



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: History
Work Sheet: 4	Topic: FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM	Year: 2022-23
	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS	
1	500 different plant species can be found in one forest patch in (a) Eastern Ghats (b) Amazon (c) Chhattisgarh (d) North American plains	
2	Industrialization resulted in the loss of what % of forests? (a) 9.3% (b) 3.9% (c) 19.3% (d) 13.9%	
3	Colonial state regarded forests as (a) No man's land (b) Unproductive and wilderness (c) Source of revenue (d) Sign of balanced Eco-system	
4	Why did the colonists need durable timber? (a) To build ships for the Royal Navy (b) To construct bridges (c) For furniture (d) To build beautiful homes	
5	Each mile of railway track required ---- (a) Between 1670-2200 sleepers (b) 3 to 5 sleepers (c) 1760-2000 sleepers (d) 35,000 trees	
6	Which of the following was true under colonial rule? (a) Forest people retained customary right of hunt (b) Scale of hunting decreased (c) Scale of hunting increased (d) Killing of large animals was discouraged	

7	<p>Birsa Munda belonged to</p> <p>(a) Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(b) Maharashtra</p> <p>(c) Konker</p> <p>(d) Chhotanagpur</p>
8	<p>Which of the following was not a feature of Blandongdiensten system?</p> <p>(a) Rent exemption</p> <p>(b) Free labour and buffaloes for cutting forests</p> <p>(c) Right to cultivate forest land</p> <p>(d) Free labour for transportation</p>
9	<p>Fee paid by the people from one village to another</p> <p>(a) Grazing tax</p> <p>(b) Rent</p> <p>(c) Devsari</p> <p>(d) mand</p>
10	<p>Which of the following was not a method adopted by the Saminists?</p> <p>(a) Lying down on the land</p> <p>(b) Refusing to pay taxes and fines</p> <p>(c) Refusing to perform labour</p> <p>(d) Flogging the Dutch</p>
11	<p>Which of the following is a new method for the development in forestry?</p> <p>(a) Conservation of forests</p> <p>(b) Collecting timber</p> <p>(c) Scientific forestry</p> <p>(d) Keeping communities away from forests</p>
12	<p>Which one among the following is the main reason for survival of some dense forests in India?</p> <p>(a) Conservationists</p> <p>(b) Environmentalists</p> <p>(c) Scientific forestry</p> <p>(d) Villages protected them as sacred grooves</p>
13	<p>The scorched earth policy was followed by</p> <p>(a) Japanese in Java</p> <p>(b) British in India</p> <p>(c) French in Vietnam</p> <p>(d) Dutch in Java</p>
14	<p>Why did the government decided to ban Shifting Cultivation?</p> <p>(a) To grow trees for railway timber</p> <p>(b) When a forest was burnt, there was a danger of destroying valuable timber.</p> <p>(c) Difficulties for the government to calculate taxes</p> <p>(d) All of the above</p>

15	<p>The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in:</p> <p>(a) Dehradun</p> <p>(b) Delhi</p> <p>(c) Calcutta</p> <p>(d) Kanpur</p>
16	<p>What was the 'scorched earth' policy followed by the Dutch in Java during the First and the Second World Wars?</p> <p>(a) Dutch weapons were destroyed on the land of Java</p> <p>(b) The earth was exploited further to grow more trees</p> <p>(c) Huge piles of giant teak logs were burnt and saw mills destroyed</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
17	<p>Some of the dense forests survived across India from Mizoram to Kerala, Because</p> <p>(a) Villagers have protected them in sacred groves</p> <p>(b) Some villagers have been patrolling their own forests</p> <p>(c) By strict patrolling of forest officers</p> <p>(d) Both (a) and (b)</p>
18	<p>How much percentage of the world's total forest area was cleared between 1700 and 1995?</p> <p>(a) 9%</p> <p>(b) 9.3%</p> <p>(c) 20.5%</p> <p>(d) 30%</p>
19	<p>The new forest laws changed the lives of forest dwellers in yet another way. What was it?</p> <p>(a) The forest laws prohibited people from hunting animals</p> <p>(b) The people could not build houses in the forest areas</p> <p>(c) Women were not allowed to work in the forest areas</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
20	<p>What was the policy followed by the British in India towards forests during the First and the Second World Wars?</p> <p>(a) The forest department cut trees freely to meet British war needs</p> <p>(b) Cutting of trees was strictly prohibited for everyone, including the British</p> <p>(c) More and more trees were planted to give employment to Indians</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
21	<p>Who was Gunda Dhur?</p> <p>(a) A rebel of Java</p> <p>(b) First Inspector General</p> <p>(c) A leader of Santhal rebellion</p> <p>(d) A leader of Dhurwa tribe</p>
22	<p>Which place is now famous for rice-producing island in Indonesia?</p> <p>(a) Java</p> <p>(b) Sumatra</p> <p>(c) Borneo</p> <p>(d) Kalimantan</p>

