1. The International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples is observed on 9 August every year to strengthen international cooperation for solving problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, environment, development, education and health. The theme for the year 2011 was
   (A) “Indigenous designs: Celebrating stories and cultures crafting our own culture”
   (B) “Indigenous people: partnership in action”
   (C) “Partnership for Action and Dignity”
   (D) “Celebrating indigenous filmmaking”

2. Artwork by Rebang Dewan, a Chakma boy, was chosen as the visual identifier of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The Chakmas also known as the Changhma, are a community that inhabits
   (A) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.
   (B) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Pakistan
   (C) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Srilanka
   (D) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Burma

3. One of the best known of African ethnic groups is that of the Maasai, a Nilotic ethnic group of semi-nomadic people. The Maasai are mainly located in
   (A) Kenya and northern South Africa.
   (B) Kenya and northern Tanzania.
   (C) South Africa and Tanzania.
   (D) Surinam and northern Kenya.

4. This ethnic group of Cameroon primarily inhabit the littoral region to the coast and have historically played a highly influential role in Cameroon due to their long contact with Europeans, high rate of education, and wealth gained over years as traders and land owners. Name this ethnic group.
   (A) The Duala (or Douala)
   (B) Bahima
   (C) Hutu
   (D) Iwaya

5. Found mostly in Sudan this ethnic group was named “Blemmyes” in Roman times and “Fuzzy Wuzzy” by Rudyard Kipling. The highest moral and cultural value of this society is linked to their expression and is a strong social factor of its preservation of their language. Name this Ethnic group.
   (A) The Beja people
   (B) The Byju people
   (C) The Khoi khoi people
   (D) The Berber people

6. “They are very gentle and without knowledge of what are evil; nor do they murder or steal. Your highness may believe that in all the world there can be no better people,” wrote Columbus for the sea-faring pre-Columbian inhabitants of the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and the northern Antilles. Name this indigenous people.
   (A) The Tainos
   (B) Galibi
   (C) Macorix
   (D) Eyeri

7. There is a strongly-knit tribal society living on a chain of islands called San Blas Archipelago, on the Atlantic side of the Republic of Panama in which a young man, after marriage, must live in his mother-in-law’s house and work for several years under apprenticeship to his father-in-law. Albinos in this culture are considered a special race of people and only they are allowed outside on the night of an eclipse.
   (A) The Kuna Indians
   (B) The Maleku Indians
   (C) The Tolupan
   (D) The Ixil

8. “Continuous adaptation is really the core of what it means to be Inuit,” said Aqqaaluk Lynge, President of ICC Greenland, at the ‘Beyond Kyoto’ conference. The Inuit were formerly called
   (A) Eskimo
   (B) Aleut
   (C) Piegans
   (D) Apache
9. An indigenous tribe of the Peruvian, Colombian and Brazilian Amazon, located between the Putumayo and Napo rivers, speaks a Witotan language and also has a vast knowledge of the medicinal plants, relying on the rainforest to treat illnesses and keep themselves healthy. Name this indigenous people of South America (Columbia and Peru)

(A) Ayoreo  (B) The Bora  (C) Enxet  (D) Bororo

10. Korubo or Korubu is the indigenous people living in the Javari Valley, in the Western Amazon Basin. They are some of the last people on Earth to live in near isolation and much of what the outside world knows of this group is based on the research of Brazilian explorer Sydney Possuelo who first contacted the tribe in October 1996. Among local people they are also often referred to as

(A) Caceteiros  (B) Enxet  (C) Kuna  (D) Mapuche

11. An indigenous people living in the cloud forests of northeastern Colombia are known to neighboring indigenous peoples as “the thinking people” or “the people who speak well”. They gained international visibility in a 14-year long struggle to prevent oil drilling on their land, which secured the withdrawal of Occidental Petroleum (Oxy). Name this indigenous group of people

(A) Tukano  (B) Urarina  (C) Tupi  (D) The U’wa people

12. Often characterized as a warrior and martial race, this ethnic Afghans of central Asia are the world’s largest (patriarchal) segmentary lineage ethnic group. Name this ethnic group.

