

Mir Zafar was
Nawab of Bengal
at the time of Battle
of Buxar.

Mir Zafar replaced by his son in law Mir Qasim [1760-63]
Mir Zafar became Nawab of Bengal two times.

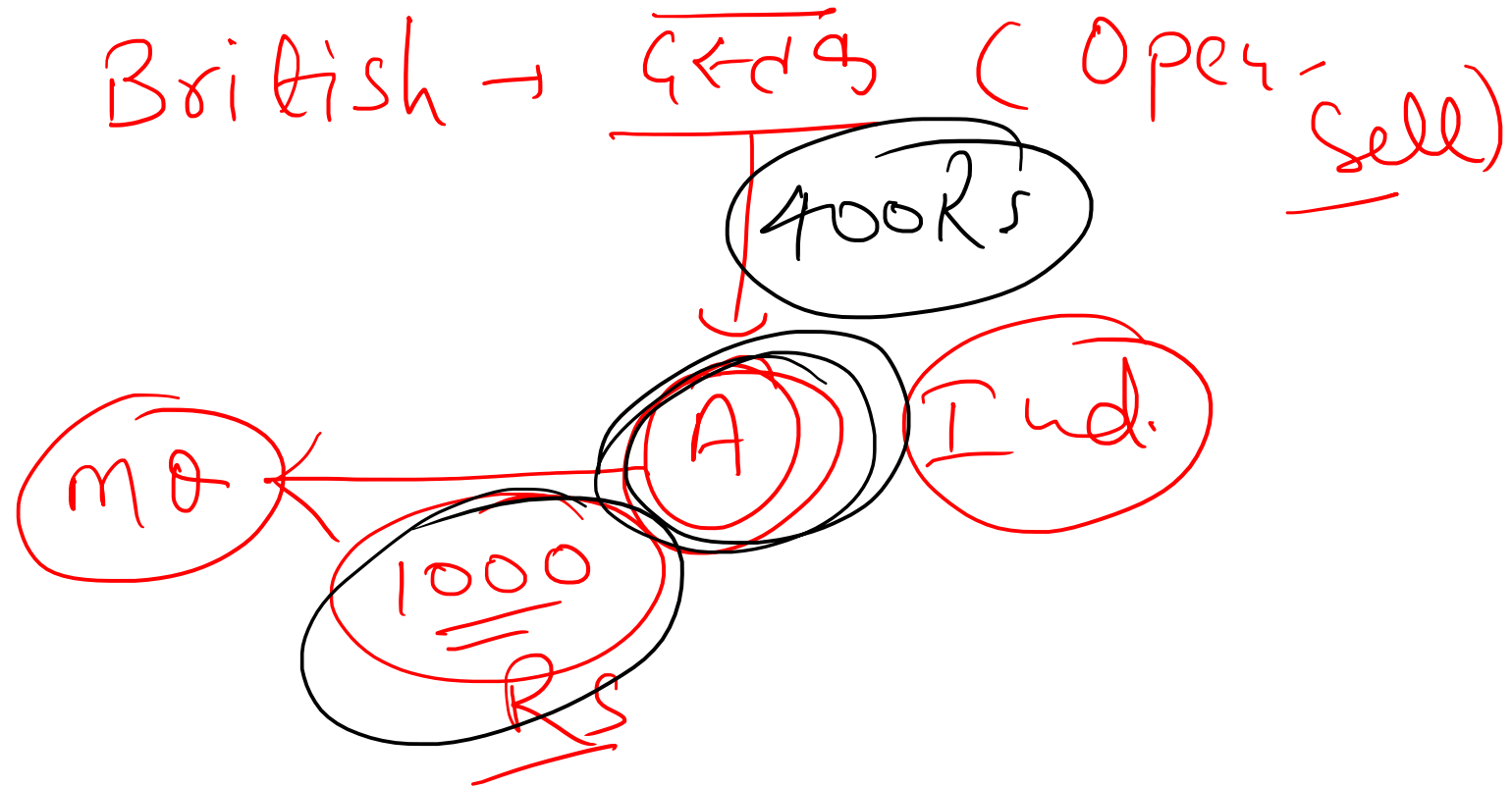
Mir Qasim - (1760-63) 21st of April

He shifted Capital of Bengal from Murshidabad to Munger

He founded an ^{Ordnance} ~~ordnance~~ factory in Munger (Bihar)

This factory was founded with the help of Dutch.

