



E-ISSN 2347-2677

P-ISSN 2394-0522

[www.faunajournal.com](http://www.faunajournal.com)

IJFBS 2021; 8(1): 83-85

Received: 11-11-2020

Accepted: 15-12-2020

**Deepak Singh**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Dr. Ved Prakash**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Dr. PK Upadhyay**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Dr. MPS Yadav**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Narendra Kumar**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Satendra Kumar**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Corresponding Author:**

**Deepak Singh**

Department of Animal  
Husbandry & Dairying, Chandra  
Shekhar Azad university of  
Agriculture and Technology,  
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

## Buffalo calves management practices used by farmers of Kanpur Nagar

**Deepak Singh, Dr. Ved Prakash, Dr. PK Upadhyay, Dr. MPS Yadav,  
Narendra Kumar and Satendra Kumar**

### Abstract

The present investigation was conducted in Bilhaur and Kalyanpur block of the Kanpur Nagar district. From the district selected 200 farmers from different twenty village of and ten farmers from the each village the study area. Most of the 54.00 per cent of male farmers engaged with buffalo rearing in my study area. It was revealed that the majority of the farmers in the study area were participated in cleaning their calves after birth 95.50 per cent. 67.00 per cent of farmers were not cut the navel cord. It was observed in the study most buffalo keepers disposed of the placenta by deep-buried 58.50 per cent. 72.50 per cent of farmers were not dewormed their calves regularly. Most of the farmers 89.00 per cent were not practice dehorning. It was found in the study most of the farmers 100.00 per cent were not practicing castration in buffaloes It was revealed that 94.00 per cent of farmers were used bedding material on the floor in winter for their calf. Most of the farmers in the study area revealed that most do not insurance of buffaloes 89.00 per cent. In the study area most of the farmers think that if remove the horn of the buffalo is decreasing their beauties and not easy to sell their animals in the market and deep buried is important practice that is not adopted by all farmers.

**Keywords:** Buffalo, calves, farmres, practice

### Introduction

Buffalo rearing in Kanpur Nagar is an important sector for providing a strong source of income to rural farmers. As far as Kanpur Nagar is concerned due to lack of detailed information on existing breeding, feeding, housing and other managerial practices adopted by different categories of livestock owners, it has not been possible to put full attention to these important aspects of buffalo milk production. Proper management and constant attention is required for calves of buffalo. Mortality rate in buffalo calves is high ensure that the management proper vaccination adoption is essential for better growth and making resistant calves against diseases and provide better scope for better future dairy animals. So an effort is done to gain information as well as knowledge of existing calf management practices prevalent in Kanpur Nagar. Hence, good care and management could result a healthy substitute stock in a dairy farm. It has been reported that calf care and management as well as health care practices of dam play valuable role on calf morbidity and mortality (Pal *et al.*, 2016, Patbandha *et al.*, 2017) [9, 10]. India is leading country in the world of milk production since 1998 and produced 165.4 million tonnes milk with per capita availability of milk 335g during 2016-17. Buffalo shared about 49.2% of the total milk produced in India (Anonyms, 2018) [1].

### Material and Method

The study was conducted purposively in the central zone of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur occupies the north-western part of the Kanpur division. Study was conducted by comprising two different blocks Bilhaur and Kalyanpur of Kanpur Nagar district from the state of U.P. The study area has more buffalo population. Ten villages were selected from both block and also in all these villages ten farmers were selected randomly have a vast opportunity for rural development through buffalo. Statistical tools such as mean, per centage and standard deviation, using the methods suggested by Snedecor and Cochran (1994) [13].

### Result and Discussion

It was observed that in the study most of the 54.00 per cent male farmers engaged with buffalo rearing in the study area and 46.50 per cent female farmers were engaged with buffalo rearing.

This similar finding also evaluates by Singh *et al.* (2019c) [16], Singh *et al.* (2018b) [14]. In the village areas mostly male farmers were taking participate in the livestock practices.

