

**CLASS : 8**

**SUB : HISTORY**

**CH. 2 : FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY : THE COMPANY**

**ESTABLISHES POWER**

**EXERCISE SOLUTION**

**BY : RKY**

**1. Match the following:**

Diwani                      Tipu Sultan

“Tiger of Mysore”        right to collect land revenue

faujdari adalat            Sepoy

Rani Channamma        criminal court

sipahi                      led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

**Ans.**

Diwani-----right to collect land revenue

"Tiger of Mysore"-----Tipu Sultan

faujdari adalat-----criminal court

Rani Channamma-----led an anti-British movement in Kitoor

sipahi-----sepoy

**Q2. Fill in the blanks:**

(a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of

\_\_\_\_\_.

(b) Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of \_\_\_\_\_.

(c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_.

(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of India.

**Ans.**

(a) Plassey

(b) Mysore

(c) Lapse

(d) Western

**Q3. State whether true or false:**

(a) The Mughal empire became stronger in the eighteenth century.

(b) The English East India Company was the only European company that traded with India.

(c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.

(d) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.

**Ans.**

(a) False

(b) False

(c) True

(d) False

**Q4. What attracted European trading companies to India?**

**Ans.** The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Indian spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand in Europe. They could buy goods at cheap prices and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. Hence, European trading companies attracted to India.

**Q5. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?**

**Ans.** The areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company were:

- (i) The Bengal nawabs denied concessions to the East India Company on many occasions.
- (ii) They demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade.
- (iii) They denied the company any right to mint coins.
- (iv) They stopped the company from extending its fortifications.
- (vi) The company denied to pay taxes.
- (vii) The company officials wrote disrespectful letters to nawabs and humiliated them.

**Q6. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?**

**Ans.** After the assumption of the Diwani, East India Company was benefited in several ways :

- (i) It allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.
- (ii) Now, trade was fully controlled by the East India Company.

(iii) Company used the revenues from India to finance its expenses like to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain Company troops, and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta.

(iv) Revenue of Bengal was used to finance exports of Indian goods.

**Q7. Explain the system of “subsidiary alliance”.**

**Ans.** Under the system of ‘subsidiary alliance’, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the ‘subsidiary forces’ that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, the part of their territory was taken away as penalty. The states which had to lose their territories on this ground were Awadh and Hyderabad.

**Q8. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?**

**Ans.** The administration of the Company was different from that of the Indian rulers in the following ways:

(i) British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three such Presidencies – Bengal, Madras and Bombay. On the other hand, under the Indian rulers administration was divided into four parts – District (Zila), Paragana, Tehsil and Villages.

(ii) Each presidency was under the charge of the governors whereas the Indian Administrative unit was ruled by local zamindars and peasants.

(iii) The supreme head of the administration was the Governor-General but under the Indian administrative system, the King or Nawab was the head of the supreme head.

(iv) A new judicial system was introduced from 1772. Each district had two courts- a criminal court known as 'faujdari adalat' and a civil court 'diwani 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 and a mufti but under the supervision of the collectors.

**Q9. Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.**

**Ans.** Several changes occurred in the composition of the Company's army:

(i) The Company began recruitment for its own army, which came to be known as the sepoy army.

(ii) As the warfare technology changed from the 1820s, the cavalry recruitments of the Company's army declined.

(iii) The soldiers of the Company's army had to keep pace with changing military requirements and its infantry regiments now became more important.

(iv) In the early 19th century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. Soldiers were increasingly subjected to European style training, drill and discipline that regulated their life for more than before.