



মণিপুরৰ শাসন (মাণি)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**  
Government of Manipur

## Chapter 9

### Society And Economy In The Colonial Period

#### **SOLUTIONS:**

##### **Exercises**

##### **1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence:**

**(a) When did the Santhal rebel against the British?**

Ans: The Santhal rebel against the British in 1854.

**(b) What is commercialisation of Agriculture?**

Ans: Commercialisation of Agriculture means growing of commercial crops instead of food grains.

**(c) What is one way free trade?**

Ans: One way free trade is a trade policy which does not restrict imports or exports.

**(d) What were the plights of the indigo cultivators?**

Ans: The plights of the indigo cultivators were that the peasants got little or nothing from the cultivation as a result they were not able to repay loan taken from the planter.

**(e) Name three industries that were developed in India in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

Ans: Cotton textile industries, Jute industries and Coal mining industries.

##### **2. Answer each question in about 30 words**

**(a) Why did Birsa Munda revolt?**

Ans: Birsa Munda revolt because the British was taking away their land and the Christian missionaries were criticising the Munda culture.

**(b) Describe the effect of the British rule on the old Zamindars?**

Ans: During the British rule the old Zamindars estates were ruthlessly sold due to the heaviness of the land revenue imposed by the government. The zamindars were also utterly ruined because of Warren Hastings policy of auctioning the rights of revenue collection to the highest bidder.

**(c) Write the difficulties of the Indian capitalist in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

Ans: In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Indian capitalist had to bend before the British managing agencies to enter the field of enterprise and it was difficult to get credit from Banks and even if they could get loans they had to pay high interest rates.

**(d) Discuss the impact of the colonial agrarian policies on the peasants?**

Ans: The colonial agrarian policies had a profound impact on the peasants. The zamindars raised rents to unbearable limits and compelled the peasants to pay illegal dues and to perform forced labour. The peasants were to pay the land revenue promptly whatever might be the condition of his crops.

**(e) When did the handicrafts industry decline in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

Ans: The handicrafts industry declined in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century because the Indian goods made of primitive techniques could not compete with goods produced on a large scale by powerful steam operated machines.

**3. Fill in the blank column by using appropriate term**

(a) In 1860, an uprising occurred in Jaintia Hills against the imposition of a house tax.

(B) In 1859, thousands of ryots of Bengal refused to grow indigo.

**4. Choose the odd one out**

i. Which of the following is not a tribal revolt?

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Koya revolt.    | (b) Naikdas revolt  |
| (c) Jaintia revolt. | (d) Moplah uprising |

Ans: Moplah uprising.