

CHAPTER – VIII

LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Assam economy continues to be predominately an agrarian economy as more than 85% of the population is living in the rural areas and more than 52 percent of the total labour force are found to be engaged in agriculture and allied activities as per Population Census 2001. Animal Husbandry sector has significant impact on employment generation in the State and plays a vital role in income generation of both the rural and semi-urban economy. The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the State has been implementing various socio-economic programmes to create gainful employment opportunities in the rural areas through various developmental schemes with the objectives-

- To provide health coverage to all the livestock and poultry of any breed in respect of contagious and non-contagious diseases.
- To improve livestock generating production viz- milk, egg and meat as well as to improve socio-economic status of the farmers and enhance contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of the State.

To achieve the goal, the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities through 22 veterinary hospitals, 432 dispensaries, 10 ICDP center, 3 Frozen semen production centre, 515 A.I. Centre, 14 hatcheries, 18 poultry breeding farm, 13 pig breeding farm, 2 sheep breeding farm etc. However, existence of a large and low productive population of non-descript animals and birds, the State has to depend on import of livestock products from outside the State to meet the increasing demand.

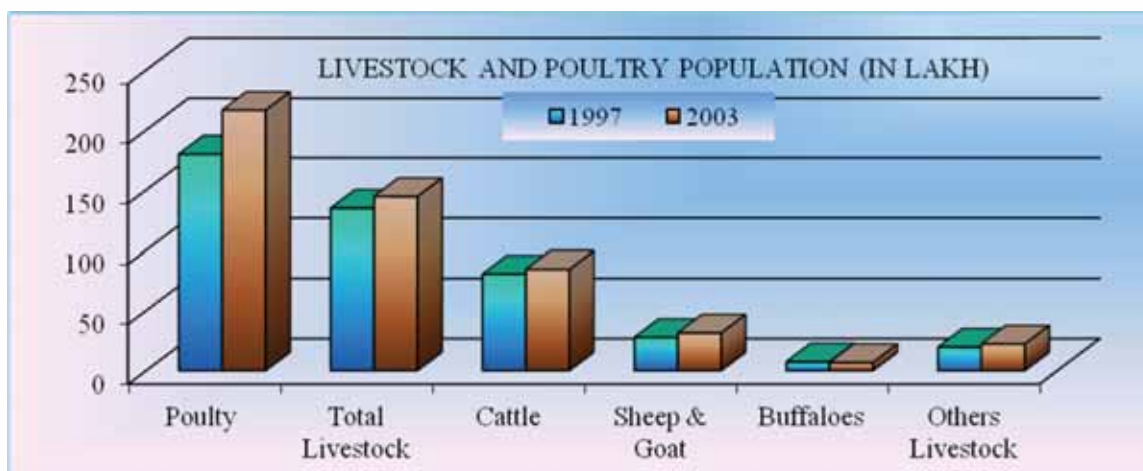
Livestock Population

According to the Livestock Census 2003, the livestock population in Assam was 144.55 lakh where the cattle population constitutes the largest group numbering 84.19 lakh followed by goat population 29.87 lakh, pig 15.44 lakh while the buffalo population is 6.78 lakh. While species like cattle, goat and pig have witnessed positive growth over the population of the census of 1997, the population of buffalo, horses and ponies has shown a negative growth over the same period. The table 8.1 provides the species-wise comparative picture of livestock population with growth rate in Assam as per Livestock Census 1997 and 2003.

TABLE-8.1
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION BETWEEN 1997 AND 2003

Livestock Species		1997	2003	Growth Rate
1.	Total Cattle	8029865	8419647	+4.85%
	a) C.B Cattle	369160	440321	+19.27%
	b) Indigenous Cattle	7482293	7979326	+6.64%
2.	Buffalo	727707	677669	-6.88%
3.	Sheep	83608	154597	+84.9%
4.	Goat	2677357	2986913	+11.56%
5.	Horse and Ponies	12476	11642	-6.68%
6.	Pigs	1082335	1543789	+42.64%
7.	Dogs	857329	656354	-23.44%
8.	Elephant	1183	-	-
9.	Rabbit	2417	4647	+91.84%
10.	Fowls	12930514	14757979	+14.13%
11.	Ducks	5049361	6888679	+36.42%

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam.



Poultry Population

The poultry population of the State as revealed by the Livestock Census 2003 has registered an increase of 25.23% over the previous census 1997. The category-wise population of these species during 2003 was fowls 147.58 lakh and duck 68.9 lakh.

