

Revision Notes
CHAPTER – 4
FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM

DEFORESTATION

Disappearance of the forests is referred to as deforestation.. Under the colonial rule it became very systematic and extensive.

Reasons for deforestation:

Land to be improved-

- As population increased over the centuries and the demand for food went up, peasants extended the boundaries of cultivation by clearing forests.
- The British encouraged the production of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton for their industries as raw material.
- The British thought that forests were unproductive land as they yielded no revenue nor agricultural produce. Cultivation was viewed as a sign of progress.
- Oak forests in England were disappearing. There was no timber supply for the ship building industry. Forest resources of India were used to make ships for the Royal Navy.

Leapers on the track

- Spread of railways required two things :
 - land to be cleared to lay railway tracks
 - wood as fuel for locomotives and for railway line sleepers.

Plantations

- Large areas of natural forests were cleared for tea, coffee and rubber plantations. Thus land was given to planters at cheap rates.

COMMERCIAL FORESTRY



The British were worried that the use of forests by local people and the reckless felling of trees by traders would destroy forests and hence invited German expert Dietrich Brandis as first Inspector General of Forests in India.

Brandis set up the Indian Forest Service in 1864 and helped formulate the Indian Forest Act of 1865. The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in Dehradun in 1906.

Scientific forestry was taught there. In the scientific forestry system, forests with different kinds of trees were replaced by plantations. Forest management plans were made by forest officials. They planned how much of the forest had to be cut and how much had to be replanted.

The Forest Acts divided forests into

Reserved forests :	These were the best forests villagers could not enter these forests.
Protected forests, Village forests	Villagers could take wood for fuel and house building from here.

Forest Rules and Cultivation

Shifting cultivation or swidden agriculture was the agricultural practice in many parts of Asia, Africa and South America. The colonial foresters did not favour this system as it made it difficult for the government to calculate taxes. In addition, the forest officials saw in it the danger of fire and also that no trees could grow on this kind of land.

Lives of the forest people and nearby villagers depended upon the forests. Their various needs of fuel, fodder and even food were dependent on forests. As these people were not allowed to use forest, their life became difficult.

Hunting and Forest Laws : The forest laws stopped the villagers from hunting in the forests but encouraged hunting as a big sport. They felt that the wild animals were savage, wild and primitive, just like the Indian society and that it was their duty to civilise them.

New Trade and New Employment : New opportunities opened in trade as the forest department took control of the forests, e.g., the Mundurucu peoples of the Brazilian Amazon.

With the colonial influence trade was completely regulated by the government. Many large European trading firms were given the sole right to trade in forest products of a particular area.

Many pastoral communities lost their means of livelihood.

New opportunities of work did not always mean improved well-being for the people.

FOREST REBELLIONS

Forest communities rebelled against the changes imposed upon them. The people of Bastar were one such group. The people here believed that the land was given to them by the earth and in return they look after the earth. Their cultural and social life was connected to the forest. The initiative was taken by the Dhurwas of the Kanger forest where reservation first took place. The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion. It took them three months to regain control. A victory for the people of Bastar was that the work on reservation was suspended and the area was reduced to half.

CHANGES IN JAVA

Java is now famous as a rice producing island of Indonesia. But once upon a time it was covered with forests. Dutch were the colonisers in Java.

The Kalangs: Kalangs were skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators. They rose in rebellion against the Dutch in 1770 but their uprising was suppressed.

Scientific Forestry in Java: Forest laws were enacted in Java. The villagers resisted these laws. Forest timber was used for ships and railway sleepers.

The Dutch government used the 'balandongdiensten' system for extracting free labour from the villagers.

Samin's Movement: Samin of Randublatung village (a teak forest village) questioned the state ownership of forests. A widespread movement spread. They protested by lying on the ground when the Dutch came to survey it and refusing to pay taxes and perform labour.

World Wars and Deforestation: The world wars had a major impact on forests. The forest department cut freely to meet the British demands. The Dutch followed the scorched earth



policy of destroying saw mills, burning logs of teak so that the Japanese could not benefit from it. The Japanese forced the villagers to cut down forests, when they occupied the area.

New Developments: Conservation and preservation of forests has now become the focus rather than timber. It has also been realised that if forests are to survive, the local community needs to be involved. There are many such examples in India where communities are conserving forests in sacred groves. This looking after is done by each member of the village and everyone is involved.

