



HISTORY

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

HISTORY (HINGLISH)

FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Colonial rulers considered forests as wilderness and unproductive because:

- A. the forests are not fit for habitation
- B. forests only have wild grown trees.
- C. forests did not yield revenue to enhance income of the state
- D. forests are full of wild animals.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. Dietrich Brandis was the:

A. First Postmaster general

B. First Governor of Forest Administration

C. First Inspector General of Forests in
India

D. First Supervisor of Forests

Answer: C



View Text Solution

3. The Imperial Forest Institute was set up in 1906 at:

A. Lucknow

B. Dehradun

C. Allahabad

D. None

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Forests consisting of which type of trees were preferred by the Forest-Department?

A. Forests having trees which provided fuel, fodder, and leaves.

B. Forests having sal, deodar and pine trees.

C. Forests having trees suitable for building ships and railways.

D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following is not a local name of the shifting cultivation?

A. Jhum

B. Kharif

C. Tavy

D. Milpa

Answer: B



6. Which of the following decision was taken by the Forest Act 1878?

A. All forests were to be brought under the control of forest department

B. Forests were to be divided into three categories

C. Forests were to be cleared for cultivation.

D. All the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. According to 1878 Amendment of Forest Act, 'Village Forests' referred to which of the following?

A. a forest where entry was prohibited

B. a forest which was protected by forest department

C. a forest from which villages could collect firewood, fodder, leaves etc. for their use.

D. None of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

8. Which of the following refers to shifting cultivation?

A. Type of cultivation under which parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation

B. Seasonal cultivation

C. Cultivation where crops are harvested only in autumn.

D. Farmers cultivate different crops on same land

Answer: A



View Text Solution

9. Latex can be collected from which of the following trees?

A. Rubber Tree

B. Eucalyptus Tree

C. Deodar Tree

D. Pine Tree

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. A forest in which people were allowed to stay on condition of free service was known as

A. protected forests

B. village forests

C. reserved forest

D. wild forest

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. At which of the following places, the villages rose in revolt against the colonial government?

A. Rajasthan

B. Midnapore

C. Bastar

D. Uttarakhand

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

12. Who among the following were well-known skilled forests cutters:

A. Maasis of Africa

B. Kalangs of Java

C. Gonds of Orissa

D. Mundas of Chhotanagpur

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Fill In The Blanks

1. During the period of industrialisation ____% of the world's total area was cleared for industrial uses.



Watch Video Solution

2. The disappearance of forests is referred to as _____



View Text Solution

3. The demand for _____ crops increased in 19th century Europe.



View Text Solution

4. In the early 19th century, the colonial government thought that forests were _____



[View Text Solution](#)

5. _____ were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of Imperial troops.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. The British decided to invite a _____ expert, _____ for advice and made him the first _____ of forests in India.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at _____ in 1906.



Watch Video Solution

8. The Forest Act of 1878 has divided the forest into _____ categories.



Watch Video Solution

9. The best forests were called_____.



Watch Video Solution

10. For house buildings or fuel, villagers could take wood from _____or_____forests.



Watch Video Solution

11. A dried scooped out gourd can be used as a_____water bottle.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

True Or False

1. The oil in chocolates, comes from tendu leaves.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Tendu leaves are used for bidis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. 9.3% of the world's total area was cleared only for cultivation.



Watch Video Solution

4. The disappearance of forests is referred to as afforestation.



Watch Video Solution

5. In 1600, approximately one-sixth of India's landmass was under cultivation.



View Text Solution

6. The demand for commercial crops increased in Europe in the 19th century.



Watch Video Solution

7. In the early 19th century, the colonial government thought that the forests were productive.



View Text Solution

8. The expansion of cultivation was considered as a sign of progress.



View Text Solution

9. Railways were essential for the movement of imperial troops.



Watch Video Solution

10. The British needed forests in order to build ships and railways.



Watch Video Solution

Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B

Column A	Column B
(i) Surontiko Samin	(a) Nethanar
(ii) Gunda Dhur	(b) Randublatung
(iii) Java	(c) Dhurwas
(iv) Bastar	(d) Kalang
(v) Alluri Sita Ram Raju	(e) Andhra Pradesh



