

## Grade VIII - History

### Lesson 4. Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

#### Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

#### I. Multiple choice questions

- \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Mid-1870s.
  - Baigas
  - Birsa
  - Gujjars
  - Santals
- The dikus were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - outsiders
  - mediators
  - insiders
  - locals
- Songram Sangma revolted in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - U.P.
  - Orissa now Odisha.
  - M.P.
  - Assam
- In Santals rose in revolt.
  - 1855
  - 1857
  - 1856
  - 1858
- Vaishnav are the worshippers of
  - Brahma
  - Parvati
  - Shiv
  - Vishnu
- The Gaddis of Kulu were
  - cattle herders
  - cultivators
  - shepherds
  - peasants
- A field left uncultivated for a while so that the soil recovers fertility was called
  - Fallow
  - Barren
  - Follow
  - Fertile

1. b

2. a

3. d

4. a

5. d

6. c

7. a

#### II. Multiple choice questions

- The Khonds belonged to
  - Gujarat
  - Jharkhand
  - Orissa
  - Punjab
- British officials saw these settled tribal groups as more civilised than hunter-gatherers
  - Gonds
  - Santals
  - Khonds
  - Both (a) and (b)
- Vaishnav preachers were the worshippers of
  - Shiva
  - Durga
  - Krishna
  - Vishnu



4. Kusum and palash flowers were used to

- a. Prepare medicines
- b. Make garlands
- c. Colour clothes and leather
- d. Prepare hair oil

5. The Gaddis of Kulu were

- a. Shepherds
- b. Cattle herders
- c. Fruit gatherers
- d. Hunters

1. c	2. d	3. d	4. c	5. a
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### III. Multiple choice questions

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

- a. Sant hals
- b. Mundas
- c. Khonds
- d. Labadis

2. The Bastar Rebellion in Central India broke out in

- a. 1900
- b. 1910
- c. 1920
- d. 1940

3. Which revolt was popular in Maharashtra in 1940?

- a. The Kols
- b. The Bastar
- c. The Warli
- d. Birsa movement

4. The Khonds lived in

- a. Karnataka
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. Bihar
- d. Orissa

5. What type of lives did the herders live?

- a. Sophisticated
- b. Settled
- c. Nomadic
- d. None of these

6. \_\_\_\_\_ tribe practised settled agriculture.

- a. Khonds
- b. Sant hals
- c. Labadis of Andhra Pradesh
- d. Mundas of Chottanagpur Plateau

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 state of India

8. Sant hals tribe rose in revolt in the year

- a. 1900
- b. 1855
- c. 1920
- d. 1930

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 agriculture produce
- d. None of the above



10. The revolt of Songram Sangma rose in the year 1906 in  
 a. Bengal                      b. Madhya Pradesh    c. Assam                      d. Odisha
11. The forest Satyagraha rose in the central provinces in  
 a. 1910                      b. 1920                      c. 1930                      d. 1940
12. Birsa spent time in the company of \_\_\_\_\_ preachers.  
 a. Buddha                      b. Vaishnaav                      c. Sikhs                      d. None of these

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. d	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. c	11. c	12. b
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#### IV. Multiple choice questions

1. Bewar is a term used in Madhya Pradesh for  
 a. Sheperds                      b. Cattle herders  
 c. Shifting cultivation                      d. Traders and moneylenders
2. Shifting cultivation is found in:  
 A. Central India    B. NE states                      c. Orissa                      d. Madhya Pradesh  
 a. A, D                      b. A, B                      c. A, C                      d. B, D
3. Most tribals like Khonds of Orissa:  
 a. Practised shifting cultivation                      b. Lived by herding and rearing of animals  
 c. Practised subsistence farming                      d. Collected and sold forest products
4. The golden age of the Mundas was when:  
 a. They were free from the oppression of 'dikus'  
 b. They collected forest produce  
 c. They went to herd animals  
 d. British officials did not enter their villages
5. The Santals of Hazaribagh:  
 a. Cultivated small patches of land                      b. Were herders  
 c. Rearred silkworm                      d. Kept goats and cows
6. Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work in  
 A. Tea plantations of Assam                      B. Coal mines in Jharkhand  
 C. Iron mining                      D. Road construction  
 a. A, B                      b. A, C                      c. C, D                      d. A, D



