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School : ACHIEVERS
FOUNDATION
Assessment : Forest Society and
Colonialism
Subject : SST
Class : CBSE -IX

Time : 00:00
Marks: 85

1 What is deforestation? 1

Ans :The disappearance of forests is referred to as deforestation.

2 What are sleepers? 1

Ans :

Wooden planks laid across railway tracks, to hold them in position are called sleepers.

3 Why did oak forests in England disappear? 1

Ans :

Oak forests in England were disappearing fast because oak wood was needed to build ships.

4 Why was wood needed for railways? 1

Ans :

Wood was needed as fuel to run the locomotives and to lay railway lines sleepers to hold the tracks together.

5 Name the plantations for which large areas of India's natural forest were cleared. 1

Ans :

Large areas of natural forests were cleared for the cultivation of tea, coffee and rubber plantation.

6 Name any two beverage crops. 1

Ans :Tea and coffee are beverage crops.

7 Why did the British feel the locals were destroying forests? 1

Ans :

According to the Britishers, the use of forests by local people, the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests.

8 Who was Dietrich Brandis? 1

Ans :

Dietrich Brandis was a German expert who was invited by Britishers to give advice on the matters of forest management. He was made the first Inspector General of Forests in India.

9 When and where was the Imperial Forest Research Institute set up? 1

Ans :

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

10 What is scientific forestry? 1

Ans :

A system of cutting trees controlled by the forest department, in which different varieties of trees are cut and one type of trees are planted.

11 In which three categories forests were divided according to 1878 Act? 1

Ans :

Forests were divided into three categories: reserved, protected and village forests.

12 For what purpose did the people in the forests use bamboo? 1

Ans :

Bamboo was used to make fences and to make umbrellas and baskets.

13 How did the new forest laws affect the hunter and forest dwellers in 1927? 1

Ans :

Forest Act meant severe hardship to villagers. After the Act, all their everyday practices like cutting wood for houses, grazing cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal. They were punished for poaching.

14 What is Swidden agriculture? 1

Ans :

In Swidden agriculture, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes. The crop is harvested by October-November. Such plots are cultivated for a few years and then left fallow for 12-18 years for the forest to grow back.

15 By which local name shifting cultivation is known in Central America? 1

Ans : Milpa

16 What is another name of Swidden agriculture? 1

Ans : Shifting cultivation.

17 Write any two local terms for Swidden agriculture used in India. 1

Ans : Jhum, kumri, dhya, penda, bewar, nevad, podu, khandad.

18 What were the types of crops grown through shifting cultivation? 1

Ans :

In Central India and Africa it could be millets, in Brazil manioc and in other parts of Latin America maize and beans.

19 What did the large animals signify in Britishers' view? 1

Ans :

The Britishers saw large animals as a sign of a wild, primitive and savage society. They believed that by killing dangerous animals they would civilise India.

20 Name three pastoralist and nomadic communities of the Madras Presidency. 1

Ans : Korava, Karacha and Yerukula.

21 Who were known as criminal tribes? 1

Ans :

Some of the pastoralist of the Madras presidency were known as criminal tribes.

22 Where is Bastar located? 1

Ans :

Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Maharashtra.

23 Which river flows through Baster region? 1

Ans :Indravati river.

24 Name the various communities who live in Bastar. 1

Ans :

The different communities are Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas.

25 Where did the reservation first take place in Bastar? 1

Ans :The reservation first took place in the Kanger forest in Bastar.

26 Who was Gunda Dhur? 1

Ans :

Gunda Dhur, from village Nethanar, was an important figure in the movement against the British.

27 How was the message given to the villagers to rebel against the British government? 1

Ans :

Mango boughs, a lump of earth, chillies and arrows were circulated among villagers.

28 Name the colonial power in Indonesia. 1

Ans :The Dutch were the colonial power in Indonesia.

29 Where did the Dutch start forest management? 1

Ans :The Dutch started forest management in Java.

30 Who were the Kalangs of Java? 1

Ans :

The Kalangs were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators.

31 What was the blandongdiensten system? 1

Ans :

It was a system which exempted villagers from rent in exchange for free labour and supply of buffaloes for transporting timber.

32 What was Samin's challenge?

1

Ans :

Randublatung village was a teak village. Surontiko Samin questioned state ownership of forests. People protested against the Dutch by lying down on their land, and by refusing to pay taxes or fines or perform labour.

33 Name a few sacred groves.

1

Ans :Sarnas, devarakudu, kan and rai etc.

34 From which forests, villagers had the access of resources?

1

Ans :

Villagers could take wood from protected or village area but in reserved forests this access was denied.

