

Study of the Reasons for Declining Number of Pets in Sustainable Development at Babhulgaon in Hingoli District

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Abstract: *What are the causes of pet loss? This is explained in this article. At Babhulgaon in Hingoli district, at one time more than three to four thousand cows, bull, buffaloes, goats etc. were reared by the people. But at present such a large number of villagers do not raise cows and calves. This article provides information on why people are so depressed. People from rural areas are migrating in large numbers. At the same time, it is the business of ignorant people to graze cattle, to raise people who are educated. Because of the mental perception of such people. People are not turning to this business. Also, since people do not keep fallow lands for fodder for animals, it is not affordable for people to buy fodder and graze the animals. People are also sowing soybeans instead of sorghum. And soybean husk is not suitable for animal consumption like kadaba. Due to this kadaba, dhép, grass green fodder is becoming very expensive. At the same time, modern resources have become available for farming. Those who have tractors available cultivate tractors. And people who do not have tractors plow the fields with rented tractors. Sowing is done by tractor. JCB digs wells. After finishing work in the city, some people go to work in the suburbs. So they don't need to keep pets. So the number of pets has been reduced. The animals are sold. Also, the buyers in the market are the traders and the butchers who buy for the slaughterhouse are the ones available in the market and they send the animals to the slaughterhouse. Therefore, cattle like Mhaish, Reda, goats, sheep, chickens, etc. are slaughtered on a large scale. The population in the cities is very large and most of them are man-made. So their demand is huge. As a result, the number of pets in Babhulgaon has come down drastically.*

Keywords: "The reasons for the decline in the number of pets in sustainable development, pets and education, the availability of pets and fodder, the slaughter of pets and animals, the depression of the people, etc."

1. Objective

To study the reasons for the decrease in the number of pets in Babulgaon in Hingoli district.

2. Assumption

Due to rising inflation and unavailability of food in Babhulgaon in Hingoli district, people do not keep pets.

3. Data collection method

While studying the subject, the researcher has adopted the social research method of observation. Also used as a secondary source is material published on the website, written material, etc.

4. Detailed deliberation

Introductory Background of Animal Husbandry: This country is said to be an agricultural country. More than 58 per cent of the people in these countries are currently engaged in agribusiness. The whole society is dependent on agricultural income. The farmer works hard on the field. The field grows grain in the field. He keeps the ripe grain for himself when he needs it. And the rest he sells in the market. Although the grain in the market is owned by the farmers, the price is decided by the traders. Farmers are exploited by traders. When grain is not available to the farmers, the prices of grains go up tremendously. And when they have the grain available, the grain prices are lowered by the merchants when the grain is taken to the market. This makes the prices

of food grains so low that farmers do not get as much profit as they want.

While cultivating, farmers engage in cow, buffalo, goat rearing, poultry rearing etc. as a side business. Helps to do dairy business from cows, buffaloes, goats etc.

This is likely to improve the economic situation of farmers. Raising cows, buffaloes, goats can bring various benefits to the farmers. From these pets, cow dung, milk, money and wool which are useful for agriculture are obtained. The more animals are reared according to the time, the more manure is obtained. And selling milk from animals also benefits a large number of farmers. People also get fresh and good milk. This can help in improving the economic condition of the farmers. Unemployed people get employment. But this is the reason why the business of raising animals in the village of Babhulgaon in Hingoli district is declining at present. This article attempts to provide information in this regard.

1) **Geographical Area:** - Babhulgaon village in Hingoli district is at a distance of 36 km from Hingoli via Malhivara. At present there is a village called Chondi on the road from Malhivara to Goregaon. From there it is 6 kms to the south and on the road from Hingoli to Palashi is the nearest road from Umra Fata, to the north is the road to Babhulgaon village. Babhulgaon is situated at a distance of 6 km from there. The town of Hingoli is about 26 km long. The major crops grown in the village are cotton, sorghum, wheat, soybean, cotton, green gram and urad. The village used to grow a large amount of sugarcane before 1990. But at present no farmer grows

sugarcane in this village. This is also part of the research. Currently, the rainfall is very low. Therefore, water reserves are not available in the soil. Due to the perennial watering of the sugarcane crop, the farmer is far away from the sugarcane crop. The village had four sugarcane gurdwaras but they are now completely closed.

