

Collegedunia NCERT Notes

NCERT Revision Notes

Chapter 2: Feeding and Caring for Farm Animals

These notes explain Class 8 Kaushal Bodh Chapter 2 as a project-based revision guide. The chapter teaches students to care for farm animals through observation, safe handling, feeding and healthcare records.

Also see: [NCERT Solutions](#) [NCERT Book PDF](#)
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1 Chapter Map and Animal Husbandry

Farm animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, camels and poultry support food, wool, manure, transport and farm work. The chapter teaches students to care for them with respect and safety.

1.1 Why livestock care matters

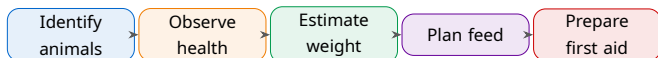
Domestic animals on a farm are collectively called livestock. They form part of farmers' wealth and income, but they also respond to love, routine and calm care.

- **Basic needs:** nutritious feed, clean water, proper shelter and timely vaccination.
- **Animal husbandry:** management and care of livestock, including ethical farming practices.
- **Ethical care:** respect, good housing, clean water, medical treatment and well-being.
- **Project goal:** record health, estimate weight, prepare feed and design a livestock first-aid box.

Core Idea

Animal husbandry is not only production. It includes clean housing, feed, water, healthcare and humane treatment.

Project 2 Learning Path



1.2 Tools and safe behaviour

Students use a tape measure, digital thermometer, weighing scale, fodder, silage bag, salt and chopped fodder. Every activity must

be done with a teacher, farmer or veterinary professional.

Safety rule	Reason	Student action
Stay calm	unfamiliar people may stress animals	avoid sudden gestures
Keep distance	large animals may kick	never stand behind them
Use expert help	handling needs practice	follow farmer or veterinarian instructions
Internet safety	health information can be misused	ask the teacher before searching

Common Mistake

Do not approach a farm animal alone. The chapter repeatedly asks students to work with a teacher, farmer or veterinary professional.

2 Farm Visit and Care Aspects

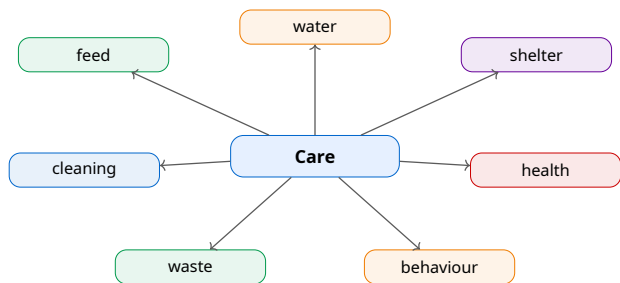
The first activity is a farm visit. Students speak to a farmer, animal owner, cow shelter, stable or horse owner and record the daily animal-care routine.

2.1 Care aspects to record

The visit record should include feeding, water, bathing, shelter, health, waste use and any special observation.

Care aspect	Questions to ask	Why it matters
Feeding	food type, source, cost, quantity and daily frequency	shows nutrition routine
Water	source, cleanliness and how often it is changed	prevents disease and stress
Shelter	floor, light, air, cleaning and weather protection	keeps animals safe
Health	common diseases, medicine, home remedies and vaccines	shows prevention and treatment
Waste	collection, storage and use	links manure with soil fertility

Livestock Care Web



Farmer Relationship

The chapter asks students to notice whether animals recognise their owner and how they react to the owner's presence.

2.2 Veterinary clinic visit

Animal healthcare centres provide services for livestock. Students gather information about local breeds, fodder sources, common diseases and vaccination schedules.

Local record	Example from chapter	Use in project
Animal and breed	cow, goat, poultry, Khilari, Sangamneri, broiler	understand local livestock
Food source	maize, Napier, Berseem, straw, grains, oil cakes	prepare feeding chart
Healthcare	vaccination, medicine and home remedies	plan first-aid awareness
Use	milk, meat, eggs, wool, labour or transport	explain why animals are reared

Project File Tip

Write the place visited, animal type, breed, use, feed source and health routine in separate rows. This keeps the logbook easy to check.

