

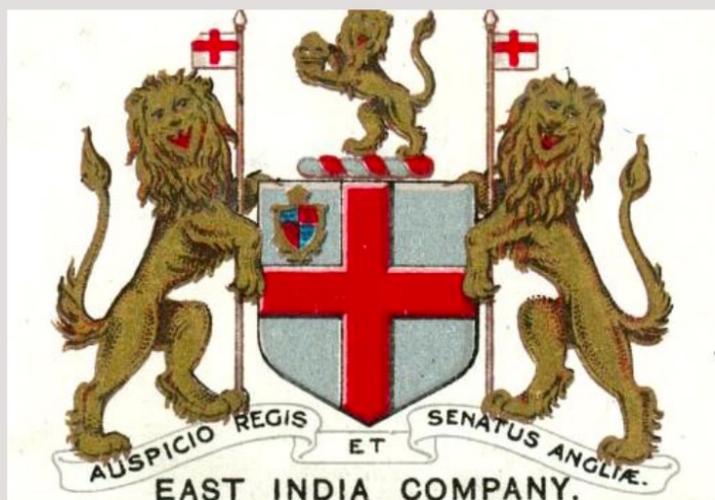
COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

BRITISH CONQUEST- BENGAL HYDERABAD AWADH CARNATIC

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



**By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)**



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BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Worked at Govt. of Gujarat



Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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India in 18th Century

- Let us first understand the role of later Mughals & Rise of regional states.
- That eventually helped the British.

By 1707 Later Mughals came to power

1857

मुझे पता था, यही होने वाला है....



1707 onwards Later Mughals

Provincial Autonomy – Subahdars

1700s Onwards-
Fragmented Polity

Regional States

European supremacy

British

French



Q. How the British conquest took place?

केक कटेगा सबमे बाटेगा



ऐसा कैसे



Europeans

Princely states

Portuguese

Dutch

French

Others

Later Mughals
(Delhi)

