
	<b>INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT</b> <b>MIDDLE SECTION</b> <b>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE</b> <u><b>RULING THE COUNTRY SIDE</b></u>	
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**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CLASS VIII SEC:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ROLL NO:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ /05/2018

S.NO

MARKS

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

**14**

- a. On 12 August 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the \_\_\_\_\_ as the Diwan of Bengal.
- b. Before 1865, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from Britain.
- c. In 1770 a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ killed ten million people in Bengal.
- d. By the terms of \_\_\_\_\_, the rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars.
- e. Holt Mackenzie felt that the \_\_\_\_\_ was an important social institution in North Indian society.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ thought that the British should act as paternal father figure protecting the ryots under their charge.
- g. Worried by the competition from indigo, \_\_\_\_\_ producers in Europe pressurized their government to ban the import of indigo.
- h. The Ryotwari System is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ produced a rich blue colour, whereas the dye from woad was pale and dull.
- j. In March 1859, thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ in Bengal refused to grow Indigo.
- k. After the \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion indigo production collapsed in Bengal and the planters shifted their operation to Bihar.
- l. Both Kalamkari and Morris prints used a rich blue colour commonly called \_\_\_\_\_
- m. With the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ dyes, in the late nineteenth century, the demand for indigo declined.

**II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:**

**10**

- a. He accepted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the Mughal in 1765. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. He was the Governor General of India when Permanent Settlement was

- introduced. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. A revenue estate, which may be a village or group of villages. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. He introduced the Mahalwari System in the North Western provinces of the Bengal Presidency. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The print created by the weavers of Andhra Pradesh in India. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. The blue dye used in Morris prints in 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. European cloth manufacturers had to depend on this plant to make violet and blue dyes. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. A floral print designed by the famous British artist in nineteenth century: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo which led to this rebellion: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. His visit to Champaran in 1917 marked the beginning of the Champaran movement against the Indigo planters. \_\_\_\_\_

III	<b><u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :</u></b>	
1.	How did the East India Company benefit as the Diwan of Bengal?	<b>2</b>
2.	Why did the Company introduce Permanent Settlement?	<b>2</b>
3.	What were the main features of Ryotwari System?	<b>2</b>
4.	Explain the nij system of indigo cultivation.	<b>2</b>
5.	'The cultivator under Permanent Settlement found it extremely oppressive.' Give reason.	<b>3</b>
6.	What were the problems faced by the planters with nij cultivation?	<b>3</b>
7.	Why were the ryots reluctant to grow indigo?	<b>3</b>
8.	Describe the Mahalwari System of revenue system	<b>4</b>
9.	What led to 'Blue Rebellion' and mention the findings of Indigo Commission?	<b>4</b>

**Please note: Q No 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 to be written in the notebook**