



In 1453, the Turks blocked the overland trade routes from Europe to Indian subcontinent. There was a huge demand of Indian goods, such as cloth and spices in the European markets. This resulted in the voyages of discoveries to find sea routes.

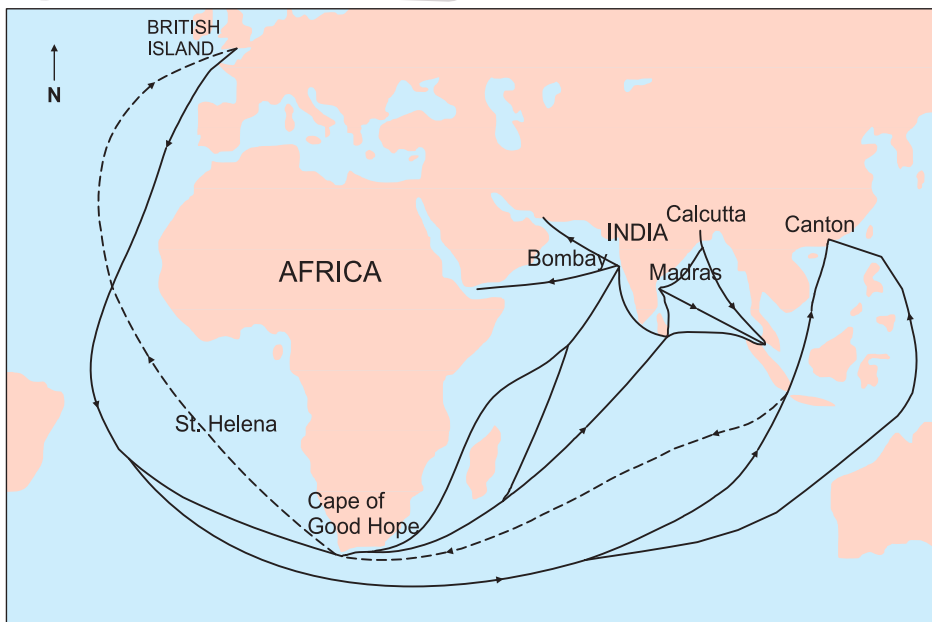
### Mercantilism

In the 15th and 16th centuries, mercantilism appeared as an economic policy in Europe. It meant that a country should make enormous profit in overseas trade, by protecting its interests against foreign competition. The word mercantile is related to a business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices. **Mercantile trading companies in those days made profits primarily by excluding competition**, so that they could buy cheap and sell dear. The competition could be from the other companies of one's own country or of other countries.

In quest of the mercantilism, the Portuguese were the first to reach India. Following the footsteps of Vasco da Gama (1498), the Portuguese traders reached the Malabar coast in South India. They established settlements at Cochin, Goa and Daman and Diu. The Portuguese took over Diu in 1509 and Goa in 1510 which was then a small port town. Soon they captured Calicut and also gained control of Hooghly and Chittagong in the east. The Portuguese were able to establish their hold initially due to their superior armed ships, navigational skills, disciplined soldiers and able administrators. They were the first to control Indian Ocean sea-routes by the middle of 17th century.

### East India Company Comes East

England joined the race for control over Indian ocean trade routes somewhat late. In 1600, the English East India Company acquired the sole right to trade with the East from Queen Elizabeth I of England. Thus, the Company did not have to fear competition from other English trading companies thus making all the profit across the oceans.



*Routes, Britain to India in the eighteenth century.*

When the English people reached India they found the Portuguese on the Western Coast of India. However, the English East India Company opened its first trading post known as the station or factory in 1608 at Surat on the west coast. Captain W. Hawking lived at the Mughal court for about three years between 1608–1611. Sir Thomas Roe was sent by English Monarch James I in 1615 to secure trading agreement with Mughal emperor Jahangir.

Subsequently, the Company established factories at Broach and Ahmedabad also. By 1640 the English opened their second factory at Fort St. George (Later Madras Presidency). By the early seventeenth century, the Dutch too were exploring the possibility of trade in the Indian Ocean. Soon the French too arrived and first French factory was established at Surat in 1668.

