



Socio-Cultural Study of Agriculture

Editors

Dr. Harpreet Kaur
Dr. Lokesh Kumar Gupta
Dr. Kiranjeet Sethi

KITAB MAHAL



बाढ़ नियंत्रण की राजनीति तथा कृषि क्षेत्र : उत्तर बिहार के सन्दर्भ में एक आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन <i>निशा कुमारी</i>	136
Special Economic Zone and It's Impact on the Agricultural Sector in India <i>Paromita Datta</i>	147
Social Impact Assessment in Land Acquisition : A Legal Framework for Ensuring Social Justice and Sustainable Rural Development in India <i>Pradip Parsure</i>	169
ਖੇਤੀ-ਸੁਧਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਦਾ ਅਧਿਐਨ <i>Dr. Rajinder Singh Kamboj</i>	183
Disruptive Trends In Agriculture Debt Relief <i>Dr. Renu Arora</i>	210
Agrarian Crisis in Punjab <i>Santosh Kumari</i>	220
Stress, Coping Strategies and Stress Management Techniques: Integrative & Holistic Analysis <i>Dr. Sarabjit Kaur Sran</i>	246
Agrarian Crisis in India: Discourse vs. Challenges <i>Dr. Simerpreet Kaur</i>	264
Land Alienation and Law in Jharkhand <i>Rachna Kumari Prasad</i>	281
Punjab Peasantry in the Colonial Period <i>Rupali Bhalla Mathur</i>	289
Agriculture for Achieving Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security <i>Dr. Sukhneet Suri</i>	299
Why Contemporary Cinema Has Forgotten the Farmers <i>Dr. Suprita Jha</i>	315

PUNJAB PEASANTRY IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD

Rupali Bhalla Mathur

Punjab was the last province to be occupied by the British. It was at that time under the independent rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His death in 1839 threw the autonomous state of Punjab into turmoil. The death of the Maharaja ended the friendliest and the most harmonious times that the Punjabis had witnessed. His court became a hub of intrigues and trickery. Conspiracy, contrivance, double dealing and manoeuvre became rampant. Personal ambitions, mutual jealousies and unbridled physical strength of Ranjit Singh's sons and his commanders led to a jungle rule which was put to an end by the British through unlawful means and military strength.

Under the able leadership of Ranjit Singh, the economy of Punjab flourished immensely. Land revenue was the backbone of the economy as it was the main source of income to the state. No new method of assessment was introduced by Ranjit Singh. In the beginning of his rule till 1823 he generally took the land revenue in kind called the Batai System. Kankut replaced the Batai system for the next 10 yrs. In this system the state share was fixed on "standing crops before the harvest which was converted into money value. After 1834 the practice of farming of revenues of large areas to the highest bidder for a period extending from three to six years was frequently adopted"ⁱ However the rate of assessment varied from place to place and from time to time.ⁱⁱ

Another method of assessment experimented by Ranjit Singh was called the cash Jama or Zabti Jama. He also made efforts to increase the land under cultivation by setting wasteland under cultivation and by giving easy loans. "In fact Ranjit Singh shows a

First Edition : 2020

ISBN : 978-93-87253-62-9

SELLING AGENTS

1. Kitab Mahal Publishers

8, Hari Sadan, (G. F.)

20, Ansari Road, Daryaganj

New Delhi-110002

Phone : 011-23273230/43526875; 9810669341

Email : kitab_mahal@hotmail.com

2. Kitab Mahal Agencies

HIG-34, Ist Floor

3, Circular Road

Allahabad-211001

Phone : 0532-2424154, 9956068603

Price : ₹680.00

© Author

Published By : Kitab Mahal, 8, Hari Sadan, (G. F.), 20, Ansari Road, Daryaganj,
New Delhi-110002 *Visit : www.kitabmahalpublishers.com*
Phone : 011-23289285 Email : kitabmahalpublishers@gmail.com

Printed by : Avatar Offset, 43/2, Site-IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)