For Sem. 2 (Geography Honours) Topic:-

A Concept of

“PASTORAL NOMADISM”

(যাযাবরী পশুপালন)
Who are Nomadic?

A Nomad is a member of a community of people who live in different locations, moving from one place to another.
NOMADS
যাযাবর জীবন

- ঠিকানাবিহীন মানুষ (No Settled Home)
- আধুনিকতার অভাব
- পশুপালন ভিত্তিক জীবনযাপন
- নিরস্ত্র ছুট্টি চলা এক জীবনর পথিক
PASTORALISM:
This is a mixed economy with symbiosis within the Family
Haunting-Gathering এর মাধ্যমে জীবনযাপন করত। কিন্তু হলাসিন যুগ (10,0000 B.C.E) মানুষ বন্য পশুদের বশ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে এবং পশুপালন শুরু করে।
PASTORAL NOMAD:

Among the various ways nomads relate to their environment, one can distinguish the hunter-gather, the pastoral nomad owning livestock. The pastoral Nomadism was a result of the Neolithic Revolution.
LIFE STYLE  NOMADIC
SETTLEMENT  TENT
ECONOMY  BASIS OF LIVESTOCKS
MIGRATION  BY FOOT
Area of Nomadic Herding

The first nomadic pastoral society developed in the period from 8,500 - 6,500 BC Of SINDHU CIVILIZATION.

The Eurasian Steepe has been largely populated by nomads since early prehistoric times. Nomadic Herding are found in the middle hills of Himalaya of Nepal, the upper plain of Brahamputra basin.
It is found also in Northern Africa, Northern Europe, Russia, Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia, Afganishtan, Madagascar, A part of Asia & Europe near Arctic Region, some part of Uganda etc.

In many states of our country, pastoral nomads are found. Namely – Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE TRIBES</th>
<th>FOUND IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEDUIN</td>
<td>SAUDI ARAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRGHIZ, KAJAK</td>
<td>MIDDLE ASIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASAI</td>
<td>SAVANA, EAST AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUKAGHIR</td>
<td>SYBERIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAP</td>
<td>TUNDRA REGION</td>
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<tr>
<td>GUJJAR, JATH etc.</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
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Pastoral Nomadism Society

- Pastoral Nomadic societies represent an adaptation to environmental condition. Many peoples are living in deserts or other regions – which contain animals – such as goats, cows, horses, sheep, etc. Livestock is the basic resource in nomadic herding society. Many tribes are depended on pastoral nomadism.
A MASAI & SOME COWS IN LAND
Pastoral nomadic groups settle into a regular seasonal pattern. An example of pastoral nomadic circle in the northern hemisphere is:

- **Spring** - Transition
- **Summer** – a higher plateau
- **Winter** – desert plains

In the rainy season, the groups live in a village intended for a comfortable stay with their livestocks. In the dry season, the people move their herds to southern villages. Then they move inland.
Characteristic of Pastoral Nomadism:

1. TYPES OF ANIMALS:

   Pastoral Nomadism is a type of subsistence farming that involves the herding of domesticated animals. The choice of animals depends on the environment and climate of the area they are in. Camels are in desert places because they don’t need a lot of water. Goats are also used because they are tough and can eat basically anything. Sheeps are used for clothing.

   A nomadic families need a lot of animals to survive because their main food, clothing and shelter sources come from their animals.

2. MOVEMENTS:

   Their routes are based on where resources such as water, grazing areas. They move one place to another places for their livestocks.
3. Livestock resource:
The animals provide milk, and their skin and their hair are used for clothing and tents. And also many others things like butter, cheese, meats etc.

4. In nomadic herding, The ratio of man and land is adverse.

5. Nomadic Herding is not suitable for modern business.
আজ ২১ শতাব্দী তে এসও যাযাবরী সমাজ বিশ্বব্যাপি দখা যায় । এটা সত্যই আমাদের কাছে এক অভিশাপ। এত উন্নত যুগ এসও আজ ও তাদের মধ্যে শিক্ষার অভাব লক্ষিত হয়। আধুনিকতার ছাঁয়া আজও তাদের মধ্যে প্রভাব ফল নি।

আমাদের কর্তব্য তাদের মধ্যে শিক্ষার বিস্তার ঘটানা ও তাদের আধুনিক সমাজে স্বত ফিরিয় আনা।

তার জন্য Gov. কর্ত্তাদের ব্যবস্থা নওয়া দরকার।।
THANK YOU