CHAPTER – IV

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
Dairy Development Programmes

Animal Husbandry Department

Animal Husbandry is one of the rapidly expanding sectors of Indian economy playing a significant role in the development of rural economy by providing gainful employment to a large number of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and raising their economic status. The activities of the Animal Husbandry Department have been oriented towards health of livestock and increased production of milk, meat and eggs and to provide adequate bullock power for agricultural operations. The schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department have been formulated in pursuance to the well-laid national policies to improve the livestock production, to fight protein hunger and to improve nutritional standards of human population. Also provide technical supports for the maintenance of livestock and improvement of livestock breeds.

(i) Under Animal Husbandry Sector the Government of India sanctioned Prime Minister's Package for rehabilitation of farmers in (16) suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh with a view to provide supplementary avenues of income through dairy farming since 2007-08 and inducted 48,808 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy of Rs.73.21 Crore.

(ii) For the welfare of BPL families, the Government has been implementing Pasu Kranthi Pathakam since 2007-08 and inducted 73,753 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy of Rs.100.65 Crore.
(iii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was implemented in the State from 2008-09 with 100% Central Assistance during 11th Five Year Plan to achieve 9% growth rate in Animal Husbandry Sector and induced 22,099 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy of Rs.29.40 Crore.

(vi) The Government of India has sanctioned a centrally sponsored Livestock Insurance Scheme. Under this scheme productive milch cattle are insured on 50% subsidy basis. It is being implemented in eight districts of the State.

(vii) Programme of Mass Vaccination against Foot & Mouth disease in animals was implemented in Chittor, Anantapur, Rangareddy and Medak Districts with GOI assistance to capitalize export market. The Programme is extended to all the districts in the State during the year 2009-10 under ASCAD and RKVY.

**Expenditure**

Out of Budget Estimates of Rs.41262.53 lakh under Non-Plan and Plan schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department an amount of Rs.32616.82 lakh was spent during the year 2009-2010 as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Budget Estimates (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NON-PLAN</td>
<td>36609.57</td>
<td>28080.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PLAN</td>
<td>4344.66</td>
<td>4227.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CAPITAL OUTLAY</td>
<td>308.30</td>
<td>308.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41262.53</td>
<td>32616.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>347.2</td>
<td>143.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trends in Livestock Population**

Andhra Pradesh is well known for its livestock wealth. The State has the world famous breed of Ongole Cattle. Andhra Pradesh stood at second in buffalo population (107.68 lakhs), eighth in cattle (94.24 lakhs) in the Country. (As per 2003 livestock
census). During the period from 2003 to 2007, Cattle Population increased by 19.09%. There is an increase of 61.69% in crossbred cattle population and 26.63% in non-descript cattle. Adult female crossbred cattle increased by 63.75% between 2003 and 2007.

During the same period buffalo population increased by 23.25%. There is an increase of 83.06% in Graded buffalo population and 39.13% in non-descript cattle. Adult female Graded buffaloes increased by 35.48% between 2003 and 2007. The total cattle and buffalo population was 244.94 lakh, out of which 7.75% are crossbreed cattle population, 38.07% indigenous cattle population, 15.80% graded buffalo population and 38.39% indigenous buffalo population (as per Eighteenth Quinquennial livestock Census-2007.)

Animal Health Activities

The Animal Health Activities play an important role in the growth of livestock Industry. The livestock production programs will not be successful without providing necessary safe guards against hazards of animal diseases. The department has taken up strengthening of the existing institutions to improve the quality of Animal Health Services by providing facilities for surgery, Disease Investigation and treatment and therefore Poly Clinics were established at district head quarters. To organize effective animal health service, to support the production programme and prevention and control of livestock diseases, every mandal has been provided with a veterinary graduate.

Veterinary Institutions

Four types of regular institutions viz., 20 Veterinary Polyclinics, 281 Veterinary Hospitals, 1826 Veterinary Dispensaries and 3110 Rural Livestock Units are functioning mainly to attend to animal health needs throughout the State.
Animal Health Coverage

It is noticed that a Veterinary graduate covers 13,549 cattle units as against 5000 cattle units recommended by NCA. The over all position indicates that on an average 5,570 cattle units are covered by all the institutions, i.e. manned by Vety. Graduate as well as Para Veterinary staff during 2009-10.

Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

Diagnosis of disease is very important in treatment. Correct diagnosis helps appropriate treatment and helps early recovery from the ailment. For this purpose 22 Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories are functioning. Further, 6.16 lakh specimens are also examined in major institutions where facilities are available for immediate and quick tests of clinical materials.

Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centers

To impart training in artificial insemination to field personal, Regional A.I. Training Centers were established during 1966-67 at DFSD, Hyderabad, and Gannavaram. At these centers, training is being given in handling of frozen semen, handling and maintenance of storage containers and technique of conducting AI with frozen semen two tankers of 6000 lit and 10000 lit capacity, are being operated from O/o. AD (AH), Monitoring Cell, Hyderabad and one 6000 liters tanker is being operated from Tirupati.

Control of Contagious Diseases

Mortality of livestock have been protected from various contagious diseases due to the vigilance and control measures adopted by the field staff. In 2009-10 the outbreaks of contagious diseases were recorded. Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme has been
sanctioned as Central Sector Scheme during 1982-83. Central and State Governments share the expenditure of the scheme on 50:50 basis. The scheme is being continued subsequently and continued during 2009-2010.

The Objectives of the Scheme are:

1. To compile, analyze and interpret data on prevalence of various diseases of Livestock and communicate to the filed staff.
2. To Assess crude mortality rate of various species of livestock in various diseases.
3. To forecast the occurrence of the diseases and communicate to the field staff.
4. To study the pattern of various epidemics under different geographical areas of the State.
5. Various livestock movement routs are observed and attempt is made to interpret the outbreaks in the livestock movement route areas.
6. To workout economic losses due to various diseases.

