

Forestry and Agriculture

- Forests provided mankind with a variety of products. Industrial societies too depend on forests for supply of raw materials to a number of industries making furniture, paper, synthetic yarns, resin, turpentine and a variety of gums.
- Forest offer a number of other advantages. They modify climate by inducing rains. They are most effective in preventing soil erosion and march of deserts. Safari parks have now become good revenue earners.
- Forest produce from marginal lands can be more remunerative than agriculture. At places too distant from markets, areas of harsh climates and thinly populated regions forests offer a better option than agriculture. Colonial masters have been responsible for replacing large tracts of forest lands with plantations and mining.
- In Bastar, the tribals rebelled in 1910 when their age old lifestyles were threatened by deforestation. Strong British armies were able to crush the rebellion. The rebellion could not succeed as it was not systematically planned. All the same the tribals succeeded in voicing their concern over policy of deforestation. Similar protests against forest lands being given to industrialists were held in Orissa in January 2006. A number of tribal protesters were killed in police firing.
- In Indonesia, foreign companies asking for mining rights in the forest areas met with similar opposition in 1903. Even UNESCO protested against forests being thrown open to mining in Indonesia. Appeals were made to Parliamentary Committees to intervene and stop throwing open forests for mining by foreign companies. Around six thousand postcards came from ordinary Indonesians addressed to the Forest Department, the Ministry for Minerals and Energy Resources and the House of representatives protesting against allowing foreign mining companies in forest lands of Indonesia. Protests were staged before the Australian embassy and at other Embassies that had been lobbying on behalf of mining companies. It was pleaded that the economic contribution made by forestry was much more than that of mining.
- It was about 11,000 years ago that people had discovered that they could sow the seeds and grow the crops they needed. Wheat grew wild in the dry lands of Middle East and was collected along with natural growing foods. After discovery of agriculture, people started scattering seeds near their camps. Those were the early farmers.
- Early farmers did not know the use of fertilizers and practised shifting agriculture.
- Primitive agriculture could provide only subsistence. A significantly large number of farmers in India continue to practise subsistence farming.
- Extensive farming is practised where land is available in large sizes. Where land is scarce, intensive farming is practised using high doses of fertilizers.
- Plantation farms give yield year after year. Most plantations are situated in the tropical zones. China is the greatest producer of food while Denmark is the greatest per capita consumer.
- Extensive farming is practised on the farms in Prairies (USA). The average farm size is about 1000 acres. Most farmers practise mixed farming.
- US farms are cultivated by owners using a variety of agricultural machines.
- It is not possible to replicate US model of wheat farming in countries where land is scarce and capital for agricultural machines beyond the capacity of the small farmer.
- Industrial Revolution was responsible for the evolution and growth of Agricultural Revolution in England. The invention of farm machines was the connecting link between the Industrial and the Agricultural revolution. Mercantile class in Britain started investing in agriculture after operations had been mechanised. Productivity on farms was greatly increased.
- Farming in India is more a way of life than an commercial venture. The number of subsistence farmers is significant although their next generations are moving into the cities for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Only rich farmers with big size farms have been able to avail the benefits of modern techniques and agricultural machines. The introduction of new hybrid High Yielding Varieties of seeds has brought about a Green Revolution. However, it remains limited to wheat and partly for rice. The Green Revolution has made India self-sufficient in requirements of food-grains. However, the threat of food scarcity has not been eliminated as many people lack the purchasing power to buy food even when the granaries may be overflowing.
- A wide variety of foodgrains and cash crops are grown in India depending on the nature of the soil and the climatic conditions.
- Small peasants make a very significant contribution to total agricultural produce. Their living standards however continue to be low. It is now being increasingly realised that the problems of rural unemployment can only be solved by giving agriculture the same attention and focus that is presently being given to manufacturing and the service sectors.

