

I. Match the following :

| Column A | Column B |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Bodos | a. Central India |
| 2. Nagas | b. Asam |
| 3. Baigas | c. Jharkhand |
| 4. Mundas | d. Punjab |
| 5. Gujjars | e. Nagaland |

2. Match the following :

| S.no | Column A | Column B |
|------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Bewar | a. Land belongs to the clan as a whole |
| 2 | The Mundas of Chottanagpur | b. Extracted oils from the seeds of the sal and mahua |
| 3 | Santhals and Oraons | c. A term used in Madhya Pradesh |
| 4 | The Konds | d. Followers of Birsa Munda |

II. One Word Answers:

1. It is below the dignity of a _____ to become a laborers.
2. Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work in the _____ of Assam and the _____ of Jharkhand.
3. The local weavers and leather workers turned to the Konds when they needed supplies of _____ and _____ flowers to colour their clothes and leather.
4. The _____ of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, The Bakharwals of reared goats.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. British official saw these settled tribal groups as more civilised than hunter- gatherers.
a) Gonds b) Santhals c) Konds d) Both a and b
2. The British wanted tribal groups to settle down and become.
a) Miners b) Tea Planters c) Peasant cultivators d) Herders
3. The revolt of Songram Sangama in 1906 in Assam was.
a) Against the money Lenders and trade b) Against the colonial forest laws
c) Against the tribal chief d) Against the owners of tea plantation

4. Hazaribagh, in present-day Jharkhand, was an area where the Santhals reared.

- a) Sheep b) Camels c) Goats d) cocoons

Source Based Question.

Tribal people needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produce within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and money lenders gave loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was usually very high. So for tribals, markets and commerce often meant debt and poverty. They therefore came to see the moneylenders and traders as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.

Q1. Tribal depend on traders for-

Loan

Goods not produce within their locality

Money

To meet their cash needs

Q2. Who were evil outsiders and the cause of misery for tribals?

Moneylender

Traders

Tribal Chiefs

Both a and B

Q3. Why tribal see markets and commerce as the reason for poverty and Debt?

High interest rate of loans

They had to buy goods from market

They don't want to buy and sell in the market

They are depended on Moneylenders

What was Birsa's vision of a golden age?

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