

Name	e: Date:
From	Trade to Territory
Q1. Ans.	What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?
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Q2. Ans.	In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?
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From Trade to Territory

- Q1. 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 nawabs refused to grant the Company concessions, demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade, denied it any right to mint coins, and stopped it from extending its fortifications.
 - ii. They claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the nawab by refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the nawab and his officials.
 - iii. The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed.
- Q2. In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

Ans. Administration of the Company

British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three Presidencies: Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Each was ruled by a Governor. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor-General. From 1772 a new system of justice was established. Each district was to have two courts – a criminal court (faujdari adalat) and a civil court (diwani adalat). Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, while a court of appeal – the Sadar Nizamat Adalat – was also set up at Calcutta.

Administration of Indian rulers

The principal figure in an Indian district was the Collector. As the title suggests, his main job was to collect revenue and taxes and maintain law and order in his district with the help of judges, police officers and darogas.