

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Chapter 12: Improvement in Food Resources · Topic 2

Key Concept

Effective animal husbandry includes proper feeding, housing, breeding selection, and disease control to improve livestock productivity and health — for example, cross-breeding local cattle with high-yielding foreign breeds has significantly increased milk production in India, a movement often called the White Revolution. Aquaculture, a rapidly growing sector, allows controlled breeding of fish in ponds or tanks, reducing pressure on wild fish populations while meeting growing demand for protein-rich food.

Quick Revision Notes

- Animal husbandry: scientific management/breeding of livestock for milk, meat, eggs, wool.
- Fisheries include capture fisheries (natural water bodies) and aquaculture (controlled farming).
- Cross-breeding local and foreign cattle breeds boosted India's milk production (the White Revolution).
- Aquaculture reduces pressure on wild fish populations while meeting food demand.

Practice Questions

- 1 Name one benefit of practicing animal husbandry.
- 2 Explain the difference between capture fisheries and aquaculture.
- 3 How has cross-breeding contributed to India's milk production?