### Trade Wars



*Local boats bringing goods from ships in Madras*

All the European companies were in high competition now. They all bought the same things — fine quality of cotton and silk, pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon which were in great demand in Europe. Competition amongst the European companies pushed up the purchasing prices in India as well as selling prices decreased in Europe. It reduced the profits. The only way the trading companies could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors. Each company was supported by its own government. The rivalry among these European nations was so intense that now trade was carried on with arms. They engaged bloodshed on the open sea. Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they regularly sank each other's ships, blockaded routes, and prevented rival ships moving with supplies of goods.



*The court of Proprietors of the East India Company on Leadenhall Street in London*

Most of the Portuguese possessions in India were taken over by the Dutch. The Dutch established trading centres at Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Nagapatnam and Masulipatnam. However, their real interest lay in profitable spice trade with Indonesian islands of Far East. The British defeated them and took control of their Indian possessions by the middle of 18th century. The early French settlement in India were Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahe and Karikal in south India. As a result of three Carnatic wars between the French and English, the French power in India was destroyed.

During the trade wars, the companies carried on trade with arms and trading posts were protected through fortification. This effort to

fortify settlements and carry on profitable trade also led to intense conflict with local rulers. The Company, therefore, found it difficult to separate trade from politics.

### **East India Company Reaches Bengal**

The English East India Company set up first factory in Bengal on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651. The factory had warehouse where goods for exports were stored, and it had offices where Company officials sat. The factory was the base from which the 'factors' (Company's traders) operated.

As trade expanded, the Company persuaded traders to settle near the factory. By 1696, it began building a fort around the settlement.

#### **English East India Company goes Bombay**

In 1661, the Portuguese gifted the fishing village of Bombay as dowry on the marriage of Charles II to a Portuguese Princess. He had married Catherine of Braganza in 1662.

Two years later it bribed Mughal officials to give Zamindari rights over three villages which later developed into the city of Kolkata. One of the three villages was Kalikata. Thus, Kalikata was later called Calcutta and now Kolkata. The Company officials also persuaded Aurangzeb to issue a farman (royal order) granting the right to trade duty free. The farman meant the right to trade duty free for the Company only. But Company officials carried private trade and refused to pay duty. Murshid Quli Khan, the Nawab of Bengal protested. The conflict increased. After the death of Aurangzeb (1707), the Bengal Nawabs asserted their power and autonomy (independent rule). Murshid Quli Khan was followed by Alivardi Khan and then Sirajuddaulah as the Nawab of Bengal. They demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade, denied it any right to mint coins and stopped it from building fort. The Company opposed them and continued most of its activities.



*Catherine of Braganza*

#### **The Nawab of Bengal said in 1733**

They (the English traders) petitioned ..... to purchase a spot of ground to build a factor house ..... but they built a strong fort ..... amounted a great number of guns upon the walls..... they collect a revenue which amounts to rupees one lakh..... they rob and plunder and carry great number of the king's subjects of both sexes into slavery into their own country.....

#### **The Battle of Plassey**

In 1756, Sirajuddaula became the nawab of Bengal. The Company tried to help one of his rivals become the nawab. Sirajuddaulah asked the Company keep away from politics, stop building forts and pay the revenues. After the talks failed, the Nawab marched with 30,000 soldiers to the English factory at Kassimbazar, captured the Company officials, locked the warehouse, disarmed all Englishmen and blockaded English ships. Then he marched to Company's fort



Robert Clive

in Calcutta. The Company officials in Madras sent force under the generalship of Robert Clive, reinforced by naval fleets. Robert Clive, somehow, managed to secure the support of Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commander by promising to make him nawab. In 1757, Robert Clive defeated Sirajuddaulah in the Battle at Plassey. Plassey is a place famous for the palash trees which bear red flowers.

The new nawab installed by the British, Mir Jafar was like a puppet in their hands. He granted the British the right to collect revenue from 24 parganas in Bengal and right to trade duty free. The victory at the Battle of Plassey encouraged the British for conquest of Bengal and eventually the whole of India. Robert Clive wrote to England, " ..... there will be little or no difficulty in obtaining the absolute possession of these rich kingdoms ..... an income yearly of two million sterling (English Currency) with the possession of three provinces, ....."

