



UNIT 3 - Rural Life and Society

Class : VIII

Subject : Social Science (History)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which system was called by different names like Jagirdari, Malguzari and Biswedari etc.?
a) Mahalwari b) Ryotwari c) Zamindari **d) None of these**
2. Under which Governor General did the permanent settlement implemented in Bengal,
a) Lord Hastings **b) Lord Cornwallis** c) Lord Wellesley d) Lord Minto
3. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system?
a) House b) Land **c) Village** d) Palace
4. In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?
a) Maharashtra b) Madras c) Bengal **d) Punjab**
5. Who among the following Governors introduced Mahalwari system?
a) Lord Hastings b) Lord Cornwallis
c) Lord Wellesley **d) Lord William Bentinck**
6. In which region was the Ryotwari system not introduced by the British?
a) Bombay b) Madras **c) Bengal** d) None of these
7. The Indigo revolt was led by whom?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Keshab Chandra Roy
c) Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas
d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

8. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom?

a) **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

b) Mahatma Gandhi

c) Digambar Biswas

d) Keshab Chandra Roy

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. **Mahalwari Settlement** is the modified version of the Zamindari system.

2. The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of **Holt Mackenzie**

3. Indigo Revolt took place in **Bengal**

4. Maplah Rebellion was held in **Malabar** .

5. The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in **May 1918** .

III. Match the following.

1. Permanent Settlement	d) Bengal
2. Mahalwari Settlement	c) North west province
3. Ryotwari System	a) Madras
4. Nil Darban	b) Misery of the Indigo cultivators
5. Santhal Rebellion	e) First Peasant revolt

IV. State true or false.

1. Warren Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement.

True

2. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro.

True

3. Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Gujarat.

False

4. The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918.

False

V. Consider the following statement and tick appropriate answer.

1. Which of the following statement is not true about Zamindari system?
 - a) This settlement was introduced in 1793.
 - b) The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
 - c) This system secured a fixed stable income for the cultivators.**
 - d) This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India.
2. Which of the following statement is correct about Peasants revolt in India?
 - a) The Santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
 - b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban.**
 - c) The Deccan riots started from a village at Pune in 1873.
 - d) The Moplah peasants rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu.

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. List out any two salient features of the Permanent Settlement?

- (i) Zamindars acted as the agent of the Government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.
- (ii) All judicial powers were taken away from the Zamindars.

2. What were the salient features of the Ryotwari system?

- i) Revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots.
- ii) Measurement of field and an estimate of product was calculated.
- iii) Government fixed the demand at 45% to 55% of the produce.

3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.

- (i) This system brought no benefit to the cultivators.
- (ii) The Lambardar misused for their self-interest. It was a modified version of Zamindari system.

4. What was the cause of Indigo Revolt in 1859 – 60?

The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo at terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers.

The tenant farmer was forced to sell it cheap to the planter and accepted advances from the planter that benefitted the latter.

There were also cases of kidnapping, looting, flogging, and burning.

Led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas, the ryots of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September 1859.

Factories were burnt down and the revolt spread.

5. What was the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi on Champaran Satyagraha.

Gandhi understood the grievances of the Peasants and took up their cause. The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.

By the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi for the peasants, Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918.

6. Mention the role of Vallabhai Patel in Bardoli Satyagraha.

By the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in protest against the government's proposal to increase land revenue by 30%.

Women were participated in the campaign.

All the land return to farmers by congress in 1937.

VII. Answer the following in detail.

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Permanent settlement.

Merits:

- Under this system waste lands and forests became cultivatable lands.
- The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- The zamindars were made free from the responsibility of providing justice.
- They remained faithful to the British Government.
- This made a fixed and stable income to the British.

Demerits:

- British had no direct contact with cultivators.
- The rights of the cultivators were ignored and left at the mercy of zamindars.
- The peasants were treated as serfs.
- Zamindars became luxurious and lethargic.
- Many conflicts arose between Zamindars and peasants in rural Bengal.

2. What were the impacts of the British Land Revenue system on the cultivators?

Impact of the British land revenue system on the cultivators:

- A common feature of all the settlements was the assessment and the maximize income from land. It resulted in increasing land sales and dispossession.
- The peasants were overburdened with taxation and the peasants to seek moneylenders who became rich and acquired lands form the peasants.
- The money lenders, the Zamindars and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.
- The stability and continuity of the Indian villages was shaken.
- Cottage industries disappeared.

- The British policy proved advantageous only to the government of a privileged section of the society at the cost of cultivators who were the rightful owners of their lands and claimants of the larger share of the produce.

3. Write a paragraph about the Moplah Rebellion?

- The Muslim Moplah peasants of Malabar was suppressed and exploited by the Hindu Zamindars and British government. It was the main reason for the revolt.
- The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar District Conference held in April 1920.
- Moplah tenants rebelled against the Zamindars and also attacked police stations, public offices, houses of oppressive landlords and moneylenders. In December 1921, the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah rebellion.
- In this, 2337 Moplah rebels were killed, 1650 wounded and more than 45,000 captured as prisoners.

VIII. HOT's:

1. Apart from the exploiting through taxes, how did the British further exploit the land?

The British policy proved advantageous only to the government of a privileged section of the society at the cost of the cultivators who were the rightful owners of their lands and claimants of the larger share of the produce.