

# ORISSA STATE LIVESTOCK SECTOR POLICY



**Government of Orissa**  
Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources  
Development

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# **ORISSA STATE LIVESTOCK SECTOR POLICY**

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## **1. Current Policy Environment**

The Orissa Government Policy on Agriculture Development, including Livestock seeks to ensure the welfare of the vast majority of its people living in the rural areas and stresses social justice and equality of opportunity as important considerations in the development strategy. Within the confines of this basic objective, the state's policy intends in general to build a progressively modern and dynamic agricultural livestock economy in the state leading to improved employment potential, increased income, self-sufficiency in food and food security for the state. During the past five decades of the planned development era post independence, the state however, has operated pretty much without a comprehensive policy framework in the Agriculture and Livestock sectors. The state formulated its first comprehensive Agricultural policy framework, including a component of Animal Husbandry, only in 1996.

Livestock sector in Orissa is highly livelihood intensive and over 80 per cent of its rural households own livestock of one species or the other and earn supplementary incomes from them. Livestock holding is less iniquitous than land holding and income from livestock is more equitably distributed. The sector contributes 7.25 per cent of the state's net domestic product and, therefore, development of the livestock sector is the critical pathway to rural prosperity. However, livestock sector policy so far, had only a marginal presence in the sectoral economy and the policies, in general, have failed to galvanise purposeful action.

The Government of Orissa, therefore, appointed a high-powered Steering Committee in 1998 to make a comprehensive review of the state livestock sector and to recommend new policy directions in order to enable the State Government to formulate a new Livestock Sector Policy Framework. The Steering Committee felt that, in the wake of the changing economic policies nationally and globally, the state livestock sector policy has to take a more holistic view of the sector and find ways of catalyzing rapid economic growth and development in the decades to come. The Steering Committee recommended that the State should formulate a comprehensive new policy framework for its Livestock Sector in order to help the sector to play its appointed role in the development of the state in the decades to come. These proposals for a new policy framework are based on the recommendations of the Steering Committee.

## **2. Goals of New Livestock Sector Policy**

On the basis of the livestock sector review 1999, it is apparent that the over-arching goals that Orissa's new livestock sector policy should pursue, shall be:

- 2.1. Use the livestock sector as an engine for the social and economic development of the rural population enabling steady growth of rural household income, increasing rural employment opportunities and improved quality of life, cutting across caste, class and gender.**
- 2.2. Enable the small producers to actively participate in the process of development and equip them with information, skills and technologies to transform the growing challenges of the market place, into comparative and competitive advantages through improved livestock quality and higher productivity.**

- 2.3. Ensure the ecological and environmental sustainability of the livestock sector growth and modernization; constantly monitoring the environmental impact of the growth process and designing policies and programmes to effectively mitigate their adverse impact.**
- 2.4. To capacitate the marginalized sections, especially women, SCs and STs with supplementary inputs and services, so that they are enabled to have equal access to the opportunities offered under this new livestock development and management policy.**

For achieving the proposed policy goals, the Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources Development (FARD), the administrative and nodal Department in the State Government for Livestock Development, will interact and liaise with other State Departments like Agriculture, Cooperation, Finance, Planning & Coordination, Revenue, Forest & Environment, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Labour & Employment and with the Government of India.

The Department of FARD will co-ordinate interaction between Government and Industry, between Cooperatives, NGOs and Private Enterprises, between Research Establishment and Industry and among a host of other actors whose actions will shape Orissa's competitive advantage. The most decisive role for the Government is to design a policy framework for the livestock sector for the coming decades and of orchestrating the actions of the multitude of actors involved in the sector.

### **3. Proposed Policy Framework and Strategies**

Orissa's New Livestock Sector Policy Framework is proposed along the following Seven Key Thrust Areas:

- 3.1 Capacitate and equip the rural poor to use livestock production as the instrument to enhance household income, supplement family nutrition and to protect rural livelihood systems, giving special emphasis to women.**

Livestock production in Orissa is predominantly the endeavour of the small holders. Marginal and small farmers account for some 80 per cent of the total operational holdings. Together with the landless they own 60 per cent of the milch animals, 55 per cent of the draught animals, 75 per cent of the poultry, over 80 per cent of the goat and almost the entire sheep and pig populations and over half of them live below the poverty line. Women play a crucial role in the day to day management of livestock.

Income from livestock is therefore a substantial supplement to the overwhelmingly subsistence farming systems in rural Orissa. Enabling them to maximize livestock income can make all the difference between subsistence and progressively viable farming systems. A critical role the Government proposes to play, therefore, is to help them maximize returns on hitherto free resources of crop residues, grazing and family labour. For this several specific policies are proposed.

- 3.1(a) Redesign and reconfigure the input delivery service under the Government to serve as a protective armour around the small producers and their subsistence farming systems.**

Animal health care and breeding services are the two most important services that the state now provides free to the livestock producers. Improving the quality of these

services and their usefulness to the producers is the prime consideration under the new policy. There is increasing evidence that farmers prefer good quality paid services to poor quality free service.

