Permanent Settlement:

Reasons for Introducing Permanent Settlement:

1. Improvement of Agriculture and Peasant Society: Since the permanent estates were hereditary, the zamindars would look to improve agriculture and peasant society in their own interest. This is what Lord Cornwallis expected.

2. Convenience of rent collection: Collection of rent was convenient as a result of permanent settlement. Because through this system, the company did not have to ask for direct rent from the labor of the farmers.

3. Fixing the annual income of the government: The rents of this system were easily collected. So Cornwallis wanted to bring the company's annual income to a certain.

4. English favours creation of zamindars: Lord Cornwallis thought that some zamindars would be created through this system. Who will work as the chief executive of the company.

Advantages and disadvantages

Advantage:

1. The perpetual settlement fixed the amount of annual rent to the government.

2. Since the landlord's ownership of the land was hereditary, they focused on improving the land. The farming community also prospered.

Disadvantage:

১. According to the sunset law, the zamindari was forfeited if the zamindars failed to pay the revenue.

২. As the zamindars had hereditary ownership of the land, they became townspeople and handed over their responsibilities to the Naibs. These Naibs used to oppress the peasants and unfortunately the peasants did not own the permanent settlement land.

From these it can be said that as a result of the permanent settlement, there was no improvement in the agriculture of Bengal, the main aim of which was company profit.

FARAKKA

After Bangladesh became independent in 1971, it started negotiations with India on the distribution of Ganges water. On May 16, 1974, the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, discussed the distribution of Ganga water at Farakka Point. The conference decided that India would not open the Farakka Dam before both countries came to an agreement. Although the Bangladesh government allowed India to divert 310 to 450 cusecs of water from the Ganges for only ten days in 1975 to test a section of the dam, India diverted 130 cusecs of water from the Ganges to the Bhagirathi Hooghly River in West Bengal until the 1976 dry season. Although India's injustice with Bangladesh was discussed in the UN General Assembly, India did not care much about the matter. After that in 1978, 1982, 1985, 1992 there were short-term water sharing agreements, but India never acted as promised. After that, the 30-year Ganges Agreement signed in 1996 clearly stated the issue of water sharing, but India still did not agree. After each agreement, India has unfairly violated the terms of the agreement. The unit of measurement of water in a river or any flowing body of water is cubic feet per second, abbreviated as cusec. According to the India-Bangladesh agreement, if there is 70,000 cusecs of water in the river, both countries will get 35,000 cusecs and if there is 75,000 cusecs of water, India will get 40,000 cusecs and Bangladesh will get the rest. However, as a result of India's arbitrary removal and closure of water, Bangladesh is suffering from severe drought in the dry season and heavy floods in the monsoon season. As a result of this arbitrariness centered on the Farakka Dam, not only Bangladesh but India itself is suffering severely.

Before the construction of Farakka Dam, the river experts of the two countries opposed it and said that damming the course of the big rivers like Ganga-Padma will seriously damage the natural balance of the upstream and downstream areas of the river. However, the Indian government started construction of dams on the Ganges and digging feeder canals to reach the Hooghly and Bhagirathi rivers. The length of the feeder canal from this dam to Bhagirathi Hooghly river is about 40 km. This ill-conceived project caused a massive environmental disaster in Bangladesh and India's West Bengal Bihar state. Due to the impact of Farakka, the Padma of Bangladesh has turned into a desert. As a result of the dam, the Padma has lost 2500 km of navigability. Along with that, the existence of 49 branch rivers has completely disappeared. The Ganga basin has undergone massive changes in the last four decades since the Farakka Barrage was launched. Today, the picture of environmental degradation is clear as far as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh upstream of the Ganga and Sundarbans downstream. A huge amount of silt accumulates in the upper reaches of the Ganges, causing floods every year in vast areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in India. On the other hand, due to the retention of water in the summer season, the natural speed of the river is lost, and Bangladesh in the valley region is suffering from damage. As a result of the Farakka Dam, only 2 million people are threatened every year. The amount of Ganga-borne sediments arriving in Bangladesh has decreased from 2 billion tonnes to 1 billion. As a result, the formation process of the coastal grasslands located in the Meghna Estuary is being disturbed. If this trend continues, the land formation and land reclamation process of the coastal region of Bangladesh will be disrupted. Due to this dam, Padma is now in a state of chaos. The green Bengal of this region may soon turn into a desert.

Due to removal of Ganges water during dry season, there are huge losses in agriculture, fisheries, industry, shipping, water supply etc. in Bangladesh. In financial terms, Bangladesh is directly losing about 300 million US dollars every year. As the water flow of Padma has drastically reduced, the groundwater level in Chapainawabganj area of Rajshahi in the northern basin of Bangladesh has dropped from 8 to 10 feet to 15 feet. Seasonal rains are unable to meet the shortage of water. The process of desertification is caused by such poor condition of water flow. Soil moisture has decreased by 35%. Bangladesh has to face floods due to the reduced navigability of the river. Apart from this, as the supply of fresh water is reduced, its dire effect is being noticed in the agricultural sector. As a result of the dam, soil salinity in the Khunla region has increased. Increasing soil salinity and lack of fresh water is causing loss of fish resources. About 200 fish species and 18 species of shrimp are threatened in this area due to the uncontrolled water flow of the Ganges. Thousands of fishermen have lost their jobs as a result of the dwindling supply of fish. During the dry season, more than 320 kilometers of waterways in Bangladesh become unnavigable.