The data pertaining to the incidence of contagious and infectious diseases received from the districts are properly complied and analyzed. The information thus analyzed was communicated to the Government of India, Heads of Animal Husbandry Departments of all the States in twelve monthly bulletins. Detailed study of the various aspects like seasonal, geographical occurrence, endemicity, mortality, morbidity of all diseases was made and sent for the information and guidance of the technical staff of the State. In general it was observed that the incidence of infectious diseases was on decreasing trend during the year when compared to the last three years. This might be attributed to preventive vaccinations carried out during the year.

**Integrated Sample Survey Scheme**

The scheme was started in 1985-86. The main objectives of the scheme are to estimate state wise production of milk and cost of production per unit of milk in some selected districts in the States/UTs for evaluation of reasonable remunerative prices to the
producer, to conduct studies to fill up the data gap in Animal Husbandry Sector. The Implementing Agencies are State/UT Governments through Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services. The Central Government provides grant-in-aid to the states on 50:50 basis and 100% basis to the UTs for the implementation of the scheme. The major part of the funds is utilized on the salaries and allowances of the staff employed under the scheme.

The data generated becomes a tool for planning purposes for the development of livestock sector of the country. The data are also used by the department of statistics for preparation of GDP. Besides other departments, national and international organizations also require relevant information. As per an agreement with the International Monetary Fund the department of statistics is required to prepare quarterly estimates of GDP for the special data dissemination system of IMF.

Livestock Census

Keeping in view the importance of livestock sector, the first Livestock Census was conducted during the year 1919-1920. Thereafter it is being conducted quinquennially. The main objectives are to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate any programme/scheme of the Government or private organizations meant for bringing further improvement in livestock sector. For this the basic data of population of different species of livestock along with their characteristics such as age, sex and use, availability of infrastructure etc. are required. The aim of livestock census is to collect detailed information on livestock population category wise along with age, sex-composition etc. Enumeration is done on all-India basis and covers district-wise information with rural/urban break-up. In addition to this, it provides breed wise information of livestock.
The ultimate responsibility for conducting the livestock census rests with the Animal Husbandry Departments of the State/UTs. The Central Government coordinates the work of the states and gives necessary guidance to ensure uniformity in collection of census data. Livestock census data are primarily used by Central and State Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Veterinary services for formulation of various plan schemes, Programmes etc. and to generate estimates of production. Other related national/international organizations/departments in the sector, industry, research organizations etc. are the users of census data.

The following table shows the Annual Outlay/Expenditure of central government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>294.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>3162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>6936.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>251.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>7686.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>12680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2311.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (N.P.R.E)**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented throughout the country since May 1992. The earmarked outlay of the scheme for the 10th plan was Rs. 40 crore and in 2003-04 was Rs. 7 crore. The main objective of the scheme is to eradicate Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) by strengthening the
veterinary services and to obtain freedom from Rinderpest & CBPP infection following the pathway prescribed by Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Paris.

The project is being implemented with the participation of Departments of Animal Husbandry of the States &UT, ICAR Research Institutes etc. The project is being monitored by a Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) with similar frame as per the OIE pathway stipulation. Funds are released to the States/UTs on 100% funding pattern for carrying out the NPRE activities. Although, Andhra Pradesh has been declared provisionally free from Rinderpest infection the extensive system of Surveillance through physical /clinical search in every Veterinary Institution and Village is being conducted in order to detect hidden foci of Rinderpest infection (if any) in the State.

The First state of Provisional freedom from Rinderpest disease for the entire Country was achieved from March 1998. The second state of freedom from Rinderpest disease for various zones was approved by OIE on May 27, 2004. The third and final state of Freedom from Rinderpest infection has been achieved and approved by the OIE. The current initiative on Rinderpest eradication was more focused with emphasis on surveillance and was in line with the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme. This recognition of India as free from Rinderpest infection is a great achievement and it is the first animal disease to be officially recognized by OIE as having been eradicated from India. This freedom from one of the deadliest infections of bovine will not only boost livestock production but also increase potential for export of livestock or its products.

The dreadful viral disease has been eradicated and now the Country is free from the disease due to effective implementation of the Project. The OIE, Paris has declared that India is free from Rinderpest infection. But still the re-occurrence is to be averted by
way of strengthening the monitoring and surveillance as few neighbor Countries are yet
to attain the Status.

**Milk and Milk Product Order 1992**

The Govt. of India had promulgated the milk product order 1992 on 9.06.1992 under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act 1995 consequent to de-
licensing of the dairy sector in 1991. As per the provisions of this order, any person/dairy
plant handling more than 10,000 liters per day of milk or 500 MT of milk solids per
annum needs to be registered with the registering authority appointed by the Central
Government. The main objective of the order is to maintain and increase the supply of
liquid milk of desired quality in the interests of the general public and also for regulating
the production, processing and distribution of milk and milk products. The salient
features of the new amendments are as follows.

The provision of assigning milk shed has been done away with,
The registrations under MMPO-92 will now cover sanitary, hygienic condition,
The provision of inspection of dairy plant has been made flexible,
The provision to grant registration in 90 days has been reduced to 45 days,
The power of registration of state registering authority has been raised from 1.00 LLPD
to 2.00 LLPD.

The central and state registering authorities altogether have so far
registered 653 units with combined capacity of 690.02 lakh liters per day in cooperative,
private and government sector as on 31-03-2004.
**Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)**

The scheme “Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas” was launched in 1993-94 on 100% grant-in-aid basis. The main objectives of the scheme are as under.

1. Developing milch cattle,
2. Increasing milk production by providing technical input services,
3. Creating infrastructure to improve procurement, processing and marketing of milk in a cost effective manner,
4. Ensuring remunerative prices to the milk producers, by strengthening dairy cooperative societies at village level,
5. Generate additional employment opportunities, and
6. Improving social, nutritional and economic status of residents of comparatively disadvantaged areas.

The scheme was modified during March, 2005. The modified scheme has been named as ‘Intensive Dairy Development Programme’ (IDDP) and is being implemented in hilly and backward areas and also in the districts which received less than Rs.50 lakh for dairy development activities during Operation Flood Programme. The Funds are now released directly to the implementing agency i.e. State Dairy Federation/District Milk Union. The scheme is being continued during the 11th plan with a total outlay of Rs. 225 crore as merged scheme together with ‘CMP’.

