

## CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

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### ■ IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Constitution** : The fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country function. This contains the basic laws of set of rules which define the main organs and their jurisdiction as well as the basic rights of the citizen.
- **Cabinet Mission** : In February 1964, the British government sent the cabinet mission to Indian. It proposed the formation of a federation, with a union government and three types of states also proposed the formation of a constituent Assembly and an interim government.
- **Objective Resolution** : ON December 13, 1946 Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution in the constituents Assembly proposing the main objective or aims of the new constitution to be made of free India. It is know as the objective Resolution.
- **Drafting Committee** : A committee set up to draft ; a constitution.
- **Amendment** : The term means change or modification. It is used in connection with change made.....in the constitution of a country. The procedure of amendment of the India constitution is give in Article 386 of the constitution itself.
- **Democracy** : A form of government which is chose by the people to work for their welfare and can be changed by them.
- **Preamble** : In is an introduction to the constitution which explains the aims and objective of the constitution
- **Republic** : It implies in which the head of the state is elected and not hereditary.
- **Secularism** : It Implies religious freedom. The state dose not have any official religion of its own. Everyone has the right to preach, practice & profess any religion.
- **Universal Adult suffrage** : It refers to the right to vote for all the adult citizen of a county without discrimination on the basic of caste. creed, coloure, sex of education. It is based on the principle of the one person one vote
- **Apartheid** : A system ofreagregation of whites from blacks on the basis of race. Each group had to live in separate areas, go to separate schools and non white had no voting rights.
- **Constituent Assembly** : An assembly of people's representative that writes a constitution for a country.

- **Philosophy** : The most fundamental principles underlying one's thought and actions.
- **Treason** : The offence of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance
- **Tryst** : A meeting or meeting place that has been agreed upon.

## ■ **CONSTITUTION AND WHY DO WE NEED IT**

### • **What is constitution :**

The set of basic rules according to which the government of a country runs is called a constitution. It deals with the relation of the Centre with the States, between one estate and the other, between the different organs of the government (like Legislative, Executive and Judiciary) and between the government and its citizens and their rights and well-being.

### • **Why do we need a Constitution ?**

We need a Constitution to achieve many things :

- (i) It specifies how the government will be constituted and who will have the power – to take decision.
- (ii) It lays down limits on the powers of the government and guides it to respect the Fundamental Rights of the people.
- (iii) It aims at the creation of a good society and gives expression to the aspirations of the people.
- (iv) It generates unity and coordination among the different groups of people to live together.

## ■ **SOUTH AFRICA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE AND THE DRAWING UP OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION**

The drawing up of a common constitution for South Africa after its independence in 1994 is regarded as a marvel in the annals of world history. Mainly because two divergent types of people, the Whites and black – completely forgot their past hostile memories, showed a great deal of maturity and agreed on certain common things. Their spirit of forgetfulness and compromises received a world-wide acclaim. Let us study the freedom struggle of the Blacks against the white oppressive regime and the drawing up of a common Constitution of their country.

- **Freedom struggle in South Africa 1994** : South Africa was a state of Africa to get her freedom in 1994. For a very long time, the minority government of the whites, committed many



atrocities on the black people. It followed the policy of apartheid (or racial segregation) and kept the black people under its thumb. But ultimately, the good series prevailed on white government of President F.W de Klerk.

President F.W de Klerk agreed to hold election on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1994. As a result of these elections, Dr. Nelson Mandela won the elections and he became the First President of independent South Africa.

How did the white Minority and the Black Majority agree to draw up a common Constitution for South Africa ? It was not an easy task for the two divergent people of South Africa – the White oppressor and the Black Oppressed ones – to draw up a common Constitution for the country when it became free in 1994, but both sides showed maturity and agreed on many compromises.

- (i) The Whites agreed to the Principle of majority rule.
- (ii) They also agreed to some basic rights of majority rule.
- (iii) The black agreed to majority rule would not be absolute.
- (iv) They also agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the White

Minority.

## ■ MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Like South Africa, India also had to fight against the imperialistic powers for a long time asked for drawing a new Constitution for India. After a good deal of efforts, this demand was acceded to in 1946, a year before the independence of the country in 1947.

Composition of the constituent Assembly. The constitution of our country was framed by the constituent assembly which was constituted in 1946 under the provisions of Cabinet Mission Plan. This Assembly had 389 members in all, mostly elected by the Provincial Assembly and some nominated by the rulers of the native states. As a result of the partition of the country, its membership was reduced to 308 in 1947. However, this Assembly represented people of all shades and opinions, regions and communities. It included eminent persons like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Dr. Ambedkar, K. M. Munshi, Rajagopalachari, Dr. H.C. Mukherjee, Frank Anthony, Dr. H.P. Modi, Sardar Hukam Singh, Sardar Baldev Singh and many others. Thus this Constituent Assembly represented the people of all castes and creeds. Besides the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs, there were Christians (like Dr. H.C. Mukherjee), Anglo – Indians (like Frank Anthony), Parsees (like Dr. H.P. Modi)

etc. Women members like Sarojini Naidu, Durgabai Deshmukh and Renuka Rai also played an important part in the Constituent Assembly. In short the Constituent Assembly was the mirror of the nation.

- **Framing the constitution :** The constitution Assembly started its work of framing the Constitution of India on December 4, 1946 much before the political turmoil and then the problem of the partition of the country, it seriously began its work after the independence of the country. It worked under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

On 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly appointed a Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar, one of the prominent intellectuals of the country. After a period of about six months, this Committee prepared a Draft Constitution of India by February, 1949. The Indian people were provided enough time to study and express their views on the Draft Committee clause by clause. This work of second reading of the different clauses was completed by 17 October, 1949. Then began the third reading to give a final shape to the Constitution which was completed by 17 October, 1949. It then received the signatures of the President and was declared as passed. Thus it took about 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to prepare the Constitution of Free India but actually the Constituent Assembly only met for 166 days.

But the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950, because it was on this day of 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930, about twenty years ago, when Complete Independence was declared as the ultimate goal of the national movement in the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress.

- **Preamble of the Indian Constitution :** Taking inspiration from the American model most countries of the modern world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble. India has also done so. The preamble to the Indian constitution incorporates all the guiding values inspired and nurtured by the Freedom struggle.

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution runs like this WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, hereby solemnly resolved to constitute India into SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens.

1. JUSTICE social, economic and political.
2. LIBERTY of thought, expression belief and worship.
3. EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all.



4. FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity. of the Nation.  
IN FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, this twenty – sixth and day of November, 1994, do  
HEREBY ADOPT, Enact and Give to Ourselves this Constitution.

