

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## TRIBES OF RAJASTHAN

**1. Which tribe's name is derived from the term "Kananachara," meaning wandering in the forest?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Sahariya
- D. Meena

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe's name comes from the word "Kananachara," reflecting their traditional nomadic lifestyle.

**Additional Info:** They primarily reside in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan.

**2. Which of the following tribes is known for their compulsory ritual called "Pati Manga" before committing a crime?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Kathodi
- C. Damor
- D. Garasia

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe performs "Pati Manga" to seek blessings from their deities before committing a crime.

**Additional Info:** This ritual is unique to the Kanjar tribe and emphasizes their close association with their deities.

**3. Which tribe of Rajasthan is historically involved in making katha from the khair tree?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Bhil
- C. Meena
- D. Sansi

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe, originally from Maharashtra, is known for making katha from the khair tree after migrating to Udaipur.

**Additional Info:** They are a vulnerable tribe with only 35-40 families remaining.

**4. Which tribe celebrates Holi with a ritual called "Chadiya"?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Bhil
- C. Damor
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Damor tribe, mainly residing in Dungarpur, celebrates Holi with a

special ritual known as "Chadiya."

**Additional Info:** The Damor tribe has cultural traits similar to Rajputs and engages in farming.

**5. Which deity is primarily worshipped by the Garasia tribe?**

- A. Jogania Mata
- B. Bhuria Baba
- C. Nakki Lake
- D. Sikodari Mata

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe considers Nakki Lake sacred and immerses the bones of deceased persons there.

**Additional Info:** They practice love marriages and celebrate the Gangaur fair.

**6. Which tribe in Rajasthan is the only one recognized as a "primitive tribe" by the Government of India?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Meena
- C. Sahariya
- D. Kathodi

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe, residing mainly in the Baran district, is the only tribe in Rajasthan officially recognized as "primitive."

**Additional Info:** They have a three-tier Panchayat system governing their villages.

**7. Which tribe is known for shifting farming methods called "Walra" or "Jhuming"?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Garasia
- C. Meena
- D. Damor

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe practices shifting farming known as "Walra" in the hilly areas.

**Additional Info:** Bhils are the oldest and second-largest tribe in Rajasthan.

**8. Which of the following tribes does not practice child marriage?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Bhil
- C. Meena
- D. Sansi

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe is notable for not practicing child marriage, setting them apart

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from many other tribes in Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** Bhil weddings involve the use of tree plants as witnesses.

**9. Which deity is the clan goddess of the Sansi tribe?**

- A. Sikodari Mata
- B. Kodia Mata
- C. Jogania Mata
- D. Bhuria Baba

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Sansi tribe worships Sikodari Mata as their primary deity.

**Additional Info:** They also perform a ritual known as the Kukri, testing a girl's character after marriage.

**10. The Meena tribe is divided into two main classes. Which of the following is NOT one of them?**

- A. Jamindar Meena
- B. Chaukidar Meena
- C. Bhakhar Meena
- D. Chanda Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Meena tribe is divided into Jamindar (landowners) and Chaukidar (village watchmen), not Bhakhar or Chanda.

**Additional Info:** They are the most populous tribe in Rajasthan, with significant influence in Jaipur.

**11. Which tribe practices a love marriage tradition during the Gangaur fair in Ghiawa village?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Garasia
- C. Damor
- D. Meena

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe is known for their love marriage tradition, especially during the Gangaur fair.

**Additional Info:** They have a rich tradition of marriage ceremonies, including several unique forms.

**12. Which tribe is known for building houses on trees called "Korua" or "Gopna"?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Sahariya
- C. Bhil
- D. Damor

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe, residing in the Baran district, builds treehouses as part of their cultural practices.

**Additional Info:** They also have a unique tradition of not practicing dowry.

**13. Which tribe considers peacock meat as their preferred delicacy?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Kanjar
- C. Bhil
- D. Meena

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe prefers peacock meat, which is a significant part of their diet.

**Additional Info:** Their cultural practices include never lying after drinking the cup of Hakam Raja.

**14. Which tribe is known for the traditional dance forms "Chakri" and "Dhakad"?**

- A. Garasia
- B. Kathodi
- C. Kanjar
- D. Sahariya

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe performs the traditional dances Chakri and Dhakad.

**Additional Info:** Their community chief is known as Patel.

**15. Which vulnerable tribe of Rajasthan consists of only 35-40 families today?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Damor
- C. Kanjar
- D. Garasia

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe has become a vulnerable tribe with only 35-40 families remaining.

**Additional Info:** Government support includes providing employment through MNREGA.

**16. Which tribe celebrates Lathmar Holi and sings Heed songs during Deepawali?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Sahariya
- C. Garasia
- D. Kanjar

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe celebrates Lathmar Holi and sings Heed songs during

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Deepawali, reflecting their vibrant cultural traditions.