7. Baigas, from central India:

- a. Were reluctant to work for others
- b. Considered themselves as the people of the forest
- c. Was below their dignity to work as labour
- d. All of them

8. The Khonds of Orissa were mainly engaged in:

- A. Collection of forest produce
- B. Shifting cultivation
- C. Hunting of animals
- D. Cultivated crops
- a. A, B
- b. A, C
- c. C, D
- d. A, D

9. Kusum and Palash flowers are used for:

- a. Extracting oil from the seeds
- b. Colouring clothes and leather
- c. Cooking and making food
- d. All of them

10. The political aim of the Biras Movement was to drive away

- a. The moneylenders
- b. Missionaries
- c. Hindu landlords and the government
- d. All of them

1. c	2. b	3. d	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. d
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### I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Khonds	a. A tree
2. Bakarwals	b. Orissa now Odisha.
3. Sal	c. Chhotanagpur
4. Birsa	d. Goats

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c
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## II. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Baigas	a. Punjab
2. Van Gujjars	b. Andhra Pradesh
3. Gaddis	c. Jharkhand
4. Labadis	d. Central India
5. Santals	e. Kulu

1. d	2. a	3. e	4. b	5. c
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## III. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Mahua	a. A deciduous forest's tree which provides timber
2. Vaishnav	b. The name given to Jhum cultivation
3. Diku	c. A flower which is used to make alcohol
4. Baigas	d. Tribal people who live in Central India
5. Bewar	e. Worshipers of Vishnu
6. Sal	f. A person who comes from outside

1. c	2. e	3. f	4. d	5. b	6. d
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## IV. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. A place where cocoons were reared	a. Labadi
2. A tribal group who were shepherds	b. Dikus
3. A flower used to colour clothes	c. Raniganj
4. Worshipers to Vishnu	d. A tribal group
5. A tribal group of Orissa	e. Mahua



6. The term used for outsider	f. Shifting Cultivation
7. A tribal group who were cattle herders	g. Bakarwal
8. Warli Revolt	h. Vaishnav
9. Coal mines	i. khonds
10. A Munda leader	j. Kusum
11. A tribal group of Andhra Pradesh	k. Maharashtra
12. A flower used to make alcohol	l. Birsa
13. Jhum	m. Gaddis
14. Khasi	n. Hazaribagh
15. A tribal group of Kashmir	o. Van Gujjar

1. n	2. m	3. j	4. h	5. i	6. b	7. o	8. k
9. c	10. l	11. a	12. e	13. f	14. d	15. g	

### I. Fill in the blanks.

- 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation is also known as shifting cultivation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a British anthropologist who lived among baigas and khonds.
- In 1900 Birsa died due to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. wild and savage	2. broadcast	3. land	4. tea plantation, coal mines
5. Jhum	6. Verrier Elwin	7. cholera	

### II. Fill in the blanks.

- The lives of shifting cultivators depended on free movement within \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ were not ready to work as labourers.



3. The British wanted tribal groups to \_\_\_\_\_ and become \_\_\_\_\_ cultivators.
4. The British declare that forests were \_\_\_\_\_ property.
5. Birsa was born in a family of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Santals of Hazaribagh reared \_\_\_\_\_.

1. forests	2. Baigas	3. Settle down; peasant
4. State	5. Mundas; Chotanagpur	6. cocoons

### III. Fill in the blanks.

1. Birsa wanted to set up a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The British made effort to settle \_\_\_\_\_ cultivators.
3. All members of the \_\_\_\_\_ were regarded as descendants of the original settler of Chotanagpur.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ were bought from the Santals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.