- 2) **Geographical Information:-** Babhulgaon is situated in the hilly areas around the village. In the middle of it, there is a hollow and flat area and the village is situated in a barren land. There are three major streams on the village side. The village is situated in the triangular region of these streams. Around this village, there are Ranjavya's Mal, Junona's Mal, Harala's edge. Umracha Kada, Telyacha Mal, Secretary Teak, Khandobache Tok, Gairan Zameen are the names given to the hill-valleys. The area of this village is generally three kilometers to the east of the village, three and a half kilometers to the north of the village, three and a half kilometers to the south of the village and three kilometers to the west of the village. In this village there is a government meadow to the north on this available land. Who has 100 hundred acres of land. That is called Gairan land. Its there is a lake. And to the south of the village there is a lake called Pazhar Lake. The rest are 52 small lakes but they do not retain water. These small lakes have been created through the Pani Adwa and PaniJirwa campaigns. These small ponds do not store water for long. And does not survive. Yet in these villages, people grow crops during the rabi season and the kharif season.
- 3) **Sugarcane** was cultivated in this village before 1980, to make jaggery from sugarcane, Tukaram Galande's sugarcane ghana, Namdev Shinde's sugarcane ghana, Sakharam Bhakre's sugarcane ghana, Khanderao Wadkute's sugarcane ghana, Shriram Jain's sugarcane ghana. 5 Ghana was working. They used to make jaggery from sugarcane. But in the villages, since sugarcane is not grown, all the weeds have stopped.
- 4) **Information on availability of animals:** - Before 1980, keeping cows was a major occupation in the villages of Babhulgaon. The village had a large number of cows in general. Every household had at least one pet like cow, ox, buffalo, goat, goat, chicken etc. A total of at least 900 families live in the village. The total population is 4146. The literacy rate is 81.73 percent as per the 2011 census report. At that time, people used to have at least one or two cows. 1 segment is 20. Generally some families have 2 cows, calf, cow, calf. Bulls were used for farming. Some people had 4-6 bulls available. Some families had available buffaloes. There were some 3 to 4 goats for keeping goats, goats-goats. Generally, the number of such pets in the village will be more than three-four thousand. But now, looking ahead to 2000, the number of pets in the village has also come down drastically. Today those who had 20 to 25 cows had goats. Such families have at least one or two types of pets. By studying why such animals are declining, we can do causation as follows.

Reasons for declining number of animals in Babhulgaon-

Animal husbandry was a major occupation in the village of Babhulgaon. Saldar and Mahinedar used to get jobs in the villages. Milk business was going on in every village. Agriculture used to get manure. So the fertility of the soil

was good. But the following are the reasons why people today have reduced animal husbandry.

Information on availability of animals: - Before 1980, keeping cows was a major occupation in the villages of Babulgaon. The number of cows in the village in general was large. Each household had at least one pet such as cow, ox, buffalo, goat, etc. A total of at least 900 families live in the village. The total number of people is three and a half thousand. At that time, people used to have at least one or two cows. 1 segment is 20. Generally some families have 2 khandi, calf cow calf. Bulls may be used for farming. Some people had 4-6 bulls available. Mahesh's proportions were with some family. There were some 3 to 4 goats, goats and goats for goat rearing. Generally, the number of such pets in the village would be more than three-four thousand. But now, looking ahead to 2000, the number of pets in the village has also come down drastically. Today there were 20 to 25 cows, there were goats. Such families have at least one or two types of pets. By studying why such animals are declining, we can do causation as follows.

Quantity of education and employment: - District Primary School was started in 1936 in Babhulgaon. Some children were studying in this school. The educated children were mostly engaged in farming instead of doing jobs. But over time, from 1950 onwards, only a handful of people were employed in the village; In the village of Babhulgaon, Madhavrao Wadkute has worked as a DYSP. He then retired. In this village, Hon'ble Deepakrao Wadkute has served as Zilla Parishad Social Welfare Officer Class 2 in the 1990s. In 1978, Hon'ble Dagdu Galande served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly. Also Galande Doctor, and Dr. Bhakre holds an MBBS degree and has provided medical services. At the same time, Professor Dr. Uttam Hanwate, Professor Dr. Ashok Hanwate, Dr. Pandit Shinde, Professor Jalit Kamble, Professor Shivaji Jawle, Professor Atul Raut are working as professors. Shamrao Wadkute has retired from the Indian Army. Agastya Hanwate, Namdev Jawale by M. The police have served and retired. Bhanudas Hanwate is the head of the center and the teachers are working in large numbers.

- 5) **Education and cattle herding-** There is a very close relationship between education and cattle herding .A person who is educated. Such people do not graze these cattle. A person who walks cattle is a person who is not educated. Such people are seen grazing cattle. However, due to the increase in education in the present times, it has come to be believed that grazing cattle and taking care of it, removing dung is only the business of illiterate people. Who have taken education. Such a job is looking for a business. Or going out to the village to work in a company or as a mechanic, doing other work. They are being honored for that work. And the work is getting paid more. So even the instinctive walker started going to the company for work. People neglected the business of grazing cattle as an alternative.
- 6) **New generation of people in the village and employment:** - this is the rate of migration - Babhulgaon has a young class in the village. They have begun to migrate to the city. Many young people have gone abroad to find employment. As a result, there is a shortage of people in the villages to raise pets. People

have given secondary importance to the business of raising pets.

