

**School of Extension and
Development Studies**



INTERNATIONAL
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

National Workshop On Reclaiming Research in Livestock Development through Policy Interventions (26-27, April 2011)

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IGNOU Headquarters, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi - 110068

CHANGE THE COURSE OF ACTION IN LIVESTOCK RESEARCH

Brainstorming sessions provide evidence for direct policy implications

The outcomes and recommendations of the workshop on 'Reclaiming Research in Livestock Development through Policy Interventions' will benefit the Planning Commission in a major way, said Dr. V.V. Sadamate, Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, at the valedictory session of the workshop, held at the Indira Gandhi National Open University Headquarters in New Delhi on April 27.

Organised by IGNOU's School of Extension and Development Studies (SOEDS), in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAGACOVAS), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Centre for Research on Innovation and Science

Policy (CRISP), the workshop provided a platform for all livestock research and development professionals having a

The outcomes and recommendations of this workshop will benefit the Planning Commission in a major way. I request the workshop organisers to give me 10 recommendations for inclusion in 12th Plan document, which have the potential to change the course of action.

**Dr. V.V. Sadamate,
Adviser (Agriculture),
Planning Commission**



sound evidence on Technologies, Knowledge and Practices (TKPs) to interact and identify appropriate policy support required.

"I congratulate IGNOU, ILRI, CRISP, ICAR and RAGACOVAS for organising the workshop. The sub-sectoral growth in agriculture has been noteworthy. Allied areas like animal husbandry, fisheries, poultry, etc., have compensated for the deficit in the crop sector. The Planning Commission has always given priority to these areas. We are also working on the National Dairy Plan (NDP), which will be launched soon through the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)," said Dr. Sadamate, who was also the Chief Guest at the event.

After a successful inaugural programme and two technical sessions on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Marketing on the first day, the second day of the workshop saw delegates brainstorming on three themes – Veterinary Education, Animal Production and Livelihood Sustainability.

The workshop concluded with a valedictory programme, wherein the moderators of the five technical sessions -- Dr. V. Rasheed Sulaiman, Director, CRISP, Hyderabad; Dr. Ranjitha Puskur, ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Dr. B. Ashok, IAS, Vice-Chancellor, Kerala



From left, Dr. V. Rasheed Sulaiman, Dr. Iain Wright, Dr. V.V. Sadamate and Dr. S. Ramkumar at the valedictory session on April 27.

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In Frames



(Clockwise from top left) All the participants of the workshop along with dignitaries; Dr. V.V. Sadamate, Chief Guest at the valedictory session, interacting with delegates; Pro-VC Dr. Latha Pillai taking a look at research publications; A section of audience at the inaugural session of the workshop.

CHANGE THE COURSE OF ACTION

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Veterinary and Animal Sciences University; Dr. Iain Wright, Regional Representative (Asia), ILRI; and Dr. D.V. Rangnekar, Livestock Advisor, National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad — presented the recommendations derived from the workshop.

The Planning Commission has already formed working groups on the crucial areas that have been



Dr. Iain Wright

discussed in this workshop, Dr. Sadamate said.

"I request the workshop organisers to give me 10 recommendations for inclusion in 12th Plan document, which have the potential to change the course of action," he added.

While delivering the Guest of Honour address, Dr. Iain Wright said

that the key question that needs to be addressed is that how a research can be translated into outcome, thus changing mindsets and livelihood of the people.

"We also need to look at the opportunities and challenges in livestock technology. The contribution of technology in livestock development is constrained due to limited policy support," Dr. Wright said. He also drew attention to the importance of capacity building in research, both at individual as well as organisation level. "There is a need for a much greater investment in policy related research," he added. ■

TECHNICAL SESSION 3

THEME : VETERINARY EDUCATION

Improving the Quality of Veterinary Education in Pursuit of Effective Livestock Service Delivery

Abstract : The CALPI projects through a series of supported initiative in national workshops Veterinary Education from 2003 to 2008 has been a good learning for all members of the 14 veterinary colleges network. The **Dr. S.V.N. Rao.** in addition to two veterinary extension trainers training faculty of the network workshops conducted by the colleges were exposed to Faculty of Swiss College of Agriculture.



Policy Implications

The veterinary universities / colleges must open a centre for "Veterinary faculty improvement" with focus on upgradation of skills in "teaching methodologies".

This is necessary because:

1. Teaching methodologies lay emphasis on "how to teach", which is largely neglected in almost all the veterinary colleges in India.

2. The quality of veterinary graduates depends upon the quality of teachers, which in turn depends upon their skills in teaching methodologies.

—**Dr. S.V.N. Rao, Dr.**

S.Ramkumar, Dr. K.

Natchimuthu and Dr. A.K.

Joseph (RAGACOVAS,

CALPI, Swiss College of

Agriculture, Intercooperation,

IIS, Bangalore)

Planning Veterinary and Animal Science Education

Abstract: India needs a total of 72000 veterinarians on roll against the current availability of about 43000 from 42 public sector and two private veterinary colleges. It is estimated that with 1.87 % growth rate in graduates, and 4.5% growth rate in livestock sector, the additional graduate manpower required to fill the gap in supply-demand by the years 2015 and 2020 would be 1710 and 2364, respectively.

