



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



<b>Subject :</b> History	<b>Topic: Ruling the Countryside</b>	<b>Date of Worksheet:</b> 9 /5/2017
<b>Resource Person:</b> Mrs. Raji Rajesh		<b>Date :</b> VIII
<b>Name of the Student :</b>	<b>Class &amp;Division :</b>	<b>Roll Number :</b>

I	FILL IN THE BLANKS	
1.	On 12 august 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company as the _____ of Bengal.	1
2.	As Diwan, the company became the _____ of the territory under its control.	1
3.	On 1770, a terrible famine killed ten million people in _____.	1
4.	_____ was the main source of income for the British.	1
5.	The English East India Company introduced _____ and _____ systems of revenue collection to ensure a fixed and regular income for itself.	1
6.	The East India Company introduced the Permanent Settlement in the year _____.	1
7.	By the late eighteenth century the company was trying its best to expand the cultivation of _____ and _____.	1
8.	The blue dye used in the William Morris prints in nineteenth-century Britain was manufactured from _____ plants cultivated in India.	1
9.	The two main systems of indigo cultivation were _____ and _____.	1
10	In March 1859 thousands of ryots in _____ refused to grow indigo.	1
11	Mahatma Gandhi's visit in 1917 marked the beginning of the _____ movement against the indigo planters.	1
II GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING.		
1.	The system of revenue collection in which the revenue to be obtained from an area was fixed on a permanent basis. _____	
2.	A plant in India from which a blue coloured dye is obtained. _____.	
3.	Crops such as indigo, jute, coffee, tea and and cotton. _____.	
4.	The system of revenue collection in which the headman of each 'mahal' was responsible for the collection and payment of revenue. _____.	



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5.	The system of revenue collection in which the revenue settlement was made directly with the peasants. _____.				
III.	<p><b>Read the source given and answer the questions:</b></p> <p>Hadji Mulla, an indigo cultivator of Chandpore, Thana Hardi, was interviewed by the members of the Indigo Commission on Tuesday, 5 June 1860. This is what he said in answer to some of the questions: W. S. Seton Karr, President of the Indigo Commission: Are you now willing to sow indigo; and if not on what fresh terms would you be willing to do it? HadjiMulla: I am not willing to sow, and I don't know that any fresh terms would satisfy me. Mr. Sale: Would you not be willing to sow at a rupee a bundle? HadjiMulla: No I would not; rather than sow indigo I will go to another country; I would rather beg than sow indigo.</p>				
1	Why was Indigo commission set up?	2			
2.	What were the findings of Indigo commission ?	3			
IV	<b>Who am I?</b>				
1.	I was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793-				
2.	I leased out my land and lived in cities –				
3.	I was revenue system started by Warren Hastings-				
4.	I was the person to whom the poor came for money -				
5.	I am the other name for landlords-				
V	<b>Fill the table given below</b>				
		Permanent Settlement	Ryotwari System	Mahalwari System	
	Places where it was prevalent			North West Province, Punjab, UttarPradesh, Delhi, parts of	



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				central India	
	Owners of land		Cultivators		
	System of Revenue collection		Cultivators paid Revenue	Village Representatives collected Revenue	
<b>VI Observe the picture below and answer the following questions.</b>					
					
	Name the plant. Mention the two systems of cultivation in British India.				<b>1</b>
2.	Why did Britain need Indigo? What caused Britain to encourage its cultivation in India?				<b>2</b>
	What was the effect of cultivations on Indian farmers?				<b>2</b>



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