### Battle of Buxar

The Company officials found that even the puppet nawabs were not as helpful as the Company wanted them to be. As Mir Jafar failed to meet Company's demand, Mir Qasim, the son-in-law of Mir Jafar was made the new nawab. However, he checked the misuse of trade privilege of the British and abolished taxes on internal trade to the dislike of the British. Mir Qasim modernised the army and sought to improve finances of Bengal.

Mir Qasim entered into alliance with the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II and Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-daulah and fought with the British forces in October 1764. But the combined forces were defeated by the British. As a consequence, the Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765. The Mughal emperor granted Diwani, i.e., right to collect revenue from Bihar, Bengal and Orissa (also known as provinces of Bengal), to the English East India Company. The Company pensioned off Shah Alam. The Nawab of Awadh had to pay an indemnity of rupees fifty lakhs. The British reinstalled Mir Jafar. The nawab had to pay Rs five lakh every month but the Company wanted more.

When Mir Jafar died in 1765, the Company officials became nawabs themselves. The revenue was now used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain Company troops and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta. Previously the Company had to buy most of the goods in India with gold and silver brought from Britain.

Now each Company servant began to have visions of living like nawabs as the Company acquired more power and authority. Robert Clive himself amassed a fortune in India. However, not all officials, succeeded in making money like Clive. Many died an early death in India due to disease and war. Many of them came from humble backgrounds. Some returned with wealth and led flashy lives. They were called 'nabobs'—a version of the word nawab—in England. They were not seen respectfully in British society.



## Expansion of Company Rule beyond Bengal

The Company appointed Governor-General to rule over the conquered territories. The first Governor-General was appointed soon after conquest of Bengal. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General (1773 to 1785). Now, the Governor-General also looked for expansion of the British rule. In 1781, Britain lost the American colonies but gained the Indian colony regarded as a jewel in the crown.

### Robert Clive

Robert Clive came to Madras (now Chennai) from England in 1743 at the age of 18. When in 1767 he left India his Indian fortune was worth four lakh sterling. In 1772 he was cross-examined by the British Parliament on charges of corruption. The charge was, however, rejected. But Clive became depressed and committed suicide in 1774.

The policy of expansion was that the Company used a variety of political, economic and diplomatic methods to extend its influence before annexing an Indian kingdom. It rarely launched a direct attack on an unknown territory. After the Battle of Buxar (1764), the Company appointed Residents in Indian states. They were political or commercial agents. Through them, the Company officials began to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian states. They tried to decide who was to be the successor to the throne, and who was to be appointed in administrative posts.

### Regional Focus : Tamil Nadu

The coastal strip of present day Tamil Nadu was called as Carnatic in the 18th century and was ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad. Three wars between 1744 and 1763 were fought between the French and the British, called Carnatic Wars for control over this region. The first war was fought when the French led by governor Dupleix captured Madras, a British possession. However, Madras was returned to British as a part of peace settlement in Europe, post the Austrian war of succession that ended in 1748. The second Carnatic War was fought over the issue of succession to the throne of Hyderabad and Carnatic, with the British and the French, supporting different candidates. The French were defeated (1754). The third war was fought in 1763 as a reaction to the seven years war in Europe. The French were defeated at the Battle of Wandiwash. After the end of war in Europe, the British returned Pondicherry and Chandernagore to French. All other French Power in India was destroyed.

Governor-General Richard Wellesley (1798–1805) introduced the **Subsidiary Alliance** to expand British territories. The Company forced the states into this alliance. According to the terms of this alliance an Indian ruler had to disband his own army and maintain British troops permanently at his cost or give some territory in lieu of it. In this way, they were to be protected by the Company. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payments, then part of their territory was taken away as

penalty. Half of the territory of the Nawab of Awadh was taken away by the Company in 1801 as he failed to pay for the subsidiary forces. Other rulers who were forced to accept this policy were Nizam of Hyderabad, rulers of Mysore (after the death of Tipu Sultan) and the Marathas (by Treaty of Bassein). Besides the payment for the protection forces, the Indian ruler had to consult the British before negotiating with any other Indian state.