35 Blandongdiensten system in Java was followed by:

1

- (a) British
- (b) Tanzania
- (c) Zambia
- (d) Paris

Ans :(a) British

36 Which of the following refers to shifting cultivation?

1

- (a) Type of cultivation under which parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation
- (b) Seasonal cultivation
- (c) Type of cultivation in which farmers shift from one place to another to cultivate different crops
- (d) Cultivation where crops are harvested only in autumn

Ans :

(a) Type of cultivation under which parts of forests are cut and burnt in rotation

37 According to 1878 Amendment of Forest Act, 'Protected Village' referred to which of the following?

1

- (a) A forest where entry was prohibited.
- (b) A forest which was protected by forest department.

- (c) A forest where wild animals were protected by state.
- (d) A forest from which villagers could collect firewood, fodder, leaves, etc. for their use.

Ans :

(d) A forest from which villagers could collect firewood, fodder, leaves, etc. for their use.

- 38 Across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, many forests thrived because 1
- (a) government restricted cutting of trees.
 - (b) villages protected forests as sacred groves.
 - (c) local resident resisted cutting of forests.
 - (d) forest with dangerous animals survived as no one dared to enter these forests.

Ans :(b) villages protected forests as sacred groves.

- 39 Who among the following were well-known skilled forest-cutters? 1
- (a) Maasais of Africa
 - (b) Kalangas of Java
 - (c) Gonds of Orissa
 - (d) Mundas of Chhotanagpur

Ans :(b) Kalangas of Java

- 40 Which of the following forest communities is wrongly matched with the place of their living? 1
- (a) Santhals – Jharkhand
 - (b) Gonds – Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Korava – Madras Presidency
 - (d) Oraon – Chhattisgarh

Ans :(d) Oraon – Chhattisgarh

- 41 Wooden planks laid across railway tracks to hold these tracks in a position are called 1
- (a) beams
 - (b) sleepers
 - (c) rails
 - (d) fasteners

Ans :(b) sleepers

- 42 At which of the following places, the villagers rose in revolt against the colonial government? 1
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Midnapore
(c) Bastar
(d) Uttarakhand
Ans :(c) Bastar
- 43 Which of the following is a Commercial Crop? 1
(a) Rice
(b) Wheat
(c) Cotton
(d) Corn
Ans :(c) Cotton
- 44 Which of the following is not a local name of shifting cultivation? 1
(a) Jhum
(b) Kharif
(c) Tavy
(d) Milpa
Ans :(b) Kharif
- 45 Colonial rulers considered forests as wilderness and unproductive because 1
(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.
Ans :(c) Forests did not yield revenue to enhance income of the state.
- 46 The Imperial Forest Institute was set up in 1906 at _____. 1
Ans :Dehradun
- 47 The villagers were forbidden to take anything from the _____ forests. 1
Ans :reserved
- 48 Wooden planks laid across railway tracks to hold these tracks in a position are called _____. 1

Ans :sleepers

49 Latex can be collected from the _____ tree. **1**

Ans :Rubber

50Dietrich was an inhabitant of Randublatung village who started a movement against state ownership of forest. (True/False) **1**

Ans :0

51 Railways was the most essential for colonial trade and movement of goods. (True/False) **1**

Ans :1

52 George Yule was a British administrator who killed 400 tigers. (True/False) **1**

Ans :1

53 The new system introduced by the Imperial Forest Institute was Scientific farming. (True/False) **1**

Ans :0

54Across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, many forests thrived because government restricted cutting of trees. (True/False) **1**

Ans :0

55 Match the columns. **1**

Column A	Column B
(a) Sacred groves	(i) Dutch
(b) Scorched earth policy	(ii) Brazil
(c) Tribes of Blastar	(iii) Central America
(d) Manioc	(iv) Sarnas, Kan, Rai
(e) Milpa	(v) Maria, Dhurwas and Halbas

Ans :(a)–(iv), (b)–(i), (c)–(v), (d)–(ii), (e)–(iii)

56 The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in **1**

- (a) 1906
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1901
- (d) 1904

Ans :(a) 1906

57 The colonial power in Indonesia were the

1

- (a) French
- (b) British
- (c) German
- (d) Dutch

Ans :(d) Dutch

58 Baigas are a forest community of

1

- (a) West India
- (b) South India
- (c) Central India
- (d) North India

Ans :(c) Central India

59 Mahua flowers can be eaten or used to make

1

- (a) alcohol
- (b) rubber
- (c) pencil
- (d) paper

Ans :(a) alcohol

60 Which among the following river winds across Bastar east to west?

1

- (a) Indrawati
- (b) Mahanadi
- (c) Narmada
- (d) Kaveri

Ans :(a) Indrawati

61 Like the British, Dutch wanted timber from Java to

1

- (a) build railway track
- (b) build ships

(c) build bullock cart

(d) build houses

Ans :(b) build ships

62 Siddhu and Kanu were associated with

1

(a) Karnataka

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Santhal Pargana

(d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans :(c) Santhal Pargana

63 Identify the correct statement.

1

(a) In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation.

