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8th Standard

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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide for 8th Standard**. It is prepared as per the Updated Latest New Textbook.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

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SYLLABUS

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June	1,2	1	1	0	4
July	3	2,3	2	0	4
I MID TERM TEST (June, July)					
August	4	4	3	1	4
September	0	0	0	1	1
QUARTERLY EXAM (June to September)					
October	5	5, 6	4	0	4
November	6,7	7	5	0	4
II MID TERM TEST (October, November)					
December	0	7	0	0	1
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HISTORY

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Unit 1

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know about the kinds of sources of Modern India.
- ❑ To understand the Portuguese trade interests in India.
- ❑ To understand the impact of Portuguese and Dutch presence in India.
- ❑ To know the colonial settlements of Denmark.
- ❑ To know the arrival and settlement of English and French East India Companies.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Who laid the foundation of Portuguese power in India? (HY-'23)
(a) Vasco da Gama (b) Bartholomew Diaz
(c) Alfonso de Albuquerque (d) Almeida
[Ans : (c) Alfonso de Albuquerque]
2. Which of the following European Nations made the foremost attempt to discover a sea route to India? (April-'23)
(a) Dutch (b) Portugal (c) France (d) Britain
[Ans : (b) Portugal]
3. In 1453, Constantinople was captured by _____. (HY-'24)
(a) The French (b) The Turks (c) The Dutch (d) The British
[Ans : (b) The Turks]
4. Sir William Hawkins belonged to _____.
(a) Portugal (b) Spain (c) England (d) France
[Ans : (c) England]
5. The first fort constructed by the British in India was _____. (QY-'23 & '24)
(a) Fort William (b) Fort St. George
(c) Fort St. Louis (d) Fort St. David
[Ans : (b) Fort St. George]

6. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to India as traders?

(April-'24)

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

[Ans : (b) The French]

7. Tranquebar on the Tamil Nadu coast was a trade centre of the _____.

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

[Ans : (d) The Danish]

II. Fill in the Blanks :

1. National Archives of India (NAI) is located in _____. [Ans : New Delhi]

(April-'25)

2. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by _____.

[Ans : King John II]

3. The printing press in India was set up by ____ at Goa in 1556.

(QY-2024) [Ans : Portuguese]

4. The Mughal Emperor _____ permitted the English to trade in India. (QY-'23)

[Ans : Jahangir]

5. The French East India Company was founded by _____. [Ans : Colbert]

6. _____ the King of Denmark issued a charter to create Danish East India Company. [Ans : Christian IV]

III. Match the following :

(QY-'24; April-'25)

1.	The Dutch	–	1664
2.	The British	–	1602
3.	The Danish	–	1600
4.	The French	–	1616

Ans

1.	The Dutch	–	1602
2.	The British	–	1600
3.	The Danish	–	1616
4.	The French	–	1664

IV. State true or false :

1. Auto biography 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]

Correct statement: Ananda Rangam was a translator served under French.

4. The place where historical documents are preserved is called archives. [Ans : True]

(QY-'24)

V. Consider the following statements and tick (✓) the appropriate answer. (QY-'23)

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**

(QY-'24)

- (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.**

Ans. Archives is the place where historical documents are preserved. The National Archives of India (NAI) is located in New Delhi. It is the chief storehouse of the records of the Government of India.

2. Write about the importance of Coins.

(April-'24)

Ans. Coins are a good source to know about administrative history. As compared to the literary sources the chances of manipulation is very less in the case of coins. Thus they are an authentic archaeological source.

3. Why Prince Henry is called 'Henry the Navigator'?

(April & HY-'23; QY-'24)

Ans. Prince Henry of Portugal, who is commonly known as the "Navigator", encouraged his countrymen to take up the adventurous life of exploring the unknown regions of the world.

4. Name the important factories established by the Dutch in India.

Ans. The important factories in India were Pulicat, Surat, Chinsura, Kasim bazaar, Patna, Nagapattinam, Balasore and Cochin.

5. Mention the trade centres of the English in India.

(QY-'23; HY-'24; April-'25)

Ans. The English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

VII. Answer the following in detail :**1. Give an account of the sources of Modern India.**

(QY-'23)

- Ans.**
- (i) The sources for the history of Modern India help us to know the political, socio-economic and cultural developments in the country.
 - (ii) The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, and the English recorded their official transactions in India on state papers.
 - (iii) History can be written with the help of written sources and material sources.
 - (iv) **Written Sources:** After the advent of the printing press, numerous book were published in different languages. Hence people began to acquire knowledge easily in the fields such as art, literature, history and science.
 - (v) Written sources include Literatures, Travel Accounts, Diaries, Auto Biographies, Pamphlets, Government Documents and Manuscripts.
 - (vi) **Archives:** It is the main source of information for understanding past administrative machinery, as well as a guide to the present and future generations related to all matters.





- (vii) **Material Sources:** Many paintings and statues are the main sources of Modern Indian history. They give us a lot of information about the achievement of national leaders and historical personalities.
- (viii) Historical buildings and museums preserve and promote our cultural heritage.
- (ix) Coins are a good source to know about administrative history.

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

- Ans.**
- (i) In A.D. 1498, Vasco da Gama reached Calicut, where he was cordially received by King Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut. A second Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, sailed towards India in 1500.
 - (ii) Vasco da Gama came to India for the second time in 1501 with 20 ships and founded a trading centre at Cannanore.
 - (iii) One after another, they established factories at Calicut and Cochin.
 - (iv) King Zamorin attacked the Portuguese in Cochin, but was defeated.
 - (v) Cochin was the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.
 - (vi) In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was sent as the first Governor for the Portuguese possessions in India.
 - (vii) Almeida had the aim of developing the naval power of the Portuguese in India. His policy was known as the “Blue Water Policy”.
 - (viii) Sultans of Bijapur and Gujarat were also apprehensive of the expansion of Portuguese control over ports, which led to an alliance between Egypt, Turkey and Gujarat against Portuguese invaders.
 - (ix) In a naval battle fought near Chaul, the combined Muslim fleet won a victory over the Portuguese fleet under Almeida’s son.
 - (x) Almeida defeated the combined Muslim fleet in a naval battle near Diu, and by the year 1509, the Portuguese claimed the naval supremacy in Asia.
 - (xi) The real founder of the Portuguese power in India was Alfonso de Albuquerque who captured Goa and established the Portuguese authority over Ormuz in Persian Gulf.
 - (xii) Governor, Nino de Cunha, moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530. In 1534, he acquired Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, in 1537.
 - (xiii) During the 16th century, the Portuguese succeeded in capturing Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay on the western coast, Hooghly on the Bengal coast and Santhome on the Madras coast and enjoyed good trade benefits.

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

(QY-'24; HY-'23 & '24; April-'24)

- Ans.**
- (i) In 1600, Elizabeth, the Queen of England granted a charter to the governor and company of Merchants of London to trade with East Indies.
 - (ii) The Company was headed by a Governor and a court of 24 directors.
 - (iii) Captain Hawkins visited Jahangir’s court and secured permission to raise a settlement at Surat which was cancelled later.
 - (iv) In 1612, the English Captain Thomas Best, inflicted a severe defeat over the Portuguese in a naval battle near Surat.
 - (v) The Mughal Emperor Jahangir permitted the English to establish their factory in 1613 at Surat, which became the headquarters of the English in Western India.

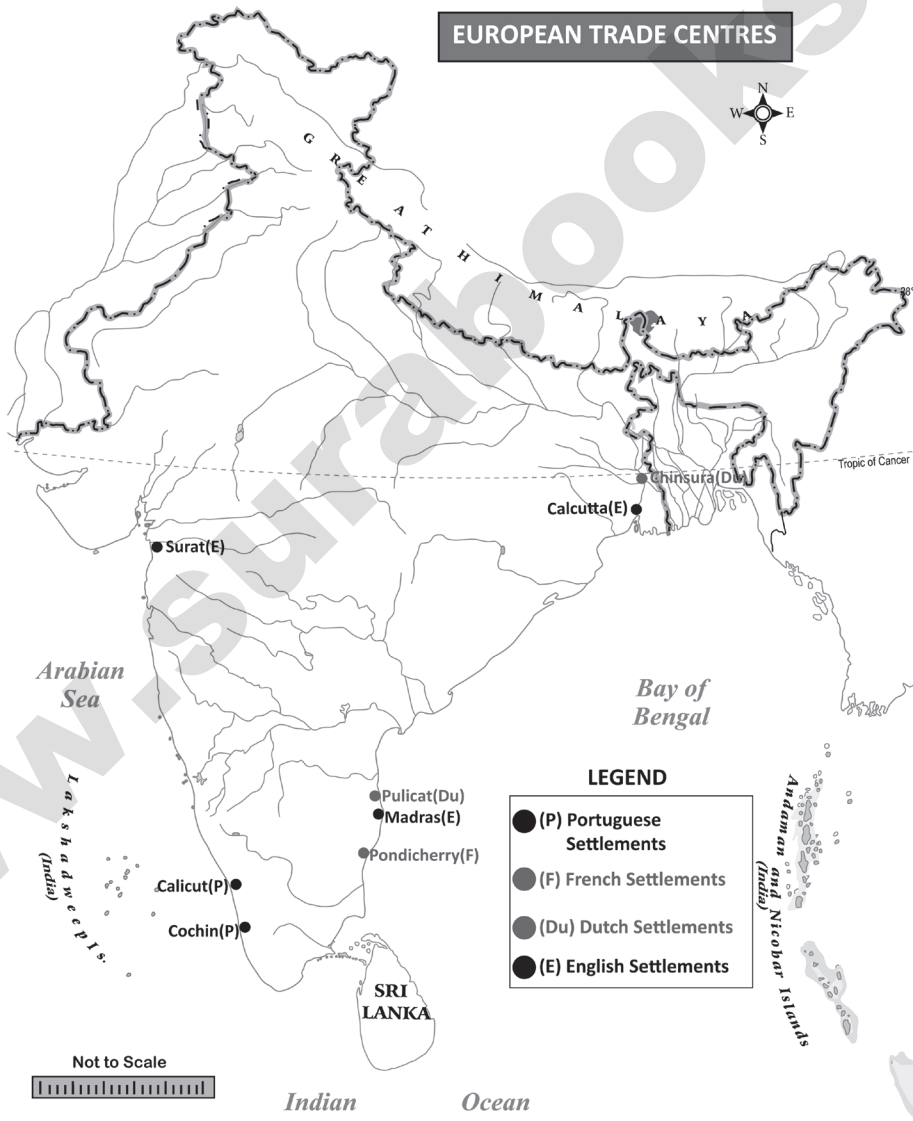


- (vi) Captain Nicholas Downton won another decisive victory over the Portuguese in 1614.
- (vii) This enhanced the British prestige at the Mughal court.
- (viii) In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent to Jahangir's court by King James I of England, who succeeded in concluding a commercial treaty with the emperor.
- (ix) Before the departure of Sir Thomas Roe, the English had established their trading centres at Surat, Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.

VIII. Map skill

1. On the river map of India, mark the following trading centres of the Europeans.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Calicut | 2) Cochin (QY-'24; April-'25) | 3) Madras (QY-'24; April-'25) |
| 4) Pondicherry | 5) Surat | 6) Chinsura |
| 7) Pulicat | 8) Calcutta | |



**IX. HOTs :****1. How did the fall of Constantinople affect the European nations?**

- Ans.** (i) The fall of Constantinople was the end of an era for Europe as it severely hurt traders in the European region.
- (ii) The land route between India and Europe was closed. The Turks penetrated into North Africa and the Balkan Peninsula.
- (iii) It became imperative on the part of the European nations to discover new sea routes to the East.

X. Student Activity :**1. Prepare a chart on the kinds of sources of Modern India.**

Ans. Kinds of Sources of Modern India.

Hints: Artifacts from archaeological sites coins, monuments, inscriptions, travelogues and autobiographies are primary sources of information for modern history, it also includes government reports, letter, photographs map diaries, news papers and films.

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The _____ of India attracted Europeans to this country.
(a) technology (b) machinery (c) wealth (d) river **[Ans : (c) wealth]**
2. Ananda Rangan's _____ reveal his profound capacity for political judgment.
(a) Diaries (b) Books (c) Paintings (d) Coins **[Ans : (a) Diaries]**
3. The first issue of the calendar of Madras records was published in _____.
(a) 1914 (b) 1917 (c) 1918 (d) 1920 **[Ans : (b) 1917]**
4. _____ help to preserve and promote our cultural heritage.
(a) Parks (b) Books (c) Beaches (d) Museums **[Ans : (d) Museums]**
5. The national museum in _____ is the largest museum in India.
(a) Delhi (b) Chennai (c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata **[Ans : (a) Delhi]**
6. The Reserve Bank of India was formally set up in _____.
(a) 1940 (b) 1938 (c) 1935 (d) 1936 **[Ans : (c) 1935]**
7. The first paper currency was issued by RBI in _____.
(a) 1940 (b) 1938 (c) 1937 (d) 1936 **[Ans : (b) 1938]**
8. After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the land route between India and _____ was closed.
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Africa (d) Europe **[Ans : (d) Europe]**
9. Bartholomew Diaz, was patronized by king _____.
(a) George II (b) Henry VIII (c) John II (d) Edward VII **[Ans : (c) John II]**





10. _____ maintained friendly relations with Vijayanagar Empire.

- (a) Vasco da Gama (b) Francisco de Almeida
(c) Alfonso de Albuquerque (d) Nino de Cunha

[Ans : (c) Alfonso de Albuquerque]

11. The _____ brought the cultivation of tobacco to India.

- (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch (c) British (d) French

[Ans : (a) Portuguese]

12. Due to the influence of the Portuguese _____ religion spread in India's western and eastern coasts.

- (a) Islam (b) Catholic (c) Buddhism (d) Jainism

[Ans : (b) Catholic]

13. The _____ followed the Portuguese into India.

- (a) British (b) French (c) Danish (d) Dutch

[Ans : (d) Dutch]

14. The Dutch shifted their headquarters from Pulicat to _____ in 1690.

- (a) Madras (b) Bangalore (c) Nagapattinam (d) Madurai

[Ans : (c) Nagapattinam]

15. The Dutch was completely wiped out by the year _____.

- (a) 1795 (b) 1695 (c) 1780 (d) 1800

[Ans : (a) 1795]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Europeans came to know about the wealth of India from the accounts of _____.

[Ans : Marco Polo]

2. _____ was a translator to assist French trade in India.

[Ans : Ananda Rangam]

3. Tamil Nadu Archives has Dutch records which relate to _____ and coast.

[Ans : Cochin, Coromandal]

4. _____ prepared the first issue of the calendar of Madras records.

[Ans : Dodwell]

5. The _____ was empowered to issue Government of India notes .

[Ans : Reserve Bank of India]

6. The first paper currency issued by RBI bore the portrait of _____.

[Ans : King George VI]

7. Fort _____ was built by the British in Cuddalore.

[Ans : St. Davids]

8. _____ , a Portuguese sailor reached the southern most point of Africa in 1487.

[Ans : Bartholomew Diaz]

9. Vasco-da Gama sailed from _____ to India .

[Ans : Mozambique]

10. In 1548, the Portuguese occupied _____.

[Ans : Salsette]

11. The Portuguese were defeated by the English in the battle of _____ in 1759.

[Ans : Bedera]

12. In Pulicat, the Dutch built the fort of _____ in 1613.

[Ans : Geldria]



III. Match the following:

	A		B
1.	Goa	– i.	Job Charnock
2.	Sutanuti	– ii.	Bengal
3.	Serampore	– iii.	French factory
4.	Marcara	– iv.	Sultan of Bijapur

[Ans: 1 –iv; 2 –i; 3 –ii; 4 – iii]

IV. State True or False :

- The archives at Lisbon, Goa, Pondicherry and Madras were literally store houses of precious historical information. [Ans : True]
- All documents in Tamil Nadu Archives are in English. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: The most of the records in Tamil Nadu Archives are in English.
- After his third voyage to India, Vasco da Gama, died in Cochin in 1524. [Ans : True]
- The English East India company of established its supremacy in the Spice Islands. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: United East India company of established its supremacy in the Spice Islands.