23	<p>What were 'forest villages'?</p> <p>(a) 'Reserved forests' where some villagers were allowed to stay</p> <p>(b) Forests which were cut down to make new villages</p> <p>(c) Villages where forests were to be grown</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
24	<p>Who were 'Kalangs' of Java?</p> <p>(a) Dynasty of rulers</p> <p>(b) Skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators</p> <p>(c) A community of moneylenders</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
25	<p>What did Surontiko Samin of Randublatung village, a teak forest village, begin questioning?</p> <p>(a) The foreign policy of the Dutch</p> <p>(b) State ownership of the forest</p> <p>(c) The export policy of the Dutch</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>
1.	<p>ASSERTION AND REASON</p> <p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Forest Department made new laws and rules to protect the new forests it was planting.</p> <p>Reason (R): Through these rules, it tried to ensure that the old forests did not vanish completely but were cut more carefully.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true.</p>
2.	<p>Assertion (A): After the Forest Act was enacted in 1867, it was amended twice, once in 1879 and then in 1930</p> <p>Reason (R): The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories: reserved, protected and village forests.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true.</p>
3.	<p>Assertion (A): In scientific forestry, natural forests which had lots of different types of trees were cut down. In their place, one type of tree was planted in straight rows. This is called a plantation.</p> <p>Reason (R): Forest officials surveyed the forests, estimated the area under different types of trees, and made working plans for forest</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true.</p>
4.	<p>Assertion (A): German expert, Dietrich Brandis realized that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation</p> <p>Reason (R): In the Amazon forests or in the Western Ghats, it is possible to find as many as 1500 different plant species in one forest patch</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p>

	<p>B. Both A and R 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.</p>	
5.	<p>Assertion (A): Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1866 and helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1864. Reason (R): The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906. The system they taught here was called scientific forestry. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R 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.</p>	
1	<p>Fill in the Blank. The Kalangs of Java were a community of _____ and _____ . Ans. Skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators</p>	
2	<p>In 1770, the Kalangs resisted by attacking a Dutch fort at, but the uprising was suppressed. Ans Joana</p>	
3	<p>When the Mataram kingdom of Java split, the _____ Kalang families were equally divided between the two kingdoms. Ans 6,000</p>	
4	<p>In the 1970s, the World Bank proposed that _____ hectares of natural _____ forest should be replaced by tropical pine to provide pulp for the paper industry. Ans 4,600, Sal</p>	
5	<p>If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they pay a small fee called _____ in exchange. Ans devsari, dand or man</p>	
6	<p>The river _____ flows through Bastar. Ans Indrawati</p>	
7	<p>The number of different communities lived in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, _____, Bhatras and _____ . Ans Dhurwas, Halbas.</p>	
8	<p>Clearing of forest due to cutting down of trees is referred to as _____. Ans Deforestation</p>	
9	<p>In Assam, both men and women from the forest communities like Santhals and Oraons from Jharkhand, and _____ from Chhattisgarh were recruited to work on the tea plantations. Ans Gonds</p>	
10	<p>Oil for cooking and to light lamps can be pressed from the fruit of the _____ tree. Ans Mahua.</p>	