It was revealed that the majority of the farmers in the study area were participated in cleaning their calves after birth 95.50 per cent and 04.50 per cent not cleaning their calves. The finding of cleaning their calves practice was also reported in many earlier studies Choudhary *et al.* (2017a) [2], Godara *et al.* (2017a), Prajapati *et al.* (2017) [8], Pata *et al.* (2019) [7], Sabapara *et al.* (2015a) [11]. Cleaning is the first step of management practices for the calf. After birth farmers ensure that calf healthy and proper breathing. Clean mucus from calves mouth, ear clean eyes and their body after that trim their hooves.

Observed in the study area most of the farmers 67.00 per cent were not cut the navel cord at the distance of 2.5 cm. only 33.00 per cent of farmers cut the navel cord at distance. It was observed that this is because of the lack of awareness of the farmers and the high need for training of the farmers. The present findings regarding the cutting of navel cord are similar to the earlier findings of Choudhary *et al.* (2017a) [2], Godara *et al.* (2017a), Prajapati *et al.* (2017) [8], Pata *et al.* (2019) [7].

It was observed in the study most buffalo keepers disposed of the placenta by deep-buried 58.50 per cent and throw in outskirt common land about 41.50 per cent. The present study disposal of placenta correlates with Choudhary *et al.* (2017a) [2].

Observed in the study that 72.50 per cent of farmers were not dewormed their calves regularly and 27.50 per cent practiced occasionally in calves. This is highly affected to calf health and growth and in the study area, most of the farmers were not deworm their calf. This study related to deworming of calf supports by Pata *et al.* (2019) [7], Sabapara *et al.* (2015a) [11], Mulgu *et al.* (2019) [6], and Choudhary *et al.* (2017a) [2] did not

support in the study by founding mostly farmers deworm their farmers in the study area. Deworming is important to practice for calves to control their endoparasites. This is highly affected to calf health and growth and in the study area; most of the farmers were not deworm their calf.

It was found in the study most of the farmers 89.00 per cent were not practice dehorning only 11.00 per cent practice dehorning. This is because most farmers think that if remove the horn of the buffalo is decreasing their beauties and not easy to sell their animals in the market. This study also correlates with Choudhary *et al.* (2017a) [2], Prajapati *et al.* (2017) [8], Sabapara *et al.* (2015a) [11], Singh (2018) [12], Yadav *et al.* (2016) [16] and some of not agree with my result these highly contradict by Kour *et al.* (2019) [5] found that mostly dehorn their calves.

It was found in the study most of the farmers 100.00 per cent were not practicing castration in buffaloes. This similar observation correlates with Choudhary *et al.* (2017a) [2], Kour *et al.* (2019) [5], Prajapati *et al.* (2017) [8], Yadav *et al.* (2016) [16]. Castration practice is not practiced by most of the farmers of the village.

It was revealed that 94.00 per cent of farmers were used bedding material on the floor in winter only 06.00 per cent not used it. This study of bedding materials used by the farmers is similar to Prajapati *et al.* (2017) [8], Yadav *et al.* (2016) [16]. Bedding material is a more important role play in winter to maintain their body temperature but most of the farmers were not used any type of bedding material. This is not good for animals' health and not a good management condition for animal health.

Most of the 89.00 per cent of farmers in the study area revealed that do not insurance of buffaloes only 11.00 per cent were insurance of their buffaloes. This similar study related to insurance their animal's agreement with Gaikwad *et al.* (2019) [3].

**Table 1:** General management practices of calf

Existing practices	Bilhaur	Kalyanpur	Farmers	Per cent
<b>1. Cleaning and caring of calves by the type farmers</b>				
a. Male	25	83	108	54.00
b. Female	75	17	92	46.00
<b>2. Cleaning of calves after birth</b>				
a. Cleaning calves	91	100	191	95.50
b. Not practice cleaning	09	00	09	04.50
<b>3. Cut and disinfect the navel cord of calf</b>				
a. Yes	55	79	134	67.00
b. No	45	21	66	33.00
<b>4. Disposal of placenta</b>				
a. Deep buried	39	69	117	58.50
b. out skirt in common land	33	22	83	41.50
<b>5. De-worm of calf</b>				
a. Practice	67	78	145	72.50
b. Not practice	33	22	55	27.50
<b>7. Dehorning practices of calf</b>				
a. Yes	03	19	22	11.00
b. No	97	81	178	89.00
<b>8. Castration of calf</b>				
a. Yes	00	00	00	00
b. No	100	100	200	100
<b>9. Bedding material used for calf in winter</b>				
a. Yes	91	97	188	94.00
b. No	09	03	12	06.00
<b>10. Insurance of calf</b>				
a. Yes	00	22	22	11.00
b. No	100	78	178	89.00

