

**FIRST BELL-2**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE -I**  
**CHAPTER -8**

Chapter

**08**



**KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY**



BIJU KK, HST SS, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM. 2021-22

**PLAY**

1498

May

20

Sunday

*There were beautiful hills nearby. Our guides couldn't recognise the location precisely. As we reached closer to the land they told that we are to the north of Kalikooth and this was our destination. That night we anchored two furlong away from Kalikooth. We did so because our guide mistook Kappya*

*(Kappad) for Kalikooth. Nearby there is a town called Pandarayanai (Pandalaini). Some people approached us from the coast on four country boats. They wanted to know to which country we belonged. They showed us the route to Kalikooth.*

*Diary notes of Alvaro Venhov,  
a Portuguese sailor  
who arrived in Kerala along with  
Vasco de Gama*

**What were the aims of the Portuguese who came to Kerala in 1498?**

**-The Portuguese aimed to end the Arab and Chinese trade monopoly in the Kerala coast.**

**-They demanded Zamorin the ruler of Kozhikode to expel the Arab merchants from Kozhikode.**

**-But Zamorin rejected this demand and this made the Portuguese furious.**

**-So the Portuguese sought the help of Kochi, the enemy state of Kozhikode, to gain trade supremacy in Kerala.**

**-Though the Zamorins' navy under the leadership of Kunhali Marakkar bravely resisted the Portuguese, they lost.**

**Why should the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the English come to Kerala?**

**-To obtain trade monopoly.  
(They competed for pepper)**

**Who drove the Portuguese out of Kerala?**

**-1663 The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Kerala.**

**What was the occasion when the Dutch had to leave Kerala?**

**-The Dutch were forced to leave Kerala as they were defeated by Marthanda Varma of Travancore with the help of the British in the Battle of Colachel in 1741.**



**How British possessed trade monopoly in South India.**

**-By defeating the French in the Karnatic wars, the British possessed trade monopoly in South India.**

**What were the circumstances that caused the British to dominate in Kerala?**

**-Attingal Revolt.**

**-Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty.**

**-According to the Treaty with the British.**



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**What was the situation and the outcome of the Attingal riots? (The first organized uprising against the British in Kerala)**

**-Captain Keeling, who arrived in Kerala in 1615, signed a trade agreement with the Zamorin.**

**-Later, the company secured the consent to start warehouses at Vizhinjam, Thalassery, and Anchuthengu.**

**-Gradually, they attained the permission from the Queen of Attingal to build a fort at Anchuthengu.**

**-Later, Anchuthengu became an important military centre of the British in the western coast.**

**-The natives were furious when Anchuthengu became a British military base.**

**-In 1721, the natives killed about 150 Englishmen who were on their way to handover gifts to the Queen of Attingal.**

**-It is known as the Attingal Revolt.**

**-It is considered as the first organized revolt against the British in Kerala.**

**-The Attingal Rebellion was suppressed by the British and captured Attingal.**

**Prepare a note on how Malabar, Travancore and Kochi came under the British rule.**

**-As per the Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty of 1792 between the British and the Mysore rulers, Malabar came under British control.**

**-In 1792 Kochi Raja accepted British supremacy and was forced to pay tribute.**

**-According to the Treaty of 1795 , Travancore also admitted the British dominance.**

**-In return, the British promised protection to Travancore from its enemies.**

**-Thus the British ruled Malabar directly and Kochi and Travancore indirectly through the subservient Samanthalas.**





**PLAY**

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## **Pazhassi Revolts, causes & result**

**-Keralavarma Pazhassi Raja of Kottayam royal family led the resistance against the British in Malabar.**

**-The British promised Pazhassi the right to collect tax from Kottayam region as a reward for helping them in the wars against Mysore.**

**-The British refused to keep their promise after the triumph in the battle.**

**-Moreover, the British claimed their dominance over Wayanad.**

**-Pazhassi Raja organised the people and fought against the British.**

**-He unleashed guerilla war against the British with the help of Chempan Pokker, Kaitheri Ambu Nair, Edachena Kunkan Nair and Thalakkal Chandu, the leader of the Kurichias in**

**-In the fight against the British he was assulted his life on 30 November 1805.**



**PLAY**

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## Excerpts from the Kundara Proclamation by Veluthampi Dalawa

*"It is their racial tradition to occupy other nations through deception. If a country comes into their hand grip, their army would take over the control of the palace, fort and all. It will be an end of traditional dignity, position and customs of the King and the elite. They will monopolize the trade including salt. And they will own all the goods, houses, paddies, and fruit-growing estates. Even the silly crimes will be cruelly punished by their despicable servants."*

**Krishna Chaithanya,  
Keralam**

## വേലുത്തമ്പി ദളവയുടെ കുണ്ടറവിളംബരത്തിൽനിന്ന്...

"അന്യരുടെ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ വഞ്ചനകൊണ്ട് കൈയടക്കുന്നത് അവരുടെ വംശപാരമ്പര്യമാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു രാജ്യം അവരുടെ കൈപ്പിടിയിലമർന്നാൽ അവരുടെ പട്ടാളം അവിടത്തെ രാജധാനിയും കോട്ടയും തങ്ങളുടെ രക്ഷാശാസനത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരും. രാജാവിന്റെയും അഭിജാതവർഗത്തിന്റെയും പരമ്പരാഗതമായ അന്തസ്സും പദവികളും ആചാരാനുഷ്ഠാനങ്ങളും എല്ലാം അതോടെ അവസാനിക്കും. ഉപ്പുശ്ശെപ്പടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ വ്യാപാരങ്ങളും അവരുടെ കൂത്തകയാകും. വസ്തുക്കളും വീടും വയലുകളും ഫലവൃക്ഷത്തോട്ടങ്ങളും അവരുടേതാകും. ഏറ്റവും നിസ്സാരമായ കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കുപോലും അവരുടെ നികൃഷ്ട ജന്മാക്കളായ കിങ്കരന്മാർ കഠിനശിക്ഷനൽകും..."

