

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
- নিরন্তর ছুট চলা এক জীবনের পথিক

PASTORALISM :

This is a mixed economy with symbiosis within the Family



প্রাচীন কাল মানুষ প্রধানত শিকারী ছিল । *Haunting-Gathering* এর মাধ্যম জীবনযাপন করত । কিন্তু হলাসিন যুগ (10,0000 B.C.E)মানুষ বন্য পশুদের বশ আনত শুরু কর এবং পশুপালন শুরু কর ।



PASTORAL NOMAD :

Among the various ways nomads relate to their environment, one can distinguish the hunter-gatherer, 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

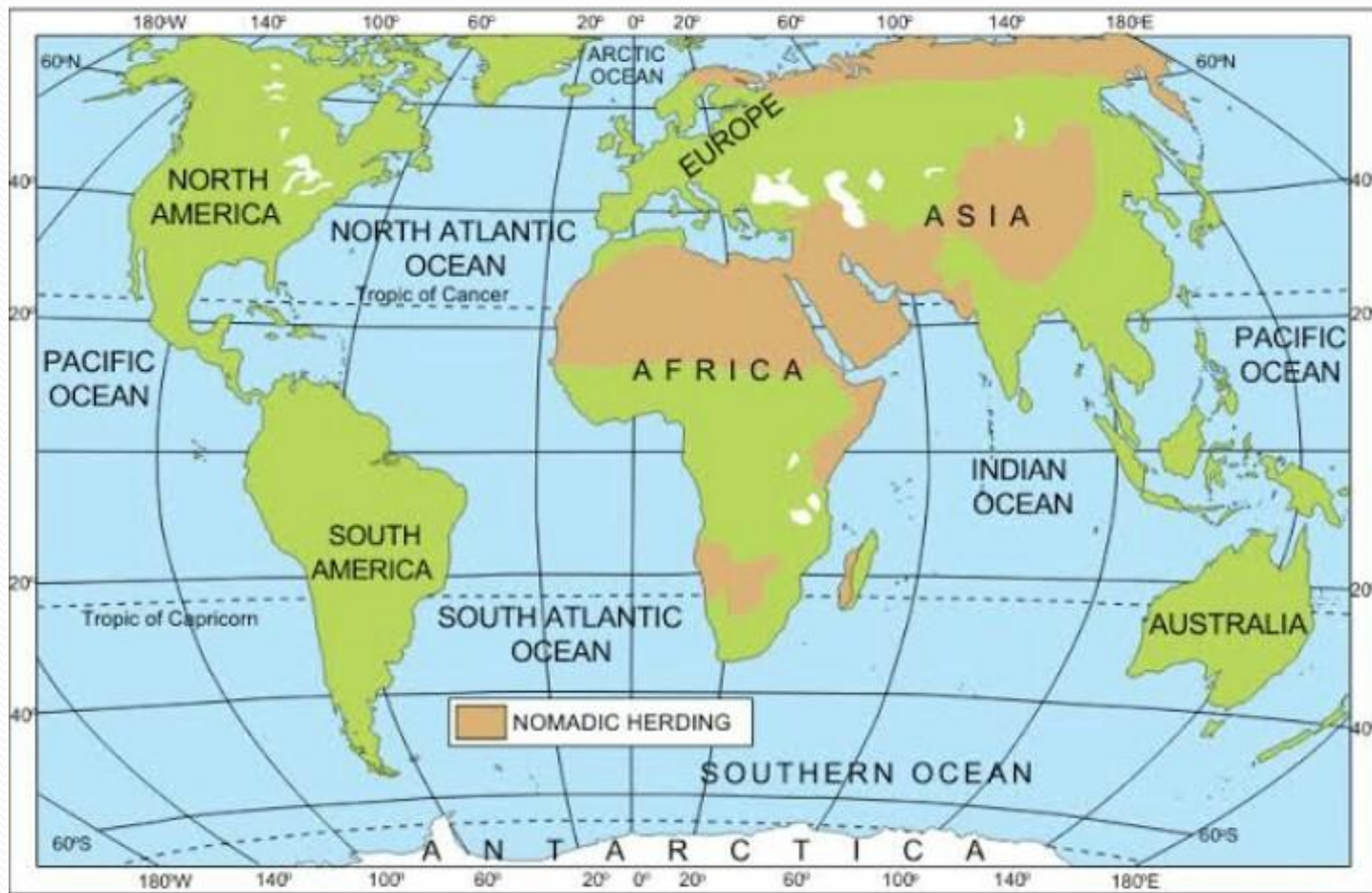
The first nomadic pastoral society developed in the period from 8,500 - 6,500 BC Of SINDHU CIVILIZATION.

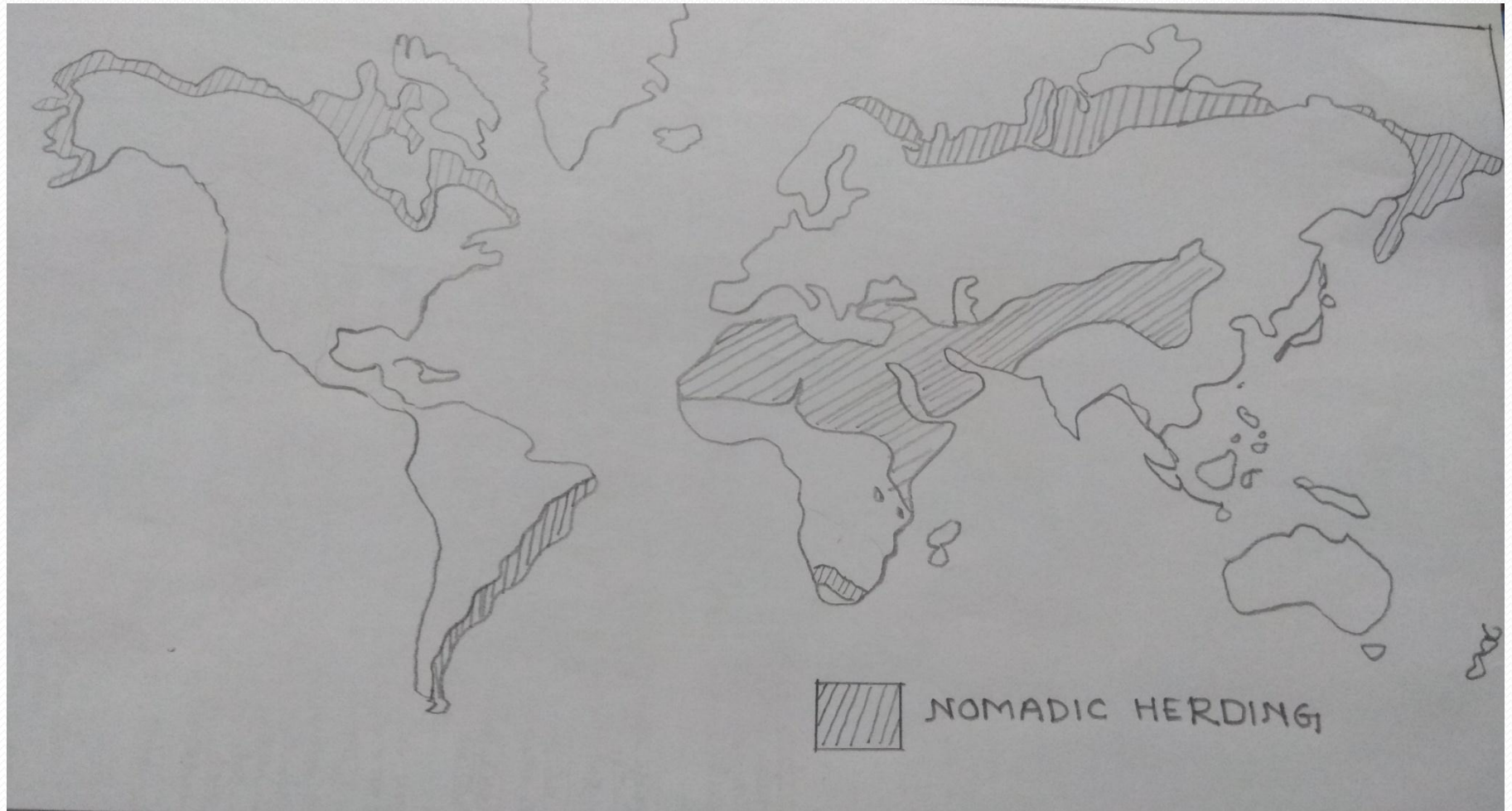
The Eurasian Steepe has been largely populated by nomads since early prehistoric times. Nomadic Herding are found in the middle hills of Himalaya of Nepal, the upper plain of Brahmaputra basin.




