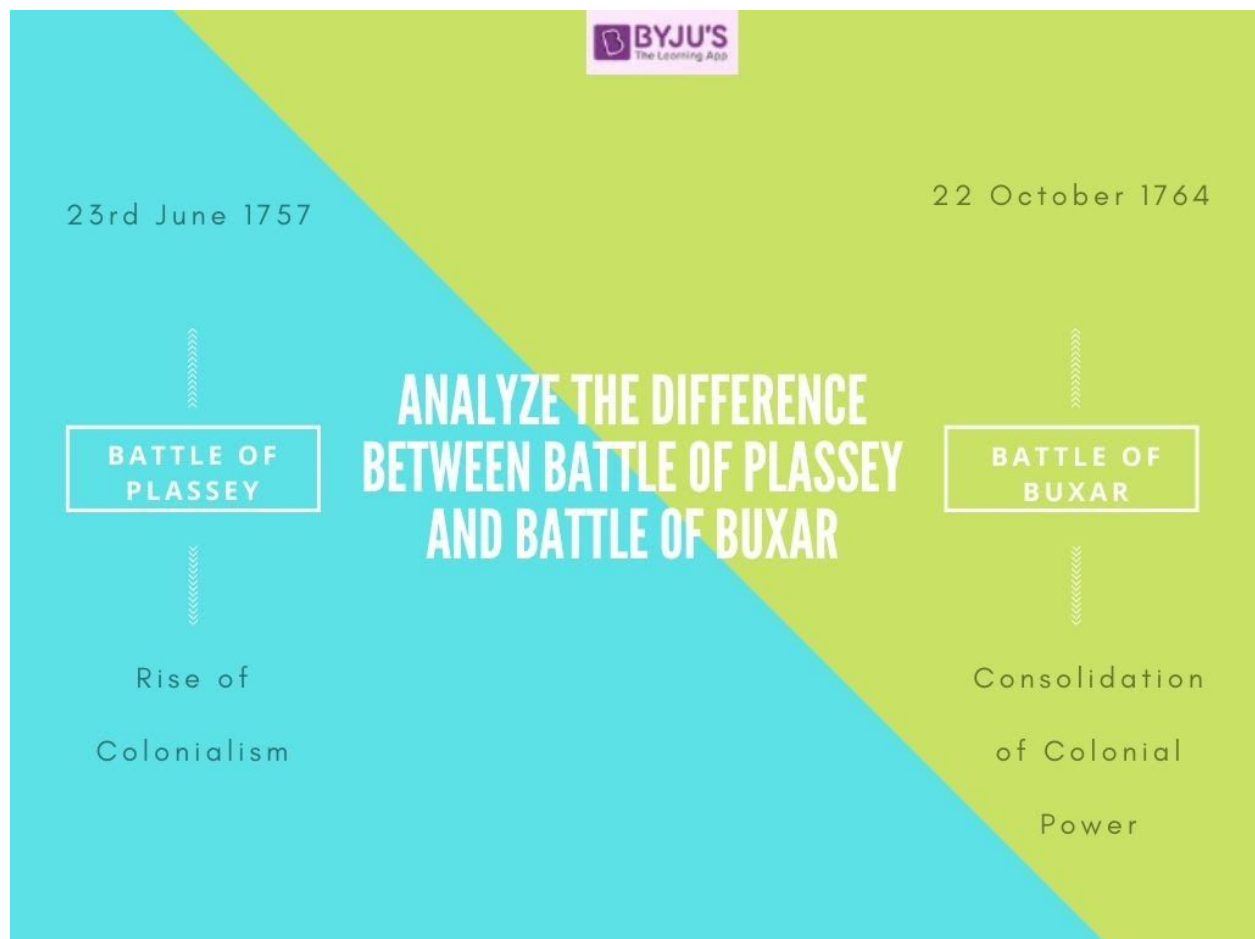


# Difference Between Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar

The Battles of Plassey and Buxar have one similarity between them: The outcomes of both battles began an era of colonialism whose legacy still affects the present billion-strong populace of the Indian subcontinent.

The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June 1757 between Armies of the East India Company (formed on December 31st, 1600) led by Robert Clive and Mughal Bengal led by Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah. The battle ended in a decisive victory for East India Company which gave them a stronghold to spread their influence throughout the subcontinent.

The Battle of Buxar fought between the combined armies of Mir Qasim and East India Company on 22 October 1764 was another decisive victory for the company which saw the subjugation of the provinces of Bengal and Bihar in its entirety. This gave economic leverage to East India Company



This article will further examine the differences between the Battle of Plassey and the Battle of Buxar by examining factors such as their course background and long-term aftermath and others within the context of the IAS Exam

<b>Differences between the Battle of Plassey and the Battle of Buxar</b>	
<b>Battle of Plassey (23rd June 1757)</b>	<b>Battle of Buxar (22 October 1764)</b>
<p>The immediate cause of the Battle of Plassey is attributed to the following factors :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-payment of tax by the East India Company to the Nawab of Bengal</li> <li>• Defying the authority of the Nawab through East India Company's protection of rivals such as Krishna Das</li> <li>• Consolidation of holdings in Calcutta and other areas leased to the East India Company for trade purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>Mir Qasim, who was made Nawab of Bengal upon deposing his father-in-law Mir Jafar, exerted his independence, alarming the East India Company enough to declare war on him.</p> <p>The escalation between the two are said to be the immediate factors leading the Battle of Buxar</p>
<p>The Battle of Plassey was fought by Robert Clive of the East India Company and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah, Mughal Administrator of Bengal</p>	<p>The Battle of Buxar was fought by an alliance of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal</li> <li>• Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah</li> <li>• Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II</li> </ul> <p>against Hector Munroe of the East India Company</p>
<p>The East India Company forces at the Battle of Plassey Consisted of 3100 Soldiers including British and native soldiers</p> <p>The Bengal Focers Consisted of 7000 infantry and 5000 Cavalry along with 15,000 horsemen and 35,000 infantry of Mir Jafar</p>	<p>Historical estimates put the allied forces of Bengal and Bihar at 40,000 while putting the East India Company Forces at 7072 with 30 cannons</p>
<p>The battle was going well for the Bengal</p>	<p>Although numerically superior the</p>

<p>forces until Mir Jafar, bribed by Robert Clive, defected with his entire army to the East India Company, tipping the scales in their favour and delivering a decisive blow to the Bengal forces.</p>	<p>allied army of Bihar and Bengal lacked effective communication between them, allowing Hector Munroe to defeat them one at a time</p>
<p>The British victory at Plassey not only checked the power of other Indian kingdoms during the time but also that of other European powers who had colonial interests in the subcontinent. It led to the installation of other puppet governments in areas under East Indian Company control either through force or diplomatic measures such as "Doctrine of Lapse"</p>	<p>The Battle of Buxar led to the direct control of the Gangetic-plains of Northern India by the East India Company. This caused many kingdoms to come directly under the company's influence and eventual control. Victory for the British in the battle of Buxar delivered promise for their future plans that would further help them to impose their power and authority on the Indian subcontinent</p>