Important Terms

- **Articulate** : To speak distinctly.
- **Biodegradable** : Things which degenerate.
- **Lumberman** : A forest worker in the lumbering industry.
- **Silviculture** : Branch of forestry that deals with the growing, maintenance and improvement of forests.
- **Soil-erosion** : The impoverishment of land through the removal of top soil.
- **Subvert** : Overturn.
- **Fallow land** : Land ploughed and harrowed but not sown.
- **Implements** : Tools or instruments.
- **Neolithic Period** : Period in which implements of polished stone were used, the more recent of the two stone periods.
- **Subsist** : To exist.
- **Sickles** : An instrument for cutting grains, used with one hand.
- **Ubiquitous** : Existing or being everywhere or omnipresent.

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

1. How many sq. km of forest was destroyed between 1700 and 1995 in world ?
 (1) 3.9 million sq. km (2) 5 million sq. km
 (3) 13.9 million sq. km (4) 8.5 million sq. km
2. Who wrote the following lines ?
 "There is no more interesting question of the present day than that of what is to be done with world's land which is lying unimproved; wheather it is small go to great power that remains with its original owner, who fails to understand its value's
 (1) Richard Hoarding (2) Michael Taussig
 (3) Nicholas Dirks (4) None of these
3. Which one of the following was not a reason for destruction of forest cover in India?
 (1) Production of commercial crops by extensive cultivation by Colonial Government
 (2) Increasing population in 19th century
 (3) Hold for revenue for colonial state
 (4) All of these
4. Which one of the following reason created new demand for more forest destruction in colonial India during 1850s ?
 (1) Need of timber for ships.
 (2) The spread of Railways.
 (3) The need of fuel for general public.
 (4) The need for building colonies.
5. Which one step was not sanctioned by Dietrich Brandis, for forest management in India ?
 (1) Categorisation of forests into different set-up.
 (2) Introduction of scientific forestry
 (3) Establishment of Plantation Board
 (4) Forest training and conservation programme
6. Why did forest laws were not beneficial to the local inhabitants in India? State only one suitable argument from the following.
 (1) The forest guards and local police harassed them constantly.
 (2) People forced to steal the words from the forests.
 (3) The local people living near the jungles lost all customary rights.
 (4) Government department was the main beneficiary.
7. How did Hunting practice of British in India affected animal population in forests ?
 (1) British gave rewards for killing wild animals.
 (2) They treat hunting as sports
 (3) They rentlessly killed wild endangered
 (4) They rentlessly conservation of wild animals.
8. Which one of the following was the most serious effects of trade regulation in colonial India on pastrolists and nomadic communities ?
 (1) Many communities become slave labours in Plantations
 (2) Some of them were branded as criminal tribes
 (3) Grazing and hunting were restricted
 (4) Many communities lost their livelihood permanently
9. What was the result of Gundma Dhar rebellion in Bustar in India in 1910? Choose one appropriate answer from the following.
 (1) The work on reservation stopped and reserved area reduced to half.
 (2) Many rebels were put to death by British forces
 (3) Many officials suffered due to this rebellion in Bustar.
 (4) Many village elders try to negotiate with British but without any success.
10. Under the Dutch colonial rule, which one of the following definition clearly describes the blandongdiensten systems in Indonesia?
 (1) Forced labour of villages into forest region
 (2) Exemption of rent on villages, if villagers collectively provide free labour to Dutch in forests.
 (3) Labour work on payment in forests
 (4) Collective labour work on the area reserves by Dutch government
11. Which one of the following had most devastating effect on the forest during the First and the Second World War ?
 (1) Scorched earth policy of Dutch government
 (2) Japanese exploitation of forests
 (3) The forest department cut forest freely to satisfy war needs
 (4) Land was used for extensive cultivation