അവലംബം : കൃഷ്ണചൈതന്യ, കേരളം, പേജ് - 51



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# Early resistance against the British in Kerala including the regions where they broke out and their reasons.

Resistance	Regions	Reasons
<b>Pazhassi Revolts</b>	<b>Malabar</b>	<b>Incorrect land tax policy</b>
<b>Paliathachan</b>	<b>Kochi</b>	<b>Uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Kochi</b>
<b>Veluthampi</b>	<b>Travancore</b>	<b>Uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Travancore</b>



**Explain the situation that caused Kerala to become part of the world market**

**-Taking up the administrative control, the British could gain Kerala merchandises at cheap price and sell out their industrial products at high prices.**

**-With this, Keralas self-sufficient village economy was destroyed.**

**-Foreign trade spread across the region under the rule of the British and Kerala became a part of the world market.**

## Export

- Coconut
- Jaggery
- Cashew-nut
- Black pepper
- Arecanut
- Iron ore

## Import

- Cloth
- Kerosene
- Tobacco
- Sugar
- Metal products

**Give a detailed account of the results of the attempts made by the British to improve trade**

**-The trade laws that existed in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore were amended by the British in their favour.**

**-They introduced unified coinage and metrology systems.**

**-Roads, bridges and railways were built to improve transportation facilities targeting the carriage of goods.**

**-For better trade facilities, they developed the ports at Kochi, Kozhikode and Alapuzha.**

# Railway



The British set up the first railway line in Kerala, from Beypore to Tirur in 1861. They made use of the railways to transport raw materials and to take industrial products to remote villages.

# Changes in Land Relations during the British rule? (How the lives of peasants changed more pathetic during the British rule)

**-The British rule made drastic changes in the pattern of land ownership enjoyed by different sections of people in the society.**

**-Local Chieftains and landlords were considered as the owners of land and the tax they had to pay to the British was pre-determined.**

**-Local Chieftains and landlords collected tax from the tenants in excess and evicted them.**

**-As a result, life of the tenants in Malabar became pathetic.**

**Specify the conditions under which the farmers of Kerala got the land right.**

**-The peasants revolted against the British and their feudal lords (Malabar Rebellion)**

**-The tenants got limited right over the land by the implementation of Malabar Tenants' Act of 1929.**

**-The Government of Travancore made a landmark proclamation in 1865 granting the tenants ownership of the lands they cultivated.**

**-It is known as the 'Pandarappatta Vilambaram'.**

**-The Janmi-Kudian Act passed in 1896 also granted land ownership to the tenants in Travancore.**

**-In Kochi the Tenancy Act (Kudiyaima Niyamam) was enacted in 1914.**

- Travancore
- Kochi
- Malabar

1865

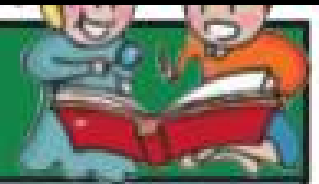
1914

1929

- Pandarappatta vilambaram
- Kudiyaima Niyaman
- Malabar Kudiyaima Niyaman



## Conolly's Plot



English East India Company needed plenty of teakwood for cargo ship building. The company entrusted Henry Valentine Conolly, the Collector with the task of planting teak on the fertile soil of Malabar. Conolly planted teak in a plot of 1500 acres in Nilambur during 1823-38. Later, the plot came to be known as Conolly's Plot.

# **Analyse the changes commercialisation brought about in Kerala's agricultural sector**

**video**

**-Coffee, tea, cardamom, were cultivated in large plantations in hilly areas with the beginning of other crops, paddy production declined.**

**-In the European market, more and more demand products were started in Kerala.**

**-At the same time teak plantation was started in Nilambur under the guidance of Conolly.**

**-Most of the plantations were owned by the British.**

**-The rulers of Kochi and Travancore facilitated transportation and leased out forest lands to the British to start estates.**

**-Gradually Kerala became a hub of cash crop production.**

# Traditional plantation Industries and Centres in Kerala

Traditional plantation Industries	Centres
Tea and coffee	In high ranges (Wayanad, idukki)
Coconut oil, Coir	In 1859 James Dara from Ireland, started a coir factory in Alappuzha. <b>PLAY</b>
Cashewnut	Kollam
Handloom factories	Kannur and Kozhikode
Tile <b>PLAY</b>	Faroke , Kollam , and Olloor,
Beedi <b>PLAY</b>	Kannur

**Make a flow chart showing the industrial development in Kerala during the British rule.**

**-The British established modern industries in Travancore and Cochin.**

**-Rulers of Travancore adopted policies promoting modern industries**

**-The British provided technical and financial support to the industries.**

**-The establishment of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project propelled the development of modern industries.**

**PLAY**

**The main factories started during British period**

**Punaloor Paper Mills -Kollam**

**FACT Kalamassery -Ernakulam**

**Kundara Ceramics -Kollam**

**Rubber Works -Thiruvananthapuram**

**Tata Oil Mills -Kochi**

**AlagappaTextile Mill -Kochi**

**-Banks were started in Kerala as institutions for accumulating capital and dealing with financial affairs.**

**-The Nedungadi Bank was the first private bank in Kerala.**

**-Later, the Imperial Bank, the Indian National Bank and the Chartered Bank came into existence.**

മലയാളത്തിൽ  
അയ്യടിയ  
ഒന്നാമത്തെ പുസ്തകം  
(1772-8079)