According to the State Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, the estimated population [Sample survey] of different category of livestock and poultry during 2009-10 was – indigenous cattle 77.63 lakh, cross breed cattle 4.46 lakh, buffaloes 5.72 lakh, goats 28.29 lakh, fowls 79.43 lakh and ducks 31.06 lakh. Table below shows the estimated population of livestock and poultry during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10.

TABLE: 8.2
ESTIMATED LIVESTOCKS/POULTRY POPULATION IN ASSAM
PERIOD: 2005-06 TO 2009-10

Year	Category-wise Livestock & Poultry Population (Numbers)					
	Indigenous Cattle	Crossbreed Cattle	Buffaloes	Goats	Fowls	Ducks
2005-06	7922556	401601	616349	2776664	10128936	4003028
2006-07	7814638	428884	589389	2769320	9461886	3566488
2007-08	7815062	430943	574820	2772275	10012032	3153441
2008-09	7729249	424544	561210	2807367	9035338	3343114
2009-10	7762572	446185	571756	2828529	7942817	3106136

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Review of Annual Plan 2007-2010

Breed upgradation programme

Despite having sizeable number of cattle milk production in the State it is not upto the level of satisfaction as the major percentage of the cattle population in the State are of non-descript type. Implementation of schemes under World Bank and National Project on Cattle-Buffalo Breeding[NPCBB], although assisted increase of milk production to a considerable extent in the State, achievements in case of production of cross breed animal was not upto the satisfaction. According to the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department the State could produce only 4.5 percent cross breed animal. At present, breed upgradation programme is carried out through 515 centres under AACP and another 600 and 300 centres are strengthened under

RKVY and NPCBB. The private AI workers engaged in remote areas could not create much impact due to lack of awareness among the farmers.

Poultry Development

The major obstacle of poultry industry in Assam is the cost of poultry feed. Since Assam is deficient in oilseed production, most of the oilcakes are imported from other states of the country. Although there are 23 poultry breeding farms including five Duck breeding farms, commercial egg producing farms are not gaining popularity in the State due to the high cost of poultry feed. To popularise poultry farming emphasis have been given in back yard poultry farming and rearing of special type of birds like Banaraja, Giriraja other than locally available birds which are regarded as zero input birds with high production of eggs (180 eggs per annum against 78-80 eggs by locally available birds).

Piggery Development

Eleven Govt. owned Pig Farms have been strengthened with financial assistance under World Bank and Integrated Piggery Development Programme (100% Central Assistance) to produce quality piglets and to distribute the same to the farmers/ breeders to upgrade the local variety for meat production. The Department also taken steps to establish "Pig Villages" to create organised net work for more production of meat and to create gainful employment. At present, 460 SHGs are supported for production of pigs and a farm is expanded to accommodate 100 sows for production of piglets to cater the need of the State. An amount of ₹ 63.50 lakh was utilised upto 2008-09 of 11TH five year Plan.

Goat Development

Considering the low productivity of meat and milk from local breed of goat, the Department has proposed to introduce superior germplasm (Beetal) for upgradation of the local Assam hill goat and also to conserve the local hill goat for its hide & meat and its high rate of proliferation.

Fodder Development

The quantum of green fodder production in the State is 13683MT while the requirement is 21144MT. Due to heavy rainfall in the region and for availability of wild grass in the monsoon season; farmers are not habituated with fodder cultivation. The Department has planned to popularise fodder cultivation by providing free fodder seeds and also to develop VGR, PGR of the State for the purpose in cooperative sector. During the last 2-3 years, a noticeable change is observed among the progressive farmers in fodder cultivation. The State government is also taking massive fodder production plan with financial support from Government of India under RKVY, AACP (World Bank assisted programme) and also State Plan. About 33000 farmers and 600 DCS members are provided with Oat seed under RKVY and AACP respectively.

Health Coverage

The Department has upgraded Animal Health Centre, at Guwahati to a Regional Diagnostic Laboratory with financial assistance from Govt. of India. An ambitious programme "ASCAD" (**ASSISTANCE TO STATE FOR CONTROL OF ANIMAL DISEASE**) with financial assistance from Govt. of India has been undertaken to modernise the laboratory upto the ISO standard. Besides 10 District Diagnostic Laboratory also have been strengthened under World Bank Project. Animal health camps for vaccination and de-worming of young animals are organised regularly throughout the State under ASCAD and AACP.

