

BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

Impact of the British policies.

- Farmers were one of the immediate victims of British rule.
- The Land revenue system destroyed the backbone of the farmers
- The aim of the British policy was to maximize the income.

British land revenue systems in India.

Land revenue system	Regions
Permanent land revenue settlement.	Bihar , Bengal , Orissa [BBO]
Ryotwari system	South Indian regions
Mahalwari system	North west regions.

Features of permanent Land revenue settlement.

- ✓ Lord Convalis introduced this system
- ✓ Tax was collected by Zamindars
- ✓ Zamindars was the owner of the complete land.
- ✓ In this system actual farmers become tenants.
- ✓ Farmers were to pay up to 60 % of the yield as tax
- ✓ Tax was paid even at the time of poor yield.
- ✓ The tax was to be paid in cash.

Features of Ryotwari system

- It introduced in south India
- Tax was collected directly from the farmers.
- Farmers were the owners of the land.
- Tax rates were frequently increased

Features of Mahalwari system

- The tax collection was by village headman.
- The tax rates was very high.
- The complete village was considered as a single unit.

Commercialization of agriculture

- During the British rule they were completed 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

Indigo Revolt

- ✓ After industrial revolution, the demand for indigo increased in England.
- ✓ Farmers were given a good amount of advance for the cultivation of indigo.

- ✓ Each farmer who accepted the advance amount from the British was liable to plant indigo in a fixed portion of his land.
- ✓ Due to the interference of British agents in the harvesting season, the farmers received only a low price.
- ✓ The arrival of artificial colours also made indigo obsolete.
- ✓ In 1859, the indigo farmers of Bengal revolted against the severe exploitation of British.

Mappila rebellions

- Farmers of south Malabar were tenants who cultivated the land obtained on lease from landlords
- Most of these tenants were mappilas
- So it is known as Mappila rebellions

Malabar Special Police [MSP]

To suppress mappila revolts the British raised a special armed police battalion named MSP.

Deferent tribes fight against the British.

Santhal revolt – 1855

- ✓ Santhal is a tribe inhabiting the valleys of Rajmahal Hills.
- ✓ They lived closely with nature and earned a living by farming and collecting forest produce. .
- ✓ Zamindars and Moneylenders captured their lands
- ✓ The British officers made them work as slaves in railway lines.
- ✓ When their live become unwearable
- ✓ They decided to arms against British under the leadership of Sido and Kanhu.

Kurichya Revolt – 1812 [wayanad]

Reasons

- Imposition of excessive tax by the British.
- Compulsion for paying tax in cash.
- Seizing of agricultural land for nonpayment of tax

How The tribes became the victims of British rule.?

- Gathering forest produce, cattle rearing, shifting cultivation, and hunting were their major means of livelihood.
- The Forest Acts imposed by the British made their life miserable.

- They were prohibited to enter forest when the British declared forests as protected.
- The British widely felled trees from forests to lay railway lines and build ships, and for plantation.
- The British levied tax at higher rates on the forest produce collected by the tribes.
- *These situations led the tribes to fight against the British.*

Other tribal revolts.

Pahariya Rebellion Kol Rebellion Khasi Rebellion
 Bhil Rebellion Munda Rebellion

Decline of traditional industries

Decline of handicrafts in India

Decline of Indian textile Industry

- ❖ Large scale import of machine made British textile in India.
- ❖ The expansions of railway enabled British goods to reach every corner of India.
- ❖ Due to the higher tax levied, the price of Indian textile exported to Britain increased. So it lost the British market.
- ❖ The British officers forced the weavers to work at poor wages
- ❖ The export of raw materials

Village industries and cause of decline

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

Major problems faced by industrial labours

- Prolonged working hours.
- Poor wages.
- Unhealthy accommodation.

Causes of the revolt of 1857 / First war of independence

Miseries of the sepoys

- ✓ The rebellion was started by Sepoys of Meerut
- ✓ Poor salary and abuse by the British officers were the reasons for their resentment.
- ✓ The rumor that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fats of cows and pigs provoked them.
- ✓ It wounded the religious sentiments of Hindu and Muslims soldiers
- ✓ Soldiers refused to use the new cartridges and they were punished.
- ✓ In Barack pore in Bengal, Mangal Pandey an Indian Soldier, shot at a British officer, Who forced him to use new cartridge. He was arrested and hanged to death.

Dissatisfaction of kings

- The British rule had adversely affected this kings too.
- In addition to Doctrine of Lapse, the princely were convicted of inefficient rule and were annexed by British.

Miseries of farmers

- The land revenue policies implemented by the British affected the farmers.
- Commercialization of agriculture.
- High rate of interest.
- Excess tax

Poverty of the craftsman

Import of aluminum vessels, Export of raw leather to Europe, Use of machines made of metals, Import of machine made British textile in India are the major reason for the ruin of the Indian handicrafts.

Centers of revolt and leaders

Delhi : Bahadur Shah II
 Jhansi : Rani Lakshmi Bai
 Lucknow : Begum Hazrat Mahal
 Kanpur : Nana Sahab & Tantia Topi
 Faizabad : Maulavi Ahmadullah

Realizing the Exploitation:

- Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.

- **Drain Theory** : Dadabai Naoroji

A huge amount of money was flowing to Britain every years. He proved that the drain of wealth was the root cause of poverty and starvation in India. This is known as Drain theory.

- This theory included in his famous work "**Poverty and Un British Rule in India**".

How did the Indian wealth flow to Britain

- Export of Raw materials
- Salary and Pension to the British Officers
- Profit through the sales of British products.
- Tax from India.

Economic nationalism.

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

Swadeshi Movement

- ✓ It was a reaction towards the Partition of Bengal in 1905.
- ✓ People started to boycott foreign goods and started to use indigenous goods.
- ✓ Foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly.

- ✓ As a result many textile mills , soap factories insurance company , Banks , etc were established.

Features of swadeshi movement

- ✓ Massive participation of students, labourers and women.
- ✓ Women boycotted foreign bangles and utensils.
- ✓ Washer man took oath that they would not wash foreign cloths.
- ✓ Students quits schools.
- ✓ The priests took pledge that they would not perform rituals and prayers using foreign items

Lal-Bal-Pal - Lala lajpat Rai
Bala gangadara Tilak , Bibin Chandrapal

"Freedom is my birth right I shall have it"

- Bala gangadara Tilak

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