- **Importance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India :** The Constitution of the Republic of India is Introduced to us thought a wisely formulate Preamble. It is an introductory part of the Constitution, though – not government has not enforced the Preamble. Still it has great importance of its own because it shows the way the government ought turun and kind of system the Constitution wishes to set up in India. It makes the intentions of our Constitution quite clear through the following point. ]
  1. It declares India to be Sovereign Socialist – Secular, Democratic Republic.
  2. It envisage justice – Social, Economic and Political for all the citizens of the republic.
  3. It would ensure all types of freedom necessary for the individual i.e. freedom of thought and expression. Freedom of faith, freedom of belief and worship, etc.
  4. It would strive for equIJity of status and opportunity to all individuals and safeguard their dignity ire. Spective of their religious belief or sect.
  5. It would promote a sense of : brotherhood among the citizens.
  6. Unity of the nation would be the Preamble to our Constitution is the real index to the provisions- to – come in the Constitution of the Republic of India.

#### ■ **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

The Constitution Assembly under the Presdientship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad framed the Indian constitution after a good deal of labour extending over to about three year and enacted it on 26<sup>th</sup> Novemb – r 1949. The new Constitution was. however, adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 when India was declared as a Sovereign Democratic Republic with Dr. Rajendra Prashed as its first President All the ideals envisaged in the Preamble to the constitution of India, such as sovereignty socialism Secularism, Democracy, Republtnanism, Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity etc. guide all theartfcles of the Indian Constitution. As such this constitution become remarkable for certain unique features of its Qwn, which are follows :

- **Written and Detailed Constitution :** Like the Constitution of the United States of America, the Indian Constitution is a written one and is available in book form. The framers of this constitution tried to put in black Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive principles of the State policy, Relations between the Centre and its Units, the Public Services and about what not. Consequently, the Indian Constitution has become the most voluminous Constitution in the world. It consists of 395 Articles, 9 Schedules and several Amendments Giving the reason for the extreme length of the Indian Constitution.
1. **Jennings and Young write.** “The Constitution is long and complicated, because the Government of India Act. 1935, on which it was in large measure founded, was long and complicated.”
  2. **Both Rigid and Flexible :** The Indian Constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible. The procedure laid down for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is neither as easy as in England nor very difficult as in the case of the United States. It strikes a golden mean and avoids the extreme rigidity of the American Constitution and the extreme flexibility of the English Constitution.
  3. **Federal in Structure and Unitary in spirit :** The Indian Constitution is federal in structure. In the words of Mr. G.N. Joshi. “ The Indian Union exhibits all the normal characteristics of a federation : a written Constitution, a dual policy and distribution of powers between the national government and state government and supreme that it has been Indian constitution is federal in structure, it has made the central government so powerful that it has been pointed out that it become almost unitary in essence. During emergency the president can do away with any State Government and assume all its powers. The government. Again. No province can withdraw from the federating and frame its own constitution. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. ‘The Union is not strictly a federal polity but a quasi – federal polity with some vital and important elements of unitariness”
  4. **Parliamentary Form of Government :** The Indian Constitution has established a parliamentary form of Government, both at the Centre and States. As in England the Executive here is responsible to the Legislature. Though the President is the head of the Executive, the



real powers are vested with the Cabinet which is responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Executive here is not all powerful but is responsible to the Legislature and is a part of it.

5. **A Secular State :** The new Constitution has declared India to be a secular state where all the citizens enjoy equal rights irrespective of their cast, colour, creed, religion or sex. Anybody in India practise any religion he or she choose and no distinction would ever be made on this account. The State has no religion of its own and such no one would either suffer or enjoy special rights on the basis of his or her religion. Everybody is equal before law and enjoys equal rights no matter of which faith, cast, colour and sex he or she belong.
6. **A Socialist State :** The word 'Socialist' is added to the Preamble later on to lay stress on the resolve of the nation to strive for socialism that envisage equitable distribution of national income to all section of the people. The 24 Amendment lays down that the term "Socialism" mean that there is freedom from all forms of exploitation – social, political and economic.
7. **A sovereign Democratic Republic :** India is not responsible to any foreign power either for its internal policy or for its external affairs and so it is Sovereign or an Independent State. Similarly, it is a Democratic State because the real power emanates from the people. Likewise, the Executive Head of India is, the Queen or King of England but an elected one and so India has been described a Republic. Thus the constitution of India established a Sovereign Democratic Republic in the country.
8. **Universal Adult Franchise :** Right of express one's choice by vote is called franchise. When the right to vote of franchise is given to every adult, it is called the Universal Adult Franchise. In India, this right is given to every Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age. He has right to take part in elections and vote for any candidate of his choice standing for the Central, State or local governments.
9. **Fundamental Rights of the Citizens :** Like the Constitution of the U.S.A. the Indian constitution has guaranteed several Fundamental Rights to all its citizens. Among these rights the most important are those of equality, Liberty, Freedom of Religion, Cultural and educational Rights, Right to Property, right against Exploitation and Right to Constitutional remedies, etc. These rights are inviolable and are binding both on the Legislature and the Executive.
10. **Supreme Court as the Guardian :** The New Constitution has established the Supreme Court as the Guardian of the citizen's rights. It can declare as null and void a law passed by the

legislature or the executive if it violets any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution. Again the Supreme Court settles the dispute arising between the Centre and the States or between two states.

11. **Single Citizenship :** Although India as federation, its citizens have not been provided wiu. o.o. uble citizenship (one for the Federal Government and the other for the Government) as in the case of U. – rt. All Indian irrespective of their domicile enjoy one citizenship. They are first Indians and then anything else (i.e the Punjabis, Bengalis or the Tamilians, etc.)
12. **Office Language :** For a vast country like India, it is quite necessary to declare some common language as the national language of India. It is quite necessary for the sake of unity and nationalism. So the constitution has declared Hindi in the Devanagri script as the official language of India. As it not so easy to replace English, 15 years (unto 195) had been provided for this switch – over English Hindi. This period has already been elapsed, yet this switch over has not. Been possible due to various reason.

## ■ INDIAN CONSTITUTION IS LIVING DOCUMENT

Indian Constitution has been called as a living document because it can be changed according to the need of the time. It has a special amending procedlle to its, own. It has three categories to amending procedures.

- (i) In the first category amending can be carried out by a simple majority of the members present and voting before sending it to the President for his assent.
- (ii) In the second category amendments can only be carried out by two – thirds majority of the members present and voting of each House before it is sent to President for his assept.
- (iii) In the third category, an amendment it a some what difficult task; Not only the twd third majority of the two Houses of the Parliament is required but also such an amendment is to be approved by at le – st 50 per cent of the state legislatures before it is sent to the President for this assent



That is why Indian Constitution is called federal in 'structures but unitary in form or spirit.

