

**CHAPTER-4**  
**PRIMARY ACTIVITIES**  
**CLASS-XII**

**AUDIO**

GOOD MORNING EVERYONE! I am Sneha Lata. Today we will study the Subject of Class 12th Geography textbook PART-1, **‘FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY’ CHAPTER-4 PRIMARY ACTIVITIES.**

The points we will learn in this chapter are:-----

- HUNTING AND GATHERING
- PASTORALISM
- AGRICULTURE
- MINING

**DEFINITION OF PRIMARY ACTIVITIES**

An economic activity where there is direct dependence on the environment through usage of earth's resources such as minerals, water, land, vegetation, and building materials is known as primary activity.

**(VIDEO/RELEVANT VISUALS)**

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**Primary Economic Activities**

- An economic activity that relies directly upon natural resources.

• Examples:

- Fishing
- Mining
- Farming
- Ranching



## **HUNTING AND GATHERING :-**

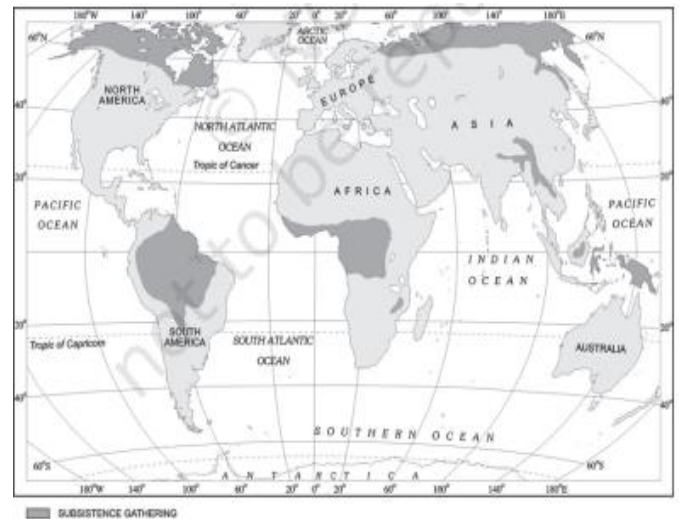
1 It is the oldest economic activity, depending on their immediate environment.

2 Primitive societies depend on hunting and gathering, fishing.

3 Practiced in harsh climatic conditions.

4 Practiced in High latitude areas such as Eurasia, Southern Chile.

5 Low latitude such as Amazon, Congo, S.E. Asian countries.



**Fig. 4.2: Areas of Subsistence Gathering**

## **PASTORALISM :-**

Pastoralism means “Domestication of animals” or “animal rearing”

TYPES ARE :-

- NOMADIC HERDING
- COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK REARING

### ➤ **NOMADIC HERDING :-**

1 It is primitive subsistence activity.

2 The people move from place to place in search of food and water.

3 Practiced by Nomads.

4 Wide varieties of cattle's are reared in different regions.

5 Sahara& Asiatic deserts: sheep , goat,& camel

6 Tibet: Yak, Andes: llamas , arctic region: Reindeer

### **7 Regions of Nomadic Herding-**

A) Core regions extending from Atlantic coast of N. Africa through Arabian Peninsula to Central China

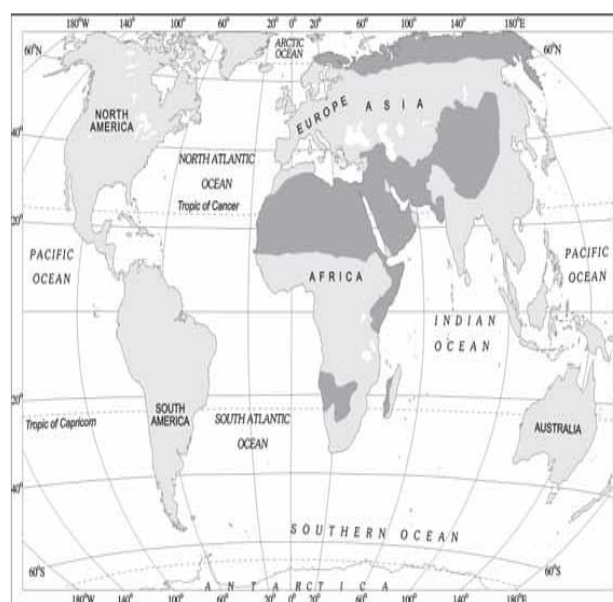
B) Second region extends in Tundra region of Eurasia

