

Glossary

Antibiotics: A medicine that inhibits the growth of or kills the microorganisms.

Antiseptic: Prevents the growth of disease-causing microorganisms

Appetite: A natural desire to satisfy a bodily need, especially for food.

Balanced ration: Provides proportionate essential nutrients to the animal required for proper nourishment for a 24-hour period.

Breeding: The process of mating and production of offspring.

Calf: The young one of cattle or buffaloes upto one year of age.

Calving: The process of giving birth to a calf.

Castration: The removal of testicles of a male animal.

Consumer: A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.

Culling: Removal of unproductive or unwanted animals from the herd.

Cyst: A thin-walled hollow cavity in an animal's body containing a liquid secretion; a sac, vesicle, or bladder.

Disinfectant: A chemical liquid that destroys bacteria.

Draught animal: Used for pulling heavy loads, eg., horse, bull, etc.

Eco-friendly: Not harmful to the environment.

Embryo: An unborn in the process of development, from approximately the second to eight weeks after fertilisation.

Endocrine gland: These are glands that secrete hormones, directly into the blood rather than through a duct.

Endoscope: An instrument introduced into the body to give a view of its internal parts.

Eructation: Discharge of gas or of a small quantity of acidic fluid from the stomach through the mouth.

Extension: It is the dissemination of useful research findings and ideas among people to bring out desirable socio-economic changes.

Farmyard manure: It is produced with cow dung, cow urine, waste feed and fodders, and other dairy wastes.

Fatigue: Extreme tiredness resulting from physical exertion or illness.

Feed additive: Is a feed supplement that is not present in sufficient quantity in regular diets of the farm animals, which include vitamins, amino acids, fatty acids, and minerals.

Fertility: It is the ability to produce a young one.

Fertilisers: Are the chemical or natural substances added to soil or land to increase its fertility.

Flehmen: It is a behavioural response found in many male mammals characterised by a curling of the upper lip and a raising of the head when they detect the female is in oestrus/heat.

Germplasm: Genetic resources such as animal tissues which are maintained for the purpose of animal breeding, etc.

Growth promoter: Any medicine that destroys or inhibits bacteria and is administered at a low, sub-therapeutic dose. The use of antibiotics for growth promotion has risen with the intensification of livestock farming.

Hormones: A regulatory substance produced in an organism and transported in tissue fluids such as blood to stimulate specific cells or tissues into action.

Healing: The process of making or becoming sound or healthy again.

Heifer: The young female cattle or female buffaloes from one year of age upto the age of first calving.

Heredity: The passage of physical characteristics genetically passed on from one generation to another.

Immunity: The ability of an organism to resist a particular infection or toxin by the action of specific antibodies or sensitised white blood cells.

Infection: The invasion and multiplication of microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites that is not normally present in the body. An infection may cause no symptoms and be sub-clinical, or it may cause symptoms and be clinically apparent.

Inflammation: It is a local response to cellular injury that is marked by capillary dilatation, leukocytic infiltration, redness, heat, pain, swelling, and often loss of function. It serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of noxious agents and of damaged tissue.

Mastitis: It is the inflammation of the mammary gland (in the udder) typically due to bacterial infection via teat.

Maturity: The state, fact, or period of being mature.

Mortality: The state of being subject to death.

Oestrus: The phase of oestrous cycle when the animal becomes receptive to male for mating.

Ovulation: Discharge of ova or ovules from the ovary.

Parasite: It is an organism, which lives in or on another organism (its host) and benefits by deriving nutrients at the other's expense.

Pathogen: A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.

Pituitary gland: It is the major endocrine gland located in the brain that is important in controlling growth, development and functioning of the other endocrine glands.

Prevalence: It is a measurement of all individuals affected by the disease at a particular time.

Prophylactic: A medicine or course of action used to prevent disease.

Ruminant: Even-toed hoofed mammal that chews cud, e.g., sheep, etc.

Standing heat: Standing heat is the most sexually intensive period of the estrous cycle. During this period, cows stand to be mounted by other cows or move forward slightly with the weight of the mounting cow.

Stress: It is a state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances.

Thawing: To change from a frozen solid to a liquid by gradual warming.

Vermicompost: Use of earthworms to convert organic waste into fertiliser.