## ■ IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION FOR A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY

As discussed above, the set of rules which decides the composition and functions of a government, is called the constitution of a country. The constitution is quite important for each and every country. But it has more importance in a democratic form of government because of the following reasons :

1. It is according to the Constitution that the Government in a democratic country is formed and its work is conducted.
  2. The Constitution delimits the scope of activity of the various organs of the Government. Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It must work for the people and in no case misuse its powers, and minimise the changes of conformation among them.
  3. In a democratic country, powers of a democratic government are clearly defined in a constitution and as such it cannot misuse them.
  4. In a democratic form of government, the rights of the people have a great importance of their own. It is the constitution ' which safeguard the rights of the citizens.
  5. Constitution is an index of the aspirations of the people. It is not a mere document. It constantly goes on growing and evolving according to the needs and aspirations of the people as well as the functioning institutions.
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## EXERCISE

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### ■ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name any three members of the constitution Assembly.
2. Why was constitution enforced on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 ?
3. Why is India called a secular state.
4. What do you understand by the term Parliamentary system ?
5. What is meant by the term universal Adult Franchise ?
6. State any two salient features of the Indian constitution.
7. Why is Preamble very important ?
8. What is meant by Apartheid ? Who introduced this system in South Africa ?
9. Who was Nelson Mandela ? What were his main achievements ?
10. Which political organizations took the lead in opposing the policy of li apartheid is south Africa ?
11. Name three Democratic countries which have a written constitution ?
12. What difficulties did the frames of the constitution face ?
13. What is know as constituent Assembly Debates ? Why were they important ?
14. What provision has been made to incorporate change in the constitution and why ?
15. Why is India called a Republic ?
16. "Indian is sovereign country" Explain.
17. A constitution is living document Justify.

### ■ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

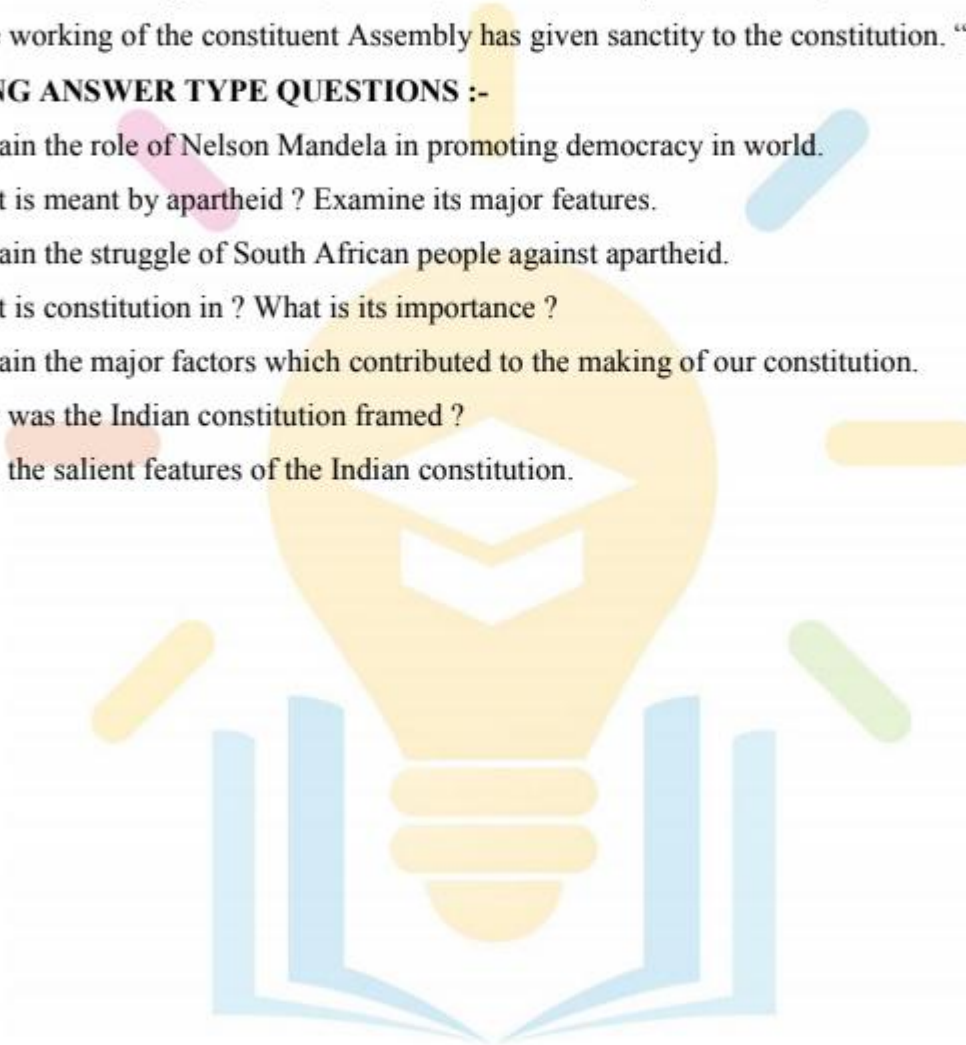
1. What problems existed in the making of the South African constitution ? What compromises were made ?
2. What factors have contributed to the making of our constitution ?
3. What do the following terms mean – Sovereign, socialist, Secular, Democratic.
4. How were the Blacks treated under the system of Apartheid ?
5. How did Apartheid come to an end in South Africa ?
6. Why is the Indian Constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today ?



7. Describe the composition of the constituent Assembly.
8. What is importance of a constitution in a 'democratic country' ?
9. Why is the Preamble very important ?
10. On Which ideals do the Preamble to the Indian constitution lay emphasis ?
11. Throw some light on the freedom struggle of Africa.
12. India is a "Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic". Justify.
13. "The working of the constituent Assembly has given sanctity to the constitution." Explain.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :-**

1. Explain the role of Nelson Mandela in promoting democracy in world.
2. What is meant by apartheid ? Examine its major features.
3. Explain the struggle of South African people against apartheid.
4. What is constitution in ? What is its importance ?
5. Explain the major factors which contributed to the making of our constitution.
6. How was the Indian constitution framed ?
7. Give the salient features of the Indian constitution.



## FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

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### ■ ADVANTAGES OF FOREST

- (i) Forest play major role in improving the quality of environment, modify the local climate, controls soil erosion, regulate stream flow, support a variety of industries, provide livelihood for many communities. and offer opportunities for recreation.
- (ii) Forest adds to the floor large quantities of leaves, twigs and branches which after decomposition forms humus.
- (iii) Provides industrial wood, timber, fuel wood, fodder and several other minor product of great economic value.
- (iv) They also provide natural environment for wide life, play an important role in maintaining the life support system.