**Additional Info:** They also have a game called Legi, played on Makar Sankranti using wooden poles.

**17. Which fair is primarily associated with the Damor tribe in Rajasthan?**

- A. Ghotia Amba Fair
- B. Beneshwar Fair
- C. Chaila Bavji's Fair
- D. Chetar Vichitra Mela

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Damor tribe is associated with the Chaila Bavji's Fair, which is held in Panchmahal, Gujarat.

**Additional Info:** The Damor tribe also celebrates the Fair of Gyaras in Dungarpur.

**18. Which tribe's marriage ceremonies involve tree plants as witnesses, known as Hathivendo marriage?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Meena
- C. Kathodi
- D. Garasia

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe conducts marriage ceremonies with tree plants as witnesses, a practice known as Hathivendo marriage.

**Additional Info:** The Bhil tribe is one of the oldest and second-largest tribes in Rajasthan.

**19. Which tribe builds memorial structures for deceased persons called Hurray?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kathodi
- C. Garasia
- D. Damor

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe builds memorial structures known as Hurray for deceased individuals, honoring their memory.

**Additional Info:** They also construct storage cells called Sohri.

**20. Which tribe has a special community center called Dhalia, Hathi, or Bangla in their village?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Kathodi
- C. Sahariya
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe has a community center in their village referred to as Dhalia, Hathi, or Bangla.

**Additional Info:** They also build treehouses known as Korua or Gopna.

**21. Which tribe is most populous in the Jaipur district of Rajasthan?**

- A. Garasia
- B. Bhil
- C. Meena
- D. Damor

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Meena tribe is the most populous in the Jaipur district, holding significant socio-political influence.

**Additional Info:** They are also known as the most educated tribe in Rajasthan.

**22. Which tribe has sub-castes named Bija and Mala?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Sansi
- C. Sahariya
- D. Bhil

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Sansi tribe is divided into sub-castes named Bija and Mala.

**Additional Info:** The Sansi tribe does not allow widow remarriage and practices unique rituals like Bhakhar Bavji worship.

**23. Which tribe practices shifting farming in plains called "Dajiya"?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Garasia
- C. Sahariya
- D. Damor

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe practices shifting farming known as "Dajiya" in plains and "Walra" in hilly areas.

**Additional Info:** The Bhils are known for their shifting agricultural methods across various terrains.

**24. Which tribe is known for the "Morabandhiya" marriage type?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Garasia
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe practices "Morabandhiya," which is one of their various



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forms of marriage.

**Additional Info:** Other marriage types include Tanna, Pehrawna, Melbo, and Khevano.

**25. Which tribe is known for performing the "Kukri" ritual to test a girl's character after marriage?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Sansi
- D. Sahariya

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Sansi tribe practices the "Kukri" ritual to test a girl's character after marriage.

**Additional Info:** They also follow strict customs related to widow remarriage.

**26. Which tribe in Rajasthan has no practice of dowry or performing Shraddh rituals?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Sahariya
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe does not practice dowry or perform Shraddh (rituals for deceased ancestors).

**Additional Info:** They are the only tribe recognized as a 'primitive tribe' by the Government of India.

**27. Which tribe holds a large fair at Ghotia Amba in Banswara, with temples dedicated to Kunti and the Pandavas?**

- A. Meena
- B. Bhil
- C. Garasia
- D. Damor

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe celebrates a large fair at Ghotia Amba, with temples dedicated to Kunti and the Pandavas.

**Additional Info:** Another significant fair for the Bhil tribe is the Beneshwar Fair in Dungarpur.

**28. Which tribe considers white animals and peacocks as sacred?**

- A. Garasia
- B. Kanjar
- C. Bhil
- D. Kathodi

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe regards white animals and peacocks as sacred.

**Additional Info:** They also have unique rituals, such as immersing bones in Nakki Lake.

**29. Which tribe uses a title "Pakharia" for a member who kills a cavalry soldier?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Kathodi
- C. Bhil
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe confers the title "Pakharia" on a member who kills a cavalry soldier.

**Additional Info:** The Bhil tribe is known for their warrior culture and war cry "Phire-Phire."

**30. Which tribe is the second largest after the Meena tribe in Rajasthan?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Bhil
- C. Garasia
- D. Sansi

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe is the second-largest tribe in Rajasthan, following the Meena tribe.

**Additional Info:** Bhils have a deep history in the region and are recognized for their cultural and agricultural contributions.

**31. Which tribe worships deities such as Tejaji and Bhairanuji?**

- A. Meena
- B. Garasia
- C. Bhil
- D. Sahariya

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe worships Tejaji and Bhairanuji along with their clan deity, Kodia Mata.

**Additional Info:** They also revere Valmiki as their Adipurush (forefather).

**32. Which tribe does not allow men to have tattoos, but permits women to have them?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Garasia
- C. Sahariya
- D. Bhil

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe permits women to have tattoos but prohibits men from

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tattooing.

**Additional Info:** The village head in their community is known as the Kotwal.

**33. Which tribe is closely associated with the term "Ekadasia," governing 11 villages?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Meena
- D. Sahariya

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe has a unique three-tier Panchayat system, with "Ekadasia" governing 11 villages.

**Additional Info:** Their highest governing body is called "Chaurasi," which oversees 84 villages.

**34. Which tribe celebrates the Fair of Gyaras in Dungarpur?**

- A. Garasia
- B. Bhil
- C. Damor
- D. Kathodi

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Damor tribe celebrates the Fair of Gyaras in Dungarpur.

**Additional Info:** The Damor tribe traces its roots to Rajputs and has similar gotras like Chauhan, Sisodia, and Parmar.

**35. Which tribe celebrates the Chetar Vichitra Mela in Delwara, Sirohi?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Garasia
- D. Sahariya

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe celebrates the Chetar Vichitra Mela in Delwara, Sirohi.

**Additional Info:** They also hold the Koteswar Fair in Ambaji, Gujarat.

**36. Which tribe has a cultural custom where the new husband gives 'quarrelsome money' to the first husband if a woman remarries?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Garasia
- D. Damor

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe has a unique custom where the new husband gives 'quarrelsome money' to the first husband if a

woman remarries.

**Additional Info:** Divorce is referred to as "Cheda Fhadna" in their community.

**37. Which tribe primarily resides in the Seemalwara Panchayat Samiti of the Dungarpur district?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Damor
- C. Kanjar
- D. Garasia

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Damor tribe primarily resides in the Seemalwara Panchayat Samiti in Dungarpur, which is also known as the Damaria area.

**Additional Info:** They are unique among tribes for not being dependent on forests and instead engage in farming and animal husbandry.

**38. Which tribe performs Dhari Sanskar among the Ghariya community during the rainy season?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Kathodi
- C. Sahariya
- D. Bhil

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe performs Dhari Sanskar, a cultural tradition among the Ghariya community, during the rainy season.

**Additional Info:** They also sing Alha and Lenghi songs during this season.

**39. Which tribe's settlement is called "Phala"?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kathodi
- C. Damor
- D. Kanjar

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe refers to their settlements as "Phala."

**Additional Info:** Their houses are called Tapra or Ku, and the village head is known as Palavi or Tadvi.

**40. Which deity is revered by the Kanjar tribe, with a temple in Chittorgarh?**

- A. Chauth Mata
- B. Jogania Mata
- C. Kodia Mata
- D. Rakt Danji Mata

**Answer: B**

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**Explanation:** Jogania Mata is the clan deity of the Kanjar tribe, and her temple is located in Chittorgarh.

**Additional Info:** Other deities of the Kanjar tribe include Chauth Mata and Rakt Danji Mata.

**41. Which tribe is known for their tight dhoti called "Dhepada" worn by men?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Meena
- C. Kanjar
- D. Kathodi

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe is known for their traditional attire, with men wearing a tight dhoti called "Dhepada."

**Additional Info:** Other Bhil traditional garments include "Khoyatu" worn around the waist by men and "Sinduri" sarees for women.

**42. Which tribe's village head is known as "Kotwal"?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Garasia
- D. Sahariya

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe's village head is referred to as "Kotwal."

**Additional Info:** In larger villages, the entire settlement is called "Saharol," while smaller ones are called "Saharana."

**43. Which tribe primarily resides in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan?**

- A. Garasia
- B. Kanjar
- C. Bhil
- D. Meena

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe primarily resides in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** The Kanjar tribe has a rich cultural heritage, with rituals like Pati Manga and distinctive traditional practices.

**44. Which tribe is known for performing Mavaliya and Holi dances?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Bhil
- C. Kanjar
- D. Meena

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe is known for performing the traditional Mavaliya and Holi

dances.

**Additional Info:** Tattooing is common among Kathodi women, and the tribe traditionally made katha from the khair tree.

**45. Which tribe does not drink milk but is fond of alcohol, including women?**

- A. Kanjar
- B. Bhil
- C. Kathodi
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe, traditionally from Maharashtra, does not drink milk but is fond of alcohol, including women.

**Additional Info:** Their housing structures are known as "Kholra," and they are a vulnerable tribe with very few families left.

**46. Which fair is celebrated by the Garasia tribe in Ambaji, Gujarat?**

- A. Chetar Vichitra Mela
- B. Koteswar Fair
- C. Beneshwar Fair
- D. Fair of Gyaras

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Koteswar Fair, held in Ambaji, Gujarat, is an important cultural event for the Garasia tribe.

**Additional Info:** The Garasia tribe also celebrates the Chetar Vichitra Mela in Delwara, Sirohi.

**47. Which tribe is closely associated with the phrase "They never lie after drinking the cup of Hakam Raja"?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kathodi
- C. Kanjar
- D. Meena

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe believes that after drinking the cup of Hakam Raja, they must always tell the truth.

**Additional Info:** Their burial customs include pouring alcohol into the mouth of a deceased person.

**48. Which tribe traces their roots to Rajputs and has similar gotras like Chauhan, Sisodia, and Parmar?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Damor
- C. Kathodi
- D. Kanjar



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**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Damor tribe traces their ancestry to Rajputs and shares gotras like Chauhan, Sisodia, and Parmar.

**Additional Info:** They primarily reside in the Dungarpur district and are known for their polygamous practices.

**49. Which tribe has the title "Gameti" for the head of the tribe?**

- A. Meena
- B. Bhil
- C. Kanjar
- D. Sahariya

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The head of the Bhil tribe is known as "Gameti."

**Additional Info:** In their villages, the head of the settlement is called Palavi or Tadvi.

**50. Which tribe considers Valmiki as their Adipurush (forefather)?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Kanjar
- C. Sahariya
- D. Meena

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe reveres Valmiki as their Adipurush (forefather), and he holds a significant position in their religious practices.

**Additional Info:** Kodia Mata is their clan deity, and they also worship Tejaji and Bhairanuji.

**51. Which tribe in Rajasthan does not allow widow remarriage?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Sansi
- D. Kathodi

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Sansi tribe does not permit widow remarriage, a custom strictly followed in their community.

**Additional Info:** They also perform the Bhakhar Bavji ritual, where members do not lie after taking an oath in his name.

**52. Which tribe builds houses known as Tapra or Ku?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Kathodi
- D. Meena

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe builds houses called Tapra or Ku.

**Additional Info:** Their settlements are known as Phala, and collective work done by the tribe is referred to as Helmo.

**53. Which tribe practices a game called Legi on Makar Sankranti?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Garasia
- C. Sahariya
- D. Damor

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe plays a game called Legi, using wooden poles, on Makar Sankranti.

**Additional Info:** They also sing Alha and Lenghi songs during the rainy season.

**54. Which tribe primarily resides in the Pindwara and Abu regions of Rajasthan?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Garasia
- D. Damor

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe primarily resides in the Pindwara and Abu regions of Rajasthan.

**Additional Info:** They are also found in Gogunda Tehsil of Udaipur and Bali Tehsil of Pali.

**55. Which tribe has traditional marriages called Hathivendo, where tree plants are used as witnesses?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Meena
- C. Kanjar
- D. Kathodi

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe practices Hathivendo marriage, where tree plants serve as witnesses during the marriage ceremony.

**Additional Info:** Baradi Mata is the goddess of marriage for the Bhil tribe.

**56. Which tribe has a community cooperative society known as Helroo?**

- A. Garasia
- B. Bhil
- C. Kathodi
- D. Sahariya

**Answer:** A

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**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe has a community cooperative society known as Helroo.

**Additional Info:** They also build storage cells called Sohri and sacred memorial structures known as Hurray.

**57. Which tribe celebrates the Beneshwar Fair in Dungarpur?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kathodi
- C. Damor
- D. Garasia

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe celebrates the Beneshwar Fair in Dungarpur, which is an important cultural event for them.

**Additional Info:** Another significant fair for the Bhils is the Ghotia Amba Fair in Banswara.

**58. Which tribe is associated with the ritual "Chira Bawsi," where stone idols are made for deceased ancestors?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Kathodi
- D. Meena

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe performs the ritual "Chira Bawsi," where they create stone idols for deceased ancestors, believed to contain their souls.

**Additional Info:** The Bhil war cry is "Phire-Phire."

**59. Which tribe refers to collective work by the tribe as "Helmo"?**

- A. Bhil
- B. Kanjar
- C. Kathodi
- D. Garasia

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe calls collective work done by the tribe "Helmo."

**Additional Info:** They practice shifting agriculture, with different terms for farming in plains (Dajiyā) and hilly areas (Walra).

**60. Which tribe primarily worships Bhuria Baba as their clan deity?**

- A. Kathodi
- B. Kanjar
- C. Meena
- D. Bhil

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Meena tribe worships Bhuria Baba as their clan deity.

**Additional Info:** They are the most populous and educated tribe in Rajasthan, with a strong presence in Jaipur.

**61. What could be a reason for the Sahariya tribe being the only tribe in Rajasthan recognized as "primitive" by the Government of India?**

- A. Their advanced agricultural techniques
- B. Their isolation and underdevelopment
- C. Their wealth and cultural influence
- D. Their strong connection with urban areas

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe has been recognized as a "primitive tribe" due to their relative isolation, underdevelopment, and vulnerability compared to other tribes.

**Additional Info:** The Government of India provides special support programs for such tribes.

**62. How does the Kathodi tribe's practice of making katha from the khair tree illustrate their economic adaptability?**

- A. It shows their reliance on the tourism industry
- B. It demonstrates their ability to utilize local resources
- C. It reflects their connection with modern industries
- D. It reveals their dependence on agriculture alone

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe's traditional practice of making katha from the khair tree demonstrates their ability to adapt to local resources for economic survival.

**Additional Info:** This practice, along with their historical migration, shows their cultural flexibility.

**63. What does the practice of love marriages in the Garasia tribe during the Gangaur fair suggest about their social structure?**

- A. The tribe values arranged marriages
- B. The tribe prioritizes love and individual choice in marriage
- C. The tribe strictly adheres to patriarchal systems
- D. The tribe discourages inter-caste marriages

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The practice of love marriages



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during the Gangaur fair reflects the Garasia tribe's openness to individual choice in marriage.

**Additional Info:** This distinguishes the Garasia from other tribes where arranged marriages are more common.

**64. What could be the cultural significance of the Bhil tribe's use of tree plants as witnesses in their marriage ceremonies?**

- A. It emphasizes their connection to agriculture
- B. It highlights their spiritual connection to nature
- C. It suggests a lack of formal marriage rituals
- D. It represents their focus on urbanization

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The use of tree plants in Bhil marriages symbolizes their deep spiritual connection with nature.

**Additional Info:** This practice is part of their broader cultural and religious beliefs centered around nature and the environment.

**65. What does the prevalence of polygamy in the Damor tribe indicate about their gender dynamics and social organization?**

- A. Women hold higher social power
- B. The tribe follows strict monogamy
- C. Men may have multiple wives, reflecting male-dominant social structures
- D. Polygamy is a rare exception

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Polygamy in the Damor tribe indicates male dominance in social organization, where men are allowed to have multiple wives.

**Additional Info:** This reflects the broader gender roles in the tribe, with men controlling family and marriage decisions.

**66. What reasoning could be behind the Garasia tribe's sacred regard for white animals and peacocks?**

- A. They are used as food sources
- B. They symbolize purity and spirituality
- C. They are valuable for trade
- D. They are used in marriage rituals

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe considers white animals and peacocks sacred because they symbolize purity and spirituality in their culture.

**Additional Info:** The tribe also holds specific cultural rituals around sacred sites like Nakki Lake.

**67. How might the Kathodi tribe's tattooing traditions among women reflect their cultural identity?**

- A. It shows a rejection of modern trends
- B. It highlights their artistic expression and cultural heritage
- C. It indicates social inequality
- D. It is linked to religious conversion

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Tattooing among Kathodi women reflects their artistic expression and serves as an important aspect of their cultural identity.

**Additional Info:** Tattooing is a widespread practice in many tribal cultures, symbolizing heritage, status, and aesthetics.

**68. What role could the Kathodi tribe's preference for alcohol over milk play in their dietary customs?**

- A. It reflects their agricultural development
- B. It signifies their dependence on forest products
- C. It highlights their unique dietary and cultural preferences
- D. It shows modern influences on their food habits

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe's preference for alcohol over milk is tied to their unique cultural traditions and dietary preferences, which differ from other tribes.

**Additional Info:** Alcohol consumption is an integral part of social and cultural practices for this tribe.

**69. What could be a reason for the Garasia tribe's unique system of Panchayat (Moti Nyat, Nanki Nyat, Nichali Niyat)?**

- A. To formalize government control over their community
- B. To manage social relations and local governance independently
- C. To promote agricultural activities
- D. To establish education systems

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe's Panchayat system is designed to manage their community's social relations and governance independently, outside formal state control.

**Additional Info:** This self-governance helps maintain order and cultural autonomy within the tribe.

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**70. Which cultural practice of the Kanjar tribe emphasizes their reverence for truth?**

- A. Performing Chakri dance
- B. Taking the cup of Hakam Raja
- C. Burying their dead with alcohol
- D. Performing Pati Manga

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe emphasizes truth through their practice of drinking from the cup of Hakam Raja, after which they must always tell the truth.

**Additional Info:** This ritual is significant in their cultural identity and moral framework.

**71. What does the Kathodi tribe's dependence on MNREGA employment reflect about their current socio-economic status?**

- A. Their economic independence
- B. Their vulnerability and need for government support
- C. Their integration into urban economies
- D. Their role as wealthy landowners

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe's dependence on MNREGA employment reflects their socio-economic vulnerability and reliance on government schemes for survival.

**Additional Info:** MNREGA provides 250 days of employment to the Kathodi tribe to help sustain their livelihood.

**72. Why might the Sahariya tribe build houses on trees known as "Korua" or "Topa"?**

- A. To symbolize their nomadic past
- B. To protect themselves from wild animals and floods
- C. To modernize their architectural style
- D. To separate themselves from other tribes

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe builds treehouses to protect themselves from wild animals and potential floods, reflecting their adaptation to their environment.

