

# Loyola



# EC SOCIAL SCIENCE

# 8

## MIND MAP INCLUDED

This special guide is prepared  
on the basis of New Syllabus

## FREE MAP WORK BOOK

# Loyola

## Publications

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## *Less Strain Score More*

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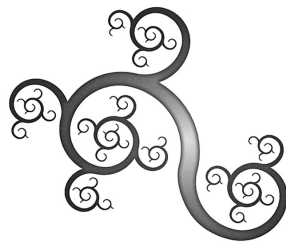
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**IV. State true or false**

1. Autobiography is one of the written sources. **Ans: True**
2. Coins are one of the material sources. **Ans: True**
3. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British. **Ans: False**
4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called archives. **Ans: True**

**V. Consider the following statements and tick (✓) the appropriate answer.**

1. i) **Governor Nino de Cunha moved Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.**  
 ii) **Portuguese were the last to leave from in India.**  
 iii) **The Dutch founded their first factory at Surat.**  
 iv) **Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England.**  
 a) i & ii are Correct.                      b) ii & iv are Correct  
 c) iii is correct                                d) i,ii & iv are correct **Ans: d) i,ii & iv are correct**

**Find out the wrong pair**

a	Francis Day	-	Denmark
b	Pedro Cabral	-	Portugal
c	Captain Hawkins	-	Britain
d	Colbert	-	France

**Ans: a) Francis Day-Denmark****VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.**

1. **Give a short note on Archives.**  
 ➤ Archives is the place where historical documents are preserved.  
 ➤ The National Archives of India is located in New Delhi.  
 ➤ It has main source of information for understanding past period as well as a guide to the future generations.
2. **Write about the importance of Coins.**  
 ➤ Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.  
 ➤ The first coinage in modern India under the crown was issued in 1862.  
 ➤ Coins are one of the material sources.
3. **Why Prince Henry is called 'Henry the Navigator'?**  
 ➤ Prince Henry encouraged his camtrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.  
 ➤ He founded navigational institute for explorers. So Prince Henry is called ' Henry the Navigator'.
4. **Name the important factories established by the Dutch in India.**  
 Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapatnam, Balasore and Cochin were the important Dutch factories in India.
5. **Mention the trading centers of the English in India.**  
 Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad, Broach, Chennai, Bombay, Calcutta, Masulipatnam and Salsette.

**VII. Answer the following in detail**

1. **Give an account of the sources of Modern India.**  
**Sources of modern India:**  
 ➤ The sources for the history of modern India help us to know the political, socio-economic and cultural development in the country.

- From the very beginning, the Europeans recorded their official transactions in India on state papers. This records are very valuable to know a lot of matters.
- The archives at Lisbon, Goa, Pondicherry and Madras were literally store houses of precious historical informations.

### **I. Written sources:**

- Written sources include literatures, Travel accounts. Diaries, Auto Biographies, Pamphlets, Government documents and manuscripts.
- After the advent of the printing press, numerous books were published in different languages.
- We acquire knowledge easily in the fields like art, history, literature and science through the above written sources.

### **II. Material sources:**

- Painting , statues, historical buildings, coins and artifacts, fossils in museums are material sources.
- Painting and statues are the main sources of modern Indian history.
- Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.

## **2. How did the Portuguese establish their trading centres in India?**

- Amongst the entire European nations Portugal was the foremost to make a dynamic attempt to discover a sea route to India.
- In AD. 1498, Portuguese Sailor **Vasco da gama** arrived at Calicut in South West India. King Zamorin received him.
- Vasco da gama came back to India for the second time in 1501 A.D and founded a trading centre at Cannanore.
- Then he established factories at Calicut and Cochin.
- King Zamorin attacked the Portuguese in Cochin, but he was defeated.
- In 1505 A.D, **Francisco de Almeida** was appointed as the first Portuguese governor in India
- Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India.
- Almeida's policy was known as the "Blue Water Policy"
- Almeida defeated the combined muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu.
- The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was **Alfonso de Albuquerque**.
- He captured Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.
- He maintained friendly relations with Vijayanagar Empire.
- **Nino de Cunha** was the third Portuguese governor in 1529 A.D. and captured so many places in India.
- By the end of 16th century, the Portuguese captured not only Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette and Bombay but also a Vast stretches along the Indian coast and enjoyed good trade benefits.

## **3. How did the British establish their trading centres in India?**

- On 31st Dec, 1600, Elizabeth, the queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of London merchants to trade with East Indies.
- Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir's court in 1608. He secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat.
- The Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat.
- In 1615, Sir Thomos Roe visited Jahangir's court and he got permission from the emperor to establish their factories.
- By the effort of Sir Thomos Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmadabad and Broach.
- The English established their first factory in 1611 at Masulipatnam.
- In 1639 the English merchant, Francis Day, obtained Madras as a Lease from Chennappa Nayaka. British company built its famous factory known as Fort st. George.
- King Charles II of England received Bombay as dowry from the Portuguese king. Then Bombay was acquired by the English company.

