



BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1. Method used by the British conquered princely states:
using military forces, diplomatic strategies.

2. How the British policies affected different sections of people ? Or In what ways did the British rule affect the Indians?

- The land revenue system destroyed the backbone of the farmers.
- Commercialization of agriculture led to poverty & famine.
- Decline of traditional industries.
- Miseries of Tribals.

3. The British land revenue systems in India:

Permanent land revenue settlement:

- Bengal, Bihar & Orissa regions
- tax was collected by zamindars
- pay up to 60% of the yield as tax
- tax was to be paid in cash.

Ryotwari system:

- introduced in South India
- collected directly from the farmers
- excessive tax.

Mahalwari system:

- introduced in North West regions
- tax was collected by village headman
- Excessive tax.

4. How did the British land revenue policy make the peasantry fall easy prey to the exploitation of moneylenders? Explain

- unable to pay tax take loan from moneylenders
- loans by mortgaging agricultural land.
- Could not pay back the loan, land was seized.

5. Commercialization of agriculture:

- commercial crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops.

6. What were the circumstances that led to the commercialization of agriculture during the British period?

- British were compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs.
- farmers had to pay high rate of tax
- they cultivated the crops that had higher market prices.

7. The circumstances that led to the Indigo Revolt:

- Farmers were given an Advance
- Heavy Tax Burden
- Tempted to get High Price
- Compelled to Cultivate Indigo
- Got Low Price due to British Agents
- Later Artificial Colors were Invented
- Farmers became Miserable

8. Features of Indigo Revolt:

- In 1859 the farmers of Bengal gave up indigo cultivation.
- attacked indigo factories
- Several women participated
- The rioters excommunicated the British supporters
- educated people from Calcutta extended their support

9. Circumstances led to the Peasant Revolt in Kerala:

- Exploitation & suppression of the landlords & the British.
- the British treated the Janmi as the owners of the land
- it was against the cruelty of lards including eviction of tenants.

10. Results of peasant revolt in Kerala:

- The British Govt. appointed the William Logan commission.
- They found out that the cause of the revolt was the unfair Land revenue system of the British.

11. Santhal Revolt in 1855:

- Santhal were Tribal.
- The Forest Act made their Life is miserable.
- They were prohibited from entering the forest.
- British widely felled trees.
- Heavy tax imposed on them.

12. Kurichya Revolt in 1812:

- Heavy tax imposed.
- Compelled for paying tax in cash.
- Seizing of agriculture land for non payment of tax.

13. Causes for Decline of Traditional Industries in India :

- Large scale import of machine-made British textiles.
- Expansion of Railway.
- Heavy tax on traditional industries.
- Low wages for weavers.
- Export of raw material.

14. How the expansion of railways is responsible for decline of Indian Textile Industry ?

- It helped to carry the imported fabrics from port to villages & the cotton collected from villages to the port for exporting to Britain.

15. Cause of Decline Handicrafts in the Village :

Village Industries	Cause of decline
Pottery	Import of aluminum vessels.
Tanning	Export of raw leather to Europe.
Carpentry.	Use of machines made of metals.

16. British started industries in India:

- Plantation, Textile, Jute, Steel, Paper

17. Major problems faced by the workers in modern industries :

- More working hours.
- Low wages.
- Unhygienic accommodation.

18. Early agitation of workers against the British :

- Great Bombay Textile strike.
- Calcutta Jute Mill strike.

19. The First war of Independence was started by Sepoys. What led them to Riot?

- Poor salary.
- abuse by the British officers.
- wounded the religious sentiments of the soldiers.

20. Match the following :

A	B
Santhal Rebellion	Rajmahal Hills
Mappila Rebellion	Malabar
Kurichiya Rebellion	Wayanad
Drain Theory	Dada Bhai Neoroji

21. The causes of the Revolt of 1857:

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

22. The 1857 rebellion was started by the sepoys of Meerut. What led them to the riot?

- Poor salary and abuse.
- The soldiers were unwilling to use the new cartridges.
- Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier, shot at a British officer.

23. What made the kings to lead the rebellion?

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

24. Do you think that the Revolt of 1857 was a mass movement? Why?

- Active participation of farmers and craftsmen.
- The Hindu- Muslim unity.
- Co-operation existed among the soldiers, common people and the leaders.

25. Results of Revolt of 1857:

- Riot was a Failure due to Less Military.
- Marked in the History of India.
- Brought Changes in Administration
- British Parliament Took Over India.
- Economic Exploitation Continued.

26. Major factor that led to the emergence of Indian nationalism:

The economic exploitation of the British.

27. Nationalism:

- The sense of unity among the people of a country irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region.

28. Indian National Congress :

- INC was formed in Dec 1885 in Bombay.
- 72 Delegates from all over India.
- Led Anti-British Struggle.

29. Drain Theory :

- Dadabai Naoroji
- In his work "Poverty & Un-British Rule in India"
- Huge Amount of Money was Flowing to Britain Every Year.
- This Drain of Wealth was the Root Cause of Poverty.

30. How did the Indian Wealth Flow to Britain?

- **Export** Indian Raw Materials.
- **Import** and Sale of British Products.
- **Salary** and Pension to British.
- **Tax** from India

31. Economic Nationalism :

- Common People were aware that the Economic Policy of British made India Poor.
- Poverty & Exploitation were the Creation of British.
- Need anti-British Attitude.

32. Circumstance led to form Swadeshi Movement:

- The major strategy adopted for the anti-partition movement in Bengal in 1905.

33. Do you think that the Swadeshi Movement was a mass movement? Why?

- **Washer men** -Not to Wash Foreign Cloths.
- **Priests**- Not to use Foreign items for Rituals & Prayers.
- **Women** - Boycotted Foreign Bangles & Utensils.
- **Students** - Quit Schools.

34. Explain the Role of B.G.Tilak for the Inspiration of National Movement.

- "Swaraj is better than the best form of foreign rule" – This proclamation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak inspired the national movement.

35. Indian Companies started during Swadeshi Movement :

- Bengal Chemical Store(Bengal)
- Tata Steel Plant (Maharashtra)
- Steam Navigation Company(Tamil Nadu)