**ABSTRACT**

*Escherichia coli* is the predominant facultative anaerobe of the human colonic flora. The organism typically colonizes the infant gastrointestinal tract within hours of life. In present study, 50 faecal samples were collected from various herd’s at different places in and around Solan, thus all collected samples were processed for isolation & biochemical identification. Out of 50, 36 (72%) found positive for *E.coli* as discussed under Table(4.2). All isolates were antigenically characterised for O antigen Table(4.3) and among 28, 8 (22%) isolates were untypable, 5 (13.8%) were O153, 5(13.8%) were O11, 3(8.3%) O60, 3(8.3%) O90, 3(8.3%) O91, 2(5.5%) O147, 2(5.5%) O4, 2(5.5%) O6, 1(2.7%) O35, 1(2.7%) O135, 1(2.7%) O106; All isolates were subjected to polymerase chain reaction for the presence of *stx1, stx2, eaeA, hlyA* genes among strains of *E.coli* isolated from Dairy Herd’s faeces. Among 36 samples 4(11%) samples were found positive for the presence of *eaeA* gene while on among all 1(2.7%) found positive for *stx2* gene.