

Short Research Article

Feeding and Breeding Management Practices of dairy animals in Surajpur District of Chhattisgarh

Abstract

Nutritional requirement is exceptionally important and breeding practice is deciding factor for improvement of farm animals. The present field survey was conducted in district Surajpur of Chhattisgarh state to find out feeding and breeding management practice carried out by farmers. A predesigned questionnaire schedule formulated and data were collected from randomly selected 200 household of 10 village of district Surajpur. Heat detection on the basis of symptoms and artificial insemination as method of breeding was adopted by majority of farmers. Data regarding feeding practices reveals that 1/3rd farmers followed stall feeding and 2/3rd were using stall feeding along with grazing. Concentrate feeding practiced by 2/3rd respondents. Paddy and wheat straw were the main source of dry fodder in studied area.

Key word: Breeding, feeding, artificial insemination, farmer, concentrate, fodder.

Introduction

Livestock especially cattle and buffalo participate in improving the sustainable livelihood of famers along with enhancing economy of India. With 193 million cattle population our country stands 1st in cattle population in the world and Chhattisgarh state ranks 9th (99 million) in cattle population in India (Anonymous, 2019). Majority of animal owners families are engaged in agricultural activities throughout the year but agriculture is unable to provide employment and income to the farmers. In such circumstances, dairying

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constitutes an important subsidiary occupation, source of providing livelihood and nutritional security to the vast majority of the majority of rural population. Livestock is directly linked with very poor landless labourers as well as small and marginal farmers. Efficient management reduces the cost of production thereby increasing the profitability. Crop residues imparts majority of livestock feed (Kumar *et al.*, 2018). The Nutrition and breeding are interrelated mechanism ensuring calf crop goals and in attaining a short calving season every year. Balancing of nutrients in ration along with improved mineral and vitamin supplementation is needed for improved productivity. Cattle in India are primarily fed on self-grown pastures, crop residues and fallow Rao and Hall, (2003). India is therefore considered to have a significant potential of increased milk yield by improved feeding such as use of concentrate in the feed (Duncan *et al.*, 2013). Due to highest cattle and buffalo population, there is a significant enhancement in milk production in India. Knowledge of best use of scarce resources is essential for increasing in income and milk production (Jaiswal *et al.*, 2017). The breeding practice followed in Chhattisgarh is selective breeding, upgrading and crossbreeding (Anonymous, 2008). Reproductive efficiency is a complex phenomenon controlled by both genetic and non-genetic factors like climate, nutrition and level of management (Crowe *et al.*, 2018). Precise recognizing symptoms of estrus and identifying all possible periods of estrus in heifers and cows are pivotal challenges exist for detecting estrus (Rao *et al.*, 2013). Timely heat detection and insemination and pregnancy diagnosis in cattle and buffalos enhance the overall productivity and profitability from the dairying (Prajapati *et al.*, 2015). The mixed crop livestock enterprise is required to small holders for sustainable income of tribal farmers (Chand *et al.*, 2018) and livestock sector provides livelihood to majority of the population of India (Pundir *et al.*, 2014). Cattle and buffalo population of Chhattisgarh is 99,839,54 and 11,74,722 respectively. Therefore, present survey was undertaken in Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh state with following aim –

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1. To find out what type of feeding practice adopted by farmers.
2. To identify breeding management practice carried out by dairy owners of Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh state.
3. To highlight milking practice followed by the dairy farmers.

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Materials and Methods

A desk study was conducted from 10.01.2020 to 15.03.2020 to collate information on the dairy breeding and feeding system followed in Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh. The location chosen were 10 villages namely Gjadharpur, Dwarikanagar, Kasalgiri, Maheshpur, Gangapur, Judwani, kashkela, Shyamnagar, and Veerpur of a block and district Surajpur of Chhattisgarh state during January 2020 to mid-march 2020. The Surajpur district located at 22° 9' N latitude and 83° 01' longitudes in the Chhattisgarh state and possess 6 blocks namely Prattappur, Surajpur, Odagi, Bhaiyathan, Ramanujnagar and Premnagar. The district is spread over an area of 2787 km² area. The cattle and buffalo population of Surajpur district is 3,78,668 and 73,695 respectively. Total 200 respondents 20 farmers from each village were selected. Data obtained from predesigned questionnaire was organized to fit into general breeding and feeding management. Data were tabulated and analyzed as per standard statistical tools to identify types of feeding and breeding management practice adopted by dairy owners of Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh state.

