

Awareness of the farmers about scientific technique of the milking

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India is the largest milk producing country in the world produced about 155.5 million tones and the per capita availability of milk is 337 gm / day .Since the population of the country has crossed the mark of 120 cores, there has become a gap between availability and requirement of milk. Thus intensive efforts are being made to increase milk production through scientific breeding, feeding, health care and better management of milch animals.

Milking is an art requiring experience and skill. Milk should be conducted gently, quietly, quickly and completely. Cows requiring comfortable yield more milk than a roughly have lead and excited cow. Maintaince of clean condition in the milking barn results both in better udder health and production of milk that remains wholesome for longer time. The act of milking should be finished within 5 to 7 minute. So that the udder can be emptied completely so long as the effect of oxytocin is available the complete milking has to be done.

Which side of the cow: A cow is not used to being milked won't care which side you work from; there are no set rule you must use to choose a side. However, it's important to always work from the side, or if someone has milked the cow previously, use the same side every time you milk. This helps the cow relax. In our country like India most of the people approach the cow from the left side to milk.



Initial cleaning: Cleaning your hand and the cows udder helps reduces the chance she will end up with mastitis or an infection in the udder. Wash your hands with soap and water, and then use the proper technique to clean the udder. Wipe the bottom and sides of the udder with a clean, damp towel the dry it completely with another towel. Any dampness left on the udder can lead to the skin creaking or flaking as you milk her. After you are finished milking,

dip each teat in a small cup of iodine or teat dip to cleanse it and remove any pathogens that might invade the udder.

Preparation for milking: The milking barn should be thoroughly washed and scribed after each milking so that the barn will be clean and dry before the subsequently milking is commenced. No dusty feed should be fed during milking. The hind quarters and thigh of milch animals should be brushed and washed if lot of filth is accumulating on them. The udder should be wiped with a cloth dipped and squeezed in some weak antiseptic solution. A part from cleanliness of cow and their udders, the milkers as well as the milking pails should be clean. The milker should be wear clean dress and cover (hairs heads may fall in milk. Their nails should well trimmed and their hands clean and disinfected between each milking by washing in antiseptic solution. Milkers obviously ill and having filth habits like spilling, blowing nose etc should not be used. Milch animals are sensitive animals. They get accustomed to routines and any sudden change in the routine will disturb them resulting in reduced yields. The milk cow at the same home every day. Any changing in timing of milking or even change in ration should be brought about gradually.

Milking procedure: There are three types of milking *i.e.* stripping, full hand and machine milking. Stripping

consists of firmly seizing the teat at its base between the thumb and forefinger and drawing them down the entire length of the teat pressing it simultaneously to cause the milk to flow down in a stream. The friction from sliding your fingers down the teat can irritate the cow's skin. The process is repeated in quick succession. Both hands may be used each holding different teat,



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