Bengal
Hyderabad
Awadh

Afghans
Mysore

Marathas

Punjab
Sindh

1612

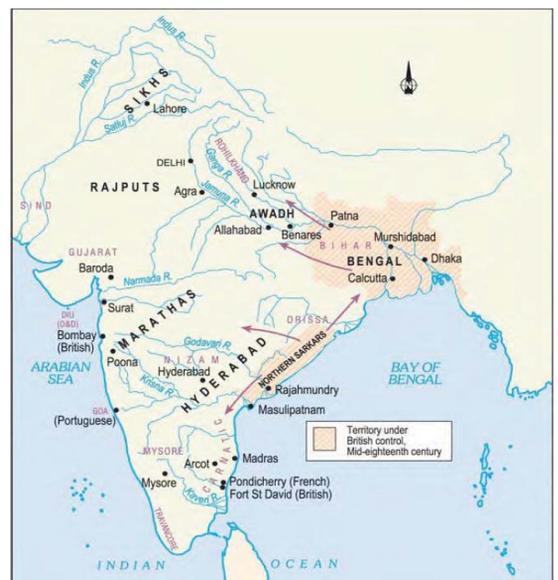
1759

1760

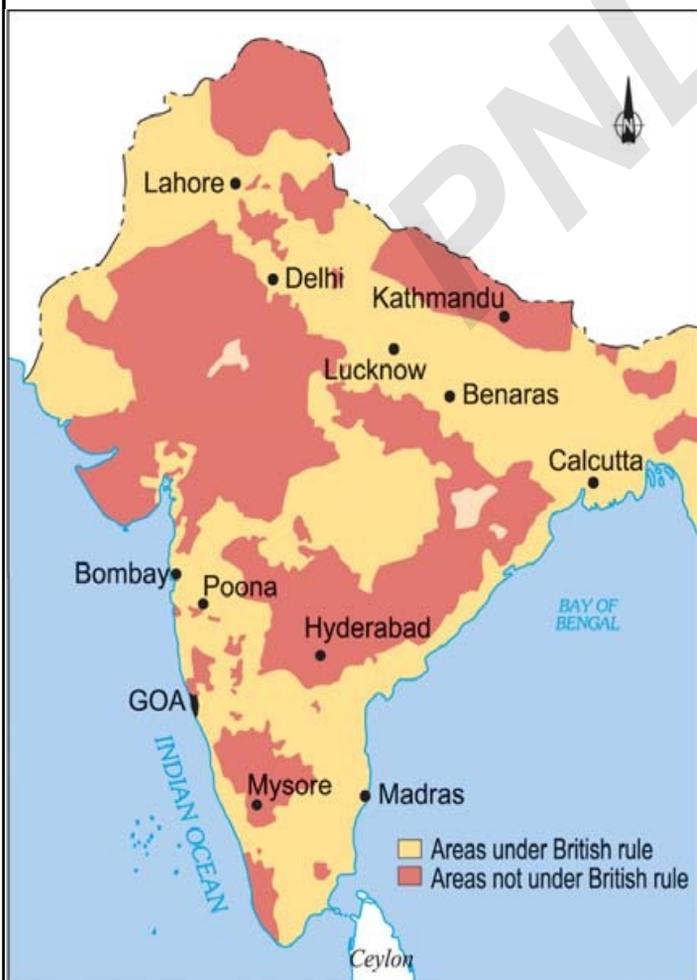
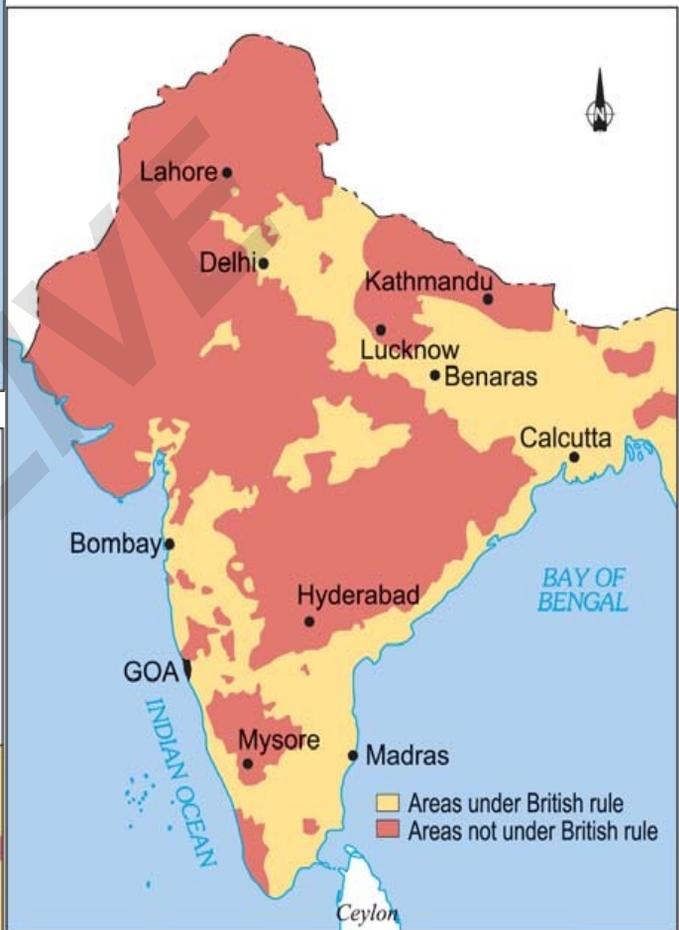
Frontiers
-
Afghanis
tan
Burma
Nepal

Sil...Sil...ye kya ho gaya...halat badal gaye...zazbaat badal gaye....

Haahaa...hota hai...hota hai...ye Itihaas hai mere dost.....



Phases of British Conquest



Post Aurangzeb- 1707 Onwards ???

New Developments- Features of early 18th Century

Impact of the Mughal Empire getting weak

Resulting into →

Emergence of New States

With the decline in the authority of the Mughal emperors, the governors of large provinces, subadars, and the great zamindars consolidated their authority in different parts of the subcontinent.

Through the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire gradually fragmented into a number of independent, regional states.

Broadly speaking the states of the eighteenth century can be divided **into three overlapping groups**:

(1) States that were **old Mughal provinces** like

Awadh,
Bengal and
Hyderabad.

Although extremely powerful and quite independent, the rulers of these states did not break their formal ties with the Mughal emperor.

(2) States that had enjoyed **considerable independence** under the Mughals as watan jagirs. These included several Rajput principalities.

(3) The last group included states under the control of Marathas, Sikhs and others like the Jats. These were of differing sizes and had seized their independence from the Mughals after a long-drawn armed struggle.

Sa'adat Khan (Awadh),
Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal) and
Asaf Jah (Hyderabad).



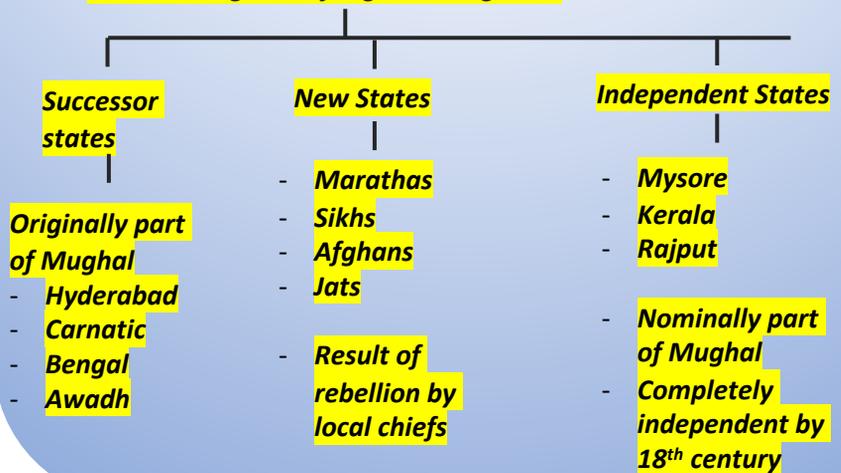
Q. How the rise of princely states took place?

- **Mughal Empire – Weak by 1707**

18th Century political fragmentation

- **Later Mughals very weak**

- **Hence emergence of regional kingdoms**



All three had occupied high mansabdari positions and enjoyed the trust and confidence of the emperors.

Both Asaf Jah and Murshid Quli Khan held a *zat rank* of 7,000 each, while Sa'adat Khan's *zat* was 6,000.

The Old Mughal Provinces

Hyderabad

Founder-Qamaruddin Siddiqui- Turani Noble

Chin Qulich Khan- Aurangzeb

Nizam Ul Muk- Farruk Siyar

Asaf Jah- title by Rangeel

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the founder of Hyderabad state, was one of the most powerful members at the court of the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar. Farruksiyar → 1713- entrusted first with the governorship of Awadh, and later given charge of the Deccan.

1720 → was called by Farruk siyar to remove the Sayyids but couldn't do it

1720- helped Rangeel to oust the Sayyids

1722 → worked as the Wazir, but problems due to nobles

1724 → Establishment of the Hyderabad State
Impact ?

Rebellion by local go- Mubariz

Battle of Shahr Kheda

Hyderabad

Never declared Independence but

became the actual ruler of that region.

The **Mughal emperor merely confirmed the decisions already taken by the Nizam.**

struggle against the Marathas- Bajir Rao 1- independent Telugu warrior chiefs (nayakas) of the plateau.

The ambitions of the Nizam to control the rich textile-producing areas of the Coromandel coast in the east were checked by the British who were becoming increasingly powerful in that region

Asaf Jah brought **skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India** who welcomed the new opportunities in the south.

He appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs.

1739 → Helped **Rangeela** to fight against Nadir Shah – Battle of Kernal



The Nizam's army

A description of the Nizam of Hyderabad's personal troopers in 1790:

... The Nizam has a *swaree (sawari)* of 400 elephants, several thousand of horsemen near his person who receive upwards 100 Rupees nominal pay (and) are extremely well mounted and richly caparisoned...

1748- Death of Nizam

War of Succession within family

Nasir Jung (Son) Vs. Muzzafar Jung (Grandson)

French Helping Muzzafar Jung- Role of Bussy

Northern Circars given to French

Result → 2nd Carnatic War (British Vs. French)

By 1760's- New Nizam Salabat Jung came under the British Influence

Ceding of Northern Circars to EIC

(Rajamundy, Chicacole, Ennoree etc)

Helped the EIC in defeating Mysore

1798 & 1801- Signing of Subsidiary Alliance

Ally of EIC- helped in suppression of revolts

1940- Hyderabad Satyagraha, 1946- Telangana

Movement

1948- Merger of Hyderabad in Indian Union

Q. How Hyderabad helped the British conquest of India ?

Sil...Sil....Hyderabad ke upar British Conquest kaise hua ?