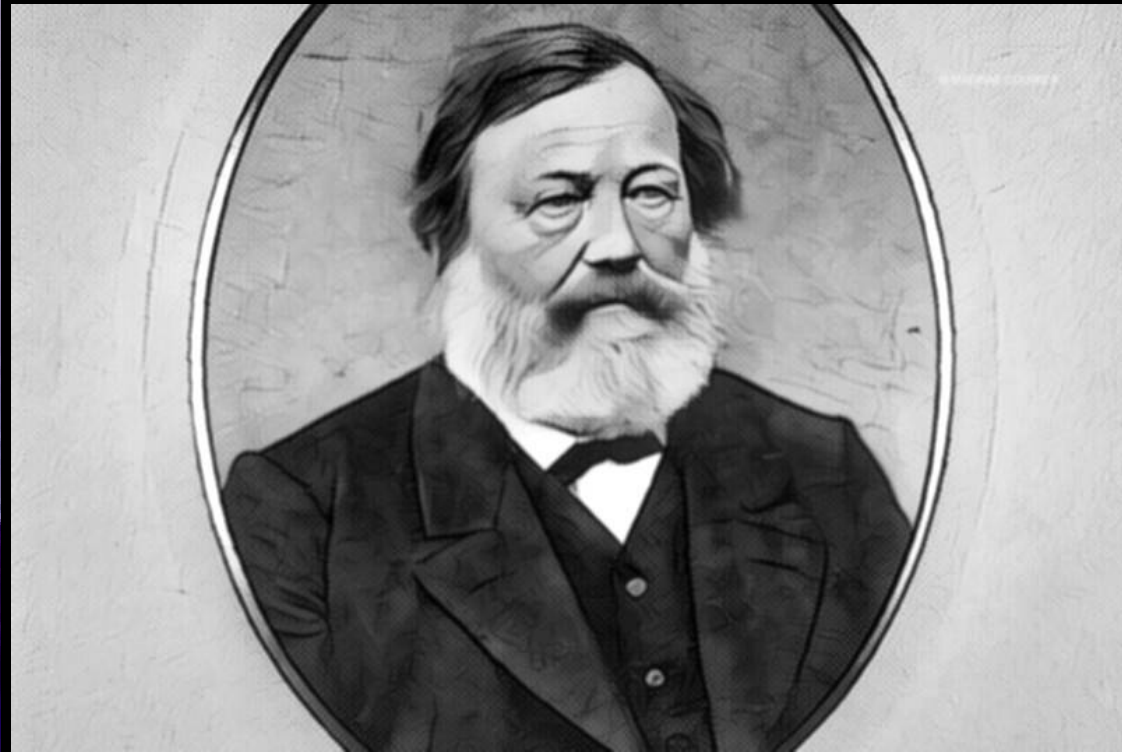
സംക്ഷേപവേദാന്തം

മാദർ ക്രൈമൻ്റ് പിയാനിയസ്





**Benjamin Beyli**



**Herman Gundert**

# The earliest books in malayalam - Authors

<b>The first Malayalam grammar text</b>	<b>Dr. Angelos Francis</b>
<b>The first Malayalam dictionary</b>	<b>Arnos Pathiri</b>
<b>The first book to be entirely published in Malayalam language.</b>	<b>Samkshepavedartham</b>
<b>English -Malayalam Dictionary</b>	<b>Benjamin Beyli</b>
<b>Malayalam-English Dictionary, and the first newspaper in Malayalam (Rajyasamacharam, Pashchimodayam)</b>	<b>Herman Gundert</b>

# **Missionary workers and their Field of Work in Kerala**

<b>Missionary workers</b>	<b>Field of Work</b>
<b>London Mission Society (LMS)</b>	<b>Travancore</b>
<b>Church Mission Society (CMS)</b>	<b>Kochi, Travancore</b>
<b>Basel Evangelical Mission (BEM)</b>	<b>Malabar</b>

# Who proclaim the Free Primary Education in 1817 Travancore



**Gauri Parvathy Bhai**

**Which are the changes in the field of health sector of Kerala during the British period.**

**Videos**

**-Modern medicine gained more importance than Kerala's traditional Ayurvedic system of medicine during the British rule.**

**-Small pox vaccination was introduced for the first time in Malabar.**

**-The Travancore rulers formed a company to import medicines from England.**

**-Government hospitals were started in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore.**

**Which are the changes in the field of judicial sector of Kerala during the British period.**

**-The British reformed this system of law and justice.**

**Video**

**-In the new system after hearing the accused, unified punishment was given depending on the nature of the guilt.**

**-With this the principle of equality before law irrespective of caste was established.**

**-Trial courts were started at different places of Kerala.**



## Kerala : A lunatic asylum

*"Was there ever a sillier thing before in the world than what I saw in Malabar country? The lower class is not allowed to pass through the same street as the high-caste man, ... What inference would you draw except that these Malabarists are all lunatics, their homes so many lunatic asylums?"*

Swami Vivekananda - Madras (1897)



### കേരളം ഒരു ദ്രാണാലയം

"മലബാറിൽ (കേരളം) ഞാൻ കണ്ടതിനേക്കാൾ കവിഞ്ഞ ഒരു വിഡ്ഢിത്തം ഇതിനു മുമ്പ് എവിടെയും കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. സവർണർ നടക്കുന്ന വഴിയിൽക്കൂടി അവർണന്മാർ നടന്നുകൂടാ... ഈ മലബാറുകാരെല്ലാം ദ്രാണന്മാരാണ്... അവരുടെ വീടുകൾ അത്രയും ദ്രാണാലയങ്ങൾ....