12. Which one of the following is the newest form of forest management in Asia and Africa ?
 - (1) Involvement of local communities and their cooperation in management of forests.
 - (2) Leaving forests to forest guards.
 - (3) Taking away or keeping local communities away from forests.
 - (4) Proper implementation of the forest laws.
13. Why the common land was essential for survival of poor in England ?
 - (1) Common land supplemented income of poor and helped them during bad times
 - (2) Poor can move freely in common land
 - (3) Poor can do many types of works
 - (4) Poor can sustain the life by working on fields
14. Which one of the following is the appropriate reason that excited rioters to destroyed the threshing machines during 1830s in England ?
 - (1) They broke these machines in the name of Captain Swing
 - (2) These machines deprived workmen of their livelihood
 - (3) Captain Swing was a person who broke all these machines
 - (4) They were threatening landlords
15. In sixteenth century rich farmers in England began enclosures. Which one of the following is important reason ? Choose appropriate answer from below :
 - (1) They wanted to cultivate more cereals in fields
 - (2) They wanted to improve the soil
 - (3) They wanted to rear more sheeps as wool prices in world market went up
 - (4) They wanted to expand their land
16. Why enclosures seem necessary in England after 1780 ? Choose most appropriate from the following :
 - (1) Landlords wanted to earn more profits
 - (2) Government needed more cash or tax
 - (3) Church needed expansion of land
 - (4) They were seen necessary to make long-term investments and plan crop rotation on soil
17. What was the most drastic effect of enclosures on poor ? Choose most appropriate answer.
 - (1) The poor could no longer collect firewood, graze cattle on land
 - (2) The poor lost their customary rights and were deprived of work
 - (3) They became landless
 - (4) They could not find secure jobs
18. Which one of the following is the most appropriate choice for the effect of modern agriculture in England on the poor ?
 - (1) The poor income becomes unstable, jobs insecure and livelihood precarious
 - (2) Poor were benefited by it
 - (3) Poor could earn more income
 - (4) Poor became stable
19. Which one of the following is the appropriate definition of westward movement in USA ?
 - (1) The Agrarian expansion
 - (2) The western side migration of white settlers and taking of land by them
 - (3) The cultivation of crops, especially wheat
 - (4) The development of USA
20. Who was the American leader under whom maximum expansion wheat cultivation took place ?
 - (1) President Wilson
 - (2) President Lincon
 - (3) President Bush
 - (4) President Clinton
21. In 1831, Cyrus McCormick invested first mechanical reaper. What was its most important advantage ?
 - (1) It could break 500 acres of land
 - (2) It could plough 50 acres of wheat in land
 - (3) It could cut grass on large area in one day as compared to men labour who could harvest crop area in many days.
 - (4) It can harvest large crop area
22. Which one of the following is the most appropriate answer for cause of great Agrarian depression of in U.S.A. ?
 - (1) End of First World War
 - (2) Wheat price fell, unsold stock piled up
 - (3) Corn and wheat fed to animals
 - (4) Production expanded rapidly
23. Who was described as 'Artist of the dust bowl' by Time magazine ?
 - (1) Alaxender Cunnigham
 - (2) Alexendre Hogue
 - (3) Alexander Wright
 - (4) Alexander Hess
24. Which of the following is appropriate reason for occurrence of "Dust Bowl" in 1930 ?
 - (1) The overuse of land cultivation
 - (2) The plenty of resources
 - (3) The ecological conditions was not respected by these white settlers.
 - (4) They were interested in more profit
25. Which of the following is proper sequence of crops grown by Indian farmers in early and later nineteenth century during colonial period ?
 - (1) Wheat, maize, rice, cotton and sugarcane
 - (2) Maize, sugarcane, cotton and wheat
 - (3) Indigo, opium, sugarcane, cotton, jute, wheat
 - (4) Wheat, sugarcane, cotton jute and rice
26. Which of the following was the main article for profit of East India Company in India ?
 - (1) Opium
 - (2) Indigo
 - (3) Tea
 - (4) Cotton
27. Which one of the following was the main reason for unfavourable balance of trade between China and East India Company during nineteenth century ?
 - (1) East India company bought tea in lieu of silver coins
 - (2) China did not allow any foreign product in lieu of it.
 - (3) East India Company forced to sell tea in loss
 - (4) China favoured the company
28. Why did East India Company started triangular trade between India-China-Britain ? Choose any one option, which is most appropriate.
 - (1) To take balance of trade in favour of the company
 - (2) To get maximum profit
 - (3) To attain favour from China
 - (4) To get profit from India
29. Who had blocked opium trade in 1839, which trigger red opium wars?
 - (1) Lin-Chu-Sin
 - (2) Lin-Ze-Xu
 - (3) Lin-Su-Chian
 - (4) Lin-Xe-Ze
30. Why peasants were unwilling to cultivate opium in India ? Choose one appropriate answer.
 - (1) The price paid by government was very low
 - (2) The plant was delicate
 - (3) The cultivators were poor
 - (4) The money was in plenty

