



#### 4. FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

##### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who were the colonial powers in Indonesia?  
(a) British      (b) Dutch      (c) French      (d) Portuguese
- Which place is now famous as a rice-producing island in Indonesia?  
(a) Java      (b) Sumatra      (c) Borne      (d) Kalimantan
- Where did the Dutch start forest management in Indonesia?  
(a) Java      (b) Sumatra      (c) Bali      (d) None of the above
- Who were 'Kalangs' of Java?  
(a) Dynasty of rulers      (b) Skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators  
(c) A community of moneylenders      (d) none of the above
- The Kalangs resisted the Dutch in  
(a) 1700      (b) 1750      (c) 1770      (d) 1800
- According to the forest laws enacted by the Dutch in Java,  
(a) Villagers' access to forest was restricted  
(b) Wood could be cut only for specified purposes like making river boats or constructing houses  
(c) Villagers were punished for grazing cattle  
(d) All the above
- What was the system of 'blandongdiensten'?  
(a) A system of education      (b) Industrialisation  
(c) First imposition of rent on land and then exemption      (d) None of the above
- What did Surontiko Samin of Randublatung village, a teak forest village, begin questioning?  
(a) The foreign policy of the Dutch      (b) State ownership of the forest  
(c) The export policy of the Dutch      (d) none of the above
- What was the policy followed by the British in India towards forests during the First and the Second World Wars?  
(a) The forest department cut trees freely to meet British war needs  
(b) Cutting of trees was strictly prohibited for everyone, including the British

- (c) More and more trees were planted to give employment to Indians
- (d) None of the above

10. What is the goal of governments across Asia and Africa since the 1980s?

- (a) Conservation of forests
- (b) Collection of timber
- (c) Settling people in forest areas
- (d) Destroying old forests and growing new ones

11. Who wrote the book 'The Forests of India' in the year 1923?

- (a) David Spurr
- (b) E.P. Stebbing
- (c) Verrier Elvin
- (d) John Middleton

12. Which of the following is not associated with Sweden agriculture?

- (a) Karacha
- (b) Jhum
- (c) Bewar
- (d) Penda

13. Indian Forest Service was set up in the year:

- (a) 1865
- (b) 1864
- (c) 1854
- (d) 1884

14. Which of the following was not a tribal community?

- (a) Karacha
- (b) Jhum
- (c) Korava
- (d) Yerukula

15. The system of scientific forestry stands for:

- (a) System whereby the local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation
- (b) System of cutting old trees and plant new ones
- (c) Division of forest into three categories
- (d) Disappearance of forests

16. In which year the Baster rebellion took place?

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1909
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1912

17. In South-East Asia shifting agriculture is known as:

- (A) Chitemene
- (b) Tavy
- (c) Lading
- (d) Milpa

18. The Gond forest community belongs to which of the following

- (a) Chhattisgarh
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Gujarat

19. Forests consisting of which types of trees were preferred by the Forest Department?

- (a) Forests having trees which provided fuel, fodder and leaves
- (b) Forests having soft wood
- (c) Forests having trees suitable for building ships and railways

20. Which of the following term is not associated with shifting agriculture in India?

- (a) Penda
- (b) Bewar
- (c) Khandad
- (d) Lading

21. Which of the following is a community of skilled forest cutters?

- (a) Maasais of Africa
- (b) Mundas of Chotanagpur
- (c) Gonds of Orissa
- (d) Kalangs of Java

22. Why did the government decide to ban shifting cultivation?

- (a) To grow trees for railway timber
- (b) When a forest was burnt, there was the danger of destroying valuable timber
- (c) Difficulties for the government to calculate taxes
- (d) All the above reasons

23. Wooden planks lay across railway tracks to hold these tracks in a position are called:

- (a) Beams
- (b) Sleepers
- (c) Rail fasteners
- (d) none of these

24. Which of the following was the most essential for the colonial trade and movement of goods?

- (a) Roadways
- (b) Railways
- (c) Airways
- (d) River ways

25. Which of the following is a commercial crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Maize