Answer Key

Units	Sessions	Multiple choice questions	Fill in the blanks	True or false
Unit 1	Session 1	1. c	1. Identification	1. FALSE
		2. d	2. 24	2. FALSE
		3. d	3. Organic	3. TRUE
		4. a	4. Input	4. TRUE
		5. a	5. Earthworms	5. TRUE
	Session 2	1. d	1. 30	1. TRUE
		2. d	2. Efficacy	2. FALSE
		3. d	3. Rashitrya Krishi Vikas Yojana	3. TRUE
		4. b	4. Chaff cutter	4. FALSE
		5. a	5. Business	5. TRUE
	Session 3	1. d	1. Vaccination	1. TRUE
		2. d	2. Mobile phone	2. TRUE
		3. d	3. Animal husbandry extension	3. TRUE
		4. c	4. Agmarknet	4. FALSE
		5. d	5. Kisan Call Centre	5. FALSE
Unit 2	Session 1	1. d	1. Rural	1. TRUE
		2. d	2. Farmers/rural people	2. FALSE
		3. a	3. Mass contact	3. FALSE
		4. c	4. 20 to 25	4. FALSE
		5. b	5. Extension	5. TRUE
	Session 2	1. a	1. Profit	1. TRUE
		2. d	2. Plan	2. TRUE
		3. d	3. Diversification	3. FALSE
		4. d	4. Junk value	4. TRUE
		5. d	5. Profit	5. FALSE
	Session 3	1. b	1. Marketing	1. FALSE
		2. a	2. Unorganised	2. FALSE
		3. d	3. Coarse	3. TRUE
		4. d	4. Self-help groups	4. TRUE
		5. d	5. Private/unorganised	5. TRUE
Unit 3	Session 1	1. d	1. Cruelty	1. FALSE
		2. a	2. Performance	2. FALSE
		3. d	3. Prevention of cruelty to animals	3. TRUE
		4. a	4. Birth control programme	4. FALSE
		5. b	5. Chennai	5. FALSE

Unit 4	Session 2	1. d	1. Exotic	1. TRUE
		2. a	2. Gujarat	2. TRUE
		3. d	3. West Bengal	3. TRUE
		4. a	4. Rajasthan	4. FALSE
		5. a	5. Madhya Pradesh	5. FALSE
	Session 3	1. d	1. Fodder	1. FALSE
		2. d	2. Environment	2. TRUE
		3. d	3. Natural or manmade	3. TRUE
		4. d	4. Preparedness	4. TRUE
		5. a	5. Flood or hurricane	5. TRUE
	Session 1	1. c	1. First or second	1. FALSE
		2. b	2. 2/3 rd	2. FALSE
		3. a	3. 3	3. FALSE
		4. d	4. Dark black	4. TRUE
		5. c	5. Pin	5. TRUE
	Session 2	1. b	1. Ovaries	1. FALSE
		2. c	2. Vulva	2. FALSE
		3. a	3. Two	3. FALSE
		4. d	4. Vagina	4. TRUE
		5. d	5. Follicle	5. TRUE
	Session 3	1. c	1. Oestrus	1. FALSE
		2. a	2. 15-18 hours	2. FALSE
		3. d	3. Diaestrus	3. TRUE
		4. c	4. Corpus luteum	4. TRUE
		5. b	5. Pink	—
	Session 4	1. b	1. Outbreeding	1. FALSE
		2. d	2. Inbreeding	2. TRUE
		3. d	3. Grading up	3. FALSE
		4. a	4. Cross-breeding	4. FALSE
		5. d	5. Outbreeding	5. TRUE
	Session 5	1. d	1. Oestrus	1. FALSE
		2. d	2. to be mounted	2. TRUE
		3. d	3. Teaser bull	3. TRUE
		4. d	4. Two	4. TRUE
		5. d	5. Open	5. FALSE
	Session 6	1. d	1. Male	1. TRUE
		2. c	2. Sexually transmitted	2. FALSE
		3. d	3. Next morning	3. TRUE
		4. d	4. Thawing	4. FALSE
		5. b	5. Recto-vaginal	5. FALSE

Session 7	1. a	1. -196°C	1. TRUE
	2. d	2. Funnel	2. FALSE
	3. a	3. Frost bite	3. TRUE
	4. b	4. Dipstick	4. FALSE
	5. c	5. French	5. FALSE
Session 8	1. b	1. Infertility	1. TRUE
	2. c	2. True Anoestrous	2. FALSE
	3. b	3. Cystic ovaries	3. TRUE
	4. c	4. Trichomoniasis	4. FALSE
	5. d	5. 12	5. FALSE
Session 9		1. Two months	1. TRUE
		2. Two	2. FALSE
		3. 18–24 days of breeding	3. TRUE
			4. FALSE
			5. TRUE

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