

# THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE

## HISTORY AND CIVICS

### GRADE - 8

#### 1. what was the Ijardari System? Why did it fail?

Answer: Warren Hasting introduced the Ijardari System, according to which the right to revenue collection was given to the highest bidder for a period of five years.

This System failed because:

1. bidding was often not related to the actual productivity of the land
2. the Ijardars were not interested in making improvements in the land as it was auctioned at regular intervals.
3. the contractors exploited the peasants to extract more revenue.

#### 2. How did the system of Permanent Settlement affect the Indian peasants?

Answer: Effects on the Peasants:

- The actual cultivators of the land were left at the mercy of Zamindars; who often exploited cultivators with high rates.
- Peasants had to pay the revenue even if the crops failed. So, to meet the demands of British, they had to take the loan from money lenders at a high rates. In case of non payment, their lands was mortgaged. As a result, either their land were sieged or they had to look for another employment.
- The methods to be used in agriculture cultivation were not improved by neither British nor Landlords.
- Above all was not enough, British forced the farmers to cultivate cash crops such as Indigo, Cotton, Tobacco, Coffee, Jute instead of staples food. Later, it resulted in a famine in the country and profit to East India Company.

#### 3. How did the British Government affect the Indian Economy?

Answer: The British destroyed the Indian economy by their extreme greed and demand for wealth. By following policy of free trade and Charter of 1813, they opened Indian trade to all British subject. They shut down the indigenous industries and filled the Indian markets with British made goods. India faced the era of deindustrialization while Britain became the queen of commerce.

#### 4. What were the causes for the impoverishment of the farmers?

Answer: The pre-British Indian Villages were self-sufficient communities, i.e. productions were only for the local market and own villages. Producing for bigger market outside the village was new and unjust practice for people. The policies adopted by British rulers could bring benefitted industrial and commercial interests for British people alone and curse for Indian. Insistence by the British that only cash crops like cotton and indigo take the place of food grains destroyed the self-sufficient village economy.

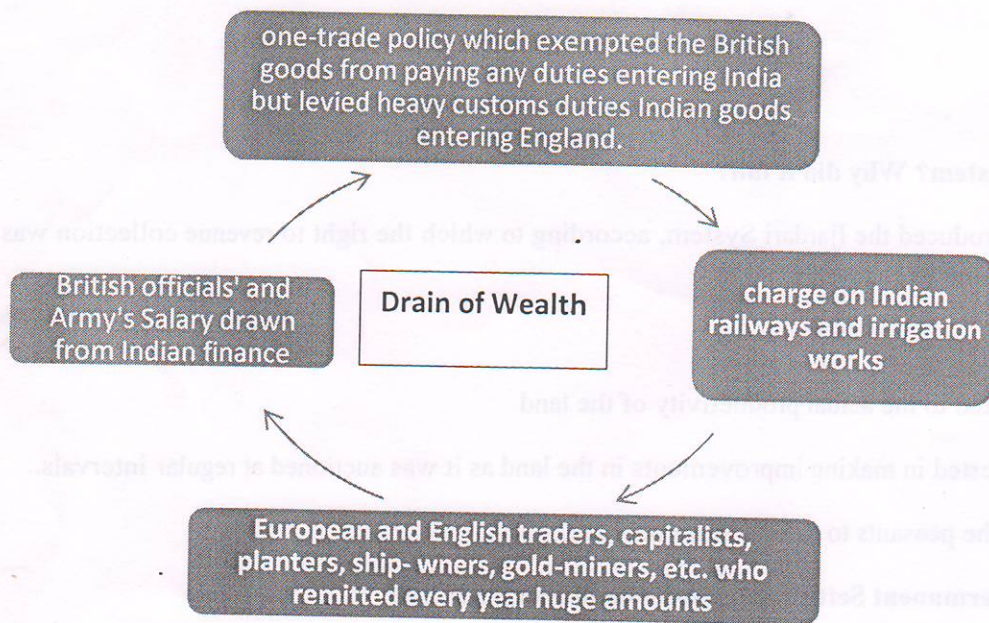
#### 5. Who wrote the book Poverty and Un-<sup>British</sup> rule in India?

Answer: Dadabhai Naoroji wrote the book Poverty and Un-<sup>British</sup> rule in India.

#### 6. What do you understand by the "Drain of Wealth"?

Answer: The constant flow of wealth from India to England for which India did not get any type of return is what is known as Drain of wealth. The Drain of Wealth theory was originally propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji.

The factors that favour this theory are as follows:



### 7. What were the problems faced by workers in industries?

Answer: The economic condition was one of the extreme poverty. Following were the problems faced by workers :

- Burden with long working hours
- Low wages. According to an estimate, the per year capita income in 197 was Rs. 228 PA, which was less than a rupee.
- Unhygienic working and living conditions
- Unequal distribution of wealth between different section of society, such as Landlord and factory owners were earning well while labourers and poor peasants lived miserable life

### 8. How did western education help the Indians?

Answer: English education did bring Indian into contact with rational and scientific ideas. Indian became familiar with the writings of great philosophers such as Rousseau, Voltaire and Thomas Paine, which inspired the Indians for National Movement. English emerged as the common language among educated Indians which helped them to spread new ideas throughout India and create the bond of unity.

### 9. Name some of the pioneers who helped the establishment of educational institutions.

Answer: Charles Wood, Lord Macaulay, Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mahatma Gandhi.

### 10. What were the drawbacks of the newly introduced English education?

Answer: The drawbacks of the newly introduced English education:

- Growth of education was not uniform at all levels. More attention was given in expansion of high school and colleges
- Primary school suffered lack of fund.
- English medium instruction did not benefitted common people
- Main aim of western education system in India was to divide Indians into educated Indians with British taste and thinking and illiterate Indians.
- Education was limited only to upper-middle and middle classes.
- Education for women were not encouraged.

*SM*