

over its European rivals.

Post Plassey

- The interference of Clive annoyed Mir Jafar more and more. At Chinsura, he entered into a conspiracy with the Dutch. But in November 1759 at Bedara, the Dutch were defeated and humbled by the English armies. **Again Mir Kasim was installed to the throne.**
- Mir Kasim was the ablest Nawab among the successors of Alivardi Khan (Nawab of Bengal from 1740-1756). After assuming power, Mir Kasim shifted the capital from **Murshidabad to Munger** in Bihar.
- Unable to stop the misuse of Dastaks by English, the new Nawab entirely abolished internal duties, so that the Indian merchants could enjoy the same right as well.
- The tussle over transit duty by the Nawab and Company led to the outbreak of wars between the English and Mir Kasim in 1763.
- Mir Kasim escaped to Awadh (or Oudh) and, with a view to recovering Bengal from the English, formed a confederacy with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II.
- On October 22, 1764, the united armies of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II were defeated in a closely fought battle by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar.
- The significance of this war lies in the fact that the English defeated not just Nawab of Bengal, but also the Mughal Emperor of India.

Impact

- **Statement of British Power:** The win at Bengal was strategic supremacy of the British in terms of diplomacy. The win at Buxar proved the British technological and brute dominance over the Indian

powers.

- **Treaty of Allahabad, 1765:** Shah Alam granted the Company the diwani (revenue collecting rights) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In other words, British got absolute control over the lucrative resources of the prosperous Bengal Subah.
- Subsequently, by 1772, the British resident posted at the court of Murshidabad gradually became the locus of real administrative control in the province and it was therefore in Bengal that the system of indirect rule was first introduced as a policy of the imperial governance of the Company.
- As per the treaty, **Shuja-ud-daula had to pay 5 million rupees**; the Nawab and the company would henceforth protect the territories of each other; a British resident would be stationed in his court and the company would enjoy duty-free trade privileges in Awadh, a provision that created new tensions in later years and prepared the grounds for Awadh's annexation itself.

Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)

- East India Company became the real masters of Bengal after the battle of Buxar. Dual structure of government, i.e., the rule of the two, the Company and the Nawab, was introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal. Under this, the company got the Diwani, i.e. tax collection, and Nizamat, was left to the ruler. Nizamat is the right to maintain peace and order.
- Through its right to appoint the deputy subahdar, the company exercised the diwani rights as the diwan and the nizamat rights. The company obtained from the emperor the diwani functions and from the subahdar of Bengal the nizamat functions.