**Additional Info:** These structures also symbolize their connection to the forest and nature.

**73. What could the Damor tribe's use of the term "Mukhi" for their tribal head signify about their governance system?**

- A. It shows centralization of power
- B. It reflects a decentralized, community-based

leadership

- C. It indicates foreign influence on governance
- D. It emphasizes individual authority

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The use of "Mukhi" for the tribal head in the Damor tribe suggests a decentralized and community-based governance structure, where leadership is embedded within the tribe's collective decision-making processes.

**Additional Info:** This system is common among many indigenous tribes, where community leadership is emphasized over formal hierarchies.

**74. How does the Garasia tribe's practice of love marriages during fairs challenge traditional patriarchal norms?**

- A. It enforces arranged marriages
- B. It offers women more agency in marriage decisions
- C. It limits women's choices in choosing partners
- D. It strengthens the dowry system

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe's practice of love marriages provides women more agency in choosing their partners, challenging traditional patriarchal norms that favor arranged marriages.

**Additional Info:** This reflects the tribe's relatively progressive approach to gender relations in marriage.

**75. Why might the Meena tribe have two main divisions, Jamindar Meena and Chaukidar Meena?**

- A. To separate urban and rural members
- B. To distinguish between landowners and village watchmen
- C. To categorize educated and uneducated individuals
- D. To divide men and women socially

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Meena tribe is divided into Jamindar (landowners) and Chaukidar (village watchmen) to reflect differences in economic and social roles.

**Additional Info:** The Jamindar Meenas historically held significant land, while the Chaukidar Meenas were responsible for local village security.

**76. What could the performance of Dhakad dance by the Kanjar tribe signify about their cultural resilience?**

- A. It reflects their resistance to modernization



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- B. It shows their adoption of modern dance forms
- C. It emphasizes their strong sense of cultural identity and continuity
- D. It suggests their desire for cultural assimilation

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe's performance of Dhakad dance highlights their cultural resilience and commitment to preserving their traditions in the face of external influences.

**Additional Info:** Cultural dances are often a means of maintaining community cohesion and passing down heritage to younger generations.

**77. How might the Bhil tribe's practice of "Helmo," collective work, contribute to their social structure?**

- A. It fosters individualism and competition
- B. It promotes collective responsibility and cooperation
- C. It discourages community involvement
- D. It increases reliance on government aid

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe's practice of "Helmo" promotes collective responsibility, cooperation, and social unity within the tribe, strengthening community ties.

**Additional Info:** Collective work is a common feature in many tribal societies, where cooperation is essential for survival and resource management.

**78. How does the practice of "Bride Price" (Dapa) in the Damor tribe affect their marriage customs?**

- A. It reduces the cost of marriage for the bride's family
- B. It creates a financial obligation for the groom
- C. It abolishes the dowry system
- D. It eliminates the need for a formal marriage ceremony

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The practice of Bride Price (Dapa) places a financial obligation on the groom to pay the bride's family, which impacts marriage negotiations and customs in the Damor tribe.

**Additional Info:** Bride Price is a common practice in many tribal societies, serving as compensation to the bride's family.

**79. What could be the reason behind the Bhil tribe not practicing child marriages, compared to other tribes?**

- A. Their focus on education
- B. Their connection with modern legal systems
- C. Their cultural opposition to early marriages
- D. Their religious beliefs

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe's cultural opposition to child marriage reflects their distinct social values and cultural beliefs compared to other tribes that may still practice early marriages.

**Additional Info:** This shows how tribal customs can vary significantly even within the same region.

**80. How does the absence of dowry in the Sahariya tribe impact gender relations?**

- A. It promotes gender equality by reducing financial burdens on women's families
- B. It strengthens patriarchal norms
- C. It limits women's rights in marriage decisions
- D. It increases the financial responsibility of the bride's family

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The absence of dowry in the Sahariya tribe promotes gender equality by reducing the financial burden traditionally placed on the bride's family, offering a more equitable marital arrangement.

**Additional Info:** This practice contrasts with many other Indian communities where dowry is a common feature.

**81. What might be the reason for the Bhil tribe having multiple terms for shifting farming, such as "Walra" and "Dajiya"?**

- A. To reflect variations in geographical terrain
- B. To show linguistic diversity
- C. To adopt modern farming practices
- D. To categorize crop types

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe has distinct terms like "Walra" for hilly areas and "Dajiya" for plains to reflect the geographical variations in their shifting farming practices.