Golu....it was indirect conquest.....



EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

Carnatic

Part of the Deccan Province of the Mughals
Nizam of Hyderabad used to be main controller

Nawab of Carnatic proclaimed practical independence

Nawab Sadatullah Khan- 1710-1732

Capital @ Arcot

Appointed nephew-

Dost Ali as the ruler – 1732- 1740

1740- Invasion by Marathas

Dost Ali killed

Son-in-law → Chand Sahib taken as prisoner

Later on 1744 onwards → British Vs. French

Carnatic Wars – played by Duplex

Role of new Nawab Anawaruddin

Supporting the British in the Carnatic Wars

All leading to the emergence of Chanda Sahib

2nd Carnatic War- British won over French

By 1780's Cornwallis took away its sovereignty and Wellesley in 1790's took its territory & eventually Subsidiary Alliance in 1801

1850's- regal title given to Carnatic abolished by Dalhousie

Pension also stopped



Sil...Sil....Carnatic ke saath kya hua tha ?

Golu....football samajh mein aata hain ?



UPSC CSE- Prelims 2021

[CSP21-SET-C] Q.58) With reference to Indian history, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Nizam of Arcot emerged out of Hyderabad State.
2. The Mysore Kingdom emerged out of Vijaynagara Empire.
3. Rohilkhand Kingdom was formed out of the territories occupied by Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 Only
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 Only

Difficulty : Medium 🧐

Type: Theory 📖

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan (Shia) was appointed subadar of Awadh in 1722

Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north India and Bengal.

Sadat controlled the local chiefs- revenue/taxes

Hence new title given- **Burhan-ul-Mulk by Rangeela**

Burhan-ul-Mulk also held the **combined offices** of subadari, diwani and faujdari.

political, financial and military affairs

Burhan-ul-Mulk tried to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region by

reducing the number of office holders (jagirdars)

appointed by the Mughals.

He also reduced the size of jagirs, and appointed his own loyal servants to vacant positions.

Empire- Kora- Benaras, Chunar, Jaunpru, Ghazipur

By 1739- called to Delhi- Nadir shah's Invasion to help Rangeela but later on defected to Nadirshah's side due to internal politics

Taken as prisoner by Nadir Shah – 20 Cr demanded

Later on committed Suicide

**Awadh- Nature of the State ?**

The state depended on local bankers and mahajans for loans.

Introduction of Ijara System

These "revenue farmers" (ijaradars) agreed to pay the state a fixed sum of money.

Local bankers guaranteed the payment of this contracted amount to the state.

new social groups, like moneylenders and bankers, to influence the management of the state's revenue

The accounts of jagirdars were checked to prevent cheating and the revenues of all districts were reassessed by officials appointed by the Nawab's court.

He seized a number of Rajput zamindaris and the agriculturally fertile lands of the Afghans of Rohilkhand.

Awadh- Dynasty ?

1739- 54- Safdar Jung

Recognised initially by Nadir Shah- Paid 2 crore rupess

Later Mughals very weak- Rangeela and Ahmed Shah

Appointed as Wazir

Hence called as Nawab-Wazir

Gave highest post to Hindu Maraja- Nawab

Political and judicial reforms, religious equality

1754-1775 Shuja Ud Daula

Son of Safdar Junga

Fought 2nd Panipat-1761 & Supported Ahmed Shah Abdali – due to Marathas attack on Awadh

1764- Battle of Buxar- lost

1765- Treaty of Allahbad

***Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula – Treaty of Allahbad
Offensive-defensive treaty- later on Subsidiary Alliance***

No annexation of Awadh , used as Buffer State against the Afghans & Marathas

(i) Allahabad and Kara given to Shah Alam II;

(ii) Rs 50 lakh to the EIC → war indemnity

(iii) Balwant Singh → Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

1775-1797 Asaf ud Daulah- son of Shuja

Capital- Faizabad to Lucknow

Lucknow culture, Bara Imambara

Later on- Asif Jah Mirza

By 1801- Subsidiary Alliance by Wellesley

1856- Wajid Ali Shah accused of Maladministration

State annexed by Dalhousie

In trying to consolidate their rule, why did Mughal Subadars also want to control the office of diwan?

