

1. How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Answer.

Mahalwari System	Permanent Settlement
Holt Mackenzie devised it and it came into effect in 1822	Permanent Settlement was brought by Lord Cornwallis in 1793
The epicentre of the system was a village	There was no such epicentre
Villages were called ‘Mahal’	–
The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay	The revenue was fixed that each zamindar had to pay to the company
The revenue was to be revised periodically	Revenue was fixed
The charge to collect the revenue was on the village headman	The charge to collect the revenue was on the village zamindar (rajas/taluqdars)

2. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

Answer. The ryots were reluctant to grow indigo for the below-given reasons:

- a. They were paid very low-prices for it
- b. The ryots never saw any profit accruing from the indigo plantation
- c. Ryots were asked to grow indigo on the fertile parts of their land by the planters which they were apprehensive about

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

Answer. The collapse of indigo production in Bengal was caused by the following circumstances:

- a. Ryots’ denied producing the indigo anymore
- b. Protests started taking place by the peasants/ ryots supported by the zamindars.

- c. Following the protests, the Indigo Commission was constituted by the government which accepted the faults of the planters and asked the planters to stop the cultivation.
- d. Planters eventually moved out of the city.

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

Answer. The new Munro system of fixing revenue posed two problems:

- a. The revenue demand was fixed way too high for peasants to pay
- b. Peasants were unable to pay the rent which culminated into villages getting deserted.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

- 1. Explain in brief about the Ryotwari System.
- 2. What were the consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal?
- 3. Fill in the blanks:
 - 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 _____.
 - e. _____ lost interest in improving the land.
 - f. Mahalwari System was introduced by _____ in _____.
 - g. _____ was introduced by Thomas Munro.
 - h. _____ is a plant of the temperature zones.
 - i. _____ produced a rich blue color.