(b) The Nizam of Hyderabad alone shot 1500 tigers and 2000 leopards up to 1957.

(c) Baster is located in the southernmost part of Tamil Nadu

(d) In 1910, the Kalangs resisted by attacking a Dutch fort at Joana but the uprising was suppressed.

Ans :(a) In shifting cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation.

64 Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options.

1



(a) David spurr

(b) George Yule

(c) Dietrich Brandis

(d) John Dawson

Ans : (d) John Dawson

65 Arrange the following in chronological order

1

- (i) Brandis set up the Indian Forests service
 - (ii) Forests were divided in three categories: reserved, protected and village forests
 - (iii) The Kalangs resisted by attacking a Dutch fort at Joana, but the uprising was suppressed.
 - (iv) The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i)
 - (c) (iii), (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (iv), (i), (ii) and (iii)

Ans : (c) (iii), (i), (ii) and (iv)

66 Assertion (A) : Under colonial rule scale of hunting increased to such an extent that various species became almost extinct.

1

Reason (R) : According to Britishers, by killing dangerous animals they would civilise India.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans : (a)

67 Assertion (A) : Shifting cultivation was regarded as beneficial by the European foresters.

1

Reason (R) : Shifting Cultivation creates difficulty for the government to calculate taxes on the use of forests.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans : (d)

68 Who was the first Inspector General of Forests in India?

1

- (a) John Simon
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Dietrich Brandis

(d) John Marshall

Ans :(c) Dietrich Brandis

69 The British needed forests in order to build

1

(a) ships

(b) railways

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

Ans :(c) Both (a) and (b)

70 The Indian Forests service was set up in

1

(a) 1864

(b) 1866

(c) 1852

(d) 1860

Ans :(a) 1864

71 The Forest Act was enacted in 1865, it was amended twice once in 1878 and then in

1

(a) 1931

(b) 1929

(c) 1927

(d) 1917

Ans :(c) 1927

72 The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories : reserved, protected and

1

(a) district forests

(b) state forests

(c) village forests

(d) rural forests

Ans :10. (c) village forests

73 The Kalangs of Java were a community forest cutters and

1

(a) plantation cultivators

(b) intensive cultivators

(c) commercial cultivators

(d) shifting cultivators

Ans :(d) shifting cultivators

74 Which among the following statements is not true?

1

- (a) Foresters and villagers had very different ideas of what a good forest should look like.
- (b) Forest products like fruits and tubers are nutritious to eat
- (c) The Forest Act was beneficial for the villagers as they welcomed it.
- (d) Dietrich Brandis realised that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests in India.

Ans :(c) The Forest Act was beneficial for the villagers as they welcomed it.

75 Villagers could not take anything from _____ forests even for their own use. **1**

- (a) district
- (b) protected
- (c) village
- (d) reserved

Ans :(d) reserved

76 A system of cutting trees controlled by the forest department, in which old trees are cut and new ones planted were termed as **1**

- (a) special forestry
- (b) social forestry
- (c) common forestry
- (d) scientific forestry

Ans :(d) scientific forestry

77 Which among the following was a system in which local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation? **1**

- (a) Taungya cultivation
- (b) Shifting cultivation
- (c) Intensive cultivation
- (d) Subsistence cultivation

Ans :(a) Taungya cultivation

78 The central part of Bastar is on a **1**

- (a) river
- (b) plateau
- (c) mountain
- (d) plain

Ans :(b) plateau

79 The term 'Pargana' is associated with the **1**

- (a) village headmen

- (b) wood of forests
- (c) cluster of villages
- (d) dense forest areas

Ans :(c) cluster of villages

80 Latex is used in the preparation of

1

- (a) pencil
- (b) paper
- (c) medicine
- (d) rubber

Ans :(d) rubber

81 Which among the following animals came to be seen as sporting trophy during British rule in India?

1

- (a) Horses
- (b) Elephants
- (c) Deers
- (d) Tigers

Ans :(d) Tigers

82 Java is famous as a rice producing island in

1

- (a) Australia
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Sri Lanka

Ans :(b) Indonesia

83 The colonial government in India proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forests in

1

- (a) 1903
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1902
- (d) 1904

Ans :(b) 1905

84 Assertion (A) : Brandis realised that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests.

1

Reason (R) : Felling of trees and grazing had to be restricted so that forests could be preserved for timber production.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans :(a)

85 Assertion (A) : The colonial government took over the forest and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates.

Reason (R) : Large areas of forests were cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantation.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Ans :(b)