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

Onwards Death of Aurangzeb –

- Murshid Qulikhan appointed as Governor of Bengal
- Becomes Free
- Establishes control
- Dynasty comes up (Role of 1717 Farmaan-)

1. Murshid Qulikhan
2. Shuja ud din- son in law (1727-
3. Sarfaraz khan- son of Shuja ud Din, killed by Alavardi Khan- Battle of Gheria
4. Alvardi khan- (1740-1756)
fought against the Marathas
controlled the corruption, refined administration
5. Siraj ud daula- (1756-57)
Grand-son of Alavardi
not liked by the nobles, Ghaseti Begum, Shaukat Jung
Influenced by the bankers- Jagat sheth & Co.
Conflict with East India Company- 1756
Treaty of Alinagar- 1757
Battle of Plassey- 1757
End of the Dynasty- into the hands of EIC



Established the Dynastic rule in Bengal

By 1765- Dual Government in Bengal
1773- Annexation by the British

**Q. Role of Murshid Qulikhan-
Development of Bengal (1717-1756)
Appointed as a Naib, but by Farmaan of 1717-
became Nawab
Land- Khalisa conversion
Farming/ Izaredari system
transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Orissa and
ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of
Bengal**

**Alvardi khan- (1740-1756)
fought against the Marathas
controlled the corruption, refined administration
Made sure the French & British don't go out of
Control**

Bengal

Murshid Quli Khan (1717-1727)

Bengal gradually **broke away from Mughal control** under **Murshid Quli Khan** who was appointed as the naib, deputy to the governor of the province.

Although **never a formal subadar, Murshid Quli Khan** very quickly seized all the power that went with that office.

Like the rulers of Hyderabad and Awadh he also commanded the revenue administration of the state.

1717- Farruk Siyars Farmaan to the EIC
Murshid Quli Khan- made the Nizam/Nazim & Diwan
Hence, military and revenue head

Proclaimed himself as the Nawab of Bengal
Shifting of capital- Dhaka → Murshidabad

Rationalisation of Land Revenue-
Converting all lands into Khalisa

Gave new lands as Jagirs in Odissa to dispossessed officials
Why ?

In an effort to reduce Mughal influence in Bengal he transferred all Mughal jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal.

Introduced → Revenue Farming/ Izaredari system
Contract system

Revenue was collected in cash with great strictness from all zamindars. As a result, many zamindars had to borrow money from bankers and moneylenders.

Those unable to pay were forced to sell their lands to larger zamindars.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

The formation of a regional state in eighteenth-century Bengal therefore led to considerable change amongst the zamindars.

The **close connection between the state and bankers** – noticeable in Hyderabad and Awadh as well – was evident in Bengal under the rule of Alivardi Khan (r. 1740-1756).

During his reign the **banking house of Jagat Seth** became extremely prosperous.

If we take a bird's eye view, we can detect **three common features** amongst these states.

First, though many of the larger states were established by erstwhile Mughal nobles they were highly suspicious of some of the administrative systems that they had inherited, in particular the *jagirdari system*.

Bengal

Second, their method of tax collection differed.

Rather than relying upon the officers of the state, all three regimes contracted with revenue-farmers for the collection of revenue.

The practice of *ijaradari*, thoroughly disapproved of by the Mughals, spread all over India in the eighteenth century.

Their impact on the countryside differed considerably.

The **third common feature** in all these regional states was their emerging relationship with rich bankers and merchants.

These people lent money to revenue farmers, received land as security and collected taxes from these lands through their own agents.

Throughout India the richest merchants and bankers were gaining a stake in the new political order.



British Conquest of Bengal ???? How it all took place ?

Sil...Sil....how & why the British were able to win Bengal



Bhai....treachery word suna hai....



