

Karnataka Livestock Development Policy -2010 (Draft)

Karnataka has 307 lakh livestock, 424 lakh domestic poultry and produces 45 lakh MT of milk, 1.14 Lakh MT of meat and 18600 lakh eggs annually (2008-09). The state ranks 10th and 3rd in the country in milk and egg production respectively. 38 rural households have livestock and ,or poultry. The annual growth is 5% and livestock sector contributes 2.96% to State GDP

Main focus of the livestock development policy is to augment farmers income through accelerated growth of livestock sector.

Main objectives

- 1. Two fold increase in livestock production in next 8-10 years for meeting internal demand and for export.***
- 2. Increasing productivity along with improvement in quality of products.***
- 3. Augmenting farmers income.***

Main features of the policy.

1. Farmer centric policy to support individuals, institutions and organizations for accelerated growth.
2. All aspects of animal husbandry to be supported viz animal breeding, animal health, feed and fodder resource development, extension & training, processing and marketing.
3. Thrust on development in backward areas and development of all species viz cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry.
4. Biodiversity to be conserved with more emphasis on development of native breeds.
5. Encouragement to shift from extensive system to semi intensive/intensive system (grazing to stall fed) of management there by from sustenance farming to commercial farming.
6. The state will facilitate and provide suitable incentives to professional groups/ organizations/ companies to enhance animal husbandry activity.

Animal husbandry besides being complimentary to agriculture , provides employment, nutritional and financial security to rural households.

Animal husbandry plays vital role in organic farming

There is increase in the demand for animal proteins due to increase in the population and increase in disposable income of populace.

5.5 % of work force of the state are engaged animal husbandry activities.

Pressure on land and urbanization , attraction of rural youth to employment in urban areas ,decrease in productivity are some of the challenges of the sector

Approaches.

1. Every livestock unit to be focused for augmenting productivity.
2. Every livestock farmer to be focused to participate in development activity.
3. Region specific approach and through farmers participation
4. Comprehensive development of all the systems viz production, storage, processing and marketing.
5. Inclusive growth along with thrust on backward areas development
6. Strengthening and intensifying support services and marketing facilities
7. Implementing Need based area specific development programs.
8. Providing financial incentives to livestock farmers for augmenting production.
9. Providing incentives to private investors to utilize available resources for augmenting production.
10. Empowering /capacity building of farmers /farmers organizations ,to bring in change from subsistence rearing of livestock to a production oriented business system
11. Public private partnership models to be evolved for augmenting livestock production by

The main subsectors of livestock development are animal breeding, poultry development, animal health (veterinary care), extension & training, processing & marketing, fodder resource development and human resource development. The sub sector wise development policy details are as follows

1. Animal breeding

- I. Karnataka livestock breeding policy to be implemented effectively for faster genetic gain.
- II. Organized animal breeding services to be extended to cover 80% (presently 64%) of breedable population in cattle and buffaloes by extending and institutionalizing door step AI services.
- III. Improving native non descript cattle breeds by crossbreeding and upgrading buffaloes for milk production.
- IV. Native draft breeds to be conserved and developed for increasing milk production without compromising on draftability.
- V. Livestock breeding farms of state government to be developed for best outputs and on economically sustainable basis.
- VI. Estrous synchronization to be extended to field conditions.
- VII. Embryo transfer technology to be adopted in bull mother farms for production of outstanding bulls.
- VIII. Public Private Partnership models to be developed with requisite incentives for attracting private investors in 1.Livestock breeding farm development 2.Extending AI services
- IX. Stall fed sheep production systems to be popularized through requisite incentives and training
- X. Conservation and development of native sheep/goat breeds to be intensified.
- XI. upgrading non descript native breeds of sheep /goats for meat production to be popularized
- XII. Area specific stall fed piggery programmes to be implemented for hygienic pork production
- XIII. Animal biogenetic laboratory to be established for patenting native breeds of livestock and for indentifying improvement in genetic gain

2. Poultry development.

- I. Commercial layer and broiler units to be promoted in rural areas through integrated farming systems
- II. Backyard poultry rearing to be intensified for inclusive growth and for improving nutritional status of the rural households
- III. Area specific programmes for popularizing, duck, quail, emu and turkey production are to be implemented.

3. Animal health (Veterinary services)

- I. Existing veterinary services to be intensified by strengthening/upgrading institutions to achieve 100 % coverage of both preventive and therapeutic veterinary care and through door step services
- II. Systematic disease surveillance system to be strengthened for containment /eradicating diseases
- III. Animal disease diagnostic system to be strengthened by establishing requisite institutions at different strategic places.
- IV. Emergency veterinary services on round the clock basis to be provided with private public partnership models
- V. Thrust on research and development and production of newer vaccines for both existing and emerging diseases .

