

CLASS-4

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Chapter

04



BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

PLAY

The growth of nationalism

- Nationalism is the sense of unity among the people of a country irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region.
- Nationalism began to grow in India as the British economic exploitation.
- It grew into a fierce British antagonism among various sections of India.
- Indian National Congress was an example for such an organised form of nationalism.
- Indian National Congress was formed in December, 1885 in Bombay.
- Seventy two delegates from different parts of India attended its first session.
- This led to an organized form of nationalism.
- The Indian National Congress led the anti-British struggle from 1885 till India attained independence in 1947.



Dadabai Naoroji

Dadabai Naoroji

-Dadabhai Naoroji is a person who has collected and studied statistics on the collapse of the Indian economy during the British period.

-The drain of wealth to England was the root cause of poverty and starvation in India based on the study he put forward 'Drain Theory' and said that how did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?

According to Dadabai Naoroji how did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?

- Export of Indian raw materials**
- Salary and pension to the British officers in India**
- Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India**
- Tax from India.**

The leaders who exposed the public how British exploitation impoverished India.



**Romesh Chandra
Dutt**



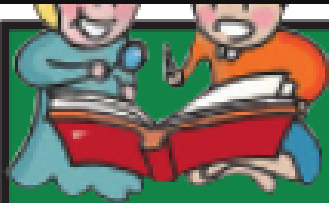
**Gopal Krishna
Gokhale**



**Dadabai
Naoroji**

What is 'Economic Nationalism'?

- The common people realized that the poverty and exploitation they faced had been the creation of the British.
- It reinforced their anti-British attitude.
- The nationalism, grown out of such awareness, is termed by some historians, as 'Economic Nationalism'



Nursery of Indian National Movement

Majority of the earlier leaders of Indian National movement were Bengalis. So Bengal was called the Nursery of Indian National Movement. Lord Curson divided Bengal in 1905 to weaken the Indian National Movement.

Swadeshi Movement -features

- To check economic drain, the early national leaders pleaded with the people to boycott foreign goods and strengthen Indian industry by consuming Indian products.
- The major strategy adopted for the anti-partition movement in Bengal in 1905 was the boycott of foreign goods and consumption of indigenous products.
- As part of the agitation, foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly.

-The extensive use of indigenous products by discarding foreign items rejuvenated Indian industry.

-As a result, a number of textile mills, soap factories, matchbox companies, national banks, and insurance companies were established.

-It was during the Swadeshi Movement, that the Bengal Chemical Store in Bengal, the Tata Iron and Steel Plant in Maharashtra and the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tamil Nadu, were established.

-Import of British goods to India steadily went down during this period.

-Participation of women, labourers, and students were another remarkable feature of this movement.

-Washermen avow that they would not wash foreign Cloths.

-The priests swore that they would not perform rituals and prayers using foreign items.

-Woman boycotted foreign bangles and utensils.

-Students quit these schools to take part in the Movement.

-Indian nationalism attained further strength from Swadeshi Movement.

The Tamil Helmsman



V. O. Chidambaran Pillai who led the Swadeshi movement in TamilNadu established Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin in 1906. So he is called the 'Helmsman of Tamilnadu' (*Kapplottiya Tamizhan*). The initial capital of six lakh rupees to start the company was collected from local traders.



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Bipin Chandra Pal



Lala Lajpat Ray



Bala Gangadara Tilak

BIJU K K
MALAPPUK

National leaders of the Swadeshi movement?

-Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Ray, Bala Gangadara Tilak.

-These leaders were together known as Lal-Bal-Pal.

-They emphasized the need to end British rule.

Bala Gangadara Tilak.

-"Freedom is my birth right. I shall have it" - This proclamation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak inspired the national movement.

-It strengthened the nationalist movement by consolidating the disturbed Indian minds in British rule.

-British journalist and historian Valentine Shirol described Thilakan as the father of Indian disturbance.

ALL THE BEST

By

BIJU K K,

GHSS TUVVUR

MALAPPURAM

9895695437, 9895695437