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Awareness Regarding Hygiene Management Practices Followed by Dairy Farmers in Sultanpur District of Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT: The present study was carried by M.VSc student of Department of Veterinary & A.H. Extension Education, ANDUAT, Kumarganj, and Ayodhya out in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh is an attempt to analyze the relationship of status of dairy farmers with their awareness regarding hygiene management practices. The information were composed with the help of pre design question schedule by contacting the sample dairy farmers personally the help of local leader in the research areaby random sampling method, for selection of district and block purposively due to the researcher is well equated about the work the socio-cultural status of the district which help in quick rapport building that is essential for authentic data collection .The information were generated from 120 dairy farmers from four blocks i.e. Kurebhar, Kurwar, Dhanpatganj, Baldirai selected for data collection, three villages from each randomly selected block were randomly selected with lottery method by preparing the list of the village where sufficient number of dairy farmers was available. Overall finding reported that the majority 35.83 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 32.50 Low and 31.67 high hygiene management practices like cleaning of housing & cleaning of floor, washing of animals, use of disinfection in animal shed, washing of animal udder at the time of milking, washing of hand at the time of milking, Clean milk production followed by dairy farmers in the study area.

Keywords: Awareness, Hygiene Management, Dairy farmer.

INTRODUCTION

Clean milk can be defined as milk produced from healthy mulch animal possessing normal flavor, devoid of dirt, and filth containing permissible limit of bacteria, and essentially free from adulterants, pathogens, various toxins, abnormal residues, pollutants, and metabolites.

The clean milk production (CMP) involves cleanliness at different phases of handling animals, processing, and transporting of milk and milk products. Stringent quality control and hygienic measures are required at a dairy farm level to maintain the milk quality. The milk quality is determined by aspects of composition and hygiene of milk. There are mainly four factors to be considered in CMP practices: Animal hygiene, milking hygiene, equipment hygiene, and processing hygiene. Contaminated milk deteriorates quickly and is a cause for health concerns. One of the major causes of illness in various countries is the transmission of diseases through food. Zoonosis is diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans. Zoonosis constitutes 61% of all known infectious diseases. It may also be noted that of the 175 diseases considered to be emerging, 75% are zoonotic. We came out with that women play a significant role in livestock farming with a better performance rate

(Rathod *et al*., 2016). On the contrary, it could not be concluded that diminishing knowledge gap can mitigate the farmer's behavior or lack of good hygiene (Alarcon *et al.,* 2014). Now, the insignificant correlation between good hygiene practice and education of our survey meets the description of some previous survey (Hickler, 2007; Ly *et al.,* 2007). According to those result there is a knowledge-to-action gap as attitudes and norms are influenced by various background factors (Osbjer *et al*., 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in Sultanpur district of Uttar Pradesh purposively because it is not only the highest milk producing state (BAHS, 2017) but also it has a large population depend on livestock beside agriculture for their livelihood security. This study is an attempt to analyze the relationship of status of dairy farmers with their awareness regarding hygiene management practices. The data were collected with the help of pre design interview schedule by contacting the sample dairy farmers personally the help of local leaderrandom sampling method is apply for selection of District and Block The selection of district purposively due to the researcher is well equated about the work the socio-cultural status of the district which help in quick rapport building that is essential for authentic data collection. There are 14 blocks in sultanpur district, out of which 4 blocks i.e. Kurebhar, Kurwar, Dhanpatganj, Baldirai selected for data collection., Three villages from each randomly selected block were randomly selected with lottery method by preparing the list of the village where sufficient number of dairy farmers was available. The information was generated from 120 dairy farmers.

Hygiene management practices

Practices of the respondent 40 management practices and 40 and expected answers were used. Some of the hygiene management practices were taken from expert and were finalized by consulting the expert of dairy science and animal husbandry. Score '3' was assigned for knowing the high knowledge, score '2' was assigned for knowing the medium knowledge and score '1' was assigned for low knowledge about the expected answer of the respected hygiene management practices like Cleaning of housing & Flooring, Washing of animals, Use of disinfection in animal shed, Washing of animal udder at the time of milking, Washing of hand at the time of milking, Clean milk production practices

Cleaning of housing & Flooring–It means use soap-based detergents, which available in market for washing of animal's houses and floor by the dairy farmers and also used some other technique like film on the floor and avoid over –wetting on the floor of animals houses.

Washing of animals-Washing of animals regularly, which soap available in market for washing of animal's houses and floor by the dairy farmers and also used some other technique like film on the floor and avoid over –wetting on the floor of animals houses.

Use of disinfection in animal shed. Bacteria are everywhere: in soil, in water, on animals and on humans. The purpose of disinfection is to decrease infection pressure and thus decrease disease prevalence. Choosing the disinfectant adapted to each specific situation leads to effective prevention and a profitable dairy farm.

Washing of animal udder at the time of milking. The hindquarters, thighs and udder should be washed thoroughly before milking. If more hair growth is seen in the udder region, it should be clipped periodically. Buffaloes should be invariably washed before milking. Just before milking udder should be wiped in dry cloth.

Clean milk production practices-Milker's hands and milking pails/cans should be thoroughly washed or scrubbed and kept clean.

