

BRITISH RULE IN BENGAL



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Many people came in Bengal for many reasons. Among them, for conducting business many foreigners came in Bengal.

The most demanding countries are as following:

- ☐ The Portuguese
- ☐ The Dutch
- ☐ The Danish
- ☐ The English
- ☐ The French

Arrival of English or British

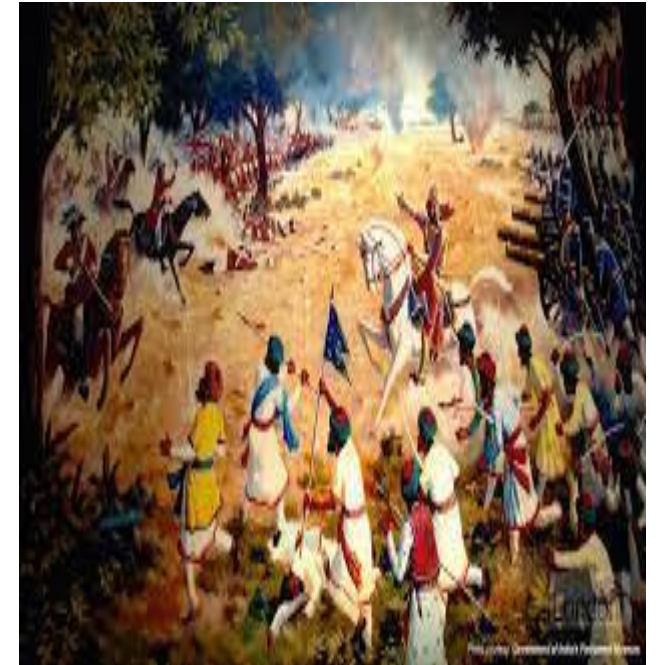
- 1600- British East India Company got the permission for doing business in Bengal.
- 1608- Captain Hawkins meet with emperor Jahangir by the recommendation of king James.
- Sir Thomas Roe-came to the court of emperor Jahangir.
- 1612- Established first commercial offices in Surat,Agra. And second commercial sites- Maslipattam.
- 1658-Established commercial office in Hoogley.
- 1700- Established fort william

- Gradually it turned to a powerful center for keeping the interest of the English and for the expansion of political interest.
- The power of English Company increased when the emperor of Delhi Farukshiyar gave then the right of duty free trade in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Gaining this right East India Company started to march forward at an irresistible speed.



Battle of Polashi

The Battle of Polashi was fought on 23rd June 1757 AD near the town of Polashi in Bengal. The British East India Company army, led by Robert Clive, defeated an Indian army twice its size.



The Battle of Plassey

- A battle between the Nawabs and the English was inevitable.

Battle period

The Battle of Polashi was fought on 23rd June 1757 AD near the town of Polashi in Bengal. The British East India Company army, led by Robert Clive, defeated an Indian army twice its size.

Causes of war

1. Reasons for not sending the gift to king
2. Reformation of fort by British despite the prohibition of the Nawab.
3. The English abused the trade conditions.
4. Asylum of Krishnadas by English
5. Confidential agreement between Mirzafor and Clive
6. Conspiracy against Nawab

1. Economical conflict
2. ‘Andhakhup Hattya’- a rumor created by Halwell

Conspirator

Mir Zafar, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nawab absented himself from taking part in the battle. Everything was the conspiracy of the English merchants and the fraud nobles

Event of Palassey Battle

Took place in the mango orchard of Palassey on the bank of Bhagirothi.

Nawab

- Mirmodon
- Mohonlal
- Sinfrey
- 50,000 soldiers

• Result

Nawab was defeated.

English

- Mirzafor
- Raydurllov
- Robert Clive
- 3,000 soldiers

Why did Siraj lose the battle?

