

History comes from Greek historia meaning inquiry; knowledge acquired by investigation. It is the past as it is described in written documents & the study thereof. Events occurring before written records are considered prehistory. 'History' is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation & interpretation of information about these events. Scholars who write the history are called historians.

History also includes the academic discipline which uses a narrative to examine & analyse a sequence of past events and objectively determine the patterns of cause & effect that determine them. Historians sometimes debate the nature of history & its usefulness by discussing the study of the discipline as an end in itself & as a way of providing 'perspective' on the problems of the present.

Stories common to a particular culture but not supported by external sources are usually classified as cultural heritage or legends. Herodotus a 5th century BC Greek historian is considered

within the western tradition to be the 'father of history'. Their works continue to be read today & the gap between the culture focused Herodotus & the military focused Thucydides remains a point of contention in modern historical writing.

Many historians believe that Indians did not believe in ^{writing} history. Though Indians had excelled themselves in science, geography, literature, architecture & many other fields. But this view is not accepted. They give examples of Kharavela of Kalinga, Rudradaman, Samudragupta, Palas, Rashtrakutas etc.

Vedas are religious in form but with little historical information. One cannot trust what is written as political character in it. The epics Mahabharata & Ramayana gives an echo of historical event. The Aryans were war like people & made alliance as well as enemies in ~~their~~ their time. Smritis of Manu, Yajurvedya, ^{Vishnu} are a good source to know about the rules followed by common people.

Puranas like Vishnu purana, Vayu purana, Matsya purana is an important source of history. Buddhist & Jaina literature, Arthashastra

of Kautilya provide historical informations.
Early Indian notion of history is provided
by the religious sources & myths that have been
given to us through generations. Historians
have to first question everything that the
sources tells us, guess a lot of things to find
out about early history. But its very wrong
to say Indians lack any historic data.

୧୫/ ୧୯୭୧ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦର ଅନୁବିକାଶର କାରଣ ଅନୁକୂଳ ଆଲୋଚନା କଲେ, ①

୧୯୭୧ ଖ୍ରୀ: ପଳାଶିର ସୁଖର ଏବଂ ଯେତେ ଯତନ ବହୁତର ଅର୍ଥକୁ
ଫାଟକର ଏକ ବିକ୍ରିର ଆଲୋଚନା ସାଧାରଣ ଆବିଷ୍କୃତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ସହ, ୧୯୭୩,
ଆର୍ଥିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମାପତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଓ ଫାଟକର ଫୋଟୋଗ୍ରାଫି
୧୯୭୩ ଆମର ଓ ଖୋଲି ନିତ୍ୟ ବାହାରି, ନୀଳ ଫାଟକର ଆବିଷ୍କୃତ
ନୀତି ସାଧାରଣ ଓ ପ୍ରଦାନର ଅଳ୍ପ ଏକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ବିକାଶି
ସମାପତ ଅଛି ଓଡ଼େ,

ସାମ୍ପ୍ରତିକ କାରଣ ଅନୁବିକାଶ ନୀତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟର ଅନୁବିକାଶ
ବିକାଶର ଆଧାର, ଅନୁବିକାଶ, ନୀଳ, ଖୋଲି, ଖୋଲି, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ,
ଅନୁବିକାଶ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ, ଖୋଲିର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଏବଂ
ନୀଳ ସହ ନୀଳ ଆବିଷ୍କୃତ ଅନୁବିକାଶ ଫାଟକ ଓ ଖୋଲିର ଏକ-ତିନି
ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଓଡ଼େ, ନୀଳର ନୀଳ (John Kaye) ଏବଂ ସାଧାରଣର
ବିକାଶର ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ନୀଳର ସାଧାରଣ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସହ, ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଆଧାର
ବିକାଶ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ସହ ଓ ଫାଟକର ସାଧାରଣର ଅଳ୍ପ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଆଧାର ଓ
ଅନୁବିକାଶର ଅଛି ଓଡ଼େ, ୧୯୭୩ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଅନୁବିକାଶ ବିକାଶ ଖୋଲିର
ସାଧାରଣର ସାଧାରଣର ଆବିଷ୍କୃତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର, ଖୋଲିର, ଖୋଲିର
ଓ ଖୋଲିର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟର ସହ ସହ, ଏବଂ
ଖୋଲିର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥର ଓ ନୀଳର ଅନୁବିକାଶ ଖୋଲିର ଓଡ଼େ,

ଅନୁବିକାଶ କାରଣ ୧୯୭୩ର ଖୋଲିର ଓ ଅନୁବିକାଶ
ଅନୁବିକାଶର ଖୋଲିର ନୀଳର ସହ ଖୋଲିର ଅଳ୍ପ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ
ଅନୁବିକାଶର ସହ, ୧୯୭୧ - ୧୯୭୧ ଖ୍ରୀ: - ଏବଂ ଯତନ ବହୁତର
ଅନୁବିକାଶର ଏ ଖୋଲିର ଅନୁବିକାଶର ଖୋଲିର ୧୯୭୩ର
ନୀଳର ଖୋଲିର ନୀଳର ଅନୁବିକାଶର ଖୋଲିର ଏ ଖୋଲିର
ଅନୁବିକାଶର ନୀଳର କାରଣ ସହ ଖୋଲିର ଅନୁବିକାଶର ଖୋଲିର

Write about the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

In 1857 during the rule of the Governor general Lord Lanning (1856-62) a revolt spread over a large part of India. This revolt shook the foundation of the British administration. It was first started by the Indian soldiers of the East India Company. But it slowly spread throughout India. People from all walks of life - the kings, citizens, soldiers and common men joined the revolt.

There were various political, economic, social, religious and military reasons behind the outbreak of the Great Revolt of 1857.

POLITICAL CAUSES Within 100 years of the Battle of Plassey the British rule was established over a large part of India. Though the Indian rulers were forced to bow down to the British supremacy they Indian rulers were accepted the dominance reluctantly. The open imperialistic policy of Lord Dalhousie ignited strong anti British feelings among the kings and the citizens. Through Doctrine of Lapse and under the pretext of ill governance, he annexed the states of Satara, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Thansi, Tanjore, Karnataka, Awadh etc. He annulled the annual pension and Peshwa title of Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He drove out the Emperor of Delhi from his palace & abolished his title.

2) According to John Kaye the Britishers shamelessly looted the palaces of Awadh and Nagpur together with the elephants and horses. This act aroused strong resentment among the common people.

ECONOMIC CAUSES Due to the autocratic and well planned economic extortion by the British, there was a strong resentment brewing in the minds of the Indians. Between 1757 and 1857, the company despatched a vast quantity of gold and silver to England. Their monopoly over trade caused acute distress among the native traders. Similarly, due to unequal competition with the tax free goods from England, the produce of the Indian cottage industries could not survive. Therefore, Indian cottage industries mainly the textile industries were destroyed leading to the rise of unemployment. India became the source of raw materials for the factories in Manchester and Lancashire & open market for the finished goods.

The land reform and the land revenue policies of the British pushed the country to extreme uncertainty. The Permanent Settlement made by Lord Cornwallis brought devastation in the life of the farmers, old zamindars & the common villagers. There was thirty to forty percent increase of revenue in Madras due to the Ryotwari system. The British policy of the revenue

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introduced in Awadh caused much suffering among the talukdars & farmers. By 1856 about 21000 talukdars lost their zamindari. These enraged talukdars & the farmers joined together against the British. The native rulers sponsored administrators, government servants etc and maintained artists, mosques, writers, musicians etc. With the abolition of such native kingdoms these men & the institutions were on the verge of extinction. Thus the cumulative effect of the British subjugation provoked the people to take up arms.

SOCIAL CAUSES Since the inception of the Company's rule in India, the Britishers looked down upon the Indians, their ways & their social customs. To them Indians were nothing but barbaric. Lord Cornwallis banned the appointment of the Indians to any high posts of the government. This kind of arrogance created a wide gap between the ruler & the ruled.

RELIGIOUS CAUSES The Indians strongly reacted to the preaching of the Christian missionaries, their attempt to convert people to their religion and their propaganda against both Hindu & Muslim religions. In the government institutions an arrangement was made for teaching the Bible. Tax was imposed on religious and charitable organisations run by people of other religions. A strong suspicion was sown in the minds

② of the Indians against the British due to introduction of western education, women's education, widow remarriage etc. Even the Indians had reservation against the introduction of railways, telegraph & irrigation system on the Ganges. The conservative Indians were suspicious about the motive of the British.

MILITARY CAUSES The Indian soldiers were the main pillars of the British army. It was with their help that the British supremacy was established in India. The Indian soldiers resented the British as there was discrimination regarding salary, position and other facilities between the British and the Indian soldiers. Most of the time the native soldiers were required to fight in distant places for which they were paid no extra allowances.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE The ground for the revolution was already prepared. The spark of flame was supplied by the introduction of Enfield Rifles. The coating on the cartridge used in the rifle had to be bitten off before loading. This coating was made with the fat of cows and swines. The Indian soldiers were discontented with this. According to Harishchandra Mukherjee the revolt would surely have taken place even if these cartridges were destroyed in front of the sepoys, because the cause of the revolt was a profound public discontent.