- In 1690 a factory was established at Sutanuti by Job charnock. The factory at Sutanuti was fortified in 1696.
- After the battle of Plassey and Buxar, the Company became a political power.
- India was under the East India Company's rule till 1858.

### IX. HOTS

#### 1. How did the fall of Constantinople affect the European nations?

- The fall of Constantinople is an important landmark in the history of the world.
- As far as trade was concerned, Constantinople was located at a vantage point through which the trade between East and West was carried on.
- In 1453 Constantinople was captured by the Turks. They blocked the route to the East by the eastern Mediterranean.
- They levied heavy taxes on the goods which passed through Constantinople.
- The European traders were also disturbed by the Turks.
- As a result of this the Europeans could not get goods from Asian countries. But the Europeans were not prepared to lose the trade with Golden East as they could not get things like spices which they liked most. It forced the Europeans to discover new sea routes to the East.

### X. Student Activity (For students)

#### 1. Prepare a chart on the kinds of sources of Modern India.

### PART - II ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### I. Choose the correct answer

#### 1. When did the calendar of Madras records Publish?

- a) 1916                      b) 1917                      c) 1949                      d) 1935

**Ans: b) 1917**

#### 2. The first coinage in modern India was issued by \_\_\_\_\_ government.

- a) French                      b) Portuguese                      c) British                      d) Danish

**Ans: c) British**

#### 3. Who encouraged the marriages of the Portuguese with Indian women?

- a) Nine de cunha                      b) Vasco da gama                      c) Almeida                      d) Albuquerque

**Ans: d) Albuquerque**

#### 4. The British established their first factory at \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Agra                      b) Surat                      c) Madras                      d) Masulipatnam

**Ans: d) Masulipatnam**

#### 5. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important and prosperous french settlement in India

- a) Surat                      b) Masulipatnam                      c) Pondicherry                      d) Mahe

**Ans: c) Pondicherry**

#### II. Fill in the blanks

#### Answers

1. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the first French factory in India.
2. Danish sold all their settlement in India to the british in \_\_\_\_\_
3. In 1690, a british factory was established at \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Dutch built the fort geldria at \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sailed towards India, following by vascoda gama

**Caron**  
**1845**  
**Sutanuti**  
**Pulicat**  
**Pedro Alvares cabral**



**III. Match the following**

A		B		Answers	
1	Pulicat	a	St. George fort	c	Geldria fort
2	Madras	b	St. Louis fort	a	St. George fort
3	Calcutta	c	Geldria fort	d	William fort
4	Pondicherry	d	William fort	b	St. Louis fort

**IV. TRUE OR FALSE**

- The National museum was established in 1949 in India **Ans: True**
- In 17th century, the Portuguese power began to decline to the British **Ans: False**
- The factory at Sutanuti was fortified in 1700 **Ans: False**
- Diamonds were exported from Pulicat to the western countries. **Ans: True**

**V. Consider the following statements and tick (✓) the appropriate answer.**

- Francisco Almeida was the first governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.
  - King Charles II received the madras as dowry.
  - Fort St. George was the first fort of British.
  - Serampore was the Dutch head quarters in India.
  - i & ii are Correct.
  - ii & iii are Correct
  - i & iii are correct
  - i,iii & iv are correct**Ans: c) i & iii are correct**

