

Let's discuss & write

Q 1. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans - European trading companies were looking for new lands from which they could buy goods at a cheap price and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher price.

- * The fine qualities of Cotton and Silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.
- * Spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon too were great demand.
- * These were the reasons that attracted European trading companies to India.

Q 2. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Ans - After the first British factory was set up in 1651 on the ^{river} banks of Hugli. The East India Company started allowing more of its merchants and traders to visit and settle down in the city of Bengal. The reasons that caused the conflicts between Bengal nawabs and East India Company were :-

- a) Nawabs denied concessions to the East India Company on many occasions.
- b) Nawabs also denied demanding large tributes from the company.
- c) The company denied paying too.
- d) The company officials wrote insulting letters to the nawabs.

Q 3. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Ans - ★ Diwani rights are the rights that the British acquired to collect their own revenues and have the authority to decide on civil cases. This right benefited the East India Company in several ways.

- ★ It allowed the company to use the vast revenue of Bengal.
- ★ The monopoly of the East India Company started the trade.
- ★ Revenue of Bengal was used to export Indian goods out of the country.

Q 4. Explain the system of Subsidiary alliance.

Ans - The System of Subsidiary alliance made Indian rulers let go of their armed forces and come under the Protection of the East India Company.

The following changes occurred when this system came in to being :-

- 1) The East India Company became the guardian of the territories that it took under the alliance.
- 2) An English resident who served as the East India Company Person was appointed in the territory to keep a check on ruler.
- 3) The Indian rulers were asked to not allow any other European Companies to trade with them in their territories. and not to

- 4) Indian rulers were asked to pay for Subsidiary for armed forces of the east Indian Company, disobeying which led to the part in the territory being taken by the company.

Q 5. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Ans -	Company Administration	Indian Rulers Administration
★	Company divided the territories into Presidency.	Indian rulers divided the territories into district, Pargana, Tehsil & Parishad.
★	Governor ruled the administration units.	Zamindars or Peasants were responsible for their units.
★	Governor general was the head of the state.	King or Nawab was the head of the state.
★	Company introduced several acts like - • Regulating act • Indian Council acts.	Indian rulers did not brought any such acts but used the rule with their farmans.

Q 6. Describe the changes that occurred in the Company different from that of Indian composition of the Company's army.

Tuesday

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- Ans -
- ★ Colonial rule in India brought in some new ideas of administration and reform but its power rested on its military strength.
 - ★ The Mughal army mainly composed of Cavalry & infantry, archery and the use of sword.
 - ★ A change occurred in the 18th Century when Mughal Successor states like Awadh & Banaras started recruiting Peasants into their armies & training them as Professional soldiers.
 - ★ The East India Company adopted the same method when it began recruitment for its own army.
 - ★ British warfare technology changed from the 1820s usage of muskets & Matchlocks. So the Soldiers had to keep pace with changing military requirements.

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