Since inception of the IDDP scheme, 89 projects have been approved. Out of 89 projects, 50 are under implementation and 39 projects have been completed. About 209 districts are covered in 27 states and UTs with total outlay of Rs. 507.23
crore till 31-03-2010. A total sum of Rs. 405.46 crore has been released to the concerned state governments and milk unions/milk federations for implementation of projects up to 31-03-2010. These projects have benefited about 19.41 lakh farmers in 26597 villages in various states by procuring over 21.38 lakh liters of milk per day and milk marketing is about 17.93 lakh liters per day. Milk chilling capacity of 20.80 lakh liters per day has been created and processing capacity of 225.44 lakh liters per day has also been created under this scheme. Plan allocation and expenditure under this scheme is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Plan Allocation</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>80.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>96.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>132.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>98.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>B.E Provision</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>20.50</td>
<td>16.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td>16.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<td>2005-06</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>33.61</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>34.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>29.99</td>
<td>31.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>32.49</td>
<td>31.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Livestock Health & Disease Control**

The Government of India is implementing disease control activities by amalgamating 9th plan scheme with some modifications. The scheme has the following components.
A. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

Under this component, assistance is provided to State/Union Territory Governments for control of economically important diseases of livestock by way of immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units, strengthening of existing Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and in-service training to Veterinarians and Para-Veterinarians. The information so complied is disseminated in the form of Monthly Animal Disease Surveillance Bulletin to all the states and Union Territories and also Organizations.

B. Professional Efficiency Development

The programme envisages establishment of Veterinary Council of India at Centre and State Veterinary Councils at state level in those States/Union Territories which have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

**Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency**

The State Government with financial assistance from Government of India has launched a massive programme of restructuring of Breeding Operations in Cattle in the State under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB).

The main objectives of APLDA are:

1. To improve the productivity of cattle in the State through genetic improvement.
2. To provide door-step A.I services to the farmers to produce faster genetic improvement.
3. To facilitate the initiatives in any manner including research for development of Livestock and promote interests of farmers.
4. To identify, train and position appropriately the A.I technicians to provide quality breeding services at the farmer’s doorstep.
5. To build data bank and disseminate information pertaining to breeding operations, disease incidence/cattle development activities including progeny evaluation.

The year-wise break-up of budget sanctions/releases made by Govt. of India is furnished below.

### Year-Wise Budget Sanctions and Releases (Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I Phase</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>339.00</td>
<td>339.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1158.32</td>
<td>1158.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1236.18</td>
<td>1236.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1269.50</td>
<td>241.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>616.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>388.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4003.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>3980.60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II Phase</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1305.95</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1382.50</td>
<td>905.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1004.475</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3992.925</strong></td>
<td><strong>2605.95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To implement this programme, Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development (APLDA) has been established and started functioning from April 2000. District Livestock Development Associations covering all the 22 districts of the State have been formed for implementation and coordination of breeding Programmes at regional and district levels.
National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding

Genetic improvement in bovines is a long term activity and Government of India has initiated a major programme “National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding” (NPCBB) from October 2000 for a period of ten years, in two phases each of five years, with an allocation of Rs.402 crore for phase-I. In order to consolidate gains made during phase –I, phase –II has been initiated from December 2006 with an allocation of Rs. 775.87 crore. The NPCCB envisages genetic upgradation on priority basis with a focus on development and conservation of improvement indigenous breeds. The project envisages 100% grant-in aid to implementing agencies.

Objectives of the programme are:

a) Arrange delivery of vastly improved artificial insemination service at the farmers doorstep,

b) Bring all breedable females among cattle and buffalo under organized breeding through artificial insemination or natural services by high quality bulls within a period of 10 years.

c) Undertake breed improvement programme for indigenous cattle and buffaloes so as to improve the genetic makeup as well as their availability.

At present 28 states and UTs are participating in the project. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 398.36 crore has been released to these states up to 2007-08. In 2008-09 Rs. 89.70 crore has been made available under the scheme and so far an expenditure of Rs. 86.72 crore was incurred.

Since inception of the project in October 2000 about 26 SIAs have been constituted under the project. These agencies are implementing the project with
professional approach. In case of small states which are unable to constitute viable SIAs, funds have been released to the state governments for implementation of the project.

Semen production in the country has increased from 22 million straws (1999-00) to 44 million straws (2007-08) and the number of inseminations increased from 20 million to 41 million. As per the impact analysis report submitted by NABARD, overall conception rate has increased from 20% to 35%.

**Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute**

For genetic upgradation of bovine population and to create availability of quality frozen semen, Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute (CFSP &TI) was established. The institute imparts training in frozen semen technology to veterinary professionals so that trained manpower is available to sustain breeding network of the country.

The main objectives of the institute are:

- Production of frozen semen of cattle and buffaloes,
- Training to in–service veterinary professionals in frozen semen technology, and
- Testing of quality of equipments and consumables used in frozen semen production.

Year–wise outlay is given below.

**Annual Outlay of Central Assistance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plan (Rs. In Lakhs)</th>
<th>Non-Plan (Rs. In Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>135.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>718.00</td>
<td>45.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Central Herd Registration Scheme

The objectives of the scheme include:

- Identification and location of superior germ plasm.
- Using this data for producing superior germ plasm.
- Preservation of indigenous germ plasm.
- Milk recording of cattle and buffaloes as the first step for improving dairy cattle milk production.

The main Agencies which implement the scheme are:

1. CHRS Unit Rohtak in Haryana,
2. CHRS Unit Ahmedabad in Gujarat,
3. CHRS Unit Ajmer in Rajasthan and
4. CHRS Unit Ongole in Andhra Pradesh.

The primary aim is to identify elite germ plasm for further improvement in milk production. Indigenous breeds covered at present are Gir, Kankrej, Hariana, Ongole of cattle and Murrah, Jaffrabadi, Surti and Mehsani of buffaloes. Under the scheme incentives for rearing of elite cows, buffaloes and their male calves are given to the owners of the elite animals.