Livestock Products: Estimated Production of Milk, Egg and Meat

The Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam published the estimated production, consumption

etc., of Milk, Egg and Meat in the State in its Sample Survey report titled “The Report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of production of Milk, Egg and Meat for the Year 2008-09”.

Milk Production

According to the Report, the total milk production of the State for the year 2008-09 has been estimated at 753.40 thousand metric tones or 827.01 million liters which was about 0.32 percent more than the estimated production of milk during the previous year. The cattle milk contributes 83 percent of the total milk production during the year. The production of buffalo and goat milk shared, on the other hand, 17 percent of the total milk production.

TABLE-8.3
TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN ASSAM DURING 2008-09

(in million liters)

Season	Cattle			Buffalo	Goat	Total
	Crossbred Cattle	Indigenous Cattle	Overall			
Summer	68.99	162.31	231.31	38.44	9.93	279.69
Monsoon	42.71	151.42	194.13	30.58	8.23	232.94
Winter	71.89	193.62	265.52	40.87	7.97	314.36
Annual 2008-09	183.60	507.36	690.96	109.89	26.14	827.01
Annual 2007-08	181.33	506.42	687.75	109.26	27.38	824.39
Variation (%)	(+)1.25	(+)0.18	(+)0.47	(+)0.58	(-)4.5	(+)0.32

Source: Report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of production of Milk, Egg and Meat-2008-09

The availability of milk per capita/per day in the State during the year was estimated to be at 69 gram or 76 ml, which was marginally lower compared to the availability of milk per capita/per day during the previous year. Moreover, availability of milk per capita/per day in the State during the year was much lower than that of national level availability of 258 gram milk during the same period as well as ICMR recommended milk availability norms of 208 gram per head per day.

Egg Production

The estimated layer population both of fowl and duck in the state during the year 2008-09 was around be 30.39 lakh and 13.19 lakh respectively. Out of the total layer fowl and duck population, 96 per cent fowl and 86 percent duck were of **desi** category. According to the report, although the yield rate of layer bird of improved category of both fowl and duck is high, the less growth of these categories of layer bird led to less production of eggs in the State. Moreover, people of the State rear birds mostly for meat purpose not for egg production purpose. Besides impact of outbreak of “Bird Flu” in some districts also one of the cause lesser production of egg in the State.

Total egg production in the State was estimated for the year 2008-09 to be about 4665 lakh numbers out of which fowl egg contributed 67 percent of the total egg production.

The Table below shows season wise total egg production in the State based on the estimated average egg yield per layer per season.

TABLE: 8.4

EGG PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD PER LAYER IN THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 2008-09

Season	Total egg production (in lakh nos.)					Average yield per layer (in nos.)			
	Fowl		Duck		Total	Fowl		Duck	
	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved		Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved
Summer	890.35	108.8	338.63	163.3	1501.08	30	54	28	53
Monsoon	808.95	58.55	311.96	73.83	1253.29	27	53	27	54
Winter	1245.68	57.02	513.22	95.14	1911.06	45	77	50	76
Overall	2944.99	224.41	1163.16	332.30	4664.86	102	184	105	183

Source: The Report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of production of Milk, Egg and Meat-2008-09

The per capita availability of egg in the State for the year 2008-09 was estimated at 16 numbers per head /per annum as against the ICMR recommended nutritional requirement norms of 180 number of egg per head per annum. **Therefore, our State is far behind the required norms**, which clearly indicates the quantum of shortfall in respect of egg production. **In view of the on going shortfall, it can be stated that there is much scope for improvement in poultry activities for boosting up of egg production in the State.**[Source: The Report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of production of Milk, Egg and Meat-2008-09]

Meat Production

The estimated meat production in the State, according to the Report, was calculated on the basis of number of animals slaughtered per season/per year and average meat yield. The total meat production in the State during 2008-09 was estimated around 30.69 thousand tones comprising of both livestock and poultry.

