



Impact of Managemental Practices for Eastern Hariyana Cow in Eastern Zone of Uttar Pradesh

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*Impact of Managementalpractices for eastern hariyana cow in eastern zone of Utter Pradesh ABSTRACT The present study was conducted in the origin place of eastern hariyana cow in Utter Pradesh. The informationwas collected from 100 respondents, many people of livelihood rearing of eastern hariyana cattle. It observed that most (52.75%) of the respondents are active 6-10 hour grazing of their cow herd, All the

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in the origin place of eastern hariyana cow in Uttar Pradesh. The information was collected from 100 respondents, many people of livelihood rearing of eastern hariyana cattle.

It observed that most (52.75%) of the respondents are active 6-10 hour grazing of their cow herd. All the needed farmers were providing natural service to cow in the estrus period, maximum number of particular (57.50%) between 12-14 hours after detection of estrus and (52.75%) of them with sire available in cattle owner area and surrounding. Maximum number of respondents (35.20%) initially used indigenous knowledge for disease treatment and after that consult to veterinary doctor/stockman. Major disease prevelant in the village include FMD, HS, BQ and Mastitis. Eastern hariyana cow were present to more resistance to the disease and heat tolerant as compared to cross bred and exotic breed of cattle. Majority of respondents (80.16%) are kept their cattle on kachcha floor in the good sanitary conditions. Account (70%) respondents made cattle shed, majority (58.98%) of the cattle owners were using hand method of milking. Grazing land and input for health management practices are needed to make the Eastern haryana cow husbandry is more lucrative. Use of AI Programme is more benificieried as compared to natural method.

KEY WORDS

Feeding Practices, Breeding Practices, Heeding Practices, Weeding and Housing Management Practices.

INTRODUCTION

India has one of the largest livestock populations approx 512.75 million in the world, and one of its notable characterisation to that almost its entire feed requirement is met from residues and by-product of grass weeds and tree leave gathered from cultivated and uncultivated lands. Eastern hariyana cow is a medium size, dual purpose cattle breed, distributed mainly eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh and mostly reared by small, marginal farmer and land less labour for their livelihood security (Anonymous 2006). In eastern plain zone of U.P. this breed of cattle is mostly adopted to local agro-climate condition. Impact of managerial practices, improve to multidimensional empowerment of farmer nears therefore putting of view the above facts existing practices for eastern hariyana cow were studies. Cow has been domesticated to improve the socio-economic condition of mankind, under the below poverty line and having good status of living of life, most of these species thrive under a breed of this climate condition with a certain minimum management and nutritional requirements are met with it. They are efficient producing of milk and drafting with ploughing as compared the other livestock species. Exotic and cross bred of cow are used commercial production of milk and milk product. Cow alone account say of the livestock population. In current year, there has been pro-nounced trend toward adopting intensive method of raising livestock.

Materials and Methods

The origin place of eastern hariyana cow covered Varanasi, Ghazipur, Chandouli and Ballia district of eastern zone of Uttar Pradesh (Anonymous 2006). Two special district were selected for the present study due to highest population of Eastern hariyana cow. One block from each district namely Kashividyapeeth from Varanasi and Mardah from Gazipur was selected randomly. From each selected blocks four village were selected by simple random sampling. The list of dairy owner, who were rearing at last one Sahabadi also known as gangtiri cattle with at least first lactation is completed at the time of research, was prepared from each village. In this research work simple random sampling method is used and farmers are selected from each village under different operational land holding category. Thus a total No of 100 dairy farmers were selected for study. Data for different aspects of feeding, breeding, weeding, heeding and health management practices were collected from pre-designed questionnaire which was made for the study. The data collected from both the district were pooled and analysed to reach on a conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Feeding Practices of Eastern Hariyana Cow

