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Existing Health Care Management Practices by Farmers of Kanpur Nagar District of Uttar Pradesh, India

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A B S T R A C T

A field study was conducted to ascertain the health care management practices followed by dairy animals owners in the Kanpur Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh and data were collected from randomly selected two blocks and 200 farmers through a personal interview with the help of a structured interview schedule. It was recorded that 46.00 per cent of the farmers vaccinated their animals against F.M.D./HS. Most of the buffalo keepers disposed of the placenta by deep-buried 58.50 per cent and only 31.00 per cent of farmers disinfect by tincture iodine and dettol some time use mustard oil. 41.00 per cent of the farmers got their sick animals treated by veterinary doctor, 32.50 per cent by the help of a quack and 26.50 per cent by the VLDA (stockman). More than half 56.00 per cent farmers were facilitating wallowing practices to their buffalo. Only 10.00 per cent of farmers testing for mastitis control. More than half 58.00 per cent farmers were dewormed their milch animals and 72.50 per cent of farmers have not dewormed their calves regularly. Only 31.50 per cent of farmers aware isolate their animal from healthy animals. Only 24.00 per cent of the farmers bury the dead body of animals outside the village.

Introduction

Dairy farming in India plays an important role in generating income, employment, and improving household nutrition. India has about 535.78 million total livestock population in 2019. The current cattle population in India is 192.49 million which contributes around 35.94 per cent of the livestock population. The current buffalo population of India is 109.85 million which accounts for 20.45 per cent of the livestock population (Livestock census census 2019). Livestock production management practices regarding feeding, breeding, housing, and health care are the most important elements in increasing dairy production. Sometimes, due to some social and local problems traditional managemental practices are common in run their dairy business by the farmers in the village area. Operation flood plays a major role in the country's annual milk production more rapidly, if the dairy animal were properly fed balanced diet and given better

health care, which has been amply demonstrated in the co-operative network of dairy. Efficient management related to dairy animals is necessary to increase milk production, but it needs a strong database. Livestock is a main source of income; it has obtained significance for its capacity to reduce poverty and unemployment in rural areas. Indian livestock population supplies enormous opportunity to support rural income and speed up the pace of poverty reduction. However, the proper policy is in need of successful capitalization of these occasions that facilitates growth and productivity. Productive dairy animals depend on the quality of nutrition, animal health, and genetic makeup. The use of agricultural by-product is not very frequent. However, the inclusion of dried stoned olive pomace in a ration for lactating buffaloes did not produce any significant difference in terms of milk yield while improving some qualitative parameters (Terramoccia *et al.,* 2013).

Proper health care practices are required to be followed for the maintenance of animals' health, prevention of various diseases, and clean milk production. The dairy animal keepers must have a thorough understanding of the facts that milk production can be increased by the adoption of improved health care practices. The present study was undertaken to ascertain the health care practices of dairy animals followed by dairy animal keepers in the village areas of Kanpur Nagar.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted purposively in the central zone of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur occupies the north-western part of the Kanpur division. The present study was conducted by comprising two different blocks Bilhaur and Kalyanpur of Kanpur Nagar district of U.P. The study area has more buffalo population. In each block, Ten villages were selected, and also in all these villages ten farmers were selected randomly have a vast opportunity for rural development through buffalo.

Data was collected by the personal interview. A personal interview schedule is considered the most important tool it can get the most authentic first-hand information. A questionnaire (schedule) was developed with help of various places related to animal husbandry and dairying and all that information were collected at the time of the survey. Statistical tools percentage using the methods suggested by Snedecor and Cochran (1994).

Results and Discussion

It was recorded that 46.00 per cent of the farmers vaccinated their animals against F.M.D./HS while 26.50 per cent of farmers vaccinate their animals against F.M.D./brucellosis followed by 24.00 per cent farmers against H.S./ B.Q. only 03.50 per cent vaccinate against rabies. This finding agreement with Bhagat *et al.,* (2019), Chakravarthi *et al.,* (2017), Divekar *et al.,* (2016), Khadda *et al.,* (2017), Patel *et al.,* (2019b) (Table 1).

It was revealed that most of the buffalo keepers disposed of placenta deep-buried by 58.50 per cent and throw in out skirt by 41.50 per cent farmers. The finding of disposal of placenta recorded in present study are in agreement with the Choudhary *et al.,* (2017a), Godara *et al.,* (2017a), Sivaji *et al.,* (2018). Deep buried is good work for making a healthy environment.

Most of the farmers revealed that 69.00 per cent were not disinfected noval cord of calf and 31.00 per cent farmers disinfect by tincture iodine and dettole some time use mustard oil. This study related to disinfection

of noval cord is in agreement with Malsawmdawngiana and Rahman (2016), Singh (2018). This disinfection of novel cord is important for calf health but found most of the farmers were not practice.

41.00 per cent of the farmers got their sick animals treated by veterinary doctor, 32.50 per cent by the help of a quack and 26.50 per cent by the VLDA (stockman). This study similar to the Khadda *et al.,* (2017), Patel *et al.,* (2019b), Sabapara *et al.,* (2015a), Viswakarma *et al.,* (2018) observed in the study most of the farmers treated their animals by livestock inspector.

In my study area found that more than half 56.00 per cent farmers were facilitate wallowing practices to their calf and 44.00 per cent not facilitate wallowing practices. These findings are in agreement with Golhar *et al.,* (2017), Kishore *et al.,* (2013), Reddy *et al.,* (2017), Sivaji *et al.,* (2018). Wallowing practice is helpful for maintaining body temperature in summer.