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 6) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

- | Column-I | Column-II |
|------------------------|---|
| (A) Plantation | (p) People wander from one place to another |
| (B) Nomads | (q) Single crop cultivated |
| (C) Tribes | (r) Crops raised for trade |
| (D) Commercial farming | (s) Groups of people with a common ancestor |

(1) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)
 (2) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)
 (3) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)
 (4) A → (s); B → (p); C → (r); D → (q)
- | Column-I | Column-II |
|---------------------|------------|
| (A) South East Asia | (p) Chena |
| (B) Central America | (q) Lavy |
| (C) Sri Lanka | (r) Milpa |
| (D) Africa | (s) Lading |

(1) A → (r); B → (p); C → (q); D → (s)
 (2) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)
 (3) A → (q); B → (s); C → (r); D → (p)
 (4) A → (p); B → (r); C → (q); D → (s)
- | Column-I | Column-II |
|------------|---|
| (A) Sarnas | (p) Swidden agriculture |
| (B) Kumri | (q) Sacred grove |
| (C) Teak | (r) People who believe each village given its land by the earth |
| (D) Bastar | (s) Species of trees |

(1) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)
 (2) A → (r); B → (q); C → (s); D → (p)
 (3) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)
 (4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)
- | Column-I | Column-II |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) Oraons | (p) Chhattisgarh |
| (B) Gonds | (q) Jharkhand |
| (C) Yrukula | (r) Bastar |
| (D) Maria | (s) Chennai |

(1) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)
 (2) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)
 (3) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)
 (4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)
- | Column-I | Column-II |
|------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Rick | (p) A measure of weight |
| (B) Mythic | (q) A measure of capacity |
| (C) Bushel | (r) Fictitious person |
| (D) Mounds | (s) Stack of hay |

(1) A → (r); B → (p); C → (q); D → (s)
 (2) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)
 (3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)
 (4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)

- | Column-I | Column-II |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Agricultural Revolution | (p) China |
| (B) Westward movement | (q) Great plain of USA |
| (C) Opium war | (r) England |
| (D) Dust Bowl | (s) Agrarian expansion in USA |

(1) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)
 (2) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)
 (3) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)
 (4) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)

Statement Based MCQ

- Consider the following statements -
 - Between 1750 to 1900 population of Britain expanded over four times.
 - Men from rural areas migrated to towns in search of jobs.
 - It increased demand for food grains.
 - Russian revolution disrupted trade and import of food grains.
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (a), (b) and (c)
 - (b), (c) and (d)
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
- Consider the following statements -
 - The Portuguese had introduced opium into China in the early 16th century.
 - The Chinese were aware of the bad effect of opium.
 - Emperor of China encouraged the production of opium.
 - China produced opium for the consumption of rich people.
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
 - (a) and (b)
 - All are correct
- Consider the following statements :
 - During the Napoleonic wars, prices of foodgrains rose high.
 - Fearing a shortage of labour, farmers bought new threshing machines.
 - Agricultural product's prices increased.
 - Thousands of soldiers after the war came to village and searched for employment.
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (a), (c) and (d)
 - (a), (b) and (d)
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
- Consider the following statements :
 - The Kalangas of Java were a community of skilled forest cutters.
 - Kalangas were shifting cultivators.
 - Their population were very large.
 - In 1770, the Kalangas resisted by attacking a Dutch fort at Joana
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
 - (a), (c) and (d)
 - All are correct