### War with Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan

Whenever the Company saw a threat to its political or economic interests, it used to launch a direct attack. The growth of strength and expansion of Mysore under Haidar Ali alarmed the rulers of other Deccan states as well as the British. Haidar Ali ruled from 1761 to 1782 and his famous son Tipu

Sultan ruled from 1782 to 1799. Four wars ensued between the British and Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan from 1767 to 1799. In the First Anglo Mysore War (1767–1769) Haidar Ali defeated the British and Nizam of Hyderabad together. The British signed a treaty with Haidar Ali to help each other in case of an attack by a third party. But in 1771, when the Marathas attacked Haidar Ali, the British did not come to his help.

In the second Anglo Mysore War (1780–1784) Haidar Ali died fighting the war. It came to an end by the Treaty of Mangalore. In 1785, Tipu Sultan restricted British spice trade in the Malabar coast. He made friendly relations with the French in India and modernised his army with their help. The British supported by the Nizam and the Marathas attacked Mysore. Tipu was defeated and had to give away large parts of his kingdom, paying a huge sum of money and giving two of his sons as hostages to the British camp. In 1798, Lord Wellesley asked Tipu to accept the subsidiary alliance. When Tipu refused, a war was declared. Tipu Sultan was killed in 1799 defending his capital Seringapatam. Mysore was placed under the former ruling dynasty of the Wodeyars and a subsidiary alliance was imposed on the ruler.



*British general Cornwallis receiving the sons of Tipu Sultan as hostages*



*Tipu Sultan*




*Tipu's toy tiger*

### Tipu Sultan's Toy Tiger

Tipu Sultan was called the 'Tiger of Mysore'. He became the Sultan in 1782. It is said that once he battled with a tiger unarmed in the forest until he managed to pick up his dagger. He had a big mechanical toy tiger mauling a European toy soldier. When the handle of the toy was turned the toy tiger roared and the toy soldier shrieked. This toy tiger is now kept in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

### War with Marathas

With their defeat in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761, the Maratha's dream of ruling from Delhi was shattered. They were divided into many states under different chiefs (sardars)– Sindhias, Holkars, Gaekwads and Bhonsle. These chiefs were held together in a confederacy under a Peshwa (principal minister) who was its effective military and administrative head based in Pune. Intense power struggle took place



between Maratha chiefs beginning from 1770s. The Company wanted to control and finally destroy Maratha power. So the British took advantage of their disunity and interfered in their internal affairs. It led to three Anglo-Maratha wars between 1775 and 1818. The first Anglo-Maratha war (1775–1785) was because of the supporting Raghunath Rao by the British against Madhav Rao II over the issue of succession to the throne of Peshwa. Finally peace was concluded by the treaty of Salbai. The British recognized Madhav Rao II as the Peshwa. Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803–05) began because the Maratha chief Sindhia, Bhonsle and Holkar refused to accept the subsidiary alliance. It resulted in the British gaining some Maratha territories. Finally, the Third Anglo-Maratha war (1817–1819) crushed the Maratha power. The then Peshwa Baji Rao was removed and sent away to Bithur near Kanpur with pension. The office of the Peshwa was abolished and his territories were annexed to the Company territory.

### **The Claim to Paramountcy**

Under Lord Hastings (Governor General from 1813 to 1823) a new policy of paramountcy was initiated. Now the Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. In order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing any Indian state. Several rulers resisting against this policy were crushed badly, such as Rani Channamma of the small state of Kittor (in Karnataka today).

In the late 1830s, the Company feared that Russia might expand across Asia and enter India, from the north-west, i.e. Sind. The British fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842 transporting their arms through Sind. They established indirect Company rule in Afghanistan. Sind was annexed to the Company territory in 1843.

The Sikh state of Punjab had expanded under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The British forced him to sign the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 by which Ranjit Singh promised not to expand beyond the east of the river Sutlaj. After his death in 1839 a struggle for the throne ensued. Finally, his youngest son, Dalip Singh was placed on the throne. Two prolonged wars were fought with the Sikh Kingdom. Ultimately, in 1849, Punjab was annexed to the Company territory. Dalip Singh was given pension and sent to England.