### ■ WHY DEFORESTATION ?

The disappearance of forest is referred to as **deforestation** Deforestation not a recent problem. The process began many centuries ago; but under colonial rule it became more systematic and extensive.

#### • Land to be Improved :

- (i) As population increased over the centuries and the demand of food went up, peasants extended the boundaries of cultivation, clearing forests and braking new land.
- (ii) The British directly encouraged production of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton. The demand for these crops increased in nineteenth – century Europe where foodgrains were needed to feed the growing urban population and raw materials were required for industrial production.
- (iii) In the early nineteenth century, the colonial state thought that foests were unproductive. They were considered to be wilderness that had to be brought under cultivation so that land could yield agricultural product and revenues, and enhance the income of the state. So between 1880 and 1920, cultivated area rose by 6.7. million hectares.



- **Sleepers on the Tracks :**

- (i) Due to high demand, oak forests in England were disappearing. This created a problem of timber supply for the Royal Navy which required it for building ships. To get the supply of oak for the ship industry British started exploring Indian forests on a massive scale.
- (ii) The spread of railways from the 1850s created a new demand. To run locomotives, wood was needed as fuel. As railway, the demand for fuel also became very high.
- (iii) To lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together. Each mile of railway track required between 1760 and 2000 sleepers. To fulfill the demand of sleeper's trees were felled on massive scale. Up to 1946 the length of the tracks had increased to over 765000 Km. As the railway tracks spread through India, a larger and larger numbers of trees were felled. Forests around railways tracks started disappearing.

- **Plantations :**

Large areas of natural forests were also cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantation to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. The colonial government took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These areas were enclosed and cleared of forests. And planted with teas or coffee.

- **THE RISE OF COMMERCIAL FORESTRY**

In India the colonial rules needed huge supplies of wood for railways and ships. This led to widespread deforestation. The British government got alarmed. The government Dietrich Brandis, a German expert on forests, for advice, he was appointed as the First Inspector General of Forests in India. Brandis emphasized that rules need be framed about the use of forest wealth. Brandis realised that a proper system had to be introduced to manage the forests and people had to be trained in the science of conservation. This system needed legal sanctions. It was at his initiatives that;

- (i) Indian Forest Service was set up in 1864.
- (ii) Indian Forest Act was enacted set up in 1865.
- (iii) Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in 1906. The system they taught here was called 'scientific forestry' The 1878 Act divided forests into three categories ; reserved, protected village forests. The best forests were called 'reserved forests. Villagers could take anything

from these forests, even for their own use. For house building or fuel, they could take wood from protected or village forests.

- **How were the Lives of People Affected ?**

The Forest Act meant severe hardship for villagers across the country. After the act all their everyday practices cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing and fishing became illegal. People were now forced to steal wood from the forests, and if they were caught, they were at the mercy of the forest guards who took bribes from them. Women who collected fuelwood were especially worried. It was also common for police constables and forest guards to harass people by demanding free food from them.

- **How did Forest Rules Affect Cultivation ?**

One of the major impacts of European colonialism was on the practice of shifting cultivation or swidden agriculture. Shifting cultivation as a system of agriculture has the following features

- (i) Part of forests are cut and burnt in rotation
- (ii) Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains.
- (iii) Crop is harvested by October – November.
- (iv) Such plots are cultivated for a couple of years and then left fallow for 12 to 18 years for the forest to grow back. Shifting cultivation has been practiced in many parts of Asia, Africa and South America. In India, it is known by different names, such as dhya, panda bewar, neved jhum, podu, khandad and kumri.

The colonial government banned this practice of shifting cultivation. They felt land which was used for cultivation every few years could not grow trees for railway timber. When a forest was burnt, there was the added danger of the flames spreading and burning valuable timber. When a forest was burnt, the cultivation also made it harder for the government to calculate taxes. Therefore, the government decided to ban shifting cultivation. As a result, many communities were forcibly displaced from their habitats.



- **Who could Hunt ?**

- (i) Before the forest laws. Many people who lived in or near forests had survive by hunting deer, partridges and a variety of small animals. This customary practice prohibited by the forest laws. Those who were caught hunting were now punished for poaching.
- (ii) While the forest laws deprived people of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. The British saw large animals as signs of a wild, Primitive and savage society. They believed that by killing dangerous animals the British would civilize India. They gave rewards for killing big animals on the grounds that they pose threat to cultivators. Initially certain areas of forests were reserved for hunting. Only much later did environmentalists and conservation begin to argue that all these species of animals needed to be protected, and not killed.

- **Affects of the law forest laws on nomadic and past, oralist communities:**

Nomadic and pastoral communities do not maintain a permanent place of residence. They own a herd of cattle and keep moving from one place to another in search of food and shelter for themselves and for their cattle wealth. Under colonial rule, the life of these communities changed dramatically.

- (i) Their grazing grounds regulated.
- (ii) Their movements were regulated.
- (iii) The revenue they had to pay increased.
- (iv) Their agricultural stock declined
- (v) Their trades and crafts were adversely affected.

- **Affects of the new forest laws on firms trading in timber/forest produce.**

- (i) The new forests policy of the British ruined the prospects of several firms trading in timber and forest produce.
- (ii) Through various laws many restrictions were imposed on the local firms.
- (iii) With the coming of the British, trade was completely 'regulated' by the government. The trading rights were given to many larger European firms.

- (iv) The local people or the firms which were the real owner of the forests were forced to work for large European traders and firms.

- **Affects of the new forest laws on Plantation owners :**

- (i) Large areas of forests were cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantation.
- (ii) Most of the plantation estates were owned by the European traders.
- (iii) These European traders started making huge profit
- (iv) The Indian traders and plantation workers were left at the mercy of the European plantation owner.

- **Impact of Various Forests Laws on the colonial people :**

- (i) Various restriction : The Forest Act meant severe hardship for villagers across country. After the Act, all their forest activities like cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits and roots, hunting and fishing became illegal.
- (ii) Impact on cultivators. Shifting cultivation was the most common cultivation practiced by the people. But this was banned because European foresters regarded this harmful for the forests.
- (iii) Displacement of the people : To protect the forest, the European started displacing villagers without any notice or compensation.
- (iv) Various taxes : The Europeans started imposing heavy taxes on the forest people.
- (v) Loss of livelihood : The European started giving large European firms the sole rights to trade in the forests, Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted. In the process, many pastoralists and nomadic communities lost their livelihood.

