Locke, Jeremy Bentham, Adam Smith and Voltaire instilled in the Indian mind notions of freedom, liberty, equality and democracy. As a result of the exposure to such ideas, Indians began to recognise the need for change. The imposition of English in the education system was a blessing in disguise. Indians from diverse regions speaking different languages could now communicate with each other through the medium of English. English thus united the educated Indians and brought about a feeling of oneness among them. A spirit of nationalism gradually emerged. In order to rule India effectively, an understanding of her past traditions and culture was required. Sanskrit was promoted and several educational institutions were set up for that purpose. Many European scholars and government employees became increasingly interested in Indian languages. William Jones founded the Asiatic Society. Jones himself was a great scholar of Sanskrit. He translated some ancient Indian works like the Manu Smriti. Charles Wilkins translated the Bhagavad Gita into English. Max Mueller translated the Rig Veda. James Prinsep deciphered the Ashokan inscriptions which were written in Brahmi. Social changes and reforms under the British: The demand for social and religious reform that manifested itself in the early decades of the 19th century partly arose as a response to Western education and culture. Educated Indians like Raja Rammohan Roy worked systematically to eradicate social evils. In , Sati or the practice of burning a widow with her dead husband was made illegal or punishable by law. Female infanticide was banned. However, even today, infanticide is practised in backward areas in India. Slavery was declared illegal. Vidyasagar also campaigned against child marriage and polygamy. The cruel custom of offering little children as sacrifice to please God,

practised by certain tribes, was banned by Governor General Lord Hardinge. It is important to note that since the reform movement started in Bengal, its impact was first felt here. It took time to spread it all over India.

Impact in the area of transport and communication: The East India Company was primarily a trading concern. Commercial interests guided British policy in India. As the Industrial Revolution gained momentum, the manufacturing class became very powerful in England. They now wanted the government to promote the sale of machine-manufactured British goods, especially British textiles. At the same time raw materials were imported from India to feed the growing needs of British industries. Instead of exporting manufactured products, India was now forced to export raw materials like raw cotton and raw silk and plantation products like indigo and tea, or foodgrains which were in short supply in Britain. The demands of an industrialised England necessitated better communication facilities in the colonies. Up to the middle of the 19th century, the means of transport in India were backward. Goods were transported by road mainly by bullock-carts, mules and camels. Riverine transport by boats was also prevalent. Due to poor communication and slow transport the volume of trade was restricted. The British rulers soon realised that a cheaper, faster and more efficient system of transport was necessary if British manufactured goods were to flow into India on a large scale and her raw materials were to be secured for British industries. They introduced steamships on the rivers and set about improving roads. Important commercial centres and areas rich in raw materials were connected by a network of roads and canals. But the most dramatic improvement in transport came with the introduction of the railways. A railway system had rapidly developed in England during the 18th and 19th centuries. Pressure soon mounted for its introduction in India. British manufacturers hoped to open up the vast and hitherto untapped market in the hinterlands for their finished goods and to facilitate the import of Indian raw materials to feed their ever hungry machines. British bankers and investors also looked upon the development of the railways in India as a channel for the safe investment of their surplus capital. British steel manufacturers regarded it as an outlet for their products like rails, engines, wagons etc. The first railway line from Bombay to Thana was opened to traffic in 1853. Lord Dalhousie, in particular, stressed the importance of railways for trade and for the maintenance of law and order. The railways would enable the government to administer the country more effectively. The railways would also enable the government to mobilize military troops. In 1854, Lord Dalhousie outlined an extensive programme of railway development. The interiors were to be linked with big ports and the ports were to be connected. By the end of 1860, over 1000 miles of railway track had been laid. The primary consideration was to serve the economic, administrative and military interests of the British people. The railway travel of Indians between the important city centres grew only as a by-product. The telegraph and postal systems: The introduction of the railways, telegraph and postal system linked different parts of India and promoted an exchange of ideas among the people, especially among her leaders. The first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was opened in 1851. The Post and Telegraph Department was also established in the same year. A half-anna postage stamp would carry a letter from one part of the country to another. The improvement in communications eventually helped to foster a sense of unity among Indians. The concept of the country as a whole now took precedence over regional and provincial isolationism. Books, journals and newspapers circulated widely and were now easily available to educated Indians all over the country. The introduction of the railways in particular helped to break down barriers of religion and caste. People from different religions and social backgrounds, while travelling in a railway compartment, mingled with one another thereby challenging the age-old orthodox notions of untouchability, caste-based eating habits etc. These are the fundamental gains for the development of Indian nationalism. Land continued to be the main source of revenue for the British. Since tax on land formed the main source of income for the Company, the British tried to introduce an efficient system of its collection. In 1793, when Warren Hastings became the Governor General of India, he introduced the system of auctioning the right of collecting revenue for a period of five years. The right was given to the highest bidders but they were often unable to collect the stipulated revenue. In a bid to retain their contracts, they tried to extract money from peasants.