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Class 9 History Notes

Pastoralists in the Modern World



Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

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CHAPTER - 5

PASTROLISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD

POINTS TO REMEMBER :-

- **Nomads** are the people who do not live in one place but move from one area to another to earn their living.
- **Pastoralists'** are the people who breeds and takes care of animals.
- **Bhabar** is an area of dry forest below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun region.
- The vast meadows in the high mountains are called **Bugyal .**
- **Kharif** is the autumn crop, usually harvested between September and October.
- **Rabi** is the spring crop, usually harvested after March.
- Nomadic pastoralists move in group known as **'Caravan'** or **'Kafila'.**
- **Some of the important pastoral nomads in India and world**

INDIA		
Sl no.	**Name of pastoral nomadic community**	**Area (STATES)**
1	GUJJAR BAKARWAL	Jammu and Kashmir
2	GADDIS	Himachal Pradesh
3	BHOTIA	Uttarakhand
4	RAIKAS	Rajasthan
5	BANJARAS	Rajasthan , Madhya Pradesh
6	MALDHARIS	Gujarat
7	DHANGARS	Maharashtra
8	KURUMAS, KURUBAS, GOLLAS	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh , Telangana

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9	MONPAS	Arunachal Pradesh
WORLD		
1	MAASAI	Kenya, Tanzania
2	BEDOUINS	North Africa
3	BERBERS	North- Western Africa
4	TURKANA	Uganda
5	BORAN	Kenya
6	MURSH	Mauritania
7	SOMALI	Somalia
8	NAMA, ZULU	South Africa
9	BEZA	Egypt, Sudan

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Reason for movement	**Advantages**	**Exchange items**
1. They don't have regular field to get food for the whole year. 2. In search of pasture and water for their animals 3. To protect themselves from harsh weather condition 4. To protect their livestock from harsh weather.	1. Gives sufficient time for natural restoration of vegetation. 2. It allows manure to the field. 3. Exchange of animal as well as animal product takes place 4. The seasonal interaction between two different communities ensures coexistence.	Meat, milk, wool, animal skin, other native products,

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Reason for change of life under colonial rule	**Impact**

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Colonial govt. converted pasture land into agricultural land to increase land revenue	Decline of pasture land made their life difficult and number of livestock decline
Forest act were introduced to categorise forest and their products	Movement of pastoralists were severely restricted and entry was regulated by permit and fine was imposed on violation.
Criminal Tribes Act was passed in 1871	They were branded as criminal and can live in notified areas only under extreme surveillance of local police, movement was restricted by permit system
To maximise the revenue colonial govt impose tax on land, canal water, salt, trade and even on animals	Each one was given pass. To enter a grazing tract a cattle herder had to show the pass and pay taxes making life difficult.

- **Coping with the changes:**
  (a) They reduced the number of cattle in their herd,
  (b) Change their direction of movement
  (c) Some began buying land and settling down
  (d) Some took to more extensive trading
  (e) Some lost their livestock and became labourer

- **In Africa Maasai** lost 60% of their pre-colonial land by the hands of Whites.
  I. They were forbidden to enter into white locality
  II. The restrictions and confinement to semi arid area with frequent drought, made their life difficult and they lost half of their livestock within two year 1933-1934.
  III. Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves like Massai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania.

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IV. In 1885 Massailand was cut into half with an international boundary between British Kenya and German Tanganyika.
V. In 1919 Tanganyika came under British rule after the defeat of Germany in World War I.
VI. It attended independence in 1961 and united with Zanzibar to form Tanzania in 1964.

- Maasai society was divided into two social group- **Elders and Warrior**.
  I. Elders formed the ruling group who met in periodic councils to (a) Decide affairs of the community and (b) Settle disputes.
  II. The warrior consisted of young people, mainly responsible for (i) the protection of tribe and (ii) organise cattle raids -which was considered a wealth.
- The Britishers imposed restrictions on raiding and warfare and even appointed chiefs of different sub groups of Maasai who were made responsible for the affairs of the group.
- Due to the interfere of colonial government in the **social system of Maasai change occur** at two levels-
  I. The traditional difference based on age, between the elders and warriors, was disturbed
  II. A new distinction between wealthy and poor pastoralists was developed.

