

Girls' High School & College, Prayagraj
2020-2021

Class 11th D History

Worksheet 2

Chapter 2: Emergence of the Colonial
Economy

Note: Parents please ensure that your
ward refers to the textbook, ,ISC class
11th History by Dr.Sachhidananda

Banerjee and the websites –

www.google.com www.aplustopper.com

www.wikipedia, for atleast two days to
read and understand the chapter.

Summary

The British rulers soon realized that

the cheap and easy system of transport was a necessity if British manufacturers were to flow into India on a large scale and her raw materials secured for British industries.

Up to the middle of the 19th century the means of transport in India were backward. The British rulers introduced steamed ships on the rivers and set about improving the roads

Development of Railways : The first railway line running from Bombay to Thane was opened to traffic in 1853 by Lord Dalhousie. Dalhousie proposed a network of four main trunk lines which would link the interior of the country with

the big ports and inter-connect the different parts of the country

Disruption of Traditional Economy : 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 that totally disrupted the traditional structure of India's economy.

Poverty and Famines : Famines broke out in Orissa, Punjab, Maharashtra and Madras and about 10lakhs people died.

Industries : British made full use of cheap labour and supply and raw materials. They made industries

dependent on agricultural products like cotton ,jute ,sugar and tea.

Ruins of Artisans and Craftsmen: There was a sudden and quick collapse of urban handicrafts, which had for centuries made India's name a byword in the markets of the entire civilized world.

Indian goods made with primitive techniques could not compete with goods produced on a mass scale by powerful machines. The development of railways enabled the British manufacturers to reach and uproot the traditional industries in the remote village of the country.

Revenue Policy : The Permanent Settlement, the ryotwari system and the mahalwari system. Lord Warren Hastings made some experiments of five year settlement of land with the highest bidder. The land was treated as commodity. The merchants from England pressed the Parliament to cut down on import duties on British goods to India to the lowest limit. Due to introduction of farming to the highest bidder, peasants were exposed to exploitation. Lord Cornwallis was asked to evolve out a permanent system of land revenue in the company's dominions in India and he introduced the permanent settlement on 22nd

March 1793. The Ryotwari settlement was introduced by Thomas Munro. Land was settled with the ryots for a long time and they had to pay 50% of the estimated produced of land as revenue of the authority.

Colonial Forest Policies : Lord Dalhousie was the first to start a systematic forest policy by issuing a memorandum in 1856 on forest conservation. In 1856. Dietrich Brandis, a German botanist was appointed as the first Inspector General of Forests. The First Act for the regulation was passed in 1865 and later it was replaced by Indian Forest Act of 1878. Forest was divided into reserved, Protected and

Village Forests. Act of 1894 imposed restrictions on the rights and privileges of the users in the forest. This Act further was the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 which allowed the Government to acquire any private land.

Answer in brief :

- . 1) Why did the British want to build transport and good communications in India?
- . 2) Why did Lord William Bentinck give special importance for the improvement of river transport between Calcutta and Assam?
- . 3) Who founded the central P.W.D department ?

- . 4) Who started the railways in India ?
- . 5) How did the railways help to grow national feelings among the Indians ?
- . 6) Where was Ryotwary settlement introduced ?
- . 7) Who was the first Inspector General of Forests in India?
- . 8) Which forest Act declared forest as state property ?
- . 9) What was the report of the Acworth Commission ?
- 10) Who was the author of the book 'Poverty and un British rule in India'?

Answer in Detail :

1a) Discuss the terms and conditions on the basis of which the Permanent Settlement was made with the zamindars ?

1b) What were the merits and de merits of the Permanent Settlement ?

2a) Discuss the role of Lord Dalhousie in the management of forests of India?

2b) What were the main features of the Forest Act of 1878?

End 9/9