Recently, public opinion against Farakka is also growing in India. Because Farakka is now causing more harm than good. The dam was built to sustain the Calcutta port, even after 43 years of construction, the Calcutta port could not be saved. Even the amount of dredging that is currently required to keep the Calcutta port operational, would not have been necessary before the Farakka Dam was opened. Before the construction of the dam, local residents were told that there would be no more flooding if the Farakkar was opened. But the worst floods seen in the past are only due to dams. Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar has proposed to demolish the Farakka barrage to stop the annual flood damage. But experts and development workers say it is possible to remove the dam's gates while keeping its road and rail connectivity intact. There are several precedents in Europe-America for removing such dams in rivers if the losses outweigh the benefits. Therefore, the immediate removal of this Farakka Dam as a curse for both Bangladesh and India will be beneficial for all.

Write to Shahriar Haque Rahat and Towfiqur Ornob

Sepoy mutinity:

1757 সালের পলাশীর যুদ্ধে জয়লাভের পর ভারতে ইস্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানির শাসন ধীরে ধীরে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হতে থাকে এবং তাদের অত্যাচার ও নির্যাতন বাড়তে থাকে এই শোন ও অত্যাচারের বিরুদ্ধে 1857 সালে 29 শে মার্চ সিপাহী বিদ্রোহ করে এবং বিদ্রোহী বিস্তৃত হওয়ার ফলে তৎকালীন বিভিন্ন রাজা রানী ও সর্বস্তরের মানুষ এই বিদ্রোহে অংশগ্রহণ করে তাই এই বিদ্রোহ মহাবিদ্রোহ নামে পরিচিত

এই বিদ্রোহ ভারতে ইস্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানির শাসন এবং মুঘল সাম্রাজ্য উভয়েরই অবসান ঘটায়

স্বাধীনতা অর্জনের অনেক বিপ্লব গুলির মধ্যে একটি হল সিপাহী বিদ্রোহ। 1857 সালে ভারত ব্রিটিশদের পুরো নিয়ন্ত্রণে চলে আসে এবং ভারতের স্বাধীনতার জন্য অনুভূতি গরে উঠতে শুরু করে আর সেই স্বাধীনতার তাগিদে প্রথম সূত্রপাত হয় সিপাহী বিদ্রোহ। ভারতের ইতিহাসে সিপাহী বিদ্রোহ অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ঘটনা। এটি ইস্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানির বিরুদ্ধে প্রথম বিদ্রোহ। এই বিদ্রোহের পেছনে মূল ব্যক্তি ছিলেন সৈন্যরা। এই কারণেই এটাকে সিপাহী বিদ্রোহ বলা হয়। অনেকেই এই বিদ্রোহকে ভারতের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের প্রথম বিদ্রোহ বলেন । 1 857 সালে এই বিদ্রোহ শুরু হয় ।মঙ্গল পান্ডে, হাসি রানী, লক্ষ্মীবাঈ, বাহাদুরশাহ, নানাসাহেব এছাড়াও আরো অনেক নেতৃত্ব দেন এই বিদ্রোহের। বিদ্রোহের সূচনা হয়েছিল মঙ্গল পান্ডে নামের এক

বিদ্রোহের সূচনা হয়েছিল মঙ্গল পান্ডে নামের এক সৈনিক এর হাত ধরে এরপর ধীরে ধীরে তা ছড়িয়ে পড়ে মিরাট ,দিল্লি, ভারতের অন্যান্য জায়গায়। তবে এই বিদ্রোহ বেশিদিন সাহিত্য লাভ করে নি. নিরপরাধ নর-নারী শিশু এবং বৃদ্ধদের নির্বিচারে হত্যা করে তৎকালীন অত্যাচারী ব্রিটিশ সরকার। এই বিদ্রোহের কারণগুলি মোটামুটি কয়টি ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় যেমন অর্থনৈতিক রাজনৈতিক সামাজিক ধর্মীয় এবং সামাজিক। সিপাহী বিদ্রোহের অর্থনৈতিক কারণ হলো ভারতবর্ষে অর্থনৈতিক শোষণ চালানো ছিল ব্রিটিশ শাসকদের প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য। এ দেশের প্রচলিত ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য নষ্ট করে কুটির শিল্পকে ধ্বংস করে এবং দেশের যাবতীয় মূলধন ও সম্পদ লুট করে দেশের অর্থনীতির ওপর তারা একচেটিয়াভাবে অধিকার রেখেছিল।