3 Vaccination and Health Records

Livestock need regular healthcare just like humans. Vaccination protects animals from infectious bacterial and viral diseases and helps stop disease spread.

3.1 Vaccination drive notes

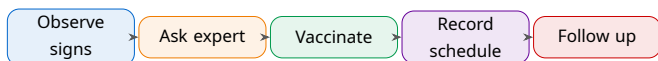
The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying organises animal vaccination drives. Students may visit a drive, veterinary centre, farmer, gaushala or tabela to understand immunisation.

- **Questions:** common diseases, vaccination difficulties, beliefs, home remedies and local facilities.
- **Schedule:** record disease name, animal, vaccination timing and remarks.
- **Example:** Foot and Mouth Disease vaccination is listed for cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs.
- **Beliefs:** students ask the veterinarian about doubts such as milk or meat becoming unsafe after vaccination.

Health Care Link

Vaccination is preventive care. Medicines and home remedies are treatment support, but veterinary guidance stays essential.

Health Protection Steps



3.2 Visual health observations

Students observe eyes, nostrils, skin, behaviour and appetite. These signs help assess health without medical tests.

Body sign	Healthy sign	Warning sign
Eyes	bright, moist and clean	dull or dirty
Nostrils	clean and wet	discharge or dryness
Skin	glossy and clean	ticks, mites or lice
Behaviour	alert and interested	dull or withdrawn
Appetite	good appetite	diarrhoea or poor feeding

Legal Care

The chapter reminds students that animals are protected in India under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

4 Respiration, Temperature and Body Weight

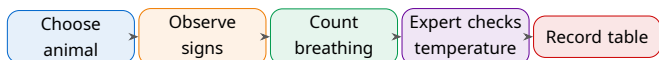
Health records include respiration rate, body temperature and body measurements. These activities must be done safely and with expert supervision.

4.1 Respiration and temperature

Respiration rate is counted by watching the flank region, the body area between the rear leg and the last rib. Count either the rise or the fall for one minute, not both.

Parameter	How to record	Chapter note
Respiration	count rises or falls of flank in one minute	cattle about 25 to 50 breaths per minute
Goat respiration	same flank observation method	goats about 12 to 25 breaths per minute
Temperature	digital thermometer used by veterinary professional	inserted carefully into rectum for one minute
Record	animal details, visual signs, temperature and breathing	minimum two animals per group

Health Record Flow



Respiration Counting Error

*Never count both rises and falls of the flank.
That doubles the breathing count and gives a wrong health record.*

4.2 Weight estimation

Body weight affects feed requirement, medicine dose, production and selling price. Large animals may not stand on a scale, so weight is estimated from body measurements.

Schaeffle's Formula

Goat live body weight = Length $\times$ Girth² $\div$ 600

Cow or buffalo live body weight = Length $\times$ Girth² $\div$ 330

Length and girth are measured in inches. The estimated weight is in kilograms.

Measurement	Meaning	Care point
Length	body length in inches	measure with animal calm and held by expert
Girth	chest or body girth in inches	keep tape level and not too tight
Dividing factor	600 for goat, 330 for cow or buffalo	constant used in the formula
Error range	estimation may have 10 to 15 percent error	do not treat as exact scale weight

Calculation Tip

Square the girth first, then multiply by length, then divide by the constant.

5 Feeding Chart and Dry Matter

Livestock need carbohydrates, protein, fat, minerals and vitamins. Feed requirement depends on digestive system, feeding habit, productivity and weight.

5.1 Dry matter calculation

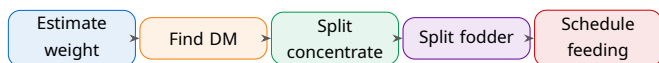
Ruminants such as cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep have four stomach chambers. They can digest grass better than non-ruminants such as horses, pigs and poultry.

Dry Matter Rule

Adult animals generally need Dry Matter equal to 2 to 3 percent of live body weight every day.

Step	Goat example from chapter	Meaning
Body weight	32 kg goat = 32000 g	convert to grams for calculation
Dry Matter	3 percent of 32000 g = 960 g per day	non-water part of feed
Concentrate	25 percent of DM = 240 g	protein-rich feed
Fodder	75 percent of DM = 720 g	dry plus green fodder
Green fodder actual	green fodder has high water, so increase by five times	keeps the animal full

Feeding Chart Method



Feeding Schedule

The chapter suggests giving feed two to three times daily in equal quantities, for example dawn, midday and early evening.

5.2 Food and fodder sources

The chapter lists fodder crops and feed sources used for different livestock.

Animal	Food examples	Availability
Cow	maize, Napier, Berseem, Lucerne, straw, grains and mineral supplements	farm fodder, cooperatives and silage
Goat	grasses, weeds and open grazing	stalled, semi-stalled or open grazing
Poultry	maize, wheat, poultry feed, soya meal, fish meal and kitchen grains	home and purchased feed

Mobile Apps

The chapter mentions ICAR feeding-chart apps for cows and buffaloes and a CIRG app for goat farming.

6 Silage and Treated Dry Fodder

Silage preserves green fodder for ruminant animals. Treated dry fodder improves palatability and digestibility during dry or harsh seasons.

6.1 Silage science

Silage is made by controlled fermentation without oxygen. Sugar in green fodder changes to lactic acid through lactic acid bacteria. The pH falls to about 4.0 to 3.8 in 15 to 20 days.

Step	Action	Reason
Collect	30 to 50 kg green fodder such as maize, sugarcane leaves or Napier grass	raw material for silage
Chop	cut into 2 to 3 cm pieces	helps compacting inside bag
Press	fill bag while pressing firmly	removes air
Seal	tie or tape bag tightly	keeps oxygen out
Wait	do not open for 2 to 3 weeks	allows fermentation

Silage Making

Collect fodder → Chop small → Pack tight → Seal bag → Check quality

Silage Safety

*Do not feed mouldy or foul-smelling silage.
The chapter says it can cause food poisoning,
serious illness or death.*

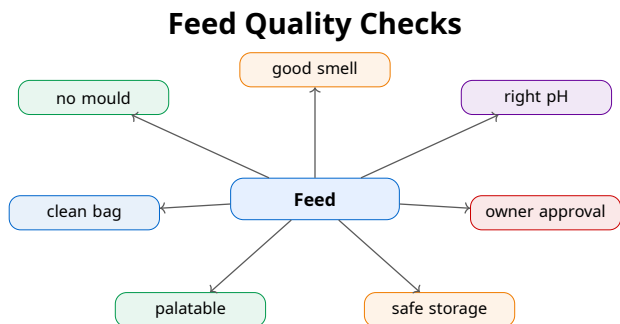
6.2 Good silage checks and dry fodder treatment

Good silage should have no mould, golden-brown colour, fruity aroma, free-flowing texture and mildly acidic taste with pH around 4.0 to 4.5.

Feed process	Quantity from chapter	Use
Goat or sheep silage	1 to 1.5 kg per day with owner approval	feed after checking quality
Cow or buffalo silage	10 to 15 kg per day with owner approval	feed only if safe
Dry fodder	5 to 10 kg chopped straw or stubble	base material
Jaggery and salt mix	3 percent jaggery and 1 percent salt in water	improves taste
Mineral mixture	100 g optional for 10 kg fodder	adds mineral support

Dry Fodder Timing

Treated dry fodder is ready after about 2 to 3 hours.



7 Offering Feed and Home Remedies

Students offer silage and treated dry fodder only with the owner nearby. The animal's response is observed carefully.

7.1 Observing feed response

The project asks students to check whether the animal accepts the prepared feed and whether the farmer finds it useful.

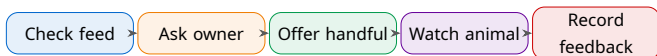
- **Check first:** open the silage bag and confirm it is free from mould and bad smell.
- **Offer small amount:** place a handful before the animal with owner approval.

- **Compare feeds:** repeat with treated dry fodder.
- **Record response:** note animal acceptance and farmer feedback.

Observation Detail

Acceptance means more than eating. Ask if the animal consumed the feed willingly or only because it was hungry.

Feed Response Record



7.2 Home remedies and first-aid box

The chapter discusses ticks, external parasites and indigestion as common livestock problems. Farmers may use local herbs and home remedies, but exact ingredients and measures must be shared.

Problem	Chapter detail	Safe project action
Ticks and parasites	farmers use neem, lantana leaves and turmeric	ask local farmer or elder for method
Indigestion in cows	10 betel leaves, 20 g ginger, 10 g pepper, 10 g garlic and 50 g rock salt in lukewarm water	record exact measure
Disease app	ICAR apps help identify livestock diseases and warnings	use with teacher help
First-aid box	materials with ingredients and precise measures	label every item clearly

Remedy Warning

Do not give any remedy without the animal owner or expert approving it. Notes must record ingredients, measure and use.

8 Quick Revision and Answer Frames

This chapter is a project chapter. A good answer should show observation, measurement, safe action and reflection.

8.1 Important definitions

Term	Class 8 meaning	Example
Livestock	domestic farm animals kept for food, wool, labour, manure or income	cattle, goats, poultry and sheep
Animal husbandry	management and care of livestock	housing, feed, water and healthcare
Dry Matter	non-water part of animal feed	used to calculate daily feed need
Silage	preserved green fodder made without oxygen	maize or Napier grass packed in a bag
Ruminant	animal with four stomach chambers	cow, buffalo, goat and sheep

CARE FEED

Use CARE FEED: Clean shelter, Animal safety, Record health, Expert help, Feed calculation, Estimate weight, Ethical care, Disease

prevention.

8.2 Answer frames

Question type	Answer frame	Common mistake
Explain animal care	write need, practice and benefit	only listing food
Health observation	name body sign and healthy indicator	forgetting behaviour or appetite
Weight estimation	write formula, unit and error range	not squaring girth
Feeding chart	show DM, concentrate, dry fodder and green fodder	ignoring water in green fodder
Silage process	write chop, pack, seal and wait	opening bag before 2 to 3 weeks

Test-day Tip

For every activity answer, include safety, expert

supervision and the observation table used in the project.

Answer Writing Order

Define term

Name source

Add step

Give number

Mention
safety

Related Collegedunia Resources

- *Class 8 Kaushal Bodh Chapter 2 NCERT Solutions*
- *Class 8 Kaushal Bodh Chapter 2 NCERT Book PDF*
- *Class 8 Kaushal Bodh Chapter 2 Handwritten Notes*

9 Worked Calculation Practice

Use this section to revise the two calculation areas in the chapter. The values are examples for practice. In the real project, use the measurements recorded with the farmer or veterinary professional.

9.1 Body weight practice

Goat Weight Practice

If a goat has length 30 inches and girth 28 inches, then estimated weight = $30 \times 28^2 \div 600 = 39.2$ kg.

Step	What to write	Why it matters
Measure	record length and girth in inches	formula needs the same unit
Square girth	28 squared = 784	girth has stronger effect
Multiply	30 times 784 = 23520	combines length and girth
Divide	23520 divided by 600 = 39.2 kg	uses goat constant

Formula Mistake

Do not write $\text{Length} \times \text{Girth} \div 600$. The girth must be squared first.

Length

Girth squared

Multiply

Divide

Write kg

9.2 Dry Matter practice

Dry Matter Practice

*For a 40 kg animal, 3 percent Dry Matter =
 $40000 \times 3 \div 100 = 1200 \text{ g per day}$.*

Feed split	Practice value	Meaning
Dry Matter	1200 g per day	total non-water feed need
Concentrate	300 g	25 percent of Dry Matter
Total fodder	900 g	75 percent of Dry Matter
Dry fodder	225 g	25 percent of fodder
Green fodder DM share	675 g	75 percent of fodder

Number Check

The feed parts should add back to the Dry Matter total before green-fodder water adjustment.

