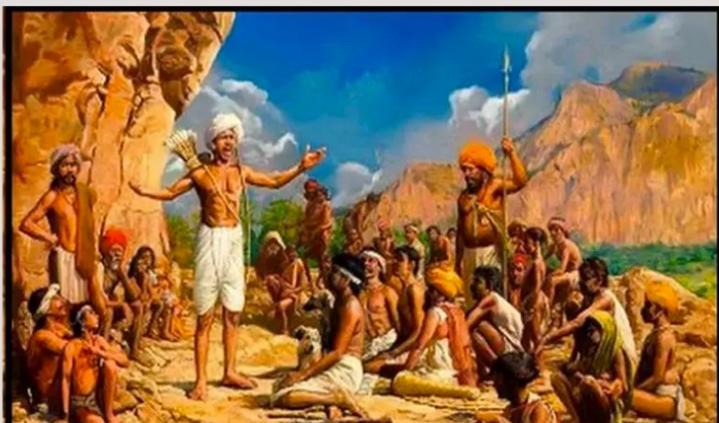


**COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY**

**INDIAN REACTION
CIVILIAN, PEASANT &
TRIBAL REVOLTS**



WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



***By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)***





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10 years teaching experience**

BE Civil, M. Planning (CEPT University)

Worked at Govt. of Gujarat

Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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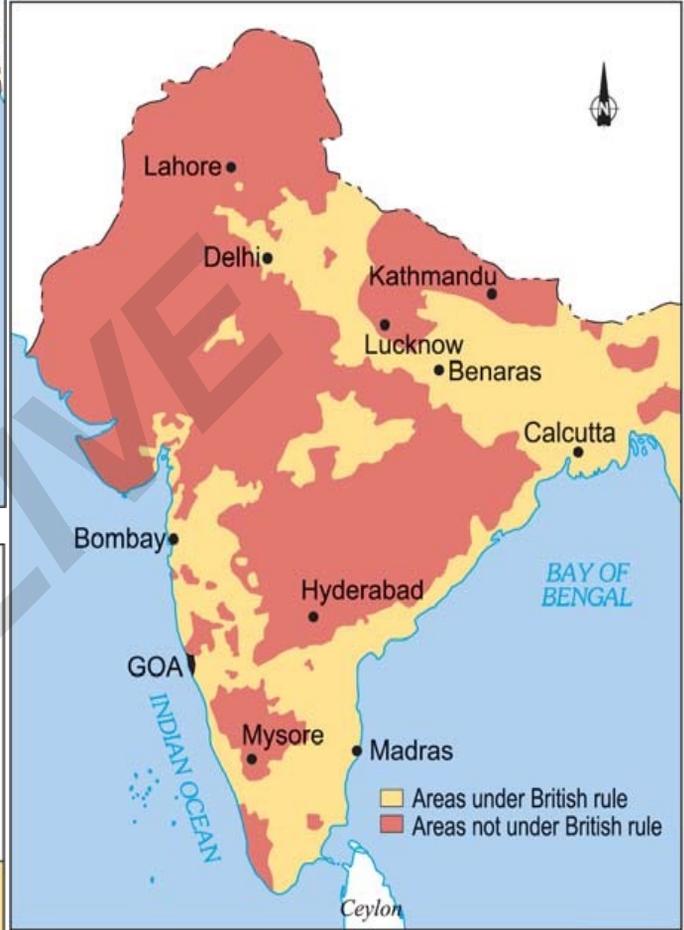
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Phases of British Conquest



Sil...Sil....ye British conquest ka Indians ke taraf se koi reaction nahi aaya kya ?

Golu.... Tumhe lagta hain Indians chup baithe rahenge.....





MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Q. How the British conquest took place?

केक कटेगा सबमे बाटेगा



ऐसा कैसे



Europeans

Princely states

Portuguese

Dutch

French

Others

Later Mughals (Delhi)

Deccan

Awadh

Sikh

Mysore

Marathas

1612

1759

1760

I will Anglicise you.....



