

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT: AT A GLANCE**

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Animal Husbandry is potentially one of the most important sectors of rapid socioeconomic development of the State. Fast growth in this sector is essential not only to achieve higher productivity levels in livestock production but also for increase in rural house hold income.

The main objectives of the department at present are to create gainful employment opportunities for unemployed youth and the under privilege of the state.

The per capita availability and consumption rates of animal protein for human population of this region also needs to be boost up through successful implementation of different schemes.

The Govt. of Assam has earmarked five thrust areas in the livestock sector. Out of these five thrust areas, the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department has taken up the following 3(three) areas while rest two has been undertaken by the Dairy Development Department and Assam Livestock and Poultry Development Corporation (ALPCO). Thrust area -I envisages Artificial Insemination to increase crossbred cattle population as well as to increase milk production while Thrust area -II for layer poultry farming to increase egg production and Thrust area -III for self-employment opportunities.

### **Thrust Area -I : Artificial Insemination :**

The deptt. has already commissioned three Frozen Semen Production Centre (FSPC) at Khanapara, Kaliapani and Ghungoor for regular supply of frozen semen under World Bank aided project (ARIASP/LDC ).All the three FSPC have been equipped with imported sophisticated machiner.ies procured under World Bank aided project.

The three tiers A.I. Organization comprises three FSPC as production unit, seven Frozen Semen Bank as distribution units and 415 nos. A.I. Centres as marketing units. The Swarnadhenu Scheme launched on 30th January'2002 with a view to provide A.I. services at farmer's door step .The Field Management Committees have been linked and utilized for mass awareness campaign in the form of Friday Evening Meeting.

Fodder Production and development: -The importance of proper feeding to optimize the economic return our domestic animals need not be over emphasized. Hence, fodder development is an important activity from the dairy economics point of view. The deptt. has eight nos. of livestock and four nos. of fodder farms, where green fodder and seeds are being produced, 100 nos. Fodder nurseries have been established under ARIASP/ LDC where one unemployed local youth has been solely entrusted for production of fodder which has enabled him to earn profit from the sale of fodder produced as well as motivate the farmers to grow fodder for their livestock.

### **Thrust Area- II for layer farming**

To increase the present trend of production by 2-3 fold increase considering all sources of egg production in the state as well as to provide self-employment of the rural unemployed youth, women folk and weaker section and to improve nutritional status of the rural poor. The District Poultry Farm, Khanikar (Dibrugarh), Demow (Sivasagar), are strengthened under the DRDA (SGSY) programme, and used to rear parent stock of poultry to supply the day old chick and hatching egg to farmers at a reasonable price. Two nos. of mini feed plants attached to these farm are functioning well and supplied quality feeds to the members of the SHG at a reasonable price. It is to be noted that the Khanikar and Demow Farm have received an amount of Rs. 6.05 lakhs and 3.5 Lakhs respectively as infrastructure development and maintenance of parent stock for augment of egg production in the rural areas. Government Poultry Farm, Goalpara has also taken up Golden Egg Project using SGSY.

Under centrally sponsored scheme (CSS), the central chick-rearing farm at Khanapara has been strengthened to rear parent stock of backyard commercial layer 98. Govt. Duck Farms at Hajo, Joysagar and Kaliabor has been strengthened with the Khaki Campbell duck parent stock.

The annual demand for eggs in the state is 3355 million nos. as per National Commission of Agriculture. The present per capita availability of eggs in the state is around 25 nos. Hence, it is proposed to increase the per capita availability from the present trend of 25 to 50 nos. in the line of National level within this 10th Five Year Plan period and fixed the target as 931 million under thrust area- II.

The N.E.C. has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 110.45 lakhs as 90% grant for the improvement -Of Duck Farm, Koliabor as the Nucleus Centre of the exotic duck germplasm. The N.E.C. has already released an amount of Rs. 41.00 lakhs for the same as first installment to start the project. Under this programme, the progeny of the duck germplasm will be distributed to the farmers of the different districts to improve the local variety of duck reared as backyard farming for more production of eggs and meat.

### **THRUST AREA-III : SELF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

The A.H. & Vety. Department is trying its best to educate and bring awareness among the farmers as well as unemployed youths through its various schemes and stress has been given to take up animal husbandry practices as a full time source of income and hence different self employment schemes are proposed.

The Govt. of India, through the state governments has been implementing various self employment opportunities under different heads.

### **INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY BIOLOGICALS, KHANAPARA**

The Institute of Veterinary Biological (IVB) is a major component of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department deals with the immunization of livestock and poultry by producing potent and competent vaccines.

During the financial year, 2002-03 the IVB has achieved its target of production and produced 13.04 lakh doses of vaccines (both bacterial and viral). These vaccines are used not only in the State of Assam, but also supplied to Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Defence wing. The quality vaccine produced at IVB against Swine Fever could draw the attention of Govt. of India for taking leadership on its production. Already an amount of Rs.5.15 lakh has been released under NPPE for the purpose and provided some sophisticated machineries, besides assisting to build up one cell culture swine fever vaccine laboratory for the NE Region.

#### **STRATEGIES :**

- ◆ Switch over from the conventional method of vaccine production to a new one.
- ◆ Acquire expertization to cope up with the advanced techniques in production.  
Production of Diagnostic Biological.
- ◆ Production of cell culture swine fever vaccine.
- ◆ Production of vaccines against recognized emerging diseases.
- ◆ Steps for financial self-sufficiency.

To achieve the aims, various schemes viz. a cell culture laboratory under NPPE, modernization of laboratories under ASCPD, GMP norms for control of economically important diseases under NEC have already been submitted. Revolving fund for procurement of raw materials under ARIASP (LDC) has been proposed.

