

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

I  
J  
R  
C  
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

*Indexed & Listed at:*

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A., Google Scholar,

Open J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C)],

The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, U.S.A.,

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 5000 Cities in 187 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

## CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	A STUDY ON GOOD SUGGESTIONS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS <i>DR. RASHMI RANI AGNIHOTRI H.R &amp; DR. K. S. MALIPATIL</i>	1
2.	MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRS) <i>DR. BLANCHE R.C.S. MASCARENHAS</i>	5
3.	DETERMINANTS OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE MARKET IN ETHIOPIA: IN THE CASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS <i>DR. GETIE ANDUALEM IMIRU</i>	8
4.	THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN RURAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT <i>NINGIREE DALEEN KAVEZEPA (KASUME) &amp; DR. SHRIPATHI KALLURAYA P.</i>	15
5.	ROLE OF BANKS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SIKKIM <i>KESHAR PRASAD SHARMA &amp; DR. MANESH CHOUBEY</i>	18
6.	EDUCATION: A TOOL FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT <i>AMANDEEP KAUR</i>	23
7.	TRENDS AND APPROACHES ON DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP <i>SEEMA SHOKEEN</i>	26
8.	MICRO FINANCE INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SBI OF DAHANU ROAD BRANCH <i>RAHUL S MOHILE</i>	29
9.	AN ANALYSIS OF PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA (PMMY) BENEFICIARIES OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES (MSES) IN INDIA <i>ASARAF UNNISA L &amp; DR. AMULYA M</i>	32
10.	A STUDY ON RISK-RETURN RELATIONSHIP OF TOP 10 COMPANIES FROM FAST MOVING CONSUMER GOODS (FMCG) AND PHARMACEUTICALS SECTOR LISTED AT NSE INDIA <i>K RAJATH &amp; PREETHIMOL GOPI</i>	35
11.	PUBLIC DEBT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION <i>ATTAHIR BABAJI ABUBAKAR, ALAGIRISWAMY J. &amp; SADIQ IBRAHIM AHMAD</i>	43
12.	THE ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL PRICE DYNAMICS OF PLANTAIN MARKETS IN CAMEROON <i>TAKA, DIEUDONNÉ</i>	49
13.	POPULATION GROWTH, POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN INDIA <i>NISHA, RATISH KUMAR &amp; LEKH RAJ</i>	60
14.	IMPACT OF KUDUMBASHREE ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A CASE STUDY IN KANNUR, KERALA <i>SHILPA NAMBIAR &amp; JYOTHI A N</i>	64
15.	HEALTH POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN KARNATAKA WITH EMPHASIS ON K.R. PET GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL MANDYA DISTRICT, KARNATAKA <i>HARSHITHA R &amp; RAGHUNANDAN M V</i>	72
16.	LIVESTOCK AND NOMADIC PASTORALISTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW <i>ITRAT BUKHARI</i>	77
17.	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURE PRICE POLICY: WHEAT AND RICE SINCE THE EARLY 1980s <i>PUJA PAL</i>	80
18.	INNOVATION SYSTEMS FOR FAMILY FARMING: A STUDY ON ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC FARMING IN SHIVAMOGGA TALUK <i>SHARATH A.M</i>	84
19.	MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF CRUDE OIL PRICES ON INDIAN ECONOMY <i>MOHD AFJAL</i>	92
20.	EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY AND NON-OIL IMPORT TRADE IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION <i>SADIQ IBRAHIM AHMED, MUHAMMAD MANSUR &amp; UMAR USMAN UMAR</i>	97
	<b>REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK &amp; DISCLAIMER</b>	<b>102</b>

**CHIEF PATRON****PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur  
 (An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)  
 Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon  
 Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad  
 Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi  
 Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

**FOUNDER PATRON****LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana  
 Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri  
 Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

**CO-ORDINATOR****DR. BHAVET**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

**ADVISORS****PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU**

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

**PROF. M. N. SHARMA**

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

**PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

**EDITOR****PROF. R. K. SHARMA**

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

**FORMER CO-EDITOR****DR. S. GARG**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

**EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD****DR. RAJESH MODI**

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**PROF. SIKANDER KUMAR**

Chairman, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

**PROF. SANJIV MITTAL**

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

**PROF. RAJENDER GUPTA**

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

**PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN**

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

**PROF. S. P. TIWARI**

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

**DR. ANIL CHANDHOK**

Professor, Faculty of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

**DR. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN**

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**DR. SAMBHAVNA**

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

**DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA**

Associate Professor, P. J. L. N. Government College, Faridabad

**DR. VIVEK CHAWLA**

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE**

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS****PROF. ABHAY BANSAL**

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

**PARVEEN KHURANA**

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

**SHASHI KHURANA**

Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

**SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA**

Principal, Aakash College of Education, ChanderKalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

**DR. VIKAS CHOUDHARY**

Asst. Professor, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

**FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR****AMITA**

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

**FINANCIAL ADVISORS****DICKIN GOYAL**

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

**NEENA**

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

**LEGAL ADVISORS****JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

**CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA**

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

**SUPERINTENDENT****SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

## **CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS**

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com) or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

## **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT**

### 1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

**DATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**THE EDITOR**

IJRCM

**Subject:** SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_.

**(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)**

**DEAR SIR/MADAM**

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

**NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR** :

Designation/Post\* :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

\* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation **etc.** **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

**NOTES:**

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. ***pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.***
  - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**  
**New Manuscript for Review in the area of** (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
  - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
  - d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.
  - e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
  - f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
  - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised**.
  3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
  4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
  5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully Italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA**. **Abbreviations must be mentioned in full**.
  6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
  7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at [www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php](http://www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php). However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
  8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. **It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
  9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
  10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
  11. **MAIN TEXT:**

**THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:****INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
  - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
  - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
  - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
  - The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
  - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
  - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.** However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders before the references.

**PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**

**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

**JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

**CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

**UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS**

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

**WEBSITES**

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

**LIVESTOCK AND NOMADIC PASTORALISTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

**ITRAT BUKHARI**  
**RESEARCH SCHOLAR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS**  
**UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU**  
**JAMMU**


**ABSTRACT**

*Gujjars and Bakarwals constitute a significant proportion of the population of the state. Gujjars and Bakarwals are nomadic in nature and depend on livestock rearing as their main source of livelihood. Nomadic pastoralism is an age-old livelihood option for millions of people of different castes and ethnic groups and makes an important contribution to the economy. It is prominent across the Himalaya where the communities such as Gaddis, Gujjars and Bakarwals practice varying forms of herding, livestock products are the main outputs of these communities. In some developing countries, the livestock sector accounts for 50-80 percent of the GDP. The main diet of Gujjars and Bakarwals consists largely of livestock products, primarily in the form of milk. Nomadic pastoralists refer to herders who depend entirely on the sale and exchange of their animals for their livelihood, pursuing opportunistic and irregular migration routes. Most of the Gujjars and Bakarwals of the state are still practicing nomadic lifestyle. Gujjars and Bakarwals play the prominent role in the economy of Jammu and Kashmir.*

**KEYWORDS**

nomadic pastoralism, livestock, livestock products, livelihood.

**INTRODUCTION**

 Pastoralism is the primary source of livelihood in many arid and semi-arid regions of the world, especially in central Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (Brown 1971; Goldstein et al. 1990; Homewood and Rodgers 1991; Prins 1992). The term pastoralism sometimes used interchangeably with the term nomadism. Pastoralism reflects a lifestyle based upon maintenance of herds of animals that depend mainly on natural vegetation for their food. This dependence along with migration to water, away from the disease in response to other pressures, determines the seasonal and daily movements of pastoralists (Awogbade, 1991). Pastoralism is an age-old livelihood option for millions of people of different castes and ethnic groups and makes a significant contribution to the economy of the Hindu Kush Himalayas (HKH), both regarding providing employment and income opportunities and in supplying nutrition to the rural poor (Brooks 2006). Pastoral groups are divided into two main groups: nomadic pastoralists and transhumance pastoralists. Transhumance pastoralists are those who have a permanent homestead; and they follow a seasonal migratory pattern that can vary from year to year. Nomadic pastoralists do not have a permanent homestead. The timing, routes and destinations of migrations are determined primarily by the needs of the herd animals for water and fodder. They live directly on the products of their livestock and herds. Livestock makes a multi-faceted contribution to socio-economic development of nomadic people. Pastoral nomads are usually self-sufficient regarding food and most other necessities (Swift, 1991). In pastoralism the term nomadic is only used when mobility is high and in irregular patterns; transhumant when there are regular back-and-forth movements between relatively fixed locations; and sedentary for those who stays permanently at one place (Rangnekar 1992).

