

Domestication of Rohi (Nilgai) a directional use of bioenergy for wellbeing of farmers

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Abstract

History of domestication is uncertain and dates back to thousands of years with human civilization. Nilgai *Boselaphus tragocamelus* is wild animal attacking human habitation with human's encroachment of its own habitat. As a result has been causing huge economic damage of the poorer farmers of the society. In the present study we have spotted possibilities of the domestication of the animal, correct implementation of the present study will bring niche theory in existence thus bringing Harmony in Nature.

Keywords: Nilgai, Encroachment of habitat, harmony in nature.

1. Introduction

Domestication is a process in which a group of organisms live together in an environment sustainably. Human history is evident for domestication of plants and animals from last 13000 years [1] to 11,500 years [2]. World's human population increased with agriculture and loss of nomadic habitat [3]. Domestication has attracted Archeologists, paleontologists, anthropologists, environment scientists, botanist, zoologists and genetics [3]. As there are many unanswered questions about the domestication [4-5]. The varieties of domesticated animals existing on earth may have had more than one ancestor according to Darwin and had related the same to Dogs [5]. Reasons behind vanishing of populations are habitat destruction and unsustainable exploitation. Need of captive propagation for coming century or more has already been suggested [6].

2. Details about Nilgai

Nilgai is a biggest Antelope confined to the Indian Subcontinent. It has evolved during tertiary geological period. Its origin is believed to be in Northeastern Pakistan and has been successfully introduced to Rome, South Africa and South United States. It was also reared in zoos as to the United States as imported zoo animals before the mid-1920s and released into Texas about 1930 and are currently found in Texas. Preferably animal lives in the habitat dominated by plants like Sisso (*Dalbergia sisso*), followed by Saguwan (*Tictona grandis*), Eucalyptus, Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*) etc [7].

The animal belongs to

- Kingdom : Animalia
- Phylum : Chordata
- Class : Mammalia
- Order : Cerartiodactyla
- Family : Bovidae
- Genus : *Boselaphus*
- Species : *tragocamelus*

The heard of the Nilgai have been reported to be attacking crop fields in various states of India the farmers there have pleaded the government to cull them [8-9]. Throughout Rajasthan and Haryana most Hindu and Bishnois are rigorously protecting the animal [10]. One of the steps taken in the terms by the Maharashtra Government can be observed as follows:



3. Material Methods

In the present study we have documented the possibilities of documentation of domestication of this animal from undisclosed places. We have also reported the sites where the animal has been successfully domesticated and thus lead to Harmony in Nature [11]. Through domestication and its successful usage in place of bulls.

4. Observations

The domestication of the animal initially needs its separation from the herd. The animal has to be cared just like the other calves of buffalo and cow with any significant changes. On maturity the usage of animals in farms is obstructed by its sloping neck, an adapted to the same if used can help its usage for

farms as a bull. The animal is more powerful than other domesticated cattle and hence is beneficial.

5. Conclusion

The animal can be domesticated and can be used in farms thus improving the economy of farmers. As it utilizes 19 species shrubs^[12]. And thus is not a carnivore. This can be a best use of random bioenergy for a directional purpose through differential use of shared resources between humans and rohi^[13]. It can also prove to be a cause of prevention of suicides of farmers due to depleted economic condition.

6. References

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