

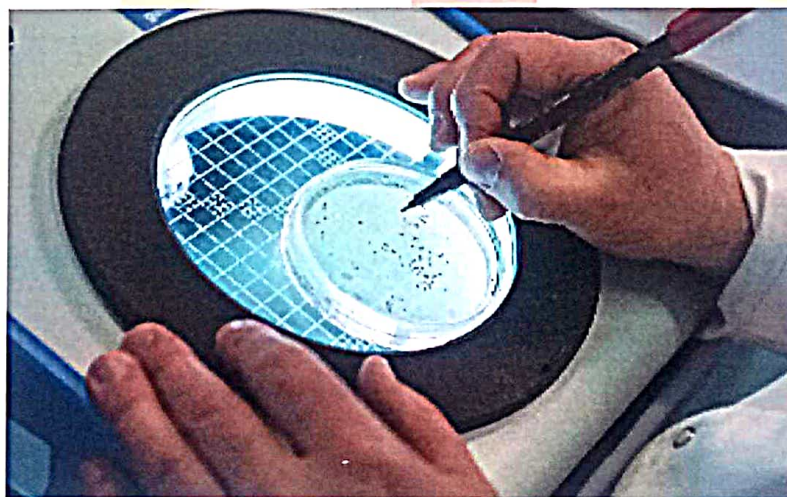
# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING



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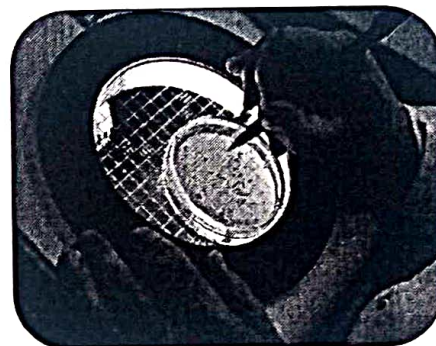
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## SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING

**Mr. Dinesh D. Thorat**  
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### ABSTRACT

Grass planted without the use of fertilizers or pesticides, with restricted use of antibiotics and hormones, has access to outdoor crops. Organic feed should be given to organic livestock without national, state or local weather emergencies or highly unusual conditions such as fires or floods in organic farms. Among the permitted (acceptable) ingredients are: organic production methods, natural vitamins and mineral supplements, and fresh water from sources that are not likely to be contaminated. Breeding targets in organic dairy farms should not be different from the natural behavior of animals and should focus on good health. An organic approach to animal health care focuses on disease prevention through diet, shelter, reproduction and rearing rather than treatment. Organic certification of agriculture is important for producers of organic food and other organic agricultural products. The organic dairy business involves raising dairy animals on a natural nutritional diet with limited use of infectious agents and hormones and giving them access to pastures. Natural products, vegetables, grains and some animals have been the basis of natural development for some time, but organic dairy is a newcomer. Interest in natural products, including milk, is on the rise due to the expansion of mentality and welfare among buyers.



**KEYWORDS:** *Biological Activity, Schiff Bases, Metal Complexes, Thermal Analysis, Oxovanadium (IV) Complexes, X-Ray Studies.*

### INTRODUCTION

Organic farming has been practiced in India for thousands of years. The great Indian civilization flourished on organic farming and was one of the richest countries in the world until the beginning of British rule. Organic movement is based on basic principles: healthy soil determines healthy crops, healthy animals, healthy humans and a healthy planet. Organic Crop and Livestock Production focuses on creating soil organic matter and biology to create a sustainable, dynamic environment for healthy food and food production. Organic Dairy entered the organic market in the 1990s and established itself as a major segment. The development of organic farming in England in the 1940s is agreed with the works of Sir Albert Howard in England in the 1940s. U.S. In, the introduction of organic farming is generally J.I. Rodale. The explanations behind producing and purchasing organic food are personal and can be mind boggling. As it may be, most fall into three categories: health, community and environment. Organic development is based on central rules: healthy soil produces healthy crops, healthy animals, healthy humans and healthy planets. The generation of organic crops and animals focuses on the



preparation of soil organic matter and science to create practical, dynamic conditions for the provision of organic food and food grains. In addition to organic horticulture, it is also seen that family farming, which is a continuous and expanding super and corporate farm models, is neglected as an empowering approach to family management.