C) Third region is found in S.W Africa and Madagascar

**Transhumance:** Seasonal movement of people along with their herds to mountains in summer and to plains in winter. Ex. Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis&Bhotias in Himalayas.

The number of pastoral nomads is decreasing today due to -

1. Imposition of political boundaries
2. New settlement plans by different countries.



■ NOMADIC HERDING  
Fig: Nomadic Herding

➤ **COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK REARING :-**

1 It is commercial activity based on scientific basis.

2 They rear cattle permanently at large ranches.

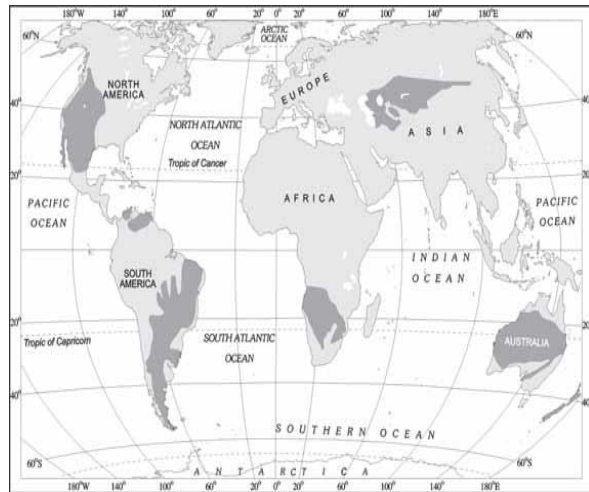
3 Practiced by settled rich farmers.

4 One type of animals is reared.

5 Selective and good quality of cattle's are reared.

6 Animals are sheep, cattle, goats and horses and products are meat, wool, hides and skin.

7 Practiced in New Zealand, Australia Argentina Uruguay and USA.



**FIG. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK REARING**

## AGRICULTURE :-

### TYPES OF AGRICULTURE

#### **SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE**

- a. primitive subsistence agriculture
- b. intensive subsistence agriculture

#### ➤ PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE

- 1 Shifting cultivation by many tribes in the tropics of Africa, South and Central America and south-east Asia.
- 2 In this system, vegetation is fired and ashes add to the fertility of the soil. Also known as **slash and burn agriculture**.
- 3 Jhuming in north eastern states of India. Milpa in Central America & Mexico. Lading in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- 4 They use old tools and farms are run for 5-6 yrs mostly

#### ➤ INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE :-

- 1 largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.

#### **2 Two types of intensive subsistence farming :-**

- Intensive subsistence farming **dominated by wet paddy cultivation** : high yield but labor productivity low
- Intensive subsistence farming **dominated by crops other than paddy**: due to water availability and climatic reasons, other crops are farmed.



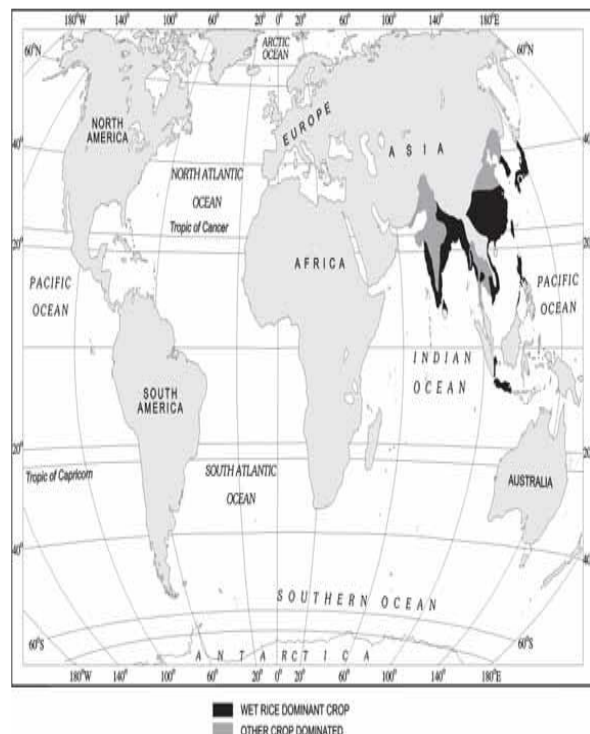
- 3 Wheat, barley, soya bean, sorghum are cultivated.

