

Forest Society and Colonialism with Answers

Question 1.

Where was first Imperial Forest Research Institute set up?

- (a) At Dehradun
- (b) At Shillong
- (c) At Shimla
- (d) At Uttarakhand

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) At Dehradun

The first Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun.

Question 2.

Which of the following is not the name of shifting or swidden agriculture/cultivation?

- (a) Milpa
- (b) Chitemene or Tavy
- (c) Podu/Penda
- (d) Taungya

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Taungya

Taungya. While others are names of shifting agriculture.

Question 3.

Where is Bastar located?

- (a) In Andhra Pradesh
- (b) In Orissa
- (c) In Southernmost parts of Chhattisgarh
- (d) In Madhya Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) In Southernmost parts of Chhattisgarh

Bastar is located in the southernmost parts of Chattisgarh.

Question 4.

In which country the similar situation prevailed as in the forest of Bastar?

- (a) In Somalia
- (b) In Indonesia
- (c) In Malaysia
- (d) In Sri Lanka

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) In Indonesia

In Indonesia a similar situation prevailed as in the forest of Bastar.

Question 5.

Which of the following is the causes of Forest Act enacted in 1865 ?

- (a) Forests were divided into four categories.
- (b) Forests were divided into three categories.
- (c) Villagers could take nothing from " these forests.
- (d) Villagers could take anything from these forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Villagers could take anything from these forests.

In the beginning, villagers took everything from the forests. This led to enactment of Forest Act in 1865.

Question 6.

Between 1700 to 1995, how much area of forest cover in the world cleared for industrial use ?

- (a) 9.3%
- (b) 8.3%
- (c) 3.9%
- (d) 8.5%

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 9.3%

About 9.3% of forest cover in the world was cleared for industrial use between 1700 is 1995.

Question 7.

Which of the following community or tribe live in Bastar?

- (a) Maria
- (b) Gaddis
- (c) Gonds
- (d) Halbas

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Gaddis

The Gaddin live in Bastar. White others live in different regions.

Question 8.

Who were Kalangs?

- (a) Community of skilled labourers
- (b) Community of skilled craftpersons

- (c) Community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivator
- (d) Skilled labourers and craftpersons who lived in central Java.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivator
Kalangs were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators.

Question 9.

Dutch began their scientific forestry in.

- (a) Sumatra
- (b) Java
- (c) Kalimantan
- (d) West Irian

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Java
In Java the Dutch began their scientific forestry.

Question 10.

Sacred Groves are known as:

- (i) Sarnas (ii) Devarakudu (iii) Kan (iv) Rac
- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) only (iv) is correct
- (d) All are correct.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All are correct.
All the four are sacred groves.

Question 11.

India's landmass under cultivation in 1600 AD was:

- (a) About 1/6th of the India's landmass
- (b) About 1/8th of the India's landmass
- (c) About 1/4th of the India's landmass
- (d) About 1/3rd of the India's landmass

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) About 1/6th of the India's landmass
In 1600 AD, India's landmass under cultivation was about 1/6th of the land mass.

Question 12.

India forest service was set up in:

- (a) 1764

- (b) 1794
- (c) 1864
- (d) 1866

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1864

In 1864 the Indian forest service was set up by the Britishers when they realised the importance of forests.

Question 13.

When was Indian Forest Act implemented?

- (a) In 1795
- (b) In 1865
- (c) In 1845
- (d) In 1885

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) In 1865

In 1865, the Indian Forest Act was implemented.

Question 14.

What was the total length of railway tracks in 1890 ?

- (a) 765000 km
- (b) 66500 km
- (c) 25500 km
- (d) 45500 km

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 25500 km

By 1890 the total length of railway tracks in India was 25500 km.

Question 15.

How many trees were alone cut down annually in Madras Presidency in the early 1850s to build sleepers ?

- (a) About 30800 trees
- (b) About 35000 trees
- (c) About 40000 trees
- (d) About 40500 trees

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) About 35000 trees

The British needed sleepers to build railway tracks. Thus about 35000 trees were cut down annually in Madras Presidency in the early 1850s to build sleepers.

Question 16.

Each mile of railway track required between and sleepers.

