

## Short Answer Questions

**Q. 1. Write the variety of activities of the tribal people in different parts of India.**

**Ans.** Some of the tribal people were jhum cultivators while some were hunters and gatherers. Some of them herded animals and some took to settled cultivation.

**Q. 2. What is jhum cultivation?**

**Ans. (i)** Jhum cultivation or shifting cultivation was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests.

**(ii)** Once the crop was ready and harvested, they left the field fallow for several years and moved to another field.

**Q. 3. Write the names of pastoralists who are found in different parts of India.**

**Ans. (i)** The Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills.

**(ii)** The Labadis of Andhra Pradesh.

**(iii)** The Gaddis of Kulu.

**(iv)** The Bakarwals of Kashmir

**Q. 4. What do reserved forests refer to?**

**Ans. (i)** The British took control over all forests and declared them as state property. Some forests were classified as 'Reserved Forests'.

**(ii)** In reserved forests, those crops were grown which the British wanted like the timber.

**(iii)** In these forests, people were not allowed to move freely, practise jhum cultivation, collect fruits or hunt animals.

**Q. 5. What was the impact of forest laws?**

**Ans. (i)** Many tribal groups reacted against the colonial forest laws.

**(ii)** They disobeyed the new rules and continued with practices that were declared illegal and at times rose in open rebellion.

**Q. 6. Why were the traders and moneylenders coming to forests more often?**

**Ans. (i)** The traders and moneylenders came to forest more often, because they wanted to buy forest produce by offering cash loans and asking them to work for wages.

**(ii)** Traders came around to buy things at a cheap rate and sold them at high price.