

(c) act 1885 (b) the  
rowlatt act



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(C) Gaddi Shepherds (D) Banjaras. 2.

In which year the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act? (A) 1871 (B) 1881 (C) 1861 (D) 1891 3. Which of the following animals are reared by Kurumas and Kurubas? (A) Camels and buffalo (B) Goats and Camels (C) Sheep and buffalo (D) Sheep and goats. 4. By which of the following Acts many Pastoralist Communities were classified as Criminal Tribes? (A) Forest Act 1885 (B) The Rowlatt Act (C) The Tribes Act (D) The Criminal Tribes Act. 5.

Which group of Raikas herded Camels? (A) Maru (B) Gola (C) Kuruma (D) Kuruba 6. Dhangars shepherds stay during the monsoon in: (A) Central Plateau of Maharashtra (B) Plains (C) Mountains (D) Deserts 7. Why did feeding the cattle become a persistent problem for the Massais? (A) Because Massais were confined to a small area (B) Because continuous grazing in small area deteriorated the quality of pasture (C) Because Massais lived in a arid zone without any grass (D) Because Massais began to cultivate pastoral land 8. In which part of India are the Gujjar Bakarwals found? (A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat (C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) Madhya Pradesh. 9. Which one of the following is an African pastoral community? (A) Gollas (B) Kurumas (C) Raikas (D) Maasai 10. Dhangars belong to which one of the following state? (A) Maharashtra (B) Jammu and Kashmir (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Himachal Pradesh.

11. Raikas were pastoralists who belonged to: (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Rajasthan (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Karnataka. 12.

Under the Criminal Tribes Act, the communities which were classified as Criminal Tribes were: (A) Herders, traders and Fisherman (B) Craftsmen, traders and Pastoralist (C) Craftsmen, pastoralists and Technicians (D) Craftsmen, pastoralists and government servant. 13. The Massai cattle herders lived primarily in: (A) North Africa (B) South Africa (C) West Africa (D) East Africa.

14. Which of the following act was passed in 1871? (A) Criminal tribes act (B) Forest act (C) Waste land rule (D) Grazing act. 15. The continues movement of the pastoral community helps in: (A) Recovery of the pasture (B) Commercial activity (C) Reduction in demand of houses (D) None of the above. 16. Dhangars are an important pastoral community of: (A) Gujarat (B) Maharashtra (C) U.

P (D) Assam 17. Which of the following statements best explains pastoralist nomads? (A) The villagers who move from one place to another (B) The people who do not have a permanent place to live in (C) The people who visit many places for enjoyment (D) None of these. 18.

Which of the following is true regarding annual movement of Dhangar? (A) They stay in the Central plateau during the monsoons. (B) After the monsoons are over they move towards Konkan area. (C) With the onset of monsoon they leave the Konkan. (D) All the above 19. Which of the following is not a African Pastoral groups? (A) Bedouin (B) Somali (C) Boran (D) Kuruma 20. Which of the following statement refers to Bugyal? (A) Hilly regions in the Aravali (B) Coastal regions (C) Vast meadows in the high mountains (D) Large cultivated area in the plains. 21.

Word Massai means: (A) My countrymen (B) My Children (C) My parents (D) My people. 22. Who were " Manchus"? (A) The pastoral community of Africa (B) The agriculturist of China (C) The influential politicians of Japan (D) The confucian rulers of China. 23. In precolonial times Massai society was divided into: (A) Elders and youngsters (B) Elders and fighters (C) Elders and warriors (D) None of these. 24.

Who are Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnayris ? (A) Pastoral community of Africa. (B) Cattle herders of Rajasthan. (C) Shepherd Community of Maharashtra (D) Pastoral Communities of the Himalayas. 25. Nomadic tribes need to move from one place to another because of: (A) Seasonal changes (B) In search of pasture (C) To maintain ecological balance (D) All the above. Answers: 1. (A) 2.

(A) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6.

(A) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (D) 10. (A) 11.

(B) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19.

(D) 20. (C) 21. (D) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24.

(D) 25. (D).