### **The Doctrine of Lapse**

Lord Dalhousie (Governor General from 1848 to 1856) declared that if any Indian ruler of a dependent/subsidiary state died without a male heir (son), his kingdom would lapse, that is, become part of the Company territory. The right to adopt children was not accepted. Satara (in 1848), Sambalpur (in 1850), Udaipur (in 1852), Nagpur (in 1853) and Jhansi (in 1854) were annexed under this policy.

In 1856, the Company also took over Awadh in order to, as they said, free the people from the misgovernment of the nawab Wazid Ali Shah.



## The Company and the British Government

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After the Battle of Buxar, the East India Company accessed to the enormous wealth of the Bengal treasury. But the illegal trade carried out by Company's officials brought it to a state of financial bankruptcy. A massive famine in Bengal in 1770 affected the Company's income drastically. The Company was forced to appeal to the British Parliament for a loan. It was a surprise for the British government because the luxurious lifestyle of the Company officials with the vast individual wealth through illegal trade was before the eyes of everyone. Therefore, to control the activities of the Company 'The Regulating Act of 1773' was passed by the British Parliament. The Act suggested that the Presidency of Bengal was to be governed by a Governor-General and a council of four councillors. There was to be a supreme court consisting of a Chief Justice and three other judges at Fort William. The Company officials including the Governor-General were to be paid salaries and they were not to accept any gifts or rewards from the Indians. Warren Hastings was appointed as the first Governor-General.

The Company's right to trade in the East was based on the Royal Charter, which was renewed every 20 years. Gradually, restrictions were imposed upon the Company through the Charters. The Charter Act of 1813 abolished Company's monopoly on Indian trade. Trade was open to all British subjects. The Company only retained its monopoly on trade in tea and its trade with China. The Charter Act of 1833 completely ended the Company's trade monopoly as it was instructed to discontinue its commercial activities in India. The Company became an administrative body under the supervision of the Board of Control appointed by the king of Britain (in accordance with the Pitt's India Act of 1784).

## Company Administration

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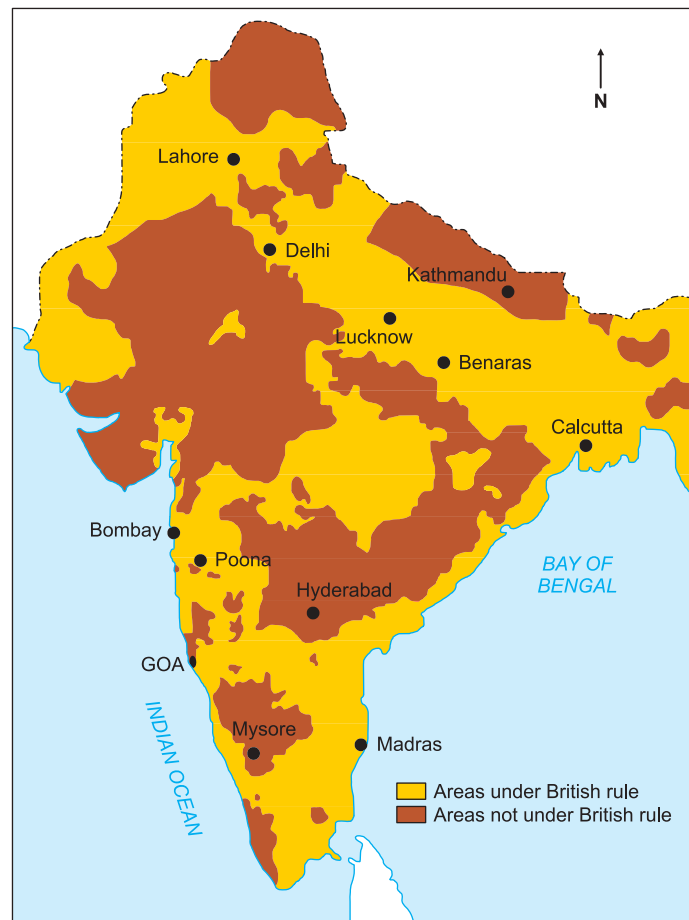
British territories in India were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three Presidencies : Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Each was ruled by a Governor. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor General. Each province was divided into several districts. The principal official of the district was the collector. His main job was to collect revenue and taxes and maintain law and order with the help of judges, police officers and darogas. His office was called the collectorate which became the new regional centre of power.