Feeding is the most important segment in livestock farming and feeding account 65-70 percent for investment of total milk production. Different aspects of feeding of Eastern hariyana cow under the study are visited in table 1. Grazing was found to be good and main source of animal feeding. A total of (52.75%) respondent were feeding their animals solely on grazing, whereas 6.90 merely on stall feeding shade feeding, however about (35.62%) cattle owner adopted grazing and stall feeding mainly two source of feeding of their animals. Grazing is a most important practice for eastern hariyana cattle rearing, which was followed from generation to generation in their locality. Grazing of cattle herd for 6-8 hrs/day was followed by majority (52.75%) of the respondent while 35.62% practiced grazing of their animals for one to five hrs. Grazing was most prevalent practice adopted by farmers in rural area of Uttar Pradesh. Rathore et al. (2010) in their study in different part of India also observed

that most of their respondents were practicing in grazing of their farm animals around (45.35%) respondent provided green grass available in pasture land. About (33.57%) respondent provided with cultivated leguminous green fodder. And with the ingredient of concentrate rating (30.4%) respondent used oil seed cakes look like mustard cake, groundnut cake and 26-56% respondent also provide grain and crash by products like bran, chuni, etc. Whereas 22.30% respondent also provided grain and seeds like jawar, Bajara, barley, maize etc, for their animals. Majority of respondents (90.45%) were not feeding mineral mixture to their animals. It was observed that respondent, were not known about the benefits of feeding mineral mixture, similar finding were also reported by shekh et. al (2011) in his studies which he conducted in different parts of country. It can be summarised from the above facts that most of the respondents were adopting natural feeding practices for their cattle.

Table 1: Feeding practices of Eastern Hariyana cattle (N-100)

Practices	Frequency	Percentage %
Method of Feeding		
Grazing	56.00	52.50
Shed feeding	09.00	8.48
Both	45.00	44.82
Duration of grazing (hrs/day)		
1-4 hrs	45.00	45.82
5-8 hrs	58.00	52.50
Dry Fodder		
Wheat Straw	22.50	20.15
Paddy straw	31.65	27.75
Green Fodder		
Leguminous green	38.00	34.55
Non-legume green	38.00	34.55
Green Grass	55.00	47.20
Tree leave	45.00	42.20
Concentrate feeding		
Concentrate feeding	34.00	32.51
Non-concentrate feeding	75.00	65.85
Home made concentrate	12.00	11.20
Feeding		
Purehed concentrate	24.00	21.94
Ingredient of concentrate		
Concentrate		
Grain and seed		
Maize, barley, sorghum	22.00	20.31
crain seed product	26.00	25.00
Bran, oil seed cake	31.00	30.75

(Source : All tabulated information are relevant to my Ph.D. Thesis. Nutritional and management practices of dairy animals in eastern zone of Uttar Pradesh)

However few respondents were practicing recommended feeding schedule which depend upon their resource capacity and inculcating the knowledge with the level of skill.

Breeding practice of Eastern Hariyana cattle

Many accepts of breeding practices have been conclude in table 2. It relevant that, frequent by coming in heat of cow was the systmtoms and their detection of estrus by all respondents where

restless of cow discharge mucus from vaginal tract and mounting an other animals of the herd were used by 85.96, 86.50 and 84.95 percentage of respondent, respectively. Therefore majority of livestock owner were face different estrus symptoms. Choudryet.al.(2006) in his study also observed maximum awareness of the farmers about different systems of estrus.

Natural service to the cattle in estrus enacts by cent percent of particulars. For natural service, majority of respondent (52.50) preferred bulls that are also available in village locality followed by (40.15) respondent preformed government provided bulls and only 6.54% respondent practiced natural service cattle with random bull eastern hariyana bull semen was not available at A.I, & spot but bulls were simply available in the study area (Anonymous, 2013). This is state government livestock farm at Arajiline block Varanasi where herd of best quality eastern hariyana was mainted at this from only natural service apply by the breeding policy. Similarly the performance of natural mating in other area of India has to been reported by Rathour and Kushwaha (2009). Majority of respondent, (52.50) provided natural service to their cows between 11-15 hrs after detection of estrus which (29.80%) respondent within 11 hrs and (17.57%) respondent provided natural service after 15 hrs of detection of estrus. More than one third (36.25%) preformed vetarian for pregnancy diagnosis.

Table 2: Breeding practices of Eastern Hariyana cattle (N-100)

Practices	Frequency	Percentage %
Common sign estrous detection in cattle.		
Bellowing	100	65.00
Restless	95	100.00
Mounting	90	84.25
Vaginal discharge	91	85.25
Type of service		
Natural	100	100.00
Artificial insemination	100	100.00
Service timing		
After 15 hrs	20	15.00
11-15 hrs	60	55.57
Up to 11 hrs	30	29.50

(Source : All tabulated information are relevent to my Ph.D. Thesis. Nutritional and management practices of dairy animals in eastern zone of Utter Pradesh)

Healthcare practices of Eastern Hariyanacattle

All infections, contagious disease and other reproductive disorder in eastern hariyana cattle has been showed in table 3. During study a total of 100 animals were observed.

