

QB365

Important Questions - Pastoralists in the Modern World

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Nomadic pastoralists are people who 1
(a) live in one place (b) move from one area to another
(c) move from one place to another with their to earn a living
(d) Gonds, Dhurwas, and Bhatros are some nomadic pastoralists of India
- 2) Bhabar 1
(a) Thick forests (b) Semi-arid region (c) Dry forested area (d) Vast meadows
- 3) The cyclical movement of the mountain pastoralists is defined by 1
(a) cold and snow (b) dry season (c) onset of monsoons (d) prospects of trade
- 4) Buggyals are 1
(a) dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun (b) vast meadows in high mountains
(c) semi-arid region in the Central Plateau of Maharashtra (d) swampy wet coastal tracts
- 5) Dhangars are pastoralists of 1
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Garhwal (c) U.P hills (d) Maharashtra
- 6) The Dhangar shepherds stay in the during the moonsoon 1
(a) Central Plateau of Maharashtra (b) Konkan (c) Desert of Rajasthan (d) Northern Plains
- 7) Pastoralists sustain by 1
(a) herding (b) cultivation (c) trade (d) all of these
- 8) Which of the following animals are reared by the Kurumas and Kurubas? 1
(a) Camels and buffaloes (b) Goats and camels (c) Sheep and buffaloes (d) Sheep and goats
- 9) Protected forests were 1
(a) forests which produced commercially viable timber (b) access to these forests was prohibited
(c) pastoralists were granted grazing rights in these forests without preconditions
(d) customary rights were granted to pastoralists subject to serve restrictions on their movements
- 10) Find the odd one out 1
(a) British officials were suspicious of nomadic people
(b) To colonial officers, all grazing land appeared unproductive
(c) Nomadic population was easy to identify and control (d) Nomads were classified as criminal tribes

Section-B

- 11) Explain why nomadic tribes need to move from one place to another. What are the advantages to the environment of this continuous movement? 2
- 12) There are many similarities in the way in which the modern world forced changes in the lives of pastoral communities in India and East Africa. Write about any two examples of changes which were similar for Indian pastoralists and the Maasai herders. 2
- 13) Mention one significant feature of livelihood practices of the nomadic pastoralists 2
- 14) Name any 2 societies in which pastoralism has been important. 2
- 15) The Gujjar herders originally belong to which state? 2
- 16) What is the pattern of migration of the Gujjar herders? 2
- 17) Where did the Gujjar herders live in winters and summers? 2
- 18) Give names of anyone pastoral community of 2
 - (i) Himachal Pradesh
 - (ii) Jammu and Kashmir
- 19) Who are Gaddins? 2
- 20) who were the Dhangars? 2

Section-C

- 21) (a) who were Dhangars? 4
 - (b) What were their occupations?
 - (c) Why were they continuously on the move? Explain how the pattern of cyclical movement of Dhangars is defined by the changing weather.
- 22) Give any five activities of the Banjara community. 4
- 23) Explain the main provisions of the Forest and Criminal Tribes Acts. How did they affect the life of the pastoralists? 4
- 24) Give two reasons why pastoralism as a way of life should be encouraged. 4
- 25) What was the impact of colonial rule on the Maasai community? Mention any five points. 4

Section-A

- 1) (c) move from one place to another with their to earn a living 1
- 2) (c) Dry forested area 1
- 3) (a) cold and snow 1
- 4) (b) vast meadows in high mountains 1
- 5) (d) Maharashtra 1
- 6) (a) Central Plateau of Maharashtra 1
- 7) (d) all of these 1
- 8) (a) Camels and buffaloes 1
- 9) (d) customary rights were granted to pastoralists subject to serve restrictions on their movements 1

10) (c) Nomadic population was easy to identify and control

1

Section-B

11)

2

(i) (a) **Climatic conditions:** Climatic conditions are primarily responsible for the movement of the nomadic people. In winter, when the high mountains are covered with snow, the nomadic pastoralists of the mountains move to the low hills. With the onset of summer, they start their backward journey.

Example: Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh. In the plains and plateaus, the alteration of monsoon and dry season defines the seasonal rhythm of their movement. In the dry season, the nomads move to the coastal region to graze their cattle on the flourishing agricultural tract and rich soil. With the onset of monsoon, they return with their flocks to their settlements on the plateau.

(b) **Fodder:** Grazing grounds, i.e. fodder for the animals is another factor which decides the movement of the nomads. The Gujjar Bakarwala of Jammu and Kashmir migrate to low hills of the Siwalik not only to avoid harsh winters but also due to the availability of grazing grounds in the low hills.

(c) **Foodgrains:** The availability of foodgrains in different regions is yet another important factor which decides their migration, e.g. the Dhangars get rice from Konkani peasants.

(d) **Market:** Nomadic tribes combine a range of different activities-herding trading and cultivation. Apart from climate and need for grazing pastures, their movement is partly influenced by need to sell plough, cattle and goods to villagers.

(ii) The advantages to the environment from this continuous movement are:

(a) Continuous movement of the nomadic tribes allowed the pastures to recover. It prevents their overuse and intensive grazing, which would lead to deterioration of pastures.

(b) Enabled pastoralists to set up relationships with farmers on the way so that the herds could graze on the stubble of the harvested field. This helped in weeding the soil of leftovers. The cattle also helped manure the soil.