(സ്വാമി വിവേകാനന്ദൻ - 1897, മദിരാശി)



Social Reformers	Organisations / Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaikunda Swamikal</li> <li>• Chattambi Swamikal</li>   <li>• Sri Narayana Guru</li>   <li>• Kuriakose Elias Chavara</li>   <li>• Ayyankali</li> <li>• Vakkom Abdulkhader Maulavi</li>   <li>• Vaghbhadanandhan</li> <li>• Sahodaran Ayyapan</li> <li>• Pandit K P Karuppan</li> <li>• Mannathu Padmanabhan</li> <li>• V T Bhattathiripad</li> <li>• Kumara Gurudevan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samathwasamajam</li> <li>• Protested against joint family system, 'sambadham' and 'Marumakkathayam'</li> <li>• Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam</li> <li>• Established educational institutions and orphanages</li> <li>• Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham</li> <li>• Thiruvithamkur Muslim Mahajanasabha</li> <li>• Admavidhyasangham</li> <li>• Sahodaraprasthanam</li> <li>• Araya Samajam</li> <li>• Nair Service Society</li> <li>• Yogakshemasabha</li> <li>• Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha</li> </ul>

# The events that contributed to the social change in Kerala

## Channar revolt

**-The Channar women of Southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body.**

**-As a result, Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859.**



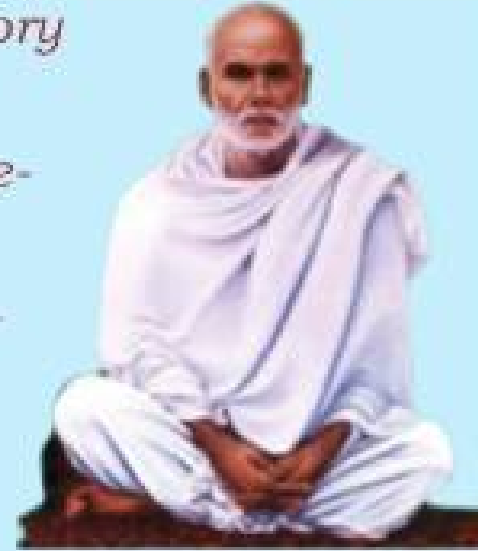
## Daiva Dasaka and Athmopadesa Sathaka

*In the ocean of your glory  
of great profundity.*

*Let us all, together, be-  
come immersed*

*To dwell therein ever-  
lastingly happiness.*

(Daiva Dasaka)



*What is known as  
that person, or this  
person, when considered carefully, is the  
one undifferentiated form of the primeval  
self. Whatever one does for the happiness  
of one's own self should also include the  
happiness of others.*

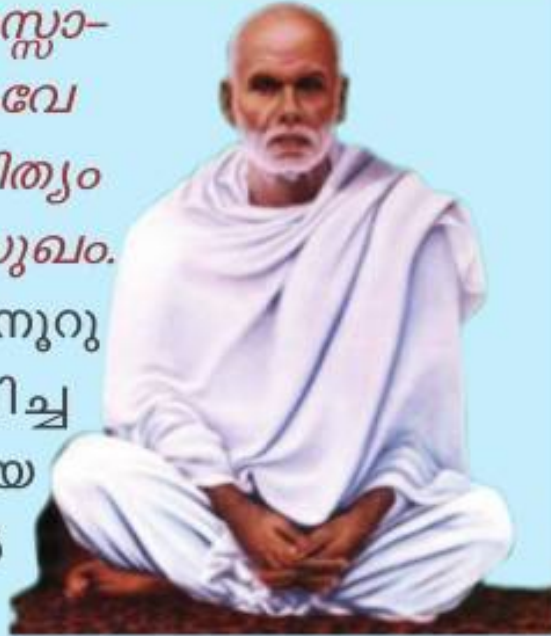
(Athmopadesa Sathaka - verse 24)

ദൈവദശകവും

ആത്മാപദേശശതകവും



ആഴമേറും നിൻ മഹസ്സാ-  
മാഴിയിൽ ഞങ്ങളാകവേ  
ആഴണം വാഴണം നിത്യം  
വാഴണം വാഴണം സുഖം.  
(ശ്രീനാരായണഗുരു നൂറു  
വർഷം മുമ്പ് രചിച്ച  
പ്രാർഥനാഗീതമായ  
ദൈവദശകത്തിൽ  
നിന്നുള്ള വരികൾ).



അവനിവനെന്നറിയുന്നതൊക്കെയോർത്താ-  
ലവനിയിലാദിമമായൊരാത്മരൂപം  
അവനവനാത്മസുഖത്തിനാചരിക്കു-  
ന്നവയപരന്നു സുഖത്തിനായ് വരേണം.  
(ആത്മാപദേശശതകം 24-ാം ശ്ലോകം)

# **Sri Narayana Guru and the consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram**

**-The consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram by Sri Narayana Guru in 1888 caused the rise of new insights in the social sphere.**

**-Consequently, the lower caste people gained right to perform the poojas and temple rituals.**

**-In front of the Aruvippuram temple, Sri Narayana Guru inscribed : " It is a model place where people live without caste disparity or religious aversion, but with fraternity".**

