

Priya  
Jaswal

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The Policy of Subsidiary Alliance made British stronger at the cost of Indian rulers tendering their sovereignty. Explain.

Ans include S.A. on rulers & Advantages gained by British.

→ Subsidiary Alliance was a treaty signed between the Indian ruler and East India Company (EIC). It was introduced by the French Governor Duplex and was widely used by Lord Wellesley (1798)-(1805) Governor General.

An Indian ruler entering into subsidiary alliance with EIC had to accept British Forces within his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.

The ruler would accept British Resident in the state. Ruler would not enter into any further alliance with any other power, nor declare war against any power without permission of EIC.

Ruler could not employ any Europeans other than British, and if he were already doing so, he would dismiss them. and EIC maintain large army at the expense of rulers.

In return, the company undertook to protect the state from external dangers and internal disorders if Indian ruler failed to make the payments required by the alliance, then part of their territory was to be taken away as a penalty.



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Nizam of Hyderabad (1798) AD

Mysore in 1799 AD, ~~Tanjore 1799~~  
Awadh 1801

Peshwa Bajirao II 1802 AD

Bhosle and Scindia (1803) AD

Holkars

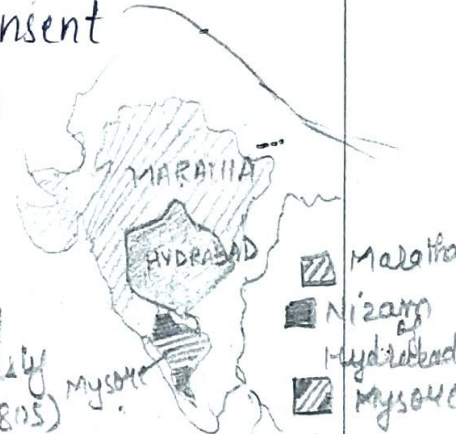
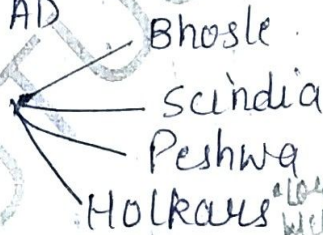
The treaty was firstly signed with Nizam of Hyderabad, it

detached the Nizam

from French and also refuse to allow alliances with Maratha without British consent

Then, Nawab of Awadh (Mysore) (1801) AD

Then, Marathas



The Policy of subsidiary Alliance was in reality a treaty of losing sovereignty which meant the state did not have rights of self defense, maintaining relations, employing Foreign experts and settling its disputes with its neighbours.