

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q1. How did traders and moneylenders exploit the tribal people?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. What problem did the British face after they brought changes in forest laws? How did they solve the problem?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q1. How did traders and moneylenders exploit the tribal people?

Ans. Tribal groups often needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produced within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and moneylenders. Traders came around with things for sale, and sold the goods at high prices. Moneylenders gave loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was usually very high. So for the tribals, market and commerce often meant debt and poverty. They therefore came to see the moneylender and trader as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.

Q2. What problem did the British face after they brought changes in forest laws? How did they solve the problem?

Ans. Once the British stopped the tribal people from living inside forests, they faced a problem. From where would the Forest Department get its labour to cut trees for railway sleepers and to transport logs?

Colonial officials came up with a solution. They decided that they would give jhum cultivators small patches of land in the forests and allow them to cultivate these on the condition that those who lived in the villages would have to provide labour to the Forest Department and look after the forests. So in many regions the Forest Department established forest villages to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.