

6/1/23

RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

Exercise:-

A. Short Answer questions:-

Q1) How many types of lands were there during the mughal period? Explain briefly.

Ans There were three types of land during mughal period:-

a) Jagir - Land of mansabdar

b) Khalisa - Land owned by the emperor

c) Gram - Chasitable land ~~to~~ temple and mosque.

Q2. Who were jagah factors? Why did they exploit the peasants?

Ans Jagah factors were appointed as agents to collect tax and they kept one-tenth

of the collected money. They tempted to exploit the peasants because the more they collect, the more they kept for themselves.

Q3 What was the Ryotwari system?

A3 In this system, the cultivators or zemindars were given the right. The revenue demand was about half of produce but British can increase the revenue demand. In this system there were no zamindars and the revenue was directly collected from peasants.

Q4. what were the drawbacks of the Jarcadai System?

A4 The drawbacks of Jarcadai system is that: The auction of land was periodical, the new zamindars took no interest in the improvement of Agriculture land, As a result, nobody benefitted from it.

If the company did not get expected income the zamindar felt insecure & peasant were oppressed.

Q5. What did the peasant's ~~rebel~~ ~~sco~~ certain
Revolt aim at?

Ans. Between 1765 and 1857, a number
of revolts were led by farmers & peasants.
The aim of their revolt were:-

- Not to give heavy land revenue ~~or~~ and to
dispossessing zamindars when he was
unable to pay revenue.
- They do not have to give so much taxes
of their land and produce and against
the oppression of zamindars.
- To get the poverty and consequent
indebtedness of the cultivators which made
an attack to the rich money-lenders.

B. Long Answer question:-

Q1. Explain the 'Permanent Settlement' System.

Ans. The Permanent Settlement was introduced
by the Lord Cornwallis who
became Governor General in 1786.
Under the permanent settlement
the land revenue is fixed as he

wanted to increase the revenue. The jagars and talukdars were recognised as zamindars. They were asked to collect rent from peasant and pay revenue to the company. Due to the fixed amount of rent the farmer became his tenant and lost his rights. Under this system 90% revenue collected by zamindar went to company and 10% went to them. Then the company made a regulation that in the bad harvest also regular supply of income is required. And who will not able to pay they have to sell a part of their land. And this way they were left the mercy of zamindars as the landlords and they had to work as Beggar which made their lives utterly miserable.

Q2. what were the effects of the British economic policies on the people
Ans The British economic policies have an annihilating effect on Indian

Economy. The status of landlords were reduced merely to rent collectors who were solely concerned with rent rather than improvement of agriculture. the landlords were also pushed into clutches of the moneylenders who charged high interests from the peasants when they want to borrow money.

Q3. Why were the peasants in India forced to grow cash crops? What was its impact?

The demand of cash crops like indigo, cotton, jute, and opium increased in England. and so, British forced Indian peasants to grow only cash crops because the landlords and merchants profited from their sales to British export firms. They encouraged peasants to grow these crops, so that they could earn profitability.

Its impact was that the

increasing cultivation of corn ~~commercial~~
crops adversely affect the total
quantum of food grain production
so, less food stock led to more
famines.

Q 4. How did the commercialisation
of agriculture start in India?

Ans As a result of new revenue
system, agriculture got commer-
cialised and production for
market replaced production for the
community. In order to pay land
revenue in cash, the peasants
had to sell their produce
in the nearby market. As the
prices were low after the
harvest they were forced to
sell at a very low price.

Q 5. What were the effects of the
land revenue settlements
introduced by British?

~~Ans~~ Answer → P.T.O

Answey The effects of the land revenue settlement introduced by the British are:-

- i) Their policies had an annihilating effect on Indian economy.
- ii) The peasants have to pay very much revenue due to which they have to also sell their lands.
- iii) Unfortunately, even the legal system did not help the poor peasants as it was expensive to hire a lawyer, file a court case and fight it for years.
- iv) These all ~~land revenue settlement~~ introduced by the British caused great revolts and fight for ~~to~~ taking rights of farmers & peasants.

