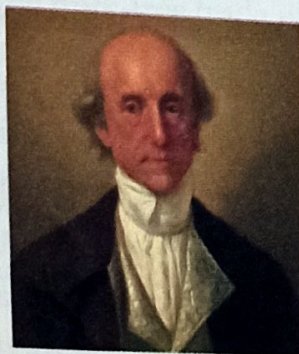


- The English East India Company got *Diwani* of Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Now they could collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In return, the Emperor would receive an annual tribute of 26 lakh rupees and two districts in Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad and Kara). The Emperor resided in the fort of Allahabad under the protection of the British.
- The Nawab of Awadh was made to pay an indemnity of 50 lakh rupees. The Company restored his kingdom and promised to help in case of attack on his territory.
- In 1765, Robert Clive introduced **dual government** in Bengal which lasted up to 1772. Under this system, the Nawab had all responsibilities but no powers or resources to run the administration and the Company had all powers but no responsibilities. The British controlled collection of revenue and *nizamat* (military and criminal jurisdiction) through Indian representatives. The Nawab was given a meagre share of the revenue to run the administration.

The people of Bengal suffered a lot under this system. This system made the Company the virtual ruler of Bengal. Even during the famine that struck Bengal in 1770, and wiped out nearly one-third



Warren Hastings

of the population, neither the Company nor the Nawab provided any aid. Meanwhile, the Company's officials amassed great wealth.

In 1772, Warren Hastings (1772-1785) became the new Governor General of Bengal. The dual system of governance ended and Bengal came under direct control of the English East India Company.

Multiple Choice Questions (Quick Revision)

Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the British and
 (a) Siraj-ud-daulah ☐ (b) Mir Qasim ☐
 (c) Murshid Quli Khan ☐
2. The Battle of Buxar was fought in the year
 (a) 1864 ☐ (b) 1757 ☐
 (c) 1764 ☐

Wonderful To Know

After conquering Bengal, the Company had immense wealth at its disposal. Many Company officials came from humble backgrounds and their utmost wish was to amass maximum wealth in India so that they could lead a secure life when they returned to Britain. Those who returned with assets and exhibited their riches were called '**nabobs**'. They were perceived as upstarts and social climbers in English society.

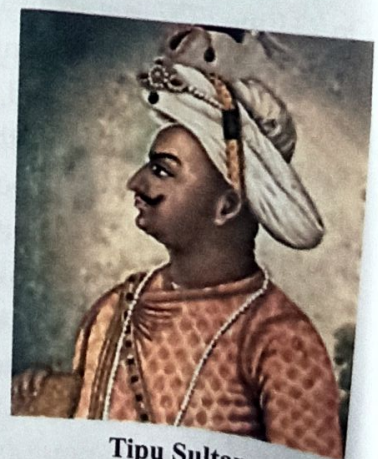
GROWTH OF BRITISH INFLUENCE

In order to bring the whole of India under its domination, the British adopted some novel expansionist strategies. During the second-half of the 18th century, kingdoms of Mysore and Maratha were the biggest threat to British rule. The Company launched wars against both.

Mysore

Mysore emerged as a powerful state under the outstanding leadership of **Haider Ali** (1761-1782) and his son **Tipu Sultan** (1782-1799). Mysore controlled the profitable spice trade of the Malabar Coast.

In 1785, Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the



Tipu Sultan

ports of his kingdom, and prohibited local merchants from trading with the Company. Tipu Sultan established friendly relations with the French in India and modernised his army with their assistance. The British and the Deccan states perceived Haider and Tipu as a threat. This led to four Anglo-Mysore wars between 1767 and 1799.

In the First Anglo-Mysore War, Haider Ali gave a crushing defeat to the British. He signed the **Treaty of Madras** with the British in 1769 according to which both sides would help each other in case of an attack by a third party.

In 1770, the Marathas attacked Mysore but the British forces did not help them. This enraged Haider Ali and he defeated the British in the battle of Pollilur. Haider Ali died in 1782 while fighting the English forces in Chittoor, but his son, Tipu Sultan continued the war. The Second Anglo-Mysore War ended in 1784 with the **Treaty of Mangalore**.

The Third Anglo-Mysore War was a result of Tipu's attempts to restrict the British spice trade on the Malabar Coast and his increasing proximity to the French.

The British, led by **Lord Cornwallis** and supported by the Nizam and the Marathas, defeated Tipu. He had to pay a huge fine and a part of his kingdom, while two of his sons were taken hostage by the British.



Anglo-Mysore War

Governor-General Lord Wellesley proposed that Tipu should accept the subsidiary alliance. Tipu outrightly rejected his proposal which led to the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War. Tipu Sultan died, in 1799, defending his capital **Seringapatam**.

After Tipu's death, the British annexed his kingdom, placed Mysore under Wodeyars, the former ruling dynasty, and imposed a subsidiary alliance on the state.

Multiple Choice Questions (Quick Revision)

Tick (✓) the correct options.

- Haider Ali died in
(a) 1682 ☐ (b) 1782 ☐ (c) 1783 ☐
- The Second Anglo-Mysore War ended with the Treaty of
(a) Mysore ☐ (b) Seringapatam ☐
(c) Mangalore ☐

Marathas

After their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761, the Marathas became weak. There emerged different seats of Maratha power under different dynasties such as **Gaikwads, Holkars, Bhonsles** and **Sindhias**. They were held together into a confederacy under the **Peshwa** (Principal Minister) based in Pune. After the 1770s, the power struggle among the Maratha chiefs intensified. Taking advantage of their **disunity**, the British interfered in their internal affairs. This led to the three Anglo-Maratha wars between 1775 and 1819.

The **First Anglo-Maratha War** (1775-1782) broke out on the issue of succession to the throne of the Peshwa. The clash involved Madhav Rao II, supported by Maratha chiefs under the leadership of Nana Phadnis on the one hand, and Raghunath Rao, supported by the British on the other. The united Maratha chiefs defeated the British forces. However, the British forces captured Ahmedabad and Gwalior. In 1782, peace was concluded by the **Treaty of Salbai**. The British recognised Madhav Rao II as the Peshwa.