

STANDARD X - SOCIAL SCIENCE I (E.M)
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CHAPTER - 4
BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

OUT LINE

- (I) REALITY OF THE BRITISH EXPLOITATION**
- (II) RESISTANCE TO BRITISH EXPLOITATION**
- (III) REALISING ABOUT THE BRITISH EXPLOITATION**
- (IV) NEW METHOD OF RESISTANCE**

(I) REALITY OF THE BRITISH EXPLOITATION

- (1) Farmers were the Immediate Victims
- (2) Land Revenue Policies Destroyed them
- (3) Increased only the Income of British

(II) RESISTANCE TO BRITISH EXPLOITATION

1.FARMERS

Method 1. British land revenue system

Method 2. Commercialization of agriculture

Method 1. British land revenue system

A. Permanent land revenue settlement (Zamindari system)

Region

- (1) Bengal, Bihar and Orissa regions

Features

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

Introduced by

- (1) Lord Convalis British Governor General

Tax Collected by

- (1) Zamindars

B.Ryotwari system

Region

- (1) South India

Tax Collected by

- (1) Company Directly

Features

- (1) In this system the land revenue was collected directly from the farmers
- (2) The ownership of land was given to the farmers
- (3) Excessive tax was imposed on the farmers

C.Mahalwari system

Region

- (1) North west India

Tax Collected by

- (1) Village Headman

Features

- (1) The village head man was assigned to collect tax.
- (2) One entire village(mahal)considered a single unit.
- (3) The tax rate was excessive.

Results

- (1) When they 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.
- (2) The loans were obtained by mortgaging agricultural land.
- (3) The agricultural land of the farmers, who could not pay back the loan and interest, was seized by the money lenders.

Revolt

1. Indigo revolt - 1859

Circumstance/reason/cause

- (1) After industrial revolution, the demand for indigo increased in England.
- (2) Farmers were given a good amount of advance for the cultivation of indigo.
- (3) Each farmer who accepted the advance amount from the British was liable to plant indigo in a fixed portion of his land.
- (4) Due to the interference of British agents in the harvesting season, the farmers received only a low price.
- (5) The arrival of artificial colours also made indigo obsolete

Courses

- (1) In 1859 the farmers of Bengal organized themselves and declared that they were giving up indigo cultivation.
- (2) They attacked indigo factories with bows, arrows, swords and spears. Several women also participated in the revolt.

(3) The rioters excommunicated the British supporters and those who worked for the British.

(4) Hearing the news, several educated people from Calcutta reached the revolt areas and extended their support.

Consequences

(1) The government immediately appointed a commission to study the problems of the indigo farmers.

(2) The commission found that the indigo farming was uneconomic and proposed to stop it.

2.Mappila Rebellions. 19th Century

Circumstance/reason/cause

(1) Exploitation & Suppression of the landlords & the British led to the revolt in malabar.

(2) The British treated the Janmis as owners of the land.

(3) The revolt was against atrocities of the landlords and eviction of tenants.

(4) Most of these tenants were Mappilas

Courses

(1) Around twenty two peasant revolts took place in Malabar.

Consequences

(1) Malabar Special Police (MSP) to Suppress the Revolt

(2) William Logan as the Enquiry Commission

(3) Commission Pointed out that the Unfair Land Revenue System of British was the Cause

Method 2. Commercialization of agriculture

Before British

(1) Agriculture for Family & Village Needs only

During British

(1) Market Needs

(2) Commercial Crops than Food Crops

Effects

- (1) Less Production of Food Crops
- (2) High Price for Food Items
- (3) Poverty, Famine etc

Crops	Region
. Indigo .	Bengal, Bihar
. Cotton .	Maharashtra, Punjab
. Sugar cane .	Uttar Pradesh
Tea .	Assam, Kerala
Jute	Bengal
Wheat	Punjab

2. TRIBALS

Santhal Revolt - 1855.

Leaders

- (1) Sidhu & Kanhu

Place

- (1) The valleys of Rajmahal Hills in Bengal
- (2) The Santhals were a tribe inhabiting the valleys of Rajmahal Hills.
- (3) They lived closely with nature and earned a living by farming and collecting forest produce, cattle rearing and hunting

Causes

- (1) The forest Act imposed by the British made their life miserable.
- (2) They were prohibited to enter forest.
- (3) At the same time the British widely felled trees from forest to lay railway lines and build ships

(4) The situations led the tribes to fight against the British. **Consequences**

(1) The Rajmahal hills witnessed the sacrifice of more than 15,000 Santhals in this rebellion

Kurichya Revolt

Leaders

(1) Rama Nambi

Place

(1) It was organized by the Kurichya and Kurumba Tribes of Wayanad.

Causes

(1) Imposition of excessive tax

(2) Compulsion of paying tax in cash

(3) Seizing of agricultural land for nonpayment of tax.

Consequences

(1) The revolt was led by the Kurichya leader Rama Nambi. Several people other than the tribes also joined the struggle.

(2) The British government suppressed the struggle and killed Rama Nambi.

Other tribes Rebellion

(1) Pahariya Rebellion (2) Bhil Rebellion (3) Kol Rebellion (4) Munda Rebellion (5) Khasi Rebellion

3.CRAFTSMEN

Cause of Decline of Traditional Industries

(1) Export of Raw materials

- (2) Import of machines made goods.
- (3) Expansion of railway enabled British goods to reach every corner of India.
- (4) Exploitation by British officials.
- (5) High tax on Indian goods.

