



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Date of submission:
Worksheet No: 3	Topic: Ruling the Countryside	Year : 2020-21

I	Multiple Choice Questions:
1	The Mahalwari system was devised by (a) Cornwallis (b) Robert Clive (c) Holt Mackenzie (d) James Mill
2	The ryots were (a) cultivators (b) zamindars (c) traders (d) money lenders
3	The Permanent Settlement was introduced by (a) Lord William (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Cornwallis (d) None of these
4	The indigo villages were usually around indigo factories owned by (a) planters (b) zamindars (c) farmers (d) None of these
5	After the indigo production collapsed in Bengal, the planters shifted their operation to (a) Gujarat (b) Bihar (c) Orissa (d) Tamil nadu
II	Fill in the blanks:
6	<u>Thomas Munro</u> developed Ryotwari System which gradually extended all over south India.
7	<u>Kalamkari print</u> was created by weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India.
8	Indigo cultivation was done under two main systems known as <u>nij</u> and <u>ryoti</u> .
9	The agents of planters were known as the <u>gomasthas</u> .
III	Very short answer type questions:
10	When was the 'Diwani' of Bengal granted to the East India Company? The 'Diwani' of Bengal was granted to the British East India Company, in 1765.
11	When did the 'Blue rebellion' break-out? In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the 'Blue rebellion'.
12	What is indigo? It is a plant that produces rich blue colour used as a dye.
13	Where did French begin cultivating indigo? The French began cultivating indigo in St Domingue in the Caribbean islands.
14	During the Mughal rule what was the status of the 'Diwan'? During the rule of the Mughal Empire, the Diwan served as the chief revenue officer of a province.
IV	Answer the following questions:
15	What were the main features of the 'Ryoti' system of cultivation? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under the Ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots or peasants to sign a contract.• The village headman was also forced to sign an agreement on behalf of the ryots.• The peasants received a loan from the planters to cultivate their land. Due to this

	<p>the peasants were forced to cultivate indigo in 25% of their land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peasants received seeds and ploughs for cultivation from the Planters. • They had to cultivate the crop and harvest it. The harvested indigo crop had to be given to the planters.
16	<p>What were the findings of the Indigo Commission?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indigo Commission was set up to enquire into the system of indigo production. • The Commission declared that the Planters were unfair and that the farmers were not paid enough for their toil. • The Commission also stated that in future the farmers could refuse to grow indigo plants and the Planters did not have a right to force them.
17	<p>What were the consequences of the economic crisis that gripped Bengal?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisans began to leave villages since they were being forced to sell their goods to the company at low prices. • Peasants were unable to pay the dues that were being demanded from them. • Artisanal production was in decline and agricultural cultivation showed signs of collapse. • The most terrible consequence came to be seen in 1770 when terrible famine hit Bengal killing ten million people.