TABLE: 8.5

MEAT PRODUCTION IN ASSAM DURING 2008-09

Sl No	Item	Animals/Birds Slaughtered (No.)	Average meat yield per animal / bird (in kg)	Meat production (in tonne)
1	Cattle Exotic	6203	53	328.81
2	Indigenous Cattle	125373	38.74	4856.81
3	Buffalo	6692	55.35	370.38
4	Goat	1008223	6.46	6516.07
5	Sheep	25553	6.80	173.80
6	Pig	530349	22.65	12013.55
7	Fowl	5776883	0.887	5126.44
8	Duck	1328726	0.983	1307.28
Total				30693.13

Source: The Report on Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of production of Milk, Egg and Meat-2008-09

The Table 8.5 shows the number of animals/birds slaughtered, average meat yield per animal/bird and total production of meat during the year 2008-09. It is observed from the above that pig meat contributes 39 percent of the total meat production in the State followed by goat meat (21 percent) and fowl meat (17 percent) respectively during the year. The estimated total meat production in the State was 29.90 thousand tones during the year 2007-08.

Live Stock Products During 2009-10

The volume of milk production of the State was estimated at 830 million litres for the year 2009-10 against 827 million litres in 2008-09 showing a marginal rise of milk production over the previous year. Meat production of the State was also showing a growth from 30.7 thousand tonnes in 2008-09 to 32.0 thousand tonnes in 2009-10. Estimated production of egg in the State although shown some increase during 2009-10 over the previous year but remained considerably low compared to the estimated egg production in 2006-07 [535 million no]. The trend of production of Livestock products from 2004-05 to 2009-10 is shown in the Table 8.6.

Table-8.6

TRENDS OF PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS IN ASSAM

Item		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Milk (million litres)	812	821	823	824	827	830
2.	Egg (million number)	522	536	535	490	466	468
3.	Meat (000 tonnes)	24.07	26.06	28.8	29.9	30.7	32.0

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Developmental Efforts

The various schemes being implemented by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department supported by Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA), ARIASP, AACP, ASCAD, NERDDL and State Plans are discussed below briefly:

Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP)

Though Assam has enormous potential for livestock and poultry farming, lack of knowledge and interest are some of the factors that prevent the youths to avail opportunity in joining this entrepreneurship. To create awareness on scientific rearing and management of Crossbred Cattle through A.I. (Artificial Insemination), the department has organized various programmes like holding of free Animal Health Camps and Calf Rallies etc., under AACP (Assam Livestock Development Agency-ALDA which is a component of AACP).

Achievements of AI done in the State during the last 5 years are given below.

TABLE-8.7

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION DONE DURING 2005-2010

Year	A.I. done	Calves born (nos)		
		Female	Male	Total
2005-06	109227	19373	18715	38088
2006-07	128570	22805	22456	45261
2007-08	113789	25178	23221	48399
2008-09	139386	27940	22860	50800
2009-10	204185	33723	36533	70256

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Frozen Semen

The process of A. I. with the use of Frozen Semen to upgrade the local indigenous cattle to increase milk productivity has received a gaining popularity in the state and the production of Frozen Semen is going on in the Frozen Semen Bull Station at Khanapara.

The table 8.8 shows the physical achievements under this scheme.

TABLE - 8.8
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 2004-05 TO 2009-10

Year	No of doses	
	F.S. Production	F.S. Distribution
2004-05	92740	96453
2005-06	97734	118747
2006-07	96845	170741
2007-08	200180	178747
2008-09	133168	191577
2009-10	153987	269843

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

National Project for cattle and Buffalo Breeding [NPCBB]

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The State Implementation unit of NPCBB was established in the name of Assam Livestock Development agency in the year 2004. Under NPCBB, Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA) renovated the semen station and restructured it as per the advice of the Central Monitoring Unit. ALDA also brought 14 new purebred Jersey Bull Calves of high pedigree as per MSP norms from **Sunaveda Central Government Jersey Bull Rearing Farm** in Orissa. Currently the station is producing annually around 1.50 lakh - 2.00 lakh frozen semen doses.

TABLE – 8.9
FUND UTILIZATION UNDER NPCBB

(Rupees in Lakh)

Year	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	
		Ph-I	Ph-II
2006-07	269.50 (Ph-I) 50.00 (Ph-II)	187.00	Nil
2007-08	Nil	95.00	20.00
2008-09	Nil	73.70	25.70
2009-10	614.14	127.17	1.50

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Coordinated Cattle Breeding Project [CCBP]

The main component of the Veterinary Department is Cattle Breeding. India, although shares more than 20 percent of the World's Cattle population, contributes only 15 percent of the live stock products due to poor productivity from the non-descript cattle breed. The basic aim of launching the CCBP is to select future proven bull through the process of SIRE EVALUATION in order to enhance the milk production economically as well as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of milk.

Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (Phase-I)		
		Year	Fund Release (Rs. in Lakh)	Achievement (in Rupees)
i) Procurement of 10 bulls under CCBP for collection of semen to be used in FPR area.	In Process	2007-08	10.00	-
		2008-09	NIL	2,62,274.00
		2009-10	NIL	3,68,863.00
ii) Identification of 50 village in 5 (five) districts viz. Darrang, Barpeta, Nagaon Morigaon, Kamrup, as FPR Area.	In Process	NIL	NIL	NIL
		Total	10.00	6,31,137.00

Source: Directorate Of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Bovine Contagious Pneumonia Project [BCPP]

The **BOVINE CONTAGIOUS PNEUMONIA** eradication programme in Assam is implemented by the Department since 2001 as per the guidelines of NPRE, Govt. of India. Considerable success has been achieved in the clinical surveillance of BCCP eradication programme in Assam. Till the end of March 2010 as many as 56891 villages and 8256 institutions of eight endemic districts were searched. In addition to the above, 17373 animals were examined in the slaughter houses of the said districts and 98878 animals were examined in the stock routes.

TABLE – 8.10
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF BCPP ERADICATION PROGRAMME
IN ASSAM UNDER NPRE DURING YEAR 2009-10

Item	Target	Achievements during 2009-10	Cumulative total since 2001
Village Search	1000 villages per month (Total villages in 8 endemic district 9690)	8421	56891
Institutional Search	100 institutions per month (1200 No. Per Year)	1209	8256
Animal examined in slaughter place	All the bovines in slaughter place in 8 endemic district	2019	17373
Collection of clinic material for isolation and histopathology	PM sample	8 Nos. per month (96 Nos. per year)	473
	Biopsy Material	48 Nos. per month (576 Nos. per Year)	2557
No. of animals examined in stock routes (Check Posts)	All the animals passing through the CBPP Check posts	13891	98878
No. of serum collected for sero-surveillance	Only from animals showing distractive CBPP like symptoms	0	13910

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam.

TABLE – 8.11
FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF BCPP ERADICATION
PROGRAMME UNDER NPRE (Wef. 2002-2003 to 2009-10)

Year	Fund allotted (Rs. in lakh)	Fund utilized (Rupees)
2002 - 2003	7.5	7,49,786.00
2003 - 2004	8.0	7,99,593.00
2004 - 2005	5.0	4,98,832.00
2005-2006	4.0	3,98,700.00
2006 -2007	5.0	4,93,807.00
2008-2009	5.0	4,95,635.00
2009-2010	5.0	4,67,399.00
Total	39.5	39,03,752.00

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam

National Project on Rinderpest Eradication [NPRE]:

The department has successfully completed all the three phases of the NPRE programme in the state as per the guidelines of Govt. of India. Surveillance programme are being conducted under NPRE for total eradication of **Rinderpest** and **Bovine Contagious pluro Pneumonia**. At present surveillance work in the State is in operation and sero-surveillance work temporarily suspended and will restart on receipt of instruction from NPRE Govt. of India.

Veterinary Biological

The Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara is producing and procuring vaccines against economically important diseases of animals and birds to fulfill the need of the State. During 2008-09 and 2009-10, 33.28 lakh doses of different types of vaccines have been distributed to the field under the aid of ASCAD.

Schemes for Women

Considering the specific needs and for development of economic conditions of womenfolk the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department has formulated strategies to involve them in livestock and poultry development programmes. Women SHGs will be given preference for selection of beneficiaries and special employment oriented schemes for women individually or through SHG's in the areas of Poultry & Duckery, Cattle, Piggery and Goatery. Schemes of Special training programme will also be provided to the women beneficiaries for capacity building.

Dairy Development

The Dairy Development in Assam was initiated in the latter part of the Second Five Year Plan period with the basic concept of procurement, processing and distribution of milk and aiming at economic upliftment of rural milk producers as well as to generate employment opportunities among the farming communities and to help urban consumers to get quality milk at a reasonable price.

Against this backdrop following strategies have been adopted for dairy development in Assam:

- Dairy Farming will be developed on cluster basis in the potential districts of Assam;
- The small dairy farmers will be organised into dairy cooperative societies (DCS) or Self Help Groups (SHGs). The primary DCS/SHGs will form the district level milk union or NGO. All the organisations will function democratically and the State Govt. will have little say over the unions.

