

History chapter 3
Ruling the countryside

Question 1 match the following-

Answer

1. Ryot. A peasant
2. Mahal. B village
3. Nij. C cultivation on planter's own land
4. Ryoti. D cultivation on ryot's land

Question 2- fill in the blanks -

1. Growers of woad in Europe saw **Indigo** as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.
2. The demand for Indigo increased in late eighteenth century Britain because of **industrialisation**.
3. The international demand for Indigo was affected by the discovery of **synthetic dyes**.
4. The Champaran movement was against **Indigo planters** .

Let's discuss

Question 3 describe the main feature of the permanent settlement.

Answer -following were the main features of permanent settlement

- 1 according to the settlement the rajas and taluqdars were regarded as zamindars and were declared the owner of the land.
- 2 Zamindars were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay a fixed amount of revenue to the company.
- 3 The revenue amount to be paid was fixed by the company.
- 4 it was believed that this system would ensure a regular flow of revenue for the company and zamindars will take steps to improve agriculture.

Question 4 How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement ?

Answer- Permanent Settlement- it is a system of revenue collection which was introduced in the provinces of Bengal in Bihar by lord Cornwallis in 1793. The entire work of revenue collection was assigned to the zamindars, who were given here dietary rights over the land on the condition that they would pay a fixed amount of revenue to the government every year. Zamindars were free to collect revenue from peasants as much as they wanted.

mahalwari system - under this system, the revenue collectors went from village to village, inspecting and measuring the fields and recording the customs of different groups. The estimated revenue from each field was added to calculate the revenue that is village would pay. This demand was not fixed and would be revised over a certain period. The village headman was given the charge to collect and pay revenue to the company.

Question 5 give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Answer- the problems which arose with the system are :

- 1 Revenue officials fixed very high revenue demands because they wanted to increase the company's income from land
- 2 Peasants were unable to pay the high taxes. So they fled from their villages. Official thought that the new system would bring prosperity to the peasants, but this did not happen.

Question 6 Why were ryots reluctant to grow Indigo ?

Answer- Ryots were reluctant to grow Indigo because planting Indigo had certain problems which are given below :

- 1 Ryots were given loans to grow Indigo and were forced to sign an agreement. Once they started to take loans they were unable to repay them.
- 2 the peasants soon came to know that this system was harsh. The price which they received for the Indigo they produced were very low and the cycle of loans never ended.
- 3 The planters insisted that Indigo should be cultivated on the best soil where rice was generally cultivated. The Indigo plant has deep roots, which reduces the fertility of the soil. After an Indigo harvest, rice could not be shown on that land.

Because of these problems the US were reluctant to grow Indigo.