View Text Solution

Sequencing Questions

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence

:

(i) Bastar rebellion (ii) Setting up of Imperial

Forest Research institute (iii) Further expansion of railways (iv) Kalangs rebelled against the Dutch

A. i-iii-iv-ii

B. ii-iii-iv-i

C. iii-ii-i-iv

D. iv-iii-ii-i

Answer: D



View Text Solution

Correct And Rewrite

1. In the early nineteenth century, the colonial state thought that forests were productive



View Text Solution

2. Roadways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops.



View Text Solution

3. The colonial government took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at higher rates.



View Text Solution

4. In scientific forestry, natural forests which had lots of same type of trees were cut down.



View Text Solution

Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A): After the Forest Act was enacted in 1865, it was amended twice, once in 1878 and then in 1927.

Reason (R): The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories: reserved, protected and village forests.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

2. Assertion (A) : The Forest Act meant severe hardship for villagers across the country.

Reason (R) : After the Act, all their everyday practices – cutting wood for their houses,

grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing - became legal.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

3. Assertion (A) : In shifting cultivation, the whole forest was cut and burnt in rotation.

Reason (R) : Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains, and the crop is harvested by October-November.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

4. Assertion (A) : When a forest was burnt, there was the added danger of the flames spreading and burning valuable timber.

Reason (R) : Shifting cultivation also made it easier for the government to calculate taxes.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

5. Assertion (A): In India, hunting of tigers and other animals had been part of the culture of the court and nobility for centuries.

Reason (R) : But under colonial rule the scale of hunting decreased to such an extent that various species became almost extinct.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by 'deforestation'?



Watch Video Solution

2. Which commercial crops were grown by British after deforestation?



View Text Solution

3. Why were forests considered unproductive by the British?



View Text Solution

4. How spread of railways created a new demand for timber?



Watch Video Solution

5. Who was the first Inspector General of Forests in India?



View Text Solution

6. Name the forest Institute of Dehradun set up in 1906 by Brandis.



Watch Video Solution

7. Name the three categories of forests as mentioned in the Act of 1878



View Text Solution

8. Which species of trees were promoted for the building of ships or railways?



View Text Solution

9. From which fruit was oil extracted for cooking and lighting lamps?



Watch Video Solution

10. What was the use of a dried scooped-out gourd?



Watch Video Solution

11. How many tigers were killed by British administrator George Yule?



Watch Video Solution

12. What kind of products did nomadic communities of India like Banjaras trade in?



View Text Solution

13. What were 'Criminal tribes' forced to do by the British?



View Text Solution

14. Which tribes of India were recruited to work on tea plantations?



Watch Video Solution

15. Name the river which flows across Bastar from east to west.



Watch Video Solution

16. Name the communities living in Bastar.



Watch Video Solution

17. Where is Bastar located?



Watch Video Solution

18. Name the leader who rebelled against the British.



Watch Video Solution

19. Where is Java located?



Watch Video Solution

20. Which colonial power ruled over Indonesia?



Watch Video Solution

21. Which community of Java were skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators?



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Who was Surontiko Samin?



[View Text Solution](#)

23. What was 'A Scorched Earth Policy'?



[View Text Solution](#)

Short Answer Questions

1. How could English ships be built without a regular supply of strong and durable timber?



View Text Solution

2. What do you mean by shifting Swidden Agriculture?



Watch Video Solution

3. What restrictions were imposed by the Dutch in Java forest laws?



Watch Video Solution

4. What are the various uses of forests in our day-to-day lives?



Watch Video Solution

5. What were the main causes of deforestation in India during the British rule?



Watch Video Solution

6. How were forests cleared to expand the railway network in India in the early 19th century?



Watch Video Solution

7. Why did European forests regard shifting cultivation as harmful for the forests?



Watch Video Solution

8. What circumstances led to the foundation of 'scientific forestry' by the German expert Dietrich Brandis?



Watch Video Solution

9. What do you know about Scientific Forestry?



Watch Video Solution

10. How were forests classified on the basis of the Forest Act, 1878?



View Text Solution

11. How did hunting become a big sport for the Indian people?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. In what ways did the British regulate forest trade?



