

**GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF THE CHANGING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
RESOURCES IN PARBHANI DISTRICT**

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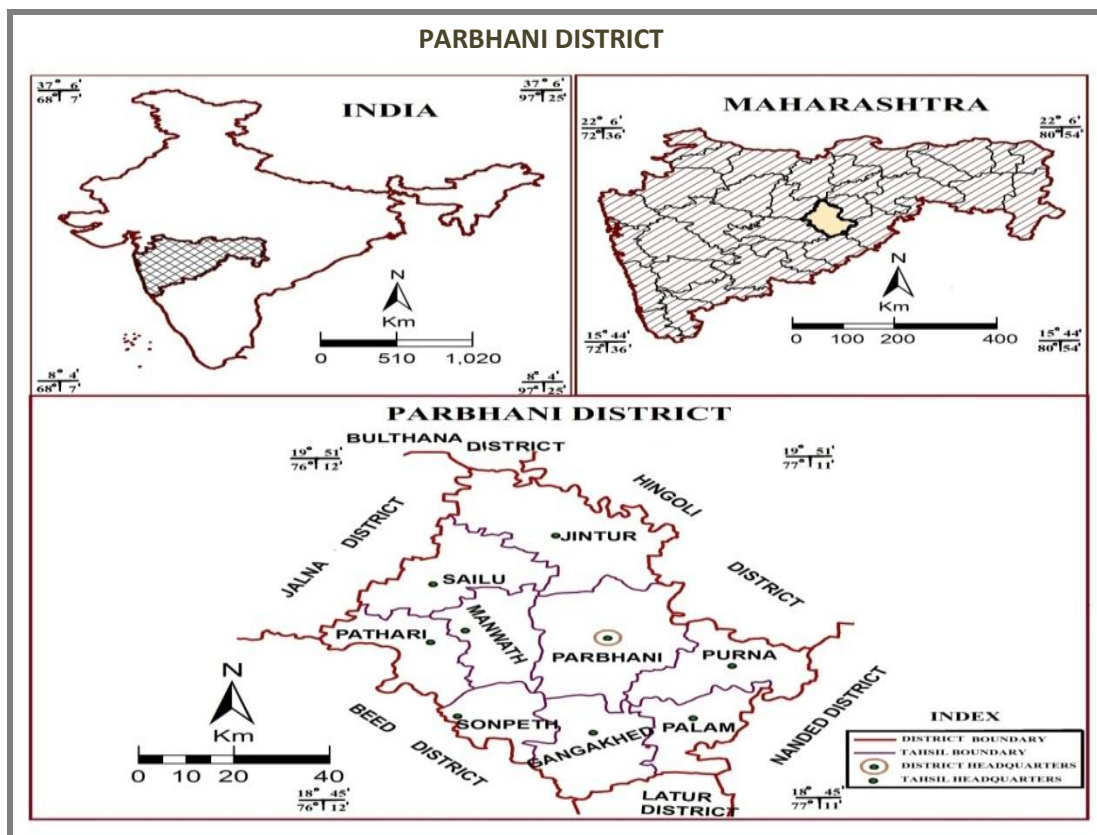
Introduction:

The agricultural operation is based on animal husbandry resources. They are the chief source of power and manure. The importance of livestock in agriculture is great. Agriculture is one of the most important primary economic activities of man. Agriculture sector provides food to the people and raw material to the Industrial sector. So agriculture sector played major role in Economic development. Indian Economy is mostly depending on agriculture. Out of total population 70% people have depend on agriculture by directly or indirectly. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors which provide number of employment opportunities out of the total national income 34% is the contribution of Agriculture. So it is necessary to give prime place to the primary sector. The entire field operations from ploughing to the harvesting of crops are carried out by the brought animals mainly bullocks male buffaloes and male cows. They are keystone in the farming in addition to crops drought and mulch stock are raised and maintained by the individuals' farmers. The aim of present paper is to assess the changing the after ten years livestock recourses of Parbhani district in during the 2007 and 2017 (MS).

