

History chapter - 2

Establishment of British Rule in India

D. Answer these questions in brief.

Q1. Where did the French have their major settlements?

Ans The French have their major settlements at Chandannagar, and Pondicherry.

Q2. What were the steps taken by Mir Qasim to check the ambitions of the English?

Ans The steps taken by Mir Qasim to check the ambitions of English are:

- He moved his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr to lessen the company's interference in political matters.
- He tried to stop the company workers from conducting private trade as it affected the native traders of Bengal.

Q3. What led to the Battle of Buxar?

Ans As the result of conflicts between British and Mir Qasim Battle of Buxar took place. British got victory over Mir Qasim. From it, the British got the diwani rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

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Q4. What was the subsidiary alliance?

Ans. Subsidiary alliance is a system developed by the East India Company. Mainly by Lord Wellesley an Indian ruler entering into subsidiary alliance with British had to accept British forces in his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.

Q5. Explain the dual system of administration introduced in Bengal.

Ans. Dual Government in Bengal was introduced by Robert Clive in 1765 and continued till 1772. Under this system the administration of Bengal was divided into two parts - Diwani and Nizamat. Diwani means right to collect revenue was given to company and Nizamat means administrative rights were given to Nawab.

E Answer these questions in detail.

Q1. Give a detailed account of the Battle of Plassey.

Ans. The Battle of Plassey was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on 23 June 1757 under the leadership of Robert Clive.

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A war broke out between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British. Siraj-ud-Daulah established a camp near Murshidabad in a village known as Plassey. He commanded a well-equipped army of 50,000 foot soldiers and horsemen. The British promised to make Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal if he helped them. As a result the Nawab's army retreated, and Clive was victorious.

Q2. What was the impact of the Carnatic wars?

Ans In the 18th century, three Carnatic wars were fought between various Indian rulers and British and French East India Company on either side. The Treaty of Paris ended the Third Carnatic War with the defeat of the French to the British. As a result French were allowed to retain Pondicherry and Chandernagore. Madras was restored to the British, and thus they emerged as the main European power in South India.

Q3. Who was Tipu Sultan? How did he deal with the British forces?

Ans Tipu Sultan was the son of Hyder Ali. He was also known as the Tiger of Mysore. He refused to get into a subsidiary

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alliance with the British. This led the British to attack. The forces of Mysore were surrounded by the British and the Marathas. The heavily outnumbered Mysore troops were taken by surprise, and faced a final defeat, with the death of Tipu Sultan.

Q4. Trace the reasons for the success of the British in India.

Ans Following are the reasons for the success of British in India.

- The Indian states lacked unity. States such as Punjab, Mysore and the Marathas failed to act unitedly against a common foreign enemy.
- The Indian rulers failed to create a stable social, political and economic order.
- The badly-trained and poorly-paid Indian armies were no match for the disciplined and well-trained British forces.
- The Indians were technologically backwards whereas, the British had developed new techniques of warfare.
- The British were strong at sea. None of the Indian state had a strong Navy.

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Q5. Explain the administrative structure developed by the British.

Ans The army played a very important role in the British administration as it was with the help of the army that the British were able to expand their empire.

Charles Cornwallis developed a regular and permanent police force in India to maintain law and order. Each district was brought under a thana, headed by a darogo. Towns and villages had Kotwals and Chowkidars to maintain law and order.

Steps were taken by Warren Hastings and Charles Cornwallis to introduce a systematic judicial administration in India.

The Supreme Court was at the top of judicial structure, followed by the high courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

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Work out

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Sir Thomas Roe was sent as an ambassador during the reign of Jahangir.
a. Shah Jahan b. Aurangzeb c. Jahangir d. None of them
2. The Subedar was an important official of the district.
a. collector b. subedar c. judge d. pandit
3. The permanent police force in India was established by _____.
a. Robert Clive b. Thomas Roe
☒ c. Warren Hastings d. Lord Mountbatten
4. The Supreme Court was at the top of the judicial structure, followed by the high courts of _____.
a. Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta b. Madras, Bombay and Delhi
☒ c. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. d. Calcutta, Delhi and Madras
5. _____ was the ruler of Kittur.
a. Madhav Rao b. Baji Rao II
☒ c. Rani Chennamma d. Ranjit Singh

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Robert Clive introduced the dual system of administration in Bengal.
2. The Supreme Court was set up in the year 1774 at Bombay.
3. Tipu Sultan was exiled to Vellore after the Siege of Seringapatam.
4. Lord Dalhousie was associated with the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
5. The new policy of paramountcy was introduced by Warren Hastings.

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Lord Dalhousie was a French general.
2. Warren Hastings devised the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a powerful ruler of the Carnatic.
4. The dual system of administration in Bengal increased the prosperity of Bengal.
5. Mir Qasim was the son-in-law of Mir Jafar.