11. Consider the following statements :
- Shifting cultivation is also called swidden agriculture. It is a traditional agricultural practice of Asia, Africa and South America.
 - In shifting cultivation parts of the forests are cut and burnt in rotation.
 - Shifting cultivation are done for a couple of years and then left for forests to grow again.
 - Seeds are sown in the burnt forest land in winter and harvested in summer.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a), (c) and (d)
 - (b) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)
 - (a), (b) and (c)
12. Consider the following statements :
- USA became the bread basket of the world.
 - Production of foodgrains were decreased.
 - Forest lands were used for cultivation.
 - USA started depending on other countries for the import of foodgrains.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a), (b) and (d)
 - (a) and (c)
 - (c) and (d)
 - (b), (c) and (d)
13. With reference to the use of Mahua Trees Consider the following statements :
- Mahua trees are commonly found in cities.
 - Mahua's flowers are used to make alcohol and its seeds are used to extract oil.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) only
 - (b) only
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
14. With reference to the dramatic expansion of wheat production. Consider the following statements :
- The new threshing machine helped in clearing large tracts, breaking up the soil and removing the grass. It produced maximum output from minimum labour.
 - In 1930s dust storms began to blow over the southern plains and it created massive loss and the whole region became dust bowl.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) only
 - (b) only
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
15. What created a havoc in 1930 ?
- Dust storm
 - Drought
 - Tsunami
 - Volcanic eruption
16. What was the height of black blizzards?
- 50,000 feet
 - 1000 – 2000 feet
 - 5000 – 6000 feet
 - 7000 – 8000 feet
17. During which of the following period did dramatic expansion of wheat production take place?
- 1775 – 1830
 - 1830 – 1850
 - 1850 – 1910
 - 1910 – 1920
18. To which of the following is Agrarian expansion in the USA closely connected?
- American war of Independence
 - Slave trade
 - Westward movement
 - Fertility of the soil
19. Who of the following said, “Plant more wheat, wheat will win the war”?
- President George Bush
 - President Roosevelt
 - President Thomas Jefferson
 - President Wilson
20. Why the 1930s American's dream of land became a nightmare?
- Displacement
 - Banks refused loan
 - Banks gave loans
 - Indebtedness

PASSAGE - 2

The colonial managers of Bastar were the British while those of Java were the Dutch. There were many similarities between both the colonial powers in forest management of the respective areas Bastar is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh and borders Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria, Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbs. Bastar's people believed that each village is given land by the Earth. If people from a village want to take some wood from the forests of another village, they have to pay a small fee called devsari, dand or man in exchange. Every year the headmen of villages in a paragna met and discussed issues of concern.

21. Who were the managers of Bastars?
- Indian
 - British
 - Dutch
 - Portugese
22. Bastar people believed each village was given land by -
- The British
 - The Gods
 - The Earth
 - The chief
23. Fee paid by people from one village to another was calle
- Grazing tax
 - Devsari
 - Rent
 - Mand
24. In which place the headmen of villages used to meet for discussion?
- Townhall
 - Chaupati
 - Paragna
 - Forest

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 15 to 24) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 1

The expansion of wheat agriculture in the great plains created many problems. In 1930s terrifying dust storms began to blow over the southern plains. Black blizzards rolled in, 7000 to 8000 feet high, cattle were suffocated to death. Tractors and machines that had ploughed the earth and harvested the wheat in the 1920s were clogged with dust. After the American war of Independence from 1775 to 1783 and the formation of the United States of America the white Americans began to move westward. From the late 19th century, there was a dramatic expansion of wheat production in the USA. By the early 20th century, the demand of wheat became higher and during 1st world war the world market boomed. US president called upon farmers and said “Plant more wheat, wheat will win the war.”

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 25 to 28) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the '**Assertion**' and the other as '**Reason**'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false
 - (4) A is false but R is true.
-
25. **Assertion :** The imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in Dehradun in 1906 to teach scientific forestry.
Reason : One type of tree was planted in straight rows and natural forests were cut down.
26. **Assertion :** Leaves were stitched together to make disposable plates and cups. The Siadi creeper were used to make ropes and the strong bark of the semur tree were used in strong vegetables.
Reason : In India, hunting of animals had been part of the culture of the court and nobility for centuries.
27. **Assertion :** In Swidden Agriculture, parts of the forests are cut and burnt for planting crops.
Reason : The government encouraged shifting agriculture as it became a good source of gaining tax.
28. **Assertion :** The Chinese emperor sent Lin Zexu to Canton as a special commissioner to stop the opium trade.
Reason : The Chinese were aware of the consequences of opium addiction.

