



Cow Universe



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Volume 2 No 5 May-June 2008

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VOICE of the GURU:

For our activities, goals, prayers and efforts to reach its desired destination there should be Gou Matha's role. The people of Dharwad reminded us of this role of Mother Cow 'Deepagopura'. Not so long ago people used to worship the Mother cow and it was very much a part of our daily life. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the spirit of our life was cow. But now things have changed. The cow has gone so far from our life that we are encouraging "Cow Slaughter" not in hundreds or thousands but in crores. What a shame that man is going back to his days of uncivilized behavior.

Deepagopura organized in Hubli was not a mere celebration. It was an event of awareness. It was the kindling of that spirit back into our life. Thousands of people took an oath to protect Cows with Rain as the witness.

We are happy that this event inspired the people of North Karnataka and Haveri district. We should spread this awareness towards protection of cows all over all India. To achieve this dream we need men in hundreds and thousands to participate. Not just by words, but in action. We should start using Sweets, Toothpaste, Medicines, Milk, Curd, Butter, Ghee, Soaps and detergents made up of Cow products. From Swadeshi we must be Goudeshi.



The fire has been kindled in Dharwad and we are sure that it will engulf the whole of the nation soon.

Vande Gou Mataram

-Raaghaveshwara Bharathee Mahaswamiji.

Cow & Cow urine

In a calm voice a cow Nandini says to King Dilip "Na kevalam payasa prasutim - ve hi man kam dugham prasannam".

Translation: "Whenever I am pleased and happy I can fulfill all desires. Don't consider me to be just milk supplier "Cow is abode of gods. She is Kamdhenu (desire fulfiller) personified. She is receiver of the auspicious rays from all heavenly constellations. Thus it contains influences of all constellations.

Wherever there is a cow, there is influence of all heavenly constellations; blessings of all gods are there. Cow is the only divine living being that has a surya ketu nadi (vein connected to sun) passing through her backbone. Therefore the cow's milk, butter and ghee has golden hue. This is because Surya ketu Vein, on interaction with solar rays produces gold salts in her blood. These salts are present in the cow's milk and cow's other bodily fluids.

What is cow urine?

In cow blood there is praana shakti (Life Force). Cow urine is cow's blood that is filtered by kidney. Kidneys filter blood. Whatever elements are present in blood are present in cow urine also.

FAQs

Q1. Which cow's urine should be taken?

Answer: Instruction from scripture is: "Agramagram charantinamoshdhinam vane vane". The cow which roams in jungle, excercises herself, fully grazes

grass and medicinal herbs as she desires, drinks clean water and is in a healthy state. Such cow's urine has medicinal value and should be taken.

Q2. What should be the age of cow whose urine can be taken?

Answer: Any age group young, grown up, old. Any cow's urine of any age group should be used.

Q3. Is bull's (young or old) urine usable for medical purpose?

Answer: Bull's urine is stronger. But its medical value is no less as species is same. Just by smelling bull's urine, infertile woman can conceive child. In Mahabharat Virat parva it is said "Rusbhmanshcapi, janami rajan pujit lakshnan. Yesham mutramupaghray api bandhya prasuyate". Meaning - I can recognise the best quality bulls, just by smelling whose urine the infertile woman can conceive.

Q4. In which container, the cow's urine should be kept?

Answer: Do not keep cow's urine in copper or brass container. Earthen, glass, china-clay containers may be used. Steel pot can also be used.

Q5. How long can it be preserved?

Answer: Cow urine is useful eternally, lifelong. It should be covered nicely to avoid dust. Quality does not deteriorate. Colour may change to red or black, due to copper or iron in the urine. Ganga has

resided in cow-urine. Ganga water never deteriorates, it remains pure and harmful germs can not exist in it. Similarly, cow urine never deteriorates.

Q6. Should one take cow urine of Jersey or crossbreed cow?

Answer: No. Should not be taken. Only Indian traditional breeds cow urine should be taken.

Q7. What is the daily cow urine dose for an adult?

Answer: General dosage is 25ml (2 1/2 tola) at a time. Two times a day (Morning and evening) is 50 ml (5 tola). If taken more it cleanses intestines and more motion takes place. It is harmless, as there is no poison. In general small quantity should be taken.

Q8. In which disease Gaumutrasav (a fermented preparation from cow urine) should not be taken?

Answer: In diabetes and blood sugar Gaumutrasav should not be taken. Since jaggery is in Gaumutrasav. But distilled form, tablet form or plain cow urine may be used.

Q9. What is the dose for pregnant women and child?

Answer: Half the general dose.

How to prepare different Cow urine forms?

There are 3 other forms. They are as follows:

Gaumutrasav (Fermented preparation):

Ingredients: Cow urine 10 kg, old organic jaggery 2 kg.