4. Extension & Training

- I. Easily accessible ,regular, credible, scientific information on animal husbandry to be made available to all the farmers by intensifying veterinary extension services.
- II. Intensifying extension services involving SHGs KVKs RSKs and through **village level animal husbandry AI/Extension worker**
- III. Capacity building of rural youth /farmers through village level, institutional training programmes and through farmers field school programmes
- IV. Capacity building of staff and officers of the department through intensive training programmes both within and abroad

- V. Strengthening extension wing, involving NGOs and utilization of Information & Communication Technology. for better penetration

5. Livestock marketing ,Processing & marketing of products

- I. Scientific marketing of livestock with requisite facilities at market places to be evolved.
- II. Co operative sector /private institutions in non covered areas to be established for milk collection , processing and marketing
- III. Contract or integrated broiler meat production and marketing to be extended to rural areas through co operative institutions and by involving private organizations
- IV. Establishing small ruminant and pig abattoirs/meat parks through PPP models in strategic places for hygienic meat production
- V. Establishing livestock product certifying laboratories through PPP models
- VI. Organic farming and programmes for qualitative improvement in products to be intensified so that products are of international standard and are free from unhealthy residues
- VII. Cold storage facilities to be established at requisite places through PPP models
- VIII. Production and marketing of Value added products both traditional and new are to be promoted.
- IX. Egg production and marketing to be scaled up through cooperative institutions and through mid day meal programmes.
- X. Farmers organization to be promoted for cattle/ buffalo /poultry/sheep/piggery development and marketing

6. Fodder resource development

- I. Qualitative and quantitative improvement in fodder production through utilizing waste land/Goumalas
- II. Popularizing ,enrichment of crop residues, area specific mineral mixture and ensilaging of fodder.
- III. Popularizing silvipasture development through incentives.
- IV. Fodder densification units /fodder banks to be established through PPP models
- V. Local bodies/gram panchayats to be supported for establishing fodder tree nurseries and for silvipasture development

- VI. Utilizing natural grazing land, kavals and goumalas for fodder development including improved pasture development.

7. Veterinary education and research.

- I. Veterinary science and dairy science colleges and veterinary university to be strengthened for output of more number of graduates.
- II. Veterinary research activities both basic and applied to be intensified for development newer technologies
- III. Incentives to students for perusing education in veterinary science/animal science/dairy science

8. Institutional modifications

- I. Monitoring committee to be formed responsible for bringing together the existing knowledge base and technological advances through effective linkages and communication platforms.
- II. Integrating programmes of livestock development from line department/organizations
- III. Improve knowledge among farmers about the methods of appraisal, sanction and disbursements of loans, the subsidies available and the insurance against potential losses.
- IV. Evolving Quality Standards and Pricing Transparency systems and a continuous monitoring mechanism through Karnataka livestock development agency.
- V. Evolving systems to protect /save livestock and farmers during natural calamities/disasters.
- VI. Evolving and monitoring of cost of production of livestock products

9. Capacity building and Human resource development.

- I. Attracting bright youths into veterinary education folds through scholarships.
- II. Strengthening existing farmers training centers and establishing more number of centers through outsourcing for imparting hands on training to more number of rural youths in improved animal husbandry practices.
- III. Entrepreneurship development programmes to be implemented

10. Financial support.

- i. Access to Credit and Subsidies - There is already substantial information available to farmers about the credit facilities. Further promotion through wide publicity and village level workers will be done to increase penetration and will be ensured that credit is available for all backward and forward linkages, including for adopting new technologies.
- ii. Financial Incentives to farmers ,individuals, institutions and organizations will be provided to further livestock development activity in the state.
- iii. Financial resources for implementation of the policy will be mobilized through state government central government funds /public investments/support from external agencies.
- iv. Charitable institutions /organizations/companies with inclination to animal welfare activities will be supported with financial incentives.
- v. Making available soft loans/subsidised interest loans for individual entrepreneurs
- vi. Livestock insurance programme to be popularized to insulate against possible losses due to diseases and disasters.

11. Public private partnerships.

- I. PPP models will be evolved with requisite facilities and incentives for attracting investments.
- ii. PPP are proposed to be evolved in ,AI services, Ram/Buck/Bull calf, of superior germ production , extension and training activities, providing emergency veterinary services in backward areas, processing, marketing of products establishing cold chain facilities
- iii. The proposed incentives are

Sl no	Incentives	Quantity	Period	Remarks
1	Government Land	Based on place , availability and requirements	As per GOI guidelines	The agency / organization will be allowed to carry out activities on the land to achieve the objectives
2	Financial incentives	25 % of cash subsidy on capital investment Interest subsidies on capital burrowed towards capital cost to a maximum of 6% over above PLR	One time cash incentive or interest subsidy For a maximum of five years	Cash incentives or interest subsidy
4	Tax holidays	Tax holidays on relevant taxes	Maximum of five years	

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