

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4: NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4 helps students understand the chapter called "Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age." This chapter talks about how tribal societies in India interacted with outsiders, called 'dikus,' during colonial times.

The solutions give clear answers to questions in the chapter, following the CBSE curriculum. By using these solutions, students can learn about tribal life, the impact of British rule on them, and how they saw the world. These solutions also help students prepare for exams by practicing questions related to the chapter.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4 Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age Overview

The NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4, "Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age," have been created by subject experts from Physics Wallah. This chapter talks about how tribal communities and outsiders interacted during colonial times in India.

These solutions provide a clear explanation of the chapter, helping students understand the main ideas and important events.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4 PDF

You can find the PDF for NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4 by clicking the link provided below. This PDF contains helpful solutions for understanding the chapter titled "Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age." In this chapter, you'll learn about the interactions between tribal communities and outsiders during colonial times in India. These solutions are designed to make it easier for you to understand the important concepts and events discussed in the chapter. By using these solutions, you can improve your knowledge about tribal societies, the impact of colonialism, and the dreams of different groups during that period. Download the PDF to access these useful resources for studying and preparing for exams.

NCERT Solutions For Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4

The solutions for NCERT Class 8 Social Science History Chapter 4 are available below. These solutions help students understand the chapter titled "Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age."

In this chapter, students learn about the interactions between tribal communities and outsiders during colonial times in India. By using these solutions, students can enhance their understanding of tribal societies, the impact of colonialism, and the aspirations of different groups during that period.

Exercises Page No. 37

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The British described the tribal people as _____.
- (b) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as _____.
- (c) The tribal chiefs got _____ titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- (d) Tribals went to work in the _____ of Assam and the _____ in Bihar.

Answer.

- (a) The British described the tribal people as **wild and savage**.
- (b) The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as **broadcasting**.
- (c) The tribal chiefs got **land** titles in central India under the British land settlements.
- (d) Tribals went to work in the **tea plantations** of Assam and the **coal mines** in Bihar.

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
- (b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.
- (c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- (d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.

Answer.

- (a) Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds – False

(b) Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price – True

(c) Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery – True

(d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life – False

3. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?

Answer.

The British faced challenges with shifting cultivators because they constantly moved in search of pasture lands. The British preferred them to settle down and become peasant cultivators instead. They believed it would be easier to control and manage peasant cultivators compared to shifting cultivators. Therefore, when the British company introduced the land revenue system, shifting cultivators encountered difficulties as their way of life clashed with the British vision for agricultural development and administration.

4. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?

Answer.

Under British rule, the roles and authority of tribal chiefs underwent significant changes. While they retained ownership of land titles spanning multiple villages and could lease out land, their administrative powers diminished substantially. Instead, they were required to abide by laws established by British officials in India.

Tribal chiefs had to pay tribute to the British and maintain discipline among tribal groups on behalf of the colonial administration. Consequently, they lost the influence and authority they previously held within their communities and were unable to fulfill their traditional roles effectively.

5. What accounts for the anger of the tribals against the dikus?

Answer.

The tribal communities harbored discontent towards the 'dikus,' or outsiders, who encroached upon their lands. Tribals preferred their traditional lifestyle as shifting cultivators rather than becoming peasant cultivators. However, the dikus sought to settle on tribal lands, pressuring them to sell or rent their lands at exorbitant rates.

This led to dissatisfaction among the tribal population. Under British rule, tribal chiefs lost their administrative authority, further exacerbating tribal grievances. Eventually, the tribals were forcibly evicted from their lands, compelling them to seek alternative livelihoods. This

displacement disrupted their way of life and further fueled resentment towards the dikus and colonial administration.

6. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Answer.

Birsa Munda envisioned a "golden age" where tribal lands would be free from the influence of outsiders, whom he referred to as 'dikus'. He believed this era would embody truth and justice. In Birsa's vision, tribal leaders, known as sirdars, would govern their communities independently, without external interference.

He aspired for a society devoid of vices such as alcoholism, witchcraft, sorcery, and impurity. Birsa opposed the involvement of missionaries, Hindu landlords, moneylenders, traders, and Europeans in tribal affairs, advocating for self-rule and preservation of tribal culture and autonomy. His vision aimed to create a society where tribal communities could live according to their own values and traditions, free from external influences and exploitation.

Chapter 4 – Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age Summary

Chapter 4 of Our Pasts-III talks about the lives of various groups of people, including tribals, shifting cultivators, and herders. It highlights the challenges faced by tribals with the arrival of moneylenders, traders, and Europeans, whom they referred to as 'Dikus.' The chapter also focuses on Birsa Munda, a tribal leader who spearheaded a revolt against the Dikus to reclaim tribal lands.

The chapter covers the following topics:

How Did Tribal Groups Live?

- Some engaged in jhum cultivation, while others practiced hunting and gathering.
- Some tribes herded animals, while some adopted settled cultivation.

How Did Colonial Rule Affect Tribal Lives?

- Tribal chiefs saw a decline in their authority.
- Shifting cultivators faced challenges.
- Forest laws were introduced, impacting tribal livelihoods.
- Tribals encountered difficulties in trade and employment opportunities.

A Closer Look: Birsa Munda

- The chapter provides insights into the life and leadership of Birsa Munda, who played a significant role in resisting the Dikus and advocating for tribal rights and autonomy.