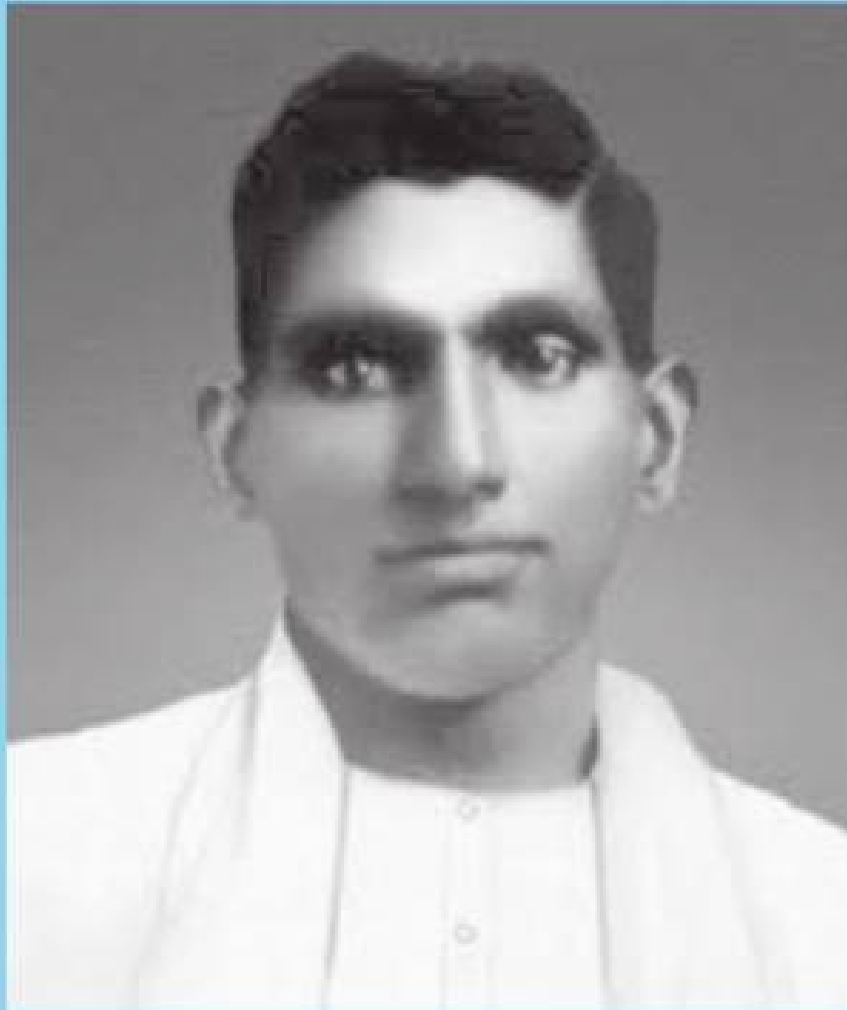
**-Guru gave importance to education and started schools and libraries along with temples**

**-He wished to "enlighten through education and strengthen by union".**

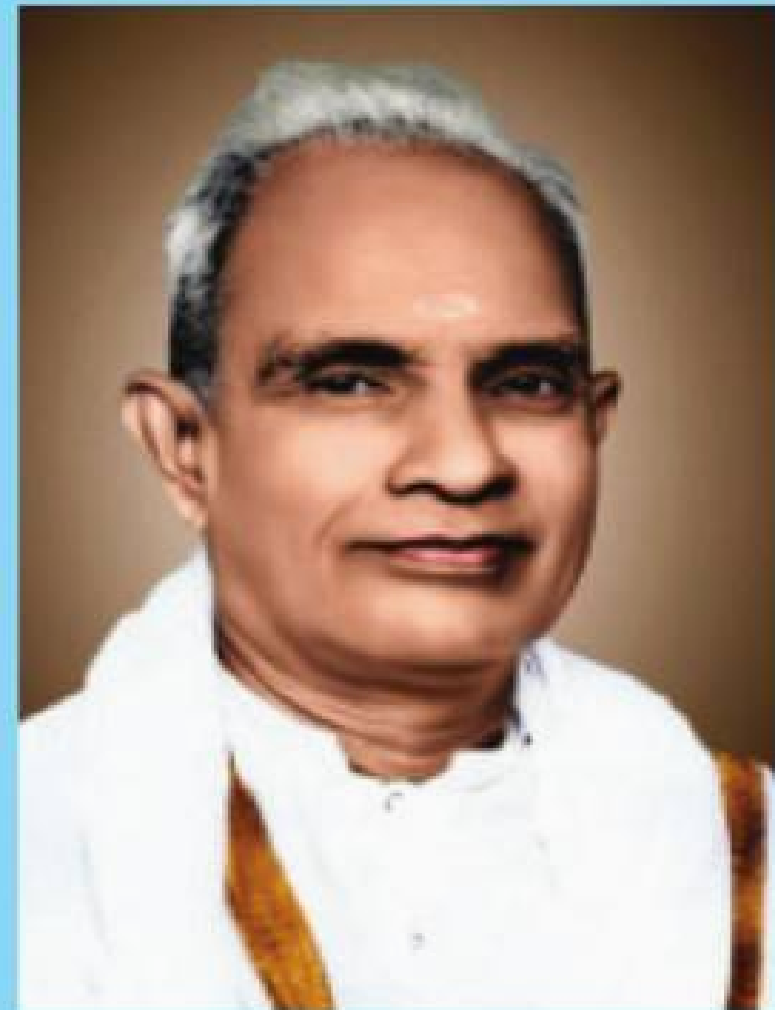
**-Calling for 'not to argue and win but to know and inform', he convened an all religion conference in Aluva.**



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*T. K. Madhavan*



*Mannath  
Padmanabhan*



# Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)

PLAY

**-Major struggles that took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel.**

**-Led by T. K. Madhavan.**

**-Expressing solidarity with the Satyagraha, Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha.**

**-Following this struggle the lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.**



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***K. Kelappan***



***A.K. Gopalan***

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## Guruvayur Satyagraha(1931)

**-Guruvayur agitation was launched demanding entry for all castes of Hindus into the Guruvayur temple (1931).**

**-Led by K.Kelappan.**

**-A.K.Gopalan was the volunteer captain of this struggle.**

**-P.Krishna Pillai was callously attacked during this Satyagraha**

**-Following these popular protests, the Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in P.Krishna Pillai Travancore.**

**-Following this, Temple Entry Proclamations were issued in Madras and Kochi and all sections of the society were offered the right to worship in temples.**

# ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശന വിളംബരം

1926 നവംബർ മാസം അവിട്ടംകുടി സർക്കാർ ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശന വിളംബരം നടത്തിയത് ആ വിളംബരം ഇങ്ങനെ

