

A Temporal Analysis Of Animal Husbandry And Dairy In Bihar

1Dr. Priya Ranjan
1Research scholar
1LNMU DARBHANGA

Abstract - Animal Husbandry is one of the key sectors which is very important from the point of view of income and employment in the rural areas. Animal Husbandry sector plays a very important role in the economy of the state. One third of the rural economy is dependent on this sector. Animal Husbandry gives an opportunity for poverty eradication, development of rural economy & alleviation of unemployment. Moreover availability of protein for human need, sufficient and incessant economic gain for rural people and employment for unemployed youths depend upon the multifaceted programmes of Animal Husbandry.

keywords - Animal Husbandry , Animal Breeding ,Milch , Vetenary services, livestock , polutry

I. INTRODUCTION

The animal husbandry sector is to bring reforms in policies to create an enabling environment for sustainable Animal Husbandry and Institutional strengthening through organisational restructuring and capacity development of the personnel by enhancing their technical, extension, managerial, social mobilisation and leadership skills and bringing sharp attitudinal changes. with this vision a qualitative increase in production of animal products is targeted. The Present milk production of the state is 7774.933 thousand MT per year. It has been targeted to take this production level up to 10035 Thousand MT per year by 2017 and to 14867 Thousand MT per year by 2022. The milk processing capacity is presently 2060 thousand litres per day which has been targeted to 8260 (thousand Litres) per day by the year 2017 & 13160 Thousand Litres by the year 2022. Presently the egg production in the state is 9835.485 Lakhs per annum which has been targeted to reach 216000 Lakhs per annum by the year 2017 & 234000 Lakhs per annum by the year 2022. The present meat production of the state is 218 thousand ton per annum which has been targeted to increase to 1314 thousand tonnes by the year 2017 & 1423.5 thousand tonnes per annum by the year 2022. The present fish production of 2.88 lakh MT is targeted to increase to 8.86 lakh MT in 2017 and 10.25 lakh MT in 2022.

There is a yawning gap between scientific recommendation and availability of major Livestock Products in the state:

Sr. No	Product	ICMR Recommendation	Availability in Bihar
1.	Milk	220 gm/capita/day	185 gm/capita/day
2.	Egg	180/capita/annum	11/capita/annum
3.	Meat	10.95kg/capita/annum	2.11/kg/capita/annum

II. STRATEGY FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Bihar Livestock Breeding Policy, 2011 has been formulated with a view to enhance milk production as well as to conserve the indigenous germplasm. Special attention is being given on Artificial Insemination, Vaccination and Livestock Nutrition as well as poultry farming and goat husbandry. There as been a great emphasis of the State on assuring last mile reach into the villages through Mobile Ambulatory Services and construction of newer hospitals and dispensaries.

VETERINARY SERVICES: Preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic animal health services and disease surveillance

- The preventive veterinary services include production/ procurement of vaccine. Preventive vaccination of animals against major diseases as well as zoonotic diseases (communicable to man).
- Diagnosis of the animal disease is done through various diagnostic labs in the state.
- Animal disease surveillance programme is implemented for forecasting and thereby preventing and eradicating the diseases.
- Therapeutic veterinary service provides primary and professional cure/aid to ailing animals through the network of 2553 veterinary institutions in the state. These institutions provide need based veterinary services at the institutions and at formers doorstep both as routine and in emergencies. The state has been vaccinating its livestock population from time to time as a preventive measure against diseases like Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter and Foot and mouth disease.

ANIMAL BREEDING SERVICES FOR BREED IMPROVEMENT

- Animal breeding service aims at breed improvement for augmenting productivity and is done by conservation and development of native draft breeds and crossbreeding/upgrading of milch animals (cattle and buffaloes).
- Organized animal breeding service is primarily (now) providing artificial insemination service. This involves production/procurement of pedigreed bulls (of higher genetic potential)

- Production, processing, storage, distribution of frozen semen and actual AI work by field workers.
- Animal breeding service is provided by institutions through BLDA (Bihar Livestocks Development Agency), Bihar State Milk Cooperative Federation Limited (COMPFED) & NGO's.
- Encouragement of breeding activity by giving training to the youths.
- The State has well defined livestock breeding policy and is being implemented for breed improvement in cattle and buffaloes.

Extension Education and Training

The state provides extension services for augmenting livestock production besides training farmers, officers and supporting staff of the department.

Regulatory functions

State is implementing prevention of cruelty to animals, animal disease prevention, prevention of cow slaughter & conservation of cattle and buffaloes through Bihar preservation and improvement of animal's act 1955. The State has also been strictly implementing the Prevention of Animal Cruelty Act, 1960.

