

# CLASS-3

64

Chapter

04



BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

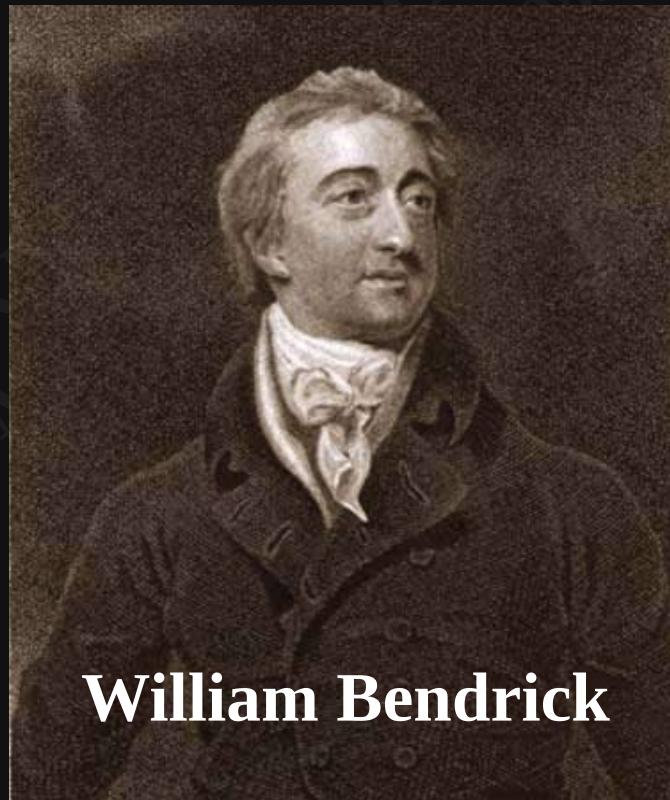
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**" The anti-British struggles of illiterate tribal communities were more aggressive, intense and continuous than any other sects including peasants."**

**The words of K.Suresh Singh, a historian, about the tribal struggles in India.**

*"The misery hardly finds a parallel in the history of commerce. The bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India"*

**William Bentinck (1834-35)**



**William Bendrick**



# Decline of traditional industries

## Reasons for the decline of the Indian textile industry

- Large scale import of machine-made British textiles was the major reason for the ruin of Indian textile industry.
- The expansion of railway was also responsible for the decline of the Indian textile industry
- It helped the British to carry the imported fabrics from port towns to interior villages.
- And the cotton collected from villages to the ports for exporting to Britain.

**-Thus Indian weavers lost their business in village market too.**

**-Due to the higher tax levied, the price of Indian textiles exported to Britain increased.**

**-So it lost the British market too.**

**-The British officers forced the weavers to work at meagre wages and to exchange the products to them at cheaper rate.**

**-Weavers gave up their work massively due to the exploitation and torture of the British officers.**

**-So they searched for other jobs.**

# What were the consequences of the decline of the textile industry in India under British rule?

- The immediate reflection of the decline of the textile industry was found in urban areas
- Weavers sought other jobs.
- The textile centers like Murshidabad and Dhaka that were thickly populated once, became least inhabited.
- The people, who had been working in textile industry, migrated to villages and engaged in agriculture related works.
- The number of people, who engaged in agriculture to earn a living, increased.
- It fragmented the agricultural fields and the production be fell to be stagnant.

