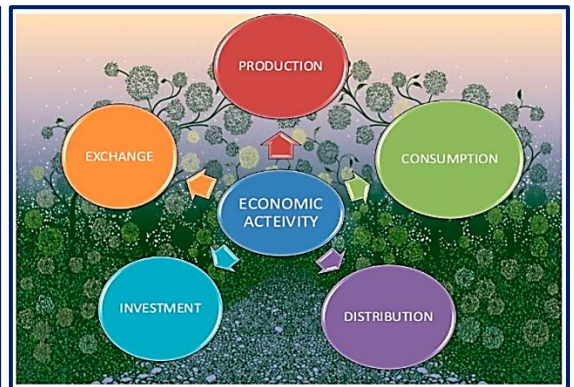
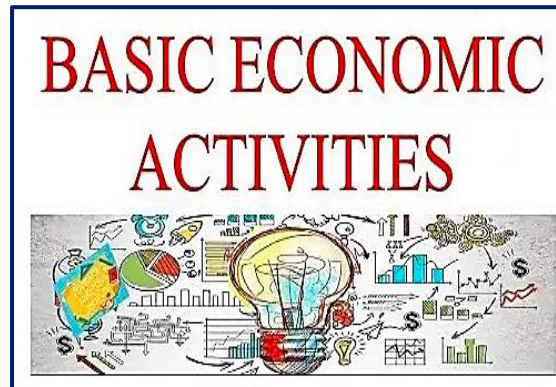
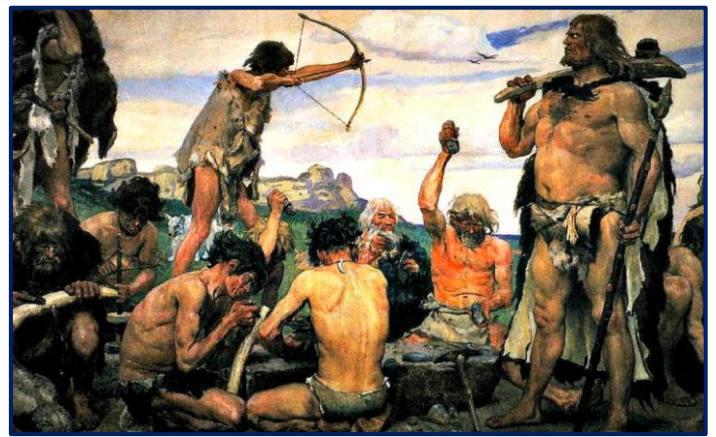


Introduction:

In this chapter, We will discuss the primary activities. The activities of people who make money are known as economic activities. Economic activities are broadly organized into primary, secondary, tertiary and tertiary institutions. Pastoral nomadism, in which shepherds relied on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transportation.

1. Economic Activities:

The activities of people who make money are known as economic activities. Economic activities are broadly organized into primary, secondary, tertiary and tertiary institutions. Important activities depend directly on the environment as they refer to the use of earth resources such as land, water, plants, building materials and minerals. Therefore, it includes hunting and gathering, herding, fishing, forestry, agriculture, and mining and quarrying.

**2. Hunting and Gathering:**

The first humans depended on where they lived for food. They lived in:

- (a) The animals they hunted; and
- (b) Edible plants collected in nearby forests.

Collecting and hunting are the oldest economic activities known. This is done at different levels in different situations. Consolidation occurs:

- (i) in the highlands covering northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile;
- (ii) Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, the Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia. The ancients practiced these services with the help of ancient tools, made of stone, twigs, or arrows, so the number of animals killed was limited. But now modern machines have made people hunt because hunting is said to be illegal.

DO YOU KNOW?

Shifting Cultivation:

The vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil is called **Shifting cultivation** and also called **slash and burn** agriculture.

It is prevalent in tropical region in different names as follows:

1. **Jhuming** in **North Eastern states of India.**
2. **Milpa** in **Central America and Mexico.**
3. **Ladang** in **Indonesia and Malaysia.**

3. Grazing:



Herding means the rearing and rearing of animals in the pastures. This is done at the subsistence level known as nomadic farming or at the level of commercial livestock production.

