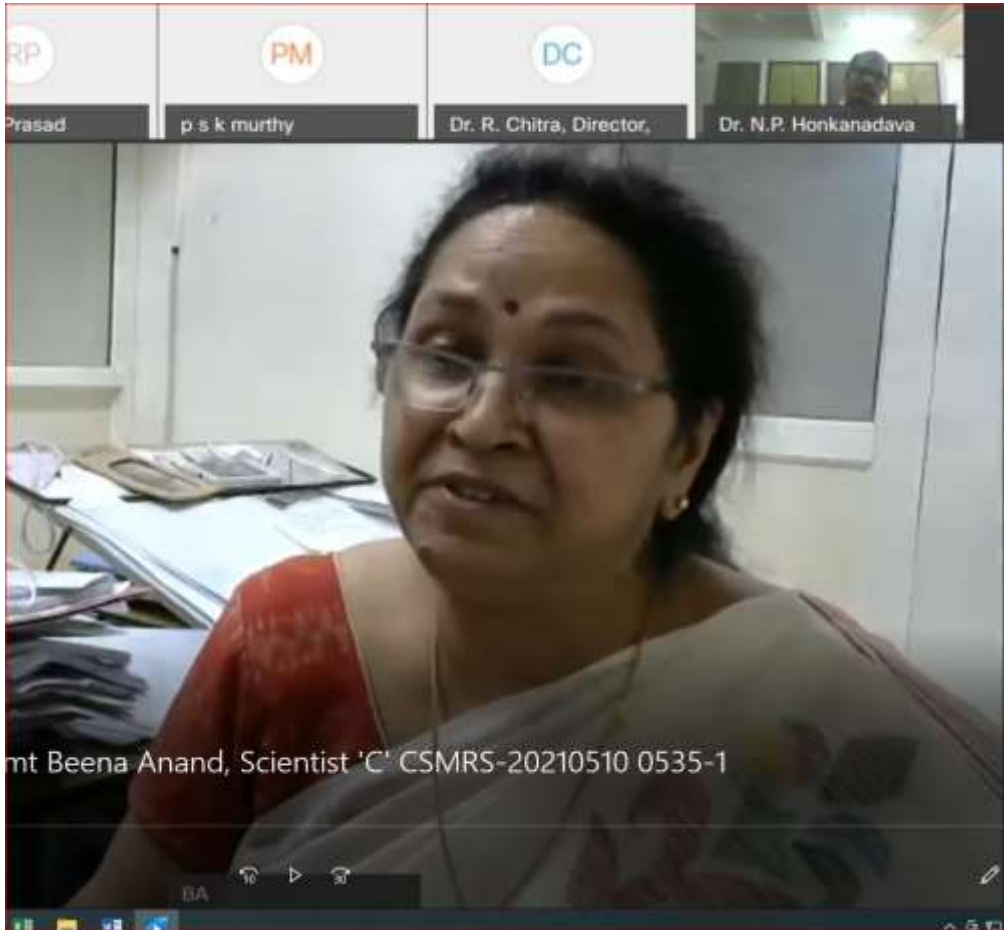


आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव (India@75) कार्यक्रम के दौरान केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधानशाला में "स्वतंत्रता का पहला युद्ध" के विषय पर श्रीमती बीना आनंद वैज्ञानिक 'सी' द्वारा ऑनलाइन भाषण दिया गया ।

#आजादीकाअमृतमहोत्सव



2. Political Causes: The Disgruntled Indian Princes

- The East India Company policy of aggrandizement through policies like Wellesley's "Subsidiary Alliance" and Dalhousie's "Doctrine of Lapse".

➤ **Subsidiary Alliance**

Inspired by the French Governor Dupleix, Governor General Wellesley introduced an alliance system in India whereby the Indian princes who entered the alliance lost their right to maintain an army and had to accept the British forces in their territory.



➤ **Doctrine of Lapse**

Governor General Dalhousie introduced a system whereby Indian princely state under the suzerainty of the British East India Company would have its princely status abolished (and therefore be annexed into British territory) if the ruler died without a male heir.



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Consequence

The rule of the East India Company ended, and the powers of administration were transferred to the British Crown. The same was announced by the "Queen's Proclamation" at the 1858 Durbar at Allahabad as the Queen assumed the title of "Empress of India".

The Governor General of India became the Viceroy, making Lord Canning the first Viceroy of India.

Indian territories were passed to the Queen and were to be ruled in her name.

The policy of conquests and annexations of Indian territories came to an end. With this, the British commenced the unabated economic loot of the country through their draconian taxation policies.

The British army was reorganized by employing more British personnel than before.

Indians were given assurance of no interference by the British in religious matters as the religious reforms were one of the main causes of the struggle.

on First War of Independence by Smt Beena Anand, Scientist 'C' CSMRS-20210510 0535-1

Hindu-Muslim unity which was witnessed during the freedom