#### **DISEASE INVESTIGATION FACILITIES:**

The Animal Health Centre, Khanapara has already been strengthened and all equipments are installed under ARIASP/LDC. Govt of India has recognized this Centre as 5th Regional Diagnostic Laboratory (RDDL) in India and shall be upgraded with central funds to cater the needs of entire NE Region.

The Animal Health Centre is supported by 10 nos. of district diagnostic laboratories (DDL). Three nos. of DDL located at Sivasagar, Karimganj and Goalpara are already developed and necessary furniture, laboratory equipments has been provided.

#### **STRATEGIES:**

- ◆ Sero-surveillance of prevailing diseases in the state and study the immune status of the animals through modern diagnostic facilities.
- ◆ Emphasis is laid on Veterinary Health Education to the rural mass.
- ◆ Isolation and identification of microbes to evolve suitable strategies for need base vaccine on enzootic and emerging diseases.

#### **RINDERPEST Eradication (RP) Scheme :**

Keeping in view the situation of dreaded Rinderpest disease situation in past few years, Assam (Group A) has been declared "provisional freedom from Rinderpest" disease with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1994 by NPPE, Govt. of India. As the vaccination are discontinued, the

functioning of check posts are rearranged, check gates are converted as clinical health check up centers for incoming and outgoing animals for detection of RP like diseases and other infectious/ contagious diseases prevalent in these areas. The quarantine facilities have also been improved.

The officers and staff are rendering their duties in village search/stock route search, daybook inspection and blood serum sample collection for ELISA test and material collection for confirmatory diagnosis of RP according to NPPE guidelines so as to make the state Freedom from disease and freedom from infection.

#### **CBPP Eradication programme :**

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is a OIE listed disease prevalent only in eight districts of Assam in India. Although the disease has been clinically combated, even then there is every possibility of occurrence of fresh outbreaks of the disease. Considering the above facts, a programme for CBPP eradication was undertaken under NPPE, Govt. of India in technical collaboration with IVRI, Izatnagar, with an estimated cost of 25.5 lakhs for a period of 3 years (2002-05). The programme have been initiated in the state in March' 2002.

#### **Management Information System (MIS) :**

To make strong linkage and to co-ordinate among all establishments, schemes, projects of the department, an MIS is the need of the hour for providing support in terms of operation, management and prompt decision making of the department, with the objectives to transmit the initial animal disease outbreak information, process and disseminate the query based disease outbreaks management information for proper and effective monitoring of animal disease control mechanism, generate disease status report etc

Considering the above facts, the department embarks upon renewed strategic shift in its functioning style and delivery of veterinary services. This renewed strategic shift and functioning style is designed to improve the productivity of indigenous cattle, pig, goat and duck, poultry population through up gradation with superior germplasm (brought from abroad and outside the state). This shift also emphasizes upon imparting training on livestock management, up gradation of skill, creation of infrastructure, development of marketing facilities etc.

## LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND ARIASP

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In the present day context, animal husbandry schemes have become a major instrument for economic upliftment of rural masses. It is worthwhile to mention that the livestock wealth of the state is contributing 7.7 percent to the state's Net domestic Product, which is second to Agriculture in primary sector. Today, the department is working as a economic facilitator for which different gainful schemes have been taken up under Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agriculture Service Project (ARIASP).

The main objectives of the department at present are to create gainful employment opportunities for unemployed youth as well as increase of household income of the rural mass.

In the light of the above, the department has initiated a people's friendly approach .to bring a desired result. Because people's participation in departmental's programme will definitely bring a desired result.

### **Cattle Development :**

In Assam, cattle is the most important component of animal husbandry and the agrarian economy of the state is largely dependent on this species, being the provider of milk and work power. But low genetic profile has resulted low yielding. Therefore, the AH. & Veterinary has launched Swarnadhenu Scheme (The Golden Cow Concept) under ARIASP/LDC with a renewed strategy to change the 50% local cattle in to cross breed through intensive artificial insemination in rural areas .The cross bred female born out of AI. shall be known as Sonali. The Swarnadhenu Scheme has become immensely popular among the farmers and breeders through 415 nos. of A.I. centre in fifteen district. At present the cross bred cattle population stands at 4.5% of total cattle population whereas the goal for next three years is to raise it up to 20%. A huge infrastructure has been created under ARIASP/LDC as a back up support to continue Swarnadhenu Scheme. This includes establishment of 3 State-of-Art Frozen Semen Production Centre (FSPC) at Khanapara, Kaliapani (Jorhat) and Ghungoor (Silchar), 7 Frozen Semen Banks (Khanapara, Howly, Jorhat, Tezpur, Tinsukia, Nagaon and Silchar) for smooth distribution of frozen semen and liquid nitrogen (LN<sub>2</sub>), 415 A.I. centres. All are equipped with sophisticated imported machinery and equipments.

The Swarnadhenu scheme has also been involving the farmers community through Field Management Committee (FMCs) to generate mass awareness with a view to wide acceptance of artificial insemination for upgradation of local non descript cattle population. As a part of participatory extension, Friday Evening Meeting (FEM) is being organized

among the members of the FMCs at village level. Thus, the actions and feedback from the farmer's end has helped in achieving the goal of the scheme. Moreover, the concept of Friday Evening Meetings with the FMCs has been extremely successful in creating awareness and bringing farmers closure to the department.

#### **Fodder Development :**

Availability of fodder is a critical point for economic viability of the scheme. Hence, the department has taken up a scheme of 100 nos. fodder nursery plot in vety. Dispensary /A.I. centre etc to popularize fodder cultivation among farmers and breeders. One unemployed youth is being engaged for each plot where they raised the fodder nursery with perennial varieties and sold the fodder and root slip to the needy farmers.