4. Nomadic Herding:

Pastoral nomadism, in which shepherds relied on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transportation. They move from place to place with their livestock, depending on the number and quality of pasture and water. Each wandering society is in a place known as a cultural issue. Pastoral nomadism is associated with three key regions. The core region extends from the Atlantic coast of North Africa to the east across the Arabian Peninsula to Mongolia and Central China. The second region extends to the tundra region of Eurasia. South of the equator is a small part of South West Africa and the island of Madagascar. The process of migration from lowland to mountain pastures during the summer and also from mountain pastures to barren areas during the winter is known as transhumance. In the mountainous regions, such as the Himalayas, the Bakarwal, the Gaddis, and the Bhotias, they migrate from the highlands to the mountains in summer and from the highlands in winter. Similarly, in the tundra regions, nomadic shepherds moved from south to north in the summer and from north to south in winter. The number of pilgrims was dwindling and their lands were dwindling. This is due to

- (a) The imposition of political restrictions;
- (b) New international settlement plans.



Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Economic Activities?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Hunting & Gathering and Grazing in India?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Nomadic Herding?

5. Commercial Livestock:



Commercial livestock farming is associated with western culture and is practiced on permanent farms. This is a special activity in which one species is bred. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. Products such as meat, wool, hides and skins are processed and scientifically packaged and shipped to various international markets. New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and the United States of America are important countries where livestock farming is practiced.

6. Agriculture



Agriculture is done under a combination of environmental and socio-economic conditions, resulting in different types of agricultural systems. Based on farming methods, a variety of crops are grown and livestock are raised. The following are the main agricultural programs.

DO YOU KNOW?

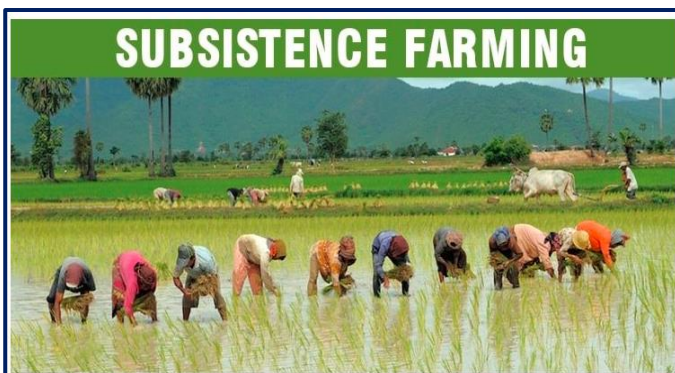
Red-Collar Workers:

People Engaged in primary activities are called Red-Collar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Chewing Gum:

The name of the part of the chewing gum after the flavour is gone is called Chicle that is made from the milky juice of zapota tree.

7. Subsistence Agriculture



Subsistence Agriculture is one in which the agricultural areas use all the products grown in the area. It can be divided into two categories -

- (a) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture and
- (b) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture.

1. Primitive Subsistence Agriculture:



Subsistence farming or subsistence farming is widely practiced by many peoples in the tropics, especially in Africa, South and Central America and Southeast Asia. Planted plots are very small and planting is done with very old tools such as sticks and plows. After some time (3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another area and clears part of the forest for cultivation. The farmer may return to his original position after a while. It is common in tropical areas under various names, e.g. jumping into the northeastern provinces of India, Milpa in Central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia. Find other places and names to farm with the variations in which they are made.

2. Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:



This type of agriculture is found mainly in densely populated areas of Asia. Basically, there are two types of subsistence farming.

(I) Deep farming dominated by wet paddy cultivation:



This type of farming is characterized by the dominance of the rice crop. Accommodation is too small due to overcrowding. Farmers work with the help of family work which leads to more land use. The use of machinery is limited and most agricultural activities are done by hand. Farm compost is used to maintain soil fertility. In this type of farming, the yield per unit is high but the productivity of each worker is low.