- The Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department and Dairy, DRDA, SFAC etc., will provide back ended subsidy for taking up the self employment activities. Bank or other financial institutions will be linked up for remaining project cost.
- Support services/facilities like rural milk collection centres, cold storage, farm inputs, selling booths will be created and run in collaboration with cooperative societies or private parties.
- Milk produced by farmers will be collected and tested and the same will be transported to Dairy Plant from rural milk collection centres.
- Milk will be processed in the Dairy Plant and will be marketed through the modern milk selling booths
- All the beneficiaries will be imparted orientation training programme by the Dairy Development Department. Some selected beneficiaries will be sent for exposure visit to other parts of the country.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The 11th Five Year Plan for the Dairy Development Sector was formulated with the following objectives:

- To give thrust on the programmes to enhance the milk production of the State and programme benefiting the rural dairy farmers for economic upliftment through self employment scope.
- To continue all projects/schemes existing at the end of the 10th five year plan with rational proposition for further strengthening wherever it feels to be necessary.
- To avail more benefits out of centrally sponsored schemes, schemes under NEC, schemes under World Bank and schemes funded by other related agencies.

The plan allocation approved for the 11th five year plan was ` 1750.00 lakh.

Implementation of Various Projects

The State Dairy Development Department have been implementing various schemes/projects to increase milk production in the State.

Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) (Externally aided project)

The objective of the project in respect of Dairy Development is to organize the dispersed dairy farmers in to Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) and Self Help Group (SHG) and to provide both forward and backward linkage to them in order to strengthen their capacity, economically viable and able to take advantage of emerging commercial opportunities. A substantial number of dispersed dairy farmers have been organized in viable groups with assured linkages under the Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP).

Physical Progress:

Sl. No	Item	Physical Target	Target achieved
1	DCS Organised	350	237
2	SHG Organised	150	89
3	Registration of DCS		
4	Community Procurement	DCS-350	DCS-116
		SHG-63	SHG-63
5	Capacity building of Dairy Farmers		DCS Secy-119, SHG Secy.-31, Farmers couple-182, Exposure visit-136, Orientation camp-76
6	Capacity building for officers/contractual staff		137

Source: Draft Annual Plan, Assam 2010-11

Financial Progress:

Sl. No.	Items	Rs. in lakh
1.	Original Project Cost	1666.47
2.	Revised Project Cost	1183.09
3.	Fund Released to the Department by PCU	424.54
4.	Fund Utilized by the Department	371.67
5.	Percentage of Utilization in regard to PCU's release	87.54

Source: Draft Annual Plan, Assam 2010-11

Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP), Phase-I (100% GOI funded)

Under IDDP-I, Tezpur Dairy Plant, Silchar Dairy Plant and Sarbhog Chilling Plant have been completed and started commissioning and are running under public-private collaboration till District Milk Union/State Federation is formed. The matter relating to management, procurement and marketing of the Silchar Dairy Plant is looking after by the Project Implementation Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar. Other Dairy Plants and Chilling Plants located at Barpeta, Panbari, Karimganj, Biswanath Chariali and Dhekiajuli are in various stages of completion. Under the provision of the project various inputs have been distributed to already form 350 DCSs.

Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP, Phase-II) (100% GOI funded)

The project: Like IDDP, Phase-I, this is also a centrally Sponsored Project. The project has been sanctioned by Govt. of India for the Upper Assam districts in order to strengthen processing and preservation of infrastructure in the districts as well as to organize the farmers into DCS.

- Area of implementation: Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts.
- Total project cost: ` 588.35 lakh. Lately the Government of India suggested to revise the project in consultation with NDDB.
- Funding Pattern: 100% grant from Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
- Present Implementation Status: Steps have been taken to bring up the Milk Union on 3 tier basis as per recommendation of World Bank. After setting up of the Milk Union the amount would be spent as per items of expenditure that are already earmarked.

Clean Milk Production (CMP-I & II) (CSS)

Under the Clean Milk Production (CMP) a proposal was approved for implementation of the scheme in the area of Sitajkhala Dugdha Utpadak Samabai Samity Ltd., Jagiroad, Morigaon at a total project of ` 26.38 lakh out of which 21.06 lakh was of GOI share and the rest of ` 5.32 was of Society share. Out of the total fund, GOI has released ` 16.54 lakh to the Govt. of Assam. Out of the total released fund ` 8.02 lakh have been utilised by the implementing agency and the utilisation of the remaining amount meant for the Sitajkhala Dugdha Utpadak Samabai Samity Ltd., Jagiroad, Morigaon is awaited.