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.

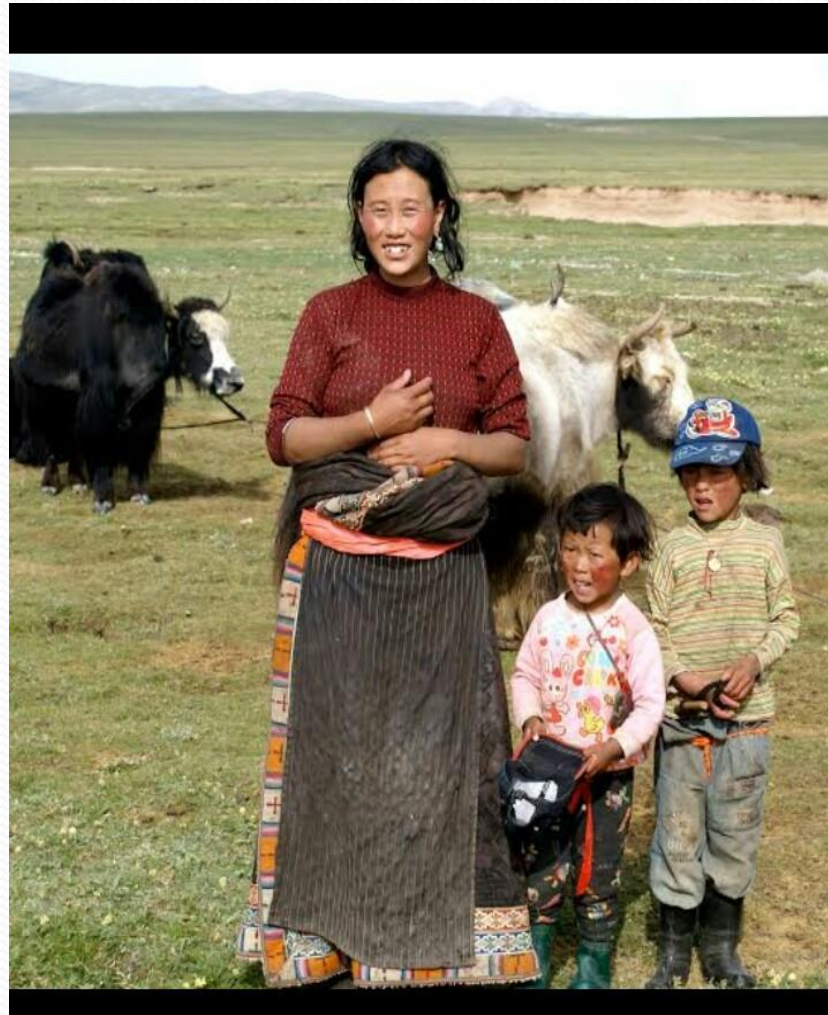
In many states of our country , pastoral nomads are found. Namely – Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat etc.







NAME OF THE TRIBES	FOUND IN
BEDUIN	SAUDI ARAB
KIRGHIZ , KAJAK	MIDDLE ASIA
MASAI	SAVANA , EAST AFRICA
EUKAGHIR	SYBERIA
LAP	TUNDRA REGION
GUJJAR , JATH etc.	INDIA



SHEEP & HERDER IN INDIA



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, cow, 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 livestock.

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 livestock.



3. Livestock resource:

The animals provide milk, and their skin and their hair are used for clothing and tents. And also many other 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 ত এসও যাযাবরী সমাজ বিশ্বব্যাপি দখা যায় । এটা সত্যিই আমাদর কাছ এক অভিশাপ। এত উন্নত যুগ এসও আজ ও তাদর মধ্য শিক্ষার অভাব লক্ষিত হয়। আধুনিকতার ছাঁয়া আজও তাদর মধ্য প্রভাব ফল নি।

আমাদর কর্তব্য তাদর মধ্য শিক্ষার বিস্তার ঘটানা ও তাদর আধুনিক সমাজর স্রাত ফিরিয় আনা।

তার জন্য Gov. ক যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা নওয়া দরকার।।

THANK YOU