In order to make these services improve their quality, reach out to the farmers whom it seeks to serve and becomes accountable, the Government will progressively make veterinary and artificial insemination services, mobile practices operating within their existing jurisdictions and delivering the services at the farmers door-step, as paid inputs. Under the new policy the Government will permit the Government employed Veterinarians, Livestock Inspectors and Inseminators to practice their profession / trade and to charge for the services delivered at the farmers' door-step at market rates. These reforms will be implemented in a phased manner; first in well developed areas, which can absorb the change and work it to their advantage. Extension of the policy and introduction of the new delivery systems in other areas will follow an economic change scale.

**3.1(b) Equip and empower the small producers with information and skills to maximize returns, through appropriate technologies and self help approach to problem solving.**

There are many services and inputs needed by livestock owners in the day to day management of their livestock enterprise and most of these do not need the services of a qualified Veterinarian or Livestock Inspector. The magnitude of the task is so large that the only solution is to create such skills among the users – the small holders themselves- in their villages. The tasks are veterinary first aid, vaccination of birds and animals, ecto and endo parasite control, innovative feed supplementing techniques, shelter innovations and candling of desi eggs for hatching. These are all simple skills needed in villages constantly. Young men and women from the small holder households can be trained to practise these skills, provide service to the small holders and even earn a small income for their services, addressing men and women equally.

**3.1(c) Promote and nurture grass root level participatory bodies all over the state, as the organic link between the Animal Husbandry Department and the small holders.**

Just as in the case of inputs and services to the scattered small holders, training them for various skills required for the day-to-day management of their livestock enterprise, is also a task outside the size and scope of the State Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources Development. The Department's task is to assess and quantify the training needs, to structure and package the training programmes and to farm them out to grass root level bodies all over the state for implementation.

Several forms of such grass root level bodies are possible: Producers Co-operatives, Breeders' Associations, Self Help Groups and Voluntary Organizations. These organizations can form the organic link between the Department and the small holders as well as the conduit for transfer of technologies, skill training, extension support and even inputs.

The Government and the Department will kick start the movement of promoting grass roots bodies in a few chosen districts and nurture them as live models for other districts and areas to follow on their own. The Government would encourage and support local initiative in building up such organizations / groups, in any area in the state. A budget for structuring and promoting the organic link would be a part of the policy implications.

### **3.2 Promote adoption of appropriate technologies, enhance productivity, increase effectiveness and ensure returns proportionate to the investment of time, energy and resources that small holders, particularly women, make for livestock development and management.**

Government policy would focus on aggressive strategies to integrate the small producer in the larger process of sectoral growth. A critical area for experimentation and promotion towards this is the intermediate production system, which enables the small holder to gradually integrate the highly productive modern technology and management into his traditional system. Introducing half bred milch animals into the traditional small holder households is an excellent example for the intermediate production system, which not only gives some high production features, but also preserves some of the ruggedness of the local animals he is used to. There are many others like this involving other species of livestock and poultry.

These intermediate production systems depend on high technologies like Artificial Insemination (AI), the most critical tool that the science has given to animal production. Orissa is yet to exploit the tool to the full advantage of its many milk producers, in spite of establishing very large infrastructure and skill pool. Restructuring the management of the AI system is the critical reform for establishing intermediate production systems. The new livestock sector policy seeks to transfer the task of generating high quality AI inputs like genetically evaluated AI bulls, frozen semen and liquid nitrogen and their supply to all AI practitioners, to a new organization, incorporated as a registered society, "The Orissa Livestock Resources Development Society". AI delivery itself will be reorganized as mobile service delivering a vastly improved AI service at the farmers' door-step.

Graded pigs with exotic donors for higher body weights, moving in genetically selected bucks and rams for goat and sheep breeding into small holder units for selective breeding and custom bred desi breeding cocks for the backyard poultry are other examples for engineering intermediate production systems in small holdings.

To promote intermediate production system, Government will mobilize credit through commercial banks for mini dairy schemes, small animals and poultry schemes. There will also be a subsidy package similar to the Government of India scheme "Special Livestock Breeding Programme" (SLBP), along with concessional credit scheme for the bottom end of the small holder spectrum.

### **3.3 Encourage growth and modernization of the livestock sector in a well balanced format where all species of livestock are allowed to grow and develop in proportion to their livelihood intensity and potential to enhance livelihoods; not merely in proportion to their population size.**

Development of the livestock sector in Orissa so far, had largely been monopolized by the bovine. Sheep, goat, pig and poultry are far more livelihood intensive and are owned by the bottom end of the small holder households. The new livestock sector policy will incorporate adequate safe guards to balance the species wise outlay of the State and Central plan, largely in proportion to the livelihood implication of these species of livestock.

These interventions actually will comprise measures for (i) skill training, subsidies for acquiring breeding stock like genetically selected cocks for the backyard system, bucks, rams and boars for goat, sheep and pig breeding respectively; and concessional credit for household level enterprises, on one plane; (ii) breeding and selection programmes for all species, on the second and (iii) aggressive promotional activities for building up an organic link of peoples' bodies outside the Government, so essential for the sub sector, on the third plane.

### **3.4 Resolute direct action by the Government in such areas as disease control and eradication and quality control mechanisms.**

Curative veterinary care generates only private good while prevention and control of animal diseases generates enormous public good to the advantage of the state and the nation as a whole. Control of diseases will reduce the yield gap and cut down the annual losses due to diseases - Rs.2.5 billion - in the case of Orissa. Under the new livestock policy, public funds will increasingly be directed towards public good disease prevention and control and less for curative veterinary care.

The new livestock policy will enable the launch of a state wide FMD control programme as part of a national control programme, an active and responsive disease reporting system and disease containment zone in the most productive areas in the state.

### **3.5 Devise ways to ensure that the sector grows with the active and gainful participation of the resource poor throughout the state.**

For quite some time to come, the State Government needs to devise and implement specific policies and programmes to enable the small holders to progressively approach viable levels of efficiency and output, through better access to credit, better quality credit and some subsidy support.

The Government is not in favour of subsidy as an instrument of development but under the prevailing poverty scenario it will develop a creative policy to generate positive response which will not be antithetical to the interest of the resource poor, progress and efficiency and by which the small holders will progressively reach viable levels of efficiency and output with access to better quality credit and subsidy support.

The State will have two kinds of credit inflow for the livestock sector :

- a) **Commercial Credit** for the upper end of the smallholder producers engaged in livestock enterprises to enable them to move into intermediate production system.
- b) **A concessional and liberalised credit scheme** for the bottom half of the small holder spectrum, in the IRDP format, to enable them to move above the poverty line and to achieve the efficiency levels for entering into intermediate systems.

### **3.6 Ensure the ecological and environmental sustainability of livestock sector growth and modernization; mitigating their adverse impact through appropriate policies and programmes.**

The very large and growing population of bovine is a major threat to sustainability of all animals and agriculture in Orissa. Reduction in cattle numbers is possible only if the dependence on draught animals for farm power declines. The new livestock policy will encourage a set of measures to reduce the dependence on draught animals for farm power and to reduce their numbers: (i) Optimal sharing of work animals by farmers; (ii) Improved quality of work animals through grading up of local animals with Haryana breed; (iii) Vigorously encouraging lease markets for work animals, promoting team labour and (iv) Encouraging establishment of agro-service centres in major villages, enabling custom hiring of farm machinery and tractors.

Another major ecological concern is the deterioration of common property resources. The problem of designing the interface between livestock owners and common property resources is complex and intractable. For the new livestock policy it makes best sense to

encourage and support a variety of experiments and approaches to: (i) generate alternatives that reduce pressure on rural people to pursue livelihood strategies detrimental to their habitat and (ii) promote symbiotic and synergetic relationships between local communities and their environment, through participatory natural resource management.

### **3.7 Restructure and revitalize existing institutional set up in the livestock sector, enhance institution level efficiency and promote new institutional models to handle the emerging challenges in sector development.**

Under the regime of the new policy, two major initiatives are proposed: (i) existing institutional structure will be reoriented and geared up to play a far bigger and demanding role, partly through restructuring and partly by redefining its mission; and (ii) there are many tasks that need to be performed, for which the best strategy would be to promote institutions outside the Government.

The mandate of the Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources Development under the new policy would be: (i) Control, containment and eradication of animal diseases; and (ii) Livestock sector development. Department will progressively move away from delivery of veterinary care and AI services, first converting them into mobile practices; gradually retreating towards the privatization of the services. The Department will have a bipolar structure, reflecting the mandate - one group engaged in disease control and the other in livestock development. Disease control will be the direct action by the Department; but for livestock development the Department will work in a participatory format. The Department's training capacity will be geared up to cater to the needs of intensified participatory extension service and empowerment of Non-Governmental Organisations active in livestock development.

The development tasks under the new policy will necessitate the promotion of a new autonomous body "the Orissa Livestock Resource Development Society" (OLRDS), a registered society under the Societies Act, which will take over all the AI infrastructure, except the field AI centers. It will generate all the genetic inputs for breeding of cattle and buffalo and will establish a state-wide infrastructure for the distributed bulk movement and bulk storage of liquid nitrogen. Frozen semen and liquid nitrogen will be delivered to all AI practitioners at their doorstep by the OLRDS, against payment.

The Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (OMFED) and the milk unions affiliated to it will be re-promoted with greater autonomy, greater member control and reduced Government interventions in order to enable it to pursue its charter and business interest as a commercial enterprise of producer members.

The Utkal Gomangal Samiti (UGS) will take up larger responsibilities in promoting natural breeding service and use of cross bred bullocks.

The Orissa State Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Federation (OPOLFED) will be re-promoted as a development co-operative to take up the responsibility of supplying the genetic inputs and appropriate technologies for the backyard poultry system in addition to assisting small producers to market their products.

The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) through its constituent colleges will provide necessary technical input and guidance in matters relating to overall livestock sectoral growth.

Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (APICOL) will promote dairy and poultry industries on commercial scale through entrepreneurship development programme. A food processing unit will be within the ambit of its objective.

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) / Zilla Parishad will disseminate developmental work under Animal Husbandry sector at grass root level under Panchayat Raj System.

Breeders Associations, Voluntary Agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations will be promoted to activate the grass root level bodies and for imparting training and transfer of skills as may be defined by the State Government.

#### **4. Perspective Plan for Livestock Development in Orissa.**

The proposed policy framework will be translated into specific actions through a ten year perspective plan for the development of livestock in the State. **The plan covers all species of livestock including poultry and spans a ten year period from 2002 to 2012 for implementation in two phases, each of five years: Phase I – 2002-2007 and Phase II – 2007-2012.**

The Government of India is in the process of giving final approvals for the “National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding” which more or less overlaps the state development plan discussed here and it has many commonalities with the cattle and buffalo breeding part of this plan. The strategies and action plan for cattle and buffalo breeding in both are therefore identical and the state plan is designed to merge with the national project and to receive full funding for it from the national project.

