



E-ISSN: 2320-7078

P-ISSN: 2349-6800

www.entomoljournal.com

JEZS 2020; 8(2): 142-143

© 2020 JEZS

Received: 16-01-2020

Accepted: 18-02-2020

Dr. A Rajadurai

M.V.SC Scholar, Department of Livestock Production and Management, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, India

Dr. K Rajamanickam

Ph.D. scholar, Department of Veterinary Physiology, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Dr. M Sameer Ali

Professor, Department of Livestock Production and Management, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Dr. N Kumeravelu

Professor, Livestock Production and Management, Madras Veterinary College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Corresponding Author:

Dr. A Rajadurai

M.V.SC Scholar, Department of Livestock Production and Management, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, India

Calves management practices in Villupuram district of Tamilnadu

Dr. A Rajadurai, Dr. K Rajamanickam Dr. M Sameer Ali and Dr. N Kumeravelu

Abstract

The present study is related to feeding management practices of dairy cows in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu. All the dairy farmers were practicing removal of mucous, cutting umbilical cord and feeding colostrum in puducherry region. Dairy farmers were practicing assisting weak calves (96.5 per cent) in both regions. The overall per cent of deworming practice only 35.3 per cent. Calves were given health care by dairy farmers were commonly (86.4 per cent). More than 80 per cent of dairy farmers are providing protection to the calves during inclement weather, better ventilation facilities, sanitation, housing and offering green fodder. The practice of providing concentrate to the calves was 43.2 in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Calves management, dairy farmers, Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu

Introduction

Calves are the livestock industry of the future. Calf management plays an important role in the development of the dairy sector of the country. The success of the dairy industry depends on appropriate calf management. Calf care is not only essential for sustainance of the dairy industry but is also essential in the wake of preserving and maintaining our good quality germplasm. Important aspects in the calf rearing are the health management and proper nutrition to the calves. Tiwari *et al.* (2007)

Materials and Methods

Pilot study

The semi-structured interview schedule was designed to obtain data on the various parameters of the study. It was pre-tested among 20 dairy cattle owners. Based on the pilot study, some questions were modified, some deleted and some added.

The pilot study also gave an idea on the time taken to interview each respondent.

Sampling design and size

The sampling procedure followed for this study was random sampling and the sample size was 1000.

Results

It is recorded that all the dairy farmers were practicing removal of mucous membrane, cutting umbilical cord and feeding colostrum in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu.

Dairy farmers were practicing assisting weak calves (96.5 per cent) in both urban and rural. The overall per cent of deworming practice only 35.3 per cent. Calves were given health care by dairy farmers commonly (86.4 per cent). More than 80 per cent of dairy farmers are providing protection to the calves during inclement weather, better ventilation facilities, sanitation, housing and offering green fodder with the same trend was observed in urban and rural with minor numerical variations. The practice of providing concentrate to the calves was 38 per cent in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu.

This finding is similar to Reddy (2013) ^[4] who found that weaning of calves was not followed. Cutting the naval cord with hygienic blade and then dipping the cord in antiseptic solution prevents the naval cord infection to the calf (Sharma and Mishra, 1987) ^[7]. Sabapara (2015) ^[5] revealed that majority (82.33%) of the respondents provided green fodders from two months

