

A Study on Pavo in Hanumangarh District of Rajasthan



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Abstract

Pavo is the national bird of India. Indian Government declared the peacock or Blue Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) as National Bird of India in 1963. Hanumangarh is a district of Rajasthan situated in north India. This district has a very less number of Pavo. There is not any research centre related to Pavo studies. In this research paper some main reasons of decrease of Pavo population are identified by authors like trading, modernization, predators, use of pesticides, habitat loss etc.

Keywords: National Bird, Blue Peafowl, Major Reasons, Modernization, Pesticides.

Introduction

Pavo is our national bird and it is found in forest, near to human habitat. Pavo is a large and colorful bird, but male (peacock) is more colorful than the female (peahen). The male peacock is known for its attractive display of tail feathers. Display of the feathers is used for both mating and protection. Certain plants, some reptiles, many seeds/nuts and insects are main foods of Pavo. This research paper tries to identify the current status of Pavo and main causes of loss of Pavo population in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan state.

Aim of the Study

1. To identify current status of Pavo in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.
2. To identify main causes of loss of Pavo population in Hanumangarh.
3. To give some recommendations for conservation of Pavo population.

Study Area

Hanumangarh is a district of the Indian state of Rajasthan in north India. Hanumangarh region is situated in desert area and this area has a water canal irrigation system. There is very low rainfall during monsoon season. For this paper Bhadra, Nohar, Pilibanga, Rawatsar areas of Hanumangarh district were selected for the study of Pavo.

Materials and Methods

Data Collection

In this research paper, survey method, direct observation and many other procedures were followed by researchers.

Results and Discussion

This research paper identifies that the population of Pavo is decreasing in this area. Although the population of Pavo is continue to fall in whole of the Rajasthan. Pavo is found in very less numbers in this area. During last decades there has been a noteworthy downfall in the population of Pavo. Many causes are responsible for this downfall. Some major causes are identified by the researchers-

Illegal Trading

This is a big problem. Some peoples are trading the parts of peacock illegally such as colorful feathers.

Shortage of Natural Habitat

At present urbanization is increasing so that natural habitats are decreasing for Pavo.

In this region many types of farming are done on large scale so there is not any large forest area.

Accidental Death

Many times Pavo is killed by vehicles on the road, on the other hand sometime they die by polluted water, infected food and by many types of pathogen.

Lack of Awareness

There is lack of awareness about national bird in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. Most of the people do not have wide knowledge and awareness about Pavo.

Use of Pesticides

Today most of the farmers are using pesticides for high production of their crops. Pesticides are main reasons of the mortality of pavo.

Food-sources

Pavo feed on leaves of plants, snakes, lizards, many types of seeds /nuts and insects. But these things are not easily available in this area, so it is one of the problem for pavo in this area.

Research centre

There is not any research center to study and analyse the current status of this bird.

Feathers collection

Pavo is a colorful bird having attractive feathers. Many people collect its feathers for many Different purposes such as decoration and religious purpose etc.

Environmental problems

Hanumangarh is very hot in summer and very cold in winter season so this environmental problem also affect this bird. Air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, radiation pollution are also affecting this animal.

Natural predators

Some natural predators are also responsible for decreasing pavo population such as hunting animal. They eat pavo as their food.

Modernization

The fast growing and developing sectors like industrial sector, IT sector, mall culture, agriculture sector and construction sector are also responsible for this animal's decreasing habitat.

Conclusion

In this research it is found that many causes are responsible for loss of population of pavo in this

district. Trading, lack of knowledge, loss of natural habitat, modernization, natural predators, pesticides and environmental problems were identified by researchers.

Following Recommendations are made for conservation of this bird:

1. There should be more and more Plantation in this area.
2. State and central government should open a research center for conservation of this bird.
3. Water bodies should be developed.
4. Govt. should provide some funds and facilities to district administration
5. Wide awareness through Educational institutes like schools, college and universities should be made.
6. The use of pesticides should be controlled.

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