

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

company becomes the diwan

- Mughals gave the tittle of diwan and earn a pile of revenue.
- Company organise revenue, rights to people and produce crops.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Revenue for the Company

- Villages go deserted as they were force to sell crops at low price.
- Agriculture, artisan production decline,1770 famine killed 10 million people.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Improve Agriculture:

- To improve agriculture, permanent settlement was introduced in 1793
- Revenue amount was fixed and collected by zamindars, extra benefits goes to them.



**I
Don't
Care**

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

The Problem:

- Revenue was so high that zamindari were unable to pay, some lost their zamindari
- The cultivation was oppressive for the cultivator if he fail to pay the borrowed loan, his land was evicted.

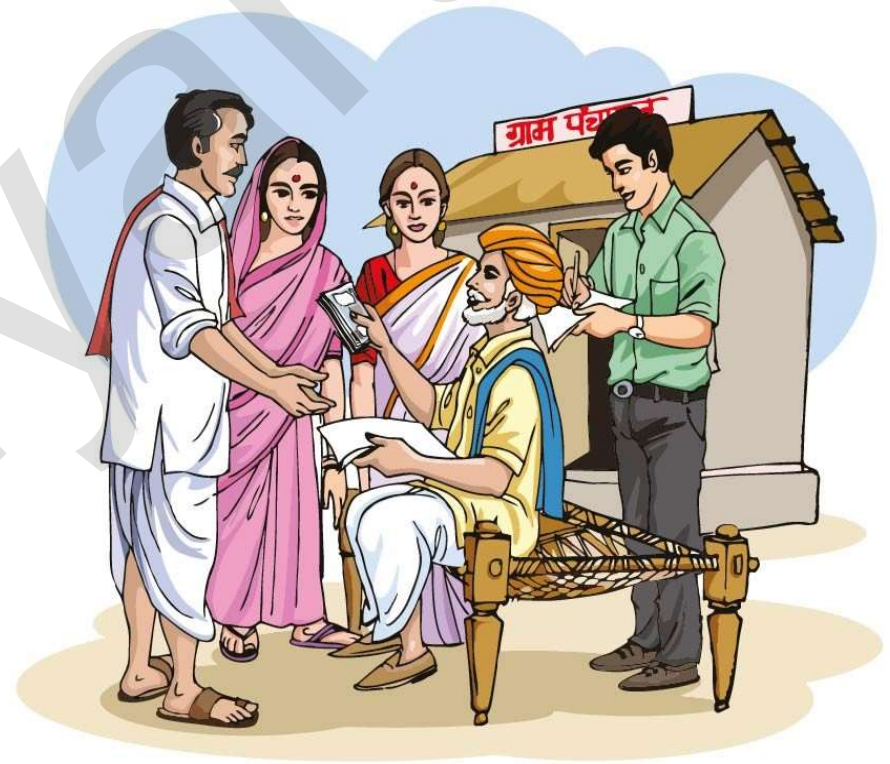


CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

A New System is invented

- Mahal Wari settlement introduced by holt Mackenzie in 1822 where areas of each village plot was calculated.
- Revenue was periodically revised and collected by village headmen rather than zamindar.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

The Munro system

- Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro. In this system, all the business was directly made with cultivators, and they wanted to protect them too.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

All was Not Well:

- Revenue officials increased the revenue and peasants were unable to pay and leaved the countryside





CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Crops for Europe

British forced the cultivators to produce crops: jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, rice in madras, sugarcane in Punjab etc. along with indigo and opium.

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Does Colour have a History?

- Blue dye from indigo plant cultivated in India, manufactured in Britain (biggest supplier in the whole world)



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Why the demand for Indian indigo?

- Indigo was manufactured in Italy, France and Britain (Europe uses woad as a dye as indigo was costly).
- Indigo plantation started and slowly collapsed in some countries that produce indigo e.g. west Indies and America.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Britain turns to India:

- Now indigo cultivates in Bengal(1788 – 30%) and (1801-95%).
- Scotsman and Englishman started plantation for high profit.



<https://www.evidyarthi.in>

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

How was Indigo Cultivated:

- Two main systems:
 - nij and ryoti
- Nij-planters produce indigo and controls land directly(rented the land or brought)with workers employed.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Nij cultivation and problems

- Indigo can only be cultivated in a fertile land and was in a limit.
- Laborer's were needed at that time while they were busy with rice cultivation.



- Bullock carts and plough were busy with rice cultivation. Nij cultivation wasn't working good so rest was done with ryoti system



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Indigo on the land of ryots

- Peasants gave their land to planters in loan and force the ryots to sign contract, they provide advance cash along with drill and seeds.
- After harvest the cycle of loan started again.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

The 'Blue Rebellion' and after:

- In 1859 ryots in Bengal refuse to grow indigo and attack the planters and gomasthas as the system was very oppressive.
- The British doesn't want the ryot to revolt(governor in 1859)and magistrate issued a notice for ryotes not need to sow indigo.