Process: Only earthen pot or glass pot must be used. First boil cow urine so that ammonia gas is removed. By this the odour of cow urine will go away. Filter it, add jaggery and dissolve it. Then boil again. Filter it again. Keep this mixture for 15 days without disturbing. Then decant the liquid (Asava) part cautiously from top, without shaking, so that the thick part urea remains settled at bottom and decanted liquid part is transparent. 25 ml should be taken twice a day after meals. All the qualities are similar to that of cow urine. This processing is done to stabilize the qualities of cow urine.

Gaumutrasav should be fully used as cow urine itself. Quantity is little less than cow urine dose. It is long lasting. The older it is, the more effective it becomes. Therefore cow urine in form of asava is fully effective.

Gaumutra Arka (Distilled Cow urine):

The vapour of cow urine is to be collected by tube device like in distillation process. An earthen or iron pot with cover having tube for vapour outlet is filled with cow urine and put over fire for heating. The vapour, which comes out from this device through the tube, is collected in a pot. The pot is put over cold water, to cool the vapour and get it condensed. The water under the pot should be changed regularly to keep

the pot and water cool. The tube of device has to be transparent, so that vapour is visible. If smoke starts coming out, reduce flame or fire. The qualities of ark (distilled urine) are not the same as whole cow urine or asav, as many components remain in the residue and some of them are lost as vapour. Yet it is more popular as it does not smell. Benefit will be achieved on taking for longer period. It can be easily given to children and women. If honey is added with it, it becomes more effective. Dose 12 milliliter after food with honey.

Mostly this is used to reduce the cholesterol in the blood and to decrease the excess weight. It can be easily given to children in cough and other diseases. It is useful also for sukumar?? woman. In homes it can be prepared even by using a pressure cooker. Removing whistle part of cooker and attach a tube there. It can be prepared using a kettle nozzle for outlet of vapour. Then the vapour should be taken through tube to the collection pot. Even small quantity of cow urine can be used in home.

Gaumutra ghanvati (Tablet):

Use deep iron pan. Go on boiling cow urine till it becomes concentrated and salts remain. This has to be done just as sugarcane juice is concentrated and jaggery is formed. When the cow urine is concentrated remove it from fire and let it cool. From one kilo cow urine 50 gram concentrate is available. Scratch it from pan and make round tablets of the size of gram. To make tablets non-sticky; burn some dried good quality cow dung cakes to ashes and filter the ash using a thin cloth or sieve and keep the tablets in the

ash. To make colour of tablets attractive add one percent geru ?? powder to cow dung ash. The colour becomes attractive. The tablets should be kept in the powder. The cow dung powder acts as absorbent. The tablets could now be put in plastic bags and packed in containers. When tablets get over after use, the ash powder could be thrown out.

In Sun the tablets might melt. So we should be careful and keep them away from sunlight. If the tablets stick to each other due to moisture, it should not be considered as spoiled. Another method to keep them dry is as follows. Take cow urine concentrate mix with 25% powder of Harde (English name: Chebolic myrobalan, Latin name: Terminalia chebula Retz) and make tablets.

In medical science scripture mutrashtaka cow urine use is mentioned. Amongst all urines cow urine is best. Wherever urine is mentioned, it should be taken as cow urine. It has already been described; quoting references that cow urine is the best medicine, with no defects, simple, fruitful, in made of goodness and harmless. Precautions should be taken to follow the diet for each disease very strictly. The table for diet to be followed is given a little latter.

Note - if on taking any cow urine preparation one has lose motions 3-4 times, consider it as cleansing of intestines. If it continues for more then two or three days halve the intake amount for a few days. Later on take full amount again.

FAQs:

Q1. Is there any difference in using the preparations Tablet, distilled, and fermented forms of cow urine? Can one replace one for the other? Please clarify.

Answer: Maximum benefit is in using cow urine in its natural form. The preparations are made for convenience. But one may consider that there is not much difference. Use for longer period gives full benefit. There are preparations for ease in using and storage of cow urine. This is to make use of cow urine more easy and practical. One can take one form of cow urine instead of other. There is not much difference in benefits. We can take asav instead of tablet or distilled instead of asava. Only in case of diabetes, blood sugar etc. one should not use gaumutrasav (fermented cow urine) because jaggery is added in asava which is harmful in these diseases.

Q2. What is the difference in quantities of these three preparations if one is taken in place of the other?

Answer: Following is the ratio for three preparations:

1. Cow urine ten milliliters is equivalent to one tablet (600 mg)
2. Cow urine ten milliliters is equivalent to ten milliliters of fermented cow urine (asav).
3. Cow urine ten milliliter is equivalent to five milliliter of distilled cow urine (ark). Take this ark with honey or water.

Q3. Is there any difference in diet in the use of these three preparations?

Answer: Precautions depend on habits and the disease of the patient. There is no difference in diet to be followed in use of any of the three preparations. There is no special diet for any of the three forms of cow urine when used. Diet depends on disease.

Q4. Please describe about the diet to be followed in the use of Fermented cow urine, Distilled cow urine, cow urine tablet and cow urine alone for various diseases.

Answer: The description of the diet for the use of gaumutra (cow urine), gaumutra ghanavati (tablet), gaumutra arka (distilled), gaumutra asav (fermented) according to diseases is given below a little latter.

Published in: www.hrkl.com

Cow insight - DANGI

ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION

Dangi is a draught breed found in a small area of Nasik and Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra state including an area in the Western Ghats known as Dangs from which the breed takes its name. They are well known as Dangs from which the breed takes its name. They are well known for their excellent working qualities in heavy rainfalls areas, rice fields and hilly tracts.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The approximate latitudinal position of tract is between 200 and 220 north while the longitudinal position is between 730 and 740 east. The whole area is hilly, broken by deep ravins. Towards the center and west there are dense forests while to the east there are larger clearings. It's a hilly tract with heavy rainfall and poor agricultural production. These hills run north to south, with spurs on the eastern side. Though the average altitude of this region is about 600 m, the highest elevation rises to 1,350 m above msl.

SOIL

The valley and depressions good black soil exists, whereas on the slopes and uplands soil is red or black with boulders.

CLIMATE

The climate on the whole is pleasant. Average maximum temperature ranges from 280 to 380 C and minimum from 110 to 310 C. The cold season lasts from November to February and is dry. Average rainfall in the area may be about 250 cm.

The Dangi breed has adapted very well to those agro-climatologically conditions. a winter crop and then gradually thinned and used as green fodder.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Dangi breeders are semi-nomadic. They belong to Kanadi, Mahadeo Koli, Thakar and Maratha Communities, who practices seasonal migration and remain away from their villages for about 9 months in a year (January to September). During the hot and dry season, the breeders migrate towards coastal areas where grass, tree fodder and water are available to some extent. During the period of heavy rainfall, they settle down at the foothills for protection from the cold draught. Green grasses are available in forest areas during July to September. Paddy and Eleusine coracana are extensively grown in the area. By products from these crops are used for feeding cattle. Only breeding bulls are fed with concentrates.

PHISICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dangi cattle have distinct white coat colour with red or black spot distributed unevenly over the body. Animals are medium in size with deep bodies. Head is usually small with a slightly protruding forehead. Muzzle is large. Horns are short and thick. Ears are small. Dewlap is lightly pendulous. Hump is firm and medium in size. Hooves are black, flint-like and exceptionally hardy. Skin exudes and oily secretion which protects the animals from heavy rain. Coat is shiny.

MORPHOMETRIC AND PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

Body length, height and heart girth average 140,130,150 cm respectively, in males. Average birth weight is around 18.4 kg in male and 17.5 kg in female calves. An adult male weighs around 363 kg.

Milk yield average 530 kg (range 32 to 1,228 kg) in and average lactation period of 269 days (range 100 to 396 days).

Average fat % in milk is 4.3 average dry period is 190 days 9 range) to 934 days).

Average ages at first oestrus, at first fertile service and at first calving are 1,107,1,154 and 13,51 days respectively.

Average service period and calving interval are 185.6+/-9.7 and 474.1+/-10.2 days respectively. Gestation period is around 285 days. Conception rate is around 60.45% and the number of services per conception is around 1.65. Postpartum oestrus interval is 159.2+/-8.1 days Dangi cattle are extensively used for ploughing, harrowing and other field operations, and also for carting timber from the forest areas.



BREEDING FARMS

Dangi Cattle Breeding Farm, Igatpuri, Maharashtra

CONTACT AGENCIES

- State Animal Husbandry Department, Maharashtra
- Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Maharashtra

Cow – Our Mother

Cow is the World's Mother
So, we should try to protect her all-
together.

She is the godly gift to the earth
Starting from the human's breath

She is been recklessly killed
For human's greed.
And at present, its blood in the rivers is
filled.

In Ancient times she was given due
respect,
In every aspect

She saves our life
But, humans show her their knife.

Clean rivers
Are becoming cow's blood rivers.

She treats everyone as her own children
Who grow up into successful citizens.

She is so kind
And we are totally blind.

She is the one who has
To convey the generations
So, we have to be in attention

She is so loving
So, at least we have to be caring

For the growing world, she is so
important
Still, to save her many, many
Ought to be reluctant

She is herself a medicine factory
And represents herself as a big green
tree

- Ramya B.

9th Std, d/o Shridhara Bhat B.
#20, 'Shrinidhi', Vidyaranyapuram
(Defence Layout), Bangalore – 560097
Mobile : 9449252826, E Mail :
beedebailu17@rediffmail.com