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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: History	CH- 4
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Tribal Communities During the Colonial Rule

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which of the following is true about the tribal groups ? **All of these .**
2. Who dreamed of bringing back the golden age when tribals were free ? **Birsa Munda**
3. What happened when the British started ruling the jungles ? **All of these .**

Fill in the blanks

1. The Munda rebellion was concentrated in the **Chhota Nagpur** regions.
2. The tribals rose in revolt in the **19th and 20th** centuries .
3. The **treetops** were cut to allow the sunlight to reach the cleared piece of land by shifting cultivators.
4. The Bastar rebellion took place in **1910**.
5. **The barter system** was popular among the tribals and they exchanged milk products, milk and wool for rice and other types of grains.

Write “T” for true or “F” for false statements.

1. Shifting cultivation or Jhum cultivation was practiced by the tribals of central India and northeast. **T**
2. The British forced the tribe to settle down and became agriculturalists so that the British could earn a regular revenue. **T**
3. Under the British , The tribals lost all control over their natural homes and land. **T**
4. The middle men share the profits equally with the tribals in trade of forest products . **F**
5. Tribal people accepted the change made by British easily .**F**

Short answer questions .

1. **What is shifting cultivation ?**

Shifting cultivation is a farming method where farmers clear a patch of land, grow crops on it for a few years, and then leave it to restore its fertility while they move to a new area.

2. Define settled agriculture.

Settled agriculture is a farming method where people grow crops in the same place every year and live permanently in one location.

3. List any 3 tribal revolts and the year in which they took place.

- The kol Rebellion (1831-1832)
- The Santhal Rebellion (1855)
- The Bastar Rebellion (1910)

4. What was the effect of British rule on the tribal chiefs' power ?

The tribal chiefs were the most important members of the tribe and enjoyed considerable power but under colonial rule the chiefs lost many of their administrative powers and were forced to follow the rules laid down by the British .

Long Answer Questions

1. Write a note on the way of life of tribals.

Tribals usually live close to forests and depend on nature for their needs. Many practice hunting, gathering, fishing, and shifting cultivation, while some keep animals. They make their own tools, weapons, clothes, and houses using local materials. Tribals often live in small groups or villages, follow their own customs and traditions, and speak their own languages. Festivals, music, and dance are important parts of their culture, and they value living in harmony with nature.

2. Write a note on the Munda Rebellion. What was its impact?

- The Munda Rebellion was led by Birsa Munda against the British and landlords who took away tribal land and forced them to pay heavy taxes. The Mundas fought to protect their land, culture, and freedom. Birsa Munda inspired the tribals to unite against exploitation.
- The rebellion was suppressed, but it forced the British to introduce laws protecting tribal land from being taken by non-tribals. It also became a symbol of tribal pride and resistance against injustice.

3. What happened when forests were declared as reserved by the British?

When the British declared forests as reserved, they took complete control over them. Tribals were not allowed to collect firewood, fruits, honey, or medicinal plants, graze cattle, or practice shifting cultivation without a permit. Many were fined or punished if they broke these rules. The British used the reserved forests mainly for timber and commercial purposes like building ships, railways, and plantations. This destroyed the traditional way of life of the tribals, reduced their income, and forced many to work as cheap labourers for the British. The restrictions created anger and led to several tribal revolts.