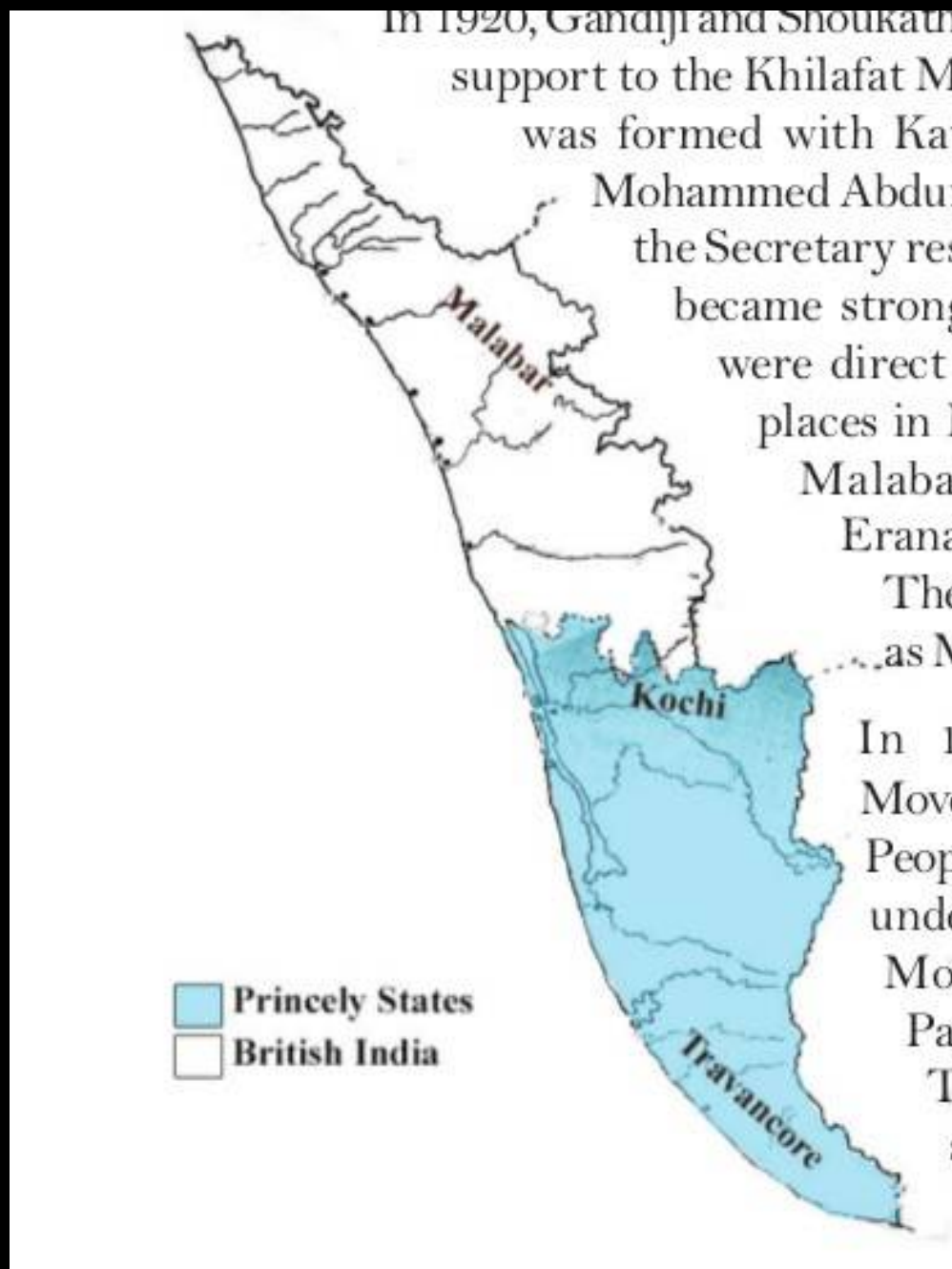
'നമ്മുടെ തനത്തിന്റെ പാരമ്പര്യവും സമ്പ്രദായവും തന്റെ തന്മയമായി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ആയി നോക്കി കരയുന്ന അനുഭവത്തിലും സർവ്വവ്യാപകമായ സഹിഷ്ണുതയിലുമാണ് അടിയന്തിരമായി അതിന് വിശ്വസിച്ചും അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ അതിശക്തമായി കർമ്മപരിവർത്തനത്തിന് അനുയോജിച്ചുപോന്നുവെന്ന് ധരിച്ചും നമ്മുടെ ഹിന്ദു പ്രജകളിൽ ആർക്കുംതന്നെ അവരുടെ ജനനമോ ജാതിയോ സമുദായമോ കാരണം ഹിന്ദുതത്വവിശ്വാസത്തിന്റെ ശാന്തിയും സാന്ത്വനവും നിറക്കുകയോ പാടില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശ്യമില്ലാതെ നാം തീർത്ഥാടകന്മാരും ഇതിനാൽ പ്രബോധനം ചെയ്യുകയും നിരോധിക്കുകയും ആജ്ഞാപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്തെന്നാൽ, സമുചിതമായ പരിതഃസ്വരീതികൾ പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും ക്രിയപദ്ധതികളും ആപാദനങ്ങളും വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നതിനും നാം നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും ചുമത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാവുന്ന നിരമ്മങ്ങൾക്കും നിബന്ധനകൾക്കും വിധേയമായി, ജനനാലോ തത്വവിശ്വാസത്താലോ ഹിന്ദുവായ യാതൊരാൾക്കും നമ്മുടെയും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെയും നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലുള്ള ക്ഷേത്രങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനോ ആരാധന നടത്തുന്നതിനോ ഇനിമേൽ യാതൊരു നിരോധനവും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാകുന്നു

മഹാരാജ ചീ അതിരത്തിരുനാൾ ബാലരാമവർമ്മ 1112 തുലാം 27.