#### **Disease investigation :**

Proper and timely diagnosis of animal and birds is a important factor to avert economic loss. Considering this the department has strengthened 7 nos. existing and 3 nos. newly constructed Regional Diagnostic Laboratory with modern equipments, appliances, glasswares and chemicals under ARIASP programme will run as District Diagnostic Laboratory. On the other hand, Animal Health Centre at Khanapara has been strengthened as Central Laboratory with sophisticated modern equipments to facilitate the proper investigation .In the meanwhile, The Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has recognized the Animal Health Centre as 5th Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory.

#### **Goat development :**

To upgrade the local breeds of goats of the State, 10 nos. of Beetle buck and 50 nos. doe has been procured from Punjab to raise at Govt. Sheep & Goat Farm, Panbari, Dhubri as a nucleus herd .The progeny bucks of the herd will be distributed to the self help group of the State for further breeding with the local goats with an aim to increase the meat production. Although the cross breeding is relatively a quicker method for augmentation of the production scenario of the indigenous goats, considering the good qualities viz. high prolificacy, fertility, high quality meat and skin, selective breeding will also be taken up in field condition in selected pocket to achieve some desirable response.

#### **Piggery development :**

To develop the piggery husbandry in the state, the non descript local breed of pigs have been upgraded by crossing with the exotic male pigs. In the process, the exotic male piglets which are available in the Govt. Pig Breeding Farm, Khanapara are being distributed to the farmers directly or through at a minimal cost. The farmers have been advised to procure at least 4-5 nos. local female piglets of 3-4 months of age and those shall be crossed with the male exotic pigs received only from the Govt. Pig Breeding Farms of the state. In this process of crossing, the non-de script local breed of pigs can be upgraded within 4-5 years and thus this sector can be developed.

**Duck & Poultry development :**

Poultry and duck farming requires relatively smaller capital, little land and ordinary skills for management. Hence, the department has included this sector as one of the major thrust for upliftment of BPL people as well as to provide employment of the rural poor for subsidiary income. Moreover, it will improve the nutritional status of rural poor.

The department has procured Khaki Campbell Duck under ARIASP/LDC from Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hassaraghata, which has been reared at Hajo, Sipajhar, Joysagar and Kaliabor Duck farms. The ducklings have been sold to the Farmers, Women folk, SHG etc at a minimal cost. The deptt. has given emphasis for backyard farming of poultry and duck through formation of SHG in each village. In phase II of ARIASP, the departmental duck and poultry farms will act as Self Help Group Confidence Growing Centre.

The government can take up the schemes only but the responsibility for successful implementation depends upon the dedicated and relentless efforts of the field Veterinarians and para veterinarians of the department, which shall raise the status of the department high in the eyes of the people.

## SELF-EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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Unemployment is a burning problem of the country specially in the state of Assam. The people of Assam are mainly dependent on Agricultural activities. It is accepted that piggery, duckery, poultry and Livestock farming can be fulltime source of income with less investment and landholding. Though the people of Assam are traditionally experienced in Livestock & poultry keeping since longback. They are not fully aware of scientific, economical and commercial aspects of Livestock keeping. Moreover, due to unemployment problem, many educated youths are facing lots of problems and it is not possible for the state Government to provide Govt. Job to all as a result the socio-economic condition of our society is affected adversely.

**Role of the Department :-** The deptt. of A.H. & Vety., Assam, is trying its best to educate and bring awareness among the farmers as well as unemployed youths through its various schemes and stress has been given to take up A.H. practices as a fulltime source of income and hence different self-unemployment schemes are proposed.

The Govt. of India, through the state Govt. implemented several/various successful self employment opportunities under different heads, such as –

- (a) **D.R.D.A** :- Financial assistance has been provided from commercial Bank through D.R.D.A. for establishment of piggery/ goatery/ duckery/ poultry/ dairy etc.
- (b) **S.H.G.** :- Formation of self help group has already been started in every dist. of the-state and the deptt. has asked the Dist. A.H. & Vety. Officers to setup targets of S.H.G. as per feasibility of the area.
- (c) **S.G.S.Y.** :- The deptt. has proposed to establish theme villages such as poultry villages, Duck villages Pig villages, Swarna villages, which will be funded by S.G.S.Y.
- (d) **T.S.P.** :- For self employment under T.S.P. Rs. 75.00 lakhs is earmarked as margin money.
- (e) **N.P.C.B.B.** :- (i) In order to establish 1047 nos. of private A.I. practitioner for doorstep A.I., First Aid and Fodder development Rs. 649.141akhs has been earmarked.  
(ii) Rs. 138.00 lakhs is earmarked for training of 2000 nos. of farmers from each districts in phase manner for successful implementation of the programme.  
(iii) Rs. 18.00 Lakhs is earmarked for seminars & workshops among the farmers & staff.
- (f) **Swarojgaries** :- For individual swarojgaries, the D.V.Os are instructed to set target as per feasibility of the area for which fund will be provided by the commercial banks, DRDA & P.M.R.Y.

(g) **Agriclinic and Agribusiness** :- NABARD has taken up four projects specially for unemployed Vety. graduates in Vety. sector for setting up Agriclinic & Agribusiness.

(i) **Private Vety. Clinic**..... Rs. 1.48 lakh/unit

(ii) **Private Vety. Clinic & retailoutlet** Rs. 2.00 lakh/unit

(iii) **Private Vety. Clinic & small dairy** Rs. 3.30 lakh/unit

(iv) **Private A.I. centres**

(a) Model I with moped..... Rs. 0.56 lakh/unit

(b) Model II with motorcycle ..... Rs. 0.91 lakh/unit.