The study Area:

Parbhani district is chosen for this research paper study region. Parbhani district located between 18° 45' N to 20° 01' N. Latitudes and 76° 13' E. to 77° 26' E. longitudes. The area of study region is 6511 km², which is 2.11 percent of the whole area of the Maharashtra state. The total animal husbandry in the study region is 810701 (as per Reference year 2007) and 621788 animal husbandry in 2017 (as per Reference year 2012). The study region is administratively subdivided in to nine tahsils respectively Parbhani, Pathri, Manvat, Selu, Jintur, Gangakhed, Palam, Sonpeth and Purna.

Map: Location of the Parbhani District



Objectives of the study:

1. To study the taluk wise animal husbandry resources in study area.
2. To study the changing the value of taluk wise animal husbandry resources ten year span in study area.

Data base and Methodology:

In this paper study is based on secondary data obtained from census and social and economic samalochan publications records of 2007 and 2017. We have used comparative to get the information and with the help of statistical data, the study has been analyzed concluded. Socio-Economic report Parbhani Further data have been tabulated and analyzed the graphical amylases objectively.

Discussion:

All the agricultural operation is based on animal husbandry resources. They are the chief source of power and manure. The importance of livestock in agriculture is great. The entire field operations from ploughing to the harvesting of crops are carried out by the brought animals mainly bullocks male buffaloes, Gats, Ships, Horse, Donkeys and other animals. They are keystone in the farming in addition to crops drought and mulch stock are raised and maintained by the individuals' farmers. The total animal husbandry in the study region is 810701 (as per Reference year 2007) and 621788 animal husbandry in 2017 (as per Reference year 2012).

Table No. 1

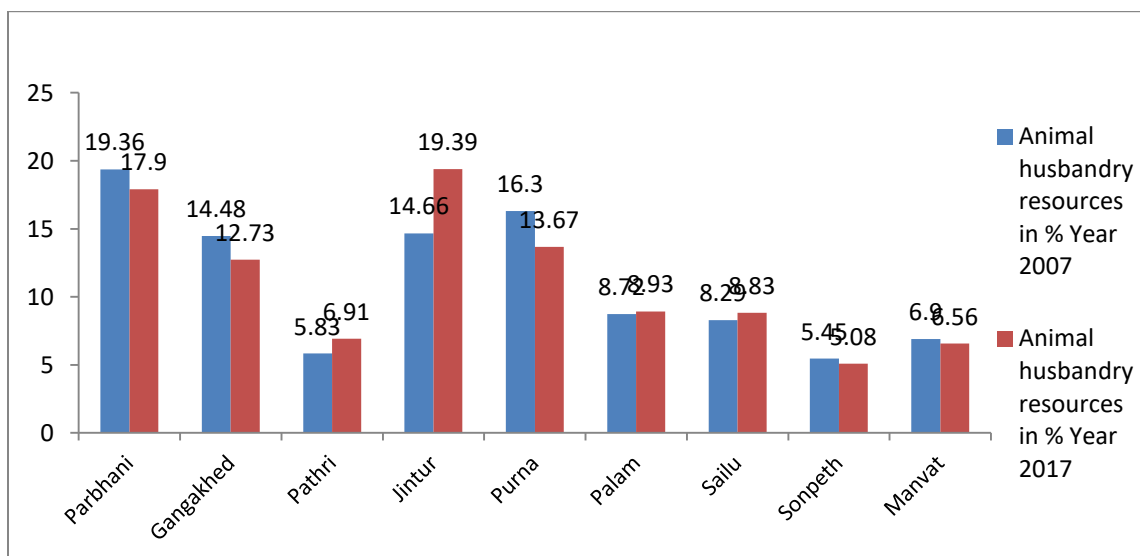
Tahsil wise animal husbandry resources in Parbhani District (2007 & 2017).