- ❑ Treachery and non-cooperation by the army chief of the Nawab.
- ❑ Young Nawab was deficient of experience, prudence, intelligence and steadiness.
- ❑ He depended on Mir Zafar after knowing about conspiracy.
- ❑ Did not evaluate warning of Alivardi khan about the conspiracy of English and French

Battle of Palassey

Consequences of battle:

1. With the death of Nawab Siraj-ud-Doula, the foundation of the English rule was laid.
2. The merchants of English East India Company established the English rule in Bengal
3. Thus Bengal lost her independence through the Battle of Plassey, which worked as the foundation of the two hundred years long European Colonization in the Indian subcontinent.
4. Siraj-ud-Doula suffered defeat miserably. He tried to save his life by escaping from Murshidabad. But he was caught, and ultimately was murdered by Muhammadi Beg.

Consequences of Battle of Palassey

The economy of India was affected severely.

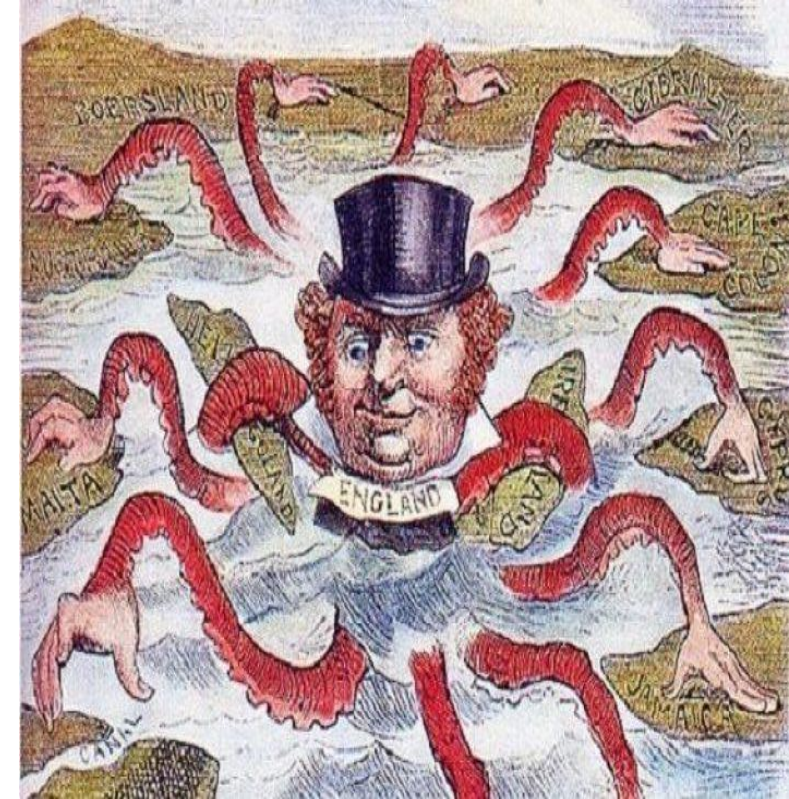
Post the victory, the British started imposing severe rules and regulations on the inhabitants of Bengal in the name of tax collection.

Following the Battle of Plassey, Bengali trade and commerce were exclusively controlled by the British corporation. As a result, Bengal, once a prosperous province of the Mughal Empire, began to become a place of Hunger, Famine, and Deprivation.

Battle of Polashi (Significance)

The battle is significant because it marked the beginning of British rule in India. Before this, the British had only been trading in India.

After the battle, they began to take control of more and more territory, until they eventually controlled all of India.



Background of Battle of Boxer

Siraj ud-Daulah's commander Mir Jafar had defected to the British and was installed as a puppet Nawab of Bengal by Clive soon after the Battle of Plassey.

