

Dual Administration

In the late 1700s, the British East India Company made a deal with the Mughal Emperor. This deal gave them Diwani rights, meaning they could manage and collect taxes in places like Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The agreement allowed the company to tax and handle money in these areas of the Mughal Empire.

Consequences of Dual Administration:

1. The company raised taxes and used strict methods to collect them.
2. Both the company and the nawab ignored the well-being of the people.
3. British appointed collectors forced people to pay high taxes, causing many to leave or move to other villages.
4. The company's policies contributed to the Bengal famine in 1770.