

**Focus area SSLC March-2022**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE -I**  
**CHAPTER -4**

64

Chapter

04



**BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE**

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM, 21-22

# Impact of the British policies

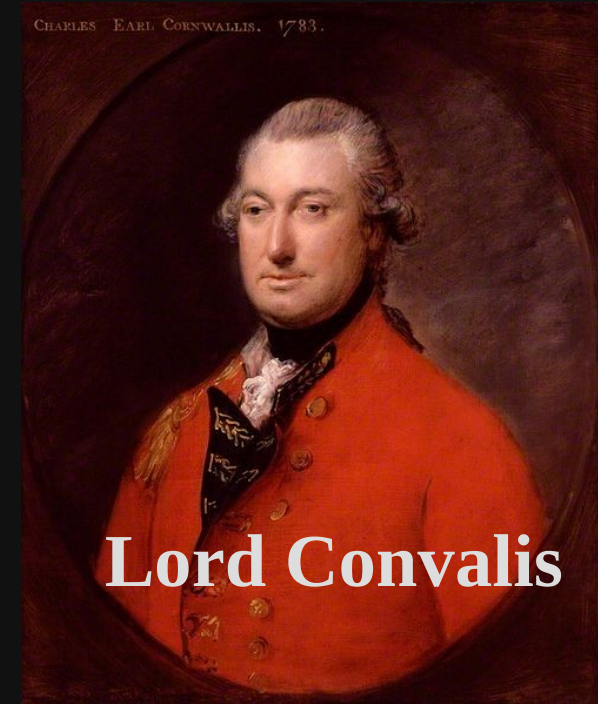
- Farmers were one of the immediate victims of the British rule.
- It was the land revenue system implemented by the British that destroyed the backbone of the farmers.
- The aim of their tax policy was to maximize the income.
- The land revenue system implemented in various regions under the British rule was different.

# The land revenue systems implemented by the British in various parts of India

<b>Land revenue system</b>	<b>Implemented area</b>
<b>Permanent land revenue settlement</b>	<b>-Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa</b>
<b>Ryotwari system The Ryotwari system</b>	<b>-introduced in South India</b>
<b>Mahalwari system</b>	<b>-Implemented in North West India.</b>

# Permanent land revenue settlement

- Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Lord Convalis British Governor General introduced this system.
- In the permanent land revenue settlement the tax was collected by zamindars.