[View Text Solution](#)

13. How did Indian labour suffer at the British hands in the plantations?



[View Text Solution](#)

14. What were the main causes of the revolt of Bastar?



View Text Solution

15. How did the British suppress the revolt of Bastar?



View Text Solution

16. Give a brief description about the woodcutter community of Java - the Kalangs.



View Text Solution

17. How were forest laws enacted in Java?



View Text Solution

18. What was the Blandongdiensten system?



Watch Video Solution

19. What do you know about Samin's challenge?



View Text Solution

20. What was the effect of laying down of railway lines on forests?



View Text Solution

21. Why did the British appoint the first Inspector General of Forests in India?



Watch Video Solution

22. How forest dwellers' lives changed after new forest laws were imposed?



View Text Solution

23. How were people benefitted with the trade in forest products?



View Text Solution

24. Where is Bastar located?



View Text Solution

25. Explain some of the common customs and beliefs of the Bastar people.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Long Answer Questions

1. What is shifting cultivation? Why did the Europeans decide to ban it?



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Give a brief account of the people of Bastar.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. What kind of life is led by the tribals of Bastar?



Watch Video Solution

4. Describe the events that led to the revolt in Bastar against the British.



View Text Solution

5. How was forest conservation carried out by the Asian and African countries later on?



View Text Solution

6. How were forest products used by the villagers in their day-to-day lives?



View Text Solution

7. Explain any five ways in which the lives of the villagers were affected by the Forest Acts.



View Text Solution

8. Explain any five causes of deforestation in India under the colonial rule.



View Text Solution

9. There are many tribes living in India. Visit any one of them and give a brief on the life led by the tribals.



Watch Video Solution

High Order Thinking Skills

1. When and why did the forests around the railway tracks start disappearing very fast? Explain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What is Swidden Agriculture? Where is it practised? Describe its main features.



[View Text Solution](#)

Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions

1. Discuss how the changes in forest management in the colonial period affected the following groups of people



[View Text Solution](#)

2. What are the similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and in Java ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Between 1880 and 1920, forest cover in the Indian subcontinent declined by 9.7 million hectares, from 108.6 million hectares to 98.9

million hectares. Discuss the role of the following factors in this decline



View Text Solution

4. How are forests affected by wars?



View Text Solution

Picture Based Questions

1. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Look at the above picture and identify it.

- (a) Imperial forest school of Dehradun
- (b) Reserved forests
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above



View Text Solution

Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE : How did Forest Rules Affect Cultivation?

In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains, and the crop is harvested by October-November. Such plots are cultivated for a couple of years and then left fallow for 12 to 18 years for the

forest to grow back. A mixture of crops is grown on these plots. In central India and Africa, it could be millets, in Brazil manioc, and in other parts of Latin America maize and beans.

What do you understand by shifting cultivation?



View Text Solution

2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE : The Fears of the People

When the colonial government proposed to reserve two-third of the forest in 1905, and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, the people of Bastar were very worried. Some villages were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on the condition that they worked free for the forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fires. Subsequently, these came to be known as 'forest villages'. People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation.

For long, villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and frequent demands for free labour and goods by colonial officials. Then came the terrible famines, in 1899-1900 and again in 1907-1908. Reservations proved to be the last straw.

What were the forest villages?



View Text Solution

3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

SOURCE : The woodcutters of Java

The Kalangs of Java were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators. They were so valuable that in 1755 when the Mataram kingdom of Java split, the 6,000 Kalang families were equally divided between the two kingdoms. Without their expertise, it would have been difficult to harvest teak and for the kings to build their palaces. When the Dutch began to gain control over the forests in the eighteenth century, they tried to make the Kalangs work under them. In 1770, the Kalangs resisted by attacking a Dutch fort at

Joana, but the uprising was suppressed.

Why did the Kalangs attack the Dutch fort?



View Text Solution

Self Assessment Test Sectoin A Choose And Write The Correct Answer

1. Who was the leader of rebel foresters in
Andhra Pradesh?

A. Birsa Munda

B. Siddhu

C. Kanu

D. Alluri Sita Ram

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following is a new development in forestry?

A. Conservation of forests

B. Collecting timber

C. Scientific forestry

D. All of above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution