

## Class-VIII

### History, Chapter-5

#### A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The British government forced the Indian farmers to grow only **cash** crops.
2. For higher education universities were set up in **Calcutta, Bombay and Madras**.
3. **English** became the medium of instruction for imparting Western education.
4. Dadabai Naoroji discuss the theory of **drain of wealth** in his book, poverty and Un British rule in India.
5. Lord Cornwallis introduced the **permanent settlement** in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa in 1739.

#### B. Match the following:-

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Talukdar</i> | b. Mahalwari                                      |
| 2. <i>Begari</i>   | e. Bonded labour                                  |
| 3. Thomas Munro    | a. Ryotwari settlement                            |
| 4. Lord Macaulay   | c. law Minister in the Governor-general's Council |
| 5. Charles Wood    | d. Education despatch                             |

#### C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false:-

1. The land revenue system introduced by the British helped the farmers to a large extent. **(False)**
2. The Charter Act of 1813 took the first step towards education. **(True)**
3. The farmers started growing cash crops under pressure from the British. **(True)**
4. Much of India's wealth was drained to Britain. **(True)**
5. Indian workers lived in prosperous conditions under the British Government. **(False)**

#### D. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

1. Who introduced the system of Ryotwari settlement?
  - i. Thomas Munro
2. What is also known as the 'Magna Carta of Indian education'?
  - iii. Wood's Despatch

3. Who gave the Drain of Wealth theory?

ii. Dadabhai Naoroji

4. Who introduced the Ijardari system?

ii. Warren Hastings

5. Who introduced the western education in India?

i. Lord Macaulay

**E. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What was the Ijardari System? Why did it fail?

Ans.1 Warren Hastings introduced the Ijadari system, according to which the right to revenue collection was given to the highest bidder for a period of 5 years. These bidders were called contractors.

However, this system failed because:-

i. Bidding was often not related to the actual productivity of the land.

ii. The Ijardars were not interested in making improvements in the land as it was auctioned at regular intervals.

iii. The contractors exploited the peasants to extract more and more revenue.

2. How did the system of permanent settlement affect the Indian events peasants?

Ans.2 The rich zamindars who led luxurious lives left their villages and migrated into towns. They entrusted their rent collection to agents who exacted all kinds of illegal taxes besides the legal ones from the ryots. This had resulted in a great deal of misery amongst the peasants and farmers.

3. How did the British Government affect the Indian economy?

Ans.3 The economic policies followed by the British led to the rapid transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy whose nature and structure were determined by the needs of the British economy. They always remained foreigners in the land, exploiting Indian resources and carrying away India's wealth as tribute.

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

ANS.4 The Indian farmers became impoverished due to the following reasons:-

i. Land taxes were raised by the British government in India. As a result, the condition of the Indian peasantry deteriorated.

ii. Due to the British administrative policies and climatic uncertainties, many famines broke out in the British period.

iii. The method of cultivation continued to be primitive as neither the British nor the landlords took any interest in improving agricultural methods of yields.

5. Who wrote the book *poverty and Un-British rule in India*?

Ans.5 Dadabhai Naoroji the book *poverty and Un-British rule in India*.

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

Ans.6 Drain of wealth means that economic policies of the British in India were primarily motivated to snatch maximum benefits from India's trade. India's foreign trade generated large export surplus. This export surplus did not result in any flow of gold or silver into India. There was drain of India's wealth into Britain.

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

Ans.7 The economic condition of the workers were extremely poor. Workers were burdened with problems like low wages, long working hours and unhygienic working and living conditions. According to an estimate, the per capita income in 1947 was ₹ 228 per year, which works out to be less than a rupee a day. Moreover there was an unequal distribution of income among the various sections of society. While landlords and factory owners were earning well, Labourers and poor peasants lived a miserable life.

8. How did western education help the Indians?

Ans.8 Western education helped the British because they got workers and educated people required for management and developing and were sent abroad. It helped the Indians as they taught them about freedom, equality, etc. and thus were born the revolutionaries of India that helped in bringing India to freedom.

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

Ans.9 Charles Wood, Lord Macaulay, Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mahatma Gandhi.

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

Ans.10 drawbacks of English education:-

i. The growth of education was not uniform at all levels and more attention was paid to the expansion of high schools and colleges.

ii. Primary schools suffered because of the lack of funds. Since English was the medium of instruction, common people did not benefit from it.

iii. The British did not pay attention to the education of women for promoting higher studies in science and technology.

**F. Photo study questions:-**



1. What is the name of the person in the picture?

Ans. Dadabhai Naoroji.

2. Name the book and the theory he propounded.

Ans. He propounded the drain of wealth theory in his book 'Poverty' and 'Un-British rule in India'.

3. What did his theory suggest about the state of India's economy?

Ans. British government followed a one-sided trade policy which exempted the British goods from paying any duty on entry in India, but levied high custom duties on Indian goods entering England. People therefore, preferred to buy English goods which were cheaper. Indian merchants found it difficult to survive with handloom products made in India, while the British companies made profits and transferred this wealth of India into Britain.