हमार जमीन ले ली



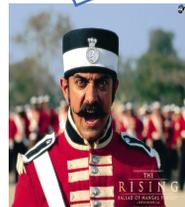
ऐसा कैसे



मुझसे तो पूछो मत



जागो रे



हम जीत गए



Indian Reaction to British Rule

Immediate Reaction

Revolts (In traditional form)

- Who
- Where
- How
- Why
- Outcome / Impact

Ideological Reaction

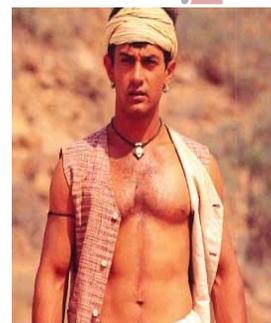
- Making of Organisations
- Development of Education
- Role of press
- Creating awareness among masses
- Hence, modern response

Social Economic Political

Q. Popular rebellions During British Conquest (1757-1856)

Q. Popular rebellions after the British conquest- i.e. crown take over (1850's to 1900s onwards)

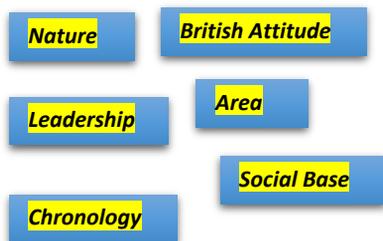
Hamri zameen cheen li.....!!!!



Q. Bipan Chandra- 3 forms of resistance

- Civilian Revolt
- Peasant Revolt
- Tribal Revolt
- Sepoy Revolts

Traditional Response



People's resistance :

- Peasants
- Artisans
- Tribals
- Ruling classes
- Religious leaders
- Military personnels

Q. Reasons Behind Revolt?

- Land revenue policies
- Impoverishment of peasantry-
- Famines
- End of Artisans
- Taking away tribal rights
- Social Impact
- Entry of foreign rule to remote places.
- Kingdoms & kings removed
- Landless labour and indebtedness
- Taxation of tribal products

Already covered in previous sessions-(refer British conquest)

1. Nature → Not modern

Traditional → Not inspired by modern ideas like equality, civil rights

Based on traditional values & notions → Reactionary

Orthodox, ethnic ties- leadership, religious sentiments

2. Area → Local/Regional, Not National

Not inspired by an all India vision- regional extent

Nationalism in its modern sense was absent

Restorative in nature → Bring back the old order of things

3. Violent → Reactionary

They were marred by Violence

They were spontaneous

4. They were not planned

General trend,

Redressal of local grievances

Revolt directed against immediate authority → Shahukar, Mahajan, British Authority

5. Popular character
Overthrew the foreign rule in some instances for a brief period

But ultimately failed

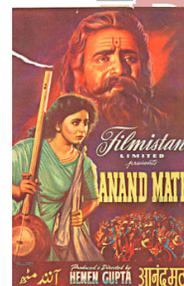
6. Created socio political consciousness
First expression of protest- rebellion
Inspiration for future

All of them culminated to 1857 revolt

Some of them in the form of De-Sanskritisation Movements in North East

Against christian missionary activities in North East

Indian Reaction



1. Revolts that took place in eastern India.

1) Sanyasi – Fakir rebellion (Bengal 1770 to 1800)

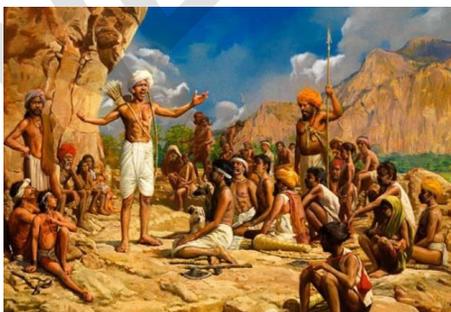


- Madari Fakir
- Shia Origin- Sha-i-Madar
- Enjoyed free tenure during Mughals
- Dasnami Sanyasis- Martial tradition
- Landholders, trading in commodities,
- Leaders – Musa shah, Bhawani pathak, Devi Chaudhrani
- women's role in early resistances
- Why post buxer → Plunder, Dyarchy, Famine by 1770s
- Sanyasi & fakir → Raiding & looting EIC factories distributing among poor.
- Estda independent Govt. Local areas
- Book Anandmath by Bakim Chandra Chaterjee
- Warren Hastings supress them



2. Tilka Manjhi (Jabra paharia) → 1789 was the first adivasi leader to take up the arms against the British
Location → Tilapore forest,

Hanged @ Bhagalpur



Pahariyas of Bhagalpur Rebelled under Raj Jagannath
Some were pacified
Other continued struggle against- Dikus

3. Rangpur & Dinajpur Rebellion – 1783

Issue of revenue farming

Exploitation by contractor- Debi Singh

Initially peasant went for a petition

Later on revolt

Hindu & Muslim peasants fought side by side

Imposition of Dhing Kharcha by the leaders to meet rebellion expenses, formed parallel government

