CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION
Three levels of sexual stimuli i.e., unrestrained, one false mount and two false mounts were applied to all the three groups of bulls (four bulls in Jersey, four in Holstein Cross and four in Sahiwal groups).

The results obtained showed that there had been an overall increase or augmentation in the semen volume, initial motility, percentage of live spermatozoa and sperm concentration (Sperm density) of the bulls exposed to sexual stimuli prior to collection. The pH values of the semen shifted more towards acidic reaction due to the presence of greater number of motile sperms as a result of responses to sexual stimuli in comparison with those of unrestrained condition.

No appreciable changes in the conception rates were noticed between the different treatments. However, it was found that there was a tendency of augmentation of the conception rates under the conditions of sexual stimuli.

Briefly speaking, giving due consideration to the above findings, it might be concluded that the three levels of sexual excitement prior to ejaculation was found to be closely associated with the quantitative and qualitative production of semen. Since, most of the parameters were found to be markedly influenced and augmented under sexual stimuli, it could be stated that imposition of sexual stimuli prior to ejaculation would certainly bring about favourable results in the field of animal production.
On the whole, the treatment means between A & B (unrestrained and one false mount) and between A & C (unrestrained and two false mounts) in most of the parameters differed significantly at 1% level whilst the treatment means between B and C i.e., between first false mount and second false mount had insignificant difference revealing no tangible improvement or augmentation between the treatments, first false mount and second false mount and naturally, therefore, for the purpose of economy and saving time, the treatment, one false mount (B) may be suggested for adoption as a routine practice in artificial insemination programme.

Since, it was noticed that imposition of sexual stimuli increased the number of motile spermatozoa per unit volume, it might be suggested that the number of sires needed to produce a particular volume of extended semen might be conveniently reduced. Such reductions in the number of sires would certainly go a long way in bringing about an overall economy in any enterprise associated with artificial breeding programme. Further, it would not be out of place to mention that such studies would be important instruments in the hand of animal breeders for the selection of proper type of sires which would be usefully utilised over a larger number of animals.