**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**VI SEMESTER**

**TWELFTH (b) PAPER**

**(RURAL AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION)**

**(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)**

1. The concentration of Scheduled Tribes population India is highest in:
2. **Lakshadweep**
3. Nagaland
4. Mizoram
5. The percentage of tribal population in Mizoram according to 2011 census is:

a) 92.43 %

b) 93.43 %

**c)** **94.43 %**

1. The percentage of tribal population in India according to 2011 census is:

a) 7.61 %

**b) 8.61 %**

c) 9.61 %

1. The percentage of tribal population in North-East India according to 2011 census is:

**a) 27.29 %**

b) 28.29 %

c) 29.29 %

1. According to 2001 and 2011 Census, there are no listed Scheduled Tribe population in:

**a) Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry**

b) Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Daman & Diu

c) Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Goa

1. According to 2011 Census, states with tribal majority population having more than 60% tribal population are:

**a) Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh**

b) Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura

c) Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim

1. According to 2011 Census, states with more than 30% tribal population are**:**
2. **Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim**
3. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim
4. Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
5. According to 2011 Census, aggregation of scheduled tribes or number of notified group of tribes are**:**
6. 743
7. **744**
8. 745
9. According to 2011 Census, in how many States/UTs are Scheduled Tribes notified?
10. 25
11. 27
12. **30**
13. According to 2011 Census, the number of individual ethnic groups notified as Scheduled Tribes is:
14. **Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim**
15. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim
16. Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
17. Match the following tribal community with the states of habitation:

A. Sugalis 1. Maharashtra

B. Koli Mahadev 2. Jharkhand

C. Meena 3. Andhra Pradesh

D. Munda 4. Rajasthan

Codes

**A B C D**

a) 3 4 1 2

**b) 3 1 4 2**

c) 2 4 1 3

1. Match the following tribal community with the states of habitation:

A. Boro 1. Gujarat

B. Kol 2. Chhattisgarh

C. Varli 3. Assam

D. Korku 4. Odisha

Codes

**A B C D**

**a) 3 4 1 2**

b) 3 1 4 2

c) 2 4 1 3

1. The essential characteristics of tribal (choose the odd one)
2. Primitive Traits
3. Geographical Isolation
4. **Contact with community at large**
5. The state is committed to the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and their protection from all types of socio-economic exploitation is a provision of:
6. Article 40
7. Article 43
8. **Article 46**
9. The President of India is empowered to notify and specify any tribe/tribal community from any area as a ‘Scheduled Tribe’:
10. Article 342 (g)
11. **Article 342 (i)**
12. Article 342 (k)
13. As a part of the Sixth Schedule it provides for special grants for tribal welfare from the Government of India to north-east states:
14. **Article 275(1)**
15. Article 275(2)
16. Article 275(3)
17. It is obligatory to appoint a Minister-in-Charge of Tribal Welfare in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa through:
18. Article 163
19. **Article 164**
20. Article 165
21. There is a provision for the Fifth Schedule to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the state of Assam:
22. **Article 244(1)**
23. Article 245(1)
24. Article 246(1)
25. Provision for Autonomous Districts and Autonomous regions and constituting District Councils and Regional Councils:
26. **Article 244(2)**
27. Article 245(2)
28. Article 246(2)
29. The Constitution makes special provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled-Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha through:
30. **Article 330**
31. Article 331
32. Article 332
33. The Constitution makes special provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled-Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha through:
34. **Article 332**
35. Article 333
36. Article 334
37. The article seeks reservation of posts in public services of the Union and States for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population:
38. Article 334
39. **Article 335**
40. Article 336
41. It provides for the appointment of a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:
42. Article 337
43. **Article 338**
44. Article 339
45. The first Five Year Plan was launched in:
46. 1949
47. 1950
48. **1951**
49. Panchsheel was the philosophy of tribal development enunciated by:
50. Lal Bahadur Shastri
51. **Jawaharlal Nehru**
52. Indira Gandhi
53. The opening of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks(SMPTBs), later termed as Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs) was done during:
54. First FYP
55. **Second FYP**
56. Third FYP
57. The Committee of Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks(SMPTBs) was set up under the chairmanship of:
58. **Verrier Elwin**
59. Shilu Ao
60. Buragohain
61. Tribal Development Agency was set up during 1971-72 with the objective of combating political unrest and Left Wing extremism in:
62. **Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa**
63. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
64. Telengana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha
65. Tribal Sub-plan was launched during:
66. **Fifth FYP**
67. Sixth FYP
68. Seventh FYP
69. How many Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups were identified in India?
70. 74
71. **75**
72. 76
73. The Policy of Segregation or Isolation was applied for tribal development during:
74. **Pre-independence**
75. Post-independence
76. During independence
77. Who supported the establishment of a sort of 'National park' or 'specimens in a human zoo' for the tribal?
78. **Verrier Elwin**
79. A.V. Thakkar
80. Dharindhar Bhuyan
81. Panchsheel was spelt out by Jawarlal Nehru in the year:
82. 1950
83. 1951
84. **1952**
85. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in:
86. 1997
87. 1998
88. **1999**
89. Who is the present Minister of Tribal Affairs?
90. Jual Oram
91. **Arjun Munda**
92. Kishore Chandra Deo
93. Who is the present Minister of State for Tribal Affairs?
94. **Renuka Singh Saruta**
95. Kantilal Bhuria
96. P.R. Kyndiah
97. A Co-operative Society administratively controlled by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs:
98. **TRIFED**
99. NSTFDC
100. NCST
101. The first Commission for [SC and ST](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SC_and_ST) was set up in:
102. **August, 1978**
103. September, 1978
104. October, 1978
105. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) was set up in:
106. **1987**
107. 1988
108. 1999
109. The First National Commission for Schedule Tribe was established in:
110. **2003**
111. 2004
112. 2005
113. The National Commission for Schedule Tribe was established through:
114. 87th Constitutional Amendment Act
115. 88th Constitutional Amendment Act
116. **89th Constitutional Amendment Act**
117. The National Commission for Schedule Tribe was set up under:
118. Article 337A
119. **Article 338A**
120. Article 339A
121. The Second National Commission for Schedule Tribe was constituted on:
122. 2006
123. **2007**
124. 2008
125. The Third National Commission for Schedule Tribe was constituted on:
126. 2009
127. **2010**
128. 2011
129. The term of all the Members of the National Commission for Schedule Tribe is:
130. **3 years**
131. 4 years
132. 5 years
133. The first National Commission for Scheduled Castes was constituted on:
134. 2003
135. **2004**
136. 2005
137. The Second National Commission for Scheduled Castes was constituted on:
138. 2006
139. **2007**
140. 2008
141. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in:
142. 1997
143. 1998
144. **1999**
145. The system of economic bondage was abolished by an act of Parliament known as:
146. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1975
147. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
148. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1977
149. Tribes Advisory Council is set up as per the provisions of:
150. Para 3(1) of the Fifth Schedule
151. **Para 4(1) of the Fifth Schedule**
152. Para 5(1) of the Fifth Schedule
153. As per the Fifth Schedule, the members of TAC should be not more than 20 of which:
154. **3/4th are representative of the STs in the Legislative Assembly**
155. 1/2th are representative of the STs in the Legislative Assembly
156. 1/3rd are representative of the STs in the Legislative Assembly
157. Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted in the:
158. **Nine Scheduled Area and two non-Scheduled Areas**
159. Ten Scheduled Area and three non-Scheduled Areas
160. Eleven Scheduled Area and four non-Scheduled Areas
161. The two non-scheduled areas in which Tribes Advisory Council has been set up are:
162. Rajasthan and Telengana
163. **Tamil Nadu and West Bengal**
164. Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat
165. The Scheduled Areas in any State other than those of North-East India is a:
166. **Fifth Schedule**
167. Sixth Schedule
168. Seventh Schedule
169. The tribal dominated areas of North-East India is under:
170. Fifth Schedule
171. **Sixth Schedule**
172. Seventh Schedule
173. How many Sixth Schedule Areas are there in Meghalaya?
174. One
175. Two
176. **Three**
177. How many Sixth Schedule Areas are there in Assam?

a) One

b)Two

**c) Three**

1. How many Sixth Schedule Areas are there in Tripura?

**a) One**

b)Two

c) Three

1. How many Sixth Schedule Areas are there in Mizoram?

a) One

b)Two

**c) Three**

1. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act:

a) 2004

b)2005

**c) 2006**

1. The criteria followed for declaring an area as Scheduled Area are:

a) Spelt out in the Constitution of India

b)Principles embodied in the declaration of backward areas

**c) Principles embodied in the excluded and partially excluded areas**

1. Reservation of posts in public services of the union and states for SC/ST is provided in:

a) Article 330 of Indian Constitution

**b) Article 335 of Indian Constitution**

c) Article 338 of Indian Constitution

1. Match the following tribal regions:

A. Dandakaranya Region 1. Western-Tribal Region

B. Aravali-Sahyadri Region 2. North-Western Tribal Region

C. Hazaribag-Maikal Region 3. Central-Southern Tribal Region

D. UP - Ladakh Region 4. Central-Northern Tribal Region

Codes

**A B C D**

a) 3 4 1 2

**b) 3 1 4 2**

c) 2 4 1 3

1. Match the following tribal communities and their dormitories:

A. Juangs 1. Dindaghar

B. Naga 2. Dhangarabasa

C. Kondhs 3. Darbar

D. Bhuyans 4. Morung

Codes

**A B C D**

**a) 3 4 1 2**

b) 3 1 4 2

c) 2 4 1 3

1. Match the following tribal terms:

A. Vanavasis 1. Forest Dwellers

B. Adivasis 2. Aborigines

C. Aborigines 3. Original Inhabitants

D. Girijan 4. Mountain Dwellers

Codes

**A B C D**

a) 3 4 1 2

b) 2 4 1 3

**c) 1 2 3 4**

1. Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on any grounds for ST and paves way for the state to make special provisions for the advancement of the Scheduled Tribes:

a) Article 15(2)

b) Article 15(3)