(II) Planting of plants outside the paddy field outside the paddy field:



Due to climate differences, climate, soil and other local characteristics, it is not recommended to plant paddy in most parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, soybeans, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in the western part of the Indo-Gangetic plains and sorghum is grown in the arid regions of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used.

8. Plantation Agriculture



Plantation Agriculture as mentioned above is introduced by Europeans in tropical areas. Some of the important crops for growing tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. The hallmarks of this type of large-scale farming are large investments, administrative and technical support, agricultural strategies, unique crop specialists, low-cost personnel, and a good transportation system that connects places with industries and markets. Shipping of products. Here, farming is done in large areas or fields, which requires large investments and scientific methods of farming.

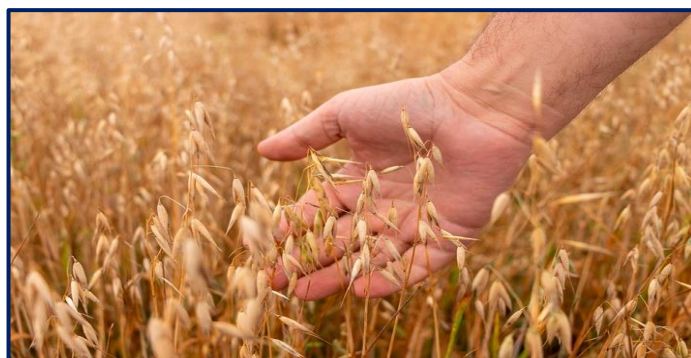
Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Commercial Livestock?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Subsistence Agriculture?

- Q2. Make a short note on the agriculture?
- Q4. Make a short note on the Plantation Agriculture?

9. Commercial Grain Farming

Commercial grain farming is done in the desert in crowded areas. Wheat is a major crop, although other crops such as maize, barley, oats and rye are also grown. The size of the farm is very large, so all farming activities from farming to harvesting are done mechanically. This type of agriculture is best developed in the Eurasian plains, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.



10. Mixed Farming

This type of agriculture is found in the most developed parts of the world, e.g., North-western Europe, East North America, parts of Eurasia and the cooler regions of the Southern continents. Mixed farms are measured in size and are often associated with wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important part of mixed farming. Crop rotation and diversity play an important role in maintaining soil fertility. Equal emphasis is placed on plant cultivation and animal husbandry. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens bring lots of money and crops. Mixed farming is characterized by the high cost of farm machinery and construction, the high use of chemical fertilizers and raw manure and the skill and expertise of farmers.



11. Dairy Farming

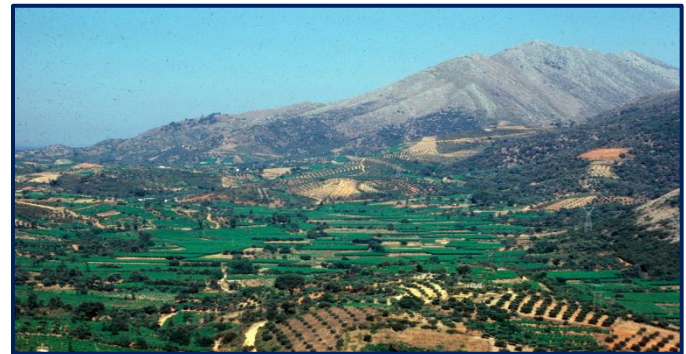
Milk is the most advanced and effective breeding of mammals. It requires a lot of money. Animal sheds, feed depots, feeding machines and milking can add to the cost of raising milk. Special emphasis is placed on cattle breeding, health care and animal resources. It also works hard as it requires strong animal care. There is no rest period during the year as it happens when plants grow. There are three main dairy valleys for commercial purposes. The largest is North Western Europe and the second is Canada and the third belt includes South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.