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

- After 1858, India came under the direct administration of the British crown.
 - The settlement of Pondicherry was founded by Martin under a grant from Ibrahim Lodi, the ruler of Bijapur.
 - France was the last European country to come to India as traders.
 - The three Carnatic wars ruined the English.
- (a) i & ii are Correct. (b) ii & iv are Correct.
(c) i and iii are Correct (d) i, ii and iv are Correct. [Ans : (c) i and iii are Correct]

Find out the wrong pair

- Fort St. David - Cuddalore
- Fort Geldria - Pulicat
- Fort St. Louis - Goa
- Fort St. George - Madras

[Ans : (3) Fort St. Louis - Goa]

VI. Answer the following one or two sentences.

- Name the powers which recorded their official transactions in India on State papers.
Ans. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Danes, and the English recorded their official transactions in India on state papers.
- What was the impact of the invention of printing press in India?
Ans. Numerous books were published in different languages. Hence, people began to acquire knowledge easily in the fields such as art, literature, history and science.



3. Name the languages other than English in which the records and documents are found in Tamil Nadu Archives.

Ans. The collections include a series of administrative records in Dutch, Danish, Persian and Marathi. A few documents are in French, Portuguese, Tamil and Urdu.

4. Write a short note on Dodwell.

Ans. (i) Dodwell prepared with great effort and the first issue of the calendar of Madras records was published in 1917.

(ii) He was highly interested in encouraging historical researches. He opened a new chapter in the history of Tamil Nadu Archives.

5. Name a few historical buildings of India which depict styles and techniques of Indian architecture.

Ans. Historical buildings such as St. Francis Church at Cochin, St. Louis Fort at Pondicherry, St. George Fort in Madras, St. David fort in Cuddalore, India Gate, Parliament House, the President House in New Delhi, etc., are different styles and techniques of Indian architecture.

6. What does the term 'audio-visual' mean?

Ans. (i) Audio-visual means possessing both a sound and a visual component, such as slide-tape presentations.

(ii) Audio-visual service providers frequently offer web streaming, video conferencing and live broadcast services. Television, films, internet are called 'Audio-visual media'.

7. Name the important commodities traded by the Dutch.

Ans. The most important Indian commodities traded by the Dutch were silk, cotton, indigo, rice and opium. They monopolized the trade in black pepper and trading other spices.

8. Why was the English East India Company engaged in rivalry with the Portuguese and the Dutch?

Ans. (i) The English East India Company remained engaged in rivalry with the Portuguese and the Dutch throughout the 17th century.

(ii) In 1623, the Dutch cruelly killed ten English traders and nine Javanese in Amboyna. This incident accelerated the rivalry between the two Europeans companies.

9. Who permitted the French to establish a township near Calcutta?

Ans. In 1673, the French obtained permission from Shaista Khan, the Mughal Subedar (governor) of Bengal to establish a township at Chandranagore, near Calcutta.

10. Write a short note on the Swedish East India Company.

Ans. (i) The Swedish East India Company was founded in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1731 for the purpose of conducting trade with the Far East.

(ii) The venture was inspired by the success of the Dutch East India Company and the British East India Company.

11. Why was the British Successful when compared to the other powers?

Ans. The comparative success of the British over the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danish, and the French was largely due to their commercial competitiveness, spirit of supreme sacrifice, government support, naval superiority, national character and their ascendancy in Europe.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :**(3 × 1 = 3)**

- 1. In 1453, Constantinople was captured by _____.**
(a) The French (b) The Turks (c) The Dutch (d) The British
- 2. The first paper currency was issued by RBI in _____.**
(a) 1940 (b) 1938 (c) 1937 (d) 1936
- 3. The villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur grew into the city of _____.**
(a) Bombay (b) Calicut (c) Delhi (d) Calcutta

II. Fill in the blanks :**(3 × 1 = 3)**

- 1. Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese sailor was patronized by _____.**
- 2. The French East India Company was founded by _____.**
- 3. In 1690, the British established a factory at _____.**

III. Match the following :**(4 × 1 = 4)**

	A		B
1.	The Dutch	– i.	1664
2.	The British	– ii.	1602
3.	The Danish	– iii.	1600
4.	The French	– iv.	1616

IV. True or False :**(2 × 1 = 2)**

- 1. Ananda Rangam was a translator served under British.**
- 2. After his third voyage to India, Vasco da Gama, died in Cochin in 1524.**

V. Answer in one or two sentences :**(4 × 2 = 8)**

- 1. Write about the importance of Coins.**
- 2. Mention the trade centres of the English in India.**
- 3. What was the impact of the invention of printing press in India?**
- 4. Write a short note on the Swedish East India Company.**

VI. Answer the following :**(1 × 5 = 5)**

- 1. How did the Portuguese establish their trading centres in India?**

Answer Key

- I. 1) (b) The Turks 2) (b) 1938 3) (d) Calcutta
- II. 1) King John II 2) Colbert 3) Sutanuti
- III. 1 – ii, 2 – iii, 3 – iv, 4 – i IV. 1) False 2) True
- V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 5
3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI - 2
4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. VI- 10
- VI. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VII-2



Unit 2

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the rise of the Political Power of English East India Company.
- ❑ To know the events and impact of Battle of Plassey and Buxar.
- ❑ To know the Carnatic wars and Mysore wars.
- ❑ To know the Anglo-Maratha wars.
- ❑ To understand the growth of colonial army and civilian administration.
- ❑ To understand the principles of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The ruler of Bengal in 1757 was _____. (QY-'23)
 (a) Shuja-ud-daulah (b) Siraj – ud – daulah
 (c) Mir Qasim (d) Tipu Sultan
[Ans : (b) Siraj – ud – daulah]
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in _____. (QY-'24; April-'25)
 (a) 1757 (b) 1764 (c) 1765 (d) 1775 **[Ans : (a) 1757]**
3. Which among the following treaty was signed after Battle of Buxar?
 (a) Treaty of Allahabad (b) Treaty of Carnatic
 (c) Treaty of Alinagar (d) Treaty of Paris
[Ans : (a) Treaty of Allahabad]
4. The Treaty of Pondichery brought the _____ Carnatic war to an end. (April & HY-'23)
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) None **[Ans : (b) Second]**
5. When did Hyder Ali ascend to the throne of Mysore?
 (a) 1756 (b) 1761 (c) 1763 (d) 1764 **[Ans : (b) 1761]**
6. Treaty of Mangalore was signed between _____.
 (a) The French and Tipu Sultan (b) Hyder Ali and Zamorin of Calicut
 (c) The British and Tipu Sultan (d) Tipu Sultan and Marathas
[Ans : (c) The British and Tipu Sultan]

7. Who was the British Governor - General during Third Anglo-Mysore War?

- (a) Robert Clive (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Wellesley

[Ans : (c) Lord Cornwallis]**8. Who signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British?**

- (a) Baji Rao II (b) Daulat Rao Scindia
(c) Sambhaji Bhonsle (d) Sayyaji Rao Gaekwad **[Ans:(a)Bajirao II]**

9. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire?*(April-'24)*

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Baji Rao II
(c) Balaji Baji Rao (d) Baji Rao

[Ans : (b) Baji Rao II]**10. Which was the first Indian state to join the subsidiary Alliance?**

- (a) Awadh (b) Hyderabad (c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior

[Ans : (b) Hyderabad]**II. Fill in the Blanks :****1.** The Treaty of Alinagar was signed in _____. **[Ans : 1757]****2.** The commander in Chief of Siraj-ud-daula was _____. *(April-'24)* **[Ans : Mir Jafar]****3.** The main cause for the Second Carnatic war was _____.
[Ans : The issue of succession]**4.** _____ adopted the policy of Doctrine of Lapse to extend the British Empire in India.
[Ans : Lord Dalhousie]**5.** Tipu Sultan was finally defeated at the hands of _____.
[Ans : Arthur Wellesely]**6.** After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to _____.
[Ans : Krishna Raja Odayar]**7.** In 1800, _____ established a college at Fort William in Calcutta.
[Ans : Lord Wellesley]**III. Match the following :**

1.	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle	The First Anglo Mysore War
2.	Treaty of Salbai	The First Carnatic War
3.	Treaty of Paris	The Third Carnatic War
4.	Treaty of Srirangapatnam	The First Maratha War
5.	Treaty of Madras	The Third Anglo Mysore War

Ans

1.	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle	The First Carnatic War
2.	Treaty of Salbai	The First Maratha War
3.	Treaty of Paris	The Third Carnatic War
4.	Treaty of Srirangapatnam	The Third Anglo Mysore War
5.	Treaty of Madras	The First Anglo Mysore War