Later on EIC intervention on request by Debi Singh
Warren Hastings finally suppressed it

Leader- Drijinarain

4. Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-74)

new land revenue system → British governor

Vansittart,

the zamindars of Midnapore sided with the ryots in case of conflict between the ryots and the English revenue collecting officials

Damodar Singh and Jagannath Dhal

5. Revolt of the Moamarias in 1769

low-caste peasants, took help from burkandazes (demobilised soldiers)

Followers of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624)

Revolt against the Ahom kingdom-



Indian Reaction

6. Chuar & Ho (1770s)

- Why *Famine, land revenge*
- Originally belonged to *chotanagpur plateau- bhumji tribals (Mundari)*
- Revolt @ *Midnapore district*
- Who *Rajas of Dhalbhum, Kailapal, Dholka, Barabhum*
- Leader of the rebels was *Durjan Singha, a former zamindar of Raipur*
- Known as *Freedom struggle of Jungle Mahal*

7. Ho & Munda 1820s to 1840s

Raja of Parahat- British occupation of Singhbhum @ Chota Nagpur & Singhbhum Region.

8. Kol uprising → 1830s

- @ *Chota Nagpur → leadership of Buddho Bhagat,*
- Why → *Land Transfer to outsiders Sikh & Muslims*
- *1000 killed by 1831*
- *Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazari Bang*

9. Paika Rebellion

traditional militia of Odisha served as warriors and were charged with policing functions during peacetime

EIC Conquest over Odissa → Local king of Khudra Ousted.

Now there is no need of assistance of Paikas at Khurda. It is dangerous to keep them in British armed forces. Thus they should be treated and dealt as common Ryots and land revenue and other taxes should be collected from them

led by Bakshi Jagabandhu, Bidyadhar Mohapatra, Bhramarabar Ray, the former bakshi or commander of the forces of the Raja of Khurda

October 2017, government of India recognise paika revolt as first war of independence earlier it was Revolt of 1857

10. Pagal Panthi Revolt (1825-35)

- *Semi religions sect.*
- Constituting the *Hajong, Hadis and Garo tribes of Mymensingh district*
- *Karam Shah → Tipu Shah*
- *Religious & Political motives*



11. Ahom Revolt (1826)

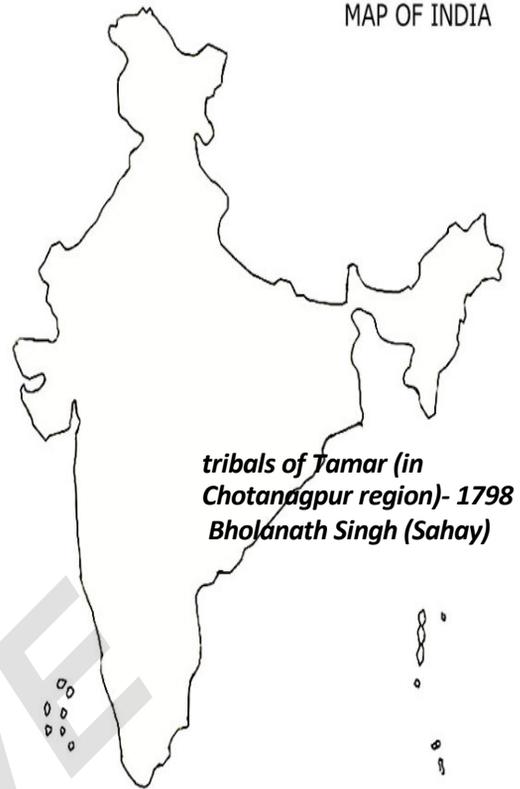
- *1st Anglo-Burma war*
- *EIC Annexing Territory*
- *1828 → Gomdhar konwar revolted*
- *1833 → Purandar Singh nominated as king*
- *1838 → Assam annexed*

Singphos' Rebellion (1830s; Assam);



12. Khasi Revolt (1829)

- *Entry of EIC in Assam. (Map)*
- *Outsiders- taking away land*
- ∴ *Revolt → Tirat Singh- local ruler*
- *Suppression by 1833*





The Khurda Uprising – A Case Study

Much before the event of 1857, there had taken place another event of a similar nature at a place called Khurda in 1817. Here, it would be instructive for us to study that event and reflect on how resentment against the colonial policies of the British had been building up since the beginning of the 19th century in different parts of the country.

