



Live Stock: A Case Study of Jintur Tehsil

Dr. M. V. Suryawanshi

Research Guide

Head, Department of Geography

Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad

Surwase Raju Vitthalrao

Research Student

Department of Geography

Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad

Abstract

There is great significance of Livestock in Agriculture particularly in developing countries. Particularly drought animal live bullocks, male buffaloes are used for ploughing to harvesting of crops in the entire field the general pattern of Livestock units for the year 1990 and 2010. The goats are the most important contributing (34.56%) category in the total livestock during the period 2010. buffaloes are on second rank (33.66%) in total livestock and the rank of cattle was third with percentage 22.46% and last category was sheep with the percentage of 9.3% in total Jintur tehsil in 2010.

Keywords: Livestock, distribution, agricultural development

Introduction:

There is one important factor which affects on agricultural development that is livestock. livestock is a part of parcel of our farming society and the concept of Agriculture cannot cancel without the livestock. There is great significance of livestock in agriculture particularly in developing countries particularly drought animals live bullocks, male buffaloes are used for ploughing to harvesting of crops in the entire field in Indian agriculture livestock's are the keystones farmers carefully sow the crops as well as drought milk stock. they are his companions in the field by day and live besides his house or even under his roots.

Livestock are the power suppliers to cultivate the land, most of the operations would be completed by livestock. Livestock is the chief source of power and manure. in this study an attempt is made to analyze the livestock distributional pattern. ranking of livestock pressure of bovines and their changes.



Study Region:

The location of Jintur taluka in the middle east Maharashtra and in Parbhani district, this holly taluka is lies or situated from 19° 36' 17" latitude North 76°42' 05" East longitude to 76° 40'44" East longitude. It has a total geographical area 125722 hecters with 176 village and 5 circles. The region under study 38112 urban and Rural population 196293 however it is second most population in Parbhani district. the population density of Jintur taluka is jointure taluka is bounded by sengaon tahasil towards east. selu tahasil towards west mantha tahasil, Manvat tehsil south Jintur tehsil from Parbhani district in the North.

Objectives:

1. To study the existing livestock pattern of the regions.
2. To analyse the cattle, buffaloes, bovines, sheeps, goats.

Research Methodology:

Tahsil for the present study the jintur is considered as an entire region circle and villages in the tehsil are considered as component areal units, secondary data collected through tahsildar office, district socio-economic statistical abstract and Gazetter and Agricultural epitomes.

Results and Discussion:

Livestock Types: Here in these study only major four categories has been considered i.e. cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats in Jintur tehsil. Man or Animal like horse, donkeys, dogs and poultries are not considered in this study.

Livestock Pattern in Jintur Tahsil: Table I indicates that the general pattern of Livestock units for the year 1990 and 2010. The goats are the most important contributing (34.56%) category in the total livestock during the period 2010. Buffaloes are on second rank (33.66%) in total livestock and the rank of cattle was third with the percentage 22.46% and last category was sheep with the percentage of 9.31% in total Jintur tehsil in 2010.

The number of cattle increased by 0.31% buffaloes 0.07% total bovines 0.38% and goats are increased with 0.02% during the period 1990 to 2010 in Jintur tehsil. Negative change is observed in sheep category by 0.40% in Jintur tehsil during the period under study.



Table 1
Circle wise distribution of Livestock in Jintur Tahsil

Name of Circle	Year & Change	Buffaloes	Bovines	Sheep's	Goats	Total Cattle	Total Livestock
Jintur	1990	39.31	52.05	8.26	39.69	12.74	100.00
	2010	39.53	53.23	9.20	37.58	13.69	100.00
	Change	0.22	1.17	0.94	-2.12	0.96	---
Charthana	1990	27.77	52.19	10.87	36.94	24.42	100.00
	2010	28.53	53.05	11.44	35.51	24.52	100.00
	Change	0.76	0.86	0.57	-1.43	0.10	---
Bori	1990	36.99	61.66	11.27	27.08	24.66	100.00
	2010	36.46	61.39	10.13	28.47	24.93	100.00
	Change	-0.54	-0.26	-1.13	1.40	0.27	---
Adgaon	1990	28.92	63.19	9.46	27.17	34.27	100.00
	2010	30.72	64.56	7.69	27.75	33.84	100.00
	Change	1.80	1.37	-1.95	0.58	-0.43	---
Bamni	1990	28.87	53.56	10.38	36.25	24.49	100.00
	2010	28.13	51.60	08.86	39.54	23.47	100.00
	Change	-0.74	-1.77	-1.53	3.39	-1.03	---
Total Tahsils	1990	33.54	55.74	9.72	35.54	22.15	100.00
	2010	33.66	56.12	9.31	34.56	22.46	100.00
	Change	0.07	0.38	-0.40	0.02	0.31	---

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract of Parbhani District, 1990 & 2010.