1. Munda Raj	2. Jhum	3. Mundas	4. Cocoons
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### IV. Fill in the blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were not ready to work as labourers.
2. Hazaribagh was an area where the Santals reared \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The British effort to settle \_\_\_\_\_ cultivators was not very successful.
4. The entire village of Nishi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh helps when \_\_\_\_\_ are built.
5. Pus was also the time for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Punjab hills and the \_\_\_\_\_ of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of central India were reluctant to do work for others.
8. Khonds supplied \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.
9. The outsiders were referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. People said Birsa had \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
11. Mundas was a tribal group that lived in \_\_\_\_\_.



12. Birsa was born in a family of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. A field that had been cultivated once was left \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Baigas were known as the best \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Some settled tribal groups are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Verrier Elwin was a British \_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ was done on small patches of land, mostly in forest.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a community living in the forest of Orissa.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Kulu were shepherds.
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Kashmir reared goats.
21. For the tribals, markets and commerce often meant \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Baigas	2. cocoons	3. jhum
4. log huts	5. dances, marriages	6. Van Gujjars, Labadis
7. Baigas	8. Kusum, Palash	9. Dikus
10. miraculous	11. Chhotanagpur	12. Mundas
13. fallow	14. hunters	15. Gonds, Santals
16. anthropologist	17. shifting cultivation / Jhum	18. Khonds
19. Gaddis	20. Bakarwal	21. debt, poverty

### I. True or False

1. Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
2. Cocoons were bought from the Santals and sold by the traders at five times of the purchase price.
3. Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
4. People were allowed to move freely in reserved forests.
5. Shifting cultivators were found on plains.
6. The Santals of Hazaribagh reared cocoons.
7. Many tribal groups saw the market and traders as their main enemies.
8. The Kols rebelled in 1830.
9. Dongria Kandha women in Orissa now Odisha, take home pandanus leaves from forests to make plates.





1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. True	7. True	8. False	9. True
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### II. True or False

1. The traders and moneylenders never deceived the tribal people.
2. The silk growers earned huge amount of wealth and therefore enjoyed a happy life.
3. Many tribal groups did not like the colonial forest laws and therefore revolted.
4. The jhum cultivators in north east India stopped their traditional practice.
5. The tribal Chiefs lost their authority under the British rule.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. True
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### III. True or False

1. Birsa himself declared that God had appointed him to rule his people.
2. The British described the tribal people as diku.
3. Birsa was born in a family of Santal.
4. Bakkarwalas of Kashmir are shepherds.
5. Birsa was arrested in 1895.
6. Birsa died in 1900.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. True	6. True
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### IV. True or False

1. The traders and moneylenders never deceived the tribal people.
2. The Labadis lived in Punjab hills.
3. Reserved forest produced timber which the Britishers wanted.
4. The revolt of Songram Sangma took place in 1906.
5. Birsa Munda died in 1906.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False
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## Very Short Answer Type Questions

### 1. Who was Birsa Munda?

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

### 2. Write the names of areas where shifting cultivators were found.

Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India.

### 3. Who were hunters and gatherers?

Hunters and gatherers were tribal groups who lived by hunting animals and gathering forest produce.

### 4. From where did forest people get their supplies of rice and other grains?

The forest people exchanged goods and got what they needed in return for their valuable forest produce.

### 5. Who were pastoralists?

The pastoralists were people who moved with their herds of cattle or sheep according to the seasons.

### 6. Which tribal groups were found more civilised by the British officials?

The British officials found settled tribal groups like Gonds and Santals as more civilised than hunter-gatherers or shifting cultivators.

### 7. What happened to tribal chiefs after the arrival of the British?

After the arrival of British rule, the tribal chiefs lost their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.

### 8. What was the cause of establishing forest villages by the forest department?

The forest department established forest villages in order to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.

### 9. When did Birsa Munda die?

Birsa Munda died of cholera in 1900.

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## Short Answer Type Questions

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

[NCERT]

Before the arrival of the British, tribal chiefs were important and enjoyed economic power and controlled their territories. Under the colonial rule they lost their administrative power and were forced to follow the laws made by the British officials in India.

### 2. Write the variety of activities of the tribal people in different parts of India.

Some of the tribal people were jhum cultivators while some were hunters and gatherers. Some of them herded animals and some took to settled cultivation.

### 3. Where and how was Jhum cultivation done?

i. Jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests.

ii. Once the crop was ready and harvested, they left the field fallow for several years and moved to another field.

### 4. Write the names of pastoralists which are found in different parts of India.

i. The Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills.

ii. The Labadis of Andhra Pradesh.

iii. The Gaddis of Kulu.

iv. The Bakarwals of Kashmir.

### 5. What do reserved forests refer to?

i. The British took control over all forests and declared them as state property. Some forests were classified as 'Reserved Forests'.

ii. In reserved forests, crops were grown which the British wanted like the timber.

iii. In these forests, people were not allowed to move freely, practise jhum cultivation, collect fruits or hunt animals.

### 6. What was the impact of forest laws?

i. Many tribal groups reacted against the colonial forest laws.

ii. They disobeyed the new rules and continued with practices that were declared illegal and at times rose in open rebellion.

### 7. Why were the traders and moneylenders coming to forests more often?

i. The traders and moneylenders come to forest more often, because they wanted to buy forest produce by offering cash loans and asking them to work for wages.

ii. Traders came around to buy things at a cheap rate and sold them at high price.



## Long Answer Type Questions

### 1. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule? [NCERT]

- i. The lives of the tribal people depended on free movement within forest and on being able to use the land and forests for growing their crops.
- ii. But when British brought changes in forest laws, their life was badly affected.
- iii. The British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property.
- iv. Some forests were classified as reserved forest where these people were not allowed.
- v. As a result, many jhum cultivators were forced to move to other areas in search of work and livelihood.

### 2. What accounts for the anger of the tribal against the dikus? [NCERT]

- i. The tribals wanted to drive out dikus: missionaries, moneylenders, Hindu landlords and the government officials because they regarded all these forces as the cause of the misery the Munda people were suffering.
- ii. The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system, Hindu landlords and moneylenders were taking over their land and missionaries were criticising their traditional culture.

### 3. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region? [NCERT]

- i. Birsa was deeply influenced by many of the ideas that he came in touch with, in his growing-up years.
- ii. His movement was aimed at reforming tribal society.
- iii. He urged the Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their village and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- iv. He talked of a golden age in the past—a Satyug when the Mundas lived a good life, constructed embankments, tapped natural springs, planted trees and practised cultivation to earn their living.
- v. They did not kill their brethren and relatives.
- vi. They lived honestly. He wanted to restore their glorious past. Such a vision appealed to the people of the region because they wanted to lead a happy and free life.



#### 4. Why was the Birsa Movement significant?

The Birsa movement was significant in two ways:

i. **First:** It forced the colonial government to introduce laws so that the land of tribals could not be easily taken over by dikus.

ii. **Second:** It showed once again that the tribal people had the capacity to protest against injustice and express their anger against colonial rule. They did this in their own specific way, inventing their own rituals and symbols of struggle.

#### 5. Briefly explain the land settlements introduced by the British.

i. The British wanted a regular revenue source for the state and they introduced land settlements.

ii. They measured the land, defined the rights of each individual to that land and fixed the revenue demand for the state.

iii. Some peasants were declared landowners, others tenants.

iv. The tenants were to pay rent to the landowner who in turn paid revenue to the state.

#### 6. After his release in 1897, how did Birsa Munda resume the Birsa movement?

i. When Birsa was released in 1897, he began touring the village to gather support.

ii. He urged people to destroy 'Ravana' dikus and the Europeans and establish a kingdom under his leadership.

iii. Birsa's followers began targeting the symbols of diku and European power.

iv. They attacked police stations and churches and raided the property of moneylenders and zamindars.

v. They raised the white flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj.

#### 7. What was the impact of forest laws on tribals?

i. The British extended their control over all forests and declared that forests were state property.

ii. Some forests were classified as 'Reserved forests' for they produced timber which the British wanted.

iii. In these forests people were not allowed to more freely practice Jhum cultivation, collect fruits or hunt animals.

iv. Jhum cultivation could not survive in such a situation, so they were forced to move to other areas in search of work and livelihood.