

A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF CORONA VIRUS ON PASTORALISTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN INDIA

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Abstract

The main objective of this research paper is to look at the current situation in India, where a nationwide lockdown in March 2020 due to a worldwide outbreak of the Corona virus has had a devastating effect on people's Agriculture & livelihoods and businesses. Research into the impact of the lockdown on livestock farmers in India, especially in rural areas. Information is presented on their economic status, standard of living and employment, on income, on the impact of milk production on the people. The Corona virus has slowed economic growth. The lockdown caused by the Covid-19 Corona virus has affected many business units and sectors as vehicles have been shut down. With the closure of transport, there was an acute shortage of food for the cattle, which became a major problem for the cattle breeders. Which led to an increase in animal mortality? As a result of the lockdown, all sources of income for pastoralists were cut off, forcing them to make a living at home. In such a difficult situation, cattle were the only source of income for them. Thus, it can be said that the corona virus had a detrimental effect on the pastoralists involved in the animal husbandry business.

Keywords: - Animal Husbandry, Economy, Growth, Covid-19, Income, Wages, Production.

INTRODUCTION

Corona virus (Covid-19) had a detrimental effect on normal life in India. In addition, many manufacturing, industrial and service sectors were shut down. All transactions in the country came to a standstill as a complete lockdown was declared to curb the Corona epidemic as well as to maintain social distance among the people. At this time it had a profound effect on the farmers engaged in agriculture and the pastoralists engaged in the animal husbandry business. At this time the pastoralists had to suffer a lot for animal feed, animal treatment. Vehicle closure due to lockdown. There was a shortage of food for the animals and on the other hand the sick animals did not get immediate treatment and their mortality rate increased. At the same time, milk production gradually declined. As a result of the corona virus, the socio-economic status of the pastoralists was deteriorating. The corona virus caused herdsmen to stop migrating from one place to another. This is because most of the pastoralists in India are constantly migrating with their livestock. They make a living by selling animal products. But due to the lockdown, their source of income was cut off. Products produced by pastoralists include leather, milk, meat. But the Corona transition had to have a sweeter effect on pastoralists than announcing a lockdown to maintain social distance.

A total of 34 million pastoralists in India manage a livestock population of over 55 million. Animal husbandry is one of the major occupations in India, the share of the animal husbandry sector in the total national income ranges from 8.5 to 9 per cent. It ranks second in the country's total GDP. After agriculture, if there is any other big business in India, it is animal husbandry. In which the contribution of pastoralists has been special. Especially the contribution of the pastoralist community is more significant. The sector assumes a high importance because it makes the most crucial means of support income capacity of landless pastoralists as well as marginal and small farmers, especially those who live in drought, hilly and uninhabited areas. Other areas where crop production depends mainly on the ambiguity of nature, not certain.

In Gujarat, the main nomadic pastoralists are Bharwad, Gavli, Mer, Rabari/ Raika, Charan and Jath. Pastoral migration in the State originates principally in the Saurashtra and Kutch regions support more than 7.4 million livestock. The Saurashtra region, consist of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh districts, is semi-arid with modest sources of freshwater. The Banni is Gujarat's only semiarid natural grassland and India's largest remnant grassland ecosystems covering about 2,500 sq km and settled by 46 villages. The pastoral communities like Maldharis, Rebari and Bharwad are the principal inhabitants of Banni grassland. In Gujarat, Maldhari communities are known as "Ter Tansalia", meaning thirteen communities, including Rabari, Bharwad, Ahir, Charan, Gadhvi Mer, Chaudhari, Jat, Pal and Mutva. Maldhari community is a close-knit community, allowing only social participation in meals even among sub-groups. Marriage between sub-communities is not accepted. In literature, one can find mention of 133 sub-groups among Rabaris, six in Charan and two in Bharwads.

The Pastoralists are spread in all parts of Gujarat but are found in large numbers in Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat. In these regions, Pastoralists form a healthy 20% of the population; in central Gujarat, it is around 5%, while in other areas, their population is lesser. Thus the heavy concentration of the Pastoralists communities are in Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat region owing to vast spread grasslands in Panchal, Gir, Bardo, Alech, Gardo, Hingodkar, Wagad, Vadhiyar & Banni areas.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH STUDY

The present research study has been done with reference to the effects of corona virus on agriculture and animal husbandry. What are the implications for the workers and pastoralists involved in agriculture? What is the impact on farm production? How has it affected the economic condition of the workers? Etc. The questions remain important in the context of the study.

1. To study the effects on the workers and pastoralists involved in agriculture.
2. To study the impact on farm production.
3. To study the socio-economic status of the workers involved in agriculture.
4. To study how the corona virus has affected the animal husbandry business