The action plan under the state livestock development plan (SLDP) is designed area and species specific, staggering the implementation process in consonance with the development status of the area and ability of the farming community there to absorb the changes to their advantage. All the 30 districts in the state are grouped into three categories: Category A – most potential; B - Potential and C – least potential, based on several criteria specifically relevant to dairy production. The typification of areas of development of other species is on the basis of specific animal population size, households owning the different species of livestock and production aggregates of livestock produce.

The plan will be implemented in the state by a consortium of implementing agencies, the State Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources Development; the proposed “Orissa Livestock Resource Development Society”, the Orissa State Milk Producers’ Cooperative Federation, the Utkal Gomangal Samiti, the Orissa State Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Federation and other agencies like Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Voluntary Organisations (VOs), Bilateral / Multilateral Assistance Projects, etc., that the Government of Orissa designates as “Implementing Agencies”.

Project funding will come from two major sources: State Plan and Non-plan Budgets, Central Plan Assistance and Institutional Finance. The major investment for cattle and buffalo breeding component will be sourced from the Central Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding.

##### **4.1 Action Plan for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding in Orissa.**

The plan will progressively bring under organized breeding operations increasing numbers of adult female populations of cattle and buffalo during the 10<sup>th</sup> year plan period 2002-2007, 50 per cent of the indigenous cattle, 70 per cent of the cross bred cattle and 40 per cent of the buffaloes.

The development tasks under the cattle and buffalo development plan are :

(a) Incorporation of **Orissa Livestock Resource Development Society (OLRDS) as the Principal Implementing Agency** of the cattle and buffalo breeding plan in the state and transfer to the Society: (i) all the frozen semen production stations in the state; (ii) all LN2 plants; (iii) all existing semen banks, and (iv) all the livestock breeding farms. The Deptt. shall constitute a Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner to go into the details of transfer of the said assets to the Society. The Task Force will do an exercise of selecting those farms which can be revived and be an asset to the Society. In all other cases the land and assets will be sold and money be deposited in Govt. Treasury. The Task Force shall comprise the following members:

i) Agriculture Production Commissioner	-	Chairman
ii) Principal Secy./ Commissoner-cum-Secy., Fisheries & Animal Resources Development.	-	Member
iii) Principal Secy./Special Secy. Finance Department.	-	Member
iv) Special Secy, P&C Deptt.	-	Member
v) Director, Animal Husbandry & Vet. Service	-	Member
vi) Managing Director, OMFED	-	Member
vii) Chief Project Adviser, IS-NRM Progr. Orissa	-	Member
viii) Dean, Veterinary College, OUAT	-	Member
ix) Regional Director, NDDB, Orissa	-	Member
x) Dr. Kornel Das, Ex-Director, Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Semilguda, Koraput.	-	Member
xi) Jt. Director, HID, Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Service	-	Member -Secretary

The Task Force will decide the question of formation of district level societies and signing of M.O.U.s with the users' society.

- (b) Convert in a phased manner all the Government AI centers to mobile AI practices and allow the Government employed inseminators to practise doorstep delivery of AI as a paid service.
- (c) Conversion of the DCS (Dairy Co-operative Society) based AI centers in the milk cooperative sector into cluster AI practices covering about six society villages under each cluster practice; and start new, mobile cluster AI practices to bring all the DCSs under AI coverage.
- (d) New stationary AI centers will be opened under the Department in B and C category districts to intensify breeding coverage.
- (e) Set up mobile AI practice by trained private AI practitioners in large numbers, to expand the coverage of breeding female cattle and buffalo; and to deliver AI at the farmers door step as a paid service.

- (f) In areas inaccessible and unsuitable for AI, selected bulls will be strategically stationed for natural service.
- (g) Expand and strengthen the existing two frozen semen production stations at Cuttack and Bhawanipatna and establish a new Frozen Semen Production Station at Chipilima to enhance production of frozen semen.
- (h) Strengthen all existing semen banks and establish new semen banks to enhance distributed storage of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen, and delivery of both to all AI practitioners.
- (i) Establish infrastructure for the bulk movement and distributed bulk storage of liquid nitrogen in the state and manage the liquid nitrogen delivery system.
- (j) Strengthen the training facilities in the state and initiate refresher training of all the in-service Inseminators and start basic training of new mobile AI practitioners.
- (k) Set in motion a quality assurance programme covering all aspects of the AI service in the state: Bulls, Semen, Semen Production Stations and AI Service across the board.
- (l) Establish systematic field performance recording programmes and progeny testing of AI bulls as a regular and continuing requirement for bull selection.