**VI. Find out the wrong pair**

1	St. Francis church	-	Cochin
2	Bombay island	-	Dowry
3	Portuguese	-	Amboyna incident
4	Tobacco cultivation	-	Portuguese

**Ans:3) Portuguese- Amboyna incident****VII. Give short Answers**

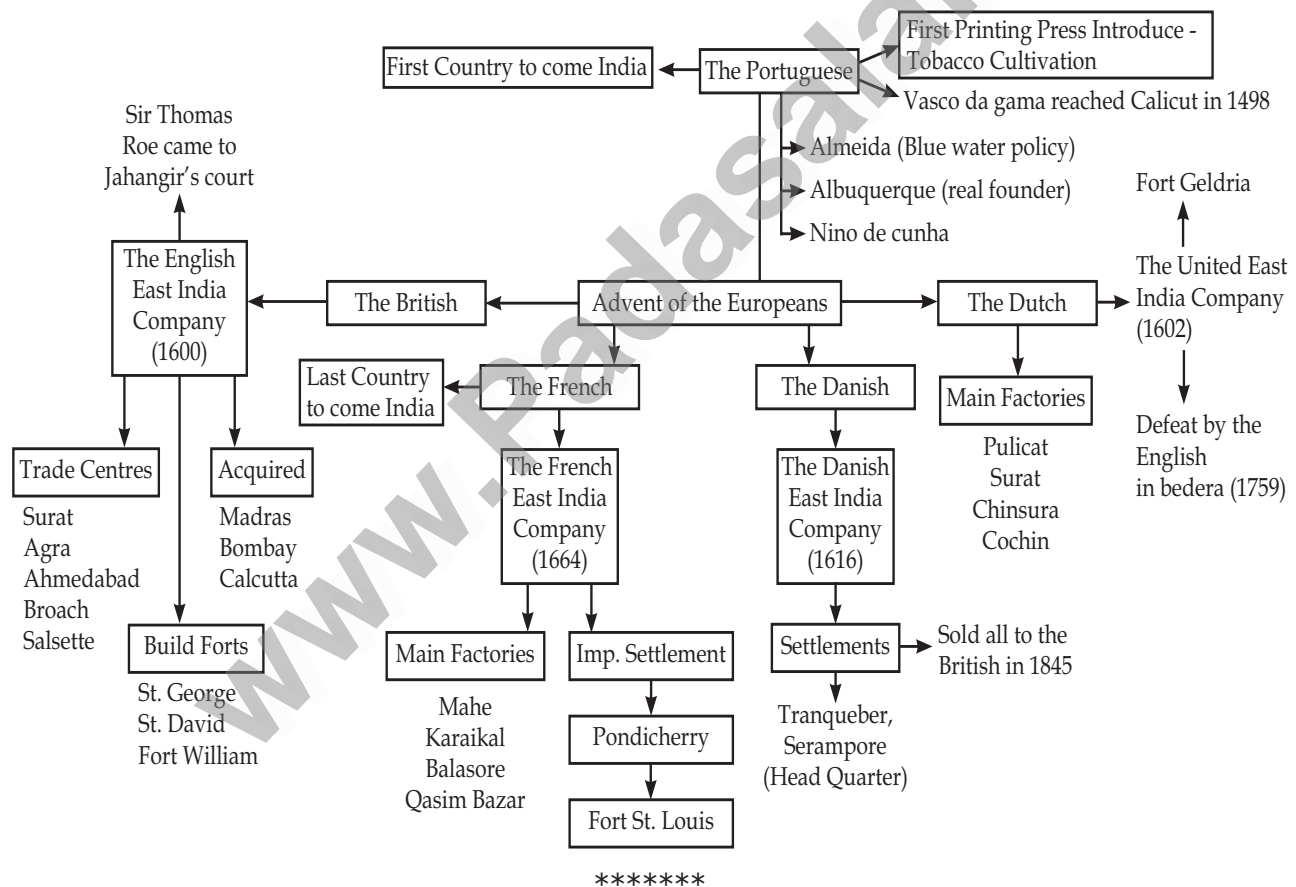
- What is the reason of Advent of Europeans in India?**
  - The Europeans came to know about the immense wealth of India from the accounts of marco polo and similar sources.
  - The wealth of India attracted Europeans to this country. So Europeans came to India.
- Write a short note on Ananda Rangam.**
  - Ananda Rangam is a name to conjure with in the annals of Tamil history.
  - He was a Translator in Pondicherry to assist French trade in India.
  - He recorded the events from 1736 to 1760 that took place in French India.
- Write about Tamil Nadu Archives?**
  - The Madras Record office, Presently known as Tamil Nadu Archives (TNA) is located in Chennai.
  - It is one of the oldest and largest document repositories in Southern India
  - The most of the records in the Tamil Nadu archives are in English.

## VIII. Answer in detail

## 1. How did the French establish their trading centres in India?

- France was the last European country to come India as traders.
- The French East India company was formed in 1664 by Colbert, a minister of King Louis XIV.
- In 1667, a French expedition came to India under Francois caron.
- Caron founded the first French factory in India at Surat.
- In 1669, Marcara founded second French factory at Masulipatnam by securing a patent from the Sultan of Golkonda.
- In 1673, the settlement of Pondicherry was founded by martin under a grant from the ruler of Bijapur.
- Pondicherry became the most important and prosperous French settlement in India.
- A fort known as st. Louis was built by Francois martin in Pondicherry.
- In 1673, the French established a township at Chandranagore, near Calcutta.
- The French company established factories in different parts of India, Such Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar.
- The vision of the French power in India was further reinforced by governor Joseph Francois in 1742.