12. Mediterranean Agriculture

Mediterranean Agriculture is a special commercial agriculture. It is carried overseas across the Mediterranean in Europe and North Africa from Tunisia to the Atlantic coast, south of California, central Chile, in the south-western parts of South Africa and south and south-west of Australia. This region is an important supplier of citrus fruits.

1. Viticulture or grape planting is special in the Mediterranean region. Lower grapes are made from grapes and currants while the upper grapes are ground into wine. Figs and olives are cultivated.



Activity

- | | |
|--|---|
| Q1. Make a short note on the Commercial Grain Farming? | Q2. Make a short note on the Mixed Farming? |
| Q3. Make a short note on the Dairy Farming? | Q4. Make a short note on the Mediterranean Agriculture? |

13. Market Gardening and Horticulture

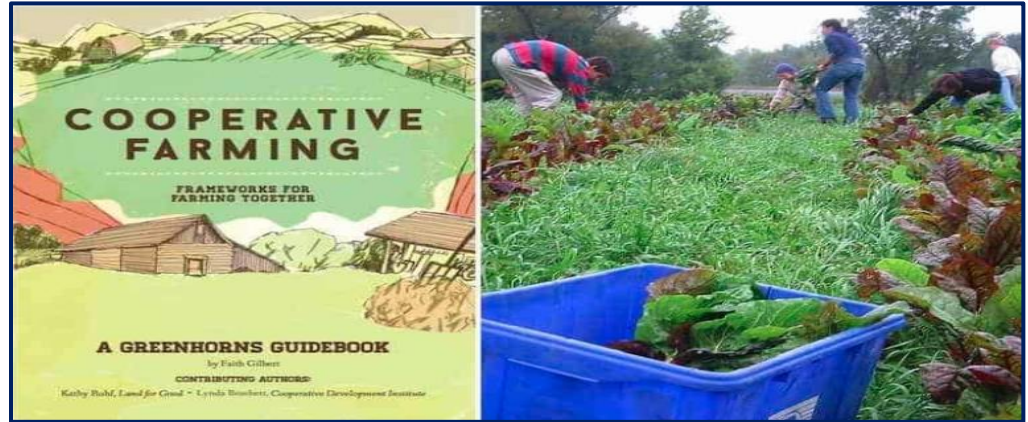
The garden and horticulture market focuses on the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, in urban markets only. The farms are small and are located where there are good travel links with the urban center where the highest paid group is located. It is expensive and emphasizes the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, seedling storage and heating systems in cold climates. This type of agriculture is well developed in the industrial regions of North-western Europe, the northeastern United States of



America and the Mediterranean regions. The Netherlands focuses on the growth of flowers and horticultural plants, especially tulips, which are exported to all major European cities. In areas where farmers specialize only in vegetables, farming is known as truck farming. In addition to market farming, modern development in industrial areas in Western Europe and North America is industrial farming. Livestock, especially poultry and cattle, are housed in pens and barns, fed productive food, and are carefully monitored for disease control.

14. Co-operative Farming

Under this group of farmers, they are building a co-operative community by pooling their resources voluntarily to achieve successful and profitable farming. Co-operatives help farmers to get all the essentials of farming, sell products in favourable terms and help process quality products at cheaper prices. The co-operative was established a hundred years ago and has been successful in many western European countries. Countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, and Italy etc. In Denmark, the organization has been so successful that almost every farmer is a member of the co-operative.

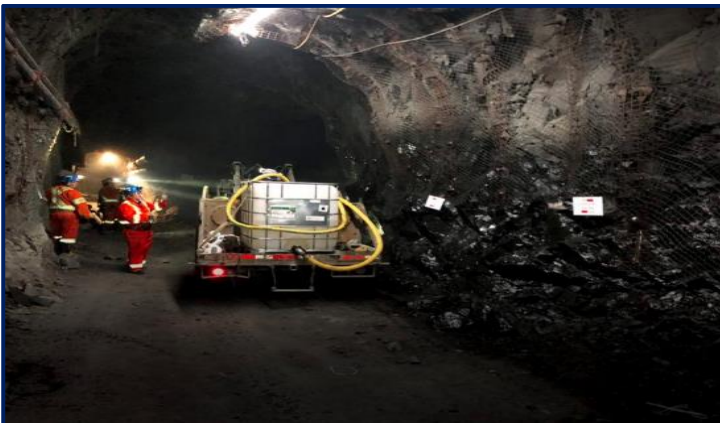


15. Collective Farming



The basic principle of these types of farming is based on the community ownership of production methods and working together. Collective farming or the Kolkhoz model was introduced in the former Soviet Union to promote the inefficiency of previous agricultural practices and to increase agricultural production so that it could become self-sufficient.

