

Q. 1 Match the following -

- (A) Diwani → Right to collect land revenue
(B) "Tiger of Mysore" → Tipu Sultan
(C) Faujdari adalat → Criminal court
(D) Rani Channamma → led an anti-British movement in
(E) Sipahi → Sepoy ↓
Kitsor

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks. -

- (a) The British conquest of Bengal began with the Battle of Plassey
(b) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers of Mysore
(c) Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse
(d) Maratha kingdoms were located mainly in the south-western part of India.

Q. 3. State whether true or false.

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

Ans. False

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

Ans. ~~True~~ False

(C) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the ruler of Punjab.
 Ans True

(D) The British did not introduce administrative changes in the territories they conquered.
 Ans False

Q.4 What attracted European trading companies to India?

Ans (i) ~~The~~ Trading with India was highly profitable and companies purchased goods at cheaper and sold them in Europe at higher prices.
 (ii) The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India.
 (iii) Indian spices like - pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon were in great demand in Europe.

Q.5 What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Ans The Bengal nawabs wanted tributes from the company in lieu of granting the right to trade. The company was forbidden from minting its own coins and from expanding its settlement and wanted special privileges.

Q.6. How did assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Ans. This was a major breakthrough for the Company because Diwani allowed it to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal. The company could use the Revenue to finance its trade and other expenses. It could also use the revenue to strengthen its military power.

Q.7. Explain the system of "Subsidiary alliance".

Ans. According to this alliance, Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. The Company army was to protect the Indian state but the ruler had to pay for the "subsidiary forces". If an Indian ruler failed to make the payment, then the part of his territory was taken away as penalty. For example Awadh and Hyderabad were forced to cede territories.

Q. 8 In what way was the administration of the company different from that of Indian rulers?

Ans. The Company made a proper system of administration. The Indian rulers did not have a proper system of Administration. The Company took suggestions from pandits and ~~men~~ Maulvis before making new laws for criminal and civil cases. The Indian rulers seldom thought about respecting local sensibilities before making any rule.

Q. 9 Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

Ans. The infantry regiment became more important in the nineteenth century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. Soldiers were trained by European style. Now, drill and discipline that regulated their life far more than before.