1 Mark Questions

1. Define Pastoral nomads?
2. List the activities done by pastoral nomads for livelihood.
3. Name two items used by Gaddi community for trade.
4. Where do Raikas live?
5. Between which area Gujjar Bakarwal usually migrates?
6. What is Bhabar?
7. By which name a vast meadow in High Mountain is known?
8. Rabi crop is usually sown in which season?

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9. Name the crop which is sown during monsoon and harvested before winter.
10. Name the place in Western Rajasthan where the camel fair is organised.
11. Why colonial government branded nomadic tribes as criminal?
12. Name any two acts which were passed by the colonial government to prohibit the movement of nomads?
13. Why Maasai were not allowed to enter in White area?

3/5 Marks Question

1. How the movement of Dhangar nomadic people help the agricultural land in Konkan area?
2. Name any two hunting game reserves developed in Kenya and Tanzania. How it affect the lives of Maasai pastoralists?
3. Explain how the movement of Kuruma and Kuruba community is inspired by the need of their cattle.
4. Give reason why nomadic pastoralists migrate?
5. How the life of pastoralists is affected by the passing of Forest laws?
6. Why did the colonial government want to convert pastureland into agricultural land?
7. How did the pastoral nomads cope up with the changes brought by forest acts

Answers

1 Mark questions

1. Pastoral nomads are the people who seasonally migrate from one place to another along with their cattle in search of food and water.
2. The means of livelihood for the nomadic people are-selling cattle, Meat, milk, wool, animal skin, other native products.
3. Wool and milk products
4. Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner districts of Rajasthan.
5. Shivalik ranges to Kashmir.

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6. Bhabar is an area of dry forest below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun region.
7. Bugyal.
8. Winter season.
9. Kharif crop.
10. Puskar
11. Colonial government branded nomadic people as criminal as they were hard to keep an eye on them because of their constant movement.
12. (a) Forest Act (b) Criminal Tribes Act
13. Maasai people were considered uncivilised and barbaric; hence they were not allowed to enter in White's settlement.

3/5 Mark Questions

1. (a) Due to the lack of pasture during October-November Dhanger nomads starts on their move west.
   (b) After a month march they reach Konkan which is a flourishing agricultural tract.
   (c) Here the Konkani peasants welcome them with open heart as they have to make their field ready for Rabi crop.
   (d) Dhanger flock manures the field and feed on the stubble,
   (e) With the onset of monsoon they have to leave the Konkan and coastal area with their flock as the sheep could not tolerate the wet monsoon.
2. (a) Massai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania.
   (b) Maasai people were forbid to enter in this area for pasture or hunting games.
   (c) This restricted their movement and was confined to relatively lesser area with even low resources.
   (d) This led to the deterioration of pasture quality due to increased pressure.
   (e) All this made their life even more difficult as feeding of cattle became a persistent problem leading to loss of cattle as well.
3. (a) The movement of Kuruma and Kuruba community was totally inspired by the need of their cattle.

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b) These people change their place according to the weather condition.

(c) During dry weather they move toward the coastal area whereas with the onset of Monsoon they return back

(d) During monsoon coastal area become swampy that is liked by the buffalos only,

(e) Other herds had to be shifted to the dry plateau at this time.

4. (a) They don't have regular field to get food for the whole year.

(b) In search of pasture and water for their animals

(c) To protect themselves from harsh weather condition

(d) To protect their livestock from harsh weather.

(e) To sell their animal products.

5. (a) Restriction on the entry in forest without permission

(b) Prohibition of grazing of animals.

(c) Issue of permit to enter in forest

(d) Complete ban on the collection of fire wood or any other product from forest

(e) Heavy fine were imposed in case of violation of rules.

6..(a) To increase the land revenue

(b) For them pastureland were waste that needed to be brought under cultivation

(c) With the increase in agricultural land it could produce more cotton, jute, wheat, etc for export

(d) They want to safeguard forest for commercial purpose so they want to take over the area around it.

(e) to control the movement of pastoral people.

7. (a) They reduced the number of cattle in their herd,

(b)Change their direction of movement

(c)Some began buying land and settling down

(d)Some took to more extensive trading

(e)Some lost their livestock and became labourer.

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MAP SKILLS

- ***Pastoral communities in India***



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- ***Pastoral communities in Africa***



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