**Breeding policy for the cattle under the project will be:**

- a) In order to improve the body size and body weight of the local cattle both for producing good work animals as well as a good foundation stock for cross breeding, Haryana breed will be used only for upgrading Binjharpuri Cattle and nondescript animals of relatively larger size available for any other areas. In the districts like Kalahandi, Nuapada & Koraput, short statured cattle are generally used for draught purposes. These cattle are used to pull bullock carts with wheels of smaller size. It will, therefore, be desirable to use Red Sindhi to upgrade these cattle for producing dual purpose progenies.
- b) For milch animal production, it will be necessary to upgrade the local cattle with exotic bulls. Jersey and Holstein will be used as improver breeds. However, looking to climatic condition of the state and taking economic condition of the farmers into consideration, Jersey has been anticipated as the breed of choice for large scale cross breeding of the local cattle. Holstein, however, can be used as improver breed only in limited areas where ambient temperature does not go very high, i.e. beyond 40° C and the farmers are resourceful to provide feed and other inputs to the Holstein cross breeds.
- c) The inter se mating population should be of exotic & local bulls. This will avoid procurement of large number of exotic and Haryana bulls and also local half bred will be more adoptive.
- d) Murrah buffalo bulls can be used for upgrading the local buffaloes for producing dual purpose animals (milch and draught). In order to maintain and conserve local breeds for buffaloes, certain areas in the breeding tracts of Parlakhemundi, Sambalpur and Chilika may be earmarked for selective breeding by using selected buffaloes bulls of respective breeds.
- e) In order to preserve the native breeds (germplasm) like Binjharpuri, Ghumsari, Motu etc. in their home tracts from its extinction / dilution, efforts should be made to preserve them.

- f) Research on breeding of cows and buffaloes and performance of the progenies may be taken up.
- g) The maximum level of exotic blood be preferably maintained at 62.5%.

## **Project Implementation**

Four implementing agencies will be involved with project implementation in addition to any voluntary agencies and bilateral projects designated by the Government of Orissa: (i) the Orissa Livestock Resource Development Society (OLRDS), (ii) the Department of Fisheries and ARD, (iii) the Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation (OMFED), and (iv) the Utkal Gomangal Samiti.

The OLRDS will be the principal implementing agency for the cattle and buffalo breeding plan. It will generate all the genetic inputs for breeding like evaluated bulls, frozen semen, liquid nitrogen and will deliver the semen and liquid nitrogen to all AI practitioners in the state, on a regular, systematic and continued basis. All infrastructures for AI except the field AI centers will be transferred to the society. The Society will establish additional facilities needed.

The Department of Fisheries and ARD will continue to own and operate all the AI centres, but will progressively convert them into mobile practices delivering AI at the farmers door-step. The Department will train Inseminators and all Inseminators under all agencies practising AI in the state will be tested and licensed by the Department.

The OMFED will convert all the existing DCS AI centers into mobile cluster AI practices to bring all DCSs under AI coverage. The OMFED and the milk unions will carry out the field recording programme for progeny testing on behalf of the OLRDS and will be reimbursed all costs for the programme by OLRDS.

The Utkal Gomangal Samiti will be responsible for launching a large Natural Service (NS) Bull programme for providing breeding facilities in villages where AI is not feasible. They will select and raise the Haryana, cross bred and Murrah bulls required for the NS Scheme. The UGS will also launch a promotion and rearing programme for popularizing cross bred bullocks among the farming community.

## **4.2 Meat Animal Development Plan**

Meat animals in Orissa are sheep, goat and pig. Cattle are used for meat only to a very small extent and come under the cattle and buffalo development plan. Poultry are dealt with separately under poultry development plan.

Recommended breeding policy for sheep and goat is selective breeding within the existing distinctive Orissa breeds of sheep and goat as they have sufficient potential for improvement in body weight and meat output through selective breeding.

Recommended breeding policy for pig is cross breeding of local pig with Large White Yorkshire / Charmukha and use of cross bred boars for grading up. In well endowed areas and in progressive farms, progressive grading up with the exotic breeds is recommended.

Large scale promotion of breeding stock production for sheep and goat through large and medium farmers and promotion of breeders associations for input supply, training and extension are the components of meat animal development plan. The OUAT in the Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics will have a pragmatic and comprehensive technical programme and selection parameters for launching of a massive breeding stock of Duck, Doe, Ram and Ewe. Experience of Maharashtra in boar breeding will also be taken into account.

Sheep and Goat development programmes will focus on districts: Sheep: Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Gnanjam and Kalahandi; Goat: Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore, Bolangir and Ganjam. The proposed programmes are: Promotional programmes for development and supply of breeding rams and bucks through selected breeders, Skill training of rural technicians and promotion of Breeders' Association, Self-help groups, Voluntary and non-Governmental organizations. There will also be a supporting and subsidy component in the programmes.

For pig development the focus districts will be: Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Subarnapur, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Keonjhar. The thrust programme is promotion, development and supply of cross bred and graded breeding boars and supporting credit and subsidy.

#### **4.3 Poultry Development Plan**

Poultry development plan focuses on the desi fowls in the backyard units which account for over 80 per cent of all fowls in the state. The organized poultry industry in the state is capable of meeting all their development needs through the industry itself and needs only enabling policy support from the Government.

The recommended breeding policy for backyard poultry is selective breeding in organized farms for large scale generation of breeding stock, particularly cocks for supply to the backyard units. The goal is for improving the growth rate and body weight without compromising the current levels of egg production.

The six state poultry farms will be transferred to the OPOLFED and the OPOLFED will be responsible for starting in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and ARD and the OUAT a selection programme based on sire family selection. The OPOLFED will raise a large number of breeding cocks and hens and will supply them to the backyard units at market price, as two-week-old chicks. Emphasis will also be laid to experiment Australian variety basing on the experience of cyclone ravaged areas where a sizeable number of such cocks were distributed. The recommended breeding policy for backyard poultry through selective breeding in organised farms will be taken up.