Murshidabad
Geography
Natural
Wealth
Textiles
Handicraft

Phase I

- The British conquest of Bengal (1650-1717)
- Origin of Bengal – Captured by Qasim Khan 1631- Drove out Portuguese (S/O Shahjahan) Made Subahdar

1631-1651

Shuja Gave permission to EIC, trade permits
 ₹3000/ Year – Shuja gave free trade in Bengal, Bihar & Odissa.
 Why so → Mr. Boughton role (British Official)

1651 onwards

Hooghly (1651) and other places like Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal British had to pay duties and tolls in Bengal, didn't liked it

1682

British Vs. Mughal Conflict in Bengal
 Shaista Khan governor

1686

- Hooghly destroyed by the Mughals

1707

Onwards Death of Aurangzeb –
 -Murshid Qulikhan appointed as Governor of Bengal
 - Becomes Free
 - Establishes control
 - Dynasty comes up (Role of 1717 Farmaan-)
 1. Murshid Qulikhan
 2. Shuja ud din
 3. Sarfaraz khan
 4. Alvar di khan
 5. Siraj ud daula

1717-1756
 April 1756 death

1717

Farruk Siyar Farmaan

Bengal Governor- Murshid Quli Khan Subahdar will be called nawabs. Hence Enlarged post After sometime-

Mughal Emperor gave to EIC Privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad
 Bengal- EIC's imports and exports - annual custom duty Rs. 3000
 EIC – can issue dastak (permits)
 EIC to rent more lands around Calcutta
 Hyderabad- freedom from duties and rent only in Madras
 Surat- Annual duty of Rs. 10000
 No other duties to be paid
 EIC servants also permitted to trade and pay same taxes as Indian merchants
 EIC Coins minted in Bombay- can be used as currency all over Mughal Empire

1690

- Establishment of fort William (Sutanati) by jobcharnock
- Imperial farmaan issued- Rs. 3000/year payment

1696-98

- 1690 French base @ chandranager
- Conflict started
- Aurangzeb intervenes. (English & French got punished)

- Reaction by Local Zamindars against EIC
- EIC started fortifying settlement- Fort William
- 3 villages given to EIC- Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata

Establishment of factories @ Kasimbazar, Patna



+ve for EIC

British Conquest- Bengal

Between 1717-1756- Different Nawabs

1756 - Onwards

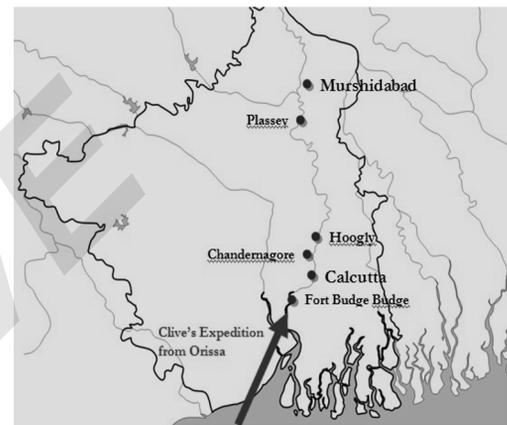
- Siraj ud daula comes to power-Murshidabad (Grand son of Alavardi)
- Siraj vs. 2 others



Shaukat Jung (Faujdar) — Ghaseti Begum (Daughter of Alavardi) @ Dacca — Supported by British

- Siraj – Conspiracy going on
- 17 June 1756 – Attacked fort William Siege of Calcutta.
- Governor Drake and British officials fled
 - Capturing of prisoners (20 June 1756)
 - The black hole tragedy (Myth/Reality)
 - Nawab Goes back to Murshidabad
 - Calcutta charged under Manikchand
 - Renamed as Alinagar

EIC - Helping political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh who had fled with immense treasures against the nawab's will



1756 June Onwards

- Message reached Madras (St George)
- Clive given task for Bengal
- Dec. 1756 – Reached Calcutta Bribed Manikchand
- Feb. 1757 – Treaty of Alinagar
 - Restoring old privileges
 - Fortifying Allowed
 - Compensation given to EIC
- Feb. 1757 – Conspiracy – All acted as traitors



Manikchand Official — Mir Jafar (Mir Bakshi) — Jagat Seth (Banker) — Rai Durlabh Amirchand (Merchant)



March 1757

EIC Offensive

French

Bengal

23 June 1757

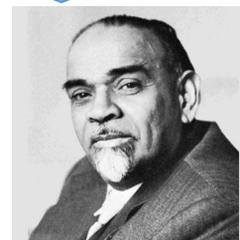
Battle of Plassey

- EIC**
- Robert Clive
 - **Minimum** Soldiers
 - 3000 Total
 - Clive killed the loyal officials

- Nawab Siraj ud daula**
- Army chief
 - Mir Jafar → Sent Nawab back to Murshidabad
 - 50000+ army
 - Mir Madan & Mohanlal Fought Bravely
- Nawab Got Killed by Mir Miran.**



Plassey was a transaction in which the rich bankers of Bengal and Mir Jafar sold out the Nawab to the English



Q. The Battle of Plassey?

- Plassey Revolution

- It was never Fought

EIC – 65 lost.