16. Mining



Refers to the extraction of minerals from the Earth. Its development began with an industrial revolution.

1. Mining Factors:

Therefore, the profitability of mining operations depends on two key factors:

- (i) Material factors include size, quantity and method of depositing.
- (ii) Economic factors such as mineral demand, available technology and utilization, infrastructure development funding and labour and transportation costs.

2. Mining Methods:

Depending on the nature and nature of the iron ore, mining is of two types: surface and underground mining. The more open mine also known as open-cast mine is the simplest and cheapest way to mine the mines that take place in the vicinity. Additional costs such as safety measures and equipment are much lower in this way. The output is large and fast. If the metal is deep underground, an excavation method (shaft method) should be used. In this way, straight holes should be dug, where underground galleries emerge to access the minerals. Developed economies are lagging behind in the mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, and developing countries with greater working capacity and striving for a higher standard of living are becoming increasingly important. Several African and a few South American and Asian countries have more than 5% of their mineral wealth.

Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Market Gardening and Horticulture?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Co-operative Farming?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Collective Farming?
- Q4. Make a short note on the Mining?

Questions For Practice

1. In which one of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment?
(a) Russia
(b) Denmark
(c) India
(d) The Netherlands
2. Fazendas are used for growing?
(a) Tea (b) Coffee
(c) Cocoa (d) Sugarcane
3. Which one of the following is the largest region of commercial dairy farming?
(a) North Western Europe
(b) South Eastern Australia
(c) Canada
(d) New Zealand
4. Growing grapes is called?
(a) Floriculture (b) Viticulture
(c) Horticulture (d) Sericulture
5. Which of the following is not a primary activity?
(a) Forestry (b) Fishing
(c) Hunting (d) Manufacturing
6. The gathering is practiced in?
(a) Amazon Basin
(b) Ganga Basin
(c) Hwang Ho Basin
(d) Nile Basin.
7. Denmark is known for?
(a) Mixed farming
(b) Cattle rearing
(c) Dairy farming
(d) Grain farming
8. What is the name of seasonal migration practiced by Gujjars, Bakarwal, Gaddis and Bhotias of the Himalayan region?
(a) Yak trade
(b) Transportation
(c) Transhumance
(d) Subsistence agriculture
9. What is used to make chewing gums other than the added flavours?
(a) Chicle (b) Rubber
(c) Cocoa (d) Cola
10. Which of the tribe's practice Transhumance?
(a) Pygmies (b) Red Indians
(c) Bakarwal (d) Masai
11. Which of the following is not a primary activity?
(a) Forestry
(b) Fishing
(c) Hunting
(d) Manufacturing
12. Which of the tribe's practices Transhumance?
(a) Pygmies (b) Red Indians
(c) Backcrawls (d) Masai
13. The gathering is practiced in?
(a) Amazon Basin
(b) Ganga Basin
(c) Hwang Ho Basin
(d) Nile Basin.
14. Which of the following animals are not reared in the Sahara?
(a) Sheep (b) Camel
(c) Goat (d) Platypus
15. What is used to make chewing gums other than the added flavours?
(a) Chicle (b) Rubber
(c) Cocoa (d) Cola
18. Which one of the following is the largest region of commercial dairy farming?
(a) North Western Europe
(b) South Eastern Australia
(c) Canada
(d) New Zealand
19. Which one of the following does not follow monoculture?
(a) Dairy farming
(b) Plantation agriculture
(c) Mixed farming
(d) Commercial grain farming
20. In which one of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment?
(a) Russia
(b) Denmark
(c) India
(d) The Netherlands
21. In which of the following countries was co-operative farming a successful trial?
(a) Russia
(b) in Denmark
(c) India
(d) In the Netherlands
22. Which of the following types of agriculture is also called 'Slash and Burn agriculture'?
(a) Extensive subsistence farming
(b) Early subsistence agriculture
(c) Commercial grain farming
(d) Mixed farming.
23. In which one of the following regions is extensive commercial grain cultivation not practiced?
(a) American Canadian prairies
(b) European Steppes
(c) Pampas of Argentina
(d) Amazon Basin.
24. Growing of flowers is called?
(a) Truck farming (b) Factory farming
(c) Mixed farming (d) Floriculture
25. The bark of the Cinchona tree is used to make?
(a) Rubber (b) Tanning
(c) Quinine (d) Gum
26. Which of the tribes practice Transhumance?
(a) Pygmies (b) Red Indians
(c) Backcrawls (d) Masai
27. The gathering is practiced in?
(a) Amazon Basin
(b) Ganga District
(c) Hwang Ho Basin
(d) Nile Valley
28. Which of the following is not a plant?
(a) Coffee (b) Sugarcane
(c) Wheat (d) Rubber
29. Jhuming is a form of shifting cultivation that is used in which part of India?
(a) North India
(b) North East India
(c) South India
(d) None of the above
30. Milpa is a form of shifting cultivation that is used in which part of the world?
(a) North America
(b) Central America
(c) Africa
(d) None of the above

