

# CLASS-1

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Chapter

04



BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

PLAY

*A day in January, 1907: It was on that day the wedding of Gangul's daughter was solemnized. Gangul was a farmer from a village near Calcutta. A lot of guests gathered in the marriage. They all were received by offering sweets. But the sweets were without sugar! Instead, it contained jaggery. When someone asked about it, Gangul responded with pride, "The British are responsible for all our miseries. Hadn't we decided to boycott their products? So I preferred Indian jaggery to British sugar".*

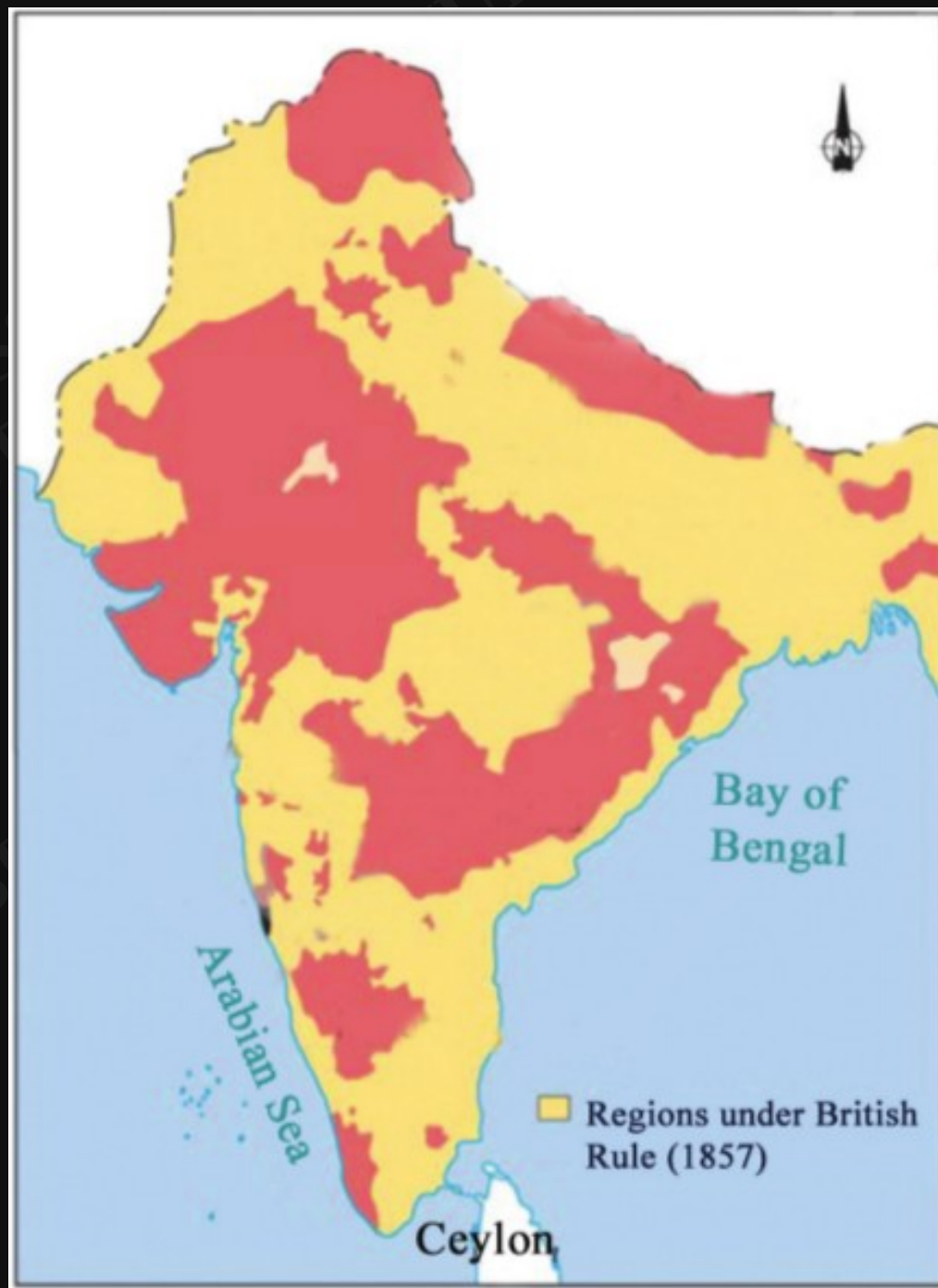
# After the British occupied India

**-The British conquered the princely states of India through military force and diplomacy.**

**- It was during the span of one hundred years, between the battle of Plassey in 1757 and the First War of Indian Independence in 1857, that a major part of India came under the British rule**

**-Around 63% of the regions in the Indian subcontinent had come under the direct control of the British.**

**-The rest of the regions were ruled by the native kings who had been subjugated to the British.**



# Impact of the British policies

- Farmers were one of the immediate victims of the British rule.
- It was the land revenue system implemented by the British that destroyed the backbone of the farmers.
- The aim of their tax policy was to maximize the income.
- The land revenue system implemented in various regions under the British rule was different.

