

Online Class Test - CC12 [Peasant & Tribal Uprising in Colonial India in the 19th Century]

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
SEMESTER 5

***Required**

1. Email address *

Candidate's details

2. Name in BLOCK letters: *

3. Class Roll Number: *

4. University Registration Number (please don't write registration year): *

5. Registration Year: *

Mark only one oval.

2019-2020

2018-2019

2017-2018

2016-2017

6. Session: *

Mark only one oval.

2020-21

QUESTIONS

Time allowed: 30 minutes.
This paper consists of 20 multiple-choice type of questions.
Each question has 4 alternative responses.
You have to choose the correct response against each question.
Answer all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): In the first century of British rule there were series of uprisings started by local rulers, Mughal officials or dispossessed zamindars. Reason (R): Kathleen Gough identified 'restorative rebellions' in the 18th century. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Around 1824 Tipu Shah's Pagalpanthi sect held out a promise of a new rule where land rents will be just. Reason (R): In pre-capitalist societies, where class-consciousness was ill-developed and class ideology absent, religion provided an ideology for rebellion. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. The pre-1857 peasant rebellions were 'political actions' and not 'crime' because they were 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- religious in nature.
- targeted against their enemies.
- open and public.
- All of the above.

10. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): Nationalist historiography had perceived the Santhal rebellion as primarily a conscious political movement against colonial rule. (R): Dhirendranath Baske was of the view that the Santhals' objective was to establish their own raj, expelling outsiders, Indians as well as British. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

11. Who among the following wrote the earliest history of the Santhal uprising? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Kali Kinkar Datta
- L. Natarajan
- B.B. Chaudhuri
- Dhirendranath Baske

12. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the revenue reforms of the Company's government had fundamentally affected and altered the Indian rural society. In view of the above consider the following two statements: (I) Daniel Thorner and D.N. Dhanagare developed a general model of the new altered rural society. (II) The model is an arbitrary classification based on production relationship and not all the categories could be seen in all the regions. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

13. Consider the following two statements: (I) After 1792 the British system recognised the 'janmi' as absolute owners of land in Malabar. (II) According to the traditional system in Malabar the 'janmi', the 'kanamdar' and the cultivator had an equal share of the net produce of the land. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

14. _____ called the peasant rebellions of early 19th century as 'pre-political'. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Eric Stokes
- D.N. Dhanagare
- A.R. Desai
- David Hardiman

15. A significant feature of the Indigo Revolt was the role of the intelligentsia of Bengal which organised a powerful campaign in support of the rebellious peasantry. In the context of the above consider the following two statements: (I) Harish Chandra Mukherji's 'Hindoo Patriot' reported on poor conditions of the indigo cultivators. (II) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote about the indigo planters' oppression in his 'Anandamath'. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

16. Consider the following two statements: (I) The Pabna uprisings were not aimed at the zamindari system. (II) The Pabna uprisings were not anti-colonial in nature. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

17. The amount of land transfer that took place in Maharashtra and to what extent that caused the riots are matters of controversy. Within this context consider the following two statements: (I) Ian Catanach believes that only about 5% of the cultivable land in the Deccan had passed on to the hands of the Marwari or Gujarati moneylenders. (II) Neil Charlesworth agrees that there were land transfers, but does not accept Ravinder Kumar's view that it was the main reason behind the riot. Choose the correct answer. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- I is true and II is false.
- I is false and II is true.
- Both I and II are true.
- Both I and II are false.

18. _____ described the 19th century Bengali middle class attitude to peasants as "a curious concoction of an inherited, Indian style paternalism and an acquired, western style humanism". 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Ranajit Guha
- David Hardiman
- A.R. Desai
- B.B. Chaudhuri

19. Which tribe revolted against the British efforts to suppress the practice of human sacrifice? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Khonds
- Oraons
- Naikdas
- Thadoe Kukis

20. Which of the following is not true of the Faraizi movement? (1) Rebels protested against zamindars and indigo planters. (2) Kumilla, Khulna and Jessore were some of the centres of the movement. (3) Both Hindus and Muslims participated in the movement. (4) The movement aimed to purify Islam by purging all un-Islamic beliefs and practices. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 3
- 2
- 2,4

21. Which of the following is incorrect? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Wahabi leader Syed Ahmad was killed by the Sikhs.
- Majnu Shah led the Sanyasi-Fakir rebellion.
- Syed Ahmad took the initiative to convert 'dar-ul-harb' to 'dar-ul-islam'.
- None of the above.

22. Which of the following happened in Gujarat? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Koli uprising
- Bhil uprising
- Satara uprising
- Kittur uprising

23. Which of the following statement(s) are true? (1) The Kol uprising was spread over Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum. (2) Kols of different regions rose in revolt at the same time. (3) British law had disturbed the hereditary independent power of the Kol chiefs. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3
- 2,3
- 1
- 1,3

24. Which of the following is correctly matched? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Debi Chaudhurani - Sanyasi-Fakir rebellion
- Bhawani Pathak - Pabna uprisings
- Velu Thampi - Nagar rebellion
- Digambar Biswas - Rangpur rebellion

25. Identify the incorrect statement about pre-1857 peasant and tribal uprisings. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- Leadership came from the ranks of the rebels themselves.
- A greater awareness of colonial policies, laws and institutions among the peasantry, both tribal and non-tribal.
- An urge for the restoration of the imagined golden past provided an ideology for peasant action.
- The rebellions were most effective within the geographical area within which the community lived and worked.

26. Neil Charlesworth has depicted the 'Deccan uprisings' as 'minor grain riots'. David Hardiman did not agree with him because (1) attacks by peasants from nearby villages tended to occur in centres where moneylenders resided. (2) the number of villages represented in the revolt was far greater than the number of villages in which attacks were occurred. (3) British officials feared that the riots against moneylenders can turn into a rising against British rule. Choose the correct option. 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- 2
- 1,2,3
- 1,2
- 1,3

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