Nawab – 500 lost.

- Treason won over military superiority.
- EIC – Became kingmakers – Mir jafar was made **Nawab**.
- Defeated Dutch @ Bedara (1759)
- EIC defeated the French @ Wandiwash (1760)

Mir Significance of Plassey-

- British as kingmakers
- Mr. Watts- British Resident Stationed
- Transformation of EIC- from commerce to politics
- EIC- control of resources : revenue, gold- defeated French and Dutch

Mir Jafar (June 1757- Oct. 1760)

- Was installed as Nawab by Clive
- Hence – Role of Clive’s jackal
- Initially not accepted by local zamindars
- 6000 army of EIC to help Jafar
- EIC Plunder started - ₹ 8 lakh in silver coins
- Zamindari rights given - ₹ 5- 6 lakh/ year- 24 parganas district
- By 1760 – Mir Jafar – Debt. ₹ 25 lakhs.
- EIC officials allowed for private trade- no more paying of taxes
- Jafar removed on the pretext of anti British Activities.

- Issue of Dastak ?
- Loss to Bengal treasury, Indian merchants discriminated , EIC corruption- illegal selling of dastak
- EIC officials- oppression- arm twisting of Indian manufacturers, merchants and peasants
- Qasim- didn’t wanted to seek indepenence, but wanted to get solution
- Meeting between Qasim & Vansittart, Warren Hastings but no solution due to Calcutta’s council
- Qasim abolished all duties- equal treatment for Indians & Europeans

Sep 1760

- **Mir Qasim (Itmad ud Dualah) was made Nawab by EIC**
- Small reaction by Jafar but later on suppressed

By 1763 – Hostilities increased

- Mir Qasim escaped to Awadh | Replaced by Mir Jafar died shortly – Replaced by Nasim-Ud-Daula (Last Nawab)
- Looked for help
- Organized confideracy – 22 Oct 1764 @ Buxar

Role of EIC Governor Henry Vansittart

Oct 1760

- Mir Qasim became nawab (Already a faujdar)
- Territories Ceded to EIC Burdwan, Midnapore,
- ½ Share of Chunam in Slyhet.
- Bribe given to EIC officials ₹ 29 lakhs.

Buxar

- Mr Qasim + Shuja-Ud-Daula(Awadh) + **Shah Alam II**(Mughal Emperor) vs. EIC – major Munro
- 60000 + soldiers vs. 7000 soldiers – Military superiority

Reform Phase (1760-63)

Shifting capital of (Murshidabad to Monghyr)
 Admin reforms- overhauling of bureaucracy
 Army modernize
 Financial reforms- abolished duties
 Stopped Dastak given to EIC
 Asking revenue accounts from governors- **Ram Narayan- dismissed & executed**
 By 1763, conflict started between EIC & Mir Qasim

- Buxar confirmed Plassey
- Post Buxar – Bengal made the way for British conquest of India.
- Jafar’s son- Nazim ud Dualah appointed Nawab
- Clive resent as Governor- 1765-1767

British Conquest- Bengal

Q. Out come of Buxar

- EIC – overload, defeated 3 states → Treaty of Allahabad(1765)
- Bengal – Awadh – Mughal Emperer
- Clive made governor
- Dyarchy/ Dual Gout.
- Najim ud daula – Admin
- Clive – Revenue, defence foreign affairs
- Dyarchy → Nawab & Naib Nawab
- Appointed by EIC → Naib Nawab
- Power W/O responsibility

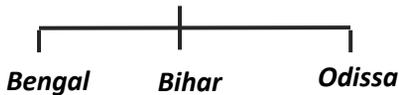


**Bengal- Mir Qasim- lived as wanderer till 1777
Came under the EIC Control – appointed puppet ruler
Nazim Ud Daula in Bengal**