(h) **ARIASP (LDC)** :- Different self employment schemes have been formulated by the deptt. through

ARIASP (LDC) They are -	Target	Achievement
1. Farmers training (Diary)	1375 nos.	= 1375 nos.
2. Dairy, Fodder & Pig Farming for unemployed youth	1104 nos.	= 1104 nos.
3. Farmers training (SHGs) on Dairy & Pig Farming	400 nos.	= 400 nos.
4. Women's training on poultry, Piggery, Duckery & Goatery	2080 nos.	= 2080 nos.
5. Private A.I. Workers	420 nos.	= 420 nos.
6. 3 (Three) Months intensive Training on A.I. for Private A.I. Workers	240 nos.	= 120 nos.
7. Entrepreneurship for Development Prog.	10 nos.	= 8 nos.
8. Study tour of farmers		
a) Dairy -	30 nos.	= 30 nos.
b) Poultry	46 nos.	= 46 nos.
9. Privatisation of Vety. Services	46 nos.	= 46 nos.
10. Establishment of fodder nursery plote	100 nos.	= 100 nos.
11. Entrepreneurship Development	400 nos.	= 380 nos.
a) Poultry, b) Piggery, c) Goatery		
d) Duckery, e) Meat Processing & Marketing		
f) Feed Milling		

# PROJECT MANAGEMENT – THROUGH, CONCEPT AND PHASES

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## **Introduction :**

It was a unique opportunity to us to attend a training programme on "Project Management" at Mount Abu. The programme was conducted by National Productivity Council, Jaipur. The following are some explanations to systematic thought, concept and phases of a project. Hope this will add little oil to the pickle.

## **What is Project Management?**

Project Management is described as the process of planning and directing a project from its inception to its completion and in a given time at a given cost for a given product. But, this simplistic definition ignores a few very important points, which are explained below.

First of all the time and cost estimates of a project are based on assumption taken at the time of making the estimates. The actual time schedule and cost incurred will always vary from forecast values. It is therefore, unrealistic to expect a project to be completed exactly as planned. Time, cost, the project scope and project objectives may frequently be traded off against each other.

So, in broad terms Project Management plans and directs the process of development of a project to enable it to reach in the best possible way and with the best possible result, the intended objective of the project.

## **What the Project Management needed?**

**(1) Project Manager :-** Project Manager is actually the person in charge of the project management, and as long as he does this he is the project Manager.

## **What should a Project Manager Know?**

To manage a project effectively a Project Manager must know.

- a) The project and understand its objectives.
- b) The systematic processes for managing project
- c) How to get the project to reach its desired objective through people.
- d) It is essential for a Project Manager to have a through understanding of the project has manages. This understanding should not be limited only to the physical features of the project as others have planned it, but should also extend to the philosophy of developing the project.
- e) He should know the answers to such question.
  - i) What is the project for?
  - ii) Why is it required?
  - iii) Who does it serve?

- iv) How is it justified?
- v) How is it going to be used?

The basic elements of a systematic process for Project Management are:

- i) Planning and Scheduling (and re-scheduling)
  - ii) Executing the plan (allocating work)
  - iii) Monitoring and reporting: Progress, cost, value of work done.
  - iv) Analyzing the solution, identifying and solving problems.
  - v) Co-operation from all project workers is essential to achieve the best possible results.
- The Project Manager must make sure that he has gained the confidence of all those who work on the project so that they will report faithfully and punctually.

### **Concepts of project Management :**

A project has a definite beginning, ending and cost. Besides, it is generally, but not necessarily, always a, one-time effort.

### **Project Management :**

Whatever the project is, the management will have to take the right decisions at various stages during the course of execution of a project so that all the available resources are utilized to the utmost advantage resulting in optimum efficiency in terms of cost, time, quality and quantity in achieving the objectives. This needs a scientific method of approach to Project Management and must take right decisions for planning, execution and control. Every project has to plan well in advance and all the eventualities must be foreseen. During its execution, right decisions, executive and controlling in nature, will result in higher productivity.

### **Special features of Project Management :**

Modern concept of Project Management imposes a logical discipline upon decision making. At the planning stage the project is divided into its component activities in order to establish the logical sequence in which they must be carried out. By estimating the duration of each activity the project duration is determined. This also identifies the critical and non-critical activities and thus enables the management to decide about the degree of control to be exercised for various activities during execution. During the execution stage a continuous comparison is made between what was planned and what is happening and corrective actions are to be taken immediately.

### **Phases in Project Management**

#### **1. Conceptual phase :**

- (a) Conception itself is the first step in the planning of project. At this stage a project is considered from three angles.
- (b) Economic considerations and social needs.
- (c) Cost benefit ratio.
- (d) Technological considerations.

While a project is in this phase it should have a high degree of flexibility in case of major works so that alternate designs of equipments can be introduced to achieve better economy and performance efficiency.

## **2. Definition phase : or (Definitive)**

After the conception of the project the various component activities take a definite shape in this phase.

### **Objective of this phases are -**

- ◆ Finalization of design of equipment after detailed consideration.
- ◆ Through analysis and assessment of financial implications.
- ◆ Preparation of cost Estimates.
- ◆ Precise assessment of manpower requirement.
- ◆ Preparation of a detailed plan for the execution of the project.
- ◆ The scheme proposal, accompanied by the PERT NETWORK of the project is submitted to the top-level management for obtaining financial sanction.

## **3. Organizing phase :**

This phase immediately precedes the execution of the project. By the end of this phase the Management is ready for execution of the project

During this phase -

- ◆ Tenders are floated and contracts awarded.
- ◆ The staffs that are to work on the project are selected and briefed.
- ◆ Site offices set up.