31. Ladang is a form of shifting cultivation that is used in which part of Asia?
 (a) Central Asian Country
 (b) China
 (c) Indonesia
 (d) None of the above
32. Madagascar Island is situated on which of the continents?
 (a) African Continent
 (b) Asian Continent
 (c) South American Continent
 (d) None of the above
33. Commercial livestock farming is associated with which culture?
 (a) Western culture
 (b) Russian Culture
 (c) Arabian Culture
 (d) All of the above
34. Which of the following are correct?
Statement-I: Agriculture is done under a combination of environmental and socio-economic conditions.
Statement-II: It results in the different types of agricultural systems.
 (a) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
 (b) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct
 (c) Both Correct
 (d) Both Incorrect
35. Who is a Red-Collar Worker?
 (a) Secondary Activities Worker
 (b) Tertiary Activities Worker
 (c) Primary Activities Worker
 (d) None of the Above
36. Chicle is made from which of the following trees?
 (a) Aroha Tree
 (b) Zapota Tree
 (c) Milky Juicy Tree
 (d) None of the above
37. Subsistence agriculture is divided into how many categories?
 (a) Three
 (b) Four
 (c) Two
 (d) Five
38. In primitive farming, soil loses fertility after some time. How many times after soil lost its fertility?
 (a) 3 to 6 year
 (b) 3 to 5 year
 (c) 3 to 9 year
 (d) 3 to 7 year
39. Viticulture or Grape planting is special in the which of the following region?
 (a) Mediterranean region
 (d) Polar region
 (c) Arabian region
 (d) All of the above
40. There are three main dairy valleys in the world for commercial purposes. Which of the following is the largest among these?
 (a) North Western Europe
 (b) Canada
 (c) New Zealand
 (d) None of the above

Solutions

1. (b)	5. (d)	9. (a)	13. (a)	17. (c)	21. (b)	25. (c)	29. (b)	33. (a)	37. (c)
2. (b)	6. (a)	10. (c)	14. (d)	18. (a)	22. (b)	26. (b)	30. (b)	34. (a)	38. (b)
3. (a)	7. (c)	11. (d)	15. (a)	19. (c)	23. (d)	27. (c)	31. (c)	35. (c)	39. (a)
4. (b)	8. (c)	12. (c)	16. (d)	20. (b)	24. (d)	28. (c)	32. (a)	36. (b)	40. (a)