From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Now each district had two courts — a **civil court** (diwani adalat) and a **criminal court** (faujdari adalat). Maulvis and Hindu pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collectors who presided over civil courts. The criminal courts were still under a Qazi (judge) and a mufti (a jurist expounding the law) but under the supervision of the collectors. However, the pandits gave different interpretation of local laws based



on different schools of the dharmashastras (Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour composed from 500 BCE onwards). To bring about uniformity, in 1775 eleven pandits together compiled a digest of Hindu laws. By 1778 a code of Muslim laws was also compiled. Both were translated into English for the benefit of European judges. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new supreme court and a court of appeal was set up at Calcutta. A graded system of courts evolved over a period of time. The Indian judges headed the lower courts.

Lord Cornwallis (1786–1793) organised a regular police force to maintain law and order and assist the District Magistrate in carrying out his duties. A District was placed under a Superintendent of Police. The districts were organised into thanas, under the charge of a daroga (station officer at that time). Villages and cities had chowkidars and Kotwals. The higher posts were held by the British. The policemen were not well paid and, hence, were corrupt.



*Territories under East India Company in 1857.*

### The Company Army

The Mughal army was mainly composed of cavalry (sawars, trained soldiers on horseback) and infantry (paidal, foot soldiers). They were given training in archery and the use of sword. However, the cavalry dominated the army and the Mughals did not feel the need to have a professionally trained infantry. The local zamindars often supplied the Mughals with paidal soldiers. In the eighteenth century, the Mughal successor states like Awadh and Benaras started recruiting peasants into their armies and training them as professional soldiers. The East India Company followed them while raising its own army, called sepoy army (sipahi, soldier). The recruitment of Indian sepoys took place first at the time of the Carnatic wars. Most of the soldiers were Indian.

As warfare technology changed from the 1820s, the infantry regiments became more important. Now the army used **muskets** (heavy guns) and **matchlocks** (an early type gun in which the powder was ignited by a match). In the early nineteenth century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. Soldiers were given European-style training in latest arms and ammunitions, drill and discipline that regulated their life far more than before. Though Indians formed the majority of the British army, they could not hold higher positions. An Indian soldier could not rise beyond the level of a subadar (most junior officer over small group of soldiers). Still, Indian soldiers, due to good pay and absence of nationalism remained loyal to the British.



## Indian Civil Service (ICS)

Dividing the provinces needed a number of administrative officers. The Company got their educated western style administrators from Europe. Earlier, the directors of the Company appointed young recruits. After 1853, recruitment was done through a written examination. The recruited persons were trained in London. The Indians were entitled to the subordinate posts after 1858. In 1864, Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify the ICS examination. He was the elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore.

## Rise of a Big Colonial Power

The absence of nationalism among the Indians strengthened the hold of British over India. By 1857 the Company came to exercise **direct** rule over about 63 per cent of the territory and 78 per cent of the population of the Indian subcontinent. But this influenced greatly the remaining territory and population. Thus the Company had the whole of India under its **indirect** control. Now East India Company was a big colonial power rather than a trading company. More and more Britishers and their families began to come to a far-off country like India to lead a luxurious life. In the early nineteenth century the ships began to travel with steam power. Now it took only three weeks to reach India from Britain. Earlier, it took six to eight months.

### In Other Parts of the World

#### Slave Trade at the Cape

The Dutch trading ships reached the Cape— located at the southern most tip of Africa in the seventeenth century. Soon a slave trade began. People were captured, chained and sold in slave markets. Mothers and their young children were sold separately to different purchasers. Their tears and sorrow impressed no one. Slavery ended in 1834 at the Cape.



### Key Words

- » Mercantile : a business enterprise that makes profit primarily through trade, buying goods cheap and selling them at higher prices.
- » Farman : a royal order.
- » Confederacy : alliance.
- » Qazi : a judge.
- » Mufti : a jurist who expounds the law.
- » Sawars : trained soldiers on horse-backs.
- » Dharamshastras : Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and codes of behaviour, composed from 500 BCE onwards.
- » Pandits : learned ones of Dharamshastras.
- » Musket : a heavy gun used by infantry soldiers.
- » Matchlock : an early type of gun in which the powder was ignited by a match.
- » Sepoy : Indian soldiers in British army.
- » Diwani : the right of revenue collection.