## **4. Operating phase :**

Execution and control are the two managerial activities in this phase. Control is achieved through periodical reviewing and applying corrective measures. This phase covers the execution of the project up to its completion.

## **5. Evaluation phase :**

- ◆ Compare the planned and actual expenditure.
- ◆ Analyse the reasons for deviations.
- ◆ Classify the reasons for deviation as controllable and uncontrollable.
- ◆ Highlight specific difficulties faced by the staff during execution and the corrective action taken.
- ◆ The Evaluation report will highlight project experience and will be of great help in the execution of the future projects.

### **Tips for Project Manager and officer working in project :**

- ◆ Eat sensible diet.
- ◆ Take time off for walk and exercise.
- ◆ Do positive thinking.
- ◆ Meditate.
- ◆ Practice saying "No"
- ◆ Smile, it cost nothing.
- ◆ Pretend you are human.
- ◆ Enjoy a massage.
- ◆ Waste some time.
- ◆ Write down your worries.
- ◆ Pat somebody.
- ◆ Enjoy simple pleasure of life.
- ◆ Manage rather than submit to risk.

### **Conclusion :**

The write up is based on the discussion made during the training programme. We were thinking that project is something related to Engineering branch, must be of big size and involvement of crores of rupees etc. But what we got knowledge in the training period that the Project may be of any size. To build a house is also a project.

In Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department we have lot of projects. The different schemes continued in the department are one project. The In charges of each scheme / establishment are the Project Manager of the Project. Systematic and scientific approach in running the project by each Project manager will definitely increase efficiency, and ultimately desired objective will achieve.

After joining to a new establishment (may be VAS/E.O. Vety./Manager of any farm etc. etc.) the officer i.e. the Project Manager may prepare a Project Report with a covering period of 3-5 years. The progress report of last (previous) 3 years may be prepared first. The Project Manager may prepare a comprehensive Project Report including different parameter, he likes to include during his tenure in the greater interest of public services. The thought, concepts, phases are to be explained in the Project Report and monthly / Quarterly / Annual Project evaluation must be undertaken.

The maintenance of files! Register in each office is a must. All reports must be maintained properly. The subject of each file must be given properly and Register must be numbered and clearly and specifically labeled and certified. All these will ensure proper function of the establishment i.e. the Project.

The present days are the days of computerization. The ARIASP Society has also going to provide Management Information System (MIS) to the department. Accordingly one complete set of Computer along with Laser printer has been supplied to all districts A.H. &

Veterinary Officers Hence we must work efficiently for the better performance. Working style of the department must be change. It is revealed from field visit that the field officers / para veterinarians are working hard in field level but not properly documented due to lack of systematic approach with non-preparation of progress report etc.

## **ACTIVITIES OF DISTRICT POULTRY FARM, DIBRUGARH TOWARDS LAYER FARMING IN DIBRUGARH DISTRICT**

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### **Introduction :**

The District poultry Farm, Dibrugarh was esstt. in 1966 as departmental demonstration Farm. The farm has as 11 nos. of layer houses with 10 bighas of land and with staff quarters. The farm has t developed as a layer farm and also imparted training to the farmers and perspective entrepreneurs. As a result larger numbers of entrepreneurs for commercial layer farming have developed in the Dist However they had been facing difficulties in procuring quality layer chick.

There is a shortfall of egg production in the District and hence in the line of our Departmental identified thrust area a project has been conceived to make the District self-sufficient in egg product The guidance provided by our Director to associated District Administration in this venture has facil to implement a novel project in the farm with the grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under B.A.S.

### **ABOUT THE PROJECT :**

Under this project 500 nos. of parent stock of FR-295 breeds have been procured in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase in the month of August' 2002. The incubators with a capacity of 10,000 setter and 5000 Hatcher was installed with assured electric supply.

The repair of the existing layer house was done with necessary accessories. Under this project target was fixed for production of 6909 eggs/day in the 1st phase.

In order to achieve this target, the S.N.G. and individual farmers have been associated. Already 31 S.H.G. have been provided with basic training, revolving fund and quality layer chick. Another 15 nos. of S.H.G. have come forward to take the benefit of quality chicks and training inputs. In addition these, the un-employed youths of the District have come-forward in large number to take training and set-up their layer farms with the help of our guidance. About 600 nos. of entrepreneurs have been trained up since May' 2002. One training centre has also been developed in the farm for imparting continuing training to be entrepreneurs with the financial help from D.R.D.A Dibrugarh.

### **PRODUCTION & SUPPLY OF CHICK :**

About 10,000 nos. of chicks have already been produced and 7000 Nos. have already supplied to the S.H.G. & individual farmers. The FR-295 variety of birds has been accepted by entrepreneurs for its adaptability to rear as back yard poultry. The Day old chick have been sold at the rate of Rs.12.00/chick (at the Breakeven rate) which is lower than the market price. This has greatly benefited the entrepreneurs.

Considering the dearth of quality chick and high price of Broiler D.O.C., a programme has

been launched to produce quality Broiler chick by procuring Hatching egg of 'Vencob' and other variety. This has also facilitated the better utilisation of incubator capacity along with other benefit provided to the entrepreneurs. 2400 Nos. of Broiler day old chick have already sold under this programme to the S.H.G. & individual farmers.

Further about 2000 H/eggs have been sold to the prospective rural entrepreneurs for house natural hatching. These activities generate a conducive atmosphere for a poultry revolution in the District.