Mir Qasim tried to stop misuse of Dastak.



ਸ਼ਾਹੀ - ਸਿੰਘਾਨਾਮਾ

About [Dastak or Magna Carta or Shahi or Sinhana Farman]

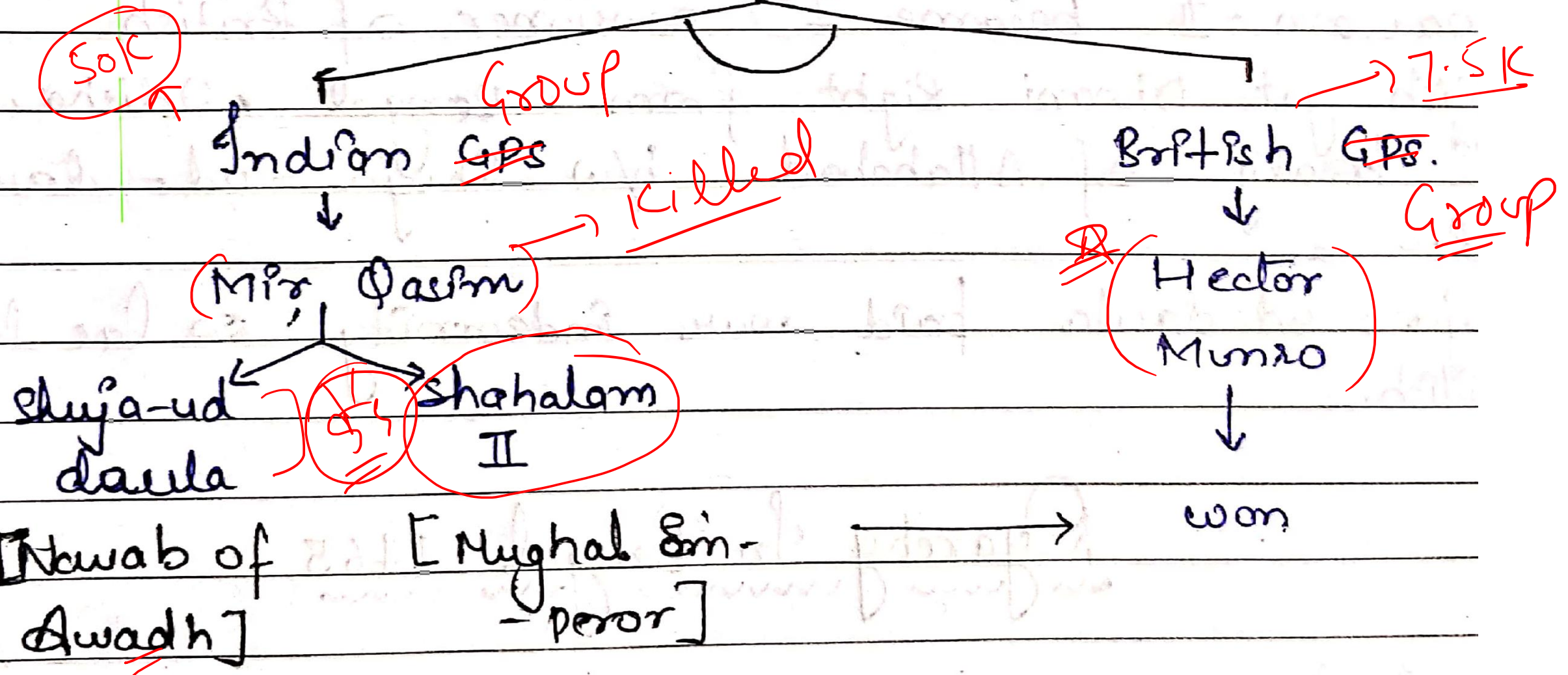
1717 → free trade right (pay only 3000 Rs per annual)

This was a type of free trading right.