The other inputs needed by the backyard system are vaccination and extension support. A poultry breeders' association will be promoted to look after the extension support and development of the desi birds. The association will also arrange skill training with the help of the Department and self help groups in the villages.

Districts chosen for focused action for backyard poultry development programmes are: Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Balasore. The programmes are: promoting a poultry breeders' association, promotion of Non Governmental Organizations and Self Help Groups for training and technology transfer, promotion of genetic inputs, subsidies and credit for backyard system.

## **5. Development plan for Animal Health Care Services**

Under the new livestock policy, the overall role of the Department and its mandate will be redefined to focus on prevention and control of animal diseases; and livestock development. Delivery of services like veterinary care and artificial insemination will be reconfigured into mobile practices and later would give way to professional practice delivering the input at the farmers' door-step as paid services.

### **5.1 Veterinary Service**

This change over in veterinary service delivery however will be gradual over a 25 year period. As a first step the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and livestock aid centres in selected districts will be converted into mobile practices delivering the services at the farmers door step. The veterinary and the para-veterinary officers involved in the mobile practice will be allowed to treat door-step delivery of services as a private arrangement between the practitioner and the farmer. The practitioners will continue to be employees of the Government of Orissa in the Department of Fisheries and ARD and will receive all their emoluments, allowances and perks till they superannuate.

The programmes for animal health care comprise 1) the conversion of the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and livestock aid centres into mobile practice veterinary and AI services delivery, 2) the capital grants required to equip the veterinarians and the inseminators, and 3) re-equipping these institutions to handle the changed system. Due emphasis will be given for animal health insurance coverage.

User charges will be collected for vaccination / AI / diagnostic services and feed analytical services etc. as prescribed by the State Govt. from time to time. User charges will be spent in the same districts in which it is collected to improve the quality of service delivery without any diversion to other districts. State level institutions like Orissa Biological Products Institution (OBPI) and OLRDS etc. should get share of user charges at agreed percentages.

### **5.2 FMD Control Programme**

The State Government in consultation with the Central Government and the Governments of the neighbouring states will draw up a State Foot and Mouth Prevention, Control and Containment Project as a part of a larger National Project for the Control and Containment of FMD. The project will cover the entire state but will create a disease containment zone covering the 9 coastal districts in category 'A' with the exception of Baragarh District, as it is not a coastal district, and as it also happens to be a border district along the boundary of Madhya Pradesh.

Containment of FMD along the coast will be comparatively easy as the sea prevents the ingress of the disease all along the coast and border vaccinations along the open boundaries will effectively keep the most productive coastal districts under category 'A' disease free. The strategy for control will be the tested methodology of the erstwhile FMD Control project in Southern Peninsula, suitably modified to conform to the geographical formation of Orissa.

### **5.3 Control of other diseases**

Vaccinations and control programme for other disease like HS and BQ will continue on “need basis”, preventive vaccinations in the endemic areas annually based on the state endemic chart and ring vaccinations and stamping out procedures during outbreaks. Vaccines against diseases of sheep, goat and poultry will be stocked in distributed storage points in the districts and delivered to Breeders’ Associations and Self Help Groups for timely vaccinations by the village technicians.

The disease control programme comprises the FMD control programme, control, measures for other bovine diseases, control programmes for sheep and goat diseases and control of poultry diseases. It will require enormous efforts to produce and procure quality vaccines. Hence the Orissa Biological Products Institute of Bhubaneswar and the satellite units will be strengthened, re-equipped and modernized with necessary infrastructure and skill to produce high quality vaccines.

### **5.4 Diagnostic Laboratories**

The existing diagnostic laboratories will be suitably strengthened to take up challenges of emerging diseases with bio-technological methods. Each district will have a district diagnostic laboratory and related laboratories of the Orissa Veterinary College and the Animal Disease Research Institute will act as referral laboratories. Institute of Life Science will also be involved in the exercise.

Bio-security measures will be adopted against hazards likely to emanate at all levels of production of biological and livestock. An excellent but simple disease reporting and monitoring system with NIC network link at district and state level including OUAT, a credible cold chain, systematic vaccination and well orchestrated coordination with border states and center will be the key components.

### **5.5. Fodder Development Plan**

Fodder production by the farmers is possible only if they can spare land for that purpose if they have access to extra irrigation and if the animals they want to feed can viably support cultivation of fodder. In a predominantly subsistence farming system, supporting very low producing non-descript animals, the question of large scale promotion activities for fodder development does not arise.

The new livestock policy initiatives will therefore focus on selected areas for promotional activities. However such activities will not include production of fodder seeds by the Department, but will comprise exclusively promotional activities like supply of fodder mini kits, supply of tropical grass cutting (tussocks) and promotion of fodder seed production by farmers. During phase I, these activities will be introduced only in category “A” districts.

In “A” category districts, by creating access to Institutional Finance, the farmers need to be encouraged to take up fodder production and seed production commercially by exploring market support. Government should provide all technical support for the purpose. Due emphasis will be given on natural fodder resources management.