Table 3: Managementel disease and reproductive dis-order are showed in the year (2016)

Practices	Frequency	Percentage %
F. M D	10	22.86
Bluat	72	15.34
Mastitis	60	12.52
Dystokia	42	15.81
Abortion	20	06.50
Post birth mortality	15	07.40
Retain of placenta	21	02.46
Parasitic infection	17	02.46
Prolapse of uterus	22	02.57

(Source : All tabulated information are relevent to my Ph.D. Thesis. Nutritional and management practices of dairy animals in eastern zone of Utter Pradesh)

From the 6 months history, 22.85% suffered from F.M.D., 15.35% effected with bloat and 12.34% with mastitis. Cattels effected from other disease was less than 12% in last 6 month. The Eastern Hariyana cattle is indigenus breed of cattles which survives in all conditions of the climate. This cattle has resistant to parasitic disease, most of the respondend used knuckling method of milking which cause damage teats and responsible for disease and many farmer used kachcha floor for bedding which cause infections and diseases in cattle.

The health care management practices parameter are shown in table-4 where disease encountered in herd, about 37% of respondent primarily, self-medicated with natural material and then contact of the doctor/stockman, about (30%) of the respondent contact to veterinary doctor/stockman and used indigenus haerbal medicine. Majority of respondents (85%) vaccinated their herd only during vaccine programme conducted by Government, NGO and other enitial welfare company or institution collaborated by society. 87.57% respondent vaccinate there herd for FMD 70.75% vaccine (26.70%) for BQ and 62% Vaccination for majority of respondents 78.53% followed by vaccination program, pawer et. al (2006), in his study which was conducted in different parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4: Health Care practices for Eastern Hariyana Cattle (N= 100).

Practices	Frequency	Percentage %
Consultation about encountered disease	37	25.00
Government veterinarian Stock man/doctor	32	27.00
Vaccination sechudule for cattle		
F.M.D.	95	85.50
B. Q.	66	56.60
H. S	72	68.20
De. Warming bractices	85	82.25

(Source : All tabulated information are relevent to my Ph.D. Thesis. Nutritional and management practices of dairy animals in eastern zone of Utter Pradesh)

General management practices of Eastern Hariyana cattle

General managemental practices are given in the table-5, majority of the respondent (75.35%) were having animals Shed as part of their own house while (32.15%) were keeping the cattle in separate shed. Kushwaha et al. (2011) surveyed livestock farmer of Uttar Pradesh recorded that most of livestock farmer putted their livestock shed as a part of their houses. Similarly Kumar and Mishra (2011) also observed that in Uttrachal many cattle shed (82.80%) housing of floor was kachcha, well clean and in sanitizer conditions, while 14.19% respondent keep there cattle in kachcha floor and 5.35% respondent were have cattle shed with kachaccha floor and poor sanitary Stage. Bain wad et. al. (2009), also reported on Maharashtra. The majority of respondent (82.19%) were regular clean the cattle shed and animal.

Table 5: Health Care practices for Eastern hariyana Cattle (N= 100).

Practices	Frequency	Percentage %
Housing floor		
Kachcha Floor in sanitize condition	85	82.22
Kachcha Floor in non-sanitize condition	07	05.32
Pucca floor	18	12.85
Source of drinking water	70	65.10
Village pond	65	62.50
Bonewell/hand pump	55	52.85
River/canal	12	10.50

Method of milking		
Full hand method	45	40.20
Knuckling method	65	59.35

(Source : All tabulated information are relevent to my Ph.D. Thesis. Nutritional and management practices of dairy animals in eastern zone of Utter Pradesh)

CONCLUSION

In nut shell, management practices should be adopted for rearing Eastern Hariyana Cows which effected directly milk production and reproduction. From this study, it can be concluded that most of the respondent were facing different types of problems like unavailability of germplasm, scarcity of grazing area and diseases by which cattels were effected. If these drawbacks are overcome and proper security, feeding, weeding, heeding health care practices are applied on the livestock it definately increase the milk production and reproduction capacity of Eastern Hariyana Cows which ultimatly increase the income of the farmars.

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