Khurda, a small kingdom built up in the late 16th century in the south-eastern part of Odisha, was a populous and well-cultivated territory consisting of 105 *garhs*, 60 large and 1109 small villages at the beginning of the 19th century. Its king, Raja Birakishore Dev had to earlier give up the possession of four *parganas*, the superintendence of the Jagannath Temple and the administration of fourteen *garjats* (Princely States) to the Marathas under compulsion. His son and successor, Mukunda Dev II was greatly disturbed with this loss of fortune. Therefore, sensing an opportunity in the Anglo-Maratha conflict, he had entered into negotiations with the British to get back his lost territories and the rights over the Jagannath Temple. But after the occupation of Odisha in 1803, the British showed no inclination to oblige him on either score. Consequently, in alliance with other feudatory chiefs of Odisha and secret support of the Marathas, he tried to assert his rights by force. This led to his deposition and annexation of his territories by the British. As a matter of consolation, he was only given the rights of management of the Jagannath Temple with a grant amounting to a mere one-tenth of the revenue of his former estate and his residence was fixed at Puri. This unfair settlement commenced an era of oppressive foreign rule in Odisha, which paved the way for a serious armed uprising in 1817.

Soon after taking over Khurda, the British followed a policy of resuming service tenures. It bitterly affected the lives of the ex-militia of the state, the *Paiks*. The severity of the measure was compounded on account of an unreasonable increase in the demand of revenue and also the oppressive ways of its collection. Consequently, there was large scale desertion of people from Khurda between 1805 and 1817. Yet, the British went for a series of short-term settlements, each time increasing the demands, not recognising either the productive capacity of the land or the paying capacity of the *ryots*. No leniency was shown even in case of natural calamities, which Odisha was frequently prone to. Rather, lands of defaulters were sold off to scheming revenue officials or speculators from Bengal.

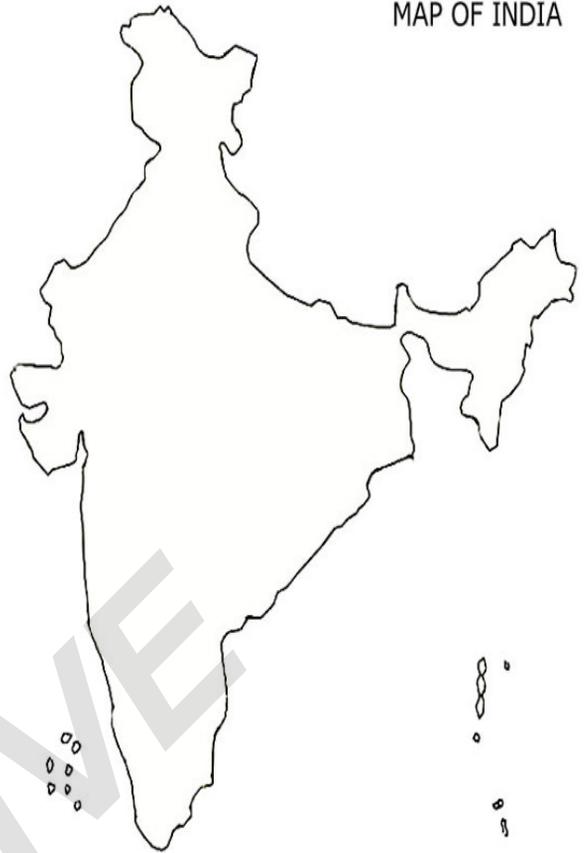
The hereditary Military Commander of the deposed king, Jagabandhu Bidyadhar Mahapatra Bhramarabar Rai or Buxi Jagabandhu as he was popularly known, was one among the dispossessed land-holders. He had in effect become a beggar, and for nearly two years survived on voluntary contributions from the people of Khurda before deciding to fight for their grievances as well as his own. Over the years, what had added to these grievances were (a) the introduction of *sicca* rupee (silver currency) in the region, (b) the insistence on payment of revenue in the new currency, (c) an unprecedented rise in the prices of food-stuff and salt, which had become far-fetched following the introduction of salt monopoly because of which the traditional salt makers of Odisha were deprived of making salt, and (d) the auction of local estates in Calcutta, which brought in absentee landlords from Bengal to Odisha. Besides, the insensitive and corrupt police system also made the situation worse for the armed uprising to take a sinister shape.

