



## CLASS - VIII SOCIAL SCIENCE NOTES JULY

### Geography: 2. Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

#### I. Answer the following Questions:

##### 1. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Temperature and rainfall are two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation. Rainfall contributes in breaking the rocks by applying pressure. Temperature fluctuations between hot and cold also form cracks in the rocks.

##### 2. Write any two reasons for land degradation today.

Reasons for land degradation are:

- Ever-growing demand of the growing population
- Destruction of forest cover

##### 3. Why is land considered an important resource?

Land is an important resource because it provides surface for agriculture, living, forestry, industries, construction, etc. Most activities take place on land.

### History: 3. Ruling the Countryside

#### I. Answer the following Questions:

##### 1. Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

The Permanent Settlement System was a land revenue system introduced in 1793 by the East India Company. Rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company. The main features of the Permanent Settlement system are:

- a. The amount paid by the zamindars to the company was fixed permanently.
- b. The Rajas were made the zamindars.

- c. Zamindars lost their right over the lands whenever they failed to make payments to the company.
- d. Exorbitant prices of land which zamindars had to pay to the company.

## 2. How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Differences between Mahalwari System and Permanent Settlement are given below.

Mahalwari System	Permanent Settlement
Holt Mackenzie devised it, and it came into effect in 1822	Permanent Settlement was brought by Lord Cornwallis in 1793
Villages were called 'Mahal'	-
The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each village (mahal) had to pay	The revenue was fixed that each zamindar had to pay to the company
The revenue was to be revised periodically	Revenue was fixed
The charge to collect the revenue was on the village headman	The charge to collect the revenue was on the village zamindar (rajas/taluqdars)

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

The new Munro system of fixing revenue posed two problems:

- a. The revenue demand was fixed way too high for peasants to pay.
- b. Peasants were unable to pay the rent, which culminated in villages getting deserted.