- 4 In India, wheat is grown in western part of Indo-Gangatic plains



- 5 Millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern parts of India.



Fig: slash and burn agriculture



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-  dominated by wet paddy cultivation
-  dominated by crops other than paddy



➤ **PLANTATION AGRICULTURE**

:-

1 Introduced by Europeans in colonies situated in tropics.

2 Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples are some examples.

3 Characteristics of this type of farming is :

- Large capital investment
- Managerial and technical support
- Scientific method of cultivation
- Single crop specialization
- Cheap labor
- A good system of transport needed to connect to factory

1 The French established cocoa and coffee plantation in West Africa.

2 The British setup large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka., rubber plantation in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in west-indies.

3 Today, ownership of majority of plantations into hands of Govt.

➤ **EXTENSIVE COMMERCIAL GRAIN CULTIVATION** :-

1 This is practiced in the interiors of semi-arid parts of mid latitudes like Eurasian steppes, Canadian and American Prairies, Pampas of Argentina, veldts of South Africa, Australian Downs and Canterbury plains of New Zealand.

2 Crops like wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye are grown. Agriculture is mechanized as farms are very large.

3 There is low yield per acre but high yield per person



Fig : Tea plantation



Fig : Rubber plantation

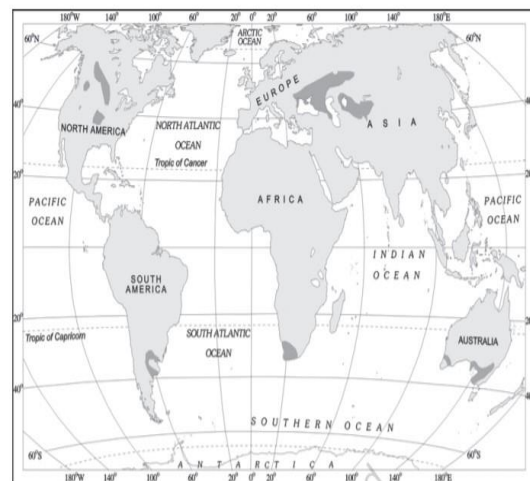


Fig. 5.12: Areas of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming

Fig: Extensive Commercial Grain Farming

➤ **MIXED FARMING** :-

1. This is practiced in North-Western Europe, Eastern-North America, parts of Eurasia and temperate latitudes of Southern continents.

2. Crop cultivation along with animal husbandry is practiced. Crops like wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops along with the rearing of farm animals like cattle, sheep, pig, and poultry is done to provide extra income.

