



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 6	Topic: Ruling The Country Side	Year: 2024-25

I	Choose the correct option: -												
1	The Indigo produced in India was of great demand in Italy, France and Britain because, (a) India was the biggest producer of indigo and no other country produced indigo (b) Indian indigo price was not very high (c) Indigo imports were tax free (d) They are rich blue colour, whereas the dye from woad was pale and dull												
2	Which of the following region introduced the Mahalwari System in 1822? (a) Bombay (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Madras												
3	Which of the following revenue system was designed by Thomas Munro? (a) Permanent system (b) Mahalwari system (c) Ryotwari system (d) Zamindari system												
4	Who invented the Kalamkari print? (a) Weavers of Madhya Pradesh (b) Weavers of Uttar Pradesh (c) Weavers of Arunachal Pradesh (d) Weavers of Andhra Pradesh												
5	Which one of the following in Bengal resulted in the loss of 1/3 rd of the population? (a) civil war (b) epidemic (c) terrible famine (d) Both (a) & (b)												
II	Fill in the blanks: -												
6	The movement against the cultivation of Indigo was known as _____. Answer: Champaran												
7	A village or a group of villages in British revenue records was known as _____. Answer: mahal												
8	There were two main systems of Indigo cultivation _____ and _____. Answer: nij and ryoti.												
9	_____ is the unit of measurement of land. Answer: Bigha												
III	Match the following: -												
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>10. Jute</td><td>a. Madras</td></tr><tr><td>11. Rice</td><td>b. Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>12. Cotton</td><td>c. Assam</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>d. Bengal</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Answer. 10-d, 11-a, 12-b</td></tr></tbody></table>	A	B	10. Jute	a. Madras	11. Rice	b. Maharashtra	12. Cotton	c. Assam		d. Bengal	Answer. 10-d, 11-a, 12-b	
A	B												
10. Jute	a. Madras												
11. Rice	b. Maharashtra												
12. Cotton	c. Assam												
	d. Bengal												
Answer. 10-d, 11-a, 12-b													

IV Observe the given picture and Answer the following questions: -



Questions

1. Identify and Name the above picture.

Answer: Robert Clive accepting the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the Mughal ruler in 1765.

2. What way the above event is important?

Answer: This court made the Company the Chief financial administrator of the territory under its control.

V Answers in one or two sentences: -

13 Who were the Gomasthas?

Answer: Gomasthas were the agents of the planters.

14 Explain the process of producing Indigo dye.

Answer: The Indigo leaves are fermented in a steeping vat. Then the liquid is extracted and oxidized in a beating vat. Finally, a blue precipitate is allowed to form from the liquid in a settling vat. This precipitate is collected, dried, and compacted. This dried compacted material is the Indigo dye.

VI Give Reasons: -

15 Why did the Bengal artisans deserted their villages?

Answer: Artisans deserted their 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.

16 Why did the demand for Indian indigo increase in the late 18th century?

Answer: Indigo produced a rich blue colour, whereas the dye from woad was pale and dull therefore the Cloth dyers, preferred indigo as a dye.

- By the end of the eighteenth century, Britain had begun to industrialize. As a result, its cotton production skyrocketed.
- This resulted in a massive increase in the demand for fabric dyes.
- While demand for indigo surged, existing supplies from the West Indies and America dried up for a variety of reasons.
- Between 1783 and 1789, the world's indigo production plummeted by half.
- Cloth dyers in the United Kingdom were desperate for fresh sources of indigo.

VII	Answer in detail: -
17	<p>State the consequences of the economic crisis in Bengal.</p> <p>Answer: The consequences of Bengal’s economic crisis were severe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisans were deserting 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. • Then in 1770, a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal. • About one-third of the population was wiped out.
18	<p>What was the “Blue Rebellion”?</p> <p>Answer: In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows. • Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements. • Those who worked for the planters were socially boycotted, and the gomasthas who came to collect rent were beaten up. • Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planters’ lathiyals -the lathi-wielding strongmen maintained by the planters.
VIII	<p>Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions: -</p>
	<p>The planters found it difficult to expand the area under nij cultivation. Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands, and these were all already densely populated. Only small plots scattered over the landscape could be acquired. Planters needed large areas in compact blocks to cultivate indigo in plantations. Where could they get such land from? They attempted to lease in the land around the indigo factory, and evict the peasants from the area. But this always led to conflicts and tension. Nor was labour easy to mobilise. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate. And labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were usually busy with their rice cultivation.</p> <p>a. What type of land is needed for the cultivation of the Indigo?</p> <p>Answer: Indigo could only be cultivated on the fertile lands.</p> <p>b. What strategy did the planters used for the cultivation of Indigo?</p> <p>Answer: For the cultivation, only the small plots scattered over the landscape could be acquired so the Planters attempted to lease the land around the Indigo factory and evict the peasants.</p> <p>c. What was the main challenge in mobilising labour for Indigo plantations?</p> <p>Answer: Mobilizing a large workforce was challenging because the peasants were busy with their rice cultivation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p>