## MIND MAP





6. After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to \_\_\_\_\_ | **Krishna Raja Odayar**  
 7. In 1800, \_\_\_\_\_ established a college at Fort William in Calcutta. | **Lord Wellesley**

### III. Match the following

A		B		Answers	
1	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle	a	The First Anglo Mysore War	<b>1</b>	<b>b</b>
2	Treaty of Salbai	b	The First Carnatic War	<b>2</b>	<b>d</b>
3	Treaty of Paris	c	The Third Carnatic War	<b>3</b>	<b>c</b>
4	Treaty of Srirangapatnam	d	The First Maratha War	<b>4</b>	<b>e</b>
5	Treaty of Madras	e	The Third Anglo Mysore War	<b>5</b>	<b>a</b>

### IV. State True or False

- After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-daulah ascended the throne of Bengal. **Ans: True**
- Hector Munro, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey. **Ans: False**
- The outbreak of the Austrian war of succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India. **Ans: False**
- Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal. **Ans: True**
- The Police system was created by lord Cornwallis. **Ans: True**

### V. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- a) Battle of Adayar - 1748  
 b) Battle of Ambur - 1754  
 c) Battle of Wandiwash - 1760  
 d) Battle of Arcot - 1749
- Ans: c) Battle of Wandiwash - 1760**

### VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

- Write a short note on Black Hole Tragedy.**  
**The Black Hole tragedy (1756)**
  - The troops of the Nawab of Bengal siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British prisoners of war for one night, in a small dungeon room in the fort William in Calcutta.
  - Next day morning 123 of the prisoners found dead because of suffocation.
  - This is called "The Black Hole Tragedy" in the history.
- What were the benefits derived by the English after the Battle of Plassey?**
  - After the collapse of Bengal, the company gained a huge amount of wealth from the treasury of Bengal and used it to strengthen its military force.
  - The beginning of the British political sway over India may be traced from the Battle of Plassey.
  - It was the most decisive battle that marked the initiation of British rule in India for the next three centuries.
- Mention the causes for the Battle of Buxar.**
  - As Mir Jafar failed to fulfill the demands of English his son in law. Mir Qasim was made as a Nawab.
  - He shifted his capital from Mursidabad to Monghur.
  - Very soon Mir Qasim got angry with the British for misusing the stakes and revolted.

- Mir Qasim, after being defeated by the British fled to Awadh and where he formed a confederacy with shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam.

#### 4. What were the causes for the First Mysore War?

- The growing power of Haider Ali and his friendship with the French caused an antagonism on East India company.
- The Marathas, the Nizam and the English joined together and had a triple alliance against Haider Ali.

#### 5. Bring out the results of the Third Maratha War.

- At the end of the war, the Maratha confederacy was dispersed and Peshwaship was abolished.
- Most of the territory of Peshwa BajiRao II was attached and became part of the Bombay Presidency.
- The defeated Bhonsle and Holrar's Maratha Kingdoms of Nagpur and Indore were acquired by British.
- The last Peshwa of Maratha, the BajiRao II was given rupees 8 lakh as an annual pension.

#### 6. Name the states signed into Subsidiary Alliance.

- |             |           |          |                        |           |
|-------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|-----------|
| ➤ Hyderabad | ➤ Tanjore | ➤ Anadh  | ➤ Peshwa               | ➤ Bhonsle |
| ➤ Gwalior   | ➤ Indore  | ➤ Jaipur | ➤ Udaipur and Jodhpur. |           |

### VII. Answer the following in detail.

#### 1. Write an essay on second Carnatic war.

##### Causes : Hyderabad:

In 1748 after the death of Hyderabad Nizam there was a fight between his son Nasir Jang and a grand son Muzaffar Jang for the throne of Hyderabad.

##### Carnatic:

- In carnatic chanda Sahib wished to have the entire Deccan region against Anwaruddin.
- Chanda Sahib and Muzaffer Jang- approached for French's support.
- Anwaruddin and Nasir Jang- approached for British's support.
- The problem of inheritance on Carnatic and Hyderabad was the main cause for the war.

##### Battle of Ambur: (1749)

- The Nawab of Carnatic, Anwaruddin was defeated and filled by the grand alliance of Dupleix, chanda sahib and Muzaffer Jang on 3 August 1749 in the battle of Ambur Muhammed Ali the son of Anwar-ud-din, fled to Trichinopoly.
- Nasir Jang was also defeated and filled by the french and Muzaffer Jang was made as the Nizam of Deccan.
- Dupleix was appointed as the governor of all the territories in south of the river krishna. Muzaffar Jang was assassinated by his own people.

##### Battle of Arcot:

- Dupleix sent his forces to besiege the fort of Trichy. Chanda Sahib also joined with the French and called for the company of Robert Clive to attack Arcot.
- Clive's proposal was accepted by Governor saunders and with 200 English and 300 Indian soldiers they attacked and defeated Arcot.
- With the assistance of Lawrence Clive defeated the french at Arni and Kaveripak and at the same time chanda sahib was filled in Trichy.
- Muhammad Ali, the son of Anwaruddin became the Nawab of Arcot with the support of English.

## 2. Give an account of the Fourth Anglo Mysore war.

### Fourth Anglo-Mysore war.

Tipu sultan did not forget the humiliating treaty of srirangapatnam imposed upon him by Cornwallis in 1790.

#### Causes:

- Tipu sultan sought alliance with foreign powers against the English and sent ambassadors to Arabia, Turkey, Afghanistan and the French.
- Tipu had a contact with Napoleon who invaded Egypt at that time.
- A Jacobin club was founded by the French officers when they came to Srirangapatnam and the Tree of Liberty was planted.

#### War Course:

- A war was declared against Tipu in 1799.
- Bombay Army invaded Mysore from the west under General Stuart.
- Madras Army which was led by Arthur Wellesley.
- Tipu was forced to retreat to his capital Srirangapatnam.
- On 4th May 1799 Srirangapatnam was captured.
- Tipu fought bravely but failed finally.
- Thus ended the fourth Mysore war and the whole of Mysore surrendered to British.

#### Mysore after the war

- The English occupied Kanara, Wynad, Coimbatore, Darapuram and Srirangapatnam.
- Krishna Raja Wodeyar of the former Hindu royal family was brought to the throne.
- The family of Tipu was sent to the fort of Vellore.

## 3. Describe the policy adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India.

### Doctrine of Lapse:

- Lord Dalhousie was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India.
- For extending British Empire he adopted a new policy known as doctrine of lapse in 1848.
- By this, if the natural rulers died without the prior permission of the company, only the personal properties of the rulers would go to the adopted sons and the kingdoms would go to the British paramount power.
- It was strongly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the great revolt of 1857.

## 4. How did Lord Wellesley expand the British power in India?

### The Subsidiary Alliance:

- The system of subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley to bring the princely states under the control of the British.
- It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territory.

### Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance:

- An Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces.
- A British resident would stay in his capital.
- For maintaining the army, he should make yearly payments or cede some territory permanently to the company.
- All the non-English European officials should be turned out of his state.
- Only after getting permission from the English company the native ruler could deal with foreign states.
- Thus Wellesley extended the British Empire in India.

### VIII. HOTS

#### 1. Explain the causes for the success of the English in India.

- The French were the most serious rivals to the English in India.
- The English were successful in establishing their supremacy in India.
- The following were the causes for the success of the English in India.
- The English had good financial position.
- The Government in England rendered adequate support to the English East India Company.
- The English had good trade facilities.
- The English had a strong and superior naval power.
- There was good understanding between the English Generals.
- Development of textile was another cause.
- There was scientific division of labour.
- Economic prosperity and skilful diplomacy of the British.
- The Indian merchants felt insecure.
- The inequality and ignorance of the Indian kings.

### X. Life skill (For students)

#### 1. Collect pictures, stories, poems and information about Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan.

### XI. Project and Activity (For students)

#### 1. Organize a discussion in your class on the reasons for the defeat of the Indian rulers at the hands of the British.

## PART - II -ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. Choose the correct answer

#### 1. Buxar is located on the banks of

- a) Ganges      b) Cauvery      c) Brahmaputra      d) Hoobley

**Ans: a) Ganges**

#### 2. The commander of the battle of Adayar

- a) Yousuf Khan      b) Mahfuz Khan      c) Anwar-ud-din      d) Chanda Sahib

**Ans: b) Mahfuz Khan**

#### 3. The battle which made Dupleix to recall to Paris

- a) Battle of Adayar      b) Battle of Wandiwash  
c) Battle of Arcot      d) Battle of Ambus

**Ans: c) Battle of Arcot**

#### 4. The fort where, Anwar-ud-din fled to was

- a) Vellore      b) Fort of william      c) Geroge      d) Trichinopoly

**Ans: d) Trichinopoly**

### II. Fill in the blanks

### Answers

- 1 The outbreak of the \_\_\_\_\_ years war in Europe led to the third carnatic war.
- 2 Haider Ali was defeated at \_\_\_\_\_ in the second Anglo-Mysore war.
- 3 The first Indian to pass the I.C.S Examination in 1863 was \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The idea of competition for recruitment was introduced first by the \_\_\_\_\_ 1833

**Seven**

**Porto Novo**

**Satyendranath Tagore**

**Charter Act**

### III. Match the following

A		B		Answers	
1	Civil service	a	English	b	Collecting revenue
2	Thanas	b	Collecting revenue	c	'daroga'
3	Artillery	c	'daroga'	a	English

### IV. True or False

- Wellesley started jury system in Bengal **Ans: False**
- The British company began to control the foreign policy of the princely states. **Ans :True**
- The battle of Wandiwash came to an end by the treaty of pondicherry. **Ans: False**