- (a) 1760,2000
- (b) 1800,2040
- (c) 2000,2040
- (d) 2000,2060

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1760,2000

About 1760, 2000 sleepers were required for each mile of railway track.

Question 17.

Large areas of natural forests were cleared to make way for:

- (a) Tea Plantation
- (b) Coffee Plantation
- (c) Rubber Plantation
- (d) Rice, Millet and Cotton growing

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Rubber Plantation

During that time rubber plantation was encouraged. Thus, large areas of natural forests were cleared to make way for rubber plantation.

Question 18.

Who was Dietrich Brandis?

- (a) The first Inspector General of Police in India.
- (b) The first Inspector General of Forest in India.
- (c) The first Viceroy of Forest conservation committee
- (d) The first President of Forest Survey Commission

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) The first Inspector General of Forest in India.

To implement strict orders in forests and to introduce new measures, Dietrich Brandis was made the first Inspector General of Forest in India.

Question 19.

When was Forest Act amended after its implementation in 1865?

- (a) In 1878 and in 1927
- (b) In 1876 and in 1907
- (c) In 1878 and in 1907
- (d) In 1876 and in 1917.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) In 1878 and in 1927

The Forest Act was implemented in 1865. However, it was amended twice in 1878 and in 1927.

Question 20.

According to Forest Act 1878, forests were divided in three categories, these are:

- (a) Reserved, Protected and Community forest.
- (b) Open, Registered and Village Forest.
- (c) Natural forests, Reserved and Protected forest.
- (d) Reserved, Protected and Village forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Reserved, Protected and Village forests.

According to the Forest Act of 1878, forests were divided into three categories, namely reserved, protected and village forests.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. About 1800 to 3000 sleepers were required for each mile of railway track.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

2. About one-sixth of India's landmass was under cultivation in 1600 A.D.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

3. The reserved and protected forests were considered as best forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

4. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in 1907 at Dehradun.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. Bastar is located at the southern most part of Chattisgarh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Dietrich Brandis was a German expert who was made the first- inspector General of forest in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. The wages of the tea workers was low and condition of work was very bad.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. The central part of Bastar is on a plateau.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Every village did not contribute smoothly to the rebellion expenses.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. The Dutch started forest management in Java.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. In 1600, the population of Java was an estimated 2.4 million.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) The period of industrialisation occurred between	A. 1600
(b) One-sixth of Indias landmass was under cultivation by	B. 1890
(c) About 25,000 km. of track was laid by	C. 1865
(d) The Forest Act was enacted in	D. 1770
(e) The Kalangs attacked Dutch in	E. 1770 and 1995

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) The period of industrialisation occurred between	E. 1770 and 1995
(b) One-sixth of Indias landmass was under cultivation by	A. 1600
(c) About 25,000 km. of track was laid by	B. 1890
(d) The Forest Act was enacted in	C. 1865
(e) The Kalangs attacked Dutch in	D. 1770

2.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The Maharaja Sarguja killed	(a) a Britisher killed	A. 1957
2. George Yule	(b) in	B. in plantation
3. Gonds from Chattisgarh was recruited	(c) in	C. 1865
4. Forest Act enacted	(d) to work	D. 1878
5. Forest Act amended	(e) 1, 157 tigers upto	E. 400 tigers

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The Maharaja Sarguja killed	(e) 1, 157 tigers upto	A. 1957

2. George Yule	(a) a Britisher killed	E. 400 tigers
3. Gonds from Chattisgarh was recruited	(d) to work	B. in plantation
4. Forest Act enacted	(b) in	C. 1865
5. Forest Act amended	(c) in	D. 1878

Fill in the blanks

1. In the Western Ghats, it is possible to find as many as different plant species in one forest patch.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 500

2. The absence of cultivation in a place does not mean the land was

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Uninhabited

3. Between 1880 and 1920, cultivated area rose by million hectares.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 6-7

4. As early as the 1850s, in the Presidency alone, 35000 trees were being cut annually.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Madras

5. Large area of forests were cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Natural,

6. The Act divided forests into three categories : reserved, protected and village forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1878

7. The Forest Act meant severe hardship for across the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Villagers

8. cultivation was a system in which local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Shifting

9. The river winds across Bastar east to west.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Taungya