(പത്തനംതിട്ടയിലെ ക്ഷേത്രത്തിന്റെ തെക്കേ കവാടത്തിന് സമീപം ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലുള്ള വിളംബരം ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന ചെമ്പ്ത ശിലാഫലകവും സഹപിച്ഛ്)

പേജ് 89 കാണുക

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**Which are the struggles in Malabar were part of the national struggle?**

**-Malabar revolt (1921)**

**-1930-Civil Disobedience Movement(Salt sathyagraha)**

**-Kayyoor, Morazha, Karivellur revolts**

**-Quit India movement(1942)**



# Malabar District Congress

**-The first conference of the Malabar District Congress chaired by Annie Beasant was held at Palakkad in 1916.**

**-K P Kesava Menon, K P Raman Menon, Muhammed Abdurahman Sahib, K. Madhavan Nair, E.Moidu Moulavi and M. P. Narayana Menon were at the helm of the Congress in Malabar during this period.**

**-The last Malabar political conference held at Manjeri in 1920 discussed several issues like political reforms, problems of tenants, the Khilafat and so on.**

## **Khilafat Movement.**

**-The Khilafat committee was formed with Kattilasserri Mohamed Moulavi and Mohammed Abdurahiman Sahib as the President and the Secretary respectively.**

**-The Khilafat Movement became strong in Malabar.**

**-Subsequently, there were direct fights with the British in several places in Malabar.**

## **Malabar Rebellion (1921).**

**PLAY**

**-The Mappila peasants of Malabar fought against the British in Eranad, Valluvanad, and Ponnani Taluks.**

**-These struggles, in general, are known as Malabar Rebellion (1921).**

# **Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930(Salt satyagraha)**

**-In 1930s, the Civil Disobedience Movement gained momentum in Malabar.**

**-People broke the salt law by making salt under the leadership of K Kelappan and Mohammed Abdu Rahiman at Payyannur and Kozhikode respectively.**

**-Boycott of foreign goods, picketing liquor shops and popularising Khadi were also part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.**

## **Kayyoor, Morazha, Karivellur protests**

**-It was run by the Congress Socialist Party.**

**-In 1939 the Congress Socialist Party was reorganized as the Communist Party of India.**

**-E M S Namboothiripad, A K Gopalan and P.Krishna Pillai were the prominent leaders of the party.**

**-They organized peasants and workers to fight against the janmi system and the British imperialism.**

## മൊറാഴ് സമരം

- മൊറാഴ് സമരം നടന്നത് - 1940 ൽ,
- കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ലയിലാണ് മൊറാഴ്,
- കാരണം രണ്ടാംലോകയുദ്ധത്തിനും ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാരുടെ മർദ്ദനമുറകൾക്കുമെതിരെ.

## കരിവെള്ളൂർ സമരം

- കരിവെള്ളൂർ സമരം നടന്നത് - 1946ൽ
- കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ലയിലാണ് കരിവെള്ളൂർ
- പ്രഭുക്കൻമാരുടെ പൂഴ്ത്തിവെപ്പിനെതിരെ നടന്നു.
- സമരനായിക കെ ദേവയാനി.

## കയ്യൂർ സമരം

- നടന്നത് 1941-ൽ
- ജന്മിത്തത്തിനെതിരെ നടന്നു.
- സമരക്കാരിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ആക്രമണത്തെ ഭയന്ന് സുബ്ബരായൻ എന്ന പോലീസുകാരൻ പുഴയിൽ ചാടി മരിച്ചതോടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാർ സമരത്തെ രൂക്ഷമായി നേരിട്ടു.

## **Quit India Movement in Malabar(1942)**

**-Protests relating to the Quit India Movement in Malabar witnessed destruction of government buildings, bridges, telephone lines, etc.**

**-Kizhariyoor bomb case was one of the major incidents during this time.**

**-In this incidents, a police case was charged against 27 persons including K.B.Menon and Kunjiramakidavu, accusing them of conspiring to destroy the Feroke bridge.**



**What were the struggles of Travancore as part of the National Struggle?**

**-Malayali Memorial(1891)**

**-Ezhava Memorial(1896)**

**-'Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement).(1932)**

# Malayali Memorial(1891)

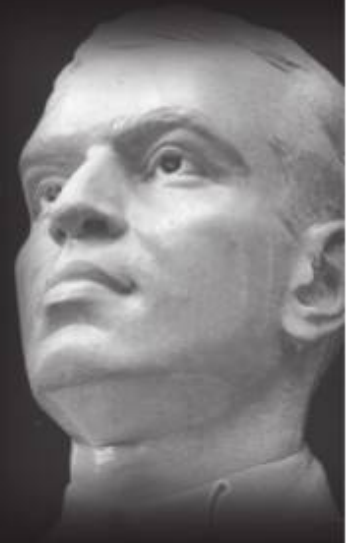
**-In Travancore, political agitations started in 1891 with the Malayali Memorial.**

**-Under the leadership of Barrister G.P Pillai, a memorandum was submitted to the King signed by more than ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in government jobs.**

**-This mass representation is known as the Malayali Memorial.**

എന്റെ ദൈവം കല്ലും മരവുമല്ല;  
എന്റെ രാജാവ് അഴിമതിക്കാരായ രാജസേവകന്മാരുമല്ല.  
എന്നെ നാടുകടത്തുന്ന രാജസേവകന്മാരുടെ പേരിൽ  
ഭക്തിയില്ലെന്ന കുറ്റത്തിനാണെങ്കിൽ ആ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം  
ആ സേവകന്മാരുടെ മനോരാജ്യത്തിൽ  
നടപ്പാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വകയായിരിക്കാം;  
തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ശിക്ഷാനിയമപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കയില്ല.  
അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ, നാടുകടത്തൽ, കാരാഗൃഹം മുതലായ  
ശിക്ഷകളെ ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യം എനിക്കില്ല.  
ഞാൻ എന്റെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ നിയമത്തെ ലംഘിക്കുന്നില്ല.  
ആ ശിക്ഷകളെ ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ടവർ, കൊട്ടാരങ്ങളിൽ  
കൊലപാതകം ചെയ്തും, സാധുജനങ്ങളുടെ  
ധനാപഹാരം ചെയ്തും, യജമാനന്മാരെ ദ്രോഹിച്ചും  
ഈശ്വര സങ്കല്പത്തിനു വിരുദ്ധമായ മറ്റു അകൃത്യങ്ങൾ  
പ്രവർത്തിച്ചും പാപക്കുണ്ടിൽ പതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവരാണ്