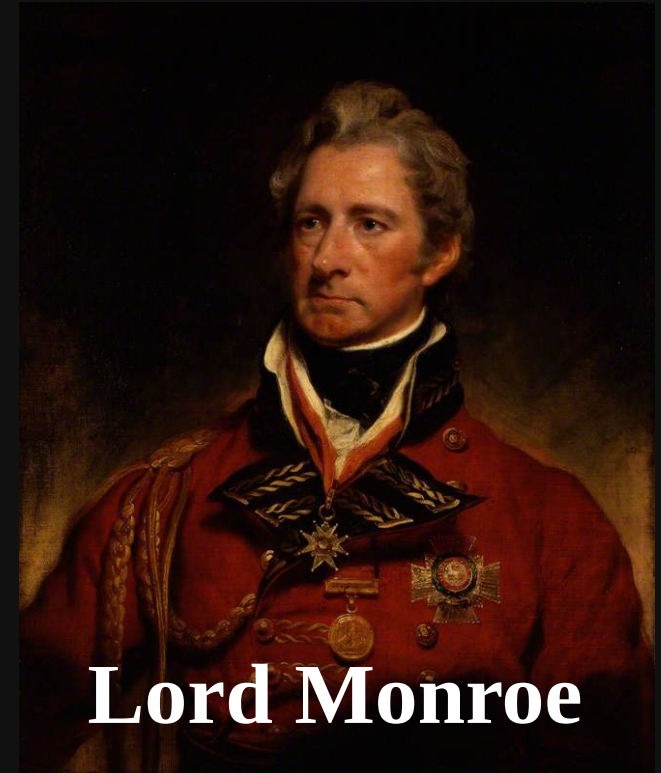


Lord Convalis

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

## Ryotwari system

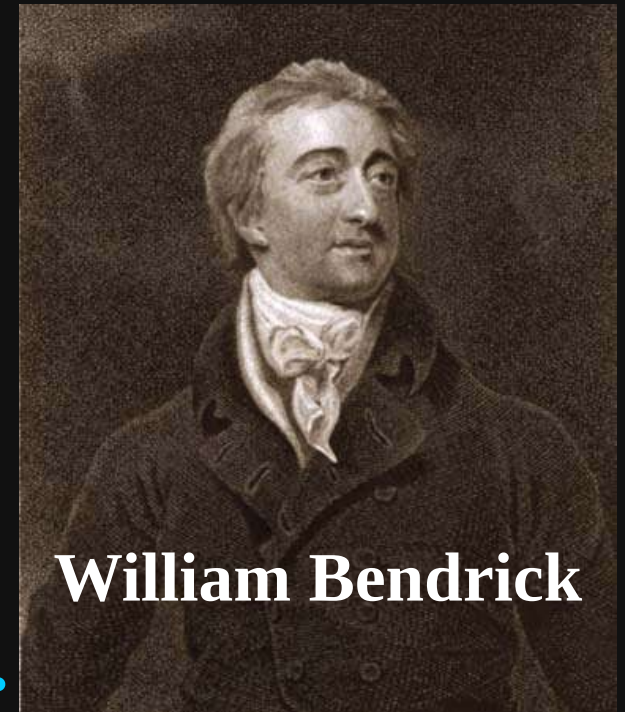
- The Ryotwari system introduced in South India
- The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots).
- -The ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them
- The tax rates were frequently increased.



Lord Monroe

# Mahalwari system

- Implemented in North West India.
- The village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax.
- The tax rate was too excessive.
- The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.



William Bentinck

# Kurichya Revolt

- Kurichya Revolt was organized by the Kurichya and the Kurumba tribes of Wayanad in 1812.
- Imposition of excessive tax by the British.
- Compulsion for paying tax in cash.
- Seizing of agricultural land for non payment of tax.
- The revolt was led by the Kurichya leader Rama Nambi.
- The British government suppressed the struggle and killed Rama Nambi.



# First War of Indian Independence, 1857

**-The first organized revolt against the British.**

**-This rebellion of kings, peasants, soldiers and artisans who were dissatisfied with British rule, without being confined locally, is known as India's First War of Independence.**

## Causes of the Revolt of 1857

**-Miseries of farmers.**

**-Poverty of the craftsmen.**

**-Dissatisfaction of kings.**

**-Miseries of the sepoy.**

## Miseries of the sepoy

**-Poor salary.**

**-Abuse by the British officers.**

**-The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.**

**-It wounded the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers.**

**-The soldiers who were unwilling to use the new cartridges were punished by the officers.**

**-In Barrackpore in Bengal, Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier, shot at a British officer, who forced him to use the new cartridge.**

**-He was arrested and hanged to death.**

# The first martyrdom in the 1857 revolt



BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM, 21-22

## **Dissatisfaction of kings**

**-The British took over the princely states through the Doctrine of Lapse.**

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

# Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857



**Bahadur Shah II - Delhi**

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM, 21-22



## Rani Lakshmi Bai - Jhansi

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM, 21-22





## **Begum Hazret Mahal - Lucknow**

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM, 21-22



**Nana Saheb,**

**Kanpur**



**Thantia Thopi**



**Maulavi Ahammedullah - Faizabad**

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM, 21-22

## Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857

- Delhi - Bahadur Shah II
- Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Lucknow - Begum Hazret Mahal
- Kanpur - Nana Saheb, Thantia Thopi
- Faizabad - Maulavi Ahammedullah

# Characteristics of the revolt of 1857 (First War of Independence)

**-Along with the kings the sepoys, peasants, artisans and common people also took part in the revolt.**

**-The real strength of the rebellion was the Hindu-Muslim unity.**

**-They attacked the British and moneylenders and set fire to their account books, deeds and documents of transactions.**

**-The rioters captured Delhi and declared Bahadur Sha II as the emperor of India.**

## **The impact of the 1857 revolt**

**-Millions of rioters were killed.**

**-The rioters could not overcome the superior military power of the British and the rebellion was completely suppressed.**

**-The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company.**

**-The economic exploitation of the British reached its extreme level in the post-1857 phase.**

**-In the second half of the nineteenth century, around two crores of people died spread over twenty four great famines.**

**ALL THE BEST**

**BIJU KK**

**GHSS TUVVUR**

***MALAPPURAM - 9778300200***