

1. Name the Pastoral Nomads of Jammu and Kashmir
(A) Bhotiyas (B) Gujjar Bakarwals (C) Sherpas (D) Gaddis
2. Nomadic Pastoralists are People Who
(A) Live in one place
(B) Move from one area to another
(C) Move from one place to another with their herds to earn a living
(D) Gonds, Dhurwas and Bhatros are some nomadic pastoralists of India
3. Name the significant feature of nomadic pastoralists
(A) Cycle of seasonal movement (B) Shifting cultivation
(C) Live on the edges of forests (D) Continuously on the move
4. Bhabar
(A) Thick forests (B) Semi-arid region (C) Dry forested area (D) Vast meadows
5. The cyclical movement of mountain pastoralists is defined by
(A) Cold and snow (B) Dry season (C) Onset of monsoons (D) Prospects of trade
6. Buggyals are
(A) Dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun
(B) Vast meadows in high mountains
(C) Semi-arid region in the Central Plateau of Maharashtra
(D) Swampy wet coastal tracts
7. Dhangars are pastoralists of
(A) Jammu and Kashmir (B) Garhwal
(C) U.P. hills (D) Maharashtra
8. Which of the following was not a reason for Konkani peasants welcoming the herders?
(A) Dhangar flocks fed on the stubble of the rabi crop
(B) They helped in kharif harvest
(C) Shepherds received supplies of rice
(D) They returned to the plateau with the onset of monsoons
9. The alternation of monsoon and dry season defined the rhythm of
(A) Gaddis
(B) Gujjar Bakarwals
(C) Berbers
(D) Gollas
10. Pastoralists sustain by
(A) Herding (B) Cultivation (C) Trade (D) All of these
11. In which of the following states are Banjara's to be found?
(A) U.P., Punjab, Andhra Pradesh
(B) Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
(D) U.P., Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
12. Genealogists
(A) Recount history of a family (B) Recount history of a community
(C) Predict the future (D) Train camels
13. Colonial state regarded grazing land as
(A) Wasteland (B) Habitat of wild (C) Woodland (D) Reserved land

14. Protected forests were
 (A) forests which produced commercially viable timber
 (B) Access to these forests was prohibited
 (C) Pastoralists were granted grazing rights in these forests without preconditions
 (D) Customary rights were granted to pastoralists subject to severe restrictions on their movements
15. Find the odd one out
 (A) British officials were suspicious of nomadic people
 (B) To colonial officers all grazing land appeared unproductive
 (C) Nomadic population was easy to identify and control
 (D) Nomadic were classified as criminal tribes
16. The Criminal Tribes Act was passed in
 (A) 1871 (B) 1781 (C) 1817 (D) 1787
17. What was the tax imposed by colonists on pastoralists?
 (A) Land tax (B) Canal water tax (C) Grazing tax (D) Salt tax
18. The Maasais are cattle herders of
 (A) Indonesia (B) India (C) South Africa (D) East Africa
19. Which of the following constitute pastoral communities of Africa?
 (A) Bedouins, Berbers, Boran, Maasai, Somali, Turkana
 (B) Gollas, Kurumas, Kurubes, Dhangar, Gujjars, Gaddis
 (C) Korava, Karacha, Yerukula
 (D) Chena, Milpa, Lading Dhya, Penda
20. Which of the following was not a reason for Maasai loss of grazing lands?
 (A) Imperial powers scramble for colonies
 (B) White settlements
 (C) Cultivated fields were converted into pasture lands
 (D) Game reserves
21. The Serengeti National Park is located in
 (A) Kenya (B) Tanzania (C) South Africa (D) Namibia
22. Maasai means
 (A) Maa (B) My people (C) Myland (D) My home

KEY

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| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C |
| 5. A | 6. C | 7. D | 8. A |
| 9. D | 10. D | 11. B | 12. B |
| 13. A | 14. D | 15. C | 16. A |
| 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. C | 22. C | | |