- **REBELLION IN THE FOREST**

In many parts of the India and across the world, forest communities rebelled against the changes that were being imposed on them, The leaders of these movements against the British like Siddhu and Kanu in that Santhal Parganas, Birsa Munda of Chottanagpur or Alluri Sita, ram Raju of Andhra Pradesh are still remembered today in songs and stories.



- **The people of Bastar :**

Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas. The tribal people had formulated strict rules and regulations about how to manage and use the forests. They believed that such village was given its land by the earth and in return, they look after the earth by making some offerings at each agricultural festival. Since each village knows where its boundaries lie, the local wood from the forests of another village they pay a small fee called Devsari, and of man in exchange, some villages also protected their forests by engaging watchman.

- **The Fears of the People :**

- (i) IN 1905 the British Government proposed to reserve two – thirds of the forests. To stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, the people of Bastar were very worried. For long, villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and frequent demands for free labour and goods by colonial officials. Then came the terrible famines, in 1899 – 1900 and again in 1907 -1908 Reservation proved to be the last straw.
- (ii) The initiative was taken by the Dhurwas of the Kanger forests, where reservations first took place. Although there was no single leader, many people speak of Gunda Dhur, from village Nethanar as an important figure in the movement. In 1910, mango boughs, a lump of earth, chilies and arrow, began circulating between villages. These were actually messages inviting villagers to rebel against the British. Every village contributed something to the rebellion expenses, Bazaars were looted, the houses of officials and traders, schools and police stations were burnt and robbed and grain redistributed. Most of those who were attacked were in some way associated with the colonial state and its oppressive laws.
- (iii) The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion. The adivasis tried to negotiate, but the British surrounded their camps and fired upon them. After that they marched through the villages floggings and punishing those who had taken part in the rebellion. Most villages were deserted as people fled into the jungles. It took three months for the British to regain control. However, they never managed to capture Gunda Dhur.

- (iv) In an major victory for the rebels, work on reservation was temporarily suspended, and the area to be reserved was reduced to roughly half of that planned before 1910. The revolt also inspired the other tribal people to rebel against the unjust policies of the British Government.

## ■ **FOREST TRANSFORMATION IN JAVA )**

Java in Indonesia is where the Dutch started forest management. Like the British, they wanted timber from Java to build ships. In 1660, the population of Java was an estimated 3.4 million. There were many villages in the fertile plains, But there were also many communities living in mountains and practicing cultivation.

- **The Woodcutters of Java :**

The Kalangs of Java community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators. When the Dutch began to gain control over the forests in the eighteenth century, they tried to make the Kalangs work under them. In 1770, the Kalangs resisted by attacking a Dutch fort at Joana, but the uprising was suppressed.

- **Dutch Scientific Forestry :**

The Dutch enacted forest laws in Java, restricting villagers access to forests. Now wood could only be cut for specified purposes only from specific forests under close supervision. Villagers were punished for grazing cattle in young stands, transporting wood without a permit, or traveling on forest roads with horse carts or cattle. The Dutch first imposed rents on land being cultivated in the forest and then exempted some villages from the rent was known as the *Biandongdienst*. Later, instead of rent exemption, forest villagers were given small wages, but their right to cultivate forest land was restricted.

- **Samin's Challenges**

Around 1890, Surontiko Samin of Randublatung village, a teak forest began questioning state ownership of the forest. He argued that the state had not created the wind, water, earth and wood, so it could not own it. Soon a widespread movement developed, Amongst those who helped organize it were Samin's soon in – laws. By 1907, 300 families were following his ideas. Some of the saminists protested by lying down in their land when the Dutch came to survey it, while others refused to pay taxes or fines or perform labour.



- **War and Deforestation :**

- (i) The First World War and Second World War had a major impact on forests. In India, working plans were abandoned at this time, and the forest department cut trees freely to meet British war needs.
- (ii) In Java the Dutch destroyed sawmills and burnt piles of giant teak logs so that they would not fall into Japanese hands. The Japanese then exploited the forests recklessly for their own war industries, forcing forest villagers to cut down forests.
- (iii) Many villagers used this opportunity to expand cultivation in the forest. After the war. It was difficult for the Indonesian Forest Service to get this and back.

- **New Developments in Forestry :**

- (i) Conservation of forests rather than collection timber has become a more important goal. The government has recognised that in order to meet this goal, the people who live near the forests must be involved.
  - (ii) In many cases, across India, from Mizoram to Kerala, dense forests have survived only because villages protected them in sacred groves known as sarnas, devarakudu, kan, rai, etc. Some villages have been patrolling their own forests, with each household taking it in turns, instead of leaving it to forest guards.
  - (iv) Local forest communities and environmentalists today are thinking of different forms of forest management.
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## EXERCISE

### • OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

1. In 1600, approximately only sixth of .....was under cultivation.  
(A) Asia's landmass (B) India's landmass (C) World (D) Britain
2. By the.....search parties were sent to explore the forest resources of India.  
(A) 1790s (B) 1800 (C) 1810 (D) 1820s
3. Which German expert was invited in India by the British for advice and was made the first Inspector General of Forests in India ?  
(A) Tuscany (B) Dietrich Brandis (C) E.P.Stebbing (D) George Yule
4. In this type of cultivation, parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation. Seeds are sown in the ashes after the first monsoon rains, and the crop is harvested by October – November.  
(A) Shifting cultivation (B) Commercial cultivation (C) Intensive cultivation (D) None of the above
5. The American – owned United Fruit Company acquired much power over the governments of Central America to draw which of the following fruits :  
(A) Bananas (B) Grapes (C) Orange (D) Cherry
6. Singhbhum forests are located in :  
(A) Himalayas (B) Chhotangpur (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh
7. As early as in 1850 in the Madras Presidency alone were being cut annually for railway sleepers :  
(A) 40,000 trees (B) 20,000 trees (C) 25,000 trees (D) 35,000 trees
8. What was the name of the railway constructed between Multan and Sukkur during British time ?  
(A) Sutluj Valley railway (B) North West railway (C) Indus Valley Railway (D) Punjab Railway
9. The 1878 Act divided forests into : d  
(A) Four categories (B) Two categories (C) Three categories (D) Five categories
10. Which of the following is used for making ropes ?  
(A) Simur (B) Mahua (C) Sadi (Bauhinia vahli)(D) All the above