#### **FEED :**

There has been difficulty in procuring quality layer feed at reasonable price by the farmers. As a result cost of production is increased and could not produce desired Nos. of eggs. In order to support the farmers and to meet the feed requirement of the farm, the action for production of quality feed has been taken up. About 160 quintals feed have already been produced in the Mini Feed plant of District Poultry Farm. This has been utilised in the farm and sold to the S.H.G. and individual farmers at a low rate than the market price.

#### **FORMATION OF POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY :**

A poultry co-operative society with a name "DIBRUGARH POULTRY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY" has been formed and registered under societies Act. (Regn. No. D-02 dt. 6/8/102). This society has been constituted by involving 31 nos (thirty one) of S.H.G. and individual Poultry farmers of Barbaruah, Laheal Block area and Dibrugarh Town area. The aim of the society is to assist Deptt. in the matter of organising, conducting training, motivating farmers and to make a common platform for the poultry farmers. The society will also help in maintaining forward and backward linkages in poultry farming & marketing.

#### **FORMATION OF J.M.C. (JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE) :**

District Administration has constituted a Joint Management Committee to run the instrument created under E.A.S. Fund in the District Poultry Farm, Khanikar. The Committee has been authorized to manage the day-to-day operational affairs of smooth and effective maintenance of the project. They will also guide the co-operative Society in motivating the farmers for expansion of their poultry activities in other areas of the District.

#### **MARKETING:**

There is a readily available market for the locally produced eggs & birds. 3 Nos. of sale booths have been constructed under D.R.D.A. Fund in the town. The sale of eggs & birds in two sale booth have already been started. However J.M.C. has taken a decision to run the sale booths through the CoOperative society by involving S.H.G. on contract basis.

#### **FUTURE STRATEGIES :**

The existing infra-structure of the farm is capable to develop the farm as a model hi-tech poultry farm in the region with minimum investment. Hence it has been proposed to increase

the parent stock of birds upto 2000 Nos. Within 3 years with high yielding variety like BV-300, BV-380 etc. Considering the high demand of Broiler chick & Meat, it has been proposed to rear Broiler parent birds at least 1000 Nos. in this farm by 2006.

The requirement of quality feed for layers & Broiler is proposed to be met from the Deptt. feed Mill at Khanikar under project office (Crash). The renovation and augmentation of the Deptt. feed Mill has already been taken-up under ARIASP project.

Vigorous motivation & awareness campaign on thrust area Development II for layer farming by associating Vety. field level officers and staffs, involving panchayat representatives, Block officials, S.H.G. and Banks will be taken up to make the District self sufficient in egg production by 2006.

### **CONCLUSION :**

The venture taken up in this project for production of quality layer chick and other supporting assistance provided to the S.H.G. and entrepreneurs have been able to generate a conducive environment to achieve our Departmental target. The acceptability of the project is also evident from the fact that a no of dignitaries like His excellency Governor of Assam, Honourable Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly, Honourable Minister of Vety. and other high level officials in different occasions paid their visit to the farm. The future strategies set in the report can be achieved with the support from the Department.

## **APPROACH TO ASSAM AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT : A BRIEF OUTLINE**

During the Phase II period the Livestock Development Component will be given optimum emphasis on upliftment of farmer's economy through different livestock activities. Potential areas of the State will be covered for cattle up gradation programme, whereas optimum emphasis will be given for 10 identified districts, where farmers' who are keen to develop their livestock wealth through scientific approach and adoption of modern techniques. It is expected that a total of 520 nos. of AI centres will be functioned. Care will be taken by the department to educate those farmers' of identified area for maintenance healthy and well-managed livestock for enhanced production. Steps will be taken under to extend all possible services at their doorsteps. Farmers will be trained up with technology for increase production of milk, meat and egg for which exposure will be given on the development of other states like Tamilnadu, Gujrat etc to get acquainted with the managerial practices as well as marketing aspects, where such activities has already been settled up or gained momentum with an aim to reduce the gap between the demand and supply.

To initiate the programme, the department have proposed to under take exposure programme for the Policy making Officer, Senior level Officer, Field Level Officer and the Farmers outside the State specially at Maharashtra, Gujrat and Tamilnadu.

The department will generate some Village level A.I. & Health Worker (Gopal Mitra) among the farmers to deliver doorstep services to the livestock owners for which the department will utilise the services of Veterinary Officers (viz. C.D.O., R.D.E., F.D.O., AP.D.O.) as spearheads to educate those workers.

Farmers will be supplied with LN2 and progeny tested Cross bred FS straw through Gopal Mitra on cost basis, however to gear up the activities and more participation from such worker, some initial inputs will be provided to them. They will also be given so basic education on animal health care as well as A.I. Techniques through the spearheads.

Elite heifers and cows will be inseminated with purebred Jersey/HF frozen semen. Farmers will be supplied with progeny tested Cross bred semen for up gradation program for which necessary F.S. straw will be procured from recognized source and LN2 will procured from private source. Training institutes will be upgraded and renovated. Coordination cell of LDC will be renovated. Massive training programmes for farmers/Staff will be undertaken. Diagnostic Lab will be up graded and renovated for health care services. Special emphasis will be given for control of FMD and liver fluke. Doorsteps vaccination programme will be undertaken. Arrangement will be made for maintenance of efficacy of prophylactic vaccines through cold chain.

Fodder cultivation, its marketing, group participation, involvement of NGOs will be encouraged. Co-ordination will be made with DOA to educate the farmers for legume and non-legume fodder cultivation. Utilization of paddy straw with urea molasses add for block preparation, for which demonstration programme will be undertaken to meet the energy requirement during lean season.

