

MPPSC MAINS

Describe the causes, nature and effects of revolt of 1857.

The exploitation of the East India Company led to the discontentment among the Indians which led ultimately resulted to a popular "revolt of 1857".

CAUSES

1) "Political"

- Suspension of the Pension of the Indian rulers by the East India Company.

- Doctrine of lapse, through which a large number of kingdoms like Chand were annexed, leading to the detachment of their rulers.

2) "Economic"

- The Indian handicrafts and goods were subjected to heavy tariffs that crippled the exports and encouraged the British imports.

3) "Socio-religious"

- Abolition of sati, widow re-marriage, women's education



UNIQUE IAS
STUDY CIRCLE SINCE 1994

B-11, 11th Floor, Patliwara Plaza New Market, Bhopal
Phone: 0755-4855002 Mob: 9827298001
www.uniqueias.org

Q.no

MPPSC MAINS

and conversion of the common people into christianity by the missionaries were seen as a threat to the traditional Indians.

4) "Dissatisfaction of Sepoy"

- racial and financial discrimination with respect to the British counterpart

- denial of foreign service allowances to the Indian Sepoy

⇒ unable serving overseas.

NATURE

- Interpretations of the British historians :-

- "Revolt was a mere Sepoy mutiny"

This statement is partially correct as the greased cartridges triggered the rebellion but in many areas the revolt was led by a section of Peasants, Hindus and Muslims and dispossessed princes as well.



UNIQUE IAS
STUDY CIRCLE SINCE 1994

B-X, IVth Floor, Platinum Plaza New Market, Shop
Phone: 0735-4055002 Mobile: 982725990
www.uniqueias.com

Q.no	MPPSC MAINS
□	"Indian historians"
□	• Sir Sankar mentioned this
□	rebellion as a "planned war of
□	national independence".
□	- The rebellion of 1857 was
□	definitely a war of independence but
□	the leaders of uprisings fought for
□	their regional independence.
□	Nationalism was yet unknown in
□	India during this time.
□	EFFECTS
□	The rebellion of 1857 led to some
□	changes in the administration and
□	the policies of the British rule.
□	• Crown took over and the
□	company rule abolished.
□	• The policy of divide and
□	rule started after the rebellion.
□	• Racial hatred between the
□	Indians and the English was the
□	most consequence of the 1857 rebellion.

MPPSC MAINS

The revolt of 1857 played an important role in paving the way for bringing the Indian people together as a one country.

- Laumyaa Nigam