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The nomadic pastoralism emerged as a specialisation from a sedentary Neolithic farming economy that relied on both agriculture and animal husbandry (Barfield, 1993). Chatwin (1987) and Vajnshtein et al. (1978) also support the hypothesis that pastoralism nomadism originated from a settled mixed-farming economy, with the eventual transition among some tribes from the sedentary form of pastoralism to specialised mobile form like nomads. According to Khazanov (1994) and Flannery (1965) pastoralism developed after agriculture and most likely developed as people migrated into areas of low productivity or regions of unreliable rainfall. As a result, these people came to rely on domesticated animals for subsistence instead of agricultural crops as stated by Salzman (2004) and Cummins (2009).

Transhumance describes regular herd movements between fixed points in function of the seasonal availability of pastures. Transhumant pastoralists mostly have a permanent homestead and practice herd splitting. Agro-pastoralists are sedentarized groups who engage in a mix of crop production and (usually smaller size) livestock herds (Blench, 2001). Pastoralism is often seen as an outdated way of living and a form of land use which is unviable and even irrational (HPG, 2006; Oxfam, 2008).

Pastoralists can be defined as households that gain more than 50 percent of their income from livestock on unimproved pastures, while agro-pastoralists would be households that gain more than 50 percent from cultivation (Markakis 2004). While mobile pastoralists rely heavily on dairy and livestock products, agropastoralists depend on both livestock and agricultural products. Livestock products are the main outputs of grazing lands and this sector continue to be the fastest growing agricultural subsector throughout the world. In some developing countries, the livestock sector accounts for 50–80 percent of GDP (World Bank, 2007). According to Watson et al. (2000) the pastoralists as a production system has the greatest potential to meet the subsistence needs of humans, maintain ecosystem health and minimise the negative impacts of climate change through proper grazing managements in arid and semi-arid areas. According to Spore (2008) and Rodriguez (2008) many farmers will diversify their agricultural activities to livestock-keeping. According to Birtal et al. (2002), Livestock is a significant source of income and employment for this section of the society and also helps in alleviating poverty and smoothening of the income distribution. A recent study by Yakob and Catley (2010) reveals that pastoral areas not only meet most of the domestic demand for meat but are also export most of the suppliers of livestock.

Most of the pastoral Gujjars are still practising transhumance and migrate with their livestock between summer and winter pastures. The winter camps are dispersed in the state forests of the Shiwaliks, foothills to the eastern Himalayas (Gooch, 1992). Pastoralists keep more than one species of livestock, they can generate an extensive variety of livestock products and make better use of the available forage in different seasons, even in times of crisis. Migration of people with their livestock proceeds between previously embarked sites, which become more or less regular seasonal encampments or bases (ICMOD 1996; Mishra 1997). Depending on their migratory pattern behaviour and engagement with other non-pastoralist economic activities the pastoralists can be classified (Baxter, 1993). Pastoralists contribute to the national economy by producing red meat, milk, and wool. According to Sharma, et al. (2003) pastoralism has made a tremendous contribution to the economic system of the developing countries in providing employment opportunities as well as income and in providing the requisite amount of nutrition to the poor people. But the fact remains that pastoralism as an economic system is constantly being threatened by various government policies instead they are providing various services to the country.

The World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP, 2007) divides the values to be gained from pastoralist systems into two categories i.e. direct values and indirect values. Direct values include products such as milk, fibre (wool), meat, and hides. Other values include employment, transport, knowledge, and skills. Indirect values include the benefits of agricultural inputs such as manure and products that complement pastoral production from rangelands including honey and medicinal plants. They also include services from good rangeland management like biodiversity conservation and wildlife tourism.