# Other handicrafts in villages that decline under British rule



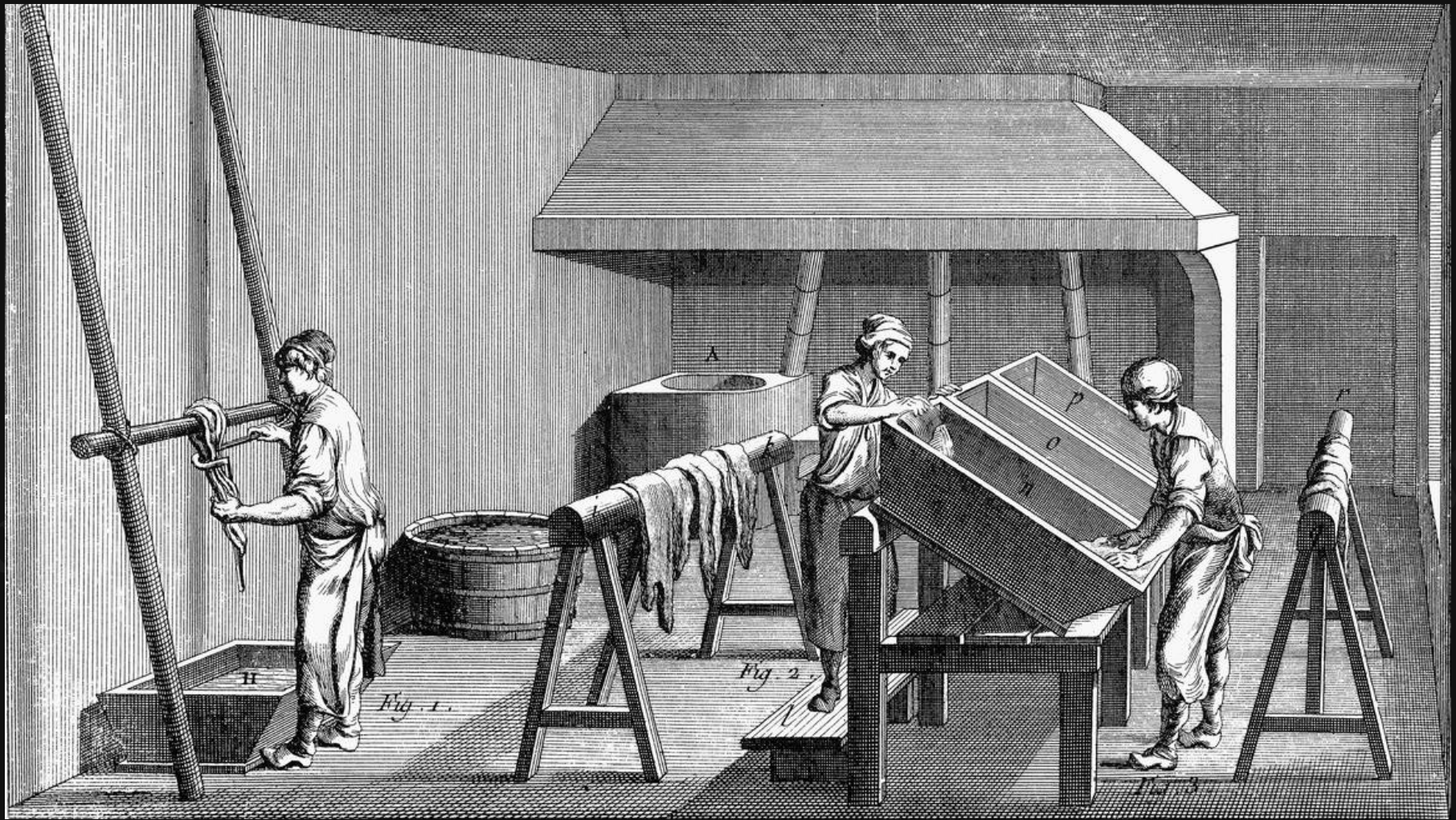
**Pottery-**

**Import of aluminium vessels**





**Carpentry -**  
**Use of machines made of metals**



**Tanning -**

**Export of raw leather to Europe**

**What is the result of the decline of agriculture and the handicraft industry?**

**-The ruins of agriculture sector and handicraft industry led India to famine and deaths due to starvation.**

**-Lakhs of people died of famine.**

# Modern industries started by the British in India

- Plantation industry,
- Textile,
- Jute,
- Steel,
- Paper.

## Life of the working class



The Indian working class who does not have enough food to sustain and who lead a beastly life in a totally unhygienic surroundings is someone who is exploited to the maximum in the industrial capital world.

Jürgen Kuczynski  
(German economic  
historian)

# Problems faced by workers in the modern industrial sector in British India

- Prolonged working hours
- Meagre wages
- Unhealthy accommodation.

So the condition of workers in modern industrial sector was extremely pathetic.

# Indian workers' agitations against British exploitation

**-Great Bombay Textile Strike**

**-Calcutta Jute Mill strike.**

# First War of Indian Independence, 1857

**-The first organized revolt against the British.**

**-This rebellion of kings, peasants, soldiers and artisans who were dissatisfied with British rule, without being confined locally, is known as India's First War of Independence.**



# Causes of the Revolt of 1857

- Miseries of farmers.
- Poverty of the craftsmen.
- Dissatisfaction of kings
- Miseries of the sepoy.

# Miseries of the sepoy

-**Poor salary.**

-**Abuse by the British officers.**

-The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

-It wounded the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

-The soldiers who were unwilling to use the new cartridges were punished by the officers.

-In Barrackpore in Bengal, Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier, shot at a British officer, who forced him to use the new cartridge.

-He was arrested and hanged to death.