11. Oil for cooling and to light lamps can be pressed from the fruit of the :  
 (A) Bamboo (B) Tendu (C) Mahua (D) All the above
12. Dhya, panda, bewar, neved, Jhum, podu, khaded and kusmiri are some other local names used for which type of agriculture in India.  
 (A) Intensive Agriculture (B) Swidden Agriculture (C) Extensive Agriculture (D) Subsistence Agriculture
13. How much number of tigers and leopards were killed by Maharaja of Sarguja alone by 1957 ?  
 (A) 2157 tigers and 3000 leopards (B) 1057 tigers and 1500 leopards  
 (C) 1157 tigers and 2000 leopards (D) 1957 tigers and 2400 leopards
14. Which of the following were the pastoralist and nomadic communities of Madras Presidency ?  
 (A) Korava, Karacha and Yirukula (B) Santhals, Bhuls and Oraons  
 (C) Maria, Muria, cecodes and dhurwas (D) Saharias, Garasias and Meenas forests
15. Who of the following were the rebels of Santhal paraganas to lead movement against the British ?  
 (A) Alluri, Sitarama and Raju (B) Bisva, soran and shibu  
 (C) Sidu and Kanu (D) Marande Raju and Sahil

## ■ SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

### • Very Short Answer Type Questions

16. "The ship industry of England was also responsible for deforestation in India". Give one reason.
17. Who was Dietrich Brandis? What were his achievements ?
18. What were the provisions of the 1857 Forest Act ?
19. Why was scientific forestry introduced by the British ?
20. Why did the Baster Rebellion take place ?
21. Who were the Kalangs ? Why were they important ?
22. What was the *bandongdienten* system ?
23. Who was Surontiko Samin ? What did he do ?

### • Short Answer Type Questions

24. What do you mean by deforestation ? Why does deforestation take place ?

25. Who was Dietrich Brandis ? Why was he invited to India ?
26. What do you mean by the term 'Banana Republic'.
27. Explain scientific forestry ? Why it was introduced by the British ?
28. Name the Act which was enacted to protect the forests. Name the categories of forests under this Act.
29. How did the new forest laws affect plantation owners ?
30. Where is Bastar located ? Name Which prompted the people of Bastar to rebel against the British.
32. What was the forest management system ?
33. Describe in brief the forest rebellion in Java .
34. What are the similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and In Java.
35. Who were the Gond ? Mention any four characteristics of this community ?

• **Long Answer Type Questions**

36. State in brief the major cause of deforestation in during the British rule.
37. Explain the impact of various forest laws and policies which were adopted by the colonial rulers over the colonial people.
39. "While people lost out in many ways after the forest department took control of the forests, some people benefited from the new opportunities that had opened up. "Explain in giving examples.
40. Describe in brief the traditional beliefs of the various communities living in Bastar.
41. Explain the rebellion of Bastar people the British.



## PASTORALISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD

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### ■ PASTORAL NOMADS AND THEIR MOVEMENTS

- (i) **Main occupation :** Nomad people depend primarily on animal rearing. Goats, sheep, camels and buffaloes are the main animals reared by the nomads. Some of the nomads also cultivate crops.
- (ii) **Movements :** Nomads do not move randomly across the landscape but have a strong sense of territoriality.
- (ii) **Food :** Pastoral nomads consume mostly grain rather than meat. They consume wheat, rice, bajra and maize. Some of the food grains grown by themselves and some are arranged from the path of their movement.
- (iv) **Economic life :** Most of the nomadic people follows barter system. through some use money also. they exchange animals for food or grains.
- (v) **Selection of animal :** Nomads select the type and number of animals for the herd according to local cultural and physical characteristics. The choice depends on the relative prestige of animals and the ability of species to adapt to a particular climate and vegetation. The camel is most frequently desired in North America and the Middle East, followed by sheep and goats.
- (vi) **Changing life :** The life of the nomads was affected by the spread of European settlers during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. People were changed for ever. The Europeans drove the original inhabitants of their land or areas.

### • In the Mountains :

- (i) **The Gujjar Bakarwals :** Gujjar Bakarwals migrated to Jammu and Kashmir in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in search of pastures for their animals. Gradually, over the decades, they established themselves in area, and moved annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds. In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow and there was lack of pastures at the high altitude they moved to low hills of the Shiwalik. The dry scrub forests here provided pastures for their herds. By the end April they began their northern march of their summer, grazing grounds. They crossed the Pir Panjal passes and entered the valley of Kashmir. With

the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides became lush green. By the end of September the Bakarwals started their backward journey.

- (ii) **The Gaddi shepherds :** Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh spent their winter in the low hills of Shiwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April they moved north and spent summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to higher mountain meadows. By September they began their return movement. On the way they stopped once again in the villages of Lahul and Spiti, reaping their summer harvest and sowing winter crop. Then they descended with their flock to their winter grazing ground on the Shiwalik hills. Next April, once again, they began their march with their goats and sheep, to the summer meadows.
  - (iii) **Movement in Garhwal and Kumaon :** The Gunar cattle herders come down to the dry forests of bhabar in the winter, and went up to the high meadows – the bugyals – in summer. Many of them were originally from Jammu and came to the UP hills in the nineteenth century in search of good pastures.
  - (iv) **Other pastoral nomads :** Cyclical movement between summer and winter pastures is typical of many pastoral communities of the Himalayas, including the Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnaris. All of them had to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of available pastures in different places.
- **On the Plateaus, Plains and Deserts :**
    - (i) **The Dhangers :** The Dhangers were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra. They used to stay in the semi – arid central of Maharashtra during the monsoon. Due to the low rainfall only dry crops could be grown there. In the monsoon these regions become a vast grazing ground for the Dhangar flocks. By October the Dhangers harvested their dry crops. During the season there was shortage of grazing ground so Dhangers had to move towards west. After crops, they reached Konkan. In this region the locals used to welcome them as the flocks of Dhangar provided manure to the field and fed on the stubble. With the onset of the monsoon the Dhangers, after collecting supplies of rice and other food grains, used to leave the Konkan and returned to their settlements on the dry plateau.
    - (ii) **The Goies, Kurumas and Kurubas :** In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the dry central plateau was covered with grass, inhabited by cattle, goat and sheep herders. The Gollas herded



cattle. The Kumaon and Kurnbas reared sheep and goats and sold woven blankets. They lived near the woods cultivated small patches of land engaged in a variety of petty trades and took care of their herds. The seasonal rhythms of their movement was decided of the alternation of the monsoon and dry season. In dry season they moved to the coastal tracts. and left when the rains came.

- (iii) **The Raikas :** Raikas, were the nomads of Rajasthan. They were divided into two groups. One group of Raikas known as the Maru Raikas – herded camels and another group sheep and goats. Cultivation and pastoralism were their primary activities. During the monsoon they stayed in their home villages where pasture was available. By October. When grazing grounds dry and exhausted, they moved out in search of other pastures and water.