**Additional Info:** Shifting agriculture is common in hilly regions, where permanent agriculture is difficult.

**82. How does the Bhil war cry "Phire-Phire" contribute to their identity?**

- A. It is used in their agricultural rituals
- B. It is a symbol of their warrior culture
- C. It reflects their urbanization
- D. It represents their transition to peaceful practices



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**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Bhil war cry "Phire-Phire" is a symbol of their warrior culture and emphasizes their historical role as fierce protectors of their community.

**Additional Info:** The Bhil tribe has a long history of defending their lands and maintaining their autonomy.

**83. Why might the Garasia tribe use memorial structures called "Hurray" for deceased persons?**

- A. To indicate wealth and status
- B. To honor the dead and preserve their memory
- C. To fulfill government regulations
- D. To symbolize their connection with modern practices

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe builds memorial structures called "Hurray" to honor the dead and preserve their memory within the community, reflecting their strong ancestral ties.

**Additional Info:** Memorial structures like these are important in many tribal cultures, where honoring ancestors is a key cultural practice.

**84. What reasoning could be behind the Bhil tribe's practice of building "Chira Bawsi" (stone idols for deceased ancestors)?**

- A. To symbolize their belief in reincarnation
- B. To mark the social status of the deceased
- C. To preserve the souls of ancestors in the idols
- D. To serve as legal documentation of death

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe builds "Chira Bawsi," stone idols believed to contain the souls of ancestors, reflecting their spiritual connection to the deceased.

**Additional Info:** This practice demonstrates the Bhil tribe's belief in ancestor worship and the importance of continuity between the living and the dead.

**85. How does the "Cheda Fhadna" practice of divorce in the Bhil tribe differ from other tribal practices regarding marriage dissolution?**

- A. It involves a religious ritual
- B. It allows for women to remarry without restrictions
- C. It requires financial compensation to the woman's family
- D. It is a straightforward and communal

decision without complex procedures

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The "Cheda Fhadna" practice in the Bhil tribe is a simple and communal process for divorce, without the elaborate legal or financial procedures seen in other cultures.

**Additional Info:** In this process, the new husband pays 'quarrelsome money' to the previous husband if the woman remarries.

**86. What might be the cultural reasoning behind the Meena tribe's "Morni Mandana" custom during marriage ceremonies?**

- A. It symbolizes wealth and power
- B. It represents the joining of two families
- C. It reflects fertility and the prosperity of the couple
- D. It is a tribute to the ancestors

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The "Morni Mandana" custom in the Meena tribe reflects fertility and prosperity, signifying the tribe's belief in the importance of these qualities for the married couple's future.

**Additional Info:** Mandana is a form of folk art in Rajasthan, often used for auspicious occasions such as marriages.

**87. What could the use of wooden poles in the Sahariya tribe's game of Legi signify about their cultural practices?**

- A. It reflects their agricultural lifestyle
- B. It highlights their dependence on forests for resources
- C. It represents their connection to traditional weaponry
- D. It signifies their modern sports culture

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe's use of wooden poles in the game of Legi reflects their close relationship with forest resources and their traditional way of life.

**Additional Info:** Legi is played during Makar Sankranti and is a significant part of their cultural celebrations.

**88. What does the preference for alcohol over milk in the Kathodi tribe suggest about their cultural practices and values?**

- A. It reflects modern urban influences
- B. It highlights their separation from pastoral communities
- C. It shows their wealth and high status
- D. It emphasizes the importance of milk in their rituals

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**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The preference for alcohol over milk in the Kathodi tribe highlights their distinct cultural practices, which differ from pastoral or agricultural communities where milk is more central to the diet.

**Additional Info:** This distinction reflects their forest-dwelling background and unique food preferences.

**89. How might the cultural practice of singing "Alha" and "Lenghi" songs during the rainy season strengthen social cohesion among the Sahariya tribe?**

- A. It encourages individualism
- B. It promotes collective celebration and community bonding
- C. It reflects competition among families
- D. It serves as a form of protest

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Singing "Alha" and "Lenghi" songs during the rainy season encourages collective celebration and bonding, strengthening social cohesion among the Sahariya tribe.

**Additional Info:** Such cultural traditions are essential for maintaining unity and shared identity in tribal communities.

**90. What reasoning could be behind the Sahariya tribe's three-tier Panchayat system (Panchtai, Ekadasia, Chaurasi)?**

- A. To reduce government intervention in their affairs
- B. To efficiently manage a large number of villages under self-rule
- C. To increase agricultural output
- D. To organize trade and commerce activities

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe's three-tier Panchayat system is designed to efficiently manage a large number of villages, enabling self-governance and reducing reliance on external governance.

**Additional Info:** This system promotes social order and collective decision-making across multiple villages.

**91. How might the Bhil tribe's historical significance as Rajasthan's oldest tribe influence their status in contemporary times?**

- A. It leads to increased political influence
- B. It connects them to ancient traditions that still hold relevance

C. It results in a shift toward urbanization

D. It isolates them from modern communities

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe's historical significance as Rajasthan's oldest tribe connects them to ancient traditions, which continue to shape their cultural identity and influence in contemporary society.