# The first martyrdom in the 1857 revolt



**Mangal Pandey**

# Dissatisfaction of kings

**-The British took over the princely states through the Doctrine of Lapse.**

**-The princely states were convicted of inefficient rule and were annexed by the British.**

# Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857



**Bahadur Shah II - Delhi**

# Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857



**Rani Lakshmi Bai - Jhansi**

# Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857



**Begum Hazret Mahal - Lucknow**

# Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857



**Nana Saheb,**

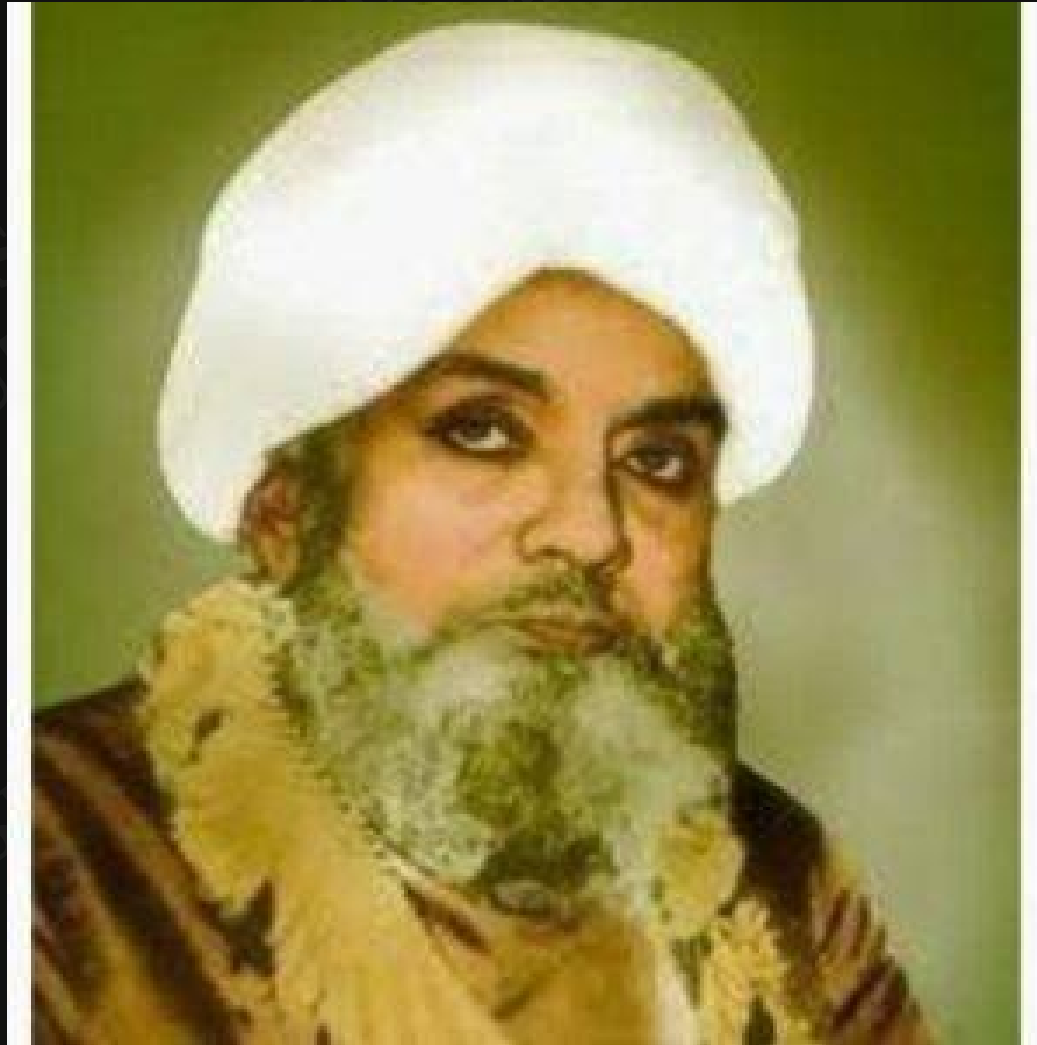
**Kanpur**



**Thantia Thopi**



# Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857



**Maulavi Ahammedullah - Faizabad**

# Leaders of the Revolt of 1857

- Delhi – Bahadur Shah II
- Jhansi – Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Lucknow – Begum Hazret Mahal
- Kanpur – Nana Saheb, Thantia Thopi
- Faizabad – Maulavi Ahammedullah

# Characteristics of the revolt of 1857 (First War of Independence)

- Along with the kings the sepoys, peasants, artisans and common people also took part in the revolt.
- The real strength of the rebellion was the Hindu-Muslim unity.
- They attacked the British and moneylenders and set fire to their account books, deeds and documents of transactions.
- The rioters captured Delhi and declared Bahadur Sha II as the emperor of India.

# The impact of the 1857 revolt

- Millions of rioters were killed.
- The rioters could not overcome the superior military power of the British and the rebellion was completely suppressed.
- The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company.
- The economic exploitation of the British reached its extreme level in the post-1857 phase.
- In the second half of the nineteenth century, around two crores of people died spread over twenty four great famines.







**ALL THE BEST**

**By**

**BIJU K K,**

**GHSS TUVVUR**

**MALAPPURAM**

**9895695437, 9895695437**