(A) The Amis  (B) The Paiwan  (C) The Pashtuns  (D) The Rukai

13. Traditionally the culture of this indigenous people was quite different from Japanese culture. Never shaving after a certain age, the men had full beards and moustaches. On June 6, 2008, a bi-partisan, non-binding resolution was approved by the Japanese Diet calling upon the government to recognize this group of people as indigenous to Japan, and urging an end to discrimination against the group. Name this indigenous people.

(A) Ryukyuana  (B) Ainu  (C) Rukai  (D) Khullakpa

14. The Ik are an ethnic group living in the mountains of northeastern Uganda near the border with Kenya. The Ik were displaced from their land to create a national park and consequently suffered extreme famine. They have also been called

(A) “The Mountain People” or Tauso  (B) “The Mountain People” or Taethingnai  (C) “The Mountain People” or Toudanba  (D) “The Mountain People” or Tuno

15. Name the aboriginal tribe of Taiwan in which witchcraft has been described as an important part of culture. However, a decline in the number of witches among them has raised concerns that traditional rituals might be lost; and has led to the founding of a Witchcraft school to pass on the rituals to a new generation.

(A) The Paiwan  (B) Atayal  (C) Rukai  (D) Puyuma

16. Name the Turkic-speaking people, who live in Russia, in the republic of Khakassia in southern Siberia who traditionally practiced nomadic herding, agriculture, hunting, and fishing.

(A) The Tungus  (B) The Khakas  (C) Buryats  (D) The Sakha
17. “The Andaman Islanders are arguably the most enigmatic people on our planet,” wrote Erica Hagel of the University of Oslo in the Journal of Current Biology. Name this adivasi indigenous peoples of the Andaman Islands whose present numbers are estimated at between 250-350 individuals.

(A) Sentinelese
(B) Onge
(C) Nicobari
(D) The Jarawa

18. Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Poumai, Rengma, Rongmei, Sangtam, Sema, Mao, Zeliang, Yimchunger etc. are some of the tribes that form the majority ethnic group in the Indian state of Nagaland who are traditionally organized with a strong warrior tradition. The term that refers to a conglomeration of these tribes is

(A) The Naga
(B) The Saga
(C) The Ahom
(D) The Mizos

19. Raute are known especially for hunting of langur and macaque monkeys for subsistence. They also gather wild forest tubers, fruits, and greens on a regular basis. They do not sell other forest products, bushmeat, or forest medicinal plants. Raute are nomadic ethnic group officially recognized by the

(A) Government of Nepal.
(B) Government of Burma
(C) Government of Bhutan
(D) Government of Pakistan

20. Famously nicknamed as Cowboys of the East and also as “sea gypsies” the Bajau is the second largest ethnic group in

(A) Sabah, Saudi Arabia
(B) Sabah, Malaysia
(C) Sabah, Afghanistan
(D) Sabah, Sri Lanka

21. The Marsh Arabs who inhabit the Tigris-Euphrates marshlands in the south and east of Iraq and along the Iranian border had developed a unique culture centered around the marshes’ natural resources. The Marsh Arabs are also known as

(A) The Pagan
(B) The Nadan
(C) The Sadan
(D) The Madan

22. What name is given to the arctic indigenous people inhabiting Sápmi, which today encompasses parts of far northern Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Kola Peninsula of Russia, and the border area between south and middle Sweden and Norway?

(A) The Sami people
(B) The Veps
(C) The Nenets
(D) The Komi

23. A cover term for the various indigenous peoples of New Guinea and neighboring islands, speakers of so-called Papuan languages is

(A) Papuan
(B) Fijian
(C) Wopkaimin
(D) Torres

24. The Māori are the native or indigenous Polynesian people of

(A) New Zealand
(B) Micronesia
(C) Korea
(D) Australia

25. The Meeteis or Meiteis, besides the Nagas and the Kukis, are the majority ethnic group of

(A) Manipur, India
(B) Tripura, India
(C) Assam, India
(D) Meghalaya, India

Answers:

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