This right was given by Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar in 1717.

Imp

Battle Of Buxar In Bihar [1764]



~~At~~ At the time of Battle of Buxar, the Nawab of Bengal was Mir Zafar.

Mir Qasim was killed in Battle of Buxar.

After battle of Buxar, Treaties of Allahabad were signed.

(1765) | Aug.

Treaties of Allahabad ~~1783~~

Ist

IInd

Robert Clive & Shah Alam II

R.C. & Shuja-ud-daula

Diwani
(Mungahalli)
Bengal
Bihar
Odisha

war indemnity

50 lac.

1st treaty of Allahabad b/w Shah Alam II & R.C.

Provisions →

[Shah Alam - II became 1st pensioner of British
mughal emperor who received from]

British got Diwani Right from Bengal, Odisha, Bihar.
2nd treaty of Allahabad b/w Shuja-ud-daula & R.C.

Shuja-ud-daula paid war indemnity 50 lac to British.

Rule by

Two

Dyarchy In Bengal 1765

Leo Carleous

R.C

Warren Hastings

Najam-ud-daula

1765 → 1772

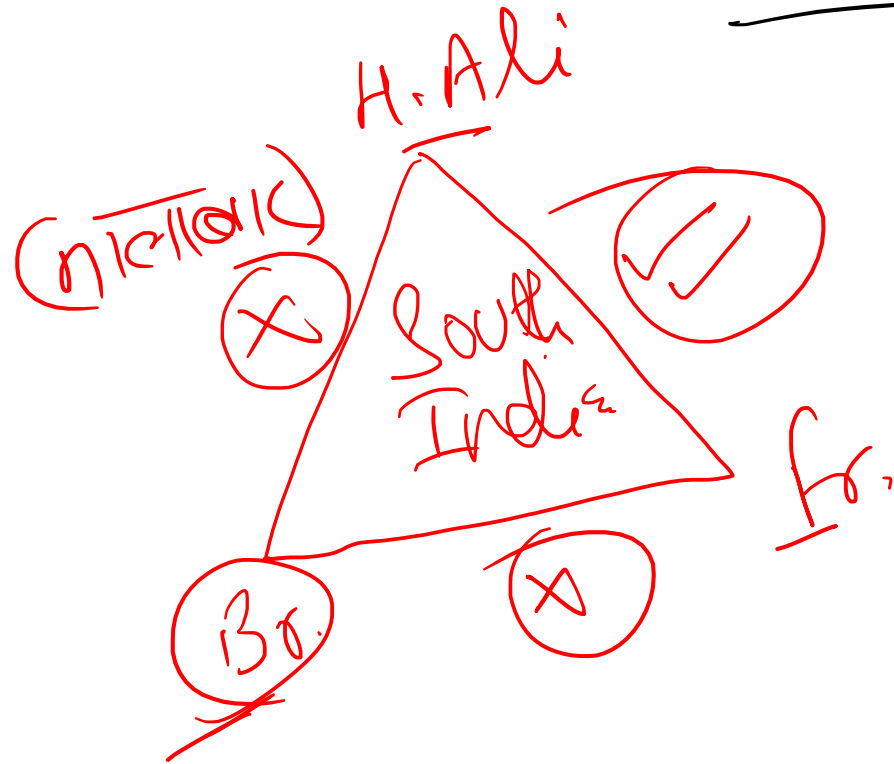
Idea of Dyarchy was given by Leo Corsteaus. This idea was implemented by Robert Clive.

Dyarchy was ended by Warren Hastings in 1772. On the time of dyarchy, Nawab of Bengal was Najom-ud-daula of dyarchy.

নাজমুদ্দৌলা

South India $\Rightarrow$

H. Ali $\Rightarrow$ 1749 $\Rightarrow$ Sepoy



1755 $\Rightarrow$ Comm.

1761 $\Rightarrow$ KING.