I observed from my study 92.50 per cent of farmers were washed hindquarters after placenta drop but 07.50 per cent of farmers did not wash hind quarter after placenta. This is an important practice for taking clean milk from dairy animals and makes hygiene. This study related washing hind quarter agreement with Godara *et al.,* (2017a), Godara *et al.,* (2018b).

Table.1 Existing health care management practices

Health practices	Bilhaur	Kalyanpur	Farmers	Per cent
1. Vaccination of animal against disease				
A. FMD / H.S.	66	26	92	46.00
B. FMD / Brucellosis	27	31	53	26.50
C. FMD / Brucellosis / B.Q.	12	36	48	24.00
D. Rabies	00	07	07	03.50
2. Disposal of Placenta				
A.Deep burial	76	41	117	58.50
B. Out skirt common land	24	59	83	41.50
3. Noval cord disinfection of calf				
A. Regular practice	44	94	138	69.00
B. Not Practice	56	06	62	31.00
4. Treatment consultation				
A.Veterinary Doctor	23	59	82	41.00
B.VLDA	30	23	53	26.50
C.Quack	47	18	65	32.50
5. Wallowing practices				
a. Yes	58	54	112	56.00
b. No	42	46	88	44.00
6. Washing of hind quarters after placenta drop				
A. Practice	85	100	185	92.50
B. Not practice	15	00	15	07.50
7. Mastitis control by the farmers				
A. Testing	07	13	20	10.00

B. Not testing	93	87	180	90.00
8. Practiced deworming measures in Buffaloes				
A.Yes	68	48	116	58.00
B.No	32	52	84	42.00
9. Practiced deworming measures in calves				
A.Yes	17	38	55	27.50
B.No	83	62	145	72.50
10. Isolate the sick animals from healthy ones				
A.Yes	25	38	63	31.50
B.No	75	62	137	68.50
11. Disposal of dead animals				
A.Deep burial	13	45	48	24.00
B.Dispose in open	87	65	152	76.00
12.Measures adopted to control files/ mosquitoes				
A. Smoke of waste grass	86	78	164	82.00
B. Electric fan	14	22	36	18.00
13. Measures adopt to control tick and mites				
A. Manually	68	52	120	60.00
B. Dusting of insecticide	32	48	80	40.00
14. Treatment of repeat breeding and anoestrus				
A. Veterinary doctors	70	93	163	81.5
B. Not treated	30	07	37	18.5

It was concluded that only 10.00 per cent of farmers testing for mastitis control and 90.00 per cent were not testing of mastitis control by the farmers. This similar finding agreement with Divekar *et al.,* (2016), Gaikwad *et al.,* (2019), Singh (2018), Singh *et al.,* (2019a).

It was observed that more than half 58.00 per cent farmers were dewormed their milch animals and 42.00 per cent not followed by the farmers. This similar finding of deworming their dairy animals are in agreement with Khadda *et al.,* (2017), Patel *et al.,* (2019b), Singh *et al.,* (2019a) and not supports my finding by Patel *et al.,* (2014), Singh (2018) are not dewormed their milch animals.

Observed in my study that 72.50 per cent of farmers were not dewormed their calves regularly and 27.50 per cent practiced occasionally in calves. Present findings are similar to the results recorded by Choudhary *et al.,* (2017a), Singh *et al.,* (2019a), and highly contradicted by Pata *et al.,* (2019), Mulgu *et al.,* (2019) found mostly farmers deworm their farmers in the study area.

It was revealed that mostly 68.50 per cent of buffalo owners were not isolated from the sick animal from healthy ones whereas the remaining 31.50 per cent of farmers aware isolate their animal from the healthy animals. This finding related to isolate their sick animals supports by Chakravarthi *et al.,* (2017), Patel *et al.,* (2019b), and this practice related to isolate sick animals contradicted by Khadda *et al.,* (2017). Disposal of dead bodies is one of the more important practices in the village area to make a healthy environment. This important practice for making healthy environment is done by only 24.00 per cent of the farmers bury the dead

body of animals outside the village while 76.00 per cent farmers leave dead animals as such in open field. This study related to the disposal of animals' dead bodies is in agreement with Choudhary *et al.*, (2017a).

Mostly 82.00 per cent were farmers measures adopted to control flies/mosquitoes by the help of producing smoke of waste grasses and 18.00 per cent not measure adopted against the control of flies and mosquitoes by use of an electric fan. This similar finding related to control flies support by Choudhary *et al.*, (2017a), Khadda *et al.*, (2017), Sabapara *et al.*, (2015a). The present study revealed that 60.00 per cent of the farmers were controlled manually of measures adapted to control ticks and mites followed by 40.00 per cent of farmers control ticks and mites by using a dusting of insecticide. Khadda *et al.*, (2017) and this study control ectoparasites manually highly contradicted by Choudhary *et al.*, (2017a),

The result indicated that all the farmers treated their buffaloes for anestrous, repeat breeding, and sometimes infertility problem. It was found that 81.50 farmers treated the anoestrus and 18.50 per cent of farmers not treated their animals in the villages. This similar study related to the treatment of repeat breeding agreement with Sivaji *et al.*, (2018).

In conclusion the village farmers of the Kanpur Nagar did not know importance of proper vaccination and deworming. They have lack of knowledge related to better care and management of the buffalo. Farmers should not aware for mastitis control, and disposal of dead animals.

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