



THE VILLAGE  
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL  
"We Nurture Dreams"

**WORKSHEET**  
**HISTORY - CHAPTER -3**  
**RULING THE COUNTRY SIDE**

**Choose the correct answer**

1. Regulating act was passed in

- a) 1770
- b) 1771
- c) 1772
- d) 1773

2. Neel darpan play written by Deena Bandhu Mitra, depicts the

- a) Story of blue mirror
- b) Story of blue water
- c) Story of Indigo rebellion
- d) Story of indigo cultivation

3. The Ryotwari settlement was introduced in

- a) 1793
- b) 1820
- c) 1830
- d) 1765

4. Indigo - cultivators revolted against the cruel policy of the British

- a) Indigo planters
- b) Indigo farmers
- c) Indigo agents
- d) All of these

5. The play Neel Darpan was published in.

- a) 1900
- b) 1860
- c) 1757

d) None

### Fill in the blanks

1. In British India Bengal, Madras and Bombay were called a ----.
2. The word Indigo is derived from the Greek word ----.
3. British officials ---- and ---- developed a system of Ryotwari.
4. Many zamindars lost their land due to ----.
5. In Mahalwari system, land revenue was collected by ----.
6. ---- came to the support of indigo farmers of Champaran.
7. ---- Was the first crop to be grown on the British plantations.
8. ---- Started the ijardari system.
9. Indigo , tea, coffee are food crops.
10. Lord Dalhousie introduced the permanent settlement.

### State whether true or false.

1. In pre-British India. Zamindars had ownership rights over land.
2. In 1893, Lord Cornwallis introduced to the permanent settlement in Bengal
3. Commercial crops are also called cash crops
4. Warren Hastings introduced to the ijardari system
5. The Indigo cultivators were forced to grow this crop.

### D. Match the names in column A with the statement in Column B

1. Permanent settlement - central India, Punjab
2. Ryotwari system- were helped by the British government
3. Mahalwari system - were harassed by the British government
4. Indigo planters- Madras and Bombay
5. Indigo cultivators - Bihar and Bengal

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