Backyard poultry and Duck farming will be encouraged in the identified areas. Local germ plasm of poultry, which is very much resistance to many of the disease will be choice of bird. Health care and vaccination programme will be conducted against fatal disease, special emphasis will be given to Ranikhet disease control. Low cost input and feeding practice will be adapted, for which farmers, 'specially women folk will be given exposure to visit Tamilnadu.

The local goat germ plasm will be studied at College of Veterinary Science, AAU, Khanapara. Farmers will be identified, and encouraged through different media to educate on preservation of local goat for its high economic and proliferative trait. Expert views will be obtained from the ICAR Goat Research Institute, Magdum, Mathura through officers visit. For the development of piggery activity in 8 potential districts, training and health coverage programme will be initiated. At North Cachar Hills (Haflong) district there is a growing demand of piglets, deptt will create some facility for production and distribution of same on cost basis to the farmer to create some pockets of pig production.

It is expected that livestock production will be geared up during the Phase II period of ARIASP (LDC) activities through people's participation and involving proper marketing channel, thereby, the farmers' economy will be uplifted.

**Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Projects  
Livestock Development Component  
(ARASP – LDC)**

**Increase Artificial Insemination activities to augment milk production :**

For successful delivery of Artificial Insemination (AI) services the following infrastructures have been developed.

- a) Three nos. of Frozen Semen Production Centre (FSPC) at Khanapara, Kaliapani (Jorhat) and Ghungoor (Silchar) have been commissioned. The production of Frozen Semen has already been started and fulfills the entire requirement of Frozen Semen in the state.
- b) Seven nos. of Frozen Semen Banks at Howly, Khanapara, Baghchung, Tezpur, Tinsukia, Nagaon and Silchar have been operationalised for proper distribution of Frozen Semen and Liquid Nitrogen to each Artificial Insemination centre.
- c) 415 + 100 = 515 nos of Artificial Insemination centre have been function ARIASP districts.
- d) The required equipments, Liquid Nitrogen containers of different capacities. Microscopes etc. have been supplied to each FSPC, FSBs and AI Centres.
- e) Need Based Repairing of AI Centre: (394 + 94) = 488 nos. of AI centres have been repaired through formation of Implementation Committee.
- f) Seven nos. of Pick up Vans are placed at 7 nos of FSB for easy delivery of Frozen Semen and Liquid Nitrogen to each Artificial Insemination centre. Also three nos. of Pick up vans have been placed for delivery of Frozen Semen and Liquid Nitrogen from source to FSB.
- g) Most of the equipments for the FSPCs are received from IMV, France.

**Status of A.I. activities at a glance of the state  
(As on April, 2004)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	Frozen Semen produced at 3 FSPCs, April 04	228039 doses
2.	A.I performed (including F.S. brought from outside)	495619 nos.
3.	No. of calves born	159436 nos.
4.	No. of castration done	182085 nos.
5.	A.I. done in last 10 months	86836
6.	Total A.I. considered for percentage of calf born (4-8)	408783 nos.
7.	Conception rate (%)	39%

**Fodder Development :**

100 nos. of Fodder Nurseries have been established in 15 nos. of ARIASP (LDC) districts as follows.

## DISTRICT WISE FODDER NURSERIES :

Sl. No.	Name of Dist.	Total no. of Fodder Nurseries	Sl. No.	Name of District	Total no. of Fodder Nurseries
1.	Kamrup	8	9	Cachar	7
2.	Nalbari	7	10	Karimganj	3
3.	Darrang	7	11	Hailakandi	3
4.	Morigaon	6	12	Barpeta	7
5.	Sonitpur	8	13	Jorhat	8
6.	Nagaon	8	14	Golaghat	8
7.	Tinsukia	6	15	Sivasagar	8
8.	Dibrugarh	6		<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Duck Development :**

With ARIASP (LDC) financial assistance the department procured 6028 nos. of Khaki Campbell duckling and duck lets from Central Duck Breeding Farm, Govt. of India, Hessarghata, Bangalore and reared in four nos. of Govt. farms. It is to be stated that the govt. of Assam has encouraged in formation of Self Help Group for rural development and duckery is considered to be one major component of it. The hatching eggs of pure K.C duck are being distributed among the members of SHG or other interested people specially women at a nominal cost.

### **Goat Development :**

60 nos. (50 female and 10 male) of improved goats procured from Gurudaspur area of Punjab state during May, 2003 and reared in Govt Goat Farm, Panbari, Dhubri district. These goats will be used as parents stock and the offspring produced in the farm will be used for up gradation of local goats in future.

### **Regional Feed Testing Laboratory (RFTL) :**

The strengthening of the Regional Feed Testing Laboratory (RFTL) at Khanapara was a long felt necessity; hence the existing Laboratory building of the RFTL was renovated so that the laboratory can be functionalized. Besides the required equipments, appliances and chemicals are supplied to the laboratory. The service of RFTL can be availed by different govt. livestock farms; private farmers etc. for evaluate the quality of feeds and fodder. The rearrangement of the services of RFTL solved the long felt demand of different types of farms and farmers.

### **Up gradation of Veterinary Hospital into Veterinary Polyclinic :**

The existing Veterinary Hospital at Silchar is up graded to Veterinary Polyclinic. Equipments like stainless steel operation table, surgical apparatus, trolley, movable X ray machine; autoclave, chemicals, glassware and appliances etc. have already been procured and ready for installation.

**Piggery Development :**

During March, 2000 a batch comprising 21 (7 male + 14 female) nos. of Piglets are procured from USA. 175 piglets born are distributed among the interested breeders 011 govt. price. Piggery sector contributed a major financial assistance to the farmers in selected areas. The up gradation of the local pig need to be given priority attention and the Govt. Base Pig Breeding Farm; Khanapara is selected as nucleus centre for piggery development.

