

MANAGEMENT OF BEEF CATTLE AT SAGORICA KURBANI HAT DURING EID-UL-AZHA



A Clinical Report Submitted By

Roll No: 2013/16

Reg. No: 00929

Intern ID: 16

Session: 2012-2013

**A Clinical Report Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of The
Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Khulshi 4225, Chittagong, Bangladesh**

September, 2018

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the management system of beef cattle in rural area and real condition of kurbani hat. Sagorica kurbani hat, Chittagong was selected for the collection of data and data was collected through direct interview of farmers who bought their beef cattle at the kurbani hat. About 50 farmers were selected randomly for the collection of data. The interview questionnaire contained information about housing, breeding, feeding, fattening technique, vaccination and medication etc. 10% cattle were found indigenous and 90% were found to be cross breed cattle. 34% farmers purchased cattle from others and 66% had own source of cattle. In the study area 68% farmers used artificial insemination, 12% practiced natural breeding and 20% used both methods for breeding. Use of cultivated fodder, like napier, para, german, as primary roughages was practiced by 68% farmers, while others used road side grass and vegetable wastages. Among the farmers, 46% of them fed UMS and 68% farmers used vitamin mineral premix for beef fattening. 74% farmers practiced regular vaccination and 72% farmers deworm their animal regularly. 44% farmers fattened their animal for 5 months and rest of them fattened for prolonged period. The percentage of farmers taken training from different NGO and veterinary hospital is 44%. This study will help raising awareness among the farmers about beef fattening management before Eid-ul-Azha.

Keywords: Beef cattle, Fattening, Breeding, Indigenous, Vaccination.