<https://www.evidyarthi.in>

- After from Bengal it again started in Bihar in champaran were Gandhi helped them.



CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

EXERCISES

www.evidyarthi.in

Question 1: Match the following:

A	B
1. Ryot	a) Village
2. Mahal	b) Peasant
3. Nij	c) Cultivation on ryot's lands
4. Ryoti	d) Cultivation on planter's own land

Answers:

1. Peasants
2. Mahal
3. Cultivation on
planters own
land
4. Cultivation on
ryots land

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

Question 2: Fill in the blanks:

www.evidyarthi.in

(a) Growers of woad in Europe saw _____ as a crop which would provide competition to their earnings.

(b) The demand for indigo increased in the late-eighteenth-century Britain because of _____ .

(c) The international demand for indigo was affected by the discovery of _____ .

(d) The Champaran movement was against _____.

Answers:

1. Indigo
2. Industrialisation
3. Synthetic dyes
4. The indigo planters

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Question 3:

Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

Answer:

In order to get a stable revenue income, most of the East India company's officials believed that investment in land had to be encouraged and

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

agriculture had to be improved. Debates on how this was to be done led to the introduction of the Permanent Settlement in 1793. The aim of this settlement was to ensure a regular flow of revenue for the Company. As per the settlement, rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars. They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently and it was not to be increased ever in the future.

<https://www.evidyarthi.in>

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

The Company believed that as the revenue amount was fixed, the zamindars would benefit by investing in land improvement, which would in turn lead to increased production. If the zamindars failed to pay the revenue, which they usually did as the fixed revenue was very high, they lost their zamindari.

Question 4:

How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement.

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Answer:

Mahalwari Settlement

(i) The mahalwari system, devised by Holt Mackenzie, came into effect in 1822, in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

(ii) It was devised as an alternative to the Permanent Settlement.

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

(iii) The village headmen were in charge of collecting revenue.

(iv) The revenue amount was not fixed, and was to be revised periodically. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village or mahal had to pay.

Permanent Settlement

(i) The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis.

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

(ii) It was aimed at ensuring stable revenue for the East India Company.

(iii) The rajas and taluqdars were in charge of collecting revenue.

(iv) The revenue amount was fixed and was never to be increased in the future.

Question 5:

Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Answer:

Under the new Munro system of fixing revenue, the revenue officials fixed too high a revenue demand. This demand could not be met by the peasants. Consequently, the peasants fled the countryside and villages became deserted in many regions.

Question 6:

Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

Answer:

Under the ryoti system, the indigo planters forced the ryots to sign an agreement or contract. At times, the village headmen signed the contract on behalf of the ryots. Those who signed the contract got cash advances at low rates of interest to produce indigo. The loan committed the ryot to cultivate indigo on at least 25 per cent of the area under his holding. On delivering the crop to the planter, the ryot was given a new loan, and the cycle started again.

<https://www.evidyarthi.in>

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

The peasants realized that this system of growing indigo was in fact quite oppressive. The price that they got from the planters for the indigo was very low. The loans, though tempting at first, were part of a vicious cycle from which they could not escape. The planters insisted that the peasants cultivate indigo on the most fertile parts of their land, but the peasants preferred growing rice on the best soils. The reason for not wanting to grow indigo was that indigo, with its deep roots, exhausted the soil rapidly. So,

<https://www.evidyarthi.in>

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

after an indigo harvest, the land could not be used for sowing rice.

Question 7:

What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?

Answer:

The indigo ryots of Bengal felt they had the support of local zamidars and village headmen in,

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

their struggle against the forceful and oppressive methods of the indigo planters. They also believed the British government would support them in their struggle. The Lieutenant Governor's tour of the region in 1859 was seen as a sign of government sympathy while the magistrate's notice stating that ryots would not be compelled to accept indigo contracts was seen as the declaration by Queen Victoria herself. Many intellectuals too supported the ryots by writing about their misery, the tyranny of the planters,

<https://www.evidyarthi.in>

CLASS VIII CH 3 RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE (NCERT)

www.evidyarthi.in

and the horror of the system. In March 1859, thousands of ryots refused to grow indigo.

Worried by the rebellion, the government set up the Indigo Commission to inquire into the system of indigo production. The Commission held the planters guilty, and criticized them for their coercive methods. It declared that indigo cultivation was not profitable for ryots, and that after fulfilling their existing contracts, they could refuse to produce indigo in future. Consequently, indigo production collapsed in Bengal.

<https://www.evidyarthi.in>