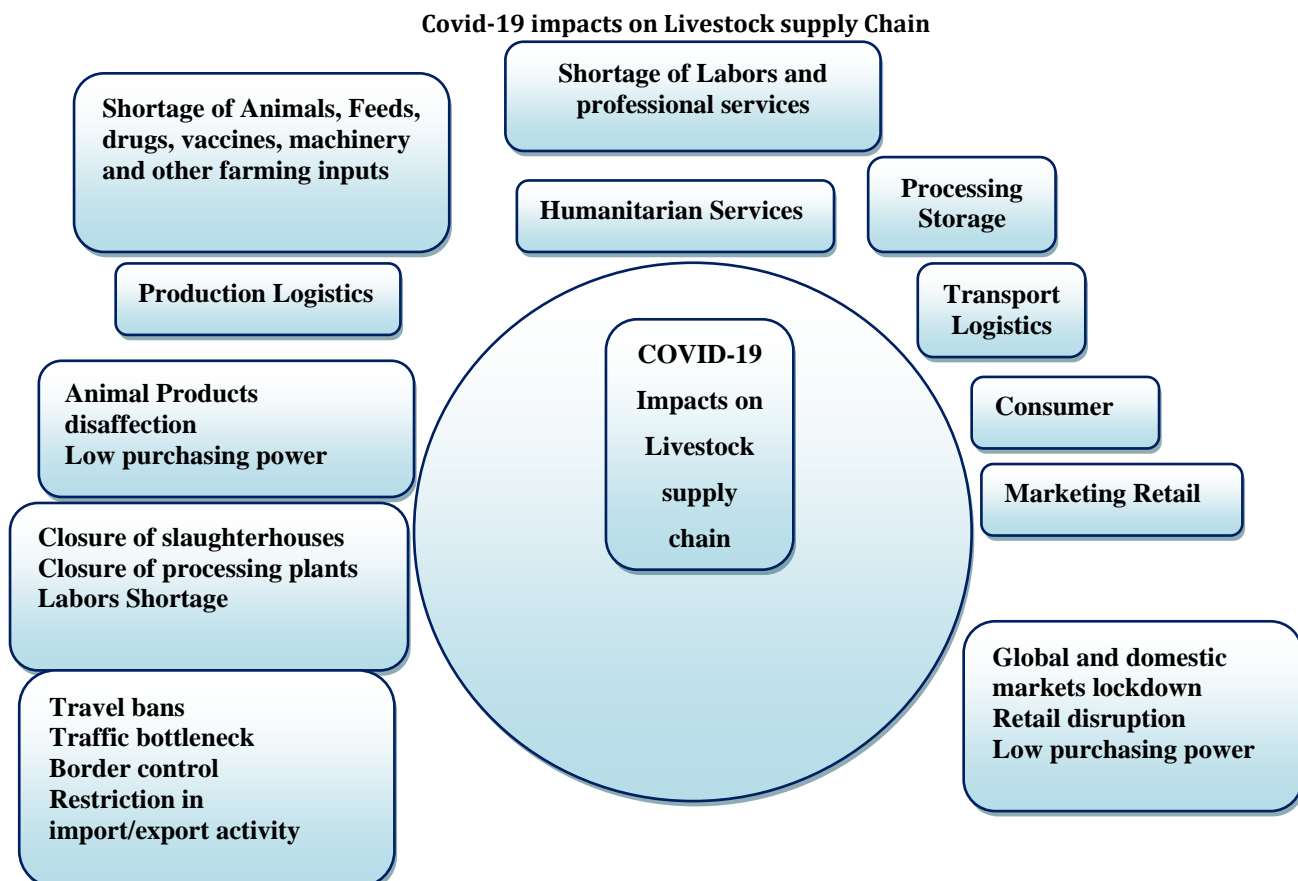
HYPOTHESES OF RESEARCH STUDY

The hypotheses is more important for research study. An estimate is put with center by this present study and conclusions and Finding are presented based on its observation that is proved important for future research.

1. Farm production has been found to be low due to the corona virus.
2. The lockdown has affected the income of workers involved in agriculture and animal husbandry.
3. The corona virus has had a negative impact on people's employment.
4. The corona virus has had a devastating effect on people's livelihoods.

RESEARCH METHOD

The information is collected based on the basis of secondary information in this research study. In which research information is collected through journals, newspapers, references and internet.



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The sudden ban on human activities and the economic crisis caused by the corona virus has had a devastating effect on agriculture and veterinary services. Negatively disrupted livestock welfare related activities. Sudden restrictions on the activities of farmers, workers and veterinarians led to daily routine farm work. Such a situation limits close monitoring of the animal's needs and health status and thus prevents appropriate intervention to address any growing problems. In such situations, many farmers have resorted to overstocking their livestock, which increases the congestion related stress and destroys the functions of the immune system. Thus, the risk of animal disease outbreaks is greatly increased, affecting the total number and productivity of animals.

FINDING OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

Findings from the present research study ...

1. Corona virus has had a devastating effect on people involved in agriculture and animal husbandry.
2. The corona virus has led to an increase in the number of migrants for livelihoods.
3. There has been a decline in the production of livestock.
4. Lack of livestock, feeds, medicines, vaccines, machinery and other farming equipment due to lockdown
5. In the processing plant due to corona virus There was a shortage of labor.
6. Lockdown in global and local markets due to lockdown Retailers saw lower purchasing power.
7. Productivity in agriculture is low due to the corona virus.

CONCLUSIONS

Some pastoralists killed and slaughtered cattle at the time of the corona while some were sold. While some pig farmers have been forced to abort their animals due to the short breeding-marketing cycle of these animals and declining consumer demand, some farmers have used cruel methods to kill thousands of pigs, such as the method of shutting off ventilation. This method is based on shutting off the ventilation sources with an increase in the temperature of the barn, which reduces the level of oxygen and thus suffocates the animal to death.

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