## SUMMARY

- ▶ Mercantile trading companies in the 15th and 16th century made profits primarily by excluding competition.
- ▶ In quest of the mercantilism the Portuguese were the first to reach India. Soon they gained control over Diu, Goa, Calicut, Hoogly and Chittagong.
- ▶ East India Company opened its first trading post or factory in 1608 at Surat on the west coast.
- ▶ The Dutch reached India in the early seventeenth century and the French arrived in 1668.
- ▶ The rivalry among the European companies was so intense that now trade was carried on with arms. They engaged bloodshed on the open sea.
- ▶ The companies began to protect their trading posts with fortification.
- ▶ The English East India Company set up first factory on the banks of the river Hugli in Bengal in 1651. They persuaded Aurangzeb to grant the right to trade duty free.
- ▶ Sirajuddaulah asked the Company to keep away from politics, stop building forts and pay the revenue.
- ▶ In 1757, Robert Clive defeated Sirajuddaulah in the Battle of Plassey.
- ▶ The combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-daulah were defeated by the British at Buxar in 1764.

## Exercise Time

### A. Tick (✓) the only correct choice amongst the following :

- English East India Company opened its first factory at  
a. Madras                      b. Mumbai                      c. Surat                      d. Delhi
- The British fought the Battle of Plassey against  
a. Portuguese                      b. Siraj-ud-daulah                      c.                      d. Shuja-ud-daulah
- The British supported \_\_\_\_\_ in the First Anglo-Maratha War.  
a. Madhav Rao II                      b. Tipu Sultan                      c. Raghunath Rao                      d. Mughal
- Indians were entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ posts in the administration.  
a. higher                      b. lower                      c. subordinate                      d. governor
- Steam ships reached India from Britain in  
a. four months                      b. one years                      c. three weeks                      d. six months

### B. Fill in the blanks :

- The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Haidar Ali was the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dalhousi implemented the Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_.

### C. Match the Following :

- |                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sipahi          | a. Criminal Court                |
| 2. Tiger of Mysore | b. Sepoy                         |
| 3. Faujdari adalat | c. Right to collect land revenue |
| 4. Diwani          | d. South Africa                  |
| 5. Slave trade     | e. Tipu Sultan                   |



**D. Write true (T) or False (F) against the following statements in given brackets :**

1. Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the southern part of India.
2. The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.
3. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General.
4. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to arrive in India.
5. Robert Clive initiated the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse.


**E. Define the terms :**

1. Nabobs
2. Mercantile
3. Sepoy
4. Diwani

**F. Answer in one word or one phrase :**

1. Who introduced the policy of subsidiary alliance ?
2. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey ?
3. Where did Tipu Sultan die ?
4. Whom did the British support in the battle of succession of the Marathas ?
5. What was the highest position for an Indian in the British army ?

**G. Answer these question briefly :**

1. What time period is called modern period in Indian history ?
2. What attracted European trading companies to India ?
3. Why were the Carnatic wars fought ? What was the result ?
4. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company ?
5. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company ?
6. What was the Doctrine of Lapse ? How did it end the rule of the Indian states ?
7. Give a brief account of the reasons and results of the third Anglo-Mysore War.
8. Explain the system of subsidiary alliance ?
9. What were the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773 ?
10. How was the police force under the British organised ?

**H. Answer these questions in detail :**

1. How did the different European companies engage in rivalry in India ? What were the results of this rivalry ?
2. Describe the growth of Company Rule in India until 1856.
3. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers ?
4. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.
5. Who was the Governor General ? Mention his powers. Give examples of three Governor Generals upto 1856.

## PROJECT WORK

1. Collect pictures, stories, poems and information about any of the ruler of the modern period in Indian history, belonging to your region, such as, the Rani of Jhansi, Tipu Sultan, Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
2. Discuss the different policies followed by the British to gain control of India.