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Study on sterile and sub-sterile conditions in cow and buffalo in Mawana tehsil of district Meerut of Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT : In the present survey 5 main and 5 sub A.I. centres of Mawana tehsil of district Meerut were selected. Sterile and sub sterile condition data were recorded during one year (January to December). The major cause found was nutritional in both cows and buffaloes. It is suggested to provide better nutritional and Managemental condition for controlling the sterility and adopt prophylaxis and curative measures control the genetic sterility.

KEY WORDS : Cow, Buffalo, A.I. centre, Sterility, Causes

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The problem of sterility and sub sterility in cows and buffaloes as attracted great deal of attention of veterinarians engaged in live stock breeding. From breeding point of view nothing is more important than regular fertility of farm animal. In India acquired functional and infectious causes appear to be major factors responsible for infertility in cows and buffaloes. The present study was conducted to know the causes of sterility both in cow and buffaloes at Mawana tehsil of district Meerut and main object of this survey was to know at what extent the A.I. centre are helpful in detecting and preventing of sterility in cows and buffaloes and which causes of sterility was more common of this area.

The present survey was carried in urban and rural areas of animals around Mawana tehsil of district Meerut. Mawana is one of the best tehsil of Meerut district selected for the survey. For this purpose following 5 main A.I. centres and 5 sub A.I. centres were selected randomly :

Main A.I. centre- 1. Hastinapur, 2. Parikshetgarh, 3. Mawana, 4. Shahjahanpur, 5. Phalawada.

Sub A.I. centre- 1. Poothi, 2. More khurd, 3. Pilona, 4. Ganeshpur, 5. Mawana khurd.

The animal was brought by villages at A.I. centre around their vicinity. In all the centres data were recorded for sterile and sub sterile conditions in cows and buffaloes separately, during one year (Jan. to Dec.). The causes of sterility observed at the centre were grouped in the following major causes to facilitate the survey

– Nutritional
– Structural/Anatomical
– Hormonal/Physiological.
–Others (Pathogenic, Genetic and Managemental).

Data were statistical analysis by Snedecor and Cochran (1980).

Among the different causes of sterility nutritional cause was the major problem in all A.I. centre in cows

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Table 1 : Different sterile and sub sterile conditions in cow and buffaloes

Sr. No.	Name of A.I. centre	Sterility causes in cow (%)					Sterility causes in buffalo (%)				
		Nutritional	Anatomical	Hormonal	Others	Total number of cases	Nutritional	Anatomical	Hormonal	Others	Total number of cases
1.	Hastinapur	42.90	23.50	7.20	26.40	42	46.87	40.50	3.92	9.21	357
2.	Parikshetgarh	60.71	25.00	3.57	10.72	28	55.24	31.30	2.30	11.16	293
3.	Mawana	48.14	24.07	3.72	24.07	55	59.05	26.97	3.29	10.69	486
4.	Phalawada	53.33	24.44	4.46	17.77	45	60.04	29.90	3.12	6.94	418
5.	Shahzahanpur	48.64	43.24	0.0	8.12	37	48.11	34.90	4.25	12.74	212
6.	Poothi	61.54	19.23	0.0	19.24	26	55.23	28.57	3.84	12.36	105
7.	More khurd	58.18	25.45	3.65	12.72	54	48.80	28.57	3.57	19.06	84
8.	Pilona	62.86	28.57	0.0	8.57	35	58.76	21.66	3.09	16.49	97
9.	Ganeshpur	66.66	26.68	0.0	6.00	15	57.40	25.94	5.55	11.11	54
10.	Mawana khurd	61.90	23.80	0.0	14.28	21	63.75	23.75	2.50	10.00	80
	Average (%)	56.48	26.39	2.26	14.84	358	55.32	29.20	3.54	11.97	2186

and buffaloes but higher in cow (56.48 %) as compare to buffaloes (55.32 %) which is statistically insignificant (Table 1). The minimum problem was found hormonal which was higher in buffaloes as compare to cow. The highest nutritional problem found in Ganeshpur A.I. centre and lowest in Hastinapur A.I. centre both in cow and buffaloes. Anatomical sterility was highest in Shahzahanpur centre (43.24 %) and lowest in Poothi A.I. centre (19.23 %) in cows but in buffalos highest (40.50 %) in Hastinapur and lowest in Pilona (21.66 %). Hormonal sterility cause was not found in Shahzahanpur, Poothi, Pilona, Ganeshpur and Mawana khurd in cows but in buffalos, no A.I. centre was free from Hormonal disorder. Other sterilities were highest in cows in Hastinapur A.I. centre (26.40 %) and in buffaloes highest in More khurd A.I. centre (19.06 %). Pathogenic, Genetic and Managemental causes were found at 3rd position in both cows and buffaloes. Same work was done by Kale (1966).

Conclusion :

From above study, it can be concluded that better nutritional and managemental condition in cows and buffaloes for controlling the sterility and adopt prophylaxis and curative measures for control the genetic sterility should be provided.

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