

Name: _____ Date: _____

Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

Q1. Why was system called rakhi introduced?

Ans. _____

Q2. What was chauth?

Ans. _____

Q3. What was Sardeshmukhi?

Ans. _____

Q4. What was the geographical and economic importance of Awadh?

Ans. _____

Q5. Why did the Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

Ans. _____

Q6. Who seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals in mid of the 17th century?

Ans. _____

Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

Q1. Why was system called rakhi introduced?

Ans. A system called rakhi was introduced, offering protection to cultivators on the payment of a tax of 20 per cent of the produce.

Q2. What was chauth?

Ans. 25 per cent of the land revenue claimed by zamindars was called chauth. In the Deccan this was collected by the Marathas.

Q3. What was Sardeshmukhi?

Ans. 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan was called Sardeshmukhi.

Q4. What was the geographical and economic importance of Awadh?

Ans. Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling the rich alluvial Ganga plain and the main trade route between north India and Bengal.

Q5. Why did the Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system?

Ans. The Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the jagirdari system in order to decrease Mughal influence in the Awadh region.

Q6. Who seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals in mid of the 17th century?

Ans. Ahmad Shah Abdali had seized the rich province of the Punjab and the Sarkar of Sirhind from the Mughals.