The circlewise distribution of Livestock is shown in Jintur Tahsil during the period 1990 and 2010.

1. Cattle:

Among total livestock cattle is on third rank during the period in 1990 and 2010. The percentage of total cattle was 22.16% in 1990 and it was 22.46% in 2010. Positive change has been observed in the percentage of total cattle's in Jintur (0.96%) charathana (0.10%) and Bori (0.27%) while negative changes has been observed in Adgaon (-0.43%) and Bamni (-1.03%) circle during the period under 1990 to 2010.

2. Buffaloes:

Within the period of 1990 to 2010 the total numbers of buffaloes were slightly increased in Jintur tehsil by 0.07%. The negative changes were recorded in Bori (0.54) and in Bamni (0.74%). The positive changes have been observed in Jintur (0.22%) circle charthana (0.76%) and in Bori (1.80%) during the period 1990 to 2010.



The rank of the buffaloes in Latur tehsil was second in both the period i.e. in 1990 to 2010.

3. Bovines:

In the category of total bovines total cattle and buffaloes are included the percentage of number total bovines was 55.74% in 1990 and it was 56.12% in total Jintur tehsil. The percentages of number of total bovines were increased by 0.38% during the period under study in Jintur tehsil. Positive changes were recorded in total Bovines in Jintur (1.17%) circle charathana (0.86%) and Adgaon (1.37%) during the period 1990 to 2010. Negative changes were observed in the Bori (0.26%) and in Bamni (-1.77%) during the under the study.

4. Sheep:

The percentage of sheep was 9.72% in 1990 in Jintur tehsil. it was 9.31% in 2010 in the total study area. The percentage of sheep was decreased by 0.40% in total Jintur tehsil during in period 1990-2010. The highest positive change in the percentage of sheep was recorded in Jintur (0.94%) tehsil and the lowest positive change was observed in charathana (0.57%) circle during the period 1990-2010. The highest negative change in the percentage of sheep was (-1.95) in Adgaon circle and the lowest negative change in the percentage of sheep was (-1.13%) in Bori circle during the period 1990-2010. The negative changes is also recorded in Bamni (-1.53%) circle during the period 1990-2010.

5. Goats:

The percentage of goats was on number one in Jintur tehsil in both the year i.e. in 1990 and 2010. the percentage of goats slightly (0.02%) increased in Jintur tehsil during the period under study. The highest negative changes in the percentage of goats were recorded in Jintur (-2.12%) circle while the lowest (-1.43%) negative changes was noticed in charathana circle during the period 1990-2010. The positive changes in the percentage of goats were recorded in Bamni (31.29%) cicle and the lowest (0.58%) positive change was recorded in Adgaon circle during the period 1990-2020. The positive percentage of volume of change of Bori circle was 1.40% during the period under study.



Conclusion:

The paper studies fourth major categories of livestock cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats in Jintur tehsil. The study indicates the total pattern of Livestock units for the survey year 1990-2010 among livestock goats have the highest percentage (34.56%) followed by Buffaloes (33.66%) then cattle's (22.46%) followed by sheep's which had the least share (9.31%) goats recorded highest positive changes in Bamni. Buffaloes in Adgaon, Cattles in Jintur and Sheeps recorded highest positive change in Jintur.

References:

1. Hajsain, M. (1979) 'Agricultural Geography' Inter India publication, Delhi
2. Noor Mahamad (1978) 'Agricultural landuse India- A Case Study' Inter India publication, Delhi.
3. Jasbir Singh and S. S. Dhillon (2006) "Agricultural Geography" Tata MC-Graw Hill publishing Co-Ltd, New Delhi.
4. Chauhan T.S. (1987) "Agricultural Geography: A Case Study of Rajasthan State" Academic Publishers, Jaipur.
5. Shafi Mohmmad (2006) Agricultural Geography publication by Dorling Kindershey (India) Pvt. Ltd- Person Education New Delhi.