

Sub : Slip test

Choose the correct answer: 5

Question 1.

The local weavers and leather workers turned to for supplies of Kusum and Palash flowers.

- (a) Santhals
- (b) Mundas
- (c) Khonds
- (d) Labadis

Answer

Question 2.

The Bastar Rebellion in Central India broke out in

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1910
- (c) 1920
- (d) 1940

Answer

Question 3.

Which revolt was popular in Maharashtra in 1940?

- (a) The Kols
- (b) The Bastar
- (c) The Warli
- (d) Birsa movement

Answer

Question 4.

The Khonds lived in

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Bihar

(d) Odisha

Answer

Question 5.

What type of lives did the herders live?

(a) Sophisticated

(b) Settled

(c) Nomadic

(d) None of these

Answer

Question 6.

..... tribe practised settled agriculture.

(a) Khonds

(b) Santhals

(c) Labadis of Andhra Pradesh

(d) Mundas of Chottanagpur Plateau

Answer

Question 7.

Jhum cultivation is practised these days in

(a) eastern states of India

(b) western states of India

(c) northern states of India

(d) southern states of India

Answer

Question 8.

Santhals tribe rose in revolt in the year

(a) 1900

(b) 1855

(c) 1920

(d) 1930

Answer

Question 9.

In many regions Forest Department set up forest villages to ensure

- (a) a regular supply of cheap labour
- (b) a regular supply of forest produce
- (c) a regular supply of agricultural produce
- (d) none of the above

Answer

Question 10.

The revolt of Songram Sangma rose in the year 1906 in

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odisha

Answer

2. State whether true or false: 2

1. Birsa himself declared that God had appointed him to rule his people,

Answer

2. The British described the tribal people as diku.

Answer

3. Birsa was born in a family of Santhal.

Answer

Answer: False

4. Bakkarwalas of Kashmir are shepherds.

Answer

5. Birsa was arrested in 1895.

Answer

3. Fill in the blanks: 4

The British described the tribal people as

The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as

The tribal chiefs got titles in central India under the British land settlements.

Tribals went to work in the of Assam and the in Bihar.

4. Very short answer 8

1. Mention different types of activities of the tribal people.

Answer:

Some practiced jhum cultivation,

Some were hunter-gatherers.

Some herded animals.

Some took to settled cultivation.

2. Who was Birsa?

Answer:

Birsa belonged to a family of Mundas, a tribal group that lived in

Question 2.

3. Why did the British want tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators?

Answer:

It was because settled peasants were easier to control and administer than people who were always on the move.

Question 3.

4. Why did the British introduce land settlements?

Answer:

They did so in order to get a regular revenue source for the state.

5. Short Answers 6

What were the main activities of the Khonds living in the forests of Orissa?

Answer:

The Khonds were basically hunter-gatherers. They regularly went out on collective hunts and then divided the meat amongst themselves. They ate fruits and roots collected from the forest and cooked food with the oil they extracted from the seeds of the sal and mahua. They used many forest shrubs and herbs for medicinal purposes and sold forest produce in the local markets. All their activities were based on forests.

Question 2.

How did traders and moneylenders exploit the tribal people?

Or

How were traders and moneylenders cause of the tribals' misery? [V. Imp.]

Answer:

Tribal groups often needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produced within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and moneylenders. Traders came around with things for sale. They sold the goods at high prices.

Moneylenders used to give loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was very high. Thus, both traders and moneylenders always exploited tribal people. It is therefore the tribals- saw them as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.