

## Impoverishment Of Cultivators

The revenue charged was so high, it led to the impoverishment of the cultivators.

They were driven into debt at the hands of the money lenders or became landless labourers.

## Fragmentation of Land Holdings

As an increasing number of farmers found themselves unable to pay the revenue, they auctioned or sold off their land part by part. This led to the fragmentation and subdivision of land. Small land holdings are not economical to cultivate.



### Rise Of Absentee Landlords

The landowners who were unable to pay the high tax was auctioned off to the highest bidder. The people who bought these lands were often rich traders from cities and towns. They rarely visited their farm land and had no interest in it. These absentee landlords were much harsher on the local farmers than the traditional zamindars.

### Commercialisation Of Agriculture

Since the cash crops provided raw material for the industry the Britishers encouraged the farmers to cultivate cash crops such as cotton, jute, indigo, poppy at the cost of food grains. It resulted in food shortage.



## Neglect Of Land Reforms

The British introduced private ownership of land to ensure steady revenue and to motivate the farmers to increase the output. However the landlords were either absentee landlords with no interest to improve the land or were too poor to carry out reforms. The quality of land and the life of the farmers