

Id	Extract 7
original	<p>India was still an agrarian economy and a majority of its population resided in villages. With the advent of British annexation on territories, farmers were forced to grow only cash crops such as indigo, opium and cotton at the cost of food grains. The company bought crops at the lowest possible rate, which meant the farmer made almost no profit. Then the farmers had to buy food grain as they no longer grew it; food grain and vegetables were expensive as they were scarce as not many farmers grew them anymore. This led to starvation deaths and famines. In addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain, farmers had to pay high taxes to the British which was extracted by the oppressive zamindars, Crops like indigo reduced the quality of the soil and made it unfit for farming food crops. The company's mishandling of the peasantry clearly shows that the company put short-term profits for themselves over long-term concern for the Indian people.</p>
A	<p>With the advent of British annexation on territories, farmers were forced to grow only cash crops such as indigo, opium and cotton at the cost of food grains.  The company bought crops at the lowest possible rate, which meant the farmer made almost no profit.  Then the farmers had to buy food grain as they no longer grew it; food grain and vegetables were expensive as they were scarce as not many farmers grew them anymore.  In addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain, farmers had to pay high taxes to the British which was extracted by the oppressive zamindars, Crops like indigo reduced the quality of the soil and made it unfit for farming food crops.  The company's mishandling of the peasantry clearly shows that the company put short-term profits for themselves over long-term concern for the Indian people.</p>
B	<p>India was still an agrarian economy and the majority of its population lived in villages. When the British took control of the land, they forced farmers to grow only cash crops at the cost of food grains.  Then the farmers had to buy food grain because they no longer grew it. They also had to buy food because there was not enough food to go around.  In addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain, farmers had to pay high taxes to the British. The zamindars extracted this money by forcing farmers to grow crops like indigo, which reduced the quality of the soil.</p>
C	<p>When the British took over the land, farmers were forced to grow only money crops. They could not grow crops like indigo, opium and cotton.  The company bought crops at the lowest possible price. This meant that farmers did not make any money.  Then the farmers had to buy food grain because they no longer grew it. They also had to buy food because there was not enough food to go around.  In addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain, farmers had to pay high taxes to the British. The zamindars extracted this money by forcing farmers to grow crops like indigo, which reduced the quality of the soil.  The company's treatment of the peasants shows that the company put short-term profits over the long-term interest of the Indian people.</p>
D	<p>The company's mishandling of the peasantry clearly shows that the company put short-term profits for themselves over long-term concern for the Indian people.  The company bought crops at the lowest possible rate, which meant the farmer made almost no profit.  Then the farmers had to buy food grain as they no longer grew it; food grain and vegetables were expensive as they were scarce as not many farmers grew them anymore.  In addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain, farmers had to pay high taxes to the British which was extracted by the oppressive zamindars.</p>
E	<p>India was still an agrarian economy and the majority of its population lived in villages. When the British took control of the land, they forced farmers to grow only cash crops at the cost of food grains.  Then the farmers had to buy food grain because they no longer grew it. They also had to buy food because there was not enough food to go around.  In addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain, farmers had to pay high taxes to the British. The zamindars extracted this money by forcing farmers to grow crops like indigo, which reduced the quality of the soil.</p>
F	<p>This was at the cost of food grains . India was still an agrarian economy and a majority of its population , farmers were forced to grow only cash crops such as indigo , opium and cotton .  Then the farmers had to buy food grain as they no longer grew it . They were scarce as not many farmers grew them anymore .  This was in addition to high expenses and scarcity of food grain . Farmers had to pay high taxes to the British , Crops like indigo made it unfit for farming food crops .</p>