

Permanent Settlement Act (1793):

****Background:****

- Diwani rights granted to the British East India Company led to corrupt landlords, economic crises, and the 1770 famine.
- Attempts at settlements in 1772 and one-year settlements failed, prompting the Permanent Settlement Act.

****Key Features (1793):****

- Zamindars (former tax collectors) became landlords with hereditary rights for land succession.
- Fixed land revenue was established, with 10/11th going to the British and 1/11th to zamindars.
- Failure to pay resulted in British confiscation and auctioning of properties, creating a society divided into landlords and tenants.

****Advantages:****

- Easy implementation of budgets and plans for the government.
- Zamindar class became loyal supporters, strengthening British rule.
- Zamindars engaged in welfare activities, boosting economic conditions.

****Disadvantages:****

- Loss of previous land rights led to clashes over land.
- Strict tax payment rules, like the sunset law, caused the decline of many large zamindars.
- Oppression by rent collectors and stewards led to a decline in production and economic conditions in villages.

****Impacts:****

- ****Zaminders:**** British benefited from increased land production, leading to Absentee Landlordism.
- ****Peasants:**** Found the Permanent Settlement System oppressive, vulnerable to exploitation.
- ****Company:**** Ensured regular income but no profit due to fixed revenue.