Sr. No	Tahsil	Animal husbandry resources in % Year 2007	Animal husbandry resources in % Year 2017	Velum of change of after 10 year (%)
1	Parbhani	19.36	17.90	- 1.46
2	Gangakhed	14.48	12.73	- 1.17
3	Pathri	5.83	6.91	+ 1.08
4	Jintur	14.66	19.39	+ 4.73
5	Purna	16.30	13.67	- 2.63
6	Palam	8.72	8.93	+ 0.21
7	Sailu	8.29	8.83	+ 0.54
8	Sonpeth	5.45	5.08	- 0.37
9	Manvat	6.90	6.56	- 0.34
Total Parbhani District.		810701 (100 %)	621788 (100 %)	188913 (- 0.59)

Source: Socio-Economic abstract of Parbhani district (2007 & 2017)

(Figures in brackets indicates the percentage)

Graph No 1:Tahsil wise animal husbandry resources in Parbhani District (2007 & 2017)



Source: Author Computed

Table No. 1 and Graph no.01 reveals that nearly 810701 animal husbandry resources (The entire field operations from ploughing to the harvesting of crops are carried out by the brought animals mainly bullocks male, cows, buffaloes, Gats, Ships, Horse, Donkeys and other animals) are found in the study region are year 2007. There were 621788 animal husbandry resources (bullocks male, cows, buffaloes, Gats, Ships, Horse, Donkeys and other animals) in Parbhani district in year 2017. There is too much variation in tahsilwise distribution of animal husbandry resources. Out of the total animal husbandry resources highest animal husbandry resources (19.36%) found in Parbhani tahsil whereas lowest animal husbandry resources (5.45 %) were found in Sonpeth tahsil in 2007. There were distribution of the tahsil wise animal husbandry recourses are found in Parbhani (19.36%), Gangakhed (14.48%), Pathri (5.83%), Jinture (14.66%) , Purna (16.30%), Palum (8.72%), Selu (8.29%), Sonpeth (5.45%) and Manvat (6.90%) in the total animal husbandry recourses in 2007.

There were 621788 (bullocks male, cows, buffaloes, Gats, Ships, Horse, Donkeys and other animals) in Parbhani district. There is too much variation in tahsilwise distribution of total animals. Out of the total animal husbandry resources highest animal husbandry resources (19.39%) was found in Jinture tahsil whereas lowest animal husbandry resources (5.08%) was found in Sonpeth tahsil there were 31563 (bullocks male, cows, buffaloes, Gats, Ships, Horse, Donkeys and other animals) in Parbhani district. There were distribution of the tahsil wise animal husbandry recourses are found in Parbhani (17.90%), Gangakhed (12.73%), Pathri

(6.91%), Jinture (19.39%) , Purna (13.67%), Palum (8.93%), Selu (8.83%), Sonpeth (5.08%) and Manvat (6.56%) in the total animal husbandry recourses in 2017.

Parbhani district is under animal husbandry resources decreasing volume of change in – 0.59 percent in this investigation period 2007 to 2017 (Graph No.1). The positive changes were observed in area under animal husbandry resources Pathri (+ 1.08%), Jinture (+ 4.73%), Palum (+ 0.21%) and Shelu (+ 0.54%) tahsil in the study region. The negative changes were observed in area under animal husbandry resources Parbhani (- 1.46%), Gangakhed (- 1.17%), Purna (- 2.63%), Sonpeth (- 0.67%) and Manvat (- 0.34%) tahsils in the study region in during the period under study. Therefore, farmers in this area should be guided and trained for the advanced method of occupation of the domestic animal farming, for example milk cows sinker as needed in this field. The animal husbandry as a major support of the farmers in his agricultural economy but this recourses as a depend on available of annual rainfall, available land, economic condition of farmers, thinking of farmer and government polishes are effect on animal husbandry recourses.

Conclusion:

The total animal husbandry in the study region is 810701 (as per Reference year 2007) and 621788 animal husbandry in 2017 (as per Reference year 2012).in during the investigation period. Out of the total animal husbandry resources highest animal husbandry resources (19.39%) was found in Jinture tahsil whereas lowest animal husbandry resources (5.08%) was found in Sonpeth tahsil. Parbhani district is under animal husbandry resources decreasing volume of change in – 0.59 percent in this investigation period 2007 to 2017. The animal husbandry recourses as a major support of the farmers in his agricultural economy but this recourses as a depend on available of annual rainfall, available land, Irrigation facilities, market, transportation facilities, economic condition of farmers, thinking of farmer and government polishes are effect on animal husbandry recourses.

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