

अनुबन्ध-पत्र

बनाम्

रामावतार सैनी, अध्यक्ष, संचालन समिति, गौ-सेवा परिवार कामधेनु गौशाला, चाकसू-जयपुर

- जगन्नाथ विश्वविद्यालय, चाकसू द्वारा संचालित विज्ञान संकाय में कृषि विभाग के विद्यार्थियों को निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा।
 - (अ) पशुपालन सम्बन्धी दैनिक कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण।
 - (ब) पशुओं की सामान्य बिमारियों के उपचार का प्रशिक्षण
 - (स) डेयरी फॉर्म व्यवस्था का प्रशिक्षण।
 - (द) दुधारू गाय की देखभाल एवं प्रबन्ध का प्रशिक्षण।
 - (य) दुधारू पशुओं का दुग्ध दोहन की विधियों का प्रशिक्षण।
- 2. जगन्नाथ विश्वविद्यालय की विज्ञान संकाय (कृषि) के छात्रों को श्री कामधेनु गौशाला में पशुपालन से सम्बन्धित प्रशिक्षण विश्वविद्यालय के प्राध्यापक द्वारा दिया जायेगा एवम् छात्रों को किसी प्रकार का मानदेय देय नहीं होगा। गौशाला द्वारा कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जायेगा।
- 3. जगन्नाथ विश्वविद्यालय द्वितीय पक्ष को कृषि विभाग के विद्यार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के समय एवं दिनांक की सूचना पूर्व में देगें।
- प्रथम पक्ष के विद्यार्थी गौशाला में गौशाला के नियमों की पालना करेगें एवम् गौशाला परिसर में पूर्ण अनुशासन बनाये रखेगें।

5. यह अनुबन्ध पत्र 5 वर्ष के लिए दोनों पक्षकारों को मान्य होगा एवम् इसकी अवधि पूरी होने पर दोनों पक्षकारों की सहमित से बढ़ाई जा सकती है। राम अवहार सम्बन्ध

रजिस्ट्रार, जगन्नाथ विश्वविद्यालय (प्रथम पक्षकार)

Registrar Jagan Nath University Jaiput गौ सेवा परिवार समिति रजि.

अध्यक्ष, संचालन समिति गौ-सैवा परिवार

(द्वितीय पक्षकार)

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report on Professional Training

Training Place

Kamdhenu Gaushala, Chaksu

Training duration

05th December, 2018

No. of students

41

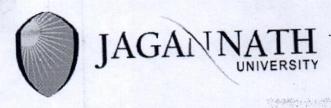
Kamdhenu gaushala is a place where animals are kept for their welfare purposes as most of these are street, Sick, Injured and unproductive animals. 41 students from Jagannath University, Department of Agriculture visited the gaushala.

Various important activities were done by student during visit of gaushala.

- Identification of newly entrant animals was done as it is a routine practice to give identification number to the animals which has arrived.
- · Chaffing of fodder was done to fed the animals.
- Colostrum feeding was done for orphan calf whose dam is not alive. Sick and injured animals are
 isolated from healthy animal's gaushala students learn about the primary treatment and what
 should be done when animals arrive at gaushala.
- This training as part of the curriculum gives student the practical exposure related to animal husbandry.



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Jagan Nath University, Jaipur



Department of Agriculture

Training Place - Kamdhenu Gaushala, Chaksu Training duration - 19/11/2019 (One Day) No. of students- 47

Sheltering of old, unproductive and abandoned cows in traditional cow shelters (gaushalas) is an ancient practice in India. Shelters are funded by the public, businesses, including corporate philanthropy, charitable societies, temple trusts and government.

The routine operations of the shelter attitudes towards cows and cow welfare, which admitted cattles throughout the year, vaccinated their animals against endemic diseases like foot and mouth disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter (gangraena emphysematosa) and administered endo-and ectoparasiticidal treatments.

Post-mortems of dead animals in the shelters are advisable to identify possible causes of death but the logistics of disposal, availability of veterinarians and risk of zoonotic diseases may mitigate against them. Cows are often brought into the shelter in a moribund condition after sustaining automobile hits, being rescued from transportation to illegal slaughter houses or enduring a life of on the streets with a lack of adequate food and shelter.

The welfare of cows in their respective shelters is important and should be improved. There was more recognition of local community support than government support and both were acknowledged to be more moral than financial support. Engagement and training of shelters as vital stakeholders in welfare improvement processes will enhance the sustainability of these traditional institutions.

Students from Jagan Nath University, Chaksu visited the Gowshala to provide green fodder and look after the cows and bullocks, also to collect cow dung to prepare vermicompost and urine for medical purpose. Urine is used in a quarter of the shelters for processing into traditional medicine or as a biopesticide for crops. In traditional Indian medicine, cow urine is claimed to cure many chronic human health disorders. It has also been used as a bio-enhancer, increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, and as a bio-pesticide on fodder crops.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)

JAGANNATH UNIVERSITY

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