**c) Article 15(4)**

1. Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act was passed in:

a) 2005

**b) 2006**

c) 2007

1. Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act:

a) 1995

**b) 1996**

c) 1997

1. Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) were conceived during:

a) 3rd FYP

b) 4th FYP

**c) 5th FYP**

1. Tribal Sub-Plan strategy had twin objectives namely:

**a) Socio-economic development and protection of tribal against exploitation**

b) Reducing economic inequality and reduction of disparities in income and wealth

c) Equality of opportunity and increase in standard of living

1. Reservation percentage of posts in public services of the union and states for Schedule Tribe is:

a) 7.0 per cent

**b) 7.5 per cent**

c) 8.0 per cent

1. In India, the ceiling of reservation should not exceed:

a) 49 per cent of the vacancies of the year

b) **50 per cent of the vacancies of the year**

c) 51 per cent of the vacancies of the year

1. Tribal Sub-plan was launched during:

a) Third Five Year Plan

b)Fourth Five Year Plan

**c) Fifth Five Year Plan**

1. Verrier Elwin, an anthropologist supported the:
2. **Policy of Isolation**
3. Policy of Assimilation
4. Policy of Integration
5. According to the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, the forest dwellers receive:
6. **ownership rights**
7. the right to export timber
8. the right to hunting wild animals
9. Tribal Socio-Political Movement in India before independence mostly took place in:
10. Central –Southern Tribal Region
11. **Central-Northern Tribal Region**
12. Western Tribal Region
13. Land Alienation in the Schedule Areas occurs when:

a) Tribal society or cultural group buys the land of another

b) Colonists take away the land belonging to the zamindars

**c) Government takes over land of the inhabitants of a country**

1. In India Land is a:

**a) State Subject**

b) Union Subject

c) Concurrent Subject

1. State induced Land Alienation in the Schedule Areas occurs due to:

**a) Development projects**

b) Private industries

c) Revenue administration

1. The British began the process of conferring legal titles of land ownership to individuals in the tribal areas towards the end of the:

a) 17th Century

b) 18th Century

**c) 19th Century**

1. United Nations sees bonded labour as a special kind of:

**a) forced labour**

b) voluntary labour

c) committed labour

1. Bonded Labour Abolition Act was passed in:

**a) 1976**

b) 1977

c) 1978

1. Bonded Labour Abolition Act is monitored by:

**a)** **National Human Rights Commission**

b) Supreme Court

c) High Court

1. Bonded Labour is defined when labour and services extracted from a person is:

a) Voluntary

**b) Obligatory**

c) Committed

1. Indebtedness pushes the tribal into conditions of:

**a) Poverty**

b) High purchasing power

c) Education

1. Bonded Labour Abolition Act was passed in:

a) 1976

b) 1977

c) 1978

1. Bonded Labour Abolition Act was passed in:

a) 1976

b) 1977

c) 1978

1. Bonded Labour Abolition Act was passed in:

a) 1976

b) 1977

c) 1978

1. Bonded Labour Abolition Act was passed in:

a) 1976

b) 1977

c) 1978

FILL UP THE BLANKS:

1. India has one of the largest tribal concentration in the world.
2. Prior to the Constitution, the tribes were variously termed as aboriginals *(original inhabitants)*, vanavasis *(forest dwellers)*, adivasis *(aborigines)*, girijans *(mountain dwellers).*
3. Upto 1919, the tribes were included under the head of depressed classes.
4. Article 342 (1) empowered the President of India to specify the tribes or tribal communities by public notification.
5. As per census 2011, in all the States/Union Territories inhabiting tribals, aggregation of scheduled tribes or group of tribes notified together comes to 744 .
6. The tribal have retained their own way of managing internal affairs of the village mainly through two institutions namely, the village council and the youth dormitory.
7. The dormitory is the core of tribal culture and it reinforces the age-old traditions.
8. Central-Northern Tribal Region is also known as Hazaribagh-Maikal Region.
9. Central-Southern Tribal Regionis also called DandakaranyaRegion.
10. Western Tribal Region is known as Aravali-Sahyadri Region.
11. Central-Northern Tribal Region represents the largest tribal concentration in India.
12. There shall be TAC in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President should directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but non-Scheduled Areas therein.
13. The members of TAC should be not more than 20 members.
14. As nearly as three-fourths of the members of TAC shall be the representatives of the STs in the Legislative Assembly in the State.
15. The President of India is empowered by Article 342(i) to notify and specify any tribe/tribal community from any area as a ‘Scheduled Tribe’.
16. Article 366 specifies the meaning of Scheduled Tribes.
17. Article 275(1) provides for special grants for tribal welfare from the Government of India to some states and forms part of the Sixth Schedule.
18. Article 164 makes it obligatory to appoint a Minister-in-Charge of Tribal Welfare in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
19. Policy of Segregation or Isolation is usually described as leave them untouched.
20. The first policy adopted by the British upon the tribal was to isolate the tribal population from the masses.
21. Verrier Elwin supported the establishment of a sort of National park or specimens in a human Zoo of the tribal.
22. The assimilationist approach is the approach which paved the way for the tribal people to mingle with the neighbouring non-tribal.
23. The policy of integration consists of two types of measures for tribal development such as protective and promotional measures.
24. The integration approach was mainly the brain child of Jawaharlal Nehru.
25. The Second Plan (1956-61) laid emphasis on economic development, gave a special focus on reducing economic inequalities in the society.
26. PANCHSHEEL the philosophy of tribal development was enunciated by the Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
27. The Shilu Ao Study Team for appraising the tribal development programmes was appointed during the Third Plan period.
28. Tribal Sub-Plan came into action during the Fifth Plan.
29. Ministry for Tribal Affairs was established in October 1999 under the charge of a full-fledged Cabinet rank Minister.
30. The Tenth Five Year Plan lays down its first priority in finding solutions to the unresolved Issues of the tribals.
31. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
32. It was a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs named as ‘Tribal Division’ since independence up to September, 1985.
33. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of ST’s.
34. The 89th Amendment of the Constitution coming into force on 19 February 2004.
35. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set up under Article 338A.
36. The second National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was constituted on 2007 with Urmila Singh as the Chairperson.
37. The third National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was constituted on 2010 with [Rameshwar Oraon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rameshwar_Oraon) as the Chairperson.
38. The first Commission for [Scheduled Caste and Scheduled T](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SC_and_ST)ribe was set up in August 1978 with Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri as chairman and other four Members.
39. The second National Commission for Schedule Caste was constituted on May 2007 with [Buta Singh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardar_Buta_Singh) as the Chairperson.
40. The third National Commission for Schedule Caste constituted on October 2010 with [P.L.Punia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PL_Punia) as the Chairperson.
41. To look after the tribal population coming within the new Tribal Sub-Plan strategy in a coordinated manner, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) were conceived during Fifth Five Year Plan.
42. During the Sixth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration.
43. TSP strategy has twin objectives namely socio-economic development of Schedule Tribes and protection of tribal against exploitation.
44. The ITDPs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total.
45. Land Alienation occurs when one society or cultural group takes over the land of another as when the colonists take away the land belonging to the original inhabitants or when a government takes over land of the inhabitants of a country.
46. Under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governors of states with Scheduled Areas were given powers for making regulations and for placing restrictions on money-lending activities in the Scheduled Areas.
47. Slavery Convention (1926) and International Labour Organisation (ILO) (1930) argue bonded labour is to be defined on the basis of labour and services extracted from a person as a penalty where the person has not involved voluntarily.
48. The ILO Convention No.169 adopted in 1989 refers to tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions clearly distinguish them from other sections of national communities.
49. India was one of the first nations to ratify the precursor to Convention 169, the ILO Convention no 107 in Sept 1958.
50. The Lokur Committee set up in 1965 to revise the lists of SC's and ST's in the country defined the characteristics of the ST's.
51. There are regions inhabited by the tribal communities which have become infected with organized violence called Naxalism.
52. Adivasis in India constitutes 8.61 per cent of the total population according to the 2011 Census.
53. The tribals of Orissa were the first ones in India to wage war against British Colonialism. It was in 1768 that under the feudal king Krishna Bhanja of Ghumsar, the Kondha fought a pitched battle against the British.
54. The Paharia Revolt broke out in 1772 which was followed by a five year uprising led by Tilka Manjhi.
55. The Santhal uprising 1855-1857 was an attempt to recover the tribal land which was steadily lost to the outsiders and to wipe out the non-tribals from their territory.
56. The Jharkhand movement had its root in the Birsa Munda movement.
57. Birsa Munda Movement was the late -18th century struggles against British rules and their local agents during1895-1900 .
58. Tana Bhagat movement was started in 1914 among the Oraon.