The uprising was set off on 29 March 1817 as the *Paiks* attacked the police station and other government establishments at Banpur killing more than a hundred men and took away a large amount of government money. Soon its ripples spread in different directions with Khurda becoming its epicenter. The *zamindars* and *ryots* alike joined the *Paiks* with enthusiasm. Those who did not, were taken to task. A 'no-rent campaign' was also started. The British tried to dislodge the *Paiks* from their entrenched position but failed. On 14



Indian Reaction

MAP OF INDIA



13. Ganjam and Gumsur (1800, 1835-37)

Located @ Northern Circars
revolt against the British rule.

1st revolt in 1797

Strikara Bhanj- zamindar

Jlani Deo of Vizianagar (Poddakimedi) and
Jagannath Deo of Pratapgiri (Chinakimedi).

Later on compromise- Strikara – made as Zamindar 1820s

His son continued as Zamindar- Dhananjay

but was made to pay erroneous revenue

Therefore in 1835- one more revolt

Parlakimedi Outbreak (1813-34)

Narayan Deo- raja of Parlakimedi

Defeated by Colonel Peach

His son Ganpati Deo made as ruler

Therefore revolt by Narayan Deo

14. Titu Mir Revolt- Narkelberia Uprising

Religious movement- Tariq-i-Muhammadiya

Preaching of Islam in the 24 Pargana district

Poor muslim- peasant communities

Taxes imposed by local zamindars

So titu mir & follower- defied authority

Revolt in 1830s- seen as first armed revolt

Later November 1831- revolt was suppressed

Many of them joined the wahabi's



15. Faraizi Revolt (1840-1850)

- Peasant Against Landlords

- socio-religious issue

- Muslim peasants vs landlords

- Haji Shariat ullah → son Dudumian

- Later on suppressed, Remaining ones joined the wahabis

16. Kondh Uprising (1840-1850)

- End of Human sacrifice → Mariah

- Didn't liked it.

- ∴ Revolt

- Chakra Bisnoi → leader - hilly tracts extending from
Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts



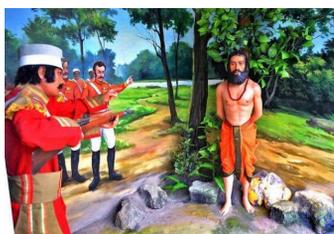
17. Savara Rebellion (1850s)

- Parlakamedi region

- Radha Krishana Dandasena

- Parallel of kandh

- Was hanged



18. Surendra Sai → Sambalpur Revolt

Descendant from Madhukar Sai, the
fourth Chauhan king of Sambalpur,
Dalhousie → Annexation through
Doctrine of Lapse – 1849

Hence Revolt





Indian Reaction

19. Santhal Rebellion (1854-56)

- Hool / Uprising
- Most Imp before 1857
- 1793 – permanent settlement
- Entry of outsiders
- Tribals called them “Diku”
- 2 bros took leadership

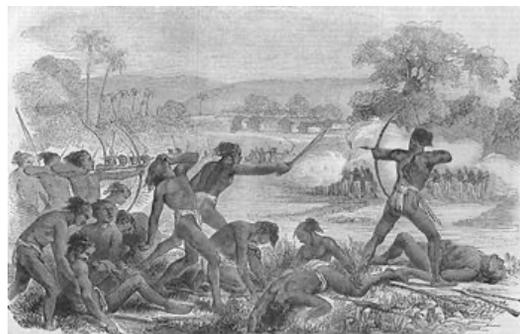


- ESTD independent Govt.
- Cleared the area around the Rajmahal Hills and called it Damin-i-koh
- Santhals cut off postal and rail communication- Bhagalpur to Rajmahal
- By 1856, Military operation- 15000 santhal killed
- Post Revolt, Santhal parganas were created,
- no land transfer to outsider allowed

lived scattered in various districts of Curtack, Dhalbhum, Manbhum, Barabhum, Chota Nagpur, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Midnapur, Bankura and Birbhum in eastern India

Area- Damin-i-koh

Work- rearing of cocoons



PNLIVE



Indian Reaction

2. Revolts in western India.



MAP OF INDIA



1) Bhil uprising (1818-1846)

- Multiple revolt
- Stayed in W.Ghat Khandesh
- By 1818, EIC Entry into this Region
- Revolt started → Sewaram
- Govind Guru- Started reorganising the Bhils- Again revolt in 1913 for Bhil Rja

2) Waghera Revolt (1818-19)

- Gujarat Okha
- EIC Entry, Exploitation
- Revolt

3) Kutch Revolt (1819-1831)

- 1819 – Defeat of kutch ruler Bhaarmal
- Kutch into EIC possession.
- British Residers Control
- By 1831 – Revolt

4) Ramosi Revolt (1822) W.Ghats

- EIC Entry → Satara Region
- Chittur singh – Revolt till 1829
- Role of leader Umaji Raje
- Again 1839, Revolt after pratapsingh was removed

5) Koli uprising (Gujarat 1824-1848)

- Neighbours of Bhils, W.Ghat
- large-scale unemployment

6) Surat Agitation. (1844-48)

- Reising of Sact duty → ₹ 1
- Revolt
- By 1848 Bengal STD WT & Measures – Agitation

7) Kolhapur & Savantvadi Revolts (1844)

- After Peshwa defeat, Marathas got unemployed
- Gadkari Revolt in kolhapur & savantvadi
- occupied the Samangarh and Bhudargarh forts



Indian Reaction

2. Revolts in South India

3. Revolts in S.India

1. Raja of vizianagaram (1794) Chinna Vijayaramaraju

- EIC & Raja fought against the French
- EIC entry into northern circar Battle of Padmanabha

- Raja → made to pay ₹ 3 Lakh

- State Annexed ∴ Revolt

2. Dhundia in Bednur (1799-1800)

Dhundia Wagh- local Maratha leader
Was part of Tipu's Administration
Revolted after the annexation of Mysore

3) Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja

Kottayam (Cotiote) in Malabar region
Kerala Simham (Lion of Kerala) or 'Pyche raja'
Revolt started post - 1797; 1800-05

3. Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805)

Initially independent, but due to entry of EIC

- Kattabomman Nayakan

deprived of their right to collect the kaval fees. (Kaval or 'watch' was an ancient institution of Tamil Nadu. It was a hereditary village police office with specified rights and responsibilities

4. Diwan velu Thampi Revolt (1805)

- Travancore, Subsidiary alliance
- ₹ Money Demanded
- Hence Revolt- Kundara Proclamation
- Maharaja of Travancore- defected to the EIC

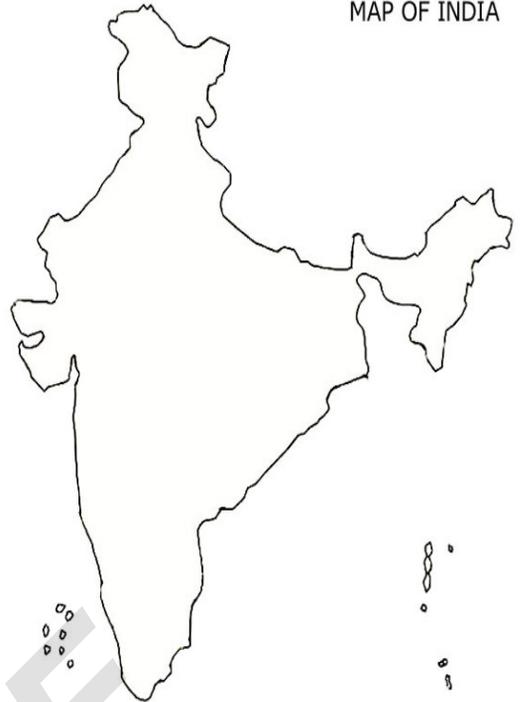


5. Mysore Rebellion (1830-31)

- 1799 Subsidiary alliance – Wadeyar state
- Who will pay → King → Zamindars → Peasants
- ∴ Revolt by peasants → Sardar malla

6. Moplah Revolt (1836-54)

Muslim cultivators
Mappilas (Moplahs)
Worked as bonded laboures jemis
Janmi-Kanamdar-Peasant
Slavery abolition act, 1843
Landlord Hindu – Nair
∴ Revolt because of revenue & Extractions.