### V. Find the incorrect pair

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Hyder Ali       | - Mysore           |
| b) Dupleix         | - British Governor |
| c) Norther Circass | - Andhre, odhisha  |
| d) Robert Clive    | - British general  |

**Ans: b) Dupleix-British Governor**

### VI. Give Short Answers.

- Write about the Treaty of Aix-la-chapelle.**
  - Treaty of Aix-la-chapelle stopped the war and brought the Austrian war of succession to an end.
  - Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was returned back to the English and French, in turn, got their territories in North America.
- Mention the states which became independent because of maratha confederacy.**
  - Pune ▶ Baroda ▶ Nagpur ▶ Indore ▶ Gwalior
- Mention the places which were annexed by Dalhousie by applying the Doctrine of Lapse policy**
  - Satara ▶ Jaipur ▶ Sambalpur ▶ Baghat ▶ Udaipur ▶ Jhansi and Nagpur

### VII. Answer in detail.

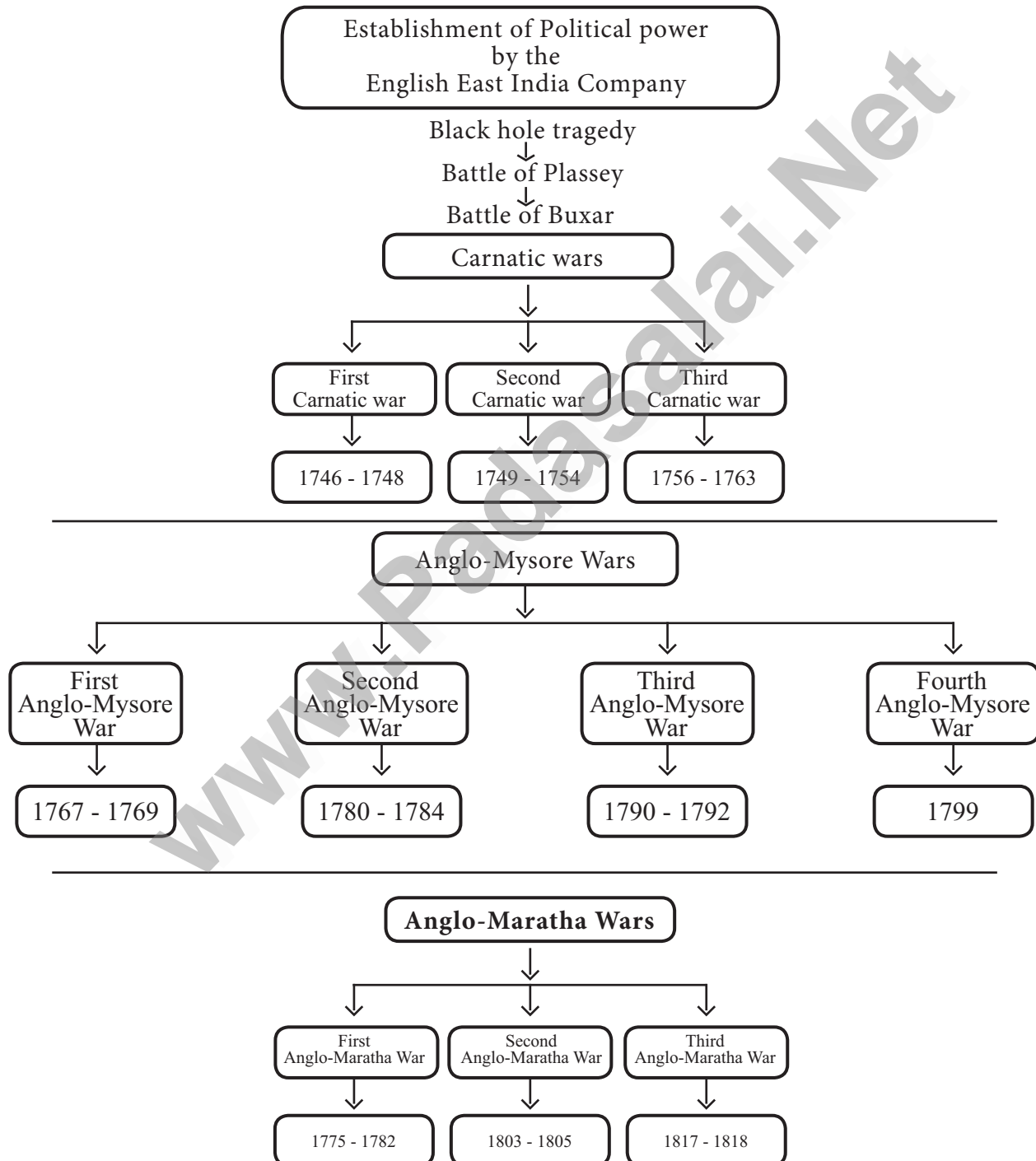
- What are the factors for the success of the British?**  
**Factors for the success of the British:**
  - Greater naval power
  - Development of textile
  - Scientific division of labour
  - Economic prosperity and skillful diplomacy of the British
  - Feelings of insecurity among the Indian merchants
  - The inequality and ignorance of the Indian kings.
- Write in detail about Judicial system in the British Administrative organisation in India**
  - The Dual Government was abolished and the company took over the direct responsibility for the collection of revenue as well as the administration of justice.
  - Consequently a Diwani Adalat and Faujdari Adalat were established.



