

CH 2

## The ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPANY POWER

word-meaning:-

1. Ambassador - An official who lives in another country as the senior representative of his/her country.
2. Fortification - measures taken for protecting the place from enemy like building walls, placing gun, etc.
3. Negotiate - Try to reach an agreement by way of formal discussions.

## \*→ Exercise ←\*

A. Short answer type questions:

Q1. Who established the French East India Company?

Ans The French East India company started establishing its company from 1664. ~~The~~ and this company was established by Colbert, who was the minister of Louis XIV.

Q2. When was the Dutch East India Company founded? Where did they establish their trading centers?

Ans The Dutch East India company was founded in 1602 CE. They established their trading centers at Surat, Bawali, Nagapattinam, Cochin and Masulipatnam.

Q3. What do you understand by mercantilism?

Ans Mercantilism is the economic theory according to which the prosperity of a nation depends upon its supply of

Capital that the global volume of trade is unchangeable.

Q4. When and between whom was the battle of plassey fought?

Sol Battle of plassey started in 1757CE. The Battle was because English east India company adding their fortification without Nawab's permission and they are also not dismantling their fortification. This leads to fought between Nawab of Bengal o, Siraj-Ud - daulah and English East India Company on other side.

Q5 Why did Battle of Burao became one of the decisive battles of the Indian history?

Sol The Battle of Burao fought in 1764 between mir Quasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Mughal emperor, Nawab of Awadh and On other side English east India company. It was one of the decisive battles of Indian history as it made Company real masters of Bengal, Bihar and

axis. This battle is the ~~only~~ main result of the further expansion of British Empire.

Q6. Which policy was known as 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

Lord Dalhousie devised the policy 'Doctrine of Lapse'. He declared that if an Indian ruler died without a own male heir, then his Kingdom will be lapse or passed into British hands.

B. Long Answer type questions:-

Q1. When were the three Anglo-French wars fought?

The Anglo-French war were also known as Carnatic wars. These wars are fought between 1744 to 1763. These wars are fought between English East India company and French East India company because of their eager to establishing company.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-French war was fought from 1744 to 1748. In this war of Astorian succession broke out in Europe in 1740. This war is fought over capturing Pondicherry and Madras.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-French war was fought over the issue of succession in the Carnatic and Hyderabad. French were defeated. This was extended between 1748-51.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-French war was an extension of seven years war in Europe. This war fought from 1756 to 63. This time the French were handicapped by battle of Wandiwash in 1760. So they were also defeated but English occupied them and given back their factories but with no own army.

2 Which incident was known as 'Black Hole Tragedy'?

The English were adding to their own fortification without Nawab's permission on the pretext of ~~attack~~ French attack. Siraj-ud-Daulah suspicious of their

designs ordered the English to dismantle their recent fortifications. As the English not dismantled, The Siraj-ud-daulah seized the England factory at Kasim Bazaar. It also said that 145 English were confined to small room for night and in the morning only 23 had survived. This is the great incident known as "black hole tragedy".

Q3 What was the subsidiary treaty? Who were the rulers who signed it?

A3 This is policy of English East India company. In this treaty it is written that if Indian state or ruler is defeated and if he now also want to be ruler then he have to take every permission from English and they have to also take care of large army of British rulers and they also have to do all the expenses over them.

This is subsidiary treaty.

This treaty is signed by The Nizam the Nawab of Awadh, The marathas

and Rajputs.

Q4. What was the objective of Lord Wellesley behind introducing Subsidiary alliance? What were the principles of this system?

Ans The objectives of Lord Wellesley behind introducing Subsidiary alliance are:-

- The ruler who signed the subsidiary treaty will accept the permanent stationing of British force in his kingdom at his cost.
- To meet its cost, an Indian state would either surrender a portion of its territory to company or would pay annual amount.
- The company in return will protect subsidiary states and the Indian ruler were also expected to fight.

\* Some principals were:-

- The British will maintain a large army all over India at the expense of rulers.
- The ruler had to disband his army and he lost control over his defence.

- It led to disruption of economy due to army and this is why they will neglect it and the rule of British will become more oppressive.

Q5. What changes were introduced in Indian administration through Regulating Act?

1) What improvements were made in through Pitt's Indian Act?

Through regulation act the following changes occurred in Indian administration :-

- The government in India was to be under the Governor-General and council of four members. However, the Act had certain limitations as no definite control over the ~~company~~ had been given to British.

The improvement done in Pitt's Act is that

- the British government supreme control over the company by establishing a new body, the board of control.

- It had six commissioners including two cabinet minister in British government.