

1. The Kalangs community belongs to which country ?
(A) Java (B) Indonesia (C) Kenya (D) Uganda
2. The most revolutionary step introduced by Dietrich Brandis for forest management in India is
(A) categorisation of forests (B) establishment of Plantation Board
(C) establishment of forest research institute (D) scientific forestry
3. The British administrator who killed 400 tigers during colonial rule in India is
(A) George Yule (B) George Shaw (C) Michael (D) None of them
4. Match the following and choose the answer form the codes given below

Column I	Column II
(A) Dietrich Brandis	(i) A rebel of Java against Dutch rule
(B) Bhondia Majhi	(ii) First Inspector General of Indian forest
(C) Gunda Dhar	(iii) A rebel of Bastar rebellion in India
(D) Surontiko Samin	(iv) A leader of Dhurws tribe in Chhatisgarh
(A) A - (ii); B - (iii); C - (iv); D - (i)	(B) A - (i); B - (ii); C - (iii); D - (iv)
(C) A - (iii); B - (ii); C - (iv); D - (i)	(D) A - (iv); B - (iii); C - (ii); D - (i)
5. Who wrote the lines, "There is no more interesting question of the present day than that of what is to be done with world's land which is lying unimproved; whether it shall go to great powers or it shall remain with its original owner, who fails to understand its values."
(A) Richard Hoarding (B) Michael Taussig (C) Nicholas Dirks (D) None of these
6. The number of families that followed the ideas of Surontiko Samin by 1907 was
(A) 1,000 (B) 2,000 (C) 3,000 (D) 4,000
7. In 1946, the length of the railway track in colonial India was
(A) 765,000 km (B) 789,000 km (C) 345,000 km (D) 456,000 km
8. Java is an island that is located in
(A) Brazil (B) Cuba (C) Indonesia (D) Singapore
9. Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in
(A) 1864 (B) 1867 (C) 1868 (D) 1869
10. When was the Bastar Kingdom merged with Kanker kingdom ?
(A) 1947 (B) 1978 (C) 1988 (D) 1967
11. The railway network expanded rapidly in colonial India from
(A) 1860s (B) 1840s (C) 1880s (D) 1890s
12. An important figure in the movement Bastar Rebellion in 1910 was
(A) Alluri Sitarama Raju (B) Birsa Munda
(C) Gunda Dhur (D) Siddhu
13. The Serengeti National Park, for instance, was created over
(A) 13,760 km. (B) 14,760 km. (C) 15,760 km. (D) 16,760 km.
14. Approximately one-sixth of India's landmass was under cultivation in
(A) 1550 (B) 1600 (C) 1650 (D) 1700
15. Governments across Asia and Africa have begun to see scientific forestry as factor of conflicts since
(A) 1960s (B) 1970s (C) 1980s (D) 1990s
16. The Dutch began their 'scientific forestry' in
(A) Cochin (B) Colombo (C) Deshima (D) Java

17. Over 80,000 tigers, 1,50,000 leopards, and 2,00,000 wolves were killed for reward by the colonial rule in the period
 (A) 1825-1925 (B) 1850-1925 (C) 1875-1925 (D) 1900-1925
18. The book 'This Fissured Land: An Ecological of India' was written by
 (A) Bipan chandra and Barun De (B) Madhav Gadgil and Ramachndra Guha
 (C) Ranajit Guha and Irfan Habib (D) Romila Thapar and D.K.Kosambi
19. The people of Bastar believe that each village was given its land by the/their
 (A) Earth (B) Forefathers (C) God (D) Nature
20. The number of tigers and leopards shot by the
 (A) 1,000 tigers and 1,000 leopards (B) 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards
 (C) 2,300 tigers and 4,000 leopards (D) 3.500 tigers and 5.000 leopards
21. To protest the British, the forest communities in Andhra Pradesh were led by
 (A) Alluri Sitarama Raju (B) Birsa Munda (C) Kanu (D) Siddhu
22. The person who questioned the Dutch state ownership of the forest in Java was
 (A) Gianyar (B) H.J. Huskus Koopman
 (C) Kariini (D) Surontiko Samin
23. Between 1880 and 1920 cultivated area in India rose by
 (A) 5.7 million hectares (B) 6.7 million hectares
 (C) 7.7 million hectares (D) 8.7 million hectares
24. To get advice in the forest management, the colonial government invited a German expert
 (A) Aimo Gajander (B) Carl Von Carlwitz (C) Dietrich Brandis (D) George Ludwig Hartig
25. According to the colonial government, the best forests were
 (A) community forests (B) protected forests (C) reserved forests (D) village forests
26. The book 'The Forests of India' was written by
 (A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Dalhousie (C) E.P. Stebbing (D) E.P. Thompson
27. Indian colonial state cleared large areas of natural forests to make way for the plantations of
 (A) alfalfa, lespedeza and clover (B) cocoa, pineapple and banana
 (C) tea, coffee and rubber (D) tobacco, figs and sisal
28. The aboriginal group Ngarrindjeri belongs to which country?
 (A) South Africa (B) Uganda (C) Australia (D) China
29. Which of the following is not associated with swidden agriculture?
 (A) Karacha (B) Jhum (C) Bewar (D) Penda
30. Indian Forest Act was set up in the year:
 (A) 1865 (B) 1864 (C) 1854 (D) 1884
31. Which of the following was not a tribal community:
 (A) Karacha (B) Jhum (C) Korava (D) Yerukula
32. 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
33. In which year the Bastar rebellion took place?
 (A) 1910 (B) 1909 (C) 1911 (D) 1912
34. In South-East Asia shifting agriculture is known as:
 (A) Chitemene (B) Tavy (C) Lading (D) Milpa
35. The Gond forest community belongs to which of the following?
 (A) Chhattisgarh (B) Jharkhand (C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) Gujarat

36. 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 soft wood
 (C) Forests having trees suitable for building ships and railways
 (D) None of these
37. Which of the following term is not associated with shifting agriculture in India?
 (A) Penda (B) Bewar (C) Khandad (D) Ladang
38. 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
39. 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
40. Wooden planks laid across railway tracks to hold these tracks in a position are called:
 (A) Beams (B) Sleepers (C) Rail fasteners (D) None of these
41. Which of the following was the most essential for the colonial trade and movement of goods?
 (A) Roadways (B) Railways (C) Airways (D) Riverways
42. Which of the following is a commercial crop?
 (A) Rice (B) Wheat (C) Cotton (D) Corn
43. Colonial rulers considered forests as unproductive because:
 (A) the forests were not fit for habitation
 (B) forest had wild grown trees only
 (C) forest did not yield revenue to enhance income of the state
 (D) forests were full of wild animals
44. Who were the colonial power in Indonesia?
 (A) British (B) Dutch (C) French (D) Portuguese
45. Java is famous for:
 (A) Rice production (B) Mining industries (C) Huge population (D) Flood and famines
46. Latex can be collected from which of the following trees?
 (A) Rubber tree (B) Eucalyptus tree (C) Pine tree (D) Deodar tree
47. Who among the following led the forest revolt in Bastar?
 (A) Siddhu (B) Birsa Munda (C) Kanu (D) Gunda Dhur
48. Villagers wanted forests to satisfy their following needs:
 (A) Fuel, fodder and shelter (B) Fuel, fodder and fruit
 (C) Fuel, fodder and cultivation (D) Fuel, fodder and minerals

KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	A	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	B	C	D	C	B	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	B	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	B	B	A	C	A	C	D	D	B	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48												
B	C	B	B	A	A	D	B												