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Results and Discussion

The production performance of matured animals depends on the level of feeding offered at younger age. Dairy animal holders should have been aware of the fact that improved animal feeding practices will lead to increased milk production. The table 1 showed that 32.5 per cent farmers followed stall feeding and 67.5 per cent were using stall feeding along with grazing. These findings are similar with the results of (Patel *et al.*, 2005), and

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(Manohar *et al.*, 2014). The majority of animal owner 82.5 % followed individual feeding system, while only 17.5% of the farmers followed Group feeding method of feeding. These findings are similar with the results of (Chowdhary *et al.*, 2006), (Rathore *et al.*, 2010) and (Sabapara *et al.*, 2015). 71 % of the respondents fed twice a day while 29 % fed thrice in a day to their animals. All dairy owner provided water ad libitum to their animals. 20 % farmer practiced watering twice, 50 % practiced thrice and 30% offering water more than 3 times in a day. In earlier reports reveals 24.00 per cent of the respondents provided water as per need of animals and 37.33 % and 23% of the respondents provided water twice and thrice to their animals (Kochewad *et al.*, 2013) and (Sabapara *et al.*, 2015). Present investigation reveals that 65% of the respondents fed to their dairy animal concentrate feed (either home produced ingredients broken wheat, rice, chuni, husk etc. or purchased compound cattle feed ingredients) and 35 % farmer offer concentrate ration occasionally as per availability (home grown and made broken wheat, rice chuni, husk etc.). 100 % respondents offer concentrate ration to their animals by mixing it with dry fodder and water. About 30% farmer used to feed green fodder to their animals in all season while 70 fed occasionally as per availability of green fodder. Most of the farmers 50 % collected green fodder from fields and 33.3 % farmer grow fodder in their own field and 16.7 % farmer used to purchase green fodder to their animals. Similar finding reported by (Kishore *et al.*, 2013). About 55% of the respondents fed chaffed green fodders while only 45.00 % of the respondents fed as such fodders to their animals. These findings are in agreement with the results of (Kishore *et al.*, 2013) and (Manohar *et al.*, 2014). Paddy straw 67.5 % and wheat straw 32.5% were the main dry fodder in studied area. Majority of animal owner 31 % were not feeding salt and only 27.5 % respondents adopted mineral mixture feeding to their animals. None of the farmers was found to prepare hay and silage in survey. These results reported about salt, mineral

mixture and preparation of hay and silage are show similarity with the results of (Dixit *et al.*, 2010) and (Manohar *et al.*, 2014).

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The data regarding breeding managemental exercises carried out by dairy owners of Surajpur district were presented in Table 2. Majority of farmers 68% followed age and 32% followed body weight as criteria for first time service/mating. It was observed that heat detection on the basis of symptoms was adopted by 100% dairy owner while no one use teaser bull for heat detection. These findings show similarity with the study of (Rathore *et al.*, 2010) and (Sabapara *et al.*, 2016) they reported that 100% of animal owner detect heat by using symptoms. In was found that 72.5 % dairy farmer considered bellowing and mucus discharge (both) as symptom of heat detection followed by mucus discharge 27.5%. Similar findings were reported by (Tanwar *et al.*, 2012), (Kumar *et al.*, 2014a) and (Patel *et al.*, 2014). 79.5 % of animal owner used scientific method of artificial insemination as method of breeding for cattle and buffalo and 87.5% artificial insemination performed by assistant veterinary field officers and paravets. Higher proportion to use of artificial insemination (A.I.) indicates availability of good technical worker and infrastructure facilities for A. I. in villages. Same finding reported by Present results are similar to the results of (Chowdhary *et al.*, 2006), (Modi and Patel, 2010) and (Prajapati *et al.*, 2015).

It was observed that about 64.5% of respondents were inseminated their animals between 8-14 hours after onset of heat symptoms, where as 18.5% of the farmers inseminated after 14-20 hours and 17 % used to inseminate their animal in early heat (1-8 hour) condition. Similar findings were reported by Patel *et al.*, 2014 and Prajapati *et al.*, 2015. Only 4.5% respondents carried out pregnancy diagnosis practice and rest 95.5 % discover pregnant or non-pregnant animals on basis of own experience either animals not return to estrus or return to estrus. Similar results were reported by Patel *et al.*, 2014. No one respondents followed estrus synchronization in the herd. Only 5 % of animal owner are keeping the breeding

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records and rest 95% are not maintaining any records. Similar findings reported by (Kumar *et al.*, 2011a), (Kumar *et al.*, 2014b) and (Patel *et al.*, 2014).