**Targets and Achievements**

a) Financial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>92.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Physical

Registration of elite animals at CHRS units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rohtak</th>
<th>Ongole</th>
<th>Ajmer</th>
<th>Ahmedabad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>1406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>2175</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2271</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>1406</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2246</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>2349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(up to August, 05)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central Minikit Testing Programme on Fodder Crops

Fodder seed Minikits of different fodder varieties are supplied to the state departments of animal husbandry for onward distribution to the farmers free of cost. Each fodder minikit contains 1-5kgs of fodder seed depending on the variety of fodder crop along with a pamphlet on cultural practices to raise the species. The main objective of the scheme is to popularize the latest improved fodder varieties amongst the farmers in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of the fodder.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India implement the scheme directly. The number of fodder seed minikits allotted to State/UTs since the onset of X plan is as under. The scheme is for the benefit of dairy farmers for improvement of fodder and fodder seed production to meet the requirement of these farmers of nutritive fodder for their animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target of Minikit allotment (No. in lakhs)</th>
<th>No. of Minikits allotted (In lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Central Fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore**

The objectives of the scheme are as follows

- Introduction of High yielding nutritious fodder varieties with improved technology,

- Farm demonstration as well as demonstration of Programmes in farmer’s fields,

- Training of farmers and field level officers of the state in the region,

- Production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds of high yielding varieties of different fodder crops, grass and legumes,

- Assisting the state governments of the region in maximizing their fodder seed production for distribution among the farming community,

- Introduction of fodder crops in the existing crop rotations of the region to increase production per unit land per year,

- Development of silvipasture system and demonstration of improvement and management of village grazing lands and natural grasslands,

- Evolution of fodder calendar suitable to agro climatic region and

- Performance testing of new varieties of fodder crops and grasses.

Implementing Agencies – Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration and Central Fodder Seed Production Organizations are subordinate offices under the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, and Ministry of Agriculture.
## Targets and Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>2002-03</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2004-05</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Production</td>
<td>4480</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>4400</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>3825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quintals)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Demonstration</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Nos.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trainings (Nos.)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers’ Fair/Field Day (Nos.)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dairy/Poultry Venture Capital Fund

It is a new central scheme approved by the EFC with an outlay of Rs.25.00 crore for implementation in the 10\textsuperscript{th} plan. The scheme will be implemented through NABARD. The budget provision of Rs. 7.2 crore has been provided for implementation of the scheme during the year 2004-05. The administrative approval of the scheme has been issued on 14\textsuperscript{th} December 2004. The following is the pattern of assistance.

- Entrepreneur’s contribution 10%,
- Loan from revolving fund at ‘Zero’ interest 50%,
- Bank loan at interest applicable for agricultural activities 40%.

Government of India will subsidize the interest component applicable for agricultural activities to the extent of 50% only in case of regular/timely repayment by the beneficiary.

Objectives of the fund are:

- Establishment of small dairy farms.
Establishment of private veterinary clinics.

Purchase of milking machines, milkotester, bulk coolers, bactotesters etc.

Dairy processing equipment for manufacturing indigenous milk products.

Dairy product transportation facilities including cold chain.

Storage facilities for milk and milk products.

It is a new Central Sector plan Scheme. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Government of India would be implementing the scheme through NCDC/NABARD. The department has proposed this scheme for overall dairy development in the unorganized sector by providing financial assistance through NABARD/NCDC to the promoter on the basis of bankable project recommended by NABARD/NCDC. This scheme shall also help in employment generation at village level as well as Dairy Cooperative Society Level. Annual outlay for five years is given below.

Annual Outlay (Central assistance)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Outlay (Rs. In Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I) State Animal Husbandry Training Centers

A) SAHTC, Mandapeta, East Godavari District

The Institute mainly offers courses on Artificial Insemination Technique, Frozen Semen Technology, and Physio-Pathology of Dairy Cattle Reproduction exclusively for Veterinarians.
The following training Programmes are organized during the year under report.

i) Extension approaches in Fertility Management for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

ii) Latest trends in Reproductive Physiopathology for Assistant Directors.

iii) Basic course in Artificial Insemination for newly recruited Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

iv) Analysis of reproductive status of village herds and fertility management.

v) Monitoring of breeding services.

During the year 114 Veterinarians were trained in SAHTC, Mandapeta.

B) SAHTC, SMILDA, Hyderabad

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has created HRD Apex center, in the name of State Management Institute for Livestock Development in Andhra Pradesh (SMILDA), as a Pilot Project for a period of three years vide G.O.Ms.No.69 Animal Husbandry, Dairy Dev. & Fisheries Department., Dated: 13-5-2002. The Institute created entrusting specific roles and duties to the existing Officers of the Department who have the aptitude and interest in conducting various HRD training Programmes undertaking consultancies in preparation of Project reports etc.,

Objectives

1. SMILDA will undertake consultancies entrusted by Government in AH DD & Fisheries.

2. SMILDA will undertake need based training Programmes for various functionaries / employees of the Animal Husbandry Department.

3. SMILDA will periodically assess the training needs, based on which the training programme should be evolved and conducted duly mobilizing resources from regular budget, the sponsoring agencies and from its own resources.

4. SMILDA will undertake on priority, Research & Development initiatives in consultation with institutes concerned.
5. SMILDA will also identify areas of weakness and submit proposals to Government policies, enactment etc.

II. Regional Animal Husbandry Training Centers

Regional Animal Husbandry Training Centers (RAHTCs) are located in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Guntur, Gannavaram, Banavasi, Reddipalli, Sitharampet, Mamnoor, and Karimnagar.

The core Programmes that are area specific are designed and trainings are organized to the staff of the districts, which fall in the jurisdiction of each training centre. Regional Animal Husbandry Training Centers are functioning for the district staff noted against each Training Centre.