Feed and Fodder Resources Development

Fodder is the main and important component of livestock production. Feed and fodder resource development is done mainly through providing inputs and extension services. The state has established 10 fodder block making units as Fodder Bank to help the farmers by providing fodder blocks to their animals during crisis period e.g. drought and flood. Moreover, Fodder seed minikits distribution programme at the tune of 90000 minikits in 2009 - 10 (kharif and Rabi) and 170000 fodder seed minikit (Kharif and Rabi) in 2010 -11 for fodder production was implemented to nurture the need of animals of the state.

Livestock Census & statistical services

The department conducts household wise survey of livestock (livestock census) once in five years as per guidelines of the central government. The integrated sample survey is done regularly for 3 seasons to estimate the annual production of milk, meat, eggs and wool in the state as per the guidelines issued by the central government.

Poultry Development Poultry development aims at providing extension training services and providing financial support for augmenting egg and meat production. The state is implementing programmes aimed at development of backyard poultry (low input systems) Low input improved birds viz Vanraja, Cari, Nirvik and Grampriya are supplied on subsidized cost besides carrying out vaccination programmes for control of Raniket disease (fowl plague) in desi birds.

Animal Welfare Activities

- Animal welfare activities viz caring for unproductive old animals are supported through department programme like assistance to Goshalas in the state.
- subsidy on establishment of commercial layer farms in private sector
- requirement of funds per layer poultry farm
- subsidy on establishment of goat breeding farms in private sector

Technical intervention

- Transforming traditional livestock farming to modern husbandry techniques by mainstreaming best practices based on sound scientific principles and visible farmers participated result demonstrations.
- Diversification of livestock farming with due consideration to farmers' capacity, needs and local conditions .
- Bringing non-productive livestock resources into the fold of priority development initiative.

Reliable database, M & E system

- Establishment of robust and reliable database encompassing resources, outputs and field practices to support quality of planning and implementation.
- Introduction of monitoring, evaluation and technical backstopping system to ensure quality implementation of state and centrally sponsored schemes and programmes.

III. Empowerment of livestock farming communities

- Empowerment through on-site training and exposure visits to develop their technical, managerial and participatory skills.
- Conducting farmers' led result demonstrations at Panchayat level on modern animal husbandry practices.
- Grooming result demonstration farmers as extension volunteers through training, technical and extension support and involving them in the development programme and building of animal husbandry database.
- Creating a participatory learning environment and putting farmers on innovative mode.
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IV. Creating opportunities for poultry entrepreneurs

- Establishing network of professionally managed hygienic and modern retail outlets at district headquarters and state capital by involving poultry professionals and developing their entrepreneurship skills.
- Ensuring year round availability of quality day-old-chicks at local level by establishing hatcheries in potential areas and promotion of layer poultry farms in the vicinity.

V. Programmes

- Strengthening financial institutions for timely and adequate credit facilities
- Promoting insurance coverage for livestock and livestock farmers.
- Strengthening institutions for artificial insemination, quality semen production, cattle and poultry feed mill and feed testing labs.
- Training of livestock farmers.
- Establishing cooperative structure for cattle, goatery and poultry products.
- Establishing Veterinary University for diverse development of all sectors of animal husbandry.
- Establishment and strengthening of extension system upto village level.
- Encouraging public private partnership
- Institutional strengthening through organizational restructure and capacity building of personnel/staff by enhancing technical, extension, managerial, social mobilization and leadership skills.
- Socio-economic uplift of poor livestock and poultry farmers.
- Improving database systems on resources, output, field practices and income/livelihood benefits.
- Improving, monitoring and evaluation for tracking implementation of schemes.
- Programmes for women empowerment.
- Programmes on farming of low input varieties of poultry.
- Use of Information Technology through 'mKisan Postal' and other extension sites.
- Training and promotion of Small Ruminants Resource Persons.

VI. Dairy vision

Bihar is agriculturally rich and conditions are conducive for the milch animal rearing and dairy development. Agriculture road map for dairy development give thrust on expansion of cooperative society network so as to make available an avenue for surplus milk disposal in maximum number of villages, human capital development so that farmers can understand the improved animal upkeep practices, breed improvement, infrastructure development for processing and preservation of milk and market development so that all the milk produced is sold at remunerative rate to the urban consumers.

Bihar's livestock wealth is around 6.60 percent of total livestock population in the country. In 2012-13, total milk production of the State was estimated to be 6845 thousand tons, which amounted to 5.17% of the national milk production. Per capita availability of milk in Bihar during 2011-12 was 175 gms, as compared to 147 gms in 2004-05. During this period the all India average increased from 233 gms to 290 gms. The Indian Council of Medical Research has, however, recommended the minimum requirement of 220 gms of milk per person per day indicating a shortage of 45 gms. During 2012-13, in total milk production of 187.53 lakh kgs per day, the co-operative sector handled about 13.61% of the total marketable surplus by procuring 12.46 lakh kgs of milk per day. During 2014-15, till feb, 2015 the average collection was 16.55 lakh kgs per day registering a CAGR of 12% since 1987.

As per growth rate of population in the State the requirement of milk by 2021-22 at the rate of 220 gms per person per day as per recommendations of Indian Council of Medical Research, the total requirement of milk will be 292.53 lakh kgs per day. Keeping in view the above mentioned milk production requirement, the cooperative sector in the State will have to gear up its activities in all the spheres of dairy development so as to match with the National obligations. Bihar is located very strategically with having enormous market potential both nationally and internationally. On one side we have Nepal and on the other side we have Bangladesh. Both the countries are milk deficit. Within the country, the complete North-East is vast market which at present is being served by the milk surplus States in the North and West. Again Sikkim, West Bengal, a part of the Eastern U.P. and Orissa are other milk deficit States. We have started capturing markets in the eastern U.P. and West Bengal towns which are contiguous to our borders. The future plan has also to keep this in mind.

VII. Dairy development Strategy and programmes

Expansion of Dairy Co-operative Network The existing co-operative network is covering about 45.5% of the inhabited villages of Bihar i.e. 55.5% of the State is still uncovered. By 2021-22 this number will grow to 30500 covering 80% of the villages in all districts. The thrust will be on organisation of all women dairy co-operative societies. The number of new DCS will be 12500 and of member in these DCS will be 19.15 lakh at the end of 2021-22.

Increasing the productivity of Milch Animals The productivity of milch animals is proposed to be increased through dairy farming. In order to mitigate the shortage of good crossbreeds as a short term measure to increase the milk production induction of heifers / milch animals of Shahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Murrah breeds is proposed to be done under Mini dairy and Small dairy units which will be linked with commercial banks backed by subsidy component from the State Plan schemes. It is proposed to establish 22500 units of Small dairy, Mini dairy, Midi dairy and commercial dairy by 2021-22.

Skill Development Capacity building of farmers in latest techniques of animal husbandry and animal health, nutrition etc. helps them manage these animals better and get better output. It has been proposed to enhance the capacity of training centres. These centres will provide training on society organisation, artificial insemination and to the management committee members. It has also been proposed to arrange study tour of farmers to other States like Punjab and Gujarat to acquaint them with improved practices so as to replicate them. Besides this, training on specialised programmes will be arranged at other specialised training centres DNS, Patna, COMFED and out of state the centres are NDRI, Karnal and NDDDB, Anand. A total of 70500 farmers will participate under various training programmes.

VIII. Conclusion

In Bihar, breed replacement rate has been slow mainly due to collapse of Public Artificial Insemination Centres. A private organization namely Patna Animal Development Limited came into existence in mid-eighties but operating mainly around Patna in the field of .A.I and animal health. COMPFED is also providing AI and animal health services to members of Dairy Co-operative societies. BAIF and J.K. Trust are also operating in Bihar but in limited area. Despite Public and private efforts in A.I. and animal health, about 50 percent of breedable bovine could come under the artificial insemination system and remaining 50 percent bovine is still served by natural breeding. Hence, there is a need to revive the public artificial insemination centres and promote private organization to establish A.I. and animal health centres in Bihar. Quacks still dominate in the field of animal health in Bihar and some of them are providing emergency services to dairy farmers. A crash programme may be started to train some of quacks in animal health to enable them to provide scientific treatment within a short period of time.

Dairy co-operative is only successful organization in Bihar but covers less than 15 percent of villages during 24 years. The dairy co-operative system has lost its steam in Bihar. Moreover, it should not be allowed to monopolize the milk marketing system. During survey, several farmers showed concern about low prices paid by co-operative. Milk marketing needs more emphasis but private milk processing and marketing organizations are not getting institutional support in Bihar which could be done by promoting private entrepreneurs through institutional financing and government support. Price of milch animal is higher in Bihar than most of major states in India. It is only due to unavailability of good quality animals. All the animal breeding farms established to multiply good quality breeds under public sector have already been closed. There is no any private organization engaged in multiplication of good quality breed of animals in Bihar. Hence, arrangement should be made in public-private partnership to establish animal breeding farms for the purpose so that the good quality breed of livestock (including goats) are made available to farmers at reasonable price. Goatry is a practiced mainly on landless and sub-marginal households in Bihar. Hence, the promotion of goatry will help improving socio-economic status of weaker section of societies. Hence, the marketing arrangement for replacement of breed and training of farmers should be developed for promoting goatry in Bihar. At first phase, all the existing artificial insemination centres, animal breeding farms, hospitals and dispensaries and extension system should be revived and arrangement should be made to utilize properly the fund allocated to Bihar under centrally sponsored programmes including Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

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