

REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY AFTER 1858

- As the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 started by the Sepoys of British Indian Army, therefore the reorganization of the Army received maximum attention of the British Home Authorities. The brotherhood and the homogeneity of the Bengal Army showed at the time of the revolt changed the British mindset regarding the composition of the Army.
- Another factor for the reorganization of Indian army was the extension of the British hegemony in the whole of Africa and Asia that open the door to fight against with other imperial powers. Therefore, it was utmost necessary to strengthen the Indian army.....
- To defence of India's border & for the expansion & defence of british Empire elsewhere in the world.

The major changes that introduced in the army after 1857 were:-

- The East India's Company's European Forces were amalgamated with those of the Crown.
- The Bengal, Madras and Bombay artillery and the corresponding corps of Indian Engineers were amalgamated with the Royal artillery.
- The strength of the European troops in India was increased from the pre-1857 figure of 45000 to 65000 and the number of Indian troops were reduced from the pre-mutiny figure of 2,38,000 to 1,40,000.
- In Bengal Presidency the proportion between the European and Indian troops was fixed at 1:2 while for Bombay and Madras Presidencies it was 1:3.
- A distinction between martial and non-martial were made. The native troops from the Punjab, Nepal and the North and North west were declared as the martial races and soldiers from these areas were recruited in large number.
- Steps were taken to encourage regional loyalties among the soldiers so that they may not unite on national consideration.