- **“The Pastoral groups had sustained by a careful consideration of a host of factors :**

- (i) **Climatic Factors :** They had to judge the climatic conditions of the regions where they wanted to move. They has to judge how long the herd could stay in one area and where they could find water and pasture.
- (ii) **Timing :** They needed to calculate the timing of their movements and could graze in harvested field and manure the soil.
- (iii) **Relationship :** They had to set up a relationship with farmers so that herds could graze in harvested field and manure the soil .

- **COLONIAL RULE AND PASTORAL LIFE )**

Colonial government enacted different laws that had adversely affected the living conditions of nomadic tribes and pastoral communities. the colonial government was driven by the following motives.

- (i) The government wanted to convert all grazing into cultivated farms. This way they wanted to raise more revenue
- (ii) The government wanted to protect forests, as forests were required to meat their own urgent needs of railways, shipbuilding. etc.
- (iii) British official were suspicious of nomadic people. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth.
- (iv) To expand its revenue income the, government looked for every possible source of taxation. So tax was imposed on land, on canal water, on salt, on traded goods and even on animals.

- **The impact of forest Acts on the nomads or pastoralists:**

- (i) Through these Acts some forests which produced commercially valuable timber like deodar or sal were declared reserved. Access to these forests was not allowed.
- (ii) These Forests Acts changed the lives of pastoralists. They were now prevented from entering many forests that had earlier provided valuable forage for their cattle. Even in the areas they were allowed entry, their movements were regulated. They needed a permit for entry. The timing of their entry and departure was specified, and the number of days they could spend in the forest was limited.
- (iii) Pastoralists could no longer remain in an area even if forage was available, the grass was succulent and the undergrowth in the forest was ample. They had to move because the Forest Department permits that had been issued to them now ruled their lives.
- (iv) The permit specified the periods in which they could be legally within a forest. If they overstayed they were liable to fines.

**Waste Land Rule**

Under the Waste Land Rule uncultivated land was brought under cultivation. The basic aim was to increase land revenue because by expanding cultivation Government could increase its revenue collection. Crops like jute, cotton and indigo were used as raw material in England. So the British government tried to bring more and more areas under these crops.

Impact on the lives of the pastoralists :

- (i) After the Act pastoral movement was restricted.
- (ii) Under the Act the grazing land was given to big landlords. Due to this nomads' grazing grounds shrank.
- (iii) Due to shrinking grazing grounds the agricultural stock of nomads declined and their trade and crafts were adversely affected.



### **Criminal Tribes Act**

IN 1871 the colonial government in the passed the Criminal Tribes Act. By this Act many communities of craftsmen traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth. Once this act came into force, these communities to live only in notified village statements. They were not allowed the move out without permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them. This restricted grazing. Their agricultural stock declined and their and crafts were adversely affected.

### **Grazing Tax.**

Grazing tax was imposed on the pastoralism. Pastoralists had to pay tax on every animal they grazed on the pastures. In most pastoral tracts of India. grazing tax was introduced in the mid – nineteenth century. They tax per head of cattle went up rapidly and the system of collection was made increasingly efficient. It the decades “between the 1850s and 1880s the right to collect the tax was auctioned out to contractors. These contractors tried to extract as high a tax as they could to the money they had paid to the state and earn as much profit as they could within the year. By the 188s the government began collecting taxes directly from the pastoralists. Each to them was give a pass. To enter a grazing tract, a cattle harder had to show the pass and pay the tax. The number of cattle head had the amount to tax he paid entered on the pass.

### **Impact on the lives of pastoralists:**

- (i) As the tax had to be paid in case so pastoralists started selling their animals
- (ii) The heavy burden of taxes had an adverse impact on their economic statues. Now most of pastoralists started taking loans from the money lenders.

### **• How did the pastoralists cope with the changes**

Pastoralists reacted to these changes in a variety of ways :

- (i) Some reduced the number of cattle in their hards, since there was not enough to feed large numbers,
- (ii) Others discovered new pastures when movement to old grazing grounds became difficult.

- (iii) Over the years, some richer pastoralists began buying land and setting down, giving up their nomadic life.
- (iv) Some became settled peasants cultivating land others took to more extensive trading. Many poor pastoralists, on the other hand, borrowed money from moneylenders survive.
- (v) At times they lost their cattle and sheep and became laborers, working on fields or in small towns.

## ■ PASTORALISM IN AFRICA

Over 22 million Africans depend on some form of pastoral activity of their livelihood. They include communities like Bedouins, Berbers, Maasai, Somali, Boran and Turkana. Most of them now live in the semi – arid grasslands or arid deserts where rain fed agriculture is difficult. They raise cattle, camels, goats, sheep and donkey ; and they sell milk, meat, animal skin and wool some also earn through trade and transport. Others combine pastoral activity with agriculture; still others do a variety of odd jobs to supplement their meagre and uncertain earning from pastoralism.

### • Where have the Grazing Lands Gone ?

Before arrival of the colonial rulers, the Maasailand spread over a vast area from North Kenya to the steppes of northern Tanzania. This gradually shrank due to the following reasons :

- (i) The colonial powers were hungry for colonial possessions in Africa. Once they reached Africa, they began to cut it down in different colonies.
- (ii) The best grazing lands were gradually taken over for white settlement. Maasai were pushed into a small area in south Kenya and north Tanzania.
- (iii) The colonial government promoted cultivation. Local peasant communities began to take control over the pastoral lands. Pastoral lands further fell.
- (iv) Large areas of land were also turned into game reserves. Pastoralists were not allowed to enter these reserves; they could neither hunt animals nor their herds in these areas. Very often these reserves were in areas that had traditionally been regular grazing grounds for Maasai herds.
- (v) The loss of the finest grazing lands and water resources created pressure on the small area of land that the Maasai were confined within. Continuous grazing within a small area inevitably meant a deterioration of the quality of pastures. Fodder was always in short supply. Feeding the cattle became a persistent problem.



- **The Borders are Closed :**

- (i) From the later nineteenth century, the colonial government began imposing various restrictions on the mobility of the pastures. Special permits were issued to the people. They were not allowed to move out with their stock without special permits. And it was difficult to get permits trouble and harassment.
- (ii) Pastoralists were also not allowed to enter the markets in white areas. In many regions, they were prohibited from participating in any form of trade. So now they were fully dependent on their stock.
- (iii) When restrictions were imposed on pastoral movements, grazing lands came to be continuously used and the quality of pastures declined. This in turn created a further of forages of animals and deterioration of animals stock.
- (iv) Now most of the nomads were forced to live within a semi arid prone to frequent droughts.

