

His - Tribals, dikus & vision of A Golden age

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1. Which of the two forest products were used to colour the clothes?

- (A) Kusum flowers
- (B) Palash flowers
- (C) Only a
- (D) Both a and b

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2. Who all did Birsa oppose?

- (A) Hindu landlords
- (B) Missionaries
- (C) British rulers
- (D) All of the above

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3. The Bakarwals belonged to:

- (A) Kulu
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Kashmir
- (D) Sikkim

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4. The labadis belonged to:

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Kulu

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5. The Van Gujjars belonged to:

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Andhra Pradesh

(D) Kulu

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6. Tribal groups living on herding and rearing of animals were called as_____.

- (A) Herdsmen
- (B) Pastoralists
- (C) Cultivators

(D) Tribals

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7. What was the main philosophy of the Baiga?

- (A) They could only live on forestproduce
- (B) They could not work for others as laborers
- (C) Only a

(D) Both a and b

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8. The Baiga tribe belonged to which part of India?

- (A) Central India
- (B) Eastern India
- (C) Western India

(D) Southern India

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9. In which region was the British plans of settlingtribal groups not accepted?

- (A) East
- (B) North-East
- (C) West

(D) North-West

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10. From where did the forest tribes get their supply of oil?

- (A) Seeds of sal
- (B) Seeds of mahua
- (C) Only a

(D) Both a and b

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11. Who were termed as the best hunting tribe of Central India?

(A) Khonds

(B) Baigas

(C) Van Gujjars

(D) None of the above

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12. Which region did the Khonds tribe belong to?

(A) Bihar

(B) Orrisa

(C) Bengal

(D) Madhya Pradesh

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13. Fallow land is for:

(A) Cultivation

(B) Recovery of soil fertility

(C) Better irrigation

(D) None of the above

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14. Wherewastheshifting cultivation popular?

(A) North East India

(B) Central India

(C) Only a

(D) Both a and b

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15. What were the main features of 'Jhum Cultivation'?

(A) Seeds were not sown but scattered

(B) No ploughing was done

(C) Afterthe harvest, cultivators moved to another field

(D) Allthe above

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16. Which other tribes supported Birsa Munda?

- (A) Santhals
- (B) Oraons
- (C) Only a
- (D) Both a and b

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17. Birsa belonged to which village and state?

- (A) Chottanagpur-Bihar
- (B) Vaishali-Orissa
- (C) Begu Sarai-Bihar
- (D) Kalahandi-Orissa

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18. Birsa belonged to which tribal group?

- (A) Santhal
- (B) Munda
- (C) Bhiku
- (D) None of the above

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19. What were the methods of getting supply of cereals (rice, wheat etc.) by the forest dwellers ?

- (A) Exchange of goods
- (B) Their small earning
- (C) Working for villagers
- (D) All of the above

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20. In which year was Birsa arrested by the British?

- (A) 1880
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1890
- (D) 1895

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21. What kind of ideas were promoted by Birsa, amongst his people?

- (A) Giving up drinking
- (B) Cleaning their village
- (C) Stop believing in witchcraft
- (D) All of the above

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22. Whendid Birsa die?

- (A) 1899
- (B) 1890
- (C) 1900
- (D) 1905

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23. Which colour flag was raised by the Mundas as a symbol of Birsa Raj?

- (A) Red
- (B) Black
- (C) White
- (D) Yellow

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24. In which year was Birsa Munda released?

- (A) 1895
- (B) 1896
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1897

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25. What percentage of tribals worked in thecoal mines of Bihar in the 1920s?

- (A) 30%
- (B) 40%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 20%

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26. For what reasons were tribals recruited in Bihar?

- (A) Coal mines

- (B) Coffee plantations
- (C) Teaplantations
- (D) Steel factories

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27. Which region did Gaddis belong to:

- (A) Kulu
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

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28. The method of sowing seed in jhum cultivation is called as _____.

- (A) Spread
- (B) Distribution
- (C) Broadcast
- (D) None of the above

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29. Why did the jhum cultivators refuse to give up pastoral life?

- (A) Water was scarce in those areas
- (B) Soil is usually dry
- (C) Settled cultivation did not give good yield
- (D) All of the above

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30. Which was the main point of Birsa Munda Revolt that the Britishers were worried about?

- (A) Resumption of jhum cultivation
- (B) Social upliftment
- (C) Political aim of the tribe to establish their government
- (D) None of the above

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31. Match the following:

Revolts Years

1. Kols i. 1831 - 32

2. Santhalsii. 1855

3. Bastarii. 1910

4. Warli iv. 1940

(A) 1 (i), 2 (ii), 3 (iii), 4 (iv)

(B) 1 (iv), 2 (iii), 3 (ii), 4 (i)

(C) 1 (iii), 2 (ii), 3 (i), 4 (iv)

(D) 1 (ii), 2 (i), 3 (iii), 4 (iv)

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32. In Hazaribagh, which tribe was involved with the rearing of silk cocoons?

(A) Khonds

(B) Van Gujjar

(C) Godara

(D) Santhals

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33. In which region did Songram Snagama take place?

(A) Assam

(B) Orissa

(C) Bengal

(D) Nagaland

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34. In which year did the forest Satyagrah take place in Central Provinces?

(A) 1920

(B) 1930

(C) 1940

(D) 1950

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35. In which year did the Songram Sangma take place?

(A) 1906

(B) 1908

(C) 1910

(D) 1912

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36. What made the Britishers allow jhum cultivation in reserved Forests?

- (A) Honey
- (B) Revenue
- (C) Cheap labour
- (D) None of the above

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37. Why were the forests reserved by British?

- (A) Getting bribes
- (B) Getting fruits
- (C) Getting honey
- (D) Hunting

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38. In which type of forest, Britishers stopped free movement of people?

- (A) Conifer Forests
- (B) Evergreen Forests
- (C) Captured Forests
- (D) Reserved Forests

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39. For what purpose were the tribals recruited for in Assam?

- (A) Coal mines
- (B) Coffee plantations
- (C) Teaplatations
- (D) Steel factories

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40. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?<

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41. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

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42. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

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43. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus? <

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44. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under* colonial rule?

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