Organic dairying means raising dairy animals on organic feed, with limited use of toxins and hormones, access to pastures or outside. Although organic products, vegetables, grains and some animals have long been pillars of organic development, natural dairy is a relatively new one. Organic Dairy entered the natural commercial center in the 1990s and established itself as a remarkable assortment. The availability of natural dairy can be greatly enhanced in some basic occasions, including the response to Monsanto's presentation of genetically modified or concomitant bovine growth hormone (RBGH) in 1991. Multiplication of the use of RBGH by focusing on a variety of products that strengthen insecticides in genetically modified corn, soybeans, and different products; Feeding the butcher on rumens and caring for troublesome cow disease; and the widespread use of engineered drugs, including hormones, anti-infective agents and steroids, has appealed to numerous buyers to find natural dairy products. These buyers rely on non-guaranteed dairy guarantees. Organic dairying is the practice of raising animals using methods of biological and biological classification from the environment in the context of animal husbandry, biological health, animal husbandry and breeding. It deliberately avoids the use of artificial inputs such as drugs, feed-induced derivatives, and genetically engineered breeding inputs.

#### **OBJECTIVE FOR DAIRY FARMING:**

- In the system under consideration, the broader issues of environmental pollution, human health over the use of animal products, will enable them to meet their basic behavioral needs and reduce stress.
- Preparation of healthy animal products free from toxic chemical residues.
- Use the natural behavior of animals in their production system to reduce stress.
- The use of less external input which reduces production costs and allows a sustainable system of production as most of the material can be recycled in the field and also made available locally.
- Reducing the nutrient gap between soil, crops and animals means for crops grown by animal feeders and by-products.
- Promoting animal welfare through the production of human animals and the use of farm animals.

#### **PROCESS OF ORGANIC DAIRYING:**

To change the approach to an organic animal husbandry system requires a specific conversion period before it can be standardized. The transition period from conventional to organic livestock can be a combination of three synchronized types of activities, including fodder / feed conversion, animal husbandry system conversion and farmer ideological conversion.

#### **CONVERSION / TRANSITION PERIOD:**

The period between organic management and crop certification and animal husbandry is known as conversion period. Twelve months before the first sale of organic milk, all farm animals, dairy cows, dry cows and heifers should be fed either standard organic feed or ground feed as part of the farm activity. The year of organic-second conversion, the time when the land is free from restricted materials is between 24 and 36 months.



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**CONCEPT OF ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING:****Organic Animals:**

All animals made for the production of organic milk must be born on organic farms. When organic animals are not available, calves up to 4 weeks old will receive colostrum through a certification program and will be fed mainly whole milk.

**Living Condition:**

Living conditions (housing) Living conditions should be good for health and accommodate the natural behavior of the animal. This living standard should include clean, dry bedding suitable for outdoor access, shade, shelter, fresh air, suitable sunlight for specific species and suitable for pastures for rument - if the bedding is normally eaten by animals it must comply with feed requirements (only organic) ). Fertilizer should be administered in such a way that it will not be contaminated by contaminated nutrients, heavy metals or pathogenic organisms; Also management should include maximum recycling of nutrients.

**Disfigurements:**

Specific characteristics of animals must be respected; Species that do not require deformation will be selected. Deformation will be allowed only in exceptional cases and will be kept to a minimum to minimize animal distress. Disfigurements and castration should be done in such a way as to minimize stress on the animal. If tail docking is not allowed in the dairy unless there is a health problem that cannot be healed in any other way like an impossible wound.

**Breed and Breeding:**

Disease prevention in organic livestock production is based on the principle that priority should be given to the appropriate breeds or strains of animals. Species should be selected that are adapted to local conditions and breeding goals should not differ in the natural behaviour of the animal and should be directed towards good health. Breeding systems are based on species that can come together naturally and give birth. Artificial insemination is permitted but not applied to individual animals for medical reasons and according to veterinary advice, fatal transfer techniques, hormonal treatment and induced birth are not allowed in organic dairies. The use of genetically engineered breeds or breeds is not permitted and its management is not required unless the bull is sold as an organic slaughter animal.