## **6. Credit and Subsidy for Livestock Sector Development**

Livestock sector development will necessitate a judicious mix of credit and subsidy, as small holders, many among them living below the poverty line, dominate the sector. The attempt under the new livestock sector policy will be to enable them to achieve viable levels of efficiency and move up to viable mix of livelihood options. The policy will also enable the small holders to maximize resource utilization through better quality credit and better access to credit. The programmes through which the development plan enables the small holders to improve quality of life are: (i) special livestock breeding programme like subsidy package for raising the first cross bred calf in small holder households below the poverty line, (ii) access to concessional credit for acquiring livestock and poultry on SGSY terms, (iii) commercial credit for acquisition of livestock and poultry, (iv) credit for acquisition of draught animals, and (v) credit for fodder development / production.

## **7. Human and Institutional Development: Extension and Training**

Animal Husbandry extension is virtually non-existent in the State and, if at all, is limited to giving advice to farmers in a fashion not conducive to secular livestock growth. However, for an operation, in the scale presently envisaged, according to the new plan policy an effective interface between the participating community and various actors likely to be involved in delivery of services has become imperative. In view of the new livestock sector policy and its requirement, the Animal Husbandry Extension will be reoriented and redesigned to help the small producers/farmers and solve their problems.

The central concern of the livestock development and management policy is the overall well-being of the livestock keepers and in particular of the weaker sections and of women. Further, people are primarily responsible for the development and management of livestock. The Director, AH & VS can only facilitate and support. Therefore, improved productivity of livestock and improved quality of the livestock keepers are possible only if policies focus directly on people and policy instruments are directed towards building their capacities for vibrant, competitive, informed and responsible participation in very aspect of the livestock sector.

The approach towards livestock development will change from delivery of pre-packaged services to participatory process of planning, implementation and monitoring of development, based on people's knowledge, access and control over resources, their development aspirations and their perceptions regarding what risks they are willing and able to take as livestock entrepreneurs.

Since women are key stakeholders in livestock management, they will become much more visible in livestock development. They will have much greater access to and control over resources, technology, credit and decision making. Further, the benefits that flow out of livestock development will serve much better the needs and aspirations of women. Women will be supported to enter the public domain of livestock development and management such as co-operatives, breeders associations through training and exposure programmes.

The various organizations and institutions responsible for promotion and facilitation of livestock development will have more equal representation of women at all levels. The culture and environment within these organizations and institutions will be made responsive and sensitive to the needs of women. They will pro-actively build systems and procedures that are gender friendly and enable women to perform.

Since the policy is also concerned with questions of equity, the organizations and institutions involved in livestock development will develop greater sensitivity to the development aspirations of the marginalized communities such as SCs and STs. They will develop special programmes to capacitate them for equal participation in the overall livestock development process.

To translate these concerns into realities the following areas will receive focused attention:

#### **a. Extension**

Improved productivity and returns to people will be crucially dependant on the quality of extension services. The focus of extension will be on improved capacity of people. This capacitating calls for access to information, innovative and appropriate technologies, skill and knowledge building to access and control technologies, exposure to success stories, building leadership, on farm experimentation, building effective people's organizations, supporting these organizations with access to technical and financial institutions, markets, etc. Such capacitating requires integrated, need-based and timely delivery of services as close to the people as possible. Quality extension will be ensured by strengthening and streamlining the extension structure of the Director, AH & VS and by equipping personnel of the Department with proper attitude, knowledge and skills regarding extension, gender and equity. Such training interventions must be dovetailed with human resources and institutional development policies that value human resources as the most crucial. Extension will be restructured to promote convergent approach involving various technical training , the financial service organization, delivery of quality services at the doorstep moving from free services to payment for quality and timely services. Subsidies will be used as policy instruments to promote livestock development and management along more productive and equitable directions.

Rather than imposing technical innovations from above and outside, an incremental approach will be adopted based on people's knowledge, capacities and resources. Extension services will not only include livestock productive related activities; it will spread into areas related to the quality of life of the producers.

#### **b. Training**

Training will specifically address attitude, knowledge and skill development of personnel of support organizations, leader of community based organizations and livestock keepers. In addition, training will aim at orienting community leaders and influential persons such as teachers so that they can promote livestock development along these policy directions. Training curricula and programmes will be developed basing on appraisal of performance and training needs assessment at all levels. Training programmes will include induction training, refresher courses, training of trainers, exposure programmes, thematic workshops and seminars, exchange programmes and specialized training programmes. Specialised training will be given to persons who have to perform critical function in areas such as policy making, MIS system development and management, convergent approach, promoting and managing community based organizations, gender, etc. Training programmes will also include areas such as personality development, interpersonal relationships, problem solving, organizational management, participatory planning and review. Adequate resources for human capacity development will be mobilized both from Departmental budgets and from external sources such as Central Government, bilateral and multilateral aid etc. Wherever feasible, collaboration will be sought with other Departments and institutions so that maximum use will be made of scarce resources.

The planning, co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and impact assessment of training will be entrusted to the HID-cell of the Director, AH & VS. Its personnel and personnel of training institutes such as Veterinary Officers Training Institute (VOTI), Livestock Inspectors Training Centres (LITCs) and Frozen Semen Bank (FSB) will be specially equipped and supported with adequate resources to carry out training functions efficiently and effectively. Basic professional training of veterinarians will remain as the responsibility of the Veterinary College of OUAT.

