



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Worksheet No: 6	Ruling the Countryside	Year: 2023-24

1	Fill in the blanks: -
1	The East India Company was appointed as the Diwan of Bengal on _____ Ans: 12th August 1765
2	A terrible _____ occurred in Bengal in 1770. Ans: famine
3	The Governor General, _____ introduced the Permanent Land Revenue settlement in India. Ans: Charles Cornwallis
4	_____ was the unit of measurement in the Mahalwari system. Ans: Mahal or Village
II	Choose the correct option: -
5	Gomasthas were the agents of the (a) Planters (b) Industries (c) Factories (d) Farmers
6	The Mughal emperor appointed the _____ as the Diwan of Bengal (a) East India Company (b) British company (c) Factors (d) Chief warriors
7	Ryotwari system was also known as: (a) Munro system (b) Reed system (c) Village system (d) None of these
8	Bigha was the unit of _____ measurement in Bengal. (a) Land (b) fields (c) Village (d) town
III	Very Short Answer Questions: -
9	What were the two major systems of indigo cultivation in India? Ans: The two major systems of indigo cultivation in India were the 'Nij' system of cultivation and the 'Ryoti' system of cultivation.
10	What were the disadvantages of the Ryotwari system? Ans: The revenue fixed by the British officials in the ryotwari system was too high for the farmers. The farmers who were unable to pay the revenue left the farms. As the farmers left their farms the villages in the region wore a deserted look.
11	Define the following terms (i) Plantation: Plantation is an Estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown. (ii) Bigha: A measuring unit of land area varying locally.
12	What was the aim of the Company after getting Diwani Rights in Bengal? Ans: After getting the Diwani Rights, the Company aimed to administer the land to organize its revenue resources and this was done in a way that could help the Company in attaining enough revenue.

IV	Answer in detail: -
13	<p>Why did the British want to grow the 'indigo plant' in India?</p> <p>Ans: The indigo plant grows primarily in the tropics and this was the primary reason for the British to turn to India for the growth of the indigo plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the thirteenth century Indian indigo was being used by cloth manufacturers in Italy, France and Britain to dye cloth. • The demand for Indian indigo grew, as it produced a rich blue colour. Due to this demand the price of Indian indigo rose in the European market and mediated the British to grow more indigo in the Indian soil. • Another reason was the industrialization of Britain as this resulted in the expansion of cotton production creating an enormous new demand for cloth dyes. • Indigo production in other countries began to decline and the demand for Indian Indigo increased in European countries. This demand made the East India Company to expand the area under indigo cultivation.
14	<p>What were the main features of the 'Ryoti' system of cultivation?</p> <p>Ans: The main features of the 'Ryoti' system of cultivation are:</p> <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 the peasants were forced to cultivate indigo in 25% of their land. • 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.
15	<p>What were the drawbacks of 'Nij' cultivation?</p> <p>Ans: The drawbacks of 'Nij' cultivation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planters found it difficult to expand the area under Nij cultivation. • Labour force was not easily available. • Nij cultivation on a large scale also required many ploughs and bullocks. Investing on purchase and maintenance of ploughs was a big problem to the cultivators.