Table 3 represents milking management practice adopted by dairy farmers of Surajpur district. All the respondents using calf as source of let-down of milk, they allow their calves to suckle cows before and after milking. The data of survey reveals that 72.5%, 2.5% and 25% of dairy farmers used stainless steel, iron and plastic bucket, respectively for milking and storage purpose. All the farmers adopted practice of milking twice in a day. Among methods of milking about 30%, 60% and 10% farmers adopted full hand milking, knuckling and stripping, respectively. These data show similarity with the result finding with (Kishore *et al.* 2013). The majority of the respondents did not wash the animals before milking (Kishore *et al.* 2013, Verma and Sastri, 1994). About 86.5% and 33% cattle owner adopted practice of washing of udder before and after milking respectively. The practice of not washing the udder after milking might have been due to allowing the calf to suckle after milking, when the calf consumes all the leftover milk.

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Conclusion

Majority of the farmers adopted grazing with individual stall-feeding practice. 2/3rd Farmers used to feed concentrate ration with mixing with dry fodder and water. Above half of the respondents offer green fodder after chopping in small pieces. Majority of the respondent is breeding of dairy cows through artificial insemination. Feeding and breeding practices can be improved by use of urea treated paddy straw, feeding of urea molasses mineral block, preservation of fodders as hay/silage and regular maintaining of breeding stocks.

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Table 1: Feeding management practices adopted by farmers of Surajpur district

SN	Parameters	Number of Farmers	%
1.	Feeding of animal a. Stall feeding b. Grazing with stall feeding	65 135	32.5 67.5
2.	Method of feeding a. Group b. Individual	35 165	17.5 82.5
3.	Frequency of feeding a. Twice b. Thrice	142 58	71 29
4.	Frequency of Watering a. Twice b. Thrice c. More than thrice	60 100 40	20 50 30
5.	Feeding concentrate ration a. Yes b. No	130 70	65 35
6.	Method of feeding concentrate a. Mixed with dry fodder and water b. Separately	200 0	100 0
7.	Feeding green fodder in all season a. Yes b. Occasionally	60 140	30 70
8.	Source of fodder a. Home grown b. Purchased c. Collected from the fields	20 10 30	33.3 16.7 50
9.	Chopping of green fodder (In available season) a. Chopping in small pieces b. Given as such	110 90	55 45
10.	Dry fodder mostly fed a. Wheat straw b. Paddy straw	65 135	32.5 67.5
11.	Feeding Common salt a. Yes b. No	62 138	31 69
12.	Feeding mineral mixture a. Yes b. No	55 145	27.5 72.5
13.	Feeding hay and silage a. Yes b. No	0 200	0 100

Table 2: Breeding management practices adopted by farmer s of Surajpur district

S.N.	Parameters	Number of Farmers	%
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1.	Criteria considered for first time service/mating		
	a. Age	136	68
	b. Body weight	64	32
2.	Method of heat detection		
	a. Basis of symptoms	200	100
	b. By treasure bull	0	0
3.	Symptom of heat detection		72.5
	a. Bellowing and mucus discharge	145	27.5
	b. Mucus discharge	55	
4.	Method of breeding		
	a. Natural service	41	20.5
	b. Artificial Insemination	149	79.5
5.	Artificial Insemination is done by		
	a. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	25	12.5
	b. Assistant Veterinary Field Officers	175	87.5
6.	Time of insemination after heat		
	a. Early heat (1-8 hour)	34	17
	b. Mid heat (8-14 hour)	129	64.5
	c. Late heat (14-20 hour)	37	18.5
7.	Pregnancy diagnosis is performed		
	a. Vets and paravets	50	75
	b. Own judgment	150	25
9.	Kept breeding records		
	a. Yes	41	20.5
	b. No	159	79.5
10.	Drying off dairy animals		
	a. Yes	53	26.5
	b. No	147	73.5
11.	Maintenance of breeding bull		
	a. Yes	10	5
	b. No	190	95

Table 3: Milking management practices followed by the dairy farmers

S.N.	Parameters	Number of Farmers	%
1.	Let down of milk a. By use of calf b. By use of oxytocin	200 0	100 00
2.	Number of milking a. Once in a day b. Twice in a day	00 200	00 100
3.	Utensils used for milking a. Stainless Steel bucket b. Iron bucket c. Plastic bucket	145 5 50	72.5 2.5 25
4.	Method of Milking a. Full hand milking b. Knuckling c. Stripping	60 120 20	30 60 10
5.	Washing of udder before milking a. Yes b. No	137 73	86.5 36.5
6.	Washing of udder after milking a. Yes b. No	66 124	33 62
7.	Washing of animals before milking a. Yes b. No	0 200	0 100