Indian Reaction

4. Revolts in North India

4. Revolts in N.India.

1) Raja Chait Singh & Zamindars (1780-81)

3.) Civil Rebellion in Awadh (1799)

- Wazir Ali Khan, vs EIC
 - got replaced by his uncle, Saadat Ali Khan II
- Reaction by Wazir Ali Massacre of Benares
Fled away to Raja of Jaipur- later on extradiated by Arthur Wellesley

4) Bundelkhand (1808-12)

- Made part of Bengal Presidency
- Local chiefs revolted
- Lakshaman Dawa- Ajaygarh Fort
- Darya Singh- Kallinjar Fort
- Gopal Singh

9.) Namdhari Sect → Kuka Revolt (1840)

- Bhagat Jawaharlal Mal → Named Kuka
- Baba Balak Singh.
- Baba Ram Singh
- 1840s- EIC annexed Punjab
remove the British and restore Sikh Rule
concepts of Swadeshi and non-cooperation

Later on Ram Singh deported to Rangoon

2. Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich

1780's – Izaredari system implemented
Major alexander Hannay made izaredar-22 lakh target
Opressive method of collection
Hence rebellion

7) Rising at Bareilly (1816)
imposition of the police tax
Religious issue Mufti Muhammad Aiwarz
armed Muslims from Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Rampur

6) Hathras (1817)

Dayaram- ruled at Hathars- fort
Issue of revenue settlement

5) Haryana (1803-10)

Post the treaty of Surji-Arajangaon
EIC Entry in North india

Wahabi Movement/Revolt

MAP OF INDIA



6. Sepoy Mutinies

1764 Buxer, batallion defecting munro & went to

Mir Qasim.

1806 Vellore munity social issues.

1824 -47th native Infranty

1825- Asked to proceed Burma Revolt

1826 Grenadier Co → Assam → Mutiny

1838 Solapur → Bhatta Issue

1844 Sindh Bhatta Issue

1849-50



Indian Reaction

Vellore Mutiny

*forced to serve under the Company
Original rulers were removed from power
strict discipline, practice, new weapons, new methods
and uniforms*

*Sir John Cradock- new form of turban, resembling a European hat
ear rings and caste marks- Prohibited
Shaving of Beard & Moustaches
Soldiers believed- we are being targeted & converted
Initial protest by the Soldiers- decided not to wear the turban*



Reaction from the British- a Hindu and a Muslim Soldiers were lashed

secret associations were formed and meetings held in which Tipu's family took part- son Fattah Hyder took French help and Marathas

By 10th of July 1806 – revolt started

*native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments
Killing of dozen of British soldiers & officials
Fattah Hyder- proclaimed as the king*

*Reaction from the British- Colonel Gillespie
800 Indian soldiers were found dead in the fort alone*

The Governor of Madras, William Bentinck, → "greater care and caution had not been exercised in examining into the real sentiments and dispositions of the sepoys before measures of severity were adopted to enforce the order respecting the use of the new turban.

*600 imprisoned
six mutineers were blown away from guns, five shot by firing squad,
eight hanged and five transported.*

Bentinck & Cradock- called back to England

English poet Sir Henry Newbolt's poem "Gillespie" is an account of the events of the Vellore mutiny

Q. The 1857 Uprising was the culmination the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate. (1857 का विप्लव ब्रिटिश शासन के पूर्ववर्ती सौ वर्षों में बार-बार घटित छोटे एवं बड़े स्थानीय विद्रोहों का चरमोत्कर्ष था | सुस्पष्ट कीजिए |) (10m,150 words) (2019)

Q. Rebellions during the Crown Rule- i.e 1857 onwards

Indian Reaction

1. Indigo Revolt (1858-60)
Commercialisation of Agriculture
Blue dye
Exploitation by Planters
Slogan- je rakshak se bhakshak



Started from Gobindpur in Bengal
Bishnucharan Biswas
Digambar Biswas

1st general strike by Indian peasantry
Support by Bengali intelligentsia → Nil birodh
Coverage by the newspapers → Bengalee
Harish Chandra Mukherjee → Hindu patriot
News paper- the bengalee also covered it

Dinbandhu Mitra → Nil Darpan
Indigo commission established in 1860
Act of 1862
Later on Indigo cultivation moved to Bihar & UP

2. Pabna Revolt (1873-85)
Malpractices of zamindars
Rent beyond limits
Occupancy rights of tenants not given

Formation of Pabna Agrarian league 1873
Not welcomed by the Amrita bazaar patrika
Started in the form of legal resistance
Peaceful way of changing laws
Ryots wanted reforms → immediate grievances
Not defying the British authority
Support by →
RC Dutt, SN Banerjee, Keshub Chandra Sen, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Shambhunath Pal
1885 → Bengal Tenancy Act



Legal form of resistance
Neither against zamindari nor anti colonial
Supported by intelligentsia
Hindu-muslim unity

3. Deccan Riots (1875)
Ryotwari system in Deccan-1858
American civil war → 1861
Slump in cotton prices
Rising of the land revenue

Peasants getting exploited by the moneylenders and business men
Gujarati and Marwari houses
Vanis vs Kunbi issue

Started in Sirur Taluka of Maharashtra
Baba saheb Deshmukh evicted by a Marwari moneylender
Use of force by the moneylender
There fore reaction



Poone and Ahmednagar major district of riots
Support by the Poone Sarvajanik Sabha → MG Ranade
Government → Deccan Riots Commission
Deccan Agriculturist relief Act 1879

Social boycott of moneylenders /outsiders
Not giving service of balutadar – village service givers



4. Munda Rebellion (1874-1900)

Great Tumlut/ Ulgulan

Already had revolt before 1857

Tribal community

Common land holding

Destroyed by the British intrusion

Private property of land

Munda initially going towards the German

Christian missionaries

But later on turned against all the outsiders

Ulgulan started under the leadership of

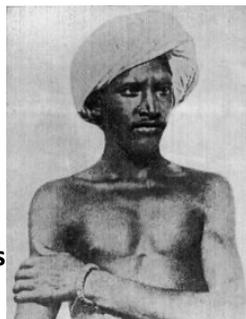
Birsa Munda

Birsa Munda → proclaimed himself as god

Encouraged killing of Jagirdars, Rajas,

Christians etc

Badlaaaa



5. Koya Rebellion

Eastern Godavari region & Malkangiri district

Led by Tommo Sora- 1880's

Later on- Raja Anantayyar in 1886

6. Rampa Rebellion- 1879

Hill tribes of Rampa region-coastal Andhra

Oppression by government supported Mansabdar

Again in 1922- 2nd Rampa rebellion

By Aluri Sitaram Raju

'podu' system

7. Ramosi Peasant Uprising

Vasudev Balwant Phadke

- By 1880s & 1890s
- Rise of Tilak
- Aggressive writing in press

8. Telangana Uprising (1945-51)

What is it ?

Telangana uprising was the biggest peasant guerrilla war

about 3000 villages, covering roughly a population of 3 million in an area of about 16000 square miles, mostly in three districts – Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam, besides Suryapet and Huzurnagar.

Why it happened ?

land tenure and agrarian structure.

Khalsa or Diwali tenure and

'sarf-e-khas' or jagirs.



Khalsa → owned by the peasants and the latter by Nizam, the local ruler.

These were scattered over 6500 villages and covered some 25000 square miles, one-third of the total area of state (Hyderabad).

Deshmukhs and Deshpandes were the hereditary collectors of revenue.

vetti (free service).

lower caste and untouchables like Malas and Madigas worked as agricultural labour, were the victims of the local zamindars.

tenants-at-will, landless labourers or shared croppers.

Forgotten Heroes

FATHER OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE

Vasudev Balwant Phadke

(4th Nov 1845 - 17th Feb 1883 in prison)

Regarded as "First revolutionary of modern India" to take up arms to drive away the British.

<p>Raised voice that 'SWARAJ' was the only remedy for British Raj.</p> <p>Organized several simultaneous attacks against the British Raj. Once got control of city of Pune for a few days & caught the British Police.</p> <p>Inspired Bankim Chandra Chatterjee to write the patriotic novel 'Anand Math'.</p>	<p>Formed a revolutionary group called as 'RAMOSHI' & started an armed struggle to overthrow the British Raj.</p> <p>Went on a hunger strike in prison & breathed his last on 17 February 1883.</p>
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Telangana Uprising (1945-51)

What is it ?

Role of Andhra Mahasabha, Communist influence, the Andhra conference became more radical and militant.

the movement spread in about 3000 villages where the peasants succeeded in setting up gram raj on the basis of fighting village Panchayats.

In those villages the landlords were driven away from their houses and their lands were seized by the peasantry.

Almost one million acres of land was redistributed among the peasantry under the guidance of the people's committees.

Evictions from land were stopped and the forced labour was abolished. The usury was drastically cut down and at some places completely forbidden.

The wages of agricultural labourers were increased and minimum wage was enforced.

The forest official, most of whom were oppressive, were forced to abandon the forest, were able to use forest products. For about 12 to 18 months the village peasant committees administered the affected villages.

Q. The 1857 Uprising was the culmination the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate. (1857 का विप्लव ब्रिटिश शासन के पुर्ववर्ती सौ वर्षों में बार-बार घटित छोटे एवं बड़े स्थानीय विद्रोहों का चरमोत्कर्ष था | सुस्पष्ट कीजिए |) (10m,150 words) (2019)

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