

Spatio-Temporal Change of Livestock in Jalna District: A Geographical Study**Shri. P.B.Deshmukh**Dept of Geography,
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Dist. Latur.**Abstract:**

Animal husbandry and livestock is highly potential sector of India economy, especially of rural economy. The potential of crop production depend upon huge investment and weather meteorological conditions. Comparatively, Animal husbandry and livestock sector is more stable and require lesser investment. It has great potential and its contribution to Indian economy, especially agriculture sector has been constantly increasing over the years. In the developing countries livestock provide one third of agricultural output. Many people in this study region are engaged in the not only agriculture but also livestock. We get various products from the livestock i.e. meat, milk, fiber for clothing, rugs, fine leather etc. development of industries in a particular region. Dairy development, leather industry, woolen textiles are directly related to the livestock also provides organic manure which is useful in the farm for increase the productivity of crops in any region.

Livestock resource also plays an important role as a base for resources. All the agricultural operations are based on them and they are the chief source of power and manure. The entire field operations from ploughing to the harvesting of crops are carried out by the drought animals mainly bullocks, male buffaloes.

Key Words: Tahsilwise Spatio-Temporal Change in livestock.

Introduction:

The importance of livestock in agriculture is of great significance as the land is of little use to the cultivator without the poor creatures that draw the plough and scratch the soil; they are the key stone in farming. So, the livestock sector has been important sector in rural economy.

Study Region:

Jalna district is a part of Aurangabad division. It was formed on 1st May 1981. Jalna district consists of eight tahsils. The range of geographical latitude and longitude of the district is from 19⁰1' north to 20⁰ 3' North latitudes and 75⁰4' east to 76⁰4' East longitudes. The Northern part of the district is occupied by the Ajanta and Satmala hill ranges. Jalna is located on Deccan plateau characterized by basalt rock. The north by jalgaon district, on the south by Beed district, on the east Parbhani district and Bhuldhana district, and on the west Aurangabad district.

According to District Census 2011, it has an area of 7687 sq km. with a population of 1959046, male population is 1011473 and female population is

947573. General Sex-ratio of population is 937 females per 1000 males.

Objectives:

1. To find out Tahsilwise Percentage of livestock in the study region.
2. To study the factors affecting on the distribution of livestock.

Methodology:

The study is based on primary and secondary data collected tahsilwise animal census reports of 2003 and 2007 and 2012. The data have been compiled from various publications of the District, State Government and from the report of district animal husbandry officer. The relevant information and data have been organized, classified, tabulated, and using suitable techniques and methods.

Discussion:

The cattle and buffaloes are the main source of milk in the study region. Cattle and buffaloes are including the bovine's category, sheep and goats including the ovine category and horses, mules, donkeys and camel these animals are including the other category. Out of total livestock bovines are 68.36%, ovine's 28.99% and other livestock are 3.65% in 2015-16.

Table: Tahsilwise Livestock in Jalna District 2015-16 (In Percentage).

Tahsil	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Other Animals	Total Livestock
Bhokardan	51.56	9.60	7.74	30.70	0.40	121553(100)
Jafrabad	57.06	8.73	5.95	26.98	1.28	85090(100)
Jalna	52.96	15.86	1.90	28.18	1.10	114960(100)
Badnapur	56.36	10.02	5.96	26.86	0.80	69483(100)
Ambad	60.20	12.03	2.82	23.60	1.35	112424(100)
Ghansangvi	64.73	11.04	0.64	22.52	1.07	77067(100)
Partur	61.70	11.50	1.49	22.04	3.27	68675(100)
Mantha	59.35	6.75	0.27	18.25	15.38	72569(100)
Total District	57.40	10.96	3.56	25.43	2.65	721821(100)

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract of Jalna district 2016.

The bovine category is first important category of livestock. Out of total livestock below 60% share was occupied by the cattle in Bhokardan, Jafrabad, Jalna, Badnapur and Mantha tahsils. Above 60% cattle proportion was noticed in Ambad, Partur and Ghansangvi tahsils in 2015-16. The buffaloes are the second source of milk. Out of the total livestock below 10% proportion of buffaloes was found in Bhokardan, Jafrabad and Mantha tahsils. Above 10% proportion was experienced in rank second in all tahsils of the study region. Goats are active and endure long dry season and withstand the humidity much better than sheep and therefore, they are widely raised in the region. They are the buffaloes of poor and small farmers, agricultural labours and landless people as they only source of milk. Out of the total livestock above 30% proportion of goats was observed in Bhokardan tahsil where as 20% to 30% proportion was noticed in Jalna, Jafrabad, Badnapur, Ambad, Ghansangvi and Partur tahsils. Below 20% proportion of goats was observed in Mantha tahsil. Sheeps role in all tahsils in livestock ranges from 0.27% to 7.74%. It means there is very little scope for woollen textiles in the study regions. Other animals constituted very small proportion of the total livestock units of the study region because they are not used directly for the agricultural activities. Therefore, only 2.65% of the total units have occupied by these animals. The highest proportion was observed in Mantha (15.38%) where as the lowest proportion was found in Bhokardan (0.40%) tahsil during 2015-16.

Badnapur, Ghansangvi, Partur, Ambad and Jalna tahsils in 2015-16. Every tahsil is having more percentage of cattle as compared to buffaloes in 2016.

The ovines category includes goats and sheep. The ovines find their own food along the roads, grounds, hills and fallow lands in the harvested fields. They provide milk, wool, skin and meat etc. They enrich the soil with their rich manures. Therefore, their importance in the rural economy is increasing. Goats

Conclusions:

Having studied livestock in the Jalna district, it is found that the total livestock in the district is 721821. Out of the total livestock cattle are 414262, buffaloes 79144, goats 183603, sheep 25669 and other animals are 19143. As well as in the district, the highest livestock is found in Bhokardan (16.84%) tahsil and the lowest livestock in Partur (9.51%) taluka. In the district, Ambad taluka is known as the highest milk producer taluka.

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