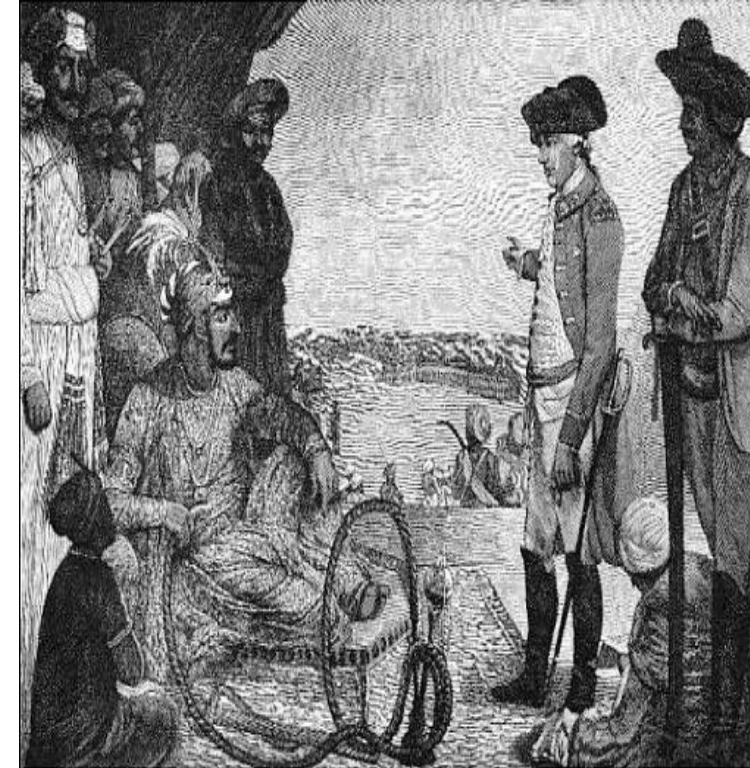
Despite being a puppet Nawab, Mir Jafar tried to alter the power equations and was in touch with the Dutch East India Company, which was also willing to expand itself in Bengal.

Background of Battle of Boxer

Hence British withdrew Mir Jafar & installed his son-in-law, Mir Qasim, as the new Nawab of Bengal.

Upon becoming the Nawab, Mir Qasim shifted his headquarters from Murshidabad in present-day West Bengal to Munger in present-day Bihar.

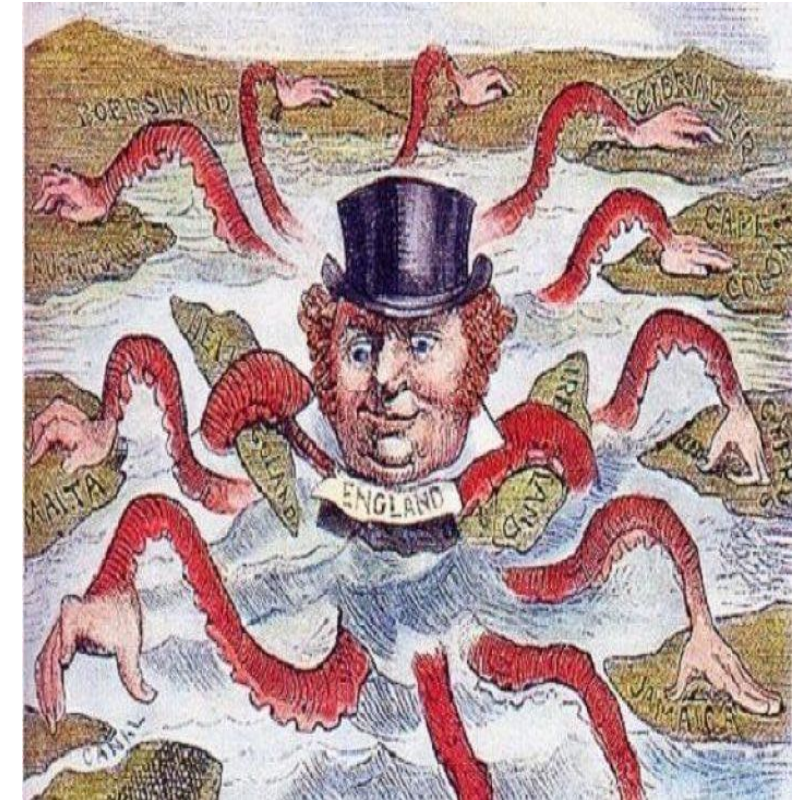
He exerted independence and opposed the British East India Company officials showing insubordination to his government and their abuse of legal instruments like Dastak and Farman.