Cause of Decline of Village Industries :

- (1) Pottery: Import of aluminum vessels
- (2) Tanning: Export of raw leather to England.
- (3) Carpentry: Use of machines made of metals.

Results of the decline of traditional cottage industries

- (1) The textile centers like Murshidabad and Dhaka that were thickly populated once, became least inhabited.
- (2) Workers were migrated to villages and engaged in agriculture. It fragmented the agricultural fields and the production was decreased.
- (3) The ruins of agriculture sector and handicraft industry led India to famine and deaths due to starvation.

Advent of Modern Industries:

- (1) Modern industries were started in India in 19th century.
- (2) Industries like Jute, Steel, Textile and Paper were established.

Problems faced by workers in modern industries

- (1) Prolonged working hours
- (2) Little wages
- (3) Unhealthy accommodation

Struggles that conducted by the workers

- (1) Great Bombay textile strike
- (2) Calcutta jute mill strike

4.KINGS & SEPOYS

First War of Indian Independence- 1857

Causes of Revolt

- (1) The rebellion was started by Sepoys of Meerut (Sepoy mutiny)
- (2) Poor salary and abuse by the British officers were the reasons for their resentment.
- (3) The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fats of cows and pigs provoked them.
- (4) It wounded the religious sentiments of Hindu and Muslims soldiers.
- (5) Soldiers refused to use the new cartridges and they were punished.
- (6) So sepoy started rebellion.
- (7) Mangal Pandey was the first martyr of this revolt.
- (8) **miseries of farmers** – Commercialization of agriculture, Revenue system
- (9) **Poverty of the craftsmen** – Modern Industries, Import of goods, Export of raw materials
- (10) **Dissatisfaction of kings** – Doctrine of lapse, Subsidiary alliance
- (11) **Miseries of the Sepoys** – Meagre salary, Meagre wages, Prolonged working hours, Denying leave, Slave like treatment by superior officials, Poor quality food. Religious sentiments

or

- (1) **Economic** – Miseries of Farmers & Craftsmen
- (2) **Military** – Called as Sepoy & their Low Salary
- (3) **Religious** – Use of New Cartridge of Rifles
- (4) **Political** – Doctrine of Lapse & other Laws

Centres of Revolt and Leaders

- (1) Delhi : Bahadur Shah II
- (2) Jhansi : Rani Lakshmi Bai
- (3) Lucknow : Begum Hazrat Mahal
- (4) Kanpur : Nana Saheb & Tantia Topi
- (5) Faizabad : Maulavi Ahmadullah

Courses of the Riot

- (1) Attacked Moneylenders
- (2) Active Participation of All
- (3) Common People, Kings, Farmers, Craftsmen, Soldiers, Leaders ...
- (4) Hindu - Muslim Unity
- (5) Many were Killed
- (6) Captured Delhi & Declared Bahadur Sha II as Emperor of India
After the Riot

Consequences Results of Revolt:

- (1) Rebellion was completely suppressed.
- (2) Rioters failed to overcome the superior military power of British.
- (3) The British Parliament took over India from British East India Company.
- (4) Around two crores of people died and spread over twenty four great famines

(III) REALISING ABOUT THE BRITISH EXPLOITATION

Nationalism

(1) Nationalism is the sense of oneness beyond religious, linguistic and regional diversities.

Reasons behind the emergence of Indian nationalism

- (1) The economic exploitation of the British created an anti-British feeling among different sections of people.
- (2) This attitude was a major factor that led to the emergence of Indian nationalism in the nineteenth century.

Formation of Indian National Congress

- (1) INC was formed in Dec 1885 in Bombay
- (2) 72 Delegates from all over India
- (3) Led Anti-British Struggle

Drain Theory - Dadabai Naoroji

- (1) Book name : “Poverty & Un-British Rule in India ”
- (2) Studied the Facts on the Deterioration of Indian Economy based on Data
- (3) Huge Amount of Money was Flowing to Britain Every Year
- (4) This Drain of Wealth was the Root Cause of Poverty

Indian Wealth Flow to Britain

- (1) Export - Indian Raw Materials
- (2) Import - Sale of British Products
- (3) Salary - & Pension to British
- (4) Tax - from India

Economic Nationalism

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

(IV) NEW METHOD OF RESISTANCE

Swadeshi Movement

Reason : Division of Bengal 1905

- (1) The seat of the British government in India was Bengal.
- (2) People of Bengal had been living like brothers.
- (3) They had been carrying out various activities against the policies of the British government
- (4) Division of Bengal 1905 by The Viceroy Lord Curzon in 1905.
- (5) Policy of Divide & Rule

Leaders

- (1) Bala Gangadara Tilak, Lala Lajpat Ray, and Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal.)

Aim:

- (1) To strengthen Economy & National Movement

Activities

- (1) Organized protest meetings.
- (2) Picketed shops that sold foreign goods.

- (3) Burned foreign clothes.
- (4) Promoted the use of Indian products.
- (5) Organized marches and public meetings against the British

Slogan - B.G. Tilak

- (1) “Swaraj is Better than the best form of Foreign Rule”
- (2) “Swaraj is my Birth Right, I shall Have it” -

Results

(1) **Established** Many Indian Companies - Textile Mills – Soap Factories – Matchbox Companies – National Banks – Insurance Companies – Bengal Chemical Store (Bengal) – Tata Steel Plant (Maharashtra) – Steam Navigation Comp. (Tamil Nadu)

(2) **Massive Participation**

Washer men - Not to Wash Foreign Cloths

Priests - Not to use Foreign items for Rituals & Prayers

Women - Boycotted Foreign Bangles & Utensils

Students - Quit Schools