**Additional Info:** Their longstanding traditions provide them with a strong sense of cultural pride and continuity.

**92. Why might the Bhil tribe refrain from practicing child marriage, unlike many other tribes in Rajasthan?**

- A. Legal enforcement in their region
- B. A cultural shift toward education and modernization
- C. Influence from religious reforms
- D. Their focus on maintaining traditional values

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe's shift away from child marriage may be influenced by growing emphasis on education and modernization, which discourages early marriages.

**Additional Info:** Their practices may reflect a broader trend toward improving social conditions for young girls.

**93. What could be the rationale behind the Kanjar tribe's ritual of pouring alcohol into the mouth of a deceased person?**

- A. To preserve the body for the afterlife
- B. To honor the spirit of the deceased
- C. To cleanse the soul before burial
- D. To strengthen ties with the deities

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe pours alcohol into the mouth of a deceased person as a way to honor the spirit of the deceased and pay respect before burial.

**Additional Info:** This practice reflects their unique burial customs and connection to their ancestors.

**94. How might the Meena tribe's reputation as the most educated tribe in Rajasthan influence their social mobility?**

- A. It leads to a decline in traditional practices
- B. It enhances their ability to hold political power and economic opportunities
- C. It isolates them from other tribes
- D. It increases dependency on government aid

**Answer:** B



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**Explanation:** The Meena tribe's high education levels provide them with greater social mobility, allowing them to access political power and economic opportunities more effectively than other tribes.

**Additional Info:** The Meena tribe's education has played a significant role in their influence within Rajasthani society.

**95. What reasoning could be behind the Sahariya tribe's lack of a dowry system?**

- A. It is based on government mandates
- B. It reflects their egalitarian approach to gender roles
- C. It is a result of their economic prosperity
- D. It signifies the tribe's religious influences

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Sahariya tribe's rejection of the dowry system reflects an egalitarian approach to gender roles, where both men and women are treated more equally in the context of marriage.

**Additional Info:** This contrasts with the dowry practices prevalent in many other Indian communities.

**96. What could be the reason for the Garasia tribe's preference for memorial structures like Hurray for the deceased?**

- A. To show wealth and status
- B. To honor ancestors and preserve their legacy
- C. To protect the deceased from evil spirits
- D. To integrate modern burial practices

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Garasia tribe's memorial structures, Hurray, are used to honor ancestors and preserve their legacy within the community, reflecting their deep respect for the dead.

**Additional Info:** Memorial structures play an important role in many tribal cultures as a way of remembering and venerating the deceased.

**97. How does the absence of the Ghunghat (veil) outside the home in the Sahariya tribe reflect their gender practices?**

- A. It suggests complete gender equality
- B. It indicates traditional male dominance
- C. It shows that veiling is reserved for private spaces, reflecting a specific cultural practice
- D. It reflects government-imposed regulations

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The absence of the Ghunghat (veil) outside the home in the Sahariya tribe suggests that veiling is reserved for private

spaces, indicating specific cultural practices related to gender and modesty.

**Additional Info:** This practice contrasts with other Indian communities where women wear veils in public as well.

**98. Why might the Kathodi tribe prefer meat from monkeys over other animals?**

- A. It is tied to their religious beliefs
- B. It reflects their forest-dwelling heritage and resource availability
- C. It signifies status within the tribe
- D. It is imposed by external influences

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kathodi tribe's preference for monkey meat reflects their forest-dwelling heritage and the availability of resources within their environment.

**Additional Info:** This dietary preference is an example of how tribal diets are shaped by their environment and access to resources.

**99. What could the Kanjar tribe's practice of performing rituals before committing crimes signify about their belief system?**

- A. It reflects their disregard for moral values
- B. It demonstrates their deep connection to their deities, even in unlawful acts
- C. It shows their rejection of traditional religious beliefs
- D. It signifies a desire for community approval

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Kanjar tribe's practice of performing rituals before committing crimes indicates their strong belief in their deities, seeking blessings even for unlawful acts.

**Additional Info:** This unique ritual, called "Pati Manga," shows the tribe's blending of religious customs with their historical way of life.

**100. What reasoning could be behind the Bhil tribe's decision to adopt shifting agriculture practices (Walra and Dajiya)?**

- A. It allows them to cultivate large crops in a small area
- B. It suits the hilly and forested regions they inhabit
- C. It provides them with surplus crops for trade
- D. It reflects government agricultural policies

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Bhil tribe adopts shifting agriculture (Walra in hilly areas and Dajiya in plains) to suit the geographical challenges of the hilly and forested regions they inhabit.



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**Additional Info:** Shifting agriculture allows them to maximize the use of land without exhausting its resources.



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