



BURARI PUBLIC SCHOOL

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PT- IV ASSIGNMENT (2025-26)

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Date / /

M.M.: 40

Name: Roll No..... T. sign.....

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully:

- (i) This worksheet comprises 19 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This worksheet is divided into five sections - A, B, C, D, and E
- (iii) **Section A** Question Nos. 1 to 12 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) **Section B**-Question Nos.13 to 14 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.
- (v) **Section C**-Question Nos. 15 to 17 are long answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- (vi) **Section D** Question Nos. 18 is a case based question of 6 marks.
- (vii) **Section E** Question Nos. 19 Map work of 3 Marks
- (viii) An internal choice has been provided in some sections. Only one of the alternatives has to be attempted in such questions.

SECTION A (1 × 12 = 12 Marks)

1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal by:

- a) Lord Ripon
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Warren Hastings

2. Under the Permanent Settlement, the person responsible for collecting revenue was the:

- a) Ryot
- b) Moneylender
- c) British Officer
- d) Zamindar

3. The Ryotwari System was mainly introduced in:

- a) Bengal
- b) Bihar
- c) Madras and Bombay Presidencies
- d) Assam

4. The Ryotwari System is closely associated with:

- a) Robert Clive
- b) Thomas Munro
- c) Allan Hume
- d) William Bentinck

5. In the Ryotwari System, revenue was collected directly from:

- a) Zamindars
- b) Merchants
- c) Farmers
- d) Priests

6. The Mahalwari System was introduced in:

- a) Eastern India
- b) Southern India
- c) North-Western Provinces & Punjab
- d) Assam

7. The Mahalwari System was introduced by:

- a) Lord Canning
- b) Holt Mackenzie
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Lord Curzon

8. The Indigo Rebellion took place in the years:

- a) 1859–60
- b) 1857
- c) 1842
- d) 1867

9. Indigo cultivation was forced on farmers through:

- a) Cash incentives
- b) Rewards
- c) Threats & coercion by planters
- d) Government subsidies

10. The tribal uprising led by Birsa Munda is known as:

- a) Pahariya Rebellion
- b) Ulgulan (Great Tumult)
- c) Kol Rebellion
- d) Munda Riot

11. The Santhal Rebellion took place in:

- a) 1885
- b) 1855–56
- c) 1830
- d) 1901

12. The main reason for tribal uprisings was:

- a) Lack of schools
- b) Religious differences
- c) Loss of land and forest right

SECTION B ($2 \times 2 = 4$ Marks)

13. What was the main objective of the Permanent Settlement system?

14. State any two reasons why the Indigo Rebellion took place.

SECTION C ($5 \times 3 = 15$ Marks)

15. Explain the main features of the Permanent Settlement. How did it affect zamindars and peasants?

16. Describe the Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems. How were they different from the Permanent Settlement?

17. Who was Birsa Munda? Explain the causes and impact of the tribal uprising led by him.

SECTION D ($1 \times 6 = 6$ Marks)

18. Read the passage and answer the questions:

The Indigo planters forced the ryots to grow indigo instead of food crops. The payment offered to them was extremely low, and most of it was taken away through unfair deductions. The ryots had no option but to take advances and remained trapped in debt. When they refused, they were beaten or their lands were damaged. This led to the Indigo Rebellion of 1859–60.

- A. Why were ryots forced to grow indigo?
- B. How did advances trap ryots in debt?
- C. Mention two methods used by planters to force ryots.
- D. What was the outcome of the Indigo Rebellion?

SECTION E (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)

19. On the outline map of India, locate and mark:
- (a) Bengal – region of Permanent Settlement
 - (b) Madras – region of Ryotwari System
 - (c) Chhotanagpur – region of Munda Rebellion