

Here are 40 short answer questions from the text:

**\*\*Questions\*\***

1. Who was Birsa and what were his miraculous powers?
2. What did Birsa declare about his appointment to save his people?
3. What problems were the tribal people experiencing under British rule?
4. What were the outsiders referred to as "dikus" and how did they enslave the people of the region?
5. What was happening to the traditional land system of the tribal people?
6. Who were the followers of Birsa, including other tribals of the region?
7. How did the lives of the tribal people change under British rule?
8. What did Birsa set out to resolve?
9. Why did the British officials decide to act against Birsa?
10. What was the outcome of Birsa's movement in 1900?
11. What were the two significant outcomes of Birsa's movement?
12. What did Birsa use to rouse people and urge them to destroy "Ravana"?
13. Who were targeted by Birsa's followers during his movement?
14. What was raised as a symbol of Birsa Raj?
15. How did Birsa die and what happened after his death?
16. What laws were introduced by the colonial government due to Birsa's movement?
17. What capacity did the tribal people show in protesting against injustice?
18. How did the tribal people express their anger against colonial rule?
19. What rituals and symbols of struggle were invented by the tribal people?
20. Who was described as "Ravana" during Birsa's movement?
21. What was the method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation known as?
22. The tribal chiefs got which title in central India under British land settlements?
23. Tribals went to work in which of the following places: Assam and Bihar or Bihar and Orissa?
24. Who were the followers of Birsa, including other tribals of the region?
25. What was happening to the traditional culture of the tribal people?
26. Why did the British officials decide to act against Birsa?
27. What was the outcome of Birsa's movement in 1900?
28. What were the two significant outcomes of Birsa's movement?
29. How did Birsa use traditional symbols and language to rouse people?
30. Who were targeted by Birsa's followers during his movement?
31. What was raised as a symbol of Birsa Raj?
32. How did Birsa die and what happened after his death?
33. What laws were introduced by the colonial government due to Birsa's movement?
34. What capacity did the tribal people show in protesting against

injustice?

35. How did the tribal people express their anger against colonial rule?

36. What rituals and symbols of struggle were invented by the tribal people?

37. Who was described as "Ravana" during Birsa's movement?

38. What method of sowing seeds is known as jhum cultivation?

39. The tribal chiefs got which title in central India under British land settlements?

40. Tribals went to work in which of the following places: Assam and Bihar or Bihar and Orissa?

**\*\*Answers\*\***

1. Birsa was a man with miraculous powers who could cure all diseases and multiply grain.
2. He declared that God had appointed him to save his people from trouble, free them from the slavery of dikus (outsiders).
3. The tribal people were experiencing the destruction of their traditional land system, the takeover of their land by landlords and moneylenders, and the criticism of their traditional culture by missionaries.
4. The outsiders referred to as "dikus" were taking over the land and enslaving the people of the region.
5. The traditional land system was being destroyed under British rule.
6. His followers included other tribals of the region, including Santhals and Oraons.
7. Their lives changed due to the takeover of their land by landlords and moneylenders, and the criticism of their traditional culture by missionaries.
8. He set out to resolve the problems of his people under British rule.
9. The British officials decided to act against Birsa because they were unhappy with his movement.
10. The movement faded out in 1900 after Birsa's death.
11. Two significant outcomes of Birsa's movement were the introduction of laws to protect tribal land and the demonstration of the capacity of tribal people to protest against injustice.
12. He used traditional symbols and language to rouse people and urge them to destroy "Ravana" (dikus and Europeans).
13. Police stations, churches, moneylenders, and zamindars were targeted by Birsa's followers.
14. The white flag was raised as a symbol of Birsa Raj.
15. He died of cholera in 1900, and the movement faded out after his death.
16. Laws were introduced to protect tribal land from being taken over easily by outsiders.
17. They showed capacity to protest against injustice.
18. They expressed their anger against colonial rule through rituals

and symbols of struggle invented by themselves.

19. Rituals and symbols of struggle were invented by the tribal people.
20. Dikus (outsiders) were described as "Ravana" during Birsa's movement.
21. Jhum cultivation is a method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation.
22. They got the title of Thakur in central India under British land settlements.
23. Tribals went to work in Assam and Bihar.
24. His followers included other tribals of the region, including Santhals and Oraons.
25. The traditional culture was being criticized by missionaries.
26. The officials decided to act against Birsa because they were unhappy with his movement.
27. The movement faded out after Birsa's death in 1900.
28. Two significant outcomes of Birsa's movement were the introduction of laws and demonstration of capacity of tribal people.
29. He used traditional symbols and language to rouse people.
30. Police stations, churches, moneylenders, and zamindars were targeted by followers.
31. The white flag was raised as a symbol of Birsa Raj.
32. He died of cholera in 1900, and the movement faded out after his death.
33. Laws were introduced to protect tribal land from being taken over easily by outsiders.
34. They showed capacity to protest against injustice.
35. They expressed anger against colonial rule through rituals and symbols invented by themselves.
36. Rituals and symbols of struggle were invented by the tribal people.
37. Dikus (outsiders) were described as "Ravana" during Birsa's movement.
38. Jhum cultivation is a method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation.
39. They got the title of Thakur in central India under British land settlements.
40. Tribals went to work in Assam and Bihar.

**\*\*Additional questions (41-44)\*\***

41. What was the impact of Birsa's movement on the tribal people?
42. How did Birsa's movement contribute to the struggle for tribal rights?
43. What was the significance of Birsa's use of traditional symbols and language?
44. How did Birsa's death affect the outcome of his movement?

**\*\*Answers (41-44)\*\***

41. The impact of Birsa's movement on the tribal people was the introduction of laws to protect their land and the demonstration of capacity to protest against injustice.
42. Birsa's movement contributed to the struggle for tribal rights

by providing a platform for the expression of tribal discontent and demanding reforms.

43. The significance of Birsa's use of traditional symbols and language was that it helped to rouse people and urge them to take action against "Ravana" (dikus and Europeans).

44. Birsa's death had a significant impact on the outcome of his movement, leading to its eventual fade-out after his death.

**\*\*Additional questions (45-48)\*\***

45. What were the main challenges faced by Birsa during his movement?

46. How did Birsa's movement relate to the broader struggle for tribal rights and freedom?

47. What was the impact of Birsa's movement on the colonial authorities?

48. How did Birsa's use of traditional symbols and language contribute to the success of his movement?

**\*\*Answers (45-48)\*\***

45. The main challenges faced by Birsa during his movement were opposition from the colonial authorities, criticism from some tribal leaders, and difficulties in organizing a large-scale movement.

46. Birsa's movement related to the broader struggle for tribal rights and freedom by providing a platform for the expression of tribal discontent and demanding reforms.

47. The impact of Birsa's movement on the colonial authorities was that it forced them to introduce laws to protect tribal land and to take steps to address tribal grievances.

48. Birsa's use of traditional symbols and language contributed to the success of his movement by providing a sense of unity and purpose among the tribal people, and helping to rouse people to take action against "Ravana" (dikus and Europeans).