Correct Definition Based MCQ

29. What is the correct definition of Siadi creepers?
- (1) They were used to make brooms.
 - (2) They were oftently used to make ropes.
 - (3) They were used as fodder.
 - (4) They were used to make alcohol.
30. What is the correct definition of the best forest?
- (1) They are protected forests.
 - (2) They are reserved forests.
 - (3) They are state forest.
 - (4) They are village forests.

31. What is the correct definition of shifting cultivation?
- (1) In this cultivation, seeds are sown in the forest soil.
 - (2) Plots are cultivated for two years and crop rotation are done in this cultivation technique.
 - (3) Single crop is grown on these type of cultivation.
 - (4) Parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation.
32. What is the correct definiton of common land?
- (1) All villagers are not allowed to cultivate this land.
 - (2) Common land allowed rich peasants to grow more.
 - (3) Villagers cultivated the land and shared the produced grains.
 - (4) All villagers had access to the common land.

Feature Based MCQ

33. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
- (I) It was enacted in Java.
 - (II) In this system, villagers were not allowed to enter the forests.
 - (III) Villagers were punished for grazing cattle in young stands.
 - (IV) Villagers were not permitted to transport wood without a permit.
- (1) Dutch Scientific Forestry
 - (2) Portugese Forestry
 - (3) British Scientific Forestry
 - (4) German Scientific Forestry
34. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
- (I) Portugese had introduced it into china in the early 16th century.
 - (II) It was known for its medical properties.
 - (III) It is used in minuscule quantities for certain types of medicine. It has danger of addiction.
 - (IV) Chinese emperor had prohibited its production and sale except for medical purposes.
- (1) Tea
 - (2) Coffee
 - (3) Opium
 - (4) Indigo
35. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
- (I) It is located in the southernmost part of Chhattisgarh.
 - (II) Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras were communities living in this place
 - (III) In this place, they shareed common customs and beliefs.
 - (IV) The people of this place believed that each village is given land by the Earth and they make some offerings at each agricultural festivals.
- (1) Bastar
 - (2) Java
 - (3) Korava
 - (4) Yerukale

Hints & SOLUTIONS

Exercise 1

1. (1) It was the result of rapid industrialisation throughout world. To feed increasing population many forest covered were razed for cultivation of crops in Indian Subcontinent. More than 50% of land area is under cultivation to provide food to millions.
2. (1) Richard Hoarding, America writer wrote this statement, he wanted to justify chlorella expansion in world.
3. (4) All the mentioned options are reason for destruction of forests cover in India.
4. (2) The Railway network in India opened up needs for sleepers, as these were needed for laying tracks in different regions.

