

Subsidiary Alliance

Concerning the Subsidiary alliance system, the ruler of India, who created a contract with the corporation, was offered protection against attacks.

The sovereign ought to do the following:

- Maintain the East India Company's troops at their state capital.
- Provide funds or settlements to the group for maintaining the armies.
- Dismiss all Europeans from their respective states, even if they are engaged in civil services or part of the army.
- The monarch was prohibited from keeping a fixed army or waging battles.
- The ruler was required to retain a European official named a 'resident' who would address all negotiations and contacts with different states and provide approval to the ruler.

Subsidiary Alliance States - From 1798 to 1803

The order in which the Indian States entered into Subsidiary Alliances is as follows:

Indian Subsidiary Alliance	Year
Hyderabad	1798
Mysore	1799 – After Tipu Sultan was overthrown in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War
Tanjore	1799
Awadh	1801
Peshwa (Marathas)	1802
Scindia (Marathas)	1803
Gaekwad (Marathas)	1803
The Rajput states	1818
The Holkars	1818.

Four Stages of Subsidiary Alliance System

Below is the structure of the subsidiary alliance that came into being to expand the Company's Indian region.

First stage:

- The British promised to provide a set army to the native rulers in exchange for a specified capital sum.

Second stage:

- The English committed to keeping an enduring martial force to assist their partner in exchange for a set annual sum of money.

Third stage:

- British promised to support a limited subsidiary power to assist their partner in exchange for a certain annual sum of funds and keep the pressure within the ally's borders.

Fourth and last stage:

- British pledged to keep a constant and static subsidiary force initiated by Lord Wellesley, within their partner's territory.
- They were given access to a part of the ally's territory instead of receiving money,

Policy of Subsidiary Alliance

The Characteristics of the Subsidiary Alliance Treaty are as follows.

- The subsidiary alliance was introduced by French Governor Dupleix.
- In India, it was organized by Lord Wellesley.
- The rulers of India who decided to enter into a Subsidiary Alliance had to disband their military forces and willingly accept the British troops in their colony.
- The monarch was required to spend for the maintenance of British troops. It is believed that a part of the ruler's territory was surrendered to the English people if he failed to complete the expenditure.
- The British responsibility was to safeguard the Indian states against alien invasion or inner rebellion.
- The British rarely kept their pledge of non-intervention in the interior happenings of the states of India.
- The states of India were not allowed to join any partnership with additional foreign authority.
- The idea of a Subsidiary alliance was to deprive the influence of the French. Considering this, rulers could not employ foreign individuals other than British men in various services.
- Indian states required approval from the British to penetrate political associations with different states of India.
- The monarchs of India lost all their control regarding military and foreign affairs and finally evolved as a British 'protectorate.'

Advantages and Disadvantages of Subsidiary Alliance

Below were the significant pros and cons of establishing a Subsidiary alliance in any state. Indian rulers faced misery and remained entirely under the control of the British administration.

Advantages	Disadvantages
The British attained useful territories as subsidiary income.	The states of India remained poor as the expense of the subsidies exhausted their resources.
The Indian rulers maintained large British troops.	The high expenditure on maintaining the British army, and the ongoing needs of the citizen, depleted the treasury.
The British handled the foreign and defense matters of the partner indirectly.	The rulers of India had no independence and were fully supervised by the English people.
The British could overpower the Indian rulers and take over their colonies' anytime.	The Indian rulers lost interest in the people's welfare with British custom and safety.

Impacts of the Subsidiary Alliance

The British subsidiary alliance policy had many consequences. Many individuals were affected and ultimately became unemployed as Indian rulers dissolved their armies.

- Most of India's regions came under British authority.
- Due to this, the states of India lost their independence.
- The Nizams rulers of Hyderabad, who ruled from the 18th to 20th century, were the first to adopt a Subsidiary coalition in 1798.
- Lord Clive also presented the system of subsidiary alliance in Oudh.
- Allahabad accord was signed, and the British pledged the Oudh colony from opponents like the Marathas.