10 Activity Tables for Project Work

The NCERT chapter uses tables because project work depends on records. These model tables show what students should collect during visits and practical work.

10.1 Farm visit logbook

Logbook row	What to fill	Example wording
Place visited	farm, gaushala, stable or animal owner's home	dairy farm near school
Animals owned	types and count	two cows, three goats
Daily activities	feeding, cleaning, milking, grazing and water	fodder at morning and evening
People involved	family members, workers or herders	owner and two helpers
Care note	one interesting detail	cow recognises owner by voice

Good Record

A strong project record gives place, animal, care routine, safety instruction and one observation

from the owner.

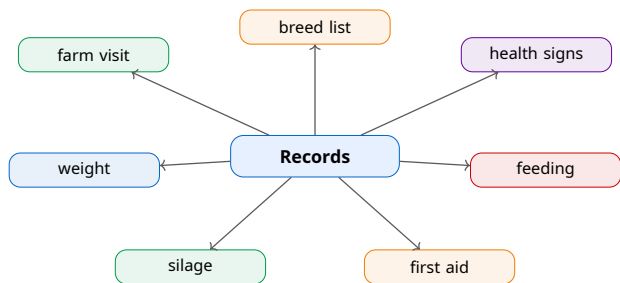
10.2 Vaccination and healthcare record

Column	What it records	Why it is needed
Disease	name of infectious disease	connects vaccine with risk
Animal	species affected	not every vaccine is for every animal
Schedule	when vaccine is given	supports timely prevention
Remarks	free, paid, clinic or drive	shows local facility
Belief or doubt	local belief about vaccine	lets veterinarian clarify

Community Link

Vaccination drives are community activities. Students learn how public animal healthcare protects farmer income and animal welfare.

Project Record Types



11 Care Ethics and Reflection Bank

The chapter asks students to think about the relationship between humans and animals. Reflection answers should be honest, local and respectful.

11.1 Ethical care points

- **Respect:** animals must not face unnecessary pain, abuse or overwork.
- **Calm handling:** students should speak softly and avoid sudden movement.
- **Clean environment:** shelter, floor, water and waste management affect health.
- **Medical care:** vaccination and veterinary advice prevent disease spread.
- **Owner consent:** feeding, measuring or remedies must happen only with permission.

SAFE CARE

*Remember SAFE CARE: Stay calm, Ask expert,
Feed safely, Estimate carefully, Clean shelter,
Animal respect, Record health, Expert
treatment.*

11.2 Reflection prompts

Prompt	Strong answer includes	Avoid
Animal and owner bond	recognition, calmness, name and routine	only emotional lines
Role change of farm animals	machinery, transport, dairy, manure and companionship	one-sided answer
Health infrastructure	veterinary clinics, medicines, drives and access gaps	guessing without observation
Jobs linked to project	veterinarian, farmer, herder, scientist and feed worker	only naming farmer

Culture Note

Festivals such as Pola, Kanuma and Khaturcha show gratitude towards livestock in different regions.

12 Project Presentation Checklist

Use this final checklist when turning the chapter activities into a class presentation, video or slide deck.

12.1 What to show

Presentation part	Evidence to include	Student skill shown
Visit summary	place, animal, owner and daily care	communication
Health record	visual signs, respiration and expert temperature note	observation
Weight and feed	formula, calculation and feeding chart	numeracy
Feed preparation	silage or treated dry fodder process	practical skill
First-aid box	items, ingredients and exact measures	safe planning

SHOW

Use SHOW for presentation: Situation, Health record, Observations, What changed after

feedback.

12.2 Before submission

- **Check units:** length and girth in inches, weight in kilograms, feed in grams or kilograms.
- **Check safety:** mention teacher, farmer or veterinary supervision for animal handling.
- **Check source:** state that the notes follow NCERT Class 8 Kaushal Bodh Chapter 2.
- **Check reflection:** write challenges faced and what you would do differently next time.
- **Check usefulness:** explain how the work helps the farmer, animal owner or animal.

Final Revision

If a question asks what you learnt, write one skill, one safety habit and one care idea.

Presentation Flow

