

FIND OUT THE CORRECT ANSWER :

1. Rajendra Singh.
2. Purandhar Singha.
3. Khasi.

SHORT ANSWERS :

1. Cachar Kingdom.
2. David Scott was an agent of the Governor General. He started his official career as the registrar of Garakhpur and later served as a judge and magistrate in several districts of Bengal.
3. After the death of David Scott in 1831, Cracroft was appointed as the agent to the governor general.
4. Khasi Kingdom.
5. Barsenapati.
6. According to the instruction of Jenkins, Purandar, Matok, Kachari lost their kingdom due to non-payment of taxes to the British Administration.
7. Jenkins divided lower Assam into Goalpara, Darrang and Kamrup districts.

LONG ANSWERS :

1. The revenue policy of Devid Scott are as follows :

- i) Nagaon and Raha were merged into a separate unit for revenue collection. This unit was placed under the jurisdiction of Gauhati.
- ii) Professional taxes were imposed on different professionals.
- iii) He also imposed tax on rent free land. Half of the tax was collected from these lands, which was called contribution.
- iv) A heavy tax was imposed on the land used for the cultivation of opium.
- v) Apart from all this, poll tax was also imposed on every male. According to this policy every male had to pay poll tax to the British Government.

2. The following steps were adopted in the matters of judiciary during the time of David Scott :

- i) Some panchayats were formed with the local people to settle minor civil and criminal disputes.
- ii) In case of dissatisfaction with the decision of the Panchayat, an appeal can be made to the Commissioner.
- iii) Two civil courts and one criminal court were established in lower Assam.
- iv) Criminal cases were heard by the junior commissioner.
- v) David Scott also reformed the police system in Assam.

3. The revenue administration of Robertson is discussed below :

- i) Land revenue tax was imposed on the basis of the quality of land.
- ii) Started the system of issuing pattas to the peasants.
- iii) Issued receipt of paid taxes to the ryots and copies of all the records were kept in the collector's office for further reference.
- iv) House tax in Kamrup, health tax in Darrang and head tax in Nowgaon were also imposed on peasants.

4. Following steps were taken by major Jenkins regarding the welfare of Assam :

- i) For the progress of Assam, he established tea, coal and oil industries.
- ii) He abolished checkposts to promote trade relations between Assam and Bengal.
- iii) During his tenure for the first time a steamship sailed in the Brahmaputra river.
- iv) For the development of education, he established English medium schools in Gauhati and Sivasagar.

5. In the following ways Jenkins divided Assam into districts :

- i) Districts were divided into some revenue units called "Tangani".
- ii) Tanganis were replaced by the formation of Mauzas.
- iii) Aristocratic as well as common people were appointed as Mauzadars.
- iv) The district headquarters was shifted from Jorhat to Sivasagar.

6. Tirot Singh was a chief of Khasi tribe.

When the British government felt the need to build a road between Assam and Sylhet, they took permission for it from the Khasi chief Tirot Singh. The other Khasi Chiefs feared that the British would take over their territories after the completion of the road. In the meantime the relation between the Tirot Singh and British deteriorated. As a result British did not help Tirot Singh in his dispute with the king of Rani, instead they took the side of the king of Rani. In 1829 Tirot Singh attacked British and killed two officers. This led to a war between the Khasis and the British and finally Tirot Singh surrendered on June 13, 1833.