Milkers should wear clean clothes and cover their heads with suitable cap so as to prevent loose hair falling in the milk The nails should be periodically trimmed and made smooth Hands should be thoroughly washed and cleaned with antiseptic solutions. So research will have a greater scope to increase awareness regarding hygiene management practices of dairy farmers

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

A. Hygiene Management practices by dairy farmers:

(i) Cleaning of Flooring: Table 1 showed that majority 5.83 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 1.67 Low and 92.50 highCleaning of Flooring followed by dairy farmers of dairy animals in research area.Cleaning of Flooring in animal's house to avoid the risk of occurring of disease in animals.

Table 1: Cleaning of flooring.

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Cleaning of flooring Range: (1-3) Mean: (2)	Low	2	1.67
	Medium	7	5.83
	High	111	92.50

Table 2: Use of disinfection in animal shed.

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Use of disinfection in animal shed Range: (1-3) Mean: (2)	Low	32	26.67
	Medium	79	65.83
	High	9	7.50

(ii) Use of disinfection in animal shed: Table 2 showed that majority 65.83 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 26.67 Low and 7.50 high Use of disinfection in animal shed followed by dairy farmers of dairy animals in research area. Use of disinfection in animal shed is also help in prevention and control of disease in animals.

(iii) Washing hand at the time of milking: Table 3 showed that majority 13.33 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 11.67 Low and 75.00 high followedWashing Hand at the time of milkingby dairy farmers of dairy animals in research area. Washing hand at the time of milking has good effect in the direction clean milk production.

(iv) Washing of animal: Table 4 showed that majority percent 39.17 of the dairy farmers were having medium, 2.50 Low and 58.3 high followed by Washing of animaldairy farmers of dairy animals in research area.Washing of animal hygienic effect towards the clean milk production.

(v) Washing udder at the time of milking: Table 5 showed that majority 22.50 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 20.00 Low and 57.50 high followed by dairy farmers of dairy animals in research area.

(vi) Clean milk production practices: Table 6 showed that majority 59.17 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 12.50 Low and 28.33 high followedclean milk production practices by dairy farmers of dairy animals in research area.Clean milk production to prevent the zoonosis and good health of human being. Similar finding optioned (Verma, *et al.*, 2018) majority of dairy farmers have medium level of clean milk production.

Table 3: Washing hand at the time of milking.

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Washing Hand at the time of milking Range: (1-3) Mean: (2)	Low	14	11.67
	Medium	16	13.33
	High	90	75.00

Table 4: Washing of animal.

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Washing of animal Range: (1-3) Mean: (2)	Low	3	2.50
	Medium	47	39.17
	High	70	58.3

Table 5: Washing udder at the time of milking.

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Washing udder at the time of milking Range: (1-3) Mean: (2)	Low	24	20.00
	Medium	**27**	**22.50**
	High	**69**	**57.50**

Table 6: Clean milk production practices.

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Clean milk production practices Range: (1-3) Mean: (2)	Low	15	12.50
	Medium	71	59.17
	High	34	28.33

Table 7: Overall Hygiene Management Practices.

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Low(<14.29)	39	32.50
Medium(14.29-14.50)	43	35.83
High(>14.50)	38	31.67

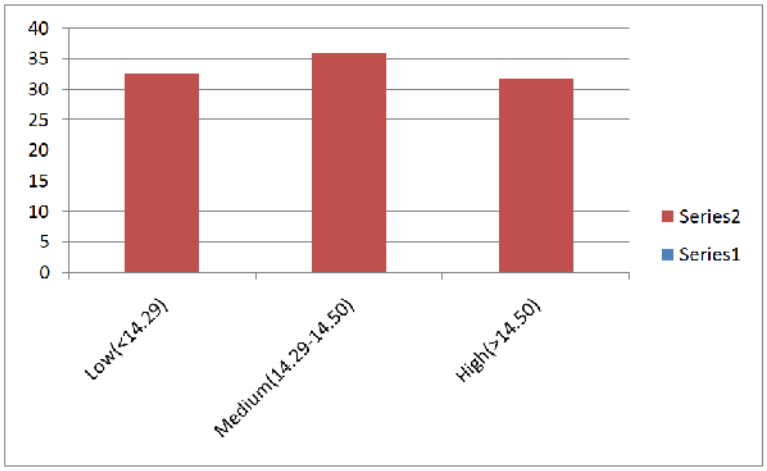

Fig. 1. Show Pooled Hygiene Management practices.

B. Pooled Hygiene Management practices by dairy farmers

Table 7 showed that majority 35.83 percent of the dairy farmers were having medium, 32.50 Low and 31.67 high followed Hygiene Management Practices, like Cleaning of housing & flooring, washing of animals, use of disinfection in animal shed, washing of animal udder at the time of milking, washing of hand at the time of milking, clean milk production practices by dairy farmers of dairy animals in research area. Finding reported by Andrew *et al.*, (2021) hygienic milk and handling practices under small holder dairy farmers related to hygiene management practices.

CONCLUSION

Majority 35.83 per cent of dairy farmer's follow the medium and 32.50 per cent have low hygiene management practices like cleaning of housing & cleaning of floor, washing of animals, use of disinfection in animal shed, washing of animal udder at the time of milking, washing of hand at the time of milking, Clean milk production practices by dairy farmers of dairy animals in the study area. So aware the dairy farmer for enhancement the percentage of hygiene in animal husbandry practices by awareness programme like animal health camps, animal fairs and other veterinary awareness programme in the study.

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Conflict of Interest. None.

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