5. (4) It was the first step towards forest management in India. The establishment of forest research institute in 1906 formalised the forest training and conservation programme began to be part of forest management.
6. (3) The most serious aspect of forest law in colonial India was on the customary practice of local inhabitants, who use forest for every purpose, housing, grazing the cattle, collecting fruits, hunting, fishing but all these activities were declared illegal by forest laws in colonial India.
7. (3) In 1901-02, the numbers of tigers in Indian forests were around 40,000. British regarded large numbers of wild animal as sign of primitive society. So, to civilise India, they encouraged hunting, killing of tigers seen as sporting trophy.
8. (4) The incoming of British, changed the business environment in forests of India. Earlier local communities such as santhals, oraons, korava, karucha traded in different forest products including the wild animals viz elephants but British Government gave sole rights to trading company in these areas, which forced these communities to change their profession and some of them worked for the British firms but working, conditions were bard.
9. (1) It was the first of its kind rebellion against forest laws in 1910.
10. (2) It was the unique system of forcing people to work as labour in beginning but later rent exemption replaced by wage payments in lieu of work done by the villagers.
11. (3) It was the First and Second World War, which severely depleted the forests of tree, as a colonial power used forest on extensive scale for fulfilling their war needs. It resulted in deforestation on extensive scale in all forests in colonial countries.
12. (1) The environmentalists of modern period realised, keeping away policy of forest department would result in conflicts with local communities.
13. (1) Before enclosure movements in England, the countryside functioned liked a commune. It was very useful for the poor people, they enjoyed different types of rights on land and even supplement their income by doing different kind of work for earning income.
14. (2) Captain Swing was a mythic name used in this movement which disturbed English countryside in 1830. This movements spread like wild fire where farmhouses of landlords were attacked at nights threshing machines broken in the name of Captain Swing before attack warning letters were issued to all landowners.
15. (3) The enclosure in sixteenth century to eighteenth century was the result of individual efforts. Later church and government started it.
16. (4) Many of the officials had invested in land, the parliamentarian, military officers all had some kind of investment in land and to improve their fortunes they supported enclosures.
17. (2) It was the most serious effect of the enclosures. Now poor in English country side lost their prestige and right to live with pride in society. The land owners now did not give any importance to them, which means great loss to poor and their families.
18. (1) The open land system had more benefits for poor, the landlords take care of many problems of peasants, they enjoyed customary rights of grazing, fishing etc., but enclosures ended all this.
19. (2) This movement established authority of white settlers on land and it destroyed monopoly of local tribes of US or Red Indians on land.
20. (1) President Wilson called upon farmers to respond to the need of the time and asked them to grow more wheat.
21. (3) This invention reduced demand of labours and dependency on machine increased, it means loss of million jobs and unemployment for poor.
22. (2) Earlier boom of wheat, corn production in US reached at its lowest in 1930.
23. (2) He painted pictures so intensely that, it look real, also express emotions of affected people in Dust Bowls.
24. (3) In race for more production, many of these settlers cut down upper soil so deeply that it resulted in desertification, hence dust storms occurred.
25. (3) In early stages the demand of cash crops was enormous, later the demand for grains increased and colonial authorities press the farmers to grow these crops.
26. (3) The triangular trade between India, China and Britain was the part of British trade. They sold Chinese tea in India on large quantities.
27. (2) This unfavourable balance of trade between China and Britain began the opium trade and resulted into the opium wars and colonial hold over. China, India strongly established.
28. (1) By triangular trade the balance of trade increases, it mostly favoured the British interests in India and China.
29. (2) Commissioner Lin Ze-Xu was sent as a special official by Chinese emperor to stop opium trade. He arrested many officials and destroyed opium crops. It triggers three Opium Wars between Company and China in 1839-1842. Finally China was capitulated by Britain.
30. (1) The company's interest lies only in earning maximum profit from Indian trade. So they exploit Indian labours by paying low wages to them.

Exercise 2

1. (1)
2. (2) These are the different names of shifting cultivation or Swidden agriculture in different parts of the world.
3. (3) 4. (3) 5. (4)
6. (4) 7. (3)
8. (3) Opium trade was important for the British because returns from opium sale financed the tea purchases in china and helped to balance the trade.
9. (2)
10. (4) Kalangas belonged to Java and were a community of skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivation.
11. (4) Shifting cultivation were banned in European foresters. They felt that when forests were burnt there was danger of flames spreading and burning valuable timber.
12. (2) USA president Wilson called upon farmers to respond more to the need of time during Ist World War, "Plant more wheat, wheat will win the war." USA became bread basket of the world.
13. (2) Mahua trees were considered very precious because they are an essential part of village livelihood and used for different purposes.
14. (3) 15. (1) 16. (4)
17. (4) 18. (3) 19. (4)
20. (1) 21. (2) 22. (3)
23. (2) 24. (3) 25. (1)
26. (2) 27. (3)
28. (1) The Opium War's main reason was the British illegal trade of opium. China was defeated in this war and were forced to trade with foreign traders.
29. (2) 30. (4) 31. (4)
32. (4)
33. (1) Dutch enacted forest laws in Java to not only control the territory but also to control the people. They restricted villages to access the forests. Java was rich in teak at that time.
34. (3)
35. (1)