3. There is crop rotation and inter cropping along with high capital expenditure on farm inputs.

➤ **DAIRY FARMING** :-

1 Most advanced and efficient type of mulch animal rearing.

2 Highly capital intensive.

3 Highly labor intensive.

4 Animal shed, fodder storage, mulching machines required.

5 Special emphasis is laid on breeding & health care.

6 No off season during the year.

7 Practiced near urban and industrial centers.

8 Development of transportation, refrigeration and other preservation processes have increased its production.

9 Three main regions of commercial dairy farming-

- North Western Europe
- Canada
- Australia & New Zealand

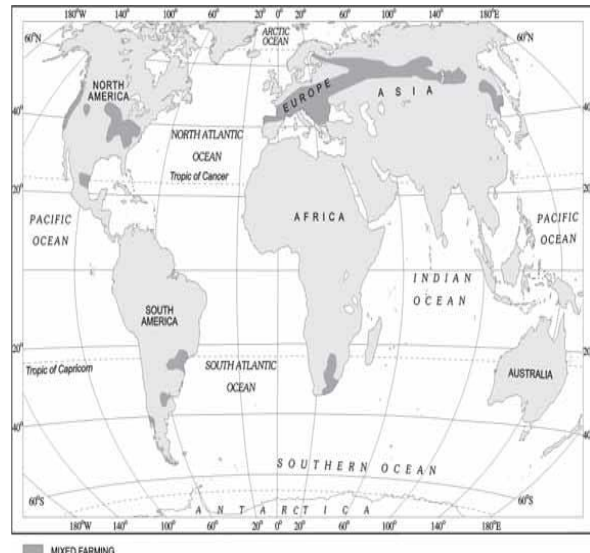
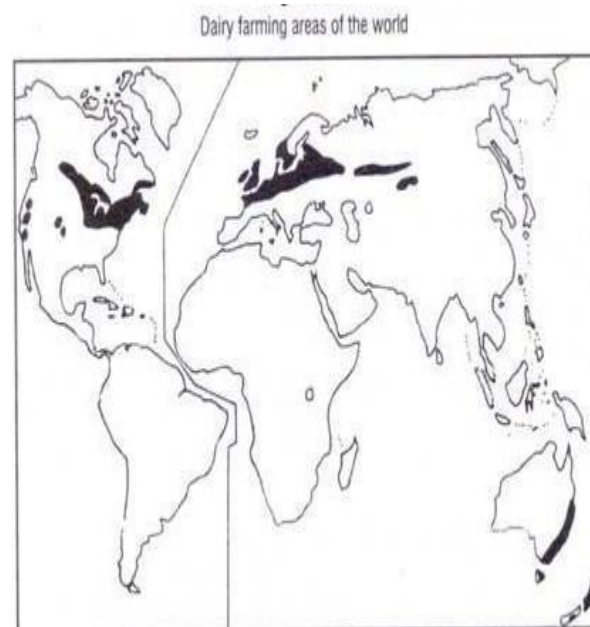


Fig : Mixed farming



➤ **MEDITERRANEAN AGRICULTURE** :-

1. Practiced on either side of Mediterranean in Europe, North Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, Southern-California, and some parts of Chile, South-Western parts of South Africa and South-Western parts of Australia.
2. It is highly specialized commercial agriculture and important supplier of citrus fruits.
3. It is an important supplier of citrus fruits

**Viticulture**

This refers to cultivation of grapes in the Mediterranean regions. Inferior grapes are made into raisins and currants while superior grapes are processed into wines. Figs and olives are also cultivated.

➤ **MARKET GARDENING AND HORTICULTURE** :-

1. It is practiced in highly developed and industrial regions of North-West Europe, North-East United States and Mediterranean regions.
2. Netherlands specializes in cultivation of Tulip flowers.
3. This type of cultivation refers to high value crops like vegetables, fruits and flowers solely for urban markets.
- 4 Farms are small and mechanized.
- 5 It is both capital and labor intensive.

**Truck Farming**

This refers to the specialization in the cultivation of vegetables only. The distance between the farms and urban markets can be covered through trucks overnight, hence its name is known as 'truck farming.'