**IV. State true or false :**

1. After the death of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-daula ascended the throne of Bengal. [Ans : True]
2. Hector Munro, led the British forces in the Battle of Plassey. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: Robert Clive, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey.
3. The outbreak of the Austrian War of Succession in Europe was led to Second Carnatic War in India. [Ans : False]
Correct statement: The outbreak of the Austrian War of Succession in Europe was led to **First** Carnatic War in India.
4. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal. [Ans : True]
5. The Police system was created by Lord Cornwallis. [Ans : True] (HY-'23; April-'24)

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

1. **Write a short note on Black Hole Tragedy.** (QY-'23 & '24)
Ans. There was a small dungeon room in the Fort William in Calcutta, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula, held 146 British Prisoners of war for one night. The next day morning, when the door was opened, 123 of the prisoners were found dead because of suffocation.
2. **What were the benefits derived by the English after the Battle of Plassey?**
Ans. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the company was granted undisputed right to have free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It received the place of 24 Parganas in Bengal.
3. **Mention the causes for the Battle of Buxar.**
Ans. Mir Qasim the son in law of the Nawab of Bengal revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing the destakes (free duty passes).
4. **What were the causes for the First Mysore War?**
Ans. Causes:
 - (i) Haider Ali's growing power and his friendly relations with the French became a matter of concern for the English East India Company.
 - (ii) The Marathas, the Nizam and the English entered into a triple alliance against Haider Ali.



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

- Ans.** (i) The Maratha confederacy was dissolved and Peshwaship was abolished.
 (ii) Most of the territory of Peshwa Bajirao II was annexed and became part of the Bombay Presidency
 (iii) The defeat of the Bhonsle and Holkar also resulted in the acquisition of the Maratha kingdoms of Nagpur and Indore by the British.
 (iv) The Bajirao II, the last Peshwa of the Maratha was given an annual pension of 8 lakh rupees.

6. Name the states that signed the Subsidiary Alliance. (QY & HY-'24; April-'25)

- Ans.** Hyderabad (1798). It was followed by Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Gwalior (1804), Indore (1817), Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur (1818).

VII. Answer the following in detail :**1. Write an essay on second Carnatic war.**

- Ans.** In the 18th century, three Carnatic wars were fought between various Indian rulers, British and French East Indian Company on either side.

Second Carnatic War

- (i) The main cause of this war was the issue of succession in Carnatic and Hyderabad. Anwaruddin Khan and Chanda Sahib were the two claimants to the throne of Carnatic, whereas Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang were claimants to the throne of Hyderabad.
 (ii) The French supported Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang, while the British supported the other claimants with the objective of keeping their interest and influence in the entire Deccan region.

Battle of Ambur (1749)

- (i) Finally Dupleix, Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang formed a grand alliance and defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din Khan, the Nawab of Carnatic, in the Battle of Ambur.
 (ii) Muhammad Ali, the son of Anwar-ud-din, fled to Trichinopoly (Tiruchirappalli).
 (iii) Chanda Sahib became the Nawab of Carnatic and rewarded the French with the grant of 80 villages around Pondicherry.
 (iv) In the Deccan, the French defeated and killed Nasir Jang and made Muzaffar Jang as the Nizam.
 (v) The new Nizam gave ample rewards to the French.
 (vi) He appointed Dupleix as the governor of all the territories in south of the River Krishna. Muzaffar Jang was assassinated by his own people.
 (vii) Salabat Jang, brother of Nasir Jang was raised to the throne by Bussy.
 (viii) Salabat Jang granted the Northern Circars to the French.
 (ix) Dupleix's power was at its zenith by that time.

Battle of Arcot (1751)

- (i) In the meantime, Dupleix sent forces to besiege the fort of Trichy
 (ii) Chanda Sahib also joined with the French in their efforts to besiege Trichy. Robert Clive's proposal was accepted by the British governor, Saunders, and with only 200 English and 300 Indian soldiers, Clive was entrusted the task of capturing Arcot. His attack proved successful.



- (iii) Robert Clive defeated the French at Arni and Kaveripak. With the assistance of Lawrence, Chanda Sahib was killed in Trichy. Muhammad Ali was made the Nawab of Arcot under British protection. The French Government recalled Dupleix to Paris.

Treaty of Pondicherry (1755)

- (i) Dupleix was succeeded by Godeheu, who agreed the Treaty of Pondicherry. According to it, both the powers agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the native states. They were to retain their old positions. New forts should not be built by either power. The treaty made the British stronger.
- (ii) The second Carnatic war also proved inconclusive. The English proved their superiority on land by appointing Mohammad Ali as the Nawab of Carnatic. The French were still very powerful in Hyderabad. However, the predominant position of the French in the Deccan peninsula was definitely undermined in this war.

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

Ans. The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: Tipu Sultan did not forget the humiliating treaty of Srirangapatnam imposed upon him by Cornwallis in 1792.

Causes

- (i) Tipu sought alliance with foreign powers against the English and sent ambassadors to Arabia, Turkey, Afghanistan and the French.
- (ii) Tipu was in correspondence with Napoleon who invaded Egypt at that time.
- (iii) The French officers came to Srirangapatnam where they founded a Jacobin Club and planted the Tree of Liberty.

Course

- (i) Wellesley declared war against Tipu in 1799. The war was short and decisive. As planned, the Bombay army under General Stuart invaded Mysore from the west.
- (ii) The Madras army, which was led by the Governor-General's brother, Arthur Wellesley, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapatnam.
- (iii) On 4th May 1799 Srirangapatnam was captured. Tipu fought bravely and was killed finally. Thus ended the fourth Mysore War and the whole of Mysore lay prostrate before the British.

Mysore after the War

- (i) The English occupied Kanara, Wynad, Coimbatore, Darapuram and Srirangapattinam.
- (ii) Krishna Raja Odayar of the former Hindu royal family was brought to the throne.
- (iii) Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.

3. Describe the policy adopted by Lord Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India. (QY-'24)

Ans. Doctrine of Lapse (1848)

- (i) Lord Dalhousie was one of the chief architects of the British Empire in India. He was an imperialist. He adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire.





- (ii) He made use of this precedent and declared in 1848 that if the native rulers adopted children 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. This principle was called the Doctrine of Lapse.
- (iii) It was bitterly 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?

Ans. **The Subsidiary Alliance (1798)**

- (i) Lord Wellesley introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance to bring the princely states under the control of the British.
- (ii) It was the most effective instrument for the expansion of the British territories and political influence in India.
- (iii) The princely state was called 'the protected state' and the British came to be referred as 'the paramount power'.
- (iv) It was the duty of the British to safeguard the state from external aggression and to help its ruler in maintaining internal peace.

Main Features of Subsidiary Alliance

- (i) An Indian ruler entering into this alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces.
- (ii) A British Resident would stay in ruler's capital.
- (iii) Towards the maintenance charges of the army, he should make annual payments or cede some territory permanently to the company.
- (iv) All the non-English European officials should be turned out of his state.
- (v) The native ruler should deal with foreign states only through the English Company.
- (vi) The British would undertake to defend the state from internal trouble as well as external attack.

VIII. HOTs :

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

- Ans. (i) **Lack of unity among Indian States:** Even though there were powerful kings and who ruled Punjab, Mysore and Maratha region, they lacked unity and fought with each other for various reasons. They failed to perceive the danger arising from the East India Company.
- (ii) **Greater Naval Power:** The British came through the sea and established a strong naval power in the Indian Ocean before coming to the Indian main land. There was no strong naval power in India to challenge the British.
- (iii) **Development of textile:** By the beginning of the 19th century English made cotton textiles successfully ousted Indian goods from their traditional markets.



- (iv) **Scientific division of labour:** The production and growth of modern science in India was encouraged by the British with a view to further colonial interests.
- (v) **Economic prosperti:** The British had enough funds to pay its share holders that compelled them to finance the English wars in India.