- **When Pastures Dry :**

- (i) Traditional pastoralists are nomads were forced of within a semi – arid tract prone to frequent droughts
- (i) Traditionally pastoralists are nomadic : they move from place to place. This nomadism allows them to survive bad times and avoid crises.
- (i) From the colonial period, the Maasai were bound down to a fixed area, prohibited from moving in search of pastures. They were cut off from the best grazing lands forced to live within a semi – arid tract prone to frequent droughts. Since they could not shift their cattle to place where pastures were available, larger numbers of Maasai cattle died of starvation and disease in these years of drought.
- (iii) As the area of grazing lands shrank, the adverse effect of the droughts increased in intensity. The frequent bad years led to a steady decline of the animal stock of the pastoralists.

- **Not all were Equally Affected :**

- (i) In pre – colonial times Maasai society was divided into two social categories – elders and warriors. The elders formed the ruling ground and met in periodic councils on the affairs of the community and settle disputes. The warriors consisted of younger people, mainly responsible

for the protection of the tribe. They defended the community and organized cattle raids. Young man came to be recognized as members of the warrior class when they proved their manliness by raiding the cattle of other groups and participating in wars. They however, were subject to the authority of the elders.

- (ii) After the arrival of Britishers there was a change in the political set up the tribes. The British started appointing chiefs of different sub – group and imposed various restrictions on raiding and warfare. With the passage of time of these chiefs started accumulating wealth and become very rich and started lending money to poor class. Many of these chiefs started living in towns and got themselves involved into other economic activities. The life of the poor pastoralists was miserable. They did not have resources to tide over bad times. In times of war and famine, they lost nearly everything. Most of them started working as labourers.
- (iii) The social changes in Massai society occurred two levels. First, the traditional difference based on age, between the elders and warriors, was disturbed, though it did not break down entirely. Second. A new distinction

- **Conclusion :**

- (i) Pastoral communities in different part of the world were affected in a variety of different ways by change in the modern world. New laws and new borders affect patterns of their movement. With increasing restrictions on their mobility, pastoralists find it difficult to move in search of pastures. As pasture lands disappear grazing becomes a problem. Pastures that remain deteriorate through continuous over grazing. Times of drought become times of crisis. when cattle die in large numbers.
  - (ii) Pastoralists do adapt to new times. They change the paths of their annual movement, reduce their cattle number, press for rights to enter new areas, exert political pressure on the government for relief, subsidy and other forms of support and demand a right in the management in the modern world. Environmentalists and economists have increasingly come to recognize that pastoral is a form of life that is perfectly suited to many arid and dry regions of the world.
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## EXERCISE

### • OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

1. Which of the following vast natural pastures on the high mountains, above 1200 m ?  
(A) Bhabar (B) Bugyals (C) Nilgiris (D) Satpuras
2. Kafila refers to  
(A) A fort of Kafils (B) Both of sailors  
(C) A ship of Merchants (D) Group of pastoralists moving together
3. Group of Raikas, that herded camels were known as –  
(A) Maru Raikas (B) Balu Raikas (C) Raikas of Barmer (D) Maldani Raikas
4. Konkan is located on the  
(A) West coast of our country (B) East coast of our country  
(C) Southernmost point of India (D) On Kerala coast
5. Camel grazing in western Rajasthan is practiced by –  
(A) Bhils (B) Meenas (C) Gujars (D) Raikas
6. Gollas of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are –  
(A) Cattle herders (B) goat and sheep herders (C) Buffalo keepers (D) Blanket weavers
7. Kurumas and kumbas are the pastoralists of :  
(A) West Bengal (B) Orissa (C) Karnataka and Andhra (D) Tamil Nadu
8. Through various Forest Acts, some of forest which produced commercially valuable timber like deodar and sal were declared :  
(A) Protected (B) Unclassified (C) Reserved (D) None of the above
9. The reserved forest had mainly the trees of following types :  
(A) Khejri (B) Nigella (C) Sundari (D) Deodar and Sal
10. The main areas of Maasai cattle herders of Africa are –  
(A) Egypt (B) Nigeria (C) Congo (D) Kenya & Tanzania
11. The Maasailand was cut into half with an international boundary by British in –  
(A) 1880 (B) 1885 (C) 1890 (D) 1886

12. Criminal Tribes Act was passed in –  
 (A) 1881 (B) 1871 (C) 1879 (D) 1861
13. Which of the following areas is hardest hit by drought and food shortage in Africa ?  
 (A) Vicinity of Amboseli National Park (B) Vicinity of Sambura National Park  
 (C) Vicinity of Serengti National Park (D) All of above
14. Maasai society of Africa was divided into two groups known as –  
 (A) Hares and Harenots (B) Capitalist and Labours  
 (C) Elders and Warriors (D) Cultivators and Merchants
15. Garhwal, Kumaon, Sahel and Shili are in the states of –  
 (C) Assam and Maghalaya (B) U.P and J& K  
 (D) Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland (D) Mizoram and Tripura

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	A	A	D	A	C	C	D	D	B	B	A	C	B



## ■ SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

### • Very Short Answers Type Questions

16. Who are nomads ? Name any four animals which are reared by them.
17. Mention any two factors which are responsible for the annual movement of the pastoral communities.
18. Name any three pastoral communities of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. What were their occupation
19. Where are the Raikes to found ? Why are they both cultivators and pastoralists ?
20. How did the life of the pastoralists change under colonial rule ?
21. What are the impacts of the various Forest Acts passed during this on the lives of the pastoralists
22. What does not word Maasai mean ? Where are they found ?
23. What changes occurred in Maasai society during colonial rule ?
24. What measure were introduced by the British to administer the affairs of the Maasai ?

### • Short Answer Type Questions

24. What similarities do you notice in the lifestyle of the Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir and the shepherds of Himachal Pradesh ?
25. What factors had to be kept in mind by the pastoralists in order to survive ?
26. How did the various laws passed by the British affect the Indian pastoralists ?
27. How did the Pastoralists cope with these change ?
28. What restrictions were imposed by the colonial government on the African Pastoralists ?
29. Why did the cattle stock of the Maasai's decrease under colonial rule ?
30. Describe the social organisations of the Massai's in the pre – colonial times
31. How did the Maasai's chiefs appointed by the British benefit economically ?

### • Long Answer Type Question

32. Give reasons to explain why the Maasai community lost their grazing lands.
33. Discuss why the colonial government in India brought in the following laws. In each case explain how they changed the lives of pastoralists:
34. Explain Why nomadic tribes move from one place to another. What are advantages to the environment this continuous movement ?

35. There are many similarities in the way in which the modern and world forced changes in lives of pastor communities in India and East Africa. Write any two example of change which were similar for India pastorals its and Maasai herders.
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