Swift (1986) and Sikana et al. (1993) studies revealed that the primary requirements for pastoralist production are livestock, labour, and access to key grazing land and water resources. Most Common and favourable terms of trade for pastoral production against grain make it viable for people to make a living by selling milk or meat from even relatively low herd numbers. According to Galaty and Johnson (1990), the pastoral production involves a relationship between factors of land, livestock and labour, in this equation, livestock-a capital good serve as a technology for transforming otherwise indigestible cellulose into consumable products.



Sheep are not only raised for meat but also for the wool economy at regional and national level. The migratory pattern adapted by specialist pastoral communities involves their connection to reliable wool markets in distant communities (Rathore 1993).

According to Goldstein and Beall (1990), the nomadic, semi-nomadic and transhumant pastoralist societies have lifestyles that revolve mainly around their livestock. The main diet of pastoral peoples consists mainly of livestock products, primarily in the form of milk. Hence keeping female livestock is important for this reason. But seasonal fluctuations of rainfall greatly affect the availability of milk, particularly during the dry season when it becomes scarce. According to Aggarwal et al., (2003) The majority of pastoralists consume milk and produce a range of dairy products, yet marketing of those goods is often limited or restricted. In Rajasthan, India, camel milk is a by-product of camel breeding which is traditionally consumed by herdsmen (especially on migration) and by their families. Pastoralist institutions in India recently mounted a successful legal challenge to the prohibition of camel milk sales. With increasing commoditization of camel milk, and weakening of cultural taboos on the selling of camel milk, the income generated from milk sales can exceed the returns from selling the young male offspring. According to Bolwig et al., (2007) the livestock sector is growing faster than any other agricultural sub sector internationally, nationally as well as regionally. Changthang nomads represent one of the last great examples of a nomadic pastoral way of life which was once common in many regions of the world. According to Beck (1980), Little (1985) and Rao (1995) the future of pastoralist populations is far from certain. While nomadic or mobile livestock herding has been a successful food production system in arid lands, the problems of population growth, competition for land with other pastoralists, farmers, commercial estates, game parks, and urban areas are increasingly preventing pastoral producers from traditional mobility and flexibility necessary to survive.

According to Aggarwal (1999); Gooch (1992) and Fratkin (1997) the main nomadic groups in India are the Raikas in Rajasthan, the Gujjars in Gujarat and the Bakarwals in Jammu and Kashmir, these groups are largely transhumant or semi-sedentary pastoralists. According to Fratkin (1997), there are many migratory communities in this region one of them is goat and sheep herding community known as Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir; the other one is buffalo herding community known as Gujjars in Kashmir. Gujjars and Bakarwals are the pastoral nomads of Jammu and Kashmir. Their origin is much questionable. According to 1931 census of India, Gujjars are inhabited in eight provinces besides Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, North West provinces and other areas along the Himalayas.

The Gujjar and Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir -they are pastoral nomads who move in groups called 'Kafila'. Gujjars and Bakarwals constitute a significant proportion of the population of the state Jammu and Kashmir. They are nomadic in character, and nomadic pastoralists are those communities that rely on mobile livestock as a livelihood source (Carney 1999). Most of the pastoralists in the state lie in Jammu, Rajouri, Udhampur, Poonch, Uri, Ganderbal, Anantnag, Daksum and Kandi areas of Jammu and Kashmir State. The houses of Gujjars and Bakarwals are locally known as kothas and bandis. It is a mud-house against the slope of a hillock. The majority of the pastoralists are followers of Islam in the region except a few who have settled in Bimber, Mirpur and Rajouri. Gujjars and Bakarwals are well-known for their hard work and gentle nature. They are also known for their traditional tribal songs and the simple tribal pattern that they weave into their clothes. They have subsistence type of economy, and they try to produce everything they need in their daily life.

## CONCLUSION

In most countries, nomadic pastoralism is on the decline, because of government interventions and a myriad of other factors restricting mobility (Kavoori, 1992). Pastoralists are very knowledgeable about livestock, their behaviour, feeding habits and production characteristics, and the methods used in the selection of breeding stock are comparable with those recommended by animal scientists (Rangnekar 1992). According to Nauman and Madariaga (2003) and Nori et al. (2005) pastoral community is one of the most politically and economically marginalised in many societies. This is the reason why the customary rangelands and transit routes are shrinking in the face of spreading cultivations, intensive cattle production, mining, oil extraction etc. Nomad people are threatened by climate change, lengthy droughts and desertification.