IX. Mark the following on the River map of India :

- 1) Plassey 2) Buxar 3) Purandhar 4) Arcot 5) Wandiwash





Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. The rule of _____ in India became effective after the conquest of Bengal.
(a) Mughals (b) East India Company
(c) Portuguese (d) French [Ans : (b) East India Company]
2. Siraj-ud-daula captured the British factory at _____.
(a) Kasim bazar (b) Delhi (c) Alinagar (d) Chandranagore
[Ans : (a) Kasim bazar]
3. Buxar was a small fortified town in the territory of _____.
(a) West Bengal (b) Karnataka (c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan
[Ans : (c) Bihar]
4. In the battle of Adayar, the French army fought under captain _____.
(a) Hector Munro (b) Robert Clive
(c) Eyre Coote (d) Paradise [Ans : (d) Paradise]
5. Under the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, _____ was returned back to the English.
(a) Madras (b) Trichinopoly (c) Hyderabad (d) Calcutta
[Ans : (a) Madras]
6. The out break of the seven years' war in Europe led to the _____ war in India.
(a) I Carnatic (b) II Carnatic (c) III Carnatic (d) Wandiwash
[Ans : (c) III Carnatic]
7. In the III Carnatic war, France captured Fort _____.
(a) Gwalior (b) St. David (c) William (d) Vellore
[Ans : (b) St. David]
8. The Battle of Wandiwash was fought by the English army under General _____.
(a) Forde (b) Dupleix (c) Hector Munro (d) Eyre Coote
[Ans : (d) Eyre Coote]
9. The Seven year's war was concluded by the treaty of _____.
(a) Paris (b) Pondicherry (c) Madras (d) Mangalore
[Ans : (a) Paris]
10. The state of Mysore rose to prominence under the leadership of _____.
(a) Chanda sahib (b) Salabat Jang
(c) Haider Ali (d) Mir Jafar [Ans : (c) Haider Ali]
11. In 1781, the British General Sir Eyre Coote defeated Haider Ali at _____.
(a) Hyderabad (b) Porto Novo (c) Mysore (d) Mangalore
[Ans : (b) Porto Novo]





12. _____ Saved the British Dominion from the wrath of powerful enemies.

- (a) Wellesley (b) Cornwallis (c) Warren Hastings (d) Dalhousie

[Ans : (c) Warren Hastings]

13. Tipu attacked _____ in 1789.

- (a) Madras (b) Mangalore (c) Mahe (d) Travancore

[Ans : (d) Travancore]

14. During the course of the third Anglo - Mysore war _____ took the command of the British Army.

- (a) Cornwallis (b) Dalhousie (c) Robert Clive (d) Curzon

[Ans : (a) Cornwallis]

15. The internal conflict among the _____ was best utilised by the British.

- (a) Nizams (b) Marathas (c) Nawabs (d) Chauhans

[Ans : (b) Marathas]

16. Colonel Upton concluded the treaty of _____ in 1776.

- (a) Mangalore (b) Mysore (c) Purandhar (d) Pondicherry

[Ans : (c) Purandhar]

17. The death of _____ in 1800 gave the British an added advantage.

- (a) Mahadaji Scindia (b) Daulat Rao Scindia
(c) Madhav Rao (d) Nana Phadnavis

[Ans : (d) Nana Phadnavis]

18. In the III Anglo Maratha war, Hastings was supported by a force under General _____.

- (a) Thomas Hislop (b) Mathews
(c) Medows (d) Upton

[Ans : (a) Thomas Hislop]

19. _____, the Governor General of India in 1786, enforced the ruler against private trade.

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Wellesley
(c) Cornwallis (d) Robert Clive

[Ans : (c) Cornwallis]

20. As per the Government of India Act of 1858, the maximum age for competitors of civil services examination was fixed at _____.

- (a) 20 (b) 23 (c) 25 (d) 21

[Ans : (b) 23]

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ of Portugal discovered a new sea route from Europe to India.

[Ans : Vasco da Gama]

2. _____ ascended the throne of Bengal in 1756.

[Ans : Siraj - Ud - daula]

3. British captured _____, the French settlement in 1757.

[Ans : Chandra nagore]

4. _____ concluded two treaties with Siraj-Ud-daula and Shah Alam II.

[Ans : Robert Clive]



5. _____ and _____ were rival countries in Europe.
[Ans : Britain and France]
6. The battle of _____ was fought between the French forces and forces of Anwar - ud - din.
[Ans : Santhome (Madras)]
7. _____ was deputed from France to conduct the third Carnatic war.
[Ans : Count de Lally]
8. Robert Clive sent _____ from Bengal to occupy the Northern Circars.
[Ans : Colonel Forde]
9. Haider Ali and his son _____ played a prominent role against the expansion of British empire in India.
[Ans : Tipu Sultan]
10. The Nizam, with the help of British troops led by General _____ invaded Mysore in 1767.
[Ans : Joseph Smith]
11. Tipu captured Brigadier _____, the supreme commander of the forces in 1783.
[Ans : Mathews]
12. After the death of Narayan Rao, _____ became the Peshwa.
[Ans : Raghunath Rao]
13. Raghunath Rao's authority was challenged by a strong party at Poona under _____.
[Ans : Nana Phadnavis]
14. _____ made an attempt to form a coalition of Indian rulers to fight against the British.
[Ans : Yashwant Rao Holkar]
15. The Royal Commission on Public Service was chaired by Lord _____ in 1912.
[Ans : Islington]
16. In 1918 _____ and _____ recommended that 33% of Indian should be recruited in Indian civil services.
[Ans : Montague, Chelmsford]
17. The _____ was the second important pillar of the British administration in India.
[Ans : army]
18. The highest rank in the army that an Indian could ever reach was that of a _____.
[Ans : subedar]
19. Circles or Thanas were headed by a _____.
[Ans : daroga]
20. The hereditary village police became _____.
[Ans : chowkidars]

III. Match the following:

a.	Treaty of Mangalore	– i.	1755
b.	Treaty of Pondicherry	– ii.	1802
c.	Allahabad Treaty	– iii.	1784
d.	Treaty of Purandhar	– iv.	1765
e.	Treaty of Bassein	– v.	1776

[Ans: a –iii; b –i; c –iv; d –v; e –ii]

IV. State true or false :

1. Within a year after the Battle of Wandiwash the English army totally routed the French Army.
[Ans : True]



2. In 1761, Tipu Sultan became the de facto ruler of Hyderabad. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: In 1761, Tipu Sultan became the de facto ruler of **Mysore**.

3. Warren Hastings consolidated the British power in India. [Ans : True]

4. The Treaty of Salbai was signed between Cornwallis and Mahadaji Scindia.

[Ans : False]

Correct statement: The Treaty of Salbai was signed between **Warren Hastings** and Mahadaji Scindia.

5. The idea of competition for recruitment was introduced first by the Charter Act, 1833. [Ans : True]

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. What was the motive behind the discovery of sea routes to India?

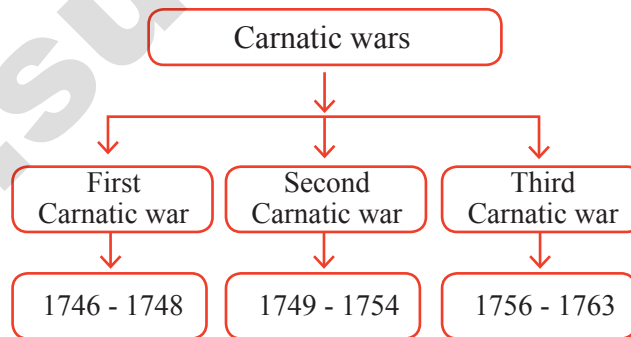
Ans. The main motive behind those discoveries was to maximize profit through trade and to establish political supremacy.

2. What were the causes of the Second Anglo Mysore war?

- Ans.** (i) The English did not fulfill the terms of the treaty of 1769, when Haider's territories were attacked in 1771 by Marathas, Haider did not get help from the British.
- (ii) British captured Mahe, a French settlement within Haider's Jurisdiction. It led to the formation of an alliance by Haider with the Nizam and Marathas against the English in 1779.

3. Prepare flow chart to explain the period of the three Carnatic wars.

Ans.



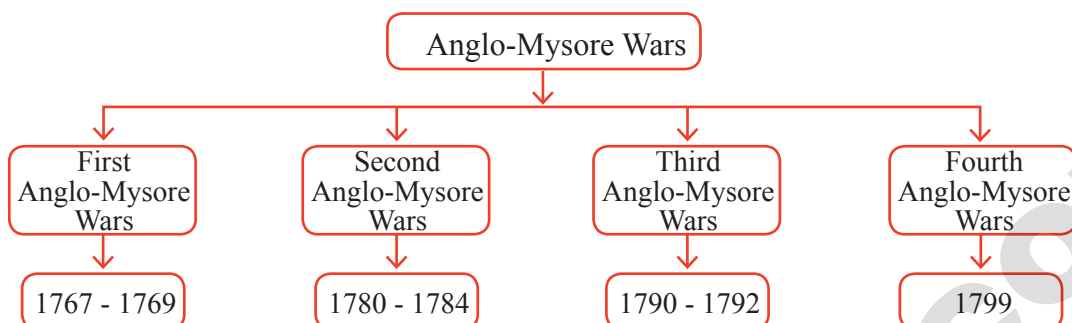
4. What were the results of the First Anglo Maratha War?