- 7) **Food grains** - buffaloes, oxen, cows, goats, goats, and these animals need to eat grass, green fodder, kadaba, dhepa, etc. But in the present period, fallow land is no longer available for grazing animals as people have used the land for agriculture. At the same time, since people do not grow hybrid sorghum, kadaba is not available as food for animals. Also grass is not available. At least 20-25 kg per pet. Food is essential. The prices of animal feed have gone up a lot due to the unavailability of kadaba, grass. As a result, it is becoming difficult for farmers to raise livestock. Luckily the number of pets is greatly reduced.
- 8) **Salgadi, Mahindar, Rojandar:-** In rural areas a person who has more than twenty-thirty acres of land. It is not possible for such a person to farm. At that time, an outsider is doing farm work from a salaried, monthly, daily wage earner. Also, Saldar, Mahinedar, this person is working to raise those who have more cows and buffaloes. Currently, rising inflation has made it difficult to keep this person in a salad or a month. If there are no pets, there is no need to keep saldar, mahindar. So people neglect to keep cows and buffaloes. Inevitably, people who used to be salaried, monthly, have started to consider the business of living year after year or month after month as a secondary form of business. So people don't pay attention to working normally. Are trying to do good and business. So the number of pets is declining.
- 9) **Decreased rainfall and availability of fodder for animals:** - As the rainfall decreases day by day every year, the amount of fodder on gyran land has decreased. People do not get food for the animals as the farmland is not fallow. Rainfed animals do not get enough fodder. There is a correlation between rainfall and livestock availability.
- 10) **Tractor and technology availability:** - In order to farm, oxen had to depend on pets. It may be so, but we can see the effect of modern age on agriculture. People have started using tractors instead of oxen for plowing, sowing, cultivating, using threshing machines, using electric pumps for pumping water, using engines, etc. So people are focusing on using tractors instead of oxen. Individuals whose tractors are not available bring hired tractors and do farm work. So they don't have to raise bulls either. As a result, the number of pets seems to have decreased.
- 11) **Availability of Chemical Fertilizers and Fertilizers:-** At present, the use of chemical fertilizers instead of organic fertilizers has increased significantly. Organic fertilizers are available from livestock. And organic fertilizers are very useful for increasing soil fertility. But since chemical fertilizers are available in various forms in the market, they are given for the growth of crops, chemicals are also used. Organic manure from those pets has been ignored by the people. Also, there is always the question of who will clean the dung in the barn. Therefore, it is seen that people do not keep cows, buffaloes etc.
- 12) **Sale of animals:-** When people are raising animals, there will be financial difficulties. They take cows, buffaloes, goats, oxen, etc. to the market as an

alternative. And sell. But there are very few peasants in the market who buy this animal, or people who keep it. Farmers do not buy growing animals. Because those farms are no longer useful. There are traders and butchers to buy these skinny animals. He buys such animals and sends them to the slaughterhouse for slaughter. That is why the next life of that animal ends. The cities do not raise animals. More people pay attention to eating meat instead. Hence the need for such animals to produce meat in the market. Inevitably, the number of animals is declining. The meat of these animals is also being sent abroad by sending it to the slaughterhouse. And the mass that is formed only in the body of the animal cannot be formed outside. And once the animals are slaughtered, they are no longer alive. As a result, the number of animals is declining.

- 13) **Status and Proportion of Animal Husbandry:-** The rate of purchase of animals in the market is higher among traders than farmers. And traders sell animals to anyone for a profit, even if it's a killer. Or the killers are buying and slaughtering such animals. Do not nurture them.
- 14) **Depression of keeping animals:-** Even people in rural areas are neglecting to keep buffaloes, cows, bulls. People are avoiding keeping animals. People think that doing this business is the business of ignorant people. So educated people are not in the business of handling cattle. It also needs people to raise buffaloes, cows and bulls. Sometimes people fall short in farming. So people are avoiding keeping animals.
- 15) **Obstacle to development:-** Raising buffaloes, cows and oxen in rural areas gives them milk. If they do not have animals available, they will not get milk. If people do not have cows, buffaloes, goats, they will not get milk. Children will not get nutrition. Also, there is no money from selling milk.

5. Conclusion

From the above campaign, you can see that although agriculture is the main occupation in rural areas, cow and buffalo, goat rearing and poultry rearing are the main occupations. From this the dairy business runs. But in the present times of rising inflation, lack of fodder, and unavailability of fallow land for grazing animals, as well as raising cattle is the business of the ignorant. Because of this perception, well-educated young people go out to work. Therefore, the man who takes care of the animals is not available to the farmers. Farmers cannot afford to keep a month in saldar or maintenance. Also, a large number of traders buy animals for sale. And they send the animals to the slaughterhouse. As a result, the number of pets in Babhulgaon in Hingoli district is declining.

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