According to Beck (1980), Little (1985) and Rao (1995) the future of pastoralist populations is far from certain. While nomadic or mobile livestock herding has been a successful food production system in arid lands, the problems of population growth, competition for land with other pastoralists, farmers, commercial estates, game parks, and urban areas are increasingly preventing pastoral producers from traditional mobility and flexibility necessary to survive.

## REFERENCES

1. Aggarwal, A. 1999. *Greener Pastures: Politics, markets and community among migrant pastoral people*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
2. Argawal, R.P., Swami. S.C., Beniwal, R., Kochar, D.K., Sahani, M.S., Tuteja, F.C., Ghouri, S. K. 2003. Effects of Camel Milk on Glycemic Control, Risk Factors and Diabetes Quality of Life in Type 1 Diabetes: A Randomised Prospective Controlled Study, *J. Camel Res. Practical*, 10, 45-50.
3. Barfield, T. J. 1993. *The Nomadic Alternatives*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice Hall.
4. Baxter, P T W 1993. The new East African pastoralists. An overview, in J Markakis (ed), *Conflict and decline of pastoralism in East Africa*, The Hague: Institute for Social Studies, 235-246.
5. Beck, L. 1980. Herd owners and hired shepherds: The Qashqa' of Iran, *Ethnology* 19(3), 327-351.
6. Birthal, P. S. 2000. Technological change in India's livestock sector and its impact, paper presented at the *VIII Annual Conference on Livestock in Different Farming Systems in India*. Agricultural Economics Research Association (India), Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
7. Blench, R. 2001. You Can't Go Home Again: Pastoralism in the New Millennium. London: Overseas Development Institute.
8. Brown LH 1971. The biology of pastoral man as a factor in conservation. *Biol Conserv* 3:93-100
9. Carney, 1999. Livelihoods as "the capabilities, assets (including both social and material assets) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future while not undermining the natural resource base."
10. Chatwin, B. 1987. *The Songlines*, Pantheon, New York.
11. Cummins, B. 2009. *Bear country: Predation, politics, and the changing face of Pyrenean pastoralism*, Durham: Carolina Academic Press.
12. Flannery, K V. 1965. The ecology of early food production in Mesopotamia. *Science* 147 (3663): 1247-1256.
13. Fratkin, E. 1997. Pastoralism: Governance and Development Issues. *Annual Review of Anthropology*. Vol. 26, pp. 235-261, Annual Reviews.
14. Glatay, J. G. and Johnson, D. L. 1990. *The World of Pastoralism: Herding systems in comparative perspective*. New York, Guilford Ford Press.
15. Goldstein M.C, Beall CM, Cincotta RP 1990. Traditional nomadic pastoralism and ecological conservation on Tibet's northern plateau. *Nat Geo Res* 6:139-156
16. Goldstein, M. C., Masserschmidt, D. A. 1980. The significance of latitudinality in Himalayas mountain ecosystems. *Human Ecology*, 8: 117-134.
17. Gooch, P. 1992. Transhumant pastoralism in Northern India: The Gujjar case, *Nomadic Peoples* 30:84-96.
18. Homewood K, Rodgers WA 1991. *Maasailand ecology: pastoral development and wildlife conservation in Ngorongoro, Tanzania*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
19. HPG 2006. 'Saving lives through livelihoods: critical gaps in the response to the drought in the Greater Horn of Africa'. *HPG Briefing Note*. ODI.
20. ICIMOD 1996. *Rangeland and Pastoral Development in the Hindu Kush Himalaya*. Proceeding of a Regional Experts Meeting. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal.
21. Kavoori, P. S. 1990. *Pastoral Transhumance in Western Rajasthan. A Report on the migratory system of sheep*. Report submitted to Norwegian Agency for Development, New Delhi.
22. Khazanov, A. M. 1994. *Nomads and the outside world*. Second Edition (Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press).
23. Little, P. D. 1985. Absentee herd owners and part time pastoralists: The political economy of resource use in northern Kenya, *Human Ecology* 13(2):136-51.
24. Markakis J., 2004. Pastoralism on the Margin. Minority Rights Group International, Nairobi
25. Mishra, C. 1997. Livestock grazing and wildlife conservation in Indian trans-Himalaya. A Preliminary Survey, ECRC. Technical Report #1. Centre for Ecological Research and Conservation, Mysore, India.

