



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



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

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.	Read the source given and answer the questions:				
	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.				
1	Why was Indigo commission set up?			2	
2.	What were the findings of Indigo commission ?			3	
IV	Who am I?				
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	Fill the table given below				
		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	
VI Observe the picture below and answer the following questions.					
					
	Name the plant. Mention the two systems of cultivation in British India.				1
2.	Why did Britain need Indigo? What caused Britain to encourage its cultivation in India?				2
	What was the effect of cultivations on Indian farmers?				2



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