**Feedings and Nutrition's:**

Animals should be given 100 percent organic feed and fodder without the use of chemical pesticides or synthetic fertilizers and should be free from genetically modified organisms and manure / manure should be taken from organic pets and more than 50 percent feed from farm unit or national, state or local climate emergency. It will be produced in the region without extreme conditions like fire or flood in conditions or organic fields. Among the permitted (acceptable) ingredients are: organic production methods, natural vitamins and mineral supplements and fresh water from sources where there is no possibility of contamination. However, in some cases 15 per cent of the total fee could be obtained from food from traditional farms. Use of conventional feeds, synthetic growth promoters or stimulants, synthetic adapters, preservatives, synthetic dyeing agents, urea, farm animals, rheumatoid products, all kinds of excreta, solvents and other chemical agents. Products are not allowed. Replacement of synthetic milk is prohibited. Calves should be fed on organic milk only.

**Management of Feeding:**

Pasture mixed feeding by different species such as cattle and sheep (but not sheep and goats) together can reduce the risk of infection as there is very little parasite infection in animal species. There are certain species of worms that only affect certain rhubarb species. Alternative steps of two or more species have been found to control some species of parasites. Fodder crops involving feeding



management, condensed tannins and rotation, involving different grassland species can pose a challenge for the system to control parasites without the use of anthelmintic.

### **Welfare and Health of Animals:**

An organic approach to animal health care focuses on disease prevention through diet, shelter, breeding and rearing, rather than treatment. It is not possible to eradicate all animal diseases, but when a disease occurs, a healthy animal is in a better position to deal with it. The aim of the Organic Dairy is to reduce the physical and mental stress and increase the well-being of the animal and to reduce the incidence of the disease and the health and well-being of the animal. The health problems of organic dairy herds are seen in traditional farms and the main objective of organic dairies is to avoid regular and / or prophylactic use of traditional veterinary medicines and to use only natural remedies and methods like homeopathy, Ayurveda medicine and acupuncture.

If the use of traditional veterinary medicine is permitted if no other justifiable option is available, then the cash period is twice the legal period. Written verification by a veterinarian is required to confirm the presence or risk of infection before a treatment application is approved before an organic certificate can be issued. Where traditional veterinary medicines are used, the holding hold will be at least twice the legal period. The rule states that if the animal is treated with chemical-synthetic allopathic drugs or antibiotics 3 times or more in a year, all organic conditions will be lost and a complete record of all treatments must be kept.

### **CONCLUSION:**

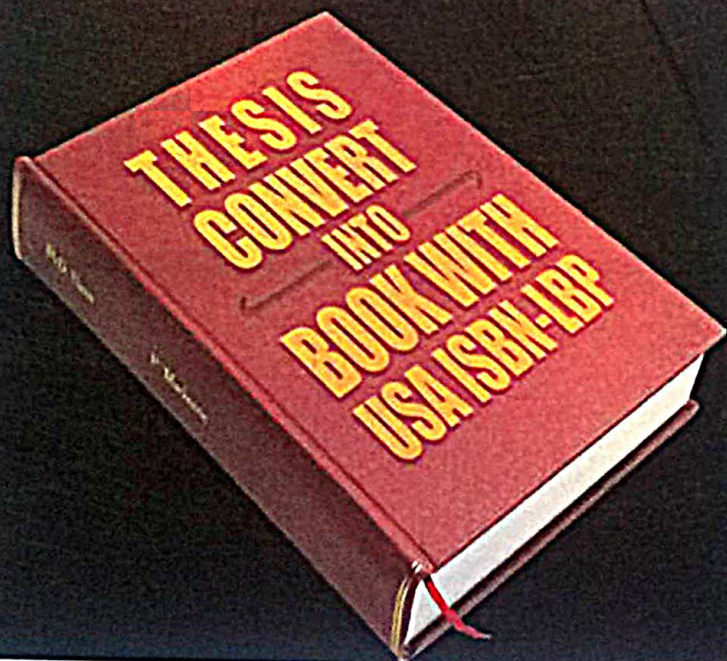
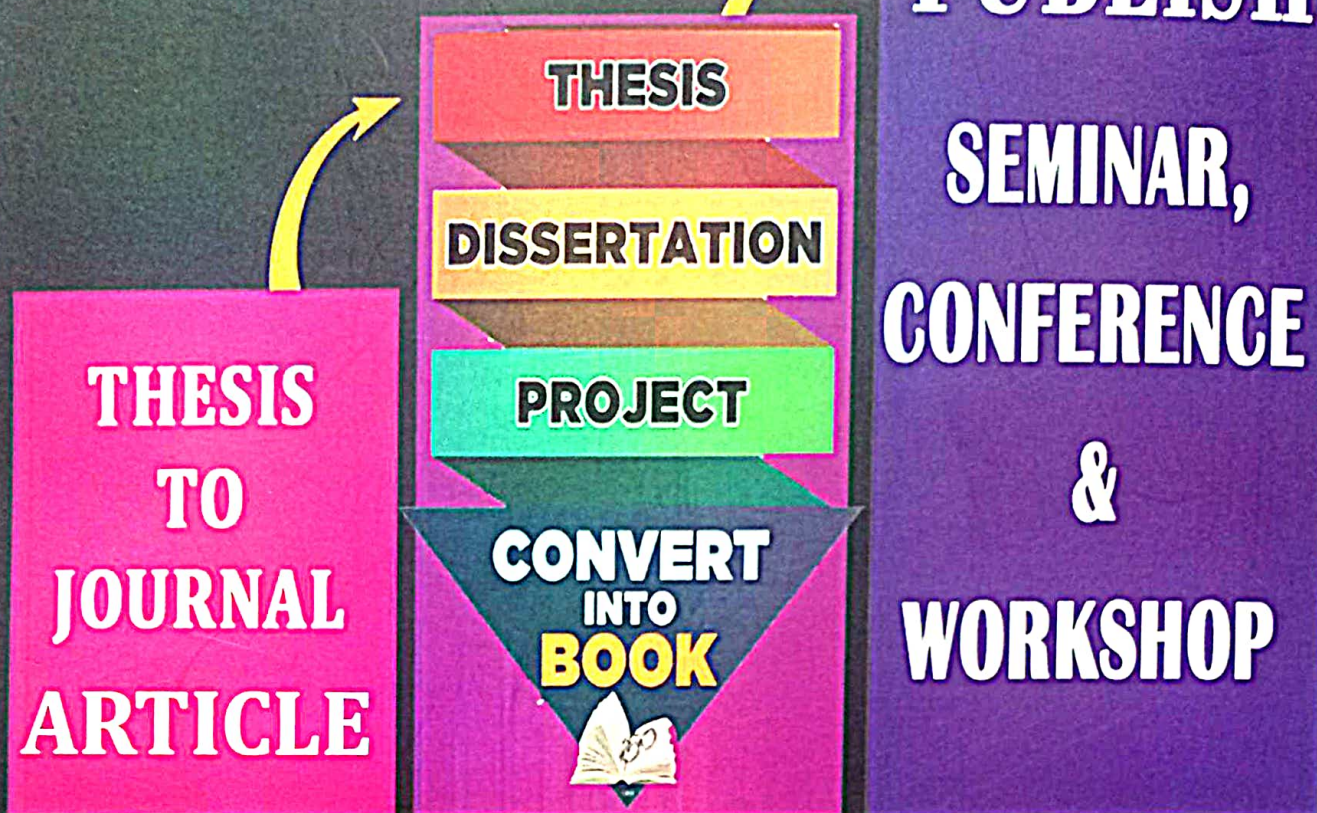
India has an excellent breed of native animals and buffaloes and has a natural resistance to many diseases. These breeds are well adapted to the Indian climate and food availability conditions. Most dairy farming practices are closely related to the prescribed biological methods. This is an opportunity to turn our profits into profitable profits. Small holdings, low level of literacy, lack of information, high storage density, unsuitable food and fodder, high cost of certification, lack of marketing facilities are some of the obstacles in the way of transition from traditional to organic.

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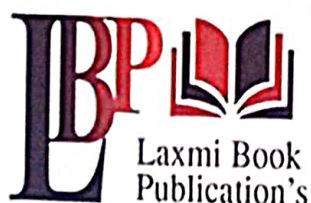
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