

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q1. Name the revolts that took place against the colonial forest laws.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. Who was Birsa Munda?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Why British allowed Jhum cultivation in the reserved forests?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Which tribal group was reluctant to work for others and why?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What problems did Birsa set out to resolve?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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## Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q1. Name the revolts that took place against the colonial forest laws.

Ans. The revolt of Songram Sangma in 1906 in Assam, and the forest satyagraha of the 1930s in the Central Provinces.

Q2. Who was Birsa Munda?

Ans. Birsa was born in the mid-1870s. The son of a poor father, he grew up around the forests of Bohonda, grazing sheep, playing the flute, and dancing in the local akhara.

Q3. Why British allowed Jhum cultivation in the reserved forests?

Ans. British allow them to cultivate land on the condition that those who lived in the villages would have to provide labour to the Forest Department and look after the forests.

Q4. Which tribal group was reluctant to work for others and why?

Ans. Baigas of central India – were reluctant to do work for others. The Baigas saw themselves as people of the forest, who could only live on the produce of the forest. It was below the dignity of a Baiga to become a labourer.

Q5. What problems did Birsa set out to resolve?

Ans. Problems Birsa set out to resolve were:

- i. Their familiar ways of life seemed to be disappearing.
- ii. Their livelihoods were under threat.
- iii. Their religion appeared to be in danger.