

Colonialism and the Countryside

Question 1.

Which revenue system was introduced in Bombay Deccan?

- (a) Permanent Settlement
- (b) Kankut
- (c) Batai
- (d) Ryotwari

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Ryotwari

Question 2.

By which name were the jotedars called?

- (a) Zamindars
- (b) Ryots
- (c) Haoldars
- (d) Paharias

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Haoldars

Question 3.

Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal?

- (a) Lord Charles Cornwallis
- (b) Francis Buchanan
- (c) David Ricardo
- (d) Thomas Munro

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Lord Charles Cornwallis

Question 4.

Which of the following statements related to Santhals is incorrect?

- (a) They lived on the peripheries of Rajmahal hills.
- (b) They cleared forests and ploughed the land.
- (c) They borrowed money from dikus.
- (d) They practiced shifting cultivation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) They practiced shifting cultivation.

Question 5.

Which of the following were the features of the Permanent Settlement introduced in Bengal?

- (i) Land revenue was fixed.
- (ii) Ownership of lands was non-transferable.
- (iii) Ryots were reduced to the status of tenants.

Select the correct answer.

- (a) i and ii only
- (b) i and iii only
- (c) ii and iii only
- (d) i, ii, and iii

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) i and iii only

Question 6.

Which of the following is not a feature of shifting cultivation?

- (a) Patches of forest are cut and burnt in rotation.
- (b) Seeds are sown in the ashes.
- (c) Plots cleared are cultivated for a few years and then left fallow.
- (d) These patches were enriched by nitrogen from the ash.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) These patches were enriched by nitrogen from the ash.

Question 7.

Which of the following was true under colonial rule?

- (a) Forest people retained the customary right to hunt.
- (b) Forest people were considered savage, primitive, and difficult.
- (c) British officials encouraged shifting cultivation.
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Forest people were considered savage, primitive, and difficult.

Question 8.

Who among the following was the leader of the Santhal rebellion?

- (a) Siddhu Manjhi
- (b) Birsa Munda
- (c) Kanu
- (d) Paharias

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Siddhu Manjhi

Question 9.

In which year did the American Civil War break out?

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1859
- (c) 1861
- (d) 1872

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1861

Question 10.

What were the hill folks known as?

- (a) Dikus
- (b) Ryots
- (c) Santhals
- (d) Paharias

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Paharias

Question 11.

When and who introduced the Permanent Settlement in India?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Permanent Settlement was introduced in India by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

Question 12.

What was the Sunset Law?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: According to the Sunset Law, if the payment did not come in by sunset of the specified date the zamindari was liable to be auctioned.

Question 13.

Which of the following statement is not appropriate about Ryotwari Settlement?

- (a) The revenue was directly settled with the ryot.
- (b) The lands were resurveyed every 30 years and the revenue rates increased.
- (c) The revenue demand was not permanent.
- (d) It was imposed in the 1790s when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) It was imposed in the 1790s when the prices of agricultural produce were depressed.

Question 14.

Read the information given below:

Identify and name the commission of enquiry to investigate into causes of the riots.

The commission produced a report that was presented to the British Parliament in 1878. The commission held enquiries in the districts where the riots spread, recorded statements of ryots, sahkars and eyewitnesses, compiled statistical data on revenue rates, prices, and interest rates in different regions, and collated the reports sent by district collectors.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Deccan Riots Commission

Question 15.

Consider the following statements regarding the Limitation Law.

- (i) This law was passed by the British in 1859.
- (ii) This law stated that the loan bonds signed between the moneylenders and ryots would have validity for only two years.
- (iii) This law was implemented to check the accumulation of interest over time.

Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?

- (a) I and III
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and II
- (d) II only

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) I and III

Question 16.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Government of India

pressurised the Government of Bombay to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the Deccan riots.

Reason (R): The government of India was worried by the memory of 1857.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
(d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Question 17.

Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Santhal Rebellion
2. American Civil War
3. Permanent Settlement
4. First Revenue Settlement in Bombay Deccan

Choose the correct option:

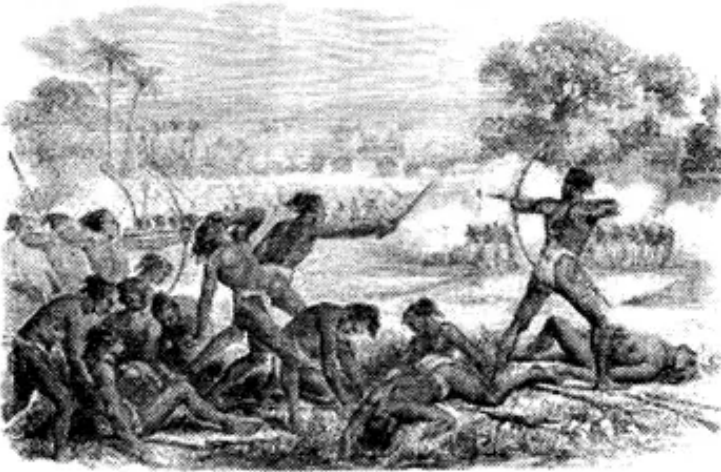
- (a) 4, 3, 1 and 2
(b) 4, 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3, 1, 4, and 2
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 3, 1, 4, and 2

Question 18.

Identify the image and describe it.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: This painting depicts the Santhals fighting the sepoys of the British Raj.

Question 19.

Match the following.

(i) cutcheries	(a) peasant
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(ii) Jumma	(b) moneylender
(iii) Sahukar	(c) court
(iv) ryot	(d) assessment

Choose the correct option

- (a) i – b, ii – c, iii – a, iv – d
- (b) i – d, ii – c, iii – a, iv – b
- (c) i – c, ii – d, iii – b, iv – a
- (d) i – a, ii – d, iii – b, iv – c

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) i – a, ii – d, iii – b, iv – c

Question 20.

_____ was declared as the land of the Santhals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Damin-i-Koh

Question 21.

_____ is a term used for the transaction made in the name of a fictitious or relatively insignificant person, whereas the real beneficiary remains unnamed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Benami

Question 22.

What were the different names jotedars were known by?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Jotedars were known in different areas as haoladars, gantidars, and mandals.