III. District Animal Husbandry Training Centers

The need to develop District Training Centers was felt to realize the long-term goal of offering need-based trainings to every employee working in the Organization on regular basis. With a spirit to decentralize the Training Programmes and acquaint the field staff with the latest knowledge and skills, the District Training Cells were started and are functioning at Veterinary Poly Clinics in each District. Under DAHTCs, Technical and Non-Technical field staff is trained. The District administration is entrusted with the responsibility of Planning and implementation of need based Training Programmes to the District Staff, so that Training will be more useful and meaningful and nearer to the local demands. Besides, such Trainings will be feasible, sustainable in the long run and cost effective.

During the year 2009-10, 2005 Veterinarians, 1230 Para Veterinarians, 50 Gopalamitras and 1378 others were trained in the 22 District Animal Husbandry Training Centers.
Deputation of in service Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to prosecute M.V.Sc., course for period of (2) years at SVVU, Tirupathi. The Department has deputed (10) in-service Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to prosecute M.V.Sc., course for a period of (2) years at Government cost by treating the period of deputation as on duty during the year 2008-09 in accordance with the G.O.Rt.No.3 AH DD & F (AH-I) Department Dated: 23-01-2010.

Veterinary Assistant Training Course: The Department has undertaken Veterinary Assistant Training Course for (197) candidates of direct recruiters and Departmental candidates for one year at (6) Departmental Training Centers i.e. RAHTC, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Guntur, Reddipalli, Karimnagar and Mamnoor respectively.

**Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production**

A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme was started in October 2003 with a total outlay of Rs.30 crore for the tenth five year plan. It is being sanctioned during the plan as merged scheme together with ‘Intensive Dairy Development Programme’ with a total outlay of Rs.225 crore and budget provision of Rs 21.25 crore for CMP during 2010-11. The scheme is implemented through the state government by District Cooperative Milk Union/State Level Milk Federation.

The scheme is implemented on 100% grants-in-aid basis to the state government/UTs for the components, training of farmer members, supply of detergents and antiseptic solutions, stainless steel utensils, strengthening of existing laboratory facilities. Whereas 75% financial assistance is provided for setting up of milk chilling facilities at village level in the form of bulk milk coolers.
The main objectives of the programme are:

- Creation of necessary infrastructure for production of quality milk at the farmers’ level up to the point of consumption,
- Improvement of milking procedure at the farmer’s level,
- Training and strengthening of infrastructure to create mass awareness about importance of clean milk production.

Farmer-members of primary dairy co-operative societies are targeted for assistance under the scheme through training Programmes to create awareness regarding importance of clean milk production.

Annual outlay during Xth plan period is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>8.42</td>
<td>24.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>30.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>24.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 10th Plan</td>
<td>63.42</td>
<td>79.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>20.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>21.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>20.60</td>
<td>21.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 11th Plan (Till 31-03-10)</td>
<td>56.60</td>
<td>63.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This scheme is being continued during the 11th five year plan with an annual outlay of RS20.60 crore for 2009-10. Since inception, 144 projects with a total cost of Rs 228.84 crore with a central share of Rs.186.76 crore have been approved under the scheme. So far under this scheme 5.43 lakh farmers have been trained and 1716 numbers of bulk milk
coolers with a total chilling capacity of 31,27,300 liter have been installed and 1157 existing laboratories have been strengthened.

**Foot and Mouth Disease Control Project**

The Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme with 100% assistance of Central Government is being implemented in 54 districts of the Country, out of which (4) districts are selected in Andhra Pradesh i.e. Ranga Reddy, Medak, Anantapur and Chittor. The Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination Programme was started from May 2004 and till now 9 rounds of vaccinations were completed at 6 months interval.

**Objectives of the Scheme**

1. To control Foot and Mouth Disease by vaccinating all susceptible animals like cattle, buffaloes and pigs,
2. To enhance export potentialities by creating Disease Free Zone for FMD as per present day need, and
3. To improve the living standards of livestock owners and to bring a change in Socio-economic conditions.

Under this scheme in 9th phase, 28.26 lakh livestock is vaccinated with FMD-CP vaccine. The results of the programme are very much encouraging since there is no Foot and Mouth Disease incidence in these (4) districts.

In addition to FMD-CP in 4 districts the Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination work has been taken up under RKVY in 11 districts i.e. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Guntur. Under this Programme 60.88 lakh livestock was vaccinated with FMD-CP vaccine.

Under ASCAD Programme the Foot and Mouth Vaccination work has been taken up in (7) districts i.e. Prakasham, Nellore, Kadapa, Kurnool, Mahaboob Nagar, Nalgonda
and Nizamabad. Under this Programme 16.78 lakh livestock was vaccinated with FMD-CP vaccine.

**Special Schemes**

**Prime Minister’s Package**

The Government of India had sanctioned a Special Livestock Package for rehabilitation of farmers in 16 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2006-07, with a view to provide supplementary avenues of income through dairy farming. The districts namely Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Guntur, Prakasham and Nellore have been identified as suicide prone districts.

A Special Livestock Package worth of Rs. 247.07 has been sanctioned which is to be implemented in three years period i.e., 2006-07 & 2007-08 & 2008-09 and is unique in nature for supporting the farmers in distress districts. Budget allocation is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>81.91</td>
<td>81.91</td>
<td>83.25</td>
<td>247.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The beneficiaries are selected from the families where suicides were registered and vulnerable to economic distress.

**Details of the components**

1. Providing of High Yielding Milch Animals: In each district, 1500 families are provided with 3000 milch animals over a period of three years. Each beneficiary is provided with two milch animals. A subsidy of Rs.15000/- per animal is provided by Government of India and the remaining amount is provided through Bank loan.
2. Feed & Fodder Support to Milch Animals: Besides providing of milch animals, support is also extended towards Feed & fodder @ Rs.25/- per day per animal with an amount of Rs. 9125/- for one year period.

3. Health Care of Milch Animals: Free health care is provided to inducted milch animals for which an amount of Rs 300/-is provided per animal for a period of one year.

4. Rearing Support for Female Calves of Milch Animals: For the female calves of milch animals, rearing support (milk, feed & fodder & health care) with an amount of Rs.7300/- is provided per female calf for a period of one year @Rs.20/- per day per calf.

