Pastoralists in the Modern World

Question 1.

In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the dry plateau was covered with stone and grass inhabited by:

- (a) Cattle herders
- (b) Goat herders
- (c) Sheep herders
- (d) Camel herders

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Sheep herders

The sheep herders inhabited the dry plateau in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Question 2.

Who were Gollas?

- (a) Cattle herded tribe of dry central plateau region.
- (b) Sheep herded tribe of dry central plateau region.
- (c) Camel herded tribe of dry central plateau region.
- (d) Goat herded tribe of dry central plateau region.

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Cattle herded tribe of dry central plateau region. Gollas were cattle herded tribe of dry central plateau region.

Question 3.

Banjaras are well-known groups of graziers and found in the villages of:

- (i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Punjab (iii) Rajasthan (iv) Uttar Pradesh (v) Maharashtra (vi) Haryana
- (a) (i), (v), (vi)
- (b) (ii), (v), (vi)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (v)
- (d) (iv), (v), (vi)

Answer

Answer: (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (v)

Banjaras were well known groups of graziers and found in the villages of all the above.

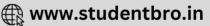
Question 4.

Which of the following is the immediate impact of the colonial rule on the life of the pastoralists?

- (a) Their grazing ground increased
- (b) They were paid rent free land
- (c) Their agriculture stock increased







(d) Their grazing ground shrunked and their agricultural stock, trade and crafts were adversley affected.

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Their grazing ground shrunked and their agricultural stock, trade and crafts were adversley affected.

By the colonial rule the life of the pastoralists were adversely affected. Their grazing ground shrunked and agricultural stock, trade and crafts were affected.

Question 5.

The colonial Government in India in 1871 enacted an Act. Name it.

- (a) Forest Conservation Act
- (b) The Criminal Tribal Act
- (c) The Scientific Forestry
- (d) The Tribal Act

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) The Criminal Tribal Act

In 1871, the colonial government enacted an act called 'The Criminal Tribal Act'. Other Acts were introduced in different years.

Question 6.

Nomads are the people:

- (a) who do not live at one place but move from one to another to earn their living.
- (b) who temporary shift from one place to another.
- (c) who live at one place and move from place to place to earn their living.
- (d) who are very brave.

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) who do not live at one place but move from one to another to earn their living. People who move from one place to another to earn their livings are called nomads.

Question 7.

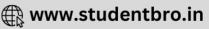
Which tribe did not evolve pastoral activity in South Africa?

- (a) Massai
- (b) Gonds
- (c) Boran
- (d) Turkene

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Gonds

Gonds did not evolve pastoral activity in South Africa. They were an Indian tribe.



Question 8.

Which tribe combined cultivators with pastoralism in India?

- (a) Raikas
- (b) Maru
- (c) Gujjars
- (d) Gaddi

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Raikas

Raikas combined cultivators with pastoralism in India.

Question 9.

What is referred as Bhabar?

- (a) A wet forest area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.
- (b) A moderate area having plenty of vegetation.
- (c) A dry area which is sparsely populated.
- (d) A dry forest area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kamaun.

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) A dry forest area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kamaun.

A dry forest area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kamaun was known as Bhabar.

Question 10.

Gaddi Shepherds came down from the high meadow in:

- (a) September
- (b) February
- (c) October
- (d) Mid of October.

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) September

During the month of September Gaddi Shepherds came down from the high meadows.

Ouestion 11.

For what Maru tribe is well known?

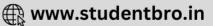
- (a) For plantation agriculture
- (b) For sheep rearing
- (c) For camel herding
- (d) For cyclic seasonal movement

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) For camel herding

Maru tribe is well known for camel herding.





Question 12.

The population of Dhangars pastoral community in Maharashtra is about:

- (a) 467500
- (b) 476500
- (c) 476500
- (d) 467000
- ▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 467000

The population of Dhangars pastoral community in Maharashtra is about 467000.

Write true (T) or false (F)

- 1. Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir are great herders of goat and sheep.
- **▼** Answer

Answer: True

- 2. The Gaddi shepherds of Punjab had a similar cycle of seasonal movement of the Gujjars.
- ▼ Answer

Answer: False

- 3. Bhabar is a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.
- **▼** Answer

Answer: True

- 4. Dhangars were an important pastoral community of Himachal Pradesh.
- **▼** Answer

Answer: False

- 5. After the Kharif harvest was cut at this time, the fields had to be fertilised and made ready for rabi harvest.
- Answer

Answer: True

- 6. Banjaras were as a well-known group of graziers.
- ▼ Answer



Answer: True

7. The Raikas lived in the deserts of Rajasthan.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

8. One group of Raikas – known as the Maru Raikas – herded sheep and goal.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

9. In 1881, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

10. Between 1850s and 1880s, the right to collect the tax was auctioned out to contractors.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

11. The nomadic pastoralists grazed their animals in one area and moved to another area.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

12. After 1947, the camel and sheep herding Raikas, could move into Sindh and graze their camels on the banks of the Indus.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

13. Over 22 million African, ever today, depend on some form of pastoral activity for their livelihood.

▼ Answer

Answer: True





14. Most of pastoral population in Africa, live in the arid grasslands or deserts where rainfed agriculture is difficult.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Gujjar Bakarwals	1. Himachal Pradesh
(b) Gaddi shepherds	2. Rajasthan
(c) Dhangars	3. Africa
(d) Raikas	4. Maharashtra
(e) Bedoguins	5. Jammu and Kashmir

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Gujjar Bakarwals	5. Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Gaddi shepherds	1. Himachal Pradesh
(c) Dhangars	4. Maharashtra
(d) Raikas	2. Rajasthan
(e) Bedoguins	3. Africa

Fill in the blanks

1. By April, the Gujjar shepherds moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and

▼ Answer

Answer: Spilts

2. and vast meadows in the high mountains.

▼ Answer

Answer: Bugyal

3. The could not tolerate the wet monsoon conditions.



▼ Answer	
Answer: Sheep	
4. In the deserts of Rajasthan lived the	
▼ Answer	
Answer: Raikas	
5. The colonial state wanted to transform all lar ▼ Answer	nds into cultivated land.
Answer: Grazing	
6 could no longer remain in an area if the stora undergrowth in the forest was ample.	age was available, and the
▼ Answer	
Answer: Pastoralists	
7. To expand them revenue, the colonial government loo	ked for every possible source of
▼ Answer	
Answer: Taxtation	
8. As disappeared under the plotigh, the existing whatever grazing land remained.	ng animal stock had to feed on
▼ Answer	