- Ans.** (i) Raghunath Rao was pensioned off and Madhav Rao II was accepted as the Peshwa.
- (ii) Salsette was given to the British.
- (iii) The Treaty of Salbai established the British influence in Indian politics. It provided the British twenty years of peace with the Marathas.



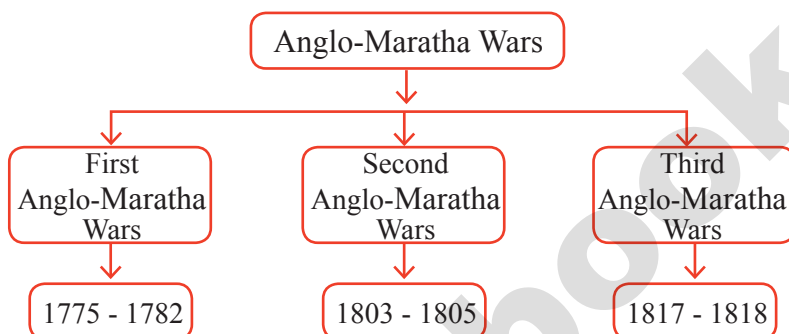
5. Explain with a flow chart the period of the Anglo Mysore wars.

Ans.



6. Prepare a flow chart mentioning the period in which the Anglo Maratha wars were fought.

Ans.



7. What did the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 state?

Ans. The Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 passed by the British Parliament exclusively reserved certain categories of high executive and judicial posts for the covenanted civil service which was later designated as the Indian Civil Service.

8. Name the three Indians who became successful in the I.C.S. examination in 1869.

Ans. In 1869, three Indians - Surendra Nath Banerje, Ramesh Chandra Dutt and Bihari Lal Gupta became successful in the I.C.S. examination.

9. What did the Royal Commission of Public Service or the Lee Commission recommend in 1923?

Ans. In 1923, a Royal Commission on Public Services was appointed with Lord Lee of Fareham as chairman. This commission recommended that recruitment to all-India services such as the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service should be made and controlled by the Secretary of State for India. The Lee Commission recommended the immediate establishment of a Public Service Commission.

10. Write a short note on the Act of 1935.

Ans. The Act of 1935 also made provisions for the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission at the Centre and the Provincial Public Service Commissions in the various provinces. Provision was also made for a Joint Public Service Commission in two or more Provinces. Although, the main aim of this measure was to serve the British interests, it became the foundation of the civil service system in independent India.



11. Name the provinces in which separate armies were organised during the British rule.

Ans. During the early stage of British rule, three separate armies had been organised in three Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

12. Name the places where high courts were setup according to the Act of 1861.

Ans. According to the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, three High Courts were set up in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

13. Brief the merits of the subsidiary Alliance for the British.

Ans. Merits for the British:

- (i) The British Company maintained a large army at the expense of the Indian rulers.
- (ii) All Frenchmen in the service of native rulers were dismissed, and the danger of French revival was completely eliminated.
- (iii) The British Company began to control the foreign policy of the Princely States.
- (iv) Wellesley's diplomacy made the British the paramount power in India. He transformed the British Empire in India into the British empire of India.

14. What were the factors for the success of the British?

Ans. Factors for the success of the British

- (i) Greater naval power.
- (ii) Development of textile.
- (iii) Scientific division of labour.
- (iv) Economic prosperity and skillful diplomacy of the British.
- (v) Feelings of insecurity among the Indian merchants.
- (vi) The inequality and ignorance of the Indian kings.

15. What was the impact of the policies of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse in India?

Ans. This policy led to a South Indian rebellion (1800-01), Vellore Rebellion (1806) and the Great Rebellion (1857).



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. When did Hyder Ali ascend to the throne of Mysore?

- (a) 1756 (b) 1761 (c) 1763 (d) 1764

2. Who was the last Peshwa of Maratha empire?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath (b) Baji Rao II
(c) Balaji Baji Rao (d) Baji Rao



3. Tipu attacked _____ in 1789.

- (a) Madras (b) Mangalore (c) Mahe (d) Travancore

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

- The commander in Chief of Siraj-ud-daula was _____.
- After the death of Tipu Sultan Mysore was handed over to _____.
- Robert Clive sent _____ from Bengal to occupy the Northern Circars.

III. Match the following:

(4 × 1 = 4)

	A		B
1.	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle	– i.	The First Anglo Mysore War
2.	Treaty of Salbai	– ii.	The First Carnatic War
3.	Treaty of Paris	– iii.	The Third Carnatic War
4.	Treaty of Madras	– iv.	The First Maratha War

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

- Hector Munro, led the British forces in the battle of Plassey.
- The Police system was created by Lord Cornwallis.

V. Answer in one or two sentences :

(4 × 2 = 8)

- What were the benefits derived by the English after the Battle of Plassey?
- Bring out the results of the Third Maratha War.
- What were the causes of the Second Anglo Mysore war?
- Name the provinces in which separate armies were organised during the British rule.

VI. Answer the following :

(1 × 5 = 5)

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

Answer Key

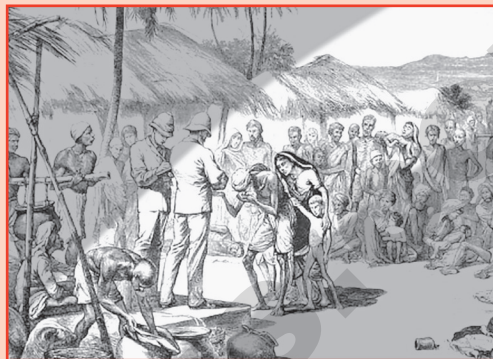
- I. 1) (b) 1761 2) (b) Baji Rao II 3) (d) Travancore
- II. 1) Mir Jafar 2) Krishna Raja Odayar 3) Colonel Forde
- III. 1) False 2) True
- IV. 1 – ii, 2 – iv, 3 – iii, 4 – i.
- V. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VI - 5
3) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. V - 2
4) Refer Sura's Guide, Additional Q. No. V - 11
- VI. 1) Refer Sura's Guide, Textbook Q. No. VII - 3

Unit 3

RURAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the land revenue policy under the British Rule.
- ❑ To understand the Merits and Demerits of the land revenue policy.
- ❑ To know the agrarian crisis and revolts.



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. 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]
2. Under which Governor General the Permanent Settlement was implemented in Bengal.
(a) Lord Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Minto [Ans : (b) Lord Cornwallis]
3. What was the Mahal in the Mahalwari system? (QY-'23)
(a) House (b) Land (c) Village (d) Palace [Ans : (c) Village]
4. In which region was the Mahalwari system imposed?
(a) Maharashtra (b) Madras (c) Bengal (d) Punjab [Ans : (d) Punjab]
5. 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]
6. 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]
7. 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]

8. The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by whom?

(QY-'24)

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Digambar Biswas (d) Keshab Chandra Roy

[Ans : (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel]**II. Fill in the Blanks :**

1. _____ is the modified version of the Zamindari system. **[Ans : Mahalwari system]**
 2. The Mahalwari system was a Brain child of _____. **[Ans : Holt Mackenzie]**
 3. Indigo Revolt took place in _____. **[Ans : Bengal] (QY-'23; HY-'24)**
 4. Moplah Rebellion was held in _____. **[Ans : August 1921]**
 5. The Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in _____. **[Ans : May 1918]**

III. Match the following :

1.	Permanent Settlement	Madras
2.	Mahalwari Settlement	Misery of the Indigo cultivators
3.	Ryotwari system	North west province
4.	Nil Darpan	Bengal
5.	Santhal Rebellion	First Peasant revolt

Ans

1.	Permanent Settlement	Bengal
2.	Mahalwari Settlement	North west province
3.	Ryotwari system	Madras
4.	Nil Darpan	Misery of the Indigo cultivators
5.	Santhal Rebellion	First Peasant revolt

IV. State true or false :

1. Warren Hastings introduced quinquennial land settlement. (HY-'24) **[Ans : True]**
 2. Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Munro. **[Ans : True]**
 3. Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi Pargana in Gujarat. **[Ans : False]**
Correct statement: Pabna revolt originated in the Yusufshahi Pargana in **Bengal**.
 4. The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in 1918. (April-'25) **[Ans : False]**
Correct statement: The Punjab land alienation Act was passed in **1900**.

