

CHAPTER - 3

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY AND FISHERIES

3.1 In Rajasthan Animal Husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to Agriculture but it is a major economic activity specially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against prominently occurring scarcity conditions. Next to crop production Animal Husbandry is the most important activity in Rajasthan contributing about 11 percent of the State's net Gross Domestic Product. Income from livestock accounts for 30 to 50 per cent of the rural household's income, with wide variation in region to region. Livestock sector has also the highest potential for rural self-employment with the lowest possible investment. Development of Livestock Sector therefore, is critical path way to rural prosperity. It supports 5.5 per cent of India's human population and 11 per cent of the country's livestock population. Agriculture and allied activities, however, remain the primary and major economic activity in the state. Because of the limited water resources, most of the agriculture production is rain-fed & as such, the livestock sector assumes more importance.

3.2 Livestock sector is extremely livelihood intensive and a major source of sustenance. In other agro-climatic zones, it is next to agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability & sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines, & provides a kind of stability and sustenance livelihood to the rural poor. The Animal husbandry sector in Rajasthan is harboring a fabulous livestock wealth, having very significant role in providing subsidiary source of income to the large numbers of small farmers, marginal farmers, BPL families and agricultural laborers. Distribution of livestock wealth is more egalitarian compared to land. Marginal farmers constitute core livestock production center. Over 50 per cent of all species are owned by marginal farmers.

3.3 State is second highest milk producer in the country but average production is comparatively low to other neighboring states. It is due to large number of scrub bulls and low productive animals. Hence department made efforts for breed improvement through expansion of Artificial Inseminations adopting different modes and distribution of improved quality bulls and bucks of eminent indigenous breeds as per breeding policies and castration of scrub bulls.

3.4 As against twenty five well defined breeds of cattle and seven buffaloes breeds in the country, the state is endowed with finest drought hardy milch breeds (Rathi, Gir and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds

(Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drought breeds of Nagori and Malvi.

3.5 There is shortage of water in most of the areas and faces famines/droughts almost every second or third year. This brings agriculture under threat and farmers become insecure. The State faces frequent drought/ famine, which results in shortage of fodder and declines in animal production. The gap between the production and actual requirement of dry as well as green fodder in the State is about 50 per cent. Hence there is a need of integrated efforts for fodder and quality seed production.

3.6 State has strengthened infrastructure facilities of veterinary health institution and training institutions. Under centrally sponsored Establishment and strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) scheme, RIDF of NABARD and RKVY. State has developed cold chain maintenance system for vaccines transport and storage to sustain quality of vaccine to develop proper immunity for prevention of contagious diseases.

3.7 Infertility in cattle and buffalo is one of the challenges for the state livestock production. To combat with infertility department is organizing infertility camps under RKVY, SCP and TSP by selecting 50 animals for a camp. There is almost 50-60 per cent result of these camps. This will improve production and returns of farmers.

3.8 Under Special Component Sub Plan calf rallies for the selection of elite animals as well as to promote progressive breeders, buck / Bull distribution and organization of combat infertility camps and purchase of medicines are undertaken. Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojana for livestock will be continuing with total amount of ₹ 5999.53 lakh for the health care activities being undertaken for the socio economic upliftment of weaker section of society, where as in special component sub plan a total amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 3154.36 lakh.

3.9 Under Tribal Sub Plan, during 2016-17, 2 Calf Rallies, 80 combat Infertility Camps and 27 three days Training Camps for livestock breeders will be organized through departmental training institutes for the socio economic development of Tribal area. This will improve production and returns to the farmers. Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojana for the livestock will be continuing and an amount kept for tribal sub plan for 2016-17 is ₹ 2568.63 lakh.

Objectives and strategy during 2016-17:

- To fulfill the nutritional requirements to reduce malnutrition of the human population of the state.
- Improvement of outreach services to in remote areas having no Veterinary health and Breeding facilities to improve livestock health, prevention of diseases, timely diagnostic & production.

State is shifting from institutional health services to Doorstep veterinary health care to animal husbandry practices and breed improvement.

- Development of fodder and to reduce cost of production and sustainable production throughout year and to combat recurrent famines and climate changes.
- Improvement of quality assurance facilities.
- To utilize livestock sector as a tool for economic & social development and gender equity.

Major Achievements during 2015-16

- FMD-CP programme started in the state to control Foot and Mouth disease.
- THE RAJASTHAN CAMEL (PROHIBITION OF SLAUGHTER AND REGULATION OF TEMPORARY MIGRATION OR EXPORT) Act, 2015 passed from Rajasthan Assembly on 27.3.2015.
- Call centre started as a pilot basis on 16th May 2015, in Uniara and Deoli Tehsil of District Tonk to provide treatment facility
- College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (Graduate level) started in Jaipur.
- Started Livestock Assistant Diploma course and Malvi Cattle Breeding Farm in Dug (Jhalawar).
- Establishment of 600 new Sub centres and up-gradation of 200 sub centres to Veterinary Hospitals has been made.
- 1000 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDC) Established in those areas where no veterinary institutes sanctioned.

Activities to be under taken for the development of the sector:

Development & strengthening of Veterinary Polyclinics:

3.10 At a polyclinic, specialized veterinary care is being provided under one roof. These Polyclinics are equipped with diagnostic aids like x-ray, clinical laboratory and there is a facility to treat complex animal disease & infertility problems by subject matter specialists. An amount kept for the development and strengthening of all the polyclinics for 2016-17 is ₹531.56 lakh.

Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary:

3.11 The state is lagging far behind the NCA recommendation which is one veterinary institute at every 5000 cattle head. The existing facilities of animal health care are inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to increase and strengthen the existing veterinary health care facilities during Twelfth Plan period to take care of precious livestock.

3.12 A sum of ₹7098.29 lakh has been kept for the strengthening of activities of Veterinary Health and Animal Husbandry at all departmental veterinary institutes. It is kept to establish 1000 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDC) in 2016-2017 in those areas where no veterinary institutes sanctioned.

Veterinary Council:

3.13 State Veterinary Council has been constituted under the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act. It regulates the veterinary practices in the state and skill & knowledge up-gradation of veterinarians. Funds are being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Professional Efficiency Development” on 50:50 basis. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 40.00 lakh. For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) a sum of ₹ 123.70 lakh has been kept for the Professional Efficiency Development Scheme.

Institutional Arrangement of Supplies:

3.14 Rajasthan Livestock Development Board (RLDB) is getting funds from Government of India for the various livestock development programmes under National Project on Bovine Breeding (NPBB). RLDB has been constituted in the 9th Five Year Plan for regular input supply to the departmental institutions and for improvement of livestock. An amount of ₹ 300.00 lakh is kept to be kept under the scheme NPBB for the year 2016-17.

Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock Products:

3.15 A CSS (50per cent) scheme is in progