

Pastoralism :

- **Domestication for subsistence:** Pastoralism undertakes **domestication of animals** for subsistence. People living in different climatic conditions selected and domesticated animals found in those regions.
- **Status of practice:** Depending on the geographical factors, and technological development, animal rearing today is practised either at the subsistence or at the commercial level.
- **Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism** is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport .
- **Geographical regions :** In mountain regions, such as **Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas** migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Such seasonal migration is known as **transhumance**.

Commercial Livestock Rearing :

- Commercial livestock rearing is **more organised and capital intensive**.
- Commercial livestock ranching is essentially **associated with western cultures** and is practised on permanent ranches.
- This is a specialised activity in which **only one type of animal is reared**.
- **Products :** Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. **Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically** and exported to different world markets.
- **Major countries :** **New Zealand, Australia, and the United States of America** are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practised.
- In India commercial Livestock rearing is in an **underdeveloped state** due to lack of expertise and lack of investment.

AGRICULTURE :Introduction :

- Agriculture includes raising of crops from the land , animal husbandry , agroforestry and pisciculture. Based on methods of farming, different types of crops are grown and livestock raised. The following are the main agricultural systems.

Types of agriculture :**1. Subsistence Agriculture:**

- Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas consume all, or nearly so, of the products locally grown. It can be grouped in two categories — Primitive Subsistence Agriculture and Intensive Subsistence Agriculture.

A. Primitive Subsistence Agriculture:

- Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation is widely practised by many tribes in the tropics, especially in Africa, south and central America and south east Asia.
- The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.
 - E.g. Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

B. Intensive Subsistence Agriculture :

- In India around 80% farmers **holds small and marginal lands. Hence the are engaged intensive subsistence agriculture.**
- This type of agriculture is **characterised by dominance of the rice crop**.