- By the regulating Act of 1773, a supreme court was set up in Calcutta.
- On the model of the supreme court of Calcutta, a supreme court was established in Madras in 1801 and in Bombay in 1823.
- A Indian Law commission was established to compile the laws.
- According to the Indian High courts Act, 1861, three High Courts were set up in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in place of the old supreme courts.

### MIND MAP

#### From Trade to Territory



# HISTORY UNIT-3

## Rural Life and Society

### PART -I TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

#### I. Choose the correct answer

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

#### II. Fill in the blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the modified version of the Zamindari system
- The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of \_\_\_\_\_
- Indigo Revolt took place in \_\_\_\_\_
- Moplah Rebellion was held in \_\_\_\_\_
- The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_

#### Answers

**Mahalwari system**  
**Holt Mackenzie**  
**Bengal/Sep 1859**  
**April - 1920**  
**May - 1918**

#### III. Match the following.

I		II		Answers	
1	Permanent settlement	a	Madras	1	d
2	Mahalwari settlement	b	Misery of the Indigo cultivators	2	c

3	Ryotwari system	c	North west province	3	a
4	Nil Darban	d	Bengal	4	b
5	Santhal Rebellion	e	First Peasant revolt	5	e

#### IV. State true or false

- Warren Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement **Ans : True**
- Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro. **Ans : True**
- Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi pargana in Gujarat. **Ans : False**
- The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918. **Ans : False**

#### V. Consider the following statement and tick (✓) the appropriate answer

##### 1. Which of the following statement is not true about Zamindari system?

- This settlement was introduced in 1793
- The Zamindars became the owner of the land
- This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators
- This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India

**Ans : c) This system secured a fixed a stable income for the cultivators**

##### 2. Which of the following statement is correct about Peasants revolt in India?

- The santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
- Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darban
- The Deccan riots started from a village at pune in 1873
- The Moplah peasants rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu

**Ans : b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drma called Nil Darban**

#### VI. Answer the following in one or two sentence

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

- As long as the Zamindars paid the revenue to the east India company regularly they were recognised as the owners of land.
- The Zamindars acted as the agent of the government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.

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

- Revenue settlement was done directly with the ryots.
- Measurement of field and an estimate of produce was calculated.
- Government fixed the demand at 45 to 55 percent of the produce.

##### 3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.

- The Lambardar misused privileges for their self - interest.
- This system brought no benefit to the cultivators.
- It was a modified version of the Zamindari system and benefited the upper class in villages.

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

- The tenant farmers were compelled by the European Indigo planters to grow only indigo.
- It was highly disadvantageous to the farmers.
- There were also cases of Kidnapping, looting, flogging and burning.

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

- Mahatma Gandhi took up the Champaran planter's cause.
- The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.
- The champaran Agrarian act was passed in May 1918

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

- In 1928 the British government increased land revenue by 30 percent and the peasants of Bardoli (Gujarat) started their protest under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- The Peasants refused to pay tax at the enhanced rate and started no tax campaign from 12 February 1928. In this campaign many women also participated.

**VII. Answer the following in detail.****1. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Permanent settlement.****Merits :**

- Many of the waste lands and forests became cultivable lands permanent settlement system.
- The Zamindars became the owners of the land.
- This system secured a fixed and stable income for the British Government.

**Demerits :**

- The British Government had no direct contact with the cultivators.
- The rights of the cultivators were ignored and they were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.
- The Peasants were almost treated as selfs.
- This system made the Zamindars lethargic and luxurious.
- Many conflicts between the Zamindars and the Peasants arose in rural Bengal.

**2. What were the impacts 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 over burdened with taxation. The people suffered in poverty and burdened with defects due to the tax burden and gamines.
- The Zamindars money - lenders and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.
- Cottage industries disappeared on account of the import of British goods and the peasants had nothing for their income.
- The old body of custom was replaced by new appraises of law, courts, fees, lawyers and formal procedures.
- 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 of owners of their lands and claimants of the larger share of the produce.

