

Worksheet Subject: - Social Science (History) Class: - VIII Teacher: - Mrs. Harmeet Kaur

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 13.08.2020

Chapter 3: Ruling The Country Side

Question/Answer:

Q1. Which country was the biggest supplier of indigo in 18th century?

Ans 1. India

Q2. Which countries other than India supplied indigo to the British?

Ans: West Indies and America

Q3. Name the plant that is used as a substitute of indigo.

Ans: Woad

Q4. Name the two systems of Indigo Cultivation?

Ans: The two systems were: -

(I) Nij Cultivation

(II) Ryoti Cultivation

Q5. Name the Cotton prints created by the weavers of Andhra Pradesh in 18th century?

Ans: Kalamkari

Q6. Why did the cotton dyers in Europe preferred indigo rather than dying with woad?

Ans: Because indigo produced a rich blue colour whereas the dye from woad was pale and dull.

Q7. Which commercial crops did the British forced the Indians farmers to grow in various parts of India in 18th Century?

Ans:

- Indigo and Jute in Bengal
- Rice in Madras.
- Wheat in Punjab
- Cotton in Maharashtra
- Tea in Assam
- Sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh

Q8. When was the 'Diwani' of Bengal granted to the East India Company?

Ans: The 'Diwani' of Bengal was granted to the British East India Company, in 1765.

Q9. During the Mughal rule what was the status of the 'Diwan'?

Ans: During the rule of the Mughal Empire, the Diwan served as the chief revenue officer of a province.

Q10. What were the benefits enjoyed by the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal?

Ans:

- With the appointment as the Diwan, the Company became the chief financial Administrator of Bengal.

- The company could now administer the land and revenue resources of Bengal and could utilize the revenue to meet the expenses of the Company.
- The Company now had the liberty to trade in all the goods it wanted to.

Q11. Give a brief description of the 'Ryotwari System'.

Ans:

- The 'Ryotwari System' was introduced by Captain Alexander.
- This system was further developed by Thomas Munroe.
- According to the new system the revenue was to be collected directly from the farmers or ryots.
- The lands of each farmer were separately assessed and the revenue was fixed accordingly.
- This system was also known as the Munro System.

Q12. What were the problems faced by the Indian farmers in cultivation of Indigo ?

Ans:

- The cultivation of Indigo needed a large plantation and also many people for its cultivation.
- The farmers who were already poor and the cycle of the loans was never ending.
- The planters insisted that the indigo should be cultivated on the best soils in which the farmers use to grow rice.
- Moreover, by growing indigo, the fertility of the soil was destroyed.

Q13. Why did the demand of the Indian Indigo grow at the end of 18th century?

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.
- The demand for Indian indigo grew, as European cloth manufacturers wanted only Indian Indigo as it produced a rich blue colour.
- 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 like West Indies and America began to decline and the demand for Indian Indigo increased in European countries.

Q 14. What were the main features of the 'Nij' system of cultivation?

Ans:

- In the 'Nij' system of indigo cultivation the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly owned.
- He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers.

Q15. When did the 'Blue rebellion' break-out?

Ans: Indian farmers rebelled against being forced to grow indigo plants. In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the 'Blue Rebellion'.

Q16. What were the findings of the Indigo Commission?

Ans:

- 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.

Q 17. What was the outcome of the Blue Rebellion?

Ans: After the 'Blue Rebellion', indigo production collapsed in Bengal. Planters shifted their operation to Bihar.

Q 18. Briefly explain the systems of revenue collection in British rule.

Ans:

- (I) Permanent Settlement (1793): This system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal and Bihar, under this system the revenue was fixed permanently.
- (II) Mahalwari System (1822): This system was introduced by Lord Macanzie in united provinces, under this system the revenue was revised periodically.
- (III) The Ryotwari System: This system was introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Under this system the revenue was fixed according to soil fertility.