5. Breeding Services

(A) Artificial Insemination Services are provided to the breedable animals including inducted milch animals at free of cost.

(B) Oestrus Synchronization: The objective of this programme is to bring more number of breedable females into productive fold and thus helps in augmenting milk production. Each animal is provided with Deworming, 25 Kg. of Cattle feed, Mineral mixture, Vitamins & micro mineral boli, Antibiotics, Hormonal injections and two times Artificial inseminations at free of cost to the farmers. For this treatment an amount of Rs.650/- per animal is provided by Govt. of India.

2. Chief Minister’s Special Package

To uplift the BPL families, the Government has taken up the following programmes in the state and also allocated budget under plan schemes during 2009-10.
1) Subsidy (50%) for Milch Animals Supply

The Unit Cost of high yielding milch animals (Cross bred Cow/ Murrah Buffalo) ranges from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.35,000/- per animal (includes Cost of the animal, Transport and Insurance). This programme was implemented under the chairmanship of Collector and District Magistrates in the state. A subsidy of Rs.15000/- for Milch Buffaloes and Rs.12500/- in case of Milch Cow was provided as Front end subsidy and the rest amount is arranged from Bank Loan.

2. Feed supply (50% Subsidy) and health care to inducted animals

It is proposed to provide feed to the inducted animals on 50% subsidy. This programme helps the farmers for the maintenance of animals as well as for better milk production. This programme will inculcate the habit of feeding of concentrate feed there by farmer will get better milk yield and good returns also.

3) Perennial/seasonal fodder Production (1000 Acres)

It is proposed to establish 1000 acres of perennial/ seasonal fodder production to provide continuous green fodder to milch animals. It is aimed to brought 0.25 acres of land under fodder production by each beneficiary by providing a grant of Rs.1250/-. This programme benefited 4000 beneficiaries in the state.

4) Supply of chaff cutters on (50%) subsidy

To minimize the wastage of dry and green fodder and utilization of even stem portion of the fodder by making into small pieces by Chaff cutter, it is proposed to provide 5000 dual purpose chaff cutters to IKP/Shepherds on 50% subsidy. 50% Subsidy is provided as Front end subsidy and the rest amount is arranged from Bank Loan or contribution of IKP groups.
Integrated Livestock Development Centers


Salient features of the Scheme

Total Project cost is Rs.35.00 Crore for a period of five years at Rs.7.00 lakh per each ILD Centre.

An amount of Rs.9.10 Crore was released to M/S J.K.Trust Gram Vikas Yojana till 31-10-2008 as advance.

Out of 500 ILD Centers, 389 Centers are functioning as on 31-3-2010 and the remaining 111 centers are closed due to various reasons.

In 8 districts about 4, 05,322 Artificial Inseminations were conducted by Gopalas of ILD Centers and 43,700 Crossbred/Graded Calves were born as on 31-3-2010.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) be launched. The RKVY (National Agriculture Development Programme) aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors.

Objectives of the Programme
To incentivize the states that increase their investment in agriculture and allied sectors,

To provide flexibility and autonomy to the states in planning and executing Programmes for agriculture,

To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and states,

To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops,

To maximize returns to the farmers and

To address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner.

Basic Features of RKVY

- It is a State Plan Scheme.
- The eligibility of a state for the RKVY is contingent upon the state maintaining or increasing the state plan expenditure for agriculture and allied sectors.
- The preparation of the district and state agriculture plans is mandatory.
- The pattern of funding is 100% Central Government Grant.
- It will give high levels of flexibility to the states.
- Projects with definite time-lines are highly encouraged.

Areas of focus under the RKVY

The components/activities which would be eligible for project based assistance under the stream-I. This is an indicative list. The states may choose other components/activities but ensure that they are reflected adequately in the SAP and DAP.
The scheme is administrated by the Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation, and Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries covering the following components.

- Induction of Milch animals.
- Calf induction Programme.
- Training & Extension for dairy farmers.
- Strengthening of Veterinary Biological Production Unit.
- Strengthening of Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs and establishing of Mobile Disease Diagnostic Labs.
- Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme.

Details of Components

1. Induction of Milch Animals: It is proposed to induct 22000 milch animals per year @ 1000 in each of the 22 districts, during the implementation period. A subsidy to the extent of Rs.15000/- per animal in case of milch buffaloes and Rs.12500/- in case of milch cows is provided by Government of India and the remaining amount is through loan from banks. Each beneficiary will be provided with two milch animals, of which one animal is provided initially and the 2nd animal after 6 months of the induction of the first animal. The inducted milch animals are supported with supply of concentrated feed worth Rs.5000/- per animal. The inducted milch animals have been provided with Health care support with an amount of Rs.300/- per animal

2. Calf Induction Programme: It is proposed to induct 44000 high pedigree heifer calves from outside the state @ 500 in each district per year during the implementation period. A subsidy to an extent of Rs. 5000/- on cost of heifer calf will be provided to each
beneficiary. The inducted heifer calf is supported with supply of concentrated feed worth Rs.5724/- per calf. The total subsidy available per calf is Rs.10,724/-.  

3. Training & Extension (Dairy Farmers & Shepherds): It is proposed to provide training to 66000 dairy farmers & Shepherds on scientific dairy management and sheep management practices respectively during the implementation. An amount of Rs.1000/- (100% grant) per dairy farmer/shepherded is allocated for providing training.  

4. Strengthening of Veterinary Biological Production Unit: It is proposed to strengthen the existing Veterinary Biological Production Unit situated at Samarlakot, East Godavari District confirming to GMP and GLP standards. An amount of Rs.600.00 lakh (100% grant) has been earmarked.  

5. Strengthening of Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs and Establishing of Mobile Disease Diagnostic Labs: It is proposed to strengthen the existing 25 Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs in 22 districts, to suit GLP standards and also to provide quick and mobile diagnostic facilities at the doorstep of the farmers, during the implementation period. An amount of Rs. 82.16 lakh (100% grant) per each ADDL will be provided.  

6. Foot And Mouth Disease Control Programme: It is proposed to conduct Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination in 664, 56,000 cattle and buffaloes in (11) districts with a financial outlay of Rs.11297.52 lakh (100% grant) during the implementation period. The programme is implemented in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam.
Animal husbandry

A total amount of Rs. 4,484.80 lakh is provided in the plan 2009-10 for taking up various animal husbandry schemes in the state. This amount includes Rs.2,197.62 lakh under state plan and Rs. 1,258.95 lakh under central sector, Rs 1,028.23 lakh under matching share on CSS schemes. Some of the important schemes are given below:

Integrated Sample Survey

Under this scheme, we have to collect the data on major livestock products like milk, eggs and wool production of the state to arrive at the contribution of livestock sector to GSDP. It is mandatory for all states to estimate these items. In 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 32.23 lakh was provided for the survey.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases

The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade and strengthen the vaccine production facilities and also for purchase of vaccines to protect livestock against economically important diseases. Apart from this, training of field staff is also covered under this programme. In 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 196.00 lakh is provided.

District Livestock Development Associations

A total of 22 District Livestock Development Associations are functioning in the State. These DLDAs are catering frozen semen and Liquid Nitrogen in their respective districts. All the four Frozen Semen Bull Stations are supplying the required quantities of Frozen Semen to all these depots. During 2009-10 under report 50.82 lakh doses of frozen semen utilized by the A.I. Centers conducting 50.03 lakh of inseminations.
Artificial Insemination Centers

Presently there are 4985 Frozen Semen Centers under Animal Husbandry Department, out of them 1828 are having mobile facility. In addition there are 2490 Private A.I Practitioners (Gopalamitras), 171 Centers under BAIF, 133 Centers under Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation, 532 Centers under J.K.Trust and 9 Other Centers and in total 8320 Centers are functioning for which frozen semen and Liquid Nitrogen is being supplied.

Dairy Venture Capital Fund – New scheme

To bring about structural changes in the unorganized sector, the processing at village level, process and market pasteurized milk in a cost effective manner, quality up gradation and up gradation of traditional technology to handle commercial scale using modern equipment and management skills, it is proposed to introduce the new scheme of Dairy Venture Capital Fund scheme under which assistance will be provided to the rural beneficiaries under a schematic proposal through bankable projects. For this an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore was made during the 10th Five year plan.

Perspective Plan, 2010

NDDB’s Perspective Plan 2010, developed in consultation with the 126 identified cooperative milk unions and covering four thrust areas- strengthening the cooperative business, enhancing productivity, managing quality and building a national information network- aims to professionalize the working of dairy cooperative in the emerging liberalized business environment.

During the current financial year, NDDB continued to provide financial support to the cooperative milk unions for implementation of their perspective plans. As on March
2004, under Phase I, NDDB approved the plans of cooperative milk unions with an investment outlay of Rs. 883 crore. Out of this, NDDB has already released Rs.328 crore to these unions of various perspective plan activities.

**Veterinary Biological Research Institute:** There are two divisions in the Institute, Biological Products Division and Disease Investigation Division. Each division is functioning under the control of separate Joint Directors.

A. Biological Products Division

Objectives

1. To produce different vaccines in large quantities of safe and potent vaccines for protection of livestock and poultry against infectious and contagious diseases.
2. To develop/adopt new techniques in the manufacture of Biologicals in bulk quantities.
3. To boost the economy of the farmer community by taking mass preventive vaccinations for protecting the livestock and poultry.

   To prevent the losses of valuable livestock due to various diseases, supply of vaccine to the institutions to protect the livestock is essential. The Veterinary Biological Research institute is the main source in the State for the production of Viral and Biological Vaccines and is producing 9 types of viral and bacterial vaccines.

The Biological products division consists of

- Bacterial Vaccine Section,
- Viral Vaccine Section and
- Research & Development Section.
Modernization of vaccine production laboratories in the V.B.R.I is completed for bacterial, PPR and Sheep Pox vaccines to maintain GMP standards as per Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 and trial batches of vaccine production is under progress.

B. Disease Investigation Wing

Control and elimination of disease depends upon prompt and correct diagnosis of the disease. The team of Disease Investigation Officers and subject matter specialists has attended to this important item of work under the supervision and direction of the Joint Director.

Objectives

1. Disease diagnosis and investigation of disease conditions among Livestock, by subjecting the morbid materials to various laboratory diagnostic tests like cultural, biological, serological, histopathological and other diagnostic tests including latest molecular biological techniques.

2. To collect and analyze the epidemiological data of the disease occurrences in the State and take measures for control and eradication.

3. To attend outbreaks, notifying areas, advising the field staff for intensive follow-up in tackling the disease occurrences and collection of relevant materials for laboratory diagnosis and suggesting measures for the containment of the diseases.

4. Examination of field materials collected by field staff, from Government and private farms, local veterinary institution.

5. Imparting training to the field Veterinarians on latest techniques in diagnosis of a disease.

6. Publication of Scientific papers in National and International journals after undertaking
field oriented research problems.

7. Issue of Health Certificates for the materials of animal origin meant for export to foreign countries.

8. Field validation of diagnostic kits if any supplied by ADMAS/ICAR/GOI and any other Research Institutes or Veterinary Colleges in the Country.

9. Seromonitoring and serosurveillance of diseases under State and Central schemes.

**Agency and Scheduled Areas**

Some parts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar have been earmarked as Agency / Scheduled areas. For intensive health care of livestock in these areas, Institutions manned by graduates and Para veterinary staff are functioning (7 MVCs, 17 VHSs, 110 VDs, and 171 RLUs). The Animal Husbandry activities are carried out in these areas to uplift the weaker sections. To support the cattle development activities in the state, for producing pedigree bulls, the department has established Cattle Breeding Farms at suitable places in the State. Of the stock maintained in the farms, 46 animals are in milk, 145 dry animals, 36 N.P, 153 young stock, 7 work cattle, and 1 teaser at the end of the year 2009-2010. Out of the 5018 acres of land under the control of the farms 574 acres of land is cultivated for fodder and other crops, 3816 acres are used as pasture lands, 360 acres are covered by roads and buildings and the remaining is uncultivable.

One Fodder Seed Multiplication Farm is functioning at Reddipalli to produce improved varieties of Fodder and Pasture seeds for utilizing in all the livestock farms and to supply to needy farmers on cost basis. During the year 2009-2010, 22 breeding bulls
were supplied to the Frozen Semen Bull Stations/ farmers. These farms during the year 2009-2010 produced 0.62 lakh liters of milk of which 0.22 lakh liters of milk was sold.

**Frozen Semen Bull Stations**

To produce the required Frozen Semen for the state, four Frozen Semen Bull Stations one each at Visakhapatnam, Nandyal, Banavasi and Karimnagar are functioning under report. These stations are maintaining 232 breeding bulls of known pedigree for production of Frozen Semen.

**Breeding Bulls for Natural Service**

Breeding bulls were supplied on free of cost to the remote village where it is difficult to provide AI facility to the farmers. During the year 2009-10, 282 bulls were distributed for this purpose.

**Buffalo Breeding Complex, Nakrekallu**

The APLDA took up rearing of young bulls at this farm. Out of the 53 breeding bulls distributed, 48 are distributed for natural service and 5 for frozen semen production at FSBSs.

**Goshalas**

There are 48 Goshalas and Gosadans functioning in the State. Their objectives are:

1. To maintain old, disabled, weak and also stray animals and maintaining them till they attain natural death.
2. To maintain productive cows for supply of cow milk to Temples and public in general.
3. To produce superior progeny, out of Non-descript herd by adopting scientific breeding so as to supply to needy farmers.
4. Production of pasture and fodder seeds for supply to the farmers.
5. To serve as a demonstration for scientific feeding, breeding, management, improved agronomical practices for production of green fodder.
The Animal Husbandry Department is directly supporting the organizations by providing:

1. Veterinary health services
2. Prophylactic vaccinations
3. Artificial Insemination Services
4. Technical guidance for scientific feeding and management
5. Cultivation of fodder crops, establishment of improved pastures, supply of improved fodder seeds and slips at subsidized rates
6. Coordinating with other departments for support services, issues of molasses permits from State Excise Department to Goshalas/Gosadans.

These Goshalas and Gosadans are under the management of Educational Trusts, Devasthanams and Endowments Department and are maintained out of the funds raised from rents, interest on deposits, lease of lands, sale of milk and milk products, sale of livestock for breeding and assistance from the Central and State Governments. The Animal Husbandry Department is extending necessary technical guidance in breeding, feeding, disease control, fodder production for obtaining Central assistance etc.,

**Feed and Fodder Development**

High yielding and nutritious fodder is essential for scientific and economic management of livestock particularly to crossbreeds. It is the responsibility of the department to popularize and propagate the high yielding fodder crops with the farmers on available arable and non-arable land, as it is essential for the scientific feeding of the livestock for the increased productivity of milk and mutton. To intensify the activity, fodder slips, and improved varieties of fodder and pasture seed has been supplied to the farmers with most encouraging results.
Fodder Development Programmes are being taken up under regular schemes and the Chief Ministers Package to enhance milk production in the State. In order to encourage fodder cultivation in the State, the fodder seed is procured and supplied on 75% subsidy to the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the State. During the year 2009-10 the Government has released an amount of Rs.146.00 lakh for procurement and supply of fodder on subsidy under the Normal State Plan. The Government also sanctioned an amount of Rs.350.00 lakh from CRF funds to mitigate the drought situation and also permitted to utilize Rs.500.00 lakh from RKVY funds for fodder seed procurement.

**Floods**

Due to heavy rains and flash floods occurred in 2009 the farmers have lost 8602 milch animals, 1786 draught animals, in Kurnool, Mahaboob Nagar, Krishna, Guntur and Nalgonda districts. The Animal Husbandry Department has organized 349 cattle camps and provided 2500 MTs. of dry fodder and 1589 MTs. of cattle feed in the camps. Apart from that, 394 Veterinary teams have been deployed in the affected areas. The teams have conducted 265466 vaccinations and treated 62758 animals. The Government has provided Rs.350.00 lakh for organization of cattle camps and Rs.728.00 lakh towards replacement of livestock as per CRF norms.

**Weaker Section Programme**

Andhra Pradesh being basically an agriculture state, about 80% of its population is dependent upon agriculture and allied activities. Under the existing rural conditions, Animal Husbandry programs are recommended to help the maximum number of poor people. Under the Animal Husbandry Programs the distribution of Milch Animals, Calf
Rearing, taken up to supplement their income. During the year 2009-2010, the beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections viz: SCs, STs, BCs, and others have been assisted through various agencies like CMEY, DWCRA, PMRY, DRDA, ITDA, SC., BC. Corporation etc.

Fodder Development in Anantapur district

Feeding of green fodder is essential for sustainable milk production. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakh was released to each BMCU to all 24 BMCU Mandals for developing 3 acres APBN fodder nursery. In all 24 Mandals, 3 acres of fodder nurseries are developed to supply fodder slips to near by villages. Three Spear Head Teams (SHTs) each SHT consisting of three members in each mandal are working for fodder propagation extension activity. In all 24 Mandals fodder slips are given to 810 farmers and fodder was developed in 332.00 acres.

Mini Feed Mixing Plants in Anantapur district

These are started with the objective of supplying cattle feed with the locally available feed ingredients at low cost of Rs.3.00 lakh was released to each one to 13 Mini feed mixing plant. A total of 11 Feed Mixing plants are functioning successfully at Gudibanda, Nallamada, Chennekotha Palli, Nallacheruvu, Talupula, Amarapuram, Kalyandurg, Yadiki, Rayadurg, Mudigubba and Bukkapatnam. Two Feed Mixing Plants are yet to be started- due to lack of power supply under category –III at Tadipatri & Madakasira.