Under the CMP II the project will be implemented in Darrang and Udalguri District with a total cost of

₹ 116.94 lakh out of which ₹ 97.63 lakh is of GOI share and ₹ 19.31 lakh is State share. Both GOI and the State government have released their 1ST instalment of ₹ 20.00 lakh and ₹ 3.86 lakh to the implementing agency. The training of 862 Farmers of 31 DCSs has been completed under the project.

Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)

Under the RKVY an amount of ₹ 330.00 lakh has been received from the Govt. of India through the Nodal Agency i.e., Agriculture Department during the year 2008-09. The objective of the project is to enhance milk production in the state through induction of 1000 no of Milch cattle to the selected 500 beneficiaries in the 9 project districts namely Kamrup, Barpeta, Darrang, Sonitpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat and Cachar district. The capacity building to rear high yielding milch cattle with fodder development has also been completed under the scheme. During the year 2009-10, it is planned to induct 2000 no milch cattle to the selected 1000 beneficiaries in 21 project districts under the scheme.

Milk Village Scheme (State Plan)

This is a State Plan Scheme meant for distribution of cross bred cattle among the people of selected villages on a cluster basis in different sub-divisions of the State. Based on the fund allocation, the numbers of beneficiaries are selected for each district and sub-division. Cattle along with calf and other inputs like cattle insurance, cowshed, medicine, feed and fodder are provided to the beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 242.00 lakh is proposed to assist 311 beneficiaries during 2010-11. The assistance include two cross breed jersey cows along with calf, cattle shed, insurance, medicine and fodder, training etc under the scheme.


Town Milk Supply Scheme

There are all together 7 (seven) nos. of Town Milk Supply Schemes in Assam which are running at Khanapara (Guwahati), Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar, North Lakhimpur and Garampani (Umrangshoo). These Town Milk Supply Schemes procure milk from the rural farmers and after processing the milk, it is distributed to the urban consumers at a reasonable price. There are all together 18 (eighteen) nos. of Chilling Plants under these Town Milk Supply Schemes which are actually engaged in collection of raw milk and Chilling of the same. But most of these Chilling Plants are non-functional. Steps have been taken to revive / up-grade the non-functional plants with a schematic approach in consultation with NDDB.

The main objective of the scheme is to procure process and market the milk produced by the rural milk producers with a view to give them an assured market as well as to provide hygienic and clean milk and milk products to the urban consumers at reasonable prices. To achieve the goal the state Dairy Department planned to revitalise the existing milk chilling plants and processing plants by inducting new machineries etc. Fund for the purpose will be allocated with rational proposition. Further due to activities resulted out of implementation of the projects like EAP and CSS, the societies have taken steps to increase milk production in the producers' level which has started showing results.

Employment Generation Scheme for Local Dairy Unit (State Plan)

Under this programme the rural NGOs, Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCSs) and Self Help Groups will be imparted training for rearing high yielding milch animal, preparing indigenous dairy products etc. This will be a bankable scheme where in ₹ 7,91,645.00 per unit will be borne by the department as margin money.



The farmers group under 6 districts will be covered under this employment generation scheme for unemployed youth, rural NGOs, DCSs and SHGs including women folk undertaking dairy business as the main source of their livelihood.

The main thrust of this scheme would be to create gainful employment /engagement as well as to provide remunerative price to the milk produced in the rural areas having less or no scope for marketing the milk. The programme covers the following:

- Training of NGOs, DCSs and SHGs – Rearing of High Yielding milch cattle, collection of quality milk, hygienic preparation of milk products and its preservation and marketing;
- Provide 24 nos of high yielding milch cattle to each group;
- Provide infrastructure for rearing cattle;
- Provide infrastructure for preparation of the indigenous dairy products. Margin money @50 percent of the total capital cost of the scheme i.e., ` 7.92 lakh to each group;

Schemes for women

The Dairy Development department has taken special initiative for empowerment and economic upliftment of the womenfolk involved in dairy farming through formation of women groups like dairy cooperative societies, self help groups so as to avail easy credit, inputs and marketing under the Milk Village scheme and Local Dairy Unit. The department also initiated training to give updated exposure and skill development on the animal rearing front and other management activities including marketing of their produce.