**3. Write a paragraph about the Moplah Rebellion?**

- The Muslim Moplah (or Moplah) Peasants of Malabar (Kerala) was suppressed and exploited lay the Hindu Zamindars (Jermis) and British government. This was the main cause of this revolt.
- The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar District conference, held in April 1920.
- This conference supported the tenants, cause and demanded legislations for regulating land lord - tenant relations.
- In 1921, in the initial phase of the rebellion, the Moplah peasants attacked the police stations, public offices, communications and houses of oppressive land lords and money lenders.
- As a result of government intervention, 2337 Moplah rebels were killed 1650, wounded and more than 45,000 captured as prisoners. and lay Dec 1921 the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah rebellion.

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

- The British followed the policy of economically exploiting India.

- The policy of Doctrine of lapse created discontentment among the people.
- The Christian missionaries tried to spread Christianity.
- The English interfered in the social practices of the Indians.
- The Indian Sepoy were illtreated.
- India was drained of its wealth. The introduction of machine-made goods by the British destroyed the indigenous industries. It led to loss of employment.
- All high posts were reserved for the English and Indian were not promoted or appointed to these posts.
- Persian language was replaced by English as the court language.

### IX. Project and Activity (For students)

1. Point out the influence which shaped Gandhiji's ideas on Ahimsa and Satyagraha.
2. Organize exhibition in your school on the peasants conditions highlight the similarities between past and present.

### PART - II ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. In 1765 the place where Robert cline obtained a right to collect tax was .....  
 a) Bengal, Bihar, Orissa                      b) Bihar, Punjab  
 c) Bengal, Orissa, Patha                      d) Bengal, Pune, Kerala                      **Ans : a) Bengal, Bihar, Orissa**
2. Who had acted as the agent of the Government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.  
 a) Kings                      b) Princes                      c) Zamindass                      d) Landlords                      **Ans : c) Zamindars**
3. The revolt which led to armed uprising was  
 a) Indigo Revolt                      b) Santhal Rebellion  
 c) Deccan riots                      d) Patna Revolt                      **Ans : b) Santhal Rebellion**

#### II. Fill in the blanks

#### Answers

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. ____ newspaper brought to light the misery of the cultivators            | <b>Hindu Patriot</b> |
| 2. All this lands were returned to them when the ____ came to power in 1937 | <b>Congress</b>      |

#### III. Match the following.

I		II		Answers	
1	Hindu Zamindass	a	Deccan Revolt	b	Jermis
2	Bardoli	b	Jermis	c	Gujarat
3	Pune	c	Gujarat	a	Deccan Revolt

#### IV. True or False

1. In the pre - colonial period, Indian economy was predominantly a weaving economy                      **Ans : False**
2. The land near the hills of Rajmahal in Bihar was cultivated lay the Santhals.                      **Ans : True**

### V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate answer

**1. Which of the following statement is not true about 'Chambaran Satyagraha'?**

- The European planters of Champaran in Bihar resorted to illegal and inhuman methods of indigo cultivation at a cost which was wholly unjust.
- The peasants were bound lay were to grow indigo on 3/10 part of their land.
- Under the Tisbathia system in Champaran, the peasants were bound.
- The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.

**Ans : b) The peasants were bound lay were to grow in digo on 3/10 part of their land.**

### VI. Give Short Answers

**1. What are the different names of permanent settlement?**

- i) Zamindari, ii) Jagirdari, iii) Malguzari, iv) Biswedari

**2. By whom and where Ryotwari system was introduced?**

- Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro and Captain Read in 1820.
- Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam and Coorg.

**3. Give a short note on Kheda Satyagraha.**

- In Kheda District of Gujarat, due to constant taminis, agriculture failed in 1918.
- The offices insisted on collection of full land revenue.
- The local peasants therefore started a 'no tax' movement.

### VII. Answer in detail.

**1. Explain in detail about the causes of peasants Revolts.**

- The British rule brought about many changes in the agrarian system in India.
- The ownership of land was conferred on the Zamindars.
- They tried to extract as much as they could from the cultivators of land.
- The various peasant movements and uprising during the 19th and 20th centuries were in the nature of a protest against of the existing conditions.

**2. Write in detail about Punjab peasant movement :**

- The peasants of the Punjab could not pay debts to the urban money lenders.
- They agitated to prevent the rapid alienation of their lands to the urban moneylenders.
- The British government did not like their protest in that province which provided large number of soldiers.
- In order to protect the peasants of the Punjab the Punjab land Alternation Act was passed in 1900 "as an experimental measure" to be extended to the rest of India if it worked successfully in the Punjab.
- The act divided the people of Punjab into three categories viz...., the agricultured classes, the statutory agriculturist class. and rest of the population including the moneylenders.

### MIND MAP

