

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks:

(a) The British described the tribal people as

.....

(b) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as

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

(d) Tribals went to work in the of Assam and the in Bihar.

Answer:

(a) savage

(b) broadcast

(c) land

(d) tea plantations, coal mines

Question 2.

State whether true or false:

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
- (b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.
- (c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- (d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.

Answer:

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) False

Question 3.

What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Answer:

The life of shifting cultivators was directly connected to the forest. So, when the British brought changes in forest laws, their life was badly affected. The British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property. Some forests were classified as Reserved Forests for they produced timber which the British wanted. In these forests people were not allowed to move freely and practise jhum cultivations. As a result, many jhum cultivators had to move to other areas in search of work.

Question 4.

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

Answer:

The tribal chiefs were important people. They enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories. Under the British rule, the functions and powers of these tribal chiefs changed to a great extent:

1. They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent out lands, but they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.
2. They had to pay tribute to' the British and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British.
3. They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions.

Question 5.

What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?

Answer:

The tribals wanted to drive out the dikus—missionaries, moneylenders, Hindu landlords, and the government because they saw them as the cause of their misery. The following facts account for their anger against the dikus:

1. The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system.
2. Hindu landlords and moneylenders were taking over their land.
3. Missionaries were criticising their traditional culture.

Question 7.

Find out from your parents, friends or teachers, the names of some heroes of other tribal revolts in the twentieth century. Write their story in your own words.

Answer:

Students are suggested to do this work themselves.

Question 8.

Choose any tribal group living in India today. Find out about their customs and way of life, and how their lives have changed in the last 50 years.

Answer:

Students are suggested to visit a neighbouring tribal area and collect information regarding their customs and way of life and other things.

Choose the correct option:

(i) The Khonds belonged to

(a) Gujarat

(b) Jharkhand

(c) Orissa

(d) Punjab

(ii) British officials saw these settled tribal groups as more civilised than hunter-gatherers

(a) Gortds

(b) Sahthals

(c) Khonds

(d) Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Vaishnav preachers were the worshippers of

- (a) Shiva
- (b) Durga
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Vishnu

(iv) Kusum and palash flowers were used to

- (a) prepare medicines
- (b) make garlands
- (c) colour clothes and leather
- (d) prepare hair oil

- (iv) Kusum and palash flowers were used to
- (a) prepare medicines
 - (b) make garlands
 - (c) colour clothes and leather
 - (d) prepare hair oil

11:47 ✓

- (v) The Gaddis of Kulu were
- (a) shepherds
 - (b) cattle herders
 - (c) fruit gatherers
 - (d) hunters

Answer:

(i) (c), (ii) (d), (iii) (d), (iv) (c), (v) (a).

11:47 ✓

Question 1.

Mention different types of activities of the tribal people.

Answer:

- (a) Some practised jhum cultivation,
- (b) Some were hunter-gatherers.
- (c) Some herded animals.
- (d) Some took to settled cultivation.

11:47 ✓

Question 2

Question 4.

Why were some forests classified as Reserved Forests?

Answer:

These forests produced timber which the British wanted.

Question 5.

What problem did the British face after they stopped the tribal people from living inside forests?

Answer:

They faced the problem of shortage of labour.

Question 6.

Why did the Forest Department establish forest villages?

Answer:

It did so in order to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.

Question 7.

How did the tribal groups view the market and the traders?

Answer:

They viewed them as their main enemies.

Question 8.

Who was Birsa?

Answer:

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

Question 9.

What did people say about him?

Answer:

People said that he had miraculous powers.

He could cure all diseases and multiply grain.

Question 9.

What did people say about him?

Answer:

People said that he had miraculous powers.

He could cure all diseases and multiply grain.

11:47 ✓

Question 10.

What problems did Birsa set out to resolve?

Answer:

(a) The familiar ways of tribals seemed to be disappearing.

(b) Their livelihoods were under threat.

(c) The religion appeared to be in danger.

Birsa set out to resolve these problems.