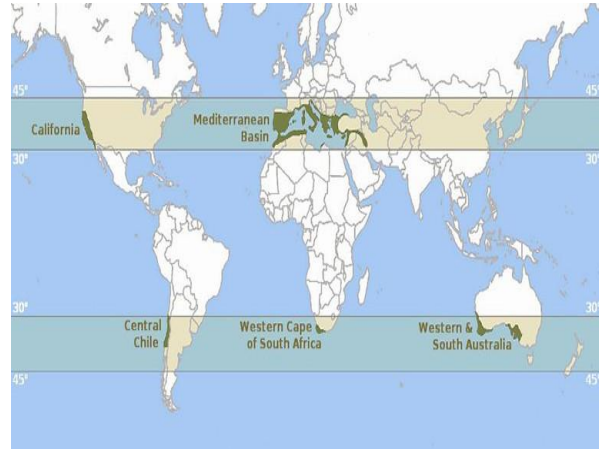


Fig : Mediterranean Agriculture



## Factory Farming

- 1 It consists of poultry farming livestock rearing.
- 2 This is capital intensive, requires maintenance, supervision and scientific breeding.
- 3 It is practiced in industrial regions of Europe and North America.

### ➤ CO-OPERATIVE FARMING :-

- 1 Under this farming group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming.
- 2 There is help from societies in buying and selling farm products.
- 3 Individual farms remain intact.
- 4 It is practiced in Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden and Italy.

### ➤ COLLECTIVE FARMING :-

- 1 It is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labor.
- 2 Farmers pool their resources, though they are allowed to keep a small part with themselves.
- 3 Produce is sold to state at prefixed prices.
- 4 Members paid according to the nature of work done.
- 5 It was practiced first in Kolkhoz in erstwhile Soviet Union.

### ➤ MINING

It refers to the extraction of mineral resources from the Earth. Its development began with the industrial revolution.

### ➤ FACTORS AFFECTING MINING ACTIVITY :-

There are two factors that affect the mining activity. These are:

1. Physical factors related to size, grade and mode of occurrence of the deposits.



Fig: Poultry farming

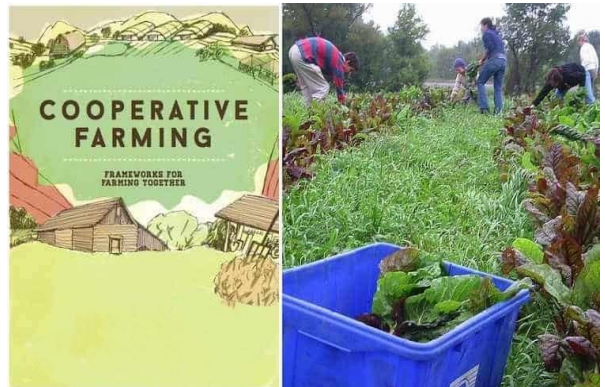


Fig: Co-operative farming

2. Economic factors related to demand for mineral, technology, capital to develop infrastructure, labor and transport cost.

### **METHODS OF MINING**

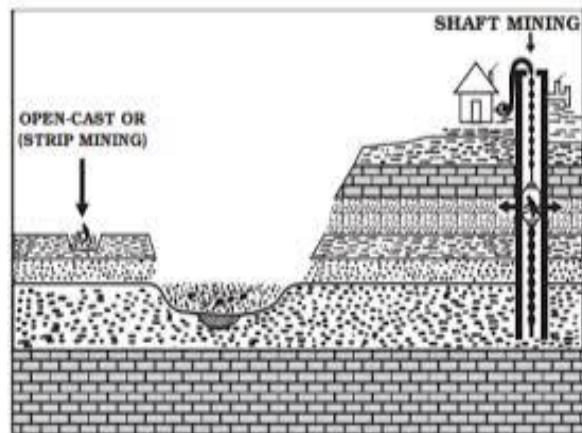
Depend on mode of occurrence of mineral there are two types of mining :-

#### **A. SURFACE /OPENCAST MINING**

1. Easiest, and cheapest mining
2. Occur close to the surface
3. Low safety precautions
4. Large and quick output

#### **B. UNDERGROUND/SHAFT MINING**

1. Vertical shafts to be sunk
2. Minerals are extracted and sent to surface
3. It requires specialized drills , lifts, haulage vehicles ,ventilation systems
4. This method is risky poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving leads to accidents
5. It requires large investment
6. Developed countries are showing less interest but developing countries are more interest due to large labor availability



**THANK YOU!**

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