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

1. **Which of the following statement is not true about Zamindari system?**
 (a) This settlement was introduced in 1793.
 (b) The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
 (c) This system secured a fixed and stable income for the cultivators.
 (d) This practice was applicable to the area of 19% of India.
[Ans : (c) This system secured a fixed and stable income for the cultivators.]
2. **Which of the following statement is correct about Peasants revolt in India?**
 (a) The Santhal rebellion was held in Bengal.
 (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darpan.
 (c) The Deccan riots started from a village at Pune in 1873.
 (d) The Moplah peasants rebellion was held in Tamil Nadu.
[Ans : (b) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote a drama called Nil Darpan.]

**VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences :****1. List out any two salient features of the Permanent Settlement.**

(HY-'23)

Ans. Salient features of the Permanent settlement:

- (i) The Zamindars were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly.
- (ii) 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?

(QY-'23 & '24; April-'25)

Ans. Salient features of the Ryotwari system:

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

3. Bring out the effects of the Mahalwari settlement.**Ans. Effects of the Mahalwari settlement:**

- (i) The Lambardar enjoyed privileges which was misused for their self-interest.
- (ii) This system brought no benefit to the cultivators.
- (iii) 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?

- Ans.**
- (i) The European indigo planters compelled the tenant farmers to grow indigo at terms highly disadvantageous to the farmers.
 - (ii) The tenant farmer was forced to sell it cheap to the planter and accepted advances from the planter that benefited the latter. There were also cases of kidnapping, looting, flogging and burning.
 - (iii) Led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Charan Biswas, the ryots of Nadia district gave up indigo cultivation in September 1859. Factories were burnt down and the revolt spread.

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

- Ans.**
- (i) The European planters of Champaran in Bihar resorted to illegal and inhuman methods of indigo cultivation at a wholly unjust costs.
 - (ii) The peasants were liable to unlawful extortion and oppression by the planters.
 - (iii) Mahatma Gandhi took up their cause. The Government appointed an enquiry commission of which Mahatma Gandhi was a member.
 - (iv) The grievances of the peasants were enquired and ultimately the Champaran Agrarian Act was passed in May 1918.

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

- Ans.**
- (i) In 1928, the peasants of Bardoli (Gujarat) started their agitation under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in protest against the government's proposal to increase land revenue by 30 percent.
 - (ii) The peasants refused to pay tax at the enhanced rate and started no-tax campaign from 12 February 1928. Many women also participated in this campaign.



VII. Answer the following in detail.**1. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Permanent Settlement.** (QY & HY-'23; April-'24)**Ans. Merits**

- (i) Under this system many of the waste lands and forests became cultivable lands.
- (ii) The Zamindars became the owner of the land.
- (iii) The Zamindars were made free from the responsibility of providing justice.
- (iv) The Zamindars remained faithful to the British Government.
- (v) This system secured a fixed and stable income for the British Government.

Demerits

- (i) The British Government had no direct contact with the cultivators.
- (ii) The rights of the cultivators were ignored and they were left at the mercy of the Zamindars.
- (iii) The peasants were almost treated as serfs.
- (iv) This system made the Zamindars lethargic and luxurious.
- (v) 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?

(QY & HY-'24; April-'25)

Ans. Impact of the British land revenue system on the cultivators

- (i) A common feature of all the settlements was the assessment and the maximize income from land. It resulted in increasing land sales and dispossession.
- (ii) The peasants were overburdened with taxation. Due to the tax burden and famines, in general, the people suffered in poverty and burdened with debts. They had to seek the moneylenders who became rich and acquired lands from the peasants.
- (iii) The Zamindars, money-lenders and lawyers exploited the poor peasants.
- (iv) The stability and continuity of the Indian villages was shaken.
- (v) Cottage industries disappeared on account of the import of British goods and the peasants had nothing to supplement their income.
- (vi) The old body of custom was replaced by new apparatus of law, courts, fees, lawyers and formal procedures.
- (vii) The British policy proved advantageous only to the government and a privileged section of the society at the cost of the cultivators who were the rightful owners of their lands and claimants to the larger share of the produce.

3. Write a paragraph about the Moplah Rebellion.**Ans. Moplah Rebellion (1921)**

- (i) The Muslim Moplah (or Moplah) peasants of Malabar (Kerala) were suppressed and exploited by the Hindu zamindars (Jenmis) and the British government.
- (ii) This was the main cause of this revolt.
- (iii) The Moplah peasants got momentum from the Malabar District Conference, held in April 1920.
- (iv) This conference supported the tenants' cause, and demanded legislations for regulating landlord-tenant relations.
- (v) In August 1921, the Moplah tenants rebelled against the oppressive zamindars. In the initial phase of the rebellion, the Moplah peasants attacked the police stations, public offices, communications and houses of oppressive landlords and moneylenders.



- (vi) By December 1921, the government ruthlessly suppressed the Moplah rebellion.
- (vii) According to an official estimate, as a result of government intervention, 2337 Moplah rebels were killed, 1650 were wounded and more than 45,000 were captured as prisoners.

VIII. HOTS :

Apart from the exploiting through taxes, how did the British further exploit the land?

Ans. Apart from the taxes, the British followed the policy of commercialization of Agriculture which was a major set back for Indian farmers. They were forced to grow the soil fertility deteriorating cash crops such as opium. Jute, Indigo etc., Agricultural prices shot up by 31%. They were threatened if they failed to grow these crops.

IX. Project and Activity :

1. Point out the influence which shaped Gandhiji's ideas on Ahimsa and Satyagraha.

Ans. The 21 years Gandhiji spent in South Africa offered him valuable insights in familiarizing himself with the inhuman situations that existed outside as well as helping him develop appropriate concepts and techniques of nonviolent defence. He resisted non-violently any oppression and exhorted the Indians to take part in public activities. For him, South Africa was the place where he first tried methods of non violence and after 20 years of relentless struggle he won finally against the whites.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. _____ was the primary occupation of the Indians, in the pre-colonial period.
(a) Banking (b) Agriculture (c) Mining (d) Fishing
[Ans : (b) Agriculture]
2. By _____ system, the rights of ownership was handed over to the peasants.
(a) Zamindari (b) Jagirdari (c) Malguzari (d) Ryotwari
[Ans : (d) Ryotwari]
3. Initially, the British Government fixed _____ of the estimated produce as rent.
(a) one-half (b) one-fourth (c) one-third (d) one-eight
[Ans : (a) one-half]
4. William Bentinck reduced the state share of revenue to _____.
(a) 40% (b) 30% (c) 50% (d) 20% **[Ans : (c) 50%]**
5. The newspaper, _____ brought to light the misery of the cultivators several times.
(a) Times of India (b) Swadesha Mitran
(c) Indian Express (d) Hindu Patriot **[Ans : (d) Hindu Patriot]**
6. The peasant revolt which started in Poona in 1875 is called the _____.
(a) Punjab peasant movement (b) Deccan Riots
(c) Indigo revolt (d) Pabna revolt **[Ans : (b) Deccan Riots]**



7. In the Kheda district of Gujarat, agriculture failed in 1918 due to _____.
 (a) Floods (b) Cyclone (c) Famine (d) Earthquake

[Ans : (c) Famine]

8. _____ emerged as an important leader of Indian freedom struggle during the Kheda Satyagraha.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawahar lal Nehru
 (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Vinobha Bhawe

[Ans : (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel]

9. _____ broke out in the year 1921.