(c) Nomadic pastoralism provided a way out for supporting a population in a difficult environment and presented a sustainable approach to land use.

12)

2

(i) Both the Indian pastoralists and Maasai herders were denied grazing and entry rights on large tracts of traditional grazing lands. Best of these were converted forests and game reserves.

(ii) Their mobility was severely restricted whereby fodder was in short supply and feeding the cattle became a persistent problem.

(iii) Many of them were thereby forced to give up their old mode of occupation

(iv) Both were subject to new taxes like grazing tax, they had to secure special permits to graze their herds in certain areas.

(v) They were looked upon with suspicion, and in case of defaults subjected to harassment and severe punishment

13)

2

Nomadic pastoralism is a form of subsistence agriculture based on herding of domesticated animals. Under this people do not live in one place to another along with their animals in search of fresh grazing areas

- 14) Pastoralism has been important in societies like India and Africa. 2
- 15) 2
- The Gujjar originally came from the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In the 19th Century, search for pastures brought them to the hills of Uttar Pradesh.
- 16) 2
- The Gujjar herders in winters came down to the dry forests of the 'bhabar' and in summers they went to the high meadows i.e.'thy bugyals'
- 17) 2
- The Gujjar herders in winters came down to the dry forests of the ' bhabar ' and in summers they went to the high meadows i.e.'thy bugyals '
- 18) Himachal Pradesh : Gaddi Shepherds 2
- Jammu and Kashmir : Gujjar Bakarwals
- 19) 2
- Gaddis are shepherds of Himachal Pradesh who like other communities of Himalayas (for examples, Gujjar Bakarwals) follow a cycle of seasonal movement determined by cold and snow.
- 20) 2
- Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra. They were mostly shepherds. Some were blanket weavers and others were buffalo herders.

Section-C

- 21) 4
- The dhandars were an important pastoral community of Maharashtra.
- They were mostly shepherds, some were blanket weavers and others were buffalo herders.
- They were continuously on the move because of:
- (i) Need for search of new pastures for their cattle.
 - (ii) They lived in a semi-arid central plateau of Maharashtra during the monsoon. Due to poor soil, only dry crops like bajra could be grown here. In the monsoon, this region became a vast grazing ground for Dhangar flocks.
 - (iii) In October after harvesting their bajra they moved to Konkan area because of the rich agriculture tract and availability of stubble
 - (iv) After harvest the Dhangar flocks were welcomed by the locals of Konkan because they manured the fields and fed on stubble.
 - (v) The Konkani peasants gave Dhangars supplies of rice in return for their services.
 - (vi) They moved away from the Konkan area with the onset of monsoon as the sheep could not tolerate wet monsoon conditions.
- 22) 4
- (i) Banjaras were a known group of graziers.
 - (ii) They were to be found in the village of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhyaaw Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - (iii) They moved over long distances in search of good pasture land for their cattle.
 - (iv) They traded in plough cattle and other goods with villagers in exchange for grain and fodder.

23)

4

Provisions of the Forest and Criminal Tribes Acts.

- (i) The Forest Acts classified forest into categories-Reserved and Protected.
- (ii) 'Reserved' forests produced commercially viable timber and pastoralists were not allowed access to these forests. In 'Protected' forests the rights of pastoralists were severely restricted by various taxes and permits.
- (iii) By Criminal Tribes Act communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature.
- (iv) By both these Acts, the movement of pastoralists was severely restricted and livelihood jeopardised.
- (v) These Acts forced pastoralists to contain themselves in notified village settlements and village police kept a continuous watch on them.

24)

4

Pastoralism as a way of life should be encouraged because:

- (i) Pastoralism provides a way of supporting population in a difficult environment and represents a sustainable approach to land.
- (ii) Continuous movements allows the pastures to recover and prevents their deterioration due to overgrazing.

25)

4

(i) **Loss of grazing lands:** Before the colonial times Maasai land stretched over a vast area. In the late 19th-century, European power's scramble for territorial possessions led to slicing up of the region into different colonies. Subsequently, the best grazing lands were gradually taken over for white settlement. The Maasai lost 60 percent of their precolonial lands. They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.

(ii) **Expansion of cultivation:** The British colonial government encouraged local communities to expand cultivation. Cultivation expanded at the expense of pasture lands.

(iii) **Loss of dominant position:** In precolonial times, the Maasai pastoralists dominated their agricultural neighbours both economically and politically. By the end of colonial rule, the Maasais lost their dominant position.

(iv) **Game reserves:** Many Maasai grazing lands were converted into game reserves, e.g. Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti park in Tanzania. Boundaries of game reserves became limits within which they could move. These reserves were made out of reach of the pastoralists. They could neither hunt animals nor graze their herds in these areas.

(v) **Cattle feed:** The loss of finest grazing lands and water resources created pressure on the small land that Maasais were confined within. Continuous grazing led to deterioration in quality of pasture. Fodder was in short supply. Feeding cattle became a persistent problem.

(vi) **Loss of cattle:** Since the Maasais could not shift their cattle where pastures were available, large number of cattle died of starvation and disease in years of drought. In just two years of drought in 1933 and 1934 over half the cattle in the Maasai, reserve died.