

Name: _____ Date: _____

Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. By the nineteenth century, tribal people in different parts of India were involved in a variety of activities. _____
- ii. All members of the clan were regarded as descendants of the original settlers, who had first cleared the land. _____
- iii. Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds. _____
- iv. Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price. _____
- v. Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery. _____
- vi. The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life. _____
- vii. Kusum and palash flowers were used to colour clothes and leather. _____
- viii. Many tribal groups saw the market and the traders as their main enemies.

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British described the tribal people as _____.
- ii. The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as _____.
- iii. The tribal chiefs got _____ titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- iv. Tribals went to work in the _____ of Assam and the _____ in Bihar.
- v. The Khonds were a community living in the forests of _____.
- vi. The Gaddis of Kulu were _____.
- vii. The lives of tribal people depended on free movement within _____.
- viii. The British wanted tribal groups to settle _____ and become peasant _____.
- ix. _____ is a flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol.
- x. Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of _____ and _____.
- xi. Among the followers of Birsa were the tribals of Santhals and _____ tribes.
- xii. In the 1930s Verrier Elwin visited the land of the _____ – a tribal group in central India.
- xiii. In the eighteenth century, Indian silk was in demand in _____ markets.

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Q1. State True (T) or False (F).

- i. By the nineteenth century, tribal people in different parts of India were involved in a variety of activities. True
- ii. All members of the clan were regarded as descendants of the original settlers, who had first cleared the land. True
- iii. Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds. False
- iv. Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price. True
- v. Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery. True
- vi. The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life. False
- vii. Kusum and palash flowers were used to colour clothes and leather. True
- viii. Many tribal groups saw the market and the traders as their main enemies. True

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- i. The British described the tribal people as wild and savage.
- ii. The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as broadcasting.
- iii. The tribal chiefs got land titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- iv. Tribals went to work in the tea plantations of Assam and the coal mines in Bihar.
- v. The Khonds were a community living in the forests of Orissa.
- vi. The Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds.
- vii. The lives of tribal people depended on free movement within forests.
- viii. The British wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators.
- ix. Mahua is a flower that is eaten or used to make alcohol.
- x. Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India.
- xi. Among the followers of Birsa were the tribals of Santhals and Oraons tribes.
- xii. In the 1930s Verrier Elwin visited the land of the Baigas – a tribal group in central India.
- xiii. In the eighteenth century, Indian silk was in demand in European markets.