*Ramakrishna Mai*  
കെ. രാമകൃഷ്ണപിള്ള



## **Ezhava Memorial(1896)**

**-In 1896, Dr Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community.**

**-This is known as Keshavante Prasangangal) the Ezhava Memorial.**

**-The deportation of Ramakrishna Pillai, the Editor of 'Swadeshabhimani', a newspaper for criticising the then Dewan of Travancore caused significant political breakthroughs in Kerala.**

## **Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement) (1932)**

**-In 1932 Christian, Muslim and Ezhava communities launched agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population.**

**-This was known as 'Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement).**

**-This was led by N.V.Joseph, Pattom Thanu Pillai, P.K.Kunhu, and C Keshavan**

# **Punnapra-Vayalar protest**

**-In 1938, with the formation of the Travancore State Congress with Pattom Thanu Pillai as the President, political activities in Travancore gained momentum.**

**-The Punnapra-Vayalar protest in 1946 against the administrative reforms of Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer led the entry of the working class into the political arena.**

**PLAY**

# National agitation in Kochi

## Electricity Agitation

**-The struggle for Responsible Government in Kochi began with the Electricity Agitation of 1936.**

**-The agitation was against the decision of the Diwan Shanmugam Chetty to hand over the charge of electricity supply in Kochi to a private company.**

**-The formation of Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam under the leadership of S.Neelakanda Iyer and V.R.Krishnanezhuthachan in 1941 strengthened the movements.**

**-E. Ikkanda Warriar, Panampalli Govinda Menon, and K Ayyappan were among the leaders of Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam.**



# List of National struggles leaded by women in Kerala

**-Boycotting foreign goods,**

**-Picketing liquor shops,**

**-Eradicating of untouchability, and**

**-Popularising Khadi.**

**These are national struggles led by women in Kerala.**

*The economic system in our country is very unsatisfactory. The rich thrive on one side and 80% of people suffer on the other side. Our people live in starvation and despair under this economic system. A regime cannot exist in Travancore without changing this economic system. A situational evenness alone can change the economic system. Travancore will survive only if the future Travancore will be transformed into a Socialist Travancore. I don't think this change is possible only through bloodshed. Economic justice, whichever it is, must be peaceful.*

**Source: Speech of Annie Mascarene at the State Congress Committee held at the Temple Ground, Varkala. (Selected Speeches of Freedom Fighters, State Archaeological Department)**



**- AV Kutimalu Amma led the national struggle in Malabar.**

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**-Ankamcheriyan and Animescreen  
led national struggles in Travancore.**

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**Describe the events leading up to the united Kerala.**

**-The first Kerala State Political Conference was held at Ottappalam from 23-26 April 1921.**

**-Barrister T Prakasam, known as Andhra Kesari, presided over the conference.**

**-Later, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee came into existence uniting Travancore, Kochi and Malabar regions.**

**-The Payyannur Congress Conference chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru conceded a resolution demanding the reorganization of Kerala as a distinctive state after the independence.**

**-The United Kerala Resolution was passed both in the the United Kerala Convention held at Thrissur under K Kelappan in 1947 and in the United Kerala Conference held at Aluva after the independence.**

**-Consequently, the state of Thiru-Kochi was formed on 1 July 1949 by joining Travancore and Kochi.**

**-E M S Namboothiripad in his book, 'Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal,' placed the idea that the Kerala state was to be formed combining the Malayalam speaking regions.**

**-The Central Government set up the State Reorganization Commission as the protests demanding linguistic-based states were on the high.**

**-The state of Kerala came into existence on 1 November 1956 unifying Malabar, Kochi and Thriuvithamkur as per the recommendation of the Commission.**

**-Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam, and Vilavancode Taluks under Travancore were merged with the Madras State.**

**-The Taluks of Kasaragod and Hosdurg in Southern Karnataka became part of Kerala.**



## Pledge of United Kerala



We take oath to form one Kerala  
From three pieces of it  
Millions of hearts bear this pledge  
Millions of hands ready to fight  
Let divine power and traditions  
To stop us if they dare  
Let the callous repressive forces  
To face us if they dare  
We shall break all despotic rules  
We shall launch the reign of  
people  
One assembly, one law  
One government in our Kerala

***N V Krishna Warriar***

## ഐക്യകേരള പ്രതിജ്ഞ



മൂന്നായ് മുറിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുമീ കേരളം  
ഒന്നാക്കുമെന്നായ് പ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്യുന്നു നാം  
നൂറ്റിരുപത്തഞ്ചു ലക്ഷം കരൾകളിൽ  
ഒത്തു തുടിപ്പതീ സത്യാക്ഷരങ്ങളാം  
രണ്ടരക്കോടി ബലിഷ്ഠഹസ്തങ്ങളീ  
സംഗരത്തിങ്കലുണ്ടായുധമേന്തുവാൻ  
യൈര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിലെതിർത്തിനി നിൽക്കട്ടെ  
ദൈവാധികാരവും സന്ധിപ്പഴമയും!  
ശക്തിയുണ്ടെങ്കിലെതിർത്തിനി നിൽക്കട്ടെ  
ധിക്കാരകാപട്യമർദനശക്തികൾ!  
സേച്ഛാധിപത്യം തകർത്തു, ബഹുജന-  
സ്വച്ഛന്ദവാഴ്ച നടപ്പാക്കുമിങ്ങുനാം  
ഒറ്റ ജനസഭ, ഒറ്റനീതിന്യായം  
ഒറ്റ സർക്കാരിനിക്കേരളഭൂമിയിൽ!

എൻ.വി. കൃഷ്ണവാരിയർ

**ALL THE BEST**

**BIJU KK**

**GHSS TUVVUR**

***MALAPPURAM - 9778300200***