# The land revenue systems implemented by the British in various parts of India

<b>Land revenue system</b>	<b>Region</b>
<b>Permanent land revenue settlement</b>	<b>-Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa</b>
<b>Ryotwari system The Ryotwari system</b>	<b>-introduced in South India</b>
<b>Mahalwari system</b>	<b>-Implemented in North West India.</b>

# Permanent land revenue settlement

-Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

-Lord Convalis British Governor General introduced this system.

-In the permanent land revenue settlement the tax was collected by zamindars.



Lord Convalis

- Zamindar was the owner of the entire land where he had the jurisdiction to collect tax.**
- While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants.**
- Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax.**
- Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield.**
- The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date. (Before introducing this system, tax could be paid in kind).**



# Ryotwari system

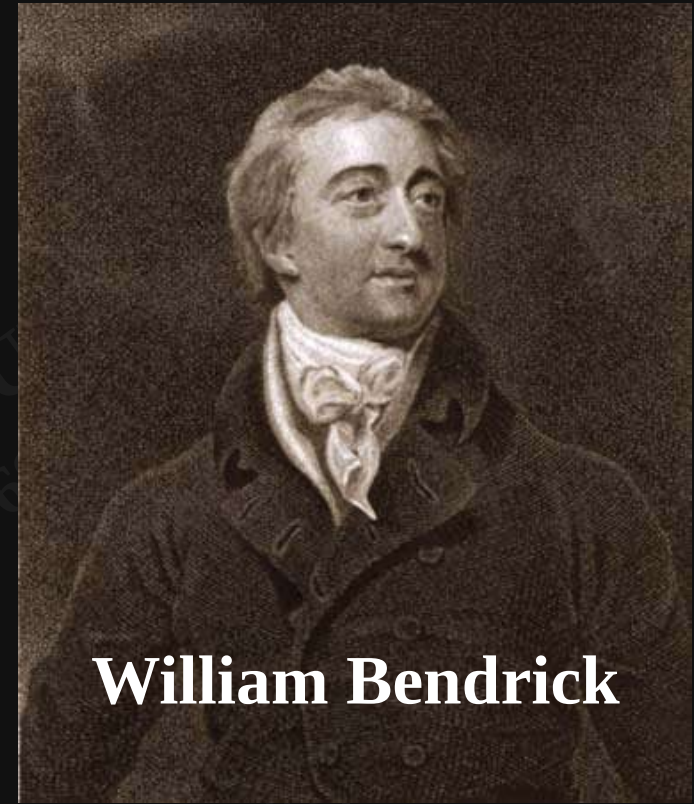
- The Ryotwari system introduced in South India
- The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots).
- The ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them
- The tax rates were frequently increased.



Lord Monroe

# Mahalwari system

- Implemented in North West India.
- The village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax.
- The tax rate was too excessive.
- The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.



William Bendrick

# **The impact of the tax policy implemented by the British in India**

**(How did the British land revenue policy make the peasantry fall easy prey to the exploitation of moneylenders? Explain)**

- Farmers were unable to pay tax in the form of money before the deadline.**
- They had to take loan from moneylenders at a high rate of interest to pay tax.**
- The loans were obtained by mortgaging agricultural land.**
- The agricultural land of the farmers, who could not pay back the loan and interest, was seized by the money lenders.**

# Commercialization of agriculture

- Traditionally the peasants in India were engaged in agriculture mainly to produce things only to meet the needs of their family and the village.
- During the British rule they were compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs.
- As a result, commercial crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops.
- This transformation is termed as commercialization of agriculture.

**-To meet to pay high rate of tax in the form of cash before the deadline, farmers cultivated the crops that had higher market price.**

**-The products that had demand in the European markets were given higher price.**

**-Thus, the Indian lands became the cultivating field of Europe.**

# The major crops cultivated during the British rule

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Region</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indigo</li><li>• Cotton</li><li>• Sugar cane</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Jute</li><li>• Wheat</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bengal, Bihar</li><li>• Maharashtra, Punjab</li><li>• Uttar Pradesh</li><li>• Assam, Kerala</li><li>• Bengal</li><li>• Punjab</li></ul>

**ALL THE BEST**

**By**

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