

# Colonialism and the Countryside

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**Que 1: Why did the zamindars regularly fail to pay the revenue demand of the Company?** *Marks :(4)*

**Ans:**

- The initial demand was very high
- This high demand was imposed in the 1790's when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed
- The revenue was invariable
- The Permanent Settlement limited the power of the zamindar to collect rent from the ryot

**Que 2: What is Damin-i - Koh?** *Marks :(3)*

**Ans:**

- The santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in Rajmahal
- In, 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i- koh
- This was declared to be land of Santhals

**Que 3: Differentiate the lives of Santhals and Paharias.** *Marks :(5)*

**Ans:**

- The paharias refused to cut forest
- They resisted touching the plough
- Santhals appeared to be ideal settlers
- Santhals clearing forests and ploughing the land with vigour
- Santhal area was demarcated as Damin-i-koh

**Que 4: Describe the features of the life of the Paharias?** *Marks :(4)*

**Ans:**

- Subsisting on forest produce and practising shifting cultivation
- They grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption
- Scratched the ground lightly with hoes
- Collected mahua for food, silk cocoons and wood for Charcoal production

**Que 5: The Paharias resisted the intrusion of outsiders. Why?** *Marks :(2)*

**Ans:** The Paharias considered the entire region as their land

The basis of their identity and survival

**Que 6: Why did the ryots came to see the money lender as deceitful? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- The money lenders manipulated laws and forged account
- Forced the ryots to sign a new bond every three years.

**Que 7: How did the cotton boom affect Deccan country side? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Ryots in the Deccan villages were given limitless credit
- Sahukars willing to give long term loans
- Cotton production in the Bombay Deccan expanded

**Que 8: How did the American civil war affect Indian cotton cultivators? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- American Civil War- Rise in the demand for cotton
- Civil war demanded more cotton.
- Bombay Deccan region.

**Que 9: Examine the revenue demand and peasant debt in the Bombay Deccan Region in 1820-34. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- The revenue that was demanded was so high in many places.
- Rains failed and harvests were poor, peasants found it impossible to pay the revenue.
- Fine was imposed on two whole villages.
- Famine struck in the years 1832-34.

**Que 10: Evaluate the findings of the Fifth Report. Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- It shaped our conception of what happened in rural Bengal in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- The evidence contained in it is invaluable.
- It exaggerated the collapse of traditional Zamindary power.

**Que 11: Prepare a note on the Report of the Deccan Riots commission. Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Commission recorded statements of ryots , sahuks and eye witnesses
- They compiled statistical data on revenue rates .
- Reported prices and interest rates in different regions.

**Que 12: What is Ryotwari settlement?      Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- Revenue system introduced in the Bombay, Deccan region
- The revenue was directly settled with the ryot.

**Que 13: What were the major reasons behind the Santhal Rebellion?      Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- The Santhals came into Bengal around the 1780s.
- The Exploitation of Money lenders and Zamindars.
- The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the santhals had cleared.
- By the 1850's they felt that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, colonial state etc.

**Que 14: Analyse the impact of Permanent Settlement in Bengal      Marks :(5)**

**Ans:**

- Over 75 percent of the Zamindars changed hands after the Permanent Settlement.
- Zamindars should pay the company regularly
- Zamindars' unpaid balances accumulated.
- The initial demand of the company was high.
- The company wanted to control and regulate them.
- Rise of jotedars

**Que 15: Arrange the following in chronological order**

**(i) The Santhal Rebellion**

**(ii) The Deccan Revolt**

**(iii) The Permanent Settlement**

**(iv) The Manchester Cotton Company was formed      Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

1. The Permanent Settlement
2. The Santhal Rebellion

3. The Manchester Cotton Company was formed
4. The Deccan Revolt

**Que 16: What is Fifth Report?**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- Report was passed in 1813
- Fifth of a series of reports on the administration and activities of the East India Company in India.

**Que 17: Why did the Company put the Mahals held by the Raja of Burdwan on auction?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- The Raja had accumulated huge arrears.
- The Company wanted to realize the amount
- Estates were sold to the highest bidder.

**Que 18: Analyse the chief features of the accounts of Buchanan. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Buchanan's journeys were not simply inspired by the love of landscape
- He marched everywhere with a large army of people
- Critical of the lifestyles of forest dwellers
- searched for minerals and stones that were commercially valuable

**Que 19: Write a brief note on the life of the Paharias Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Paharias lived around the Rajmahal hills, subsisting on forest produce
- They grew a variety of pulses and millets for consumption
- They scratched the ground lightly with hoes

**Que 20: Link Column 'A' with 'B'**

**Marks :(4)**

A	B
Jotedars	Rajmahal Hills
Paharias	Mandals
Permanent Settlement	Estates
Mahals	Bengal

**Ans:** Jotedars - Mandals

Paharias - Rajmahal Hills

Permanent Settlement - Bengal

Mahals - Estates