Policy Implications

1. It is necessary to increase the intake of veterinary students to reduce the huge gap in the demand and supply of veterinary graduates in the country. This could be done by admitting more number of students, support establishment of new colleges under private or public-private partnerships and recruit faculty to meet the future professional manpower needs without diluting the minimum standards prescribed by the Veterinary Council of India (VCI).
2. It is also equally necessary to provide one time modernization central grant of Rs. 25 crores (Rs. 250 millions) to each of the 42 government veterinary colleges to improve the infrastructural facilities to accommodate increased intake of students without sacrificing the quality of veterinary graduates coming out of these colleges.

—**Dr. P.V.K. Sasidhar** and **Dr. P. Gopal Reddy**
(Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU),
New Delhi and Tuskegee University, Alabama, USA)

Para-veterinarians & Animal Health Workers in Andhra Pradesh

Abstract : Based on the data collected from 33 AHW training organisations, 113 practicing AHWs, 78 Block level officials and 409 farmers spread in 21 Blocks in four districts of Andhra Pradesh revealed that the most important service provided by AHWs is AI, followed by First Aid, Vaccination and Deworming. Pigs are the most neglected, whereas in poultry the main service is vaccination. The average number of inseminations carried out per AHW during 2004-5 by AHWs was 374 per year.



Dr. N.S.R. Sastry.

Policy Implications

Enhance the capacity of Para veterinarians (Animal Health Workers- AHW) for effective door step delivery of livestock health and breeding services through the following means:

1. Ensuring supply of quality inputs.
2. Supervision of AHWs by qualified veterinarians.
3. Provide financial assistance to AHWs for a period of one year.
4. Provide incentives based on successful Artificial Inseminations.
5. Select AHWs from the communities and the regions where their services are required.

Dr. N.S.R. Sastry and **Dr. S. Ramalinga Raju**

TECHNICAL SESSION 4

THEME : ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Area Specific Mineral Mixture Technology for Dairy Animals

Abstract : This study has clearly demonstrated the efficacy of supplementary feeding with area specific mineral mixture in correcting the most common reproductive problems like delayed puberty, anestrus, repeat breeding and silent heat. The intervention and introduction of such technology at national level will lead to substantial increase in productivity,

profitability and sustainability of smallholding livestock production system across the country.

Policy Implications

1. The Government/ ICAR should prepare a ready reckoner on area specific mineral deficiency on moderate and high production regions in the country to enable the



Dr. N.K.S. Gowda

cattle owners to feed area specific mineral mixtures to solve the reproductive problems in their cattle.

—**Dr.N..K.S. Gowda,**

Dr. C.S. Prasad, Dr. D.T. Pal, Dr. S. Selvaraju and

Dr.K.T. Sampath (National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore)

TECHNICAL SESSION 5

THEME : LIVELIHOOD SUSTAINABILITY

Landless Women and Dairying



Dr. S. Ramkumar.

Abstract: Survey conducted among 166 landless dairy cattle owners in Puducherry in 2000 revealed that 90% of the landless keepers are women. Case studies conducted among 57 landless dairy cattle owners (in 2001) in the Southern states of India revealed that dairying contributed to approximately 65 percent of the total income of the families studied.

Policy Implications

1. Data on landless livestock owners have to be collected because majority of the livestock owners are landless or holding less land, and the major income comes from livestock. At present those people are classified as agriculture labourers.
2. Organise appropriate livestock extension programmes for this specific category of livestock owners because
 - a. their number is more
 - b. majority of them are poor women
 - c. their access to information and services are very limited
 - d. women use "milk-money" for household purposes

—**Dr. S. Ramkumar, Dr. Kevin Waldie, Dr. S. V. N. Rao and Dr. Georgina Holt**

(RAGACOVAS, Puducherry and The University of Reading, UK)



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The expected outcome of this workshop is communicating a set of suggested policy and institutional interventions to Planning Commission, Central and State Governments to enhance the delivery and uptake of technologies, (relevant) knowledge and (improved) practices- TKPs from the repository of research findings in India.

—**Dr. P.V.K. Sasidhar, Workshop Coordinator**

Women Self Help Groups and Sustainable Dairying



Dr. K. Natchimuthu.

Abstract : In recent years there is a spurt in the growth of Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) especially in southern states of India. It is also clear from the studies that access to micro credit facility is one of the reasons why women are joining SHGs. But this enhanced accessibility to credit also leads to increased

loan burden especially on the poor members of the WSHGs, because majority of the members used loan money for unproductive purposes.

Policy Implications

1. The financial institutions should ensure the following aspects before advancing loan for dairying as an IGA.
 - a. adequate training on management of dairy animals
 - b. access to productive resource especially fodder
 - c. remunerative market for milk
2. The financial institutions should also ensure that the loan is utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

—**Dr. K. Natchimuthu,**

Dr. S. Ramkumar and Dr. S.V.N. Rao (RAGACOVAS, Puducherry)

इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय

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