



6. Why were so many Zamindaris auctioned after the Permanent settlement?

Ans: Many Zamindaris were auctioned as the Zamindars failed to pay up the agreed land revenue on time. The reason for the same:

1. Many believed that the land revenue settlement was on the higher side. Moreover soon after the permanent settlement the foodgrain prices declined. The ryots could not pay up the land revenue and hence Zamindars also defaulted.
2. The revenue was to be deposited on time irrespective of harvesting cycle. This was another reason for default by the Zamindars.
3. The power of Zamindars was curbed by the Company. They were no longer law and order enforcing agency at local level. Their musclemen were also weakened. As a result of this Zamindars could not effectively collect taxes at times.
4. Many a time Jotedars and peasants deliberately delayed the land revenue payment. This resulted in default by Zamindars and the auction thereafter.

7. In what way was the livelihood of Paharias different from that of Santhals?

Ans: Paharias were living in the foothills of Rajmahal. They lived a life that was different from Santhals. Most of the information on their lives is based on the report of Buchanan, the physician of the East India Company who wandered into the terrain of Rajmahal Hills.

1. The paharias were nomads. They lived a wandering life. They, however, sometimes did shifting cultivation.
2. Their another important source of livelihood of forest resources and animals.
3. They extracted mahua and used it. Colonialism and the countryside: Exploring official archives
4. Paharias used to look at outsiders with suspicion and even were hostile with them.
5. The Santhals were different from them on many counts.
6. The Santhals took to agriculture fast and soon got into settled life.
7. They had better relation with the outsiders including the East India Company.

8. How did the American Civil War affect the lives of the ryots in India ?

Ans: American Civil War that began in 1860 had a huge impact on the ryots of Deccan region in India. Following events explains how the impact took shape:

1. Britain was the country where large cotton mills were operational. These cotton mills depended on cotton imported from North America.
2. When the USA was reeling under civil war, it was naturally very difficult to import cotton from there.
3. The cotton mills were forced to look for alternative suppliers of cotton apart from US. India made a good option.
4. The farmers in Deccan were encouraged to grow cotton. One

way was the easy access of credit. The moneylenders would give credit of Rs 100 for every acre of land under cotton cultivation.

5. The farmers benefitted out of this demand for cotton. But the real beneficiary were the big farmers and traders.
6. However, things changed as normalcy returned to US. Now the demand of cotton in India declined and so declined the easy availability of credit. The ryots fell back to old days of penury and rose in rebellion in many places.

9. What are the problems of using the official sources in writing about the history of peasants.

Ans: Official sources of the Company Raj are not regarded as reliable source of history when it came to the lot of Ryots.

Following are the main problems associated with official source of history.

1. The official records reflect only the Company raj perspective. They did not look at events from different angles. For example when the Deccan Riot Commission was instituted, it was required to find out if the land revenue was just or not. Other issues of Ryots were not taken into account.
2. The British people looked down upon the local people, their culture and tradition as lowly. They ended up giving a lowly picture of peasants even if without intention of the same.
3. The record of the Company Raj was created by the officials in such a manner that it suits their masters. Thus, evidences were tempered with. For example the Deccan Ryot Commission concluded that Ryots were angered not by the high land revenue but by moneylenders.
4. Thus, official sources are to be read alongwith other sources and need to be weighed before we take them to our stride.

10. On an outline map of the subcontinent, mark out the areas described in this chapter. Find out whether there were other areas where the Permanent Settlement and the ryotwari system were prevalent and plot these on the map as well.

Ans: In the chapter the following areas have been mentioned of the subcontinent.

(a) Bengal. (Bangladesh along with certain area of Bihar, Orissa and hilly areas of Assam).

(b) Bombay Presidency and

(c) Madras Presidency,

(d) The Britishers introduced Mahalwari system of land revenue in eastern part of Punjab

(e) Surat

(f) Rajmahal hills (occupied by Paharias and Santhals).

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