followed by 11.67 and only 6% of the respondents provided green fodders from three and one month after birth, respectively. The farmers were in the habit of deworming their calves only when they observe the worms in faeces or when the calves are in ill health condition Khan *et al.* (2007)^[3] and Tiwari *et al.* (2007)^[8] and Farooq *et al.* (1999) reported that the health condition of calf is poor due to lack of deworming. Sharma and Mishra (1987)^[7] also found that most of the calves died due to parasitic load which caused deterioration of health resulting death of the calf. Hence it is essential to deworm the calf frequently at regular intervals starting from 1st week of age, followed after 21 days and should be repeated monthly once upto six months, later on thrice a year. Divekar (2016)^[1] reported that Feeding of colostrum to new-born calves within one hour of birth 56 per cent, Use of sterilized scissors/knife for cutting naval cord and application of tincture iodine on the naval cord (45 per cent) Disbudding of calves (52 per cent), Cleaning of calves after birth (77 per cent) and Deworming of calves (80 per cent) in Gujarat. Sabapara (2015)^[5] indicated that 97% of the respondents followed practice of colostrum feeding to new born calves for their survival. Feeding colostrum to new-born calves within one hour of birth was being practiced by 35.05% of the respondents which might be due to the low level of awareness regarding importance of timely colostrum feeding. This finding are contradiction of Vivek *et al.* (2014)^[9] who found that respondents did not cut naval cord of calves Sabapara (2016)^[5] reported that but only 40 per cent of the farmers fed colostrum to new born calf before expulsion of placenta. No commercial dairy farmer has followed disinfection of naval cord except two farmers of small dairy farms. This might be due to lack of awareness among the farmers about scientific management of calf rearing. Sabapara (2015)^[5] revealed that majority of the (58.67%) respondents followed weaning practices at the age of three months, while 6.33, 2.67 and 9% of the respondents followed weaning practices at the age of two months, one month and 0-3 days, respectively and remaining 23.33% of respondents didn't follow weaning practice. Majority of the dairy farmers (83.33%) fed colostrum to the calves only after release of placenta which is not so beneficial for new born calves. Only a few farmers (16.67%) fed colostrum to the calves within one hour immediately after birth. Tiwari *et al.* (2007)^[8] also reported that the farmers fed colostrum to the calves only after release of placenta as they felt that if colostrum was fed immediately after birth the animal will not expel the placenta. Timely feeding of colostrum to calves is essential and it should be fed within one hour immediately after birth. It is a well-established fact that delays in feeding of colostrum leads to lowered effectiveness of colostrum in terms of providing immunity to calves Sharma *et al.* (1987)^[7].

Conclusion

We must give good feeding and management for the calves so that they develop well and, useful for replacement stock. The feeding and care of the calf being before its birth. The dam should be dried 6-8 weeks before expected calving and should be fed well. Under fed animals will give weak and small calves. The knowledge of dairy members on dairy farming was very low in both rural and urban categories which require suitable interventions. The capacity building for dairy farmers in dairy farming area is essential that may be done by providing knowledge kit on livestock for their livelihood

References

1. Divekar Trivedi MM, Dhama AJ. Adoption of Improved Animal Husbandry Practices by Dairy Farmers of Kheda District in Gujarat. *International Journal of Science, Environment and Technology*. 2016; 5(6):4268-4276.
2. Forooq MK, Abdul Q, Qudoos A. Constraints in the adoption of modern livestock practices. *Pakistan Veterinary Journal*. 1999; 19(1):53-55.
3. Khan ZU, Khan S, Ahmad N, Raziq A. Investigation of mortality incidence and management practices in buffalo calves at commercial dairy farms in peshawar city, *Journal of Agricultural and Biological Science*. 2007; 2(3):16-22.
4. Reddy V, Raghunandan Kishan T, Gnana P. Study on the management practices of the farmers rearing Jersey x Sahiwal cows in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. *Scholarly Journal of Agricultural Science*. 2013; 3(3):86-88.
5. Sabapara Milking and Health Care Management Practices Followed by Dairy Animal Owners in Rural Areas of Surat District. *Journal of Agricultural and veterinary science*. 2015; 2(2A):112-117.
6. Sabapara GP. Milking Management Practices of Dairy Animals in Tribal Area of South Gujarat. *Livestock Research International*. 2016; 4(1):55-58.
7. Sharma MC, Mishra RR. *Livestock health and management*. Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 1987.
8. Tiwari R, Sharma MC, Singh BP. Buffalo health care in commercial dairy farms: A field study in Uttar Pradesh (India). *Livestock Research for Rural Development*. 2007; 19(3):62-64.
9. Vivek M, Vijay Jay SS, Mohan LY, Sanjay K, Saroj C. Study about socio-economic status and calf rearing management practices adopted by cattle keepers of Western Rajasthan; *Indian Journal Agriculture. Research*. 2015; 49(2):189-192.