

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ruling the Countryside

Q1. What were the causes of Champaran Movement?

Ans. _____

Q2. By the late nineteenth century, the Company forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce which crops?

Ans. _____

Q3. How did indigo trade attract foreign traders?

Ans. _____

Q4. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Ans. _____

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Q1. What were the causes of Champaran Movement?

Ans. When Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa, a peasant from Bihar persuaded him visit Champaran and see the plight of the indigo cultivators there. Mahatma Gandhi's visit in 1917 marked the beginning of the Champaran movement against the indigo planters.

Q2. By the late nineteenth century, the Company forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce which crops?

Ans. The British persuaded or forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce other crops: jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, rice in Madras.

Q3. How did indigo trade attract foreign traders?

Ans. As the indigo trade grew, commercial agents and officials of the Company began investing in indigo production. Over the years many Company officials left their jobs to look after their indigo business. Attracted by the prospect of high profits, numerous Scotsmen and Englishmen came to India and became planters.

Q4. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Ans. Two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue were:

- i. Driven by the desire to increase the income from land, revenue officials fixed too high a revenue demand.
- ii. Peasants were unable to pay, ryots fled the countryside, and villages became deserted in many regions.