26. Naumann, M. and Madariaga, M. 2003. Atlas Argentino, Programa de Acción Nacional de Lucha contra la Desertificación, Buenos Aires: Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria.
27. Nori, M., Switzer, J. and Crawford, A. 2005. Herding on the Brink: Towards a Global Survey of Pastoral Communities and Conflict - An Occasional Paper from the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy; Gland (Ch) <http://www.iisd.org/publications/pub.aspx?id=705>.
28. Oxfam 2008. 'Survival of the fittest. Pastoralism and climate change in East Africa'. *Oxfam Briefing Paper* no.116.
29. Prins HHT 1992. The pastoral road to extinction: competition between wildlife and traditional pastoralism in East Africa. *Environ Conserv* 19:117-123
30. Rangenekar, D.V. 1991. Feeding systems based on traditional use of trees for feeding livestock. Legume trees and other fodder trees as protein sources for livestock. *FAO Animal Health Production Paper 102*, FAO, Rome.
31. Rangenekar, D.V. 1992. Traditional livestock production systems among pastoralists: Their perceptions of the production systems and attitude to change. In: Cincotta, R. and Pangare, G. *Pastoralism and Pastoral Migration in Gujarat. Institute of Rural Management, Anand, India.*
32. Rao, A. 1995. From bondsmen to middlemen: hired shepherds and pastoral politics *Anthropos* 90:149-67.
33. Rathore S.K.S, 1993. Resource Utilization Patterns in a Central Himalaya catchment. Ph.D. Thesis, Kumaun University, Nainital, India.
34. Rodriguez, L. 2008. A global perspective on the total economic values of pastoralism: Global synthesis report based on six country valuations, Nairobi: WISP, GEF, UNDP & IUCN.
35. Salzman, P. C. 1971. Movement and resource extraction among pastoral nomads: The case of the Yarahmadzai Baluch, *Anthropological Quarterly* 44(3), 185-197.
36. Sharma, et al, 2003. *Pastoralism in India: A Scope Study*, Centre for Management in Agriculture Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmadabad, India. Natural Resource Management; University of Greenwich, UK.
37. Sikana, P. M.; Kerven, C. K.; Behnke, R. H. 1993. From subsistence to specialised commodity production: commercialisation and pastoral dairying in Africa. *Pastoral Development Network*, paper 34d, Overseas Development Institute, London.
38. Spore 2008. *Special issue on climate change* (August), <http://spore.cta.int>
39. Swift, J. 1986. The economics of production and exchange. In *Pastoralists of the west African Savanna*, ed. Adamu M, Kirk-Greene A, 175-190, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
40. Vajnshtein, BA., Kuznetsov. N.N., Livshits J.Z. and Sosnina E.F 1978. Family Bdellidae. I:133-143 In; Gilyarov M. S. [Key of soil inhabiting mites, Trombidiformes. Nauka, Moscow: 1-270. (in Russian).
41. Watson, R. T Noble, I.R, Bolin, B Ravindernath, N.H. and D. J. Verardo 2000. *Land use, Land-use Change and Forestry*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
42. World Bank. 2007a. World development indicators. Washington D.C.
43. World Bank. 2007b. World Development Report 2008. Agriculture for Development. Washington D.C.
44. World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP) 2007. 'Squandered wealth: a global economic review of pastoralism'. WISP Policy Note No. 2, February.
45. Yakob A. & Catley A. 2010. *Livestock exports from pastoralist areas: an analysis of benefits by wealth group and policy implications*. Inter-Governmental Authority on Development Livestock Policy Initiative Working Paper No. 01-10.

## **REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK**

**Dear Readers**

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as, on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com) for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com).

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

**Academically yours**

Sd/-

**Co-ordinator**

## **DISCLAIMER**

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

## ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

### *Our Other Journals*