**c. Human Resources (HR) and Institutional Development (ID) Policies.**

Training alone and in isolation may not guarantee enhanced performance and improved participation. Therefore, HR policies and programmes will be developed and linked to ID in areas such as recruitment policy, basic and refresher training, gender policies in recruitment and placement, more effective use of women resources, transparent performance appraisal systems and systems for rewards and recognition. The HID cell of the DAH & VS will facilitate the translation of these policy concerns into plans and programmes.

**8. Processing and Marketing**

The marketing of livestock products like milk, meat and eggs including live animals, chicks and birds, by and large, is in the hands of private traders who are basically unorganized. The Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation and its affiliated bodies have about four per cent marketing share of milk and milk products. The Orissa State Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Federation has only a marginal presence in the market place. With the current level of production and demand, there is little scope for export of livestock products to other states except certain items under the poultry segment.

However, with three to four fold increase in production, envisioned by 2012, the farmers / small producers will be wholly at the mercy of the private traders. As it always happens with fluctuating market dynamics and unscrupulous trade practices in unorganized markets, the small producers are at a disadvantage. While the Government has no intention to control market dynamics, yet to safeguard the production and marketing interest of small producers, it will promote increased numbers of producers co-operatives besides strengthening the existing societies throughout the state.

In response to increased milk production, initiated and monitored through the DCS, it will be necessary to reorganize, renovate and increase processing and chilling capacity in the state. This can be accomplished by expanding the existing major dairy processing plants at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. Additionally, a new dairy plant of 1,00,000 LPD capacity will be constructed at Cuttack. The processing plants catering to the proximate market at Calcutta, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Balasore, Ganajm, Dhenkanal and Koraput will be renovated and their capacity be increased.

There will be a new a reorientation of the milk collection and in the new approach, chilling centers will be the basis for the organized rural milk collection. Under this approach, bulk coolers of appropriate size will be installed to cover 3 to 5 DCSs each, from where chilled milk will be transported to the dairies through bulk transport.

Modern slaughter houses for meat animals with adequate hygienic facilitation and sanitation will be established in the major cities. This will be accomplished in a joint approach between Government and private sector, whereby the management will be entrusted to the later. Simple slaughter facilities will be created in other district headquarters and NAC areas.

One large and three medium capacity poultry processing plants all in the private or cooperative sector are envisaged to be installed with a joint capacity of processing over 10 million surplus bird per year. A medium capacity pork processing plant will also be established.

## **9. Monitoring and Review**

Monitoring, control and feedback systems are critically important to ensure that livestock development and management are in fact moving in the directions set by the policy. An effective management information system will be developed and put in place securing professional support for its designing and implementation. This MIS will include both physical and financial plans and achievements as well as the more qualitative aspects such as participation, gender, equity, success stories, etc. Apart from monitoring performance, the MIS will serve as an analytical tool for identifying constraints and bottlenecks, organizational and institutional blocks and in deciding on strategies to overcome these. Monitoring and review systems will be made participatory. Personnel of the HID-cell will be equipped to maintain and update the MIS system and senior officers will be trained to use MIS as a management tool.

### **Annexure -1**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>(A) Most Potential District</b>	<b>(B) Potential District</b>	<b>(C) Low Potential District</b>
01	Cuttack	Bolangir	Koraput
02	Puri	Dhenkanal	Gajapati
03	Ganjam	Keonjhar	Jharsuguda
04	Khurda	Angul	Boudh
05	Jagatsinghpur	Sambalpur	Phulbani
06	Bargarh	Sundargarh	Nawapara
07	Balasore	Mayurbhanj	Deogarh
08	Kendrapara	Rayagada	Nawarangpur
09	Jajpur	Kalahandi	Malkangiri
10	Bhadrak	Nayagarh	Subarnapur

## **DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORISSA STATE LIVESTOCK SECTOR POLICY**

The Government of Orissa appointed a high powered steering committee in 1998, chaired by the Commissioner-cum-Principal Secretary, FARD, to undertake a comprehensive review and analysis of the status of the Livestock Sector in Orissa. The study was organized and financed by the Indo-Swiss NRM Programme Orissa. It was a comprehensive exercise, executed by a group of 20 local consultants, comprising of high level professional in livestock development, led by Dr. M. P. G. Kurup, a senior consultant and Ex-Director NDDDB, Anand. The study was done with close consultation of the various stakeholders related to livestock production. Apart from a comprehensive status report, the study resulted in the compilation of a draft Livestock Sector Policy, which was submitted in November 1999 for consideration of the State Government.

During the next two years, the Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department, Government of Orissa, subjected the draft policy to a series of scrutiny and consultation with scientists, professionals, farmers and agro-entrepreneurs, group wise or as individuals. The policy was also examined by various related Government Departments.

As backstopping support, the Indo-Swiss NRM Programme Orissa conducted a study on the possible implications of implementation of the Livestock Sector Policy, the outcome of which was presented to the high-level officers of FARD and the Agricultural Production Commissioner, it was also discussed in a workshop attended by Veterinary professionals of the AHD, OMFED, various NGOs, Milk co-operatives and services associations of Veterinary & Para-Veterinary professionals.

After the various rounds of revisions and adaptations, the Orissa State Livestock Sector Policy, in the form as presented here, was sanctioned by the Chief Minister and the Cabinet of Orissa on the 26<sup>th</sup> of October 2002. It was indicated that the policy should be dynamic and subject to a permanent process of objective scrutiny, testing it to the actual developments in the sector, so as to revise it from time to time and update it to address the prevailing situation.