- (a) Moplah Rebellion (b) Bardoli Satyagraha
 (c) Kheda Satyagraha (d) Deccan Riots

[Ans : (a) Moplah Rebellion]

10. The lands of the peasants of Bardoli were returned when the _____ came to power in 1937.

- (a) Communists (b) Socialists (c) Congress (d) British

[Ans : (c) Congress]

II. Fill in the blanks :

- The economic exploitation of the _____ led to the revolts in future .
[Ans : Peasants]
- During the time of Cornwallis, a _____ settlement of land revenue was introduced.
[Ans : ten years (decennial)]
- As per the permanent settlement, all judicial powers were taken away from the _____.
[Ans : Zamindars]
- By Ryotwari system, the revenue was based on the basis of the _____ and the nature of the _____.
[Ans : Soil, Crop]
- Radical changes were brought in the Mahalwari system by the guidance of _____ in 1832.
[Ans : Robert Martins Bird]
- The village as a whole had to pay the revenue through its _____.
[Ans : headman or Lambardar]
- The land near the hills of or Rajmahal in Bihar was cultivated by the _____.
[Ans : Santhals]
- The Pabna revolt was led by _____.
[Ans : Keshab Chandra Roy]
- During the Deccan riots, the peasants looted the property of _____.
[Ans : Marwari Sahukars]
- The Deccan riots resulted in passing of the _____ Act.
[Ans : Deccan Agriculturalist Relief]

III. Match the following:

1.	The Santhal Rebellion	– i.	1890 - 1900
2.	Indigo revolt	– ii.	1873 - 76
3.	Pabna revolt	– iii.	1875
4.	Deccan riots	– iv.	1855 - 56
5.	Punjab Peasant movement	– v.	1859 - 60

Ans. 1 – iv, 2 –v, 3 – ii, 4 – iii, 5 – i

**IV. State True or False :**

1. According to Permanent settlement, the Zamindars granted patta to the ryots.
[Ans : True]
2. Under Ryotwari system, rents would be periodically revised, generally after 5 to 10 years.
[Ans : False]
3. The Santhal rebellion continued till 1856.
[Ans : True]
4. Under the Tinkathia system in Champaran, the peasants were bound by law to grow indigo on 2/20 part of their land.
[Ans : False]

Correct statement: Under Ryotwari system, rents would be periodically revised, generally after **20** to **30** years.

Correct statement: Under the Tinkathia system in Champaran, the peasants were bound by law to grow indigo on **3/20** part of their land.

V. Consider the following statement and tick appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following statements is not true about Pabna Revolt.
 - (a) Pabna Peasant Uprising was a resistance movement by the peasants against the oppression of the Zamindars.
 - (b) It was led by Dinabandhu Mitra.
 - (c) Peasants were often evicted from land on the pretext of non payment of rent.
 - (d) There were only a few cases of looting of the houses of the Zamindars.

[Ans : (b) It was led by Dinabandhu Mitra]
2. Which of the following statement is collect about the land revenue policies in India?
 - (a) As per the permanent settlements, the ryots became tenants since they were considered the fillers of the soil.
 - (b) Under the Ryotwari system, the Government exploited the Zamindars.
 - (c) Under the Mahalwari system one person could hold only one village.
 - (d) As per the Mahalwari system, the village land belonged to the Zamindars.

[Ans : (a) As per the permanent settlements, the ryots became tenants since they were considered the fillers of the soil.]

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.**1. Where were Permanent settlements made in British India?**

Ans. Permanent settlements were made in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Varanasi division of U.P., and Northern Karnataka, which roughly covered 19 percent of the total area of British India.

2. Name the areas where Ryotwari system was introduced?

Ans. Major areas of introduction of Ryotwari system included Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam, and Coorg provinces of British India.

3. What were the effects of the Ryotwari settlement?**Ans. Effects of the Ryotwari Settlement**

- (i) In most areas the land revenue fixed was excessive; the ryots were hardly left with bare maintenance even in the best of seasons.
- (ii) Under this system the government exploited the farmers instead of zamindars.





4. What was the major cause of the Pabna revolt?

- Ans.** (i) Pabna Peasant Uprising was a resistance movement by the peasants against the oppression of the Zamindars.
- (ii) The zamindars routinely collected money from the peasants by the illegal means of forced levy, abwabs, enhanced rent and so on. Peasants were often evicted from land on the pretext of non-payment of rent.

5. How did the Deccan Riots spread?

- Ans.** (i) In 1875, the peasants revolted in the district of Poona.
- (ii) Primarily against the oppression of local moneylenders who were grabbing their lands systematically.
- (iii) The uprising started from a village in Poona district when the village people forced out a local moneylender from the village and captured his property.
- (iv) Gradually, the uprising spread over 33 villages and the peasants looted the property of Marwari Sahukars.
- (v) The uprising turned into violent when the Sahukars took help of the police.

6. Why was the 'Punjab Land Alienation' Act passed by the British?

- Ans.** (i) The peasants of the Punjab agitated against the urban moneylenders. The Government of India did not want any revolt in that province which provided a large number of soldiers to the British army in India.
- (ii) In order to protect the peasants of the Punjab, the Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed in 1900 "as an experimental measure" to be extended to the rest of India if it worked successfully in the Punjab.

7. How did the Punjab Land Alienation Act divide the population of Punjab?

- Ans.** The Act divided the population of the Punjab into three categories viz., the agricultural classes, the statutory agriculturist class and the rest of the population including the moneylenders.

8. How was the Kheda Satyagraha organised by Gandhiji?

- Ans.** (i) Gandhiji organised the peasants to offer Satyagraha and opposed official insistence on the full collection of oppressive land revenue despite the conditions of famine.
- (ii) He inspired the peasants to be fearless and face all consequences. The response to his call was unprecedented and the government had to bow to a settlement with the peasants.

9. What was the result of the Bardoli Satyagraha?

- Ans.** In 1930, the peasants of Bardoli rose to a man, refused to pay taxes, faced the auction sales and the eventual loss of almost all of their lands but refused to submit to the Government. However, all their lands were returned to them when the Congress came to power in 1937.

VII. Answer the following :

1. Explain the course and features of the Mahalwari system.

- Ans.** (i) Mahalwari system, was a modified version of the Zamindari settlement introduced in the Ganga Valley, the North-West Province, parts of the Central India and Punjab in 1822.





- (ii) Lord William Bentinck was to suggest radical changes in the Mahalwari system.
- (iii) Assessment of revenue was to be made on the basis of the produce of a Mahal or village. All the proprietors of a Mahal were severally and jointly responsible for the payment of revenue.
- (iv) Initially the state share was fixed two-thirds of the gross produce. Bentinck, therefore, reduced to fifty percent. The village as a whole, through its headman or Lambardar, was required to pay the revenue.
- (v) This system was first adopted in Agra and Awadh, and later extended to other parts of the United Provinces. The burden of all this heavy taxation finally fell on the cultivators.

2. Give an account of the Santhal Rebellion.

- Ans.
- (i) The first revolt which can be regarded as peasants' revolt was the Santhal Rebellion in 1855-56.
 - (ii) The land near the hills of Rajmahal in Bihar was cultivated by the Santhals.
 - (iii) The landlords and money-lenders from the cities took advantage of their ignorance and began grabbing their lands. This created bitter resentment among them leading to their armed uprising in 1855.
 - (iv) Consequently, under the belief of a divine order, around 10,000 Santhals gathered under two Santhal brothers, Siddhu and Kanhu, to free their country from the foreign oppressors and set up a government of their own.
 - (v) The rebellion assumed a formidable shape within a month. The houses of the European planters, British officers, railway engineers, zamindars and money-lenders were attacked.
 - (vi) The rebellion continued till February 1856, when the rebel leaders were captured and the movement was put down with a heavy hand.
 - (vii) The government declared the parganas inhabited by them as Santhal Parganas so that their lands and identity could be safeguarded from external encroachments.

3. Narrate the course of the Pabna Revolt.

- Ans.
- (i) Large crowds of peasants gathered and marched through villages frightening the zamindars and appealing to other peasants to join with them. Funds were raised from the ryots to meet the costs.
 - (ii) The struggle gradually spread throughout Pabna and then to the other districts of East Bengal.
 - (iii) Everywhere agrarian leagues were organised. The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance. There was a very little violence.
 - (iv) It occurred only when the zamindars tried to compel the ryots to submit to their terms by force. There were only a few cases of looting of the houses of the zamindars.
 - (v) A few attacks on police stations took place and the peasants also resisted attempts to execute court decrees. Hardly zamindars or zamindar's agent were killed or seriously injured.
 - (vi) In the course of the movement, the ryots developed a strong awareness of the law and their legal rights and the ability to combine and form associations for peaceful agitation.