Battle of Boxer

The Battle of Buxar (22 October 1764) took place between the forces of the British East India Company and the combined army of an alliance of Bengal Nawab Mir Qasim, Oudh Nawab Shuja-ud-Doula, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

This battle resulted in the Treaty of Allahabad (1765). Under the Treaty of Allahabad, the Mughal Emperor surrendered the sovereignty of Bengal and Bihar to the company. Thus, Robert Clive became the first Governor of Bengal.



Causes of Battle of Boxer

- ❑ Mir Qasim wanted to function as an independent monarch of Bengal Subah and streamline his administration's functioning.
- ❑ He opposed the misuse of Dastak and Farman instruments by the British East India Company.
- ❑ Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Awadh's Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah were also unhappy with the British East India Company's expansion in Bengal.
- ❑ Nawab Mir Qasim reportedly hired some experts who were actually in direct conflict with the British.



Significance

- The Battle of Buxar provided the Company with political influence and absolute control over Awadh Mughal empire, following the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.
- Over the next hundred years, they seized the entire Indian subcontinent, Myanmar and parts of Afghanistan.



Diwani System

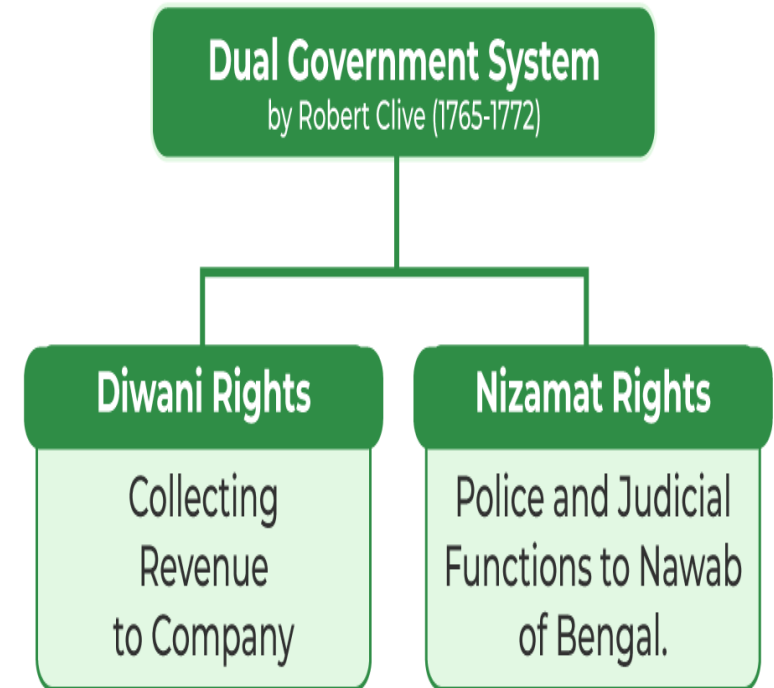
- ❑ The Mughal provincial administration had two main branches - nizamat and diwani.

Diwani System

- Civil
- Nizamat meant civil administration
- The provincial subahdar was in charge of nizamat (he was also called nazim).
- Revenue
- and diwani, revenue administration.
- diwan oversaw revenue administration.

Dual Administration

- ❑ An agreement made with the Mughal Emperor in the late 18th century gave the British East India Company access to the Diwani rights.
- ❑ The word “Diwani right” referred to the authority to manage and collect taxes in a specific area.
- ❑ The agreement gave the Company authority to levy taxes and manage funds throughout the Mughal Empire’s at-the-time provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.



Consequences of Dual Administration

- ❑ Company increased the rates of revenue and harsh measures were used to collect revenue.
- ❑ The welfare of people was completely neglected by both the company and nawab.
- ❑ British appointed collector to collect revenue, people were forced to pay high rates. As they were not capable to pay, they left the villages or fled to other villages.
- ❑ Company's policies led famine in Bengal in 1770.



A white rectangular card is the central focus, featuring the words "Thank You" in a black, elegant cursive script. The card is placed on a dark, reflective surface. To the left of the card, the tip of a silver fountain pen with a gold nib is visible. In the upper left background, a white ceramic cup and saucer are partially visible, slightly out of focus. The entire scene is set against a dark background, with a light beige border framing the image.

*Thank
You*