## Conclusion

By study the results of this investigation it can be concluded that calves management is very important for better future of a dairy. It is essential that farmers should have proper knowledge and aware about caring of a calf just after the birth and later on. So scientific knowledge is more important as well as traditional practices used by the farmers. So that as a result we can get superior animals for future.

## References

1. Anonyms. Annual report 2017-18. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GOI. 2018, 2-3.
2. Choudhary Shweta, Gurjar ML, Choudhary Vikas, Meel Padma, Rohlan Kavita, Ganguly Subha. Study on cattle calf rearing and health care practices in relationship to herd size in non tribal area of Udaipur district of Rajasthan. *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies* 2017a; 5(4):546-549
3. Gaikwad SV, Awaz HB, Savita L, Pawar, Narwade SG. Studies on Management Practices of Buffaloes in Marathwada Region. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci.* 2019;8(4):38-43.
4. Golhar M, Gubbawar SG, Atkare VG, Bhosale, Paytil L. Feeding and management practices of followed by buffalo owners in Umred Tahsil of Nagpur District. *Trend of biosciences* 2017;10(35):7441-7446.
5. Kour K, Devi J, Koul AL, Chakraborty D, Azad MS. Effect of Chromium Supplementation on Physiological Parameters in Local Buffaloes during Different Seasons. *Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci.* 2019;8(7):1178-1183.
6. Mulgu Rajasekhar, Neeradi Rajanna, Mallam Mahender. Housing and Health Care Management Practices of Dairy Farmers in Urban and Peri-urban areas of Telangana. *Journal of Animal Research*: 2018;8(3):467-472.
7. Pata BA, Odedra MD, Savsani HH, Ahlawat AR, Patbandha TK, Odedara AB. Breeding, Calf and Health Management Practices Opted by Buffalo Owners in Junagadh and Porbandar Districts of Gujarat: A Comparative Study. *Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci* 2019;8(3):2426-2435.
8. Prajapati VS, Singh RR, jadav NB, Sharma PS, Undhad SV. Calf management practices in dairy animals of rural and urban area under milk shed of South Gujarat. *Res. J Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci* 2017;8(2):99-102.
9. Pal SS, Sharma I, Fareeda. Clinical importance of scheduled deworming in buffalo calves. *Intas Polivet* 2016;17(1):85-87.
10. Patbandha TK, Garg DD, Maharana BR, Chavda MR, Rupal Pathak, Gamit VV. Factors Associated with Calf Mortality under Field Condition in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat, India. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences* 2017;6(7):4184-4192.
11. Sabapara GP, Fulsouadar AB, Kharadi VB. Survey of Calf Rearing Practices Followed at Rural Dairy Farms in Surat District. *Journal of Animal Research* 2015;5(2):257-261.
12. Singh R. Existing Animal Husbandry Practices in Narmada District of Gujarat in India. *International Journal of Animal Science and Technology* 2018;2(2):23-29.
13. Snedecor GW, Cochran WG. *Statistical methods*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, Iowa State University Press, Ames 1994.
14. Singh D, Singh BP, Bharti Rita, Pordhiya KI. A socio - economic and socio-psychological appraisal of farmer producer organizations. *The Pharma Innovation Journal* 2019;8(4):686-689.
15. Singh PK, Sankhala G, Singh PK. Perception of dairy farmers about Gangatiri cattle rearing in eastern Uttar Pradesh. *Indian J Dairy Sci* 2018;71(5):496-501.
16. Yadav S, Kumar Anil, Singh CB. Housing and Feeding Management Practices in U.S. Nagar District of Uttarakhand, India. *Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci* 2016;8(6):2805-2810.