Treaty of Allahbad

- Shah Alam-II- Treaty of Allahbad

- Allahabad given to him
- Lived in fort for 6 years (prisoner of EIC)
- Diwani rights issues



- Judicial & Revenue rights.
- EIC → annual payment of Rs 26 lakh to King
- King → paid to EIC Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return
- for nizam functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice)

**Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula – Treaty of Allahbad
Offensive-defensive treaty- later on Subsidiary
Alliance
No annexation of Awadh , used as Buffer State
against the Afghans & Marathas**

(i) Allahabad and Kara given to Shah Alam II;

(ii) Rs 50 lakh to the EIC → war indemnity

**(iii) Balwant Singh → Zamindar of Banaras, full
possession of his estate.**



Q. Dual System (1764-1773)

Allahabad Treaty

Nawab of Bengal

- Transferred Nizamat Rights to EIC
- Defence, law & order, justice

Niab
Nawab

Real
Ruler

**two deputy diwans, Mohammad Reza Khan for
Bengal and Raja Sitab Roy for Bihar.
Mohammad Reza Khan**

**Pushing for commercialisation of Agriculture,
Indigo crops → Leading to Famine in Bengal**

Impact of Dual Government ??

- **Administrative Breakdown**
- **Agricultural decline**
- **Trade & commerce decline**
- **Industrial & artisan loss**
- **Moral degradation.**

Sil...Sil....par Robert Clive ne aisa kyun kiya ???

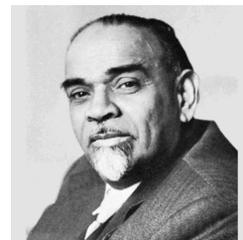
Haahaa....Golu...isii ye mein tumhe Golu kehta hoon



**Q. What is Dual System of Government ?
Why Dual Government ?**

Impact of Dual Government ??

EIC established a robber state in Bengal and looted it indiscriminately ?



Q. Plassey

Q. Buxar ?

Q. Role of Robert Clive ?

June 1744- Entry of Clive @ Madras

Young age- 19 years

Tried learning the working of the administration

Spent time @ library of the governor

1st Carnatic War- French captured Madras

Clive was captured by the French, later on escaped

escaped south to Fort St. David (Cuddalore)

notable role in the fort's defence

2nd Carnatic War- the sieze of Arcot (1751)

numerically superior forces of Chanda Sahib- surprised

Got recognised by the British PM William Pitt-I

Went back to England, got married

1755- came back to India-

made Dy Governor of St David

1756- Black hole tragedy

Decided to focus on Bengal

1757- Treaty of Alinagar

Proved his diplomatic & sabotage skills

Planning, leadership of his ordinary troops and sheer determination

3rd Carnatic War- French in Bengal humbled

French loss in chandranagar

1757- Battle of Plassey

treacherous defections of three of the Nawab's commanders, Mir Jafar, Lutuf Khan and Rai Durlabh,

Mir Jafar- called as Clive's Jackal

power, glory and money

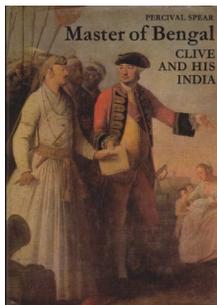
1757-1760-Clive made Governor- Presidency in Bengal

EIC should have direct control- hence Dyarch set up

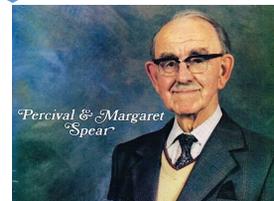
Came into conflict with many EIC officials

1760- went back to Britain – accusation of corruption

Land grants from Mir Jafar



Clive was not a founder but a harbinger of the future. He was not a planner of empire but an experimenter who revealed something of the possibilities. Clive was the forerunner of the British Empire



became a member of Parliament

Treaty of Allahbad-1765

Came back to India once again – to solve the issue of corruption....

Back in India- accused of insider trading

1767- returned to England

Money earned- 400000 pound

1774- died- suicide

Q. "Dupleix made a cardinal blunder in looking for key to India in Madras, Clive sought and found it in Bengal. Comment." (History Optional, Paper 2- 2013)

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