**Publicity Campaign :**

PVC display, Wall Writing, Educative Dance Drama, Quickie with AD and Broad casting of AD are prepared and completed for mass awareness.

**Animal Health Centre :**

The construction of new Disease Diagnostic Laboratories buildings at Sivasagar, Karimganj and Goalpara are already completed with water supply provision and necessary furniture, Laboratory Equipments are ready for installation.

Besides, the existing Disease Diagnostic Laboratories at Dhubri, North Lakhimpur, Tezpur, Jorhat, Silchar, Nagaon and Dibrugarh are strengthened with water supply provision and necessary furniture, Laboratory Equipments are procured.

**Management Information System (MIS) :**

Under MIS, the ARIASP Society, Khanapara provided a complete unit of Computer to all District A.H.& Veterinary Officers (23 districts) and 10 units to the Directorate at Chenikuthi, Guwahati. All the computers have been installed at site. Training for Computer application had already completed.

**STATUS REPORT ON TRAINING UNDER ARIASP (LDC)**

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Total	Sl. No.	Name of Training	Total
1.	Staff training out side the state.	202	8.	Mass Meetings a) Friday evening meeting b) Mass Meeting II District Level Meeting	180
2.	Staff training inside the state	209	9.	Three months Intensive training	120
3.	Farmers training	2805	10.	Farmers' Training (SHG) of them village	400
4.	Study tour outside the state	14	11.	Study tour of farmers outside the state	76
5.	Women's trainings	3150	12.	Entrepreneurship training	8
6.	Self Employment	520			
7.	Annual Week Training	1777			

**IMPACT ON COMPOSITION OF HERD  
COMPOSITION OF ANIMAL HERD AT FAMILY LEVEL**

Type of Animal	Before ARIASP No. of animal (average/ family)	After ARIASP			Z value
		Proportion in total livestock herd	No. of animal (average /family)	Proportion in total livestock herd	
<b>A) Local Cattle</b>					
i) Cow	1	22.00	0.60	12.53	7.16*
ii) Heifers	0.4	8.80	0.14	2.92	6.24*
iii) Calves	0.6	13.20	0.14	2.92	7.13*
<b>B) Cross Breed</b>					
i) Cow	0.05	1.10	0.68	14.20	12.22*
ii) Heifers	0.04	1.0	0.81	16.91	10.11*
iii) Calves	0.05	1.10	0.95	19.83	8.95*
<b>C) Bullocks</b>	1.2	26.40	1.03	21.50	2.58**
<b>D) i) Buffaloes</b>	0.7	15.40	0.04	0.84	3.75**
ii) Heifers	0.3	6.60	0.22	4.95	3.90**
iii) Calves	0.2	4.40s	0.18	3.76	2.62**
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Significant at 5% level of significance,

\*\* Significant at 10% level of significance

Source : Impact Assessment Report Produced by Assam Institute of Management (2003)

**NATIONAL PROJECT OF RINDERPEST ERADICATION PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT  
(2003-2004)**

**Ordinary Village Search (Jan, 2003 – Dec 2003)**

Sl. No.	District	Target	Achievement
1.	Kokrajhar	930	676
2.	Darrang	1440	1157
3.	Karbi Anglong	2564	730
4.	Kamrup	1380	1449
5.	N.C. Hills	582	361
6.	Cachar	1050	1331
7.	Sonitpur	1753	1087
8.	Goalpara	834	855
9.	Dhubri	1167	1364
10.	Bongaigaon	901	913
11.	Barpeta	1080	946
12.	Nalbari	930	746
13.	Nagaon	1422	974

14.	Lakhimpur	1177	602
15.	Morigaon	590	442
16.	Goplaghat	1141	654
17.	Jorhat	851	840
18.	Sibsagar	689	559
19.	Dibrugarh	709	509
20.	Tinsukia	661	606
21.	Dhemaji	1123	576
22.	Karimganj	933	937
23.	Hailakandi	332	1599
<b>Total</b>		<b>24239</b>	<b>19913</b>

#### INSTITUTIONAL SEARCH & STOCK ROUTE SEARCH FOR 2003-04

Months (2003)	Institutional Search	Stock Route Search
January	208	130
February	223	246
March	198	107
April	168	159
May	217	132
June	238	229
July	219	190
August	214	118
September	169	118
October	172	249
November	169	215
December	110	103
	<b>2305</b>	<b>1996</b>

#### SERVO SURVEILLANCE WORK (2003-2004)

##### Serum Collection

Target		Achievement	
No. of Village	No. of Blood Sample	No. of Village	No. of Blood Sample
<b>168</b>	<b>10080</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4126</b>

Serum collection work in assigned villages are going on.

The NPRES activities like village search/stock route searches/institutional searches are continuing throughout the state. Team of doctors from RP headquarter have visited the various dispensaries/hospitals/ sub-centers and enquired about the occurrence of RP or RP like diseases. The doctors in different districts under Rinderpest Eradication Scheme are

also engaged in various NPRE activities including institutional searches in their respective districts and enquired about the occurrence of RP or RP like diseases in those districts. It is to be stated that the occurrence of RP or RP like diseases were not reported during search operation from the entire state.

The process of serum sample collection is progressing and expected to be completed within stipulated time.

Presently, as per guidelines of the NPRE, GOI, New Delhi, the process of Sero-Surveillance work for susceptible wild-life has been initiated. Survey works in the villages falling within 5 K.M. radius of Kaziranga National Park for Sero-Surveillance work has been already started.

***(Source : Co-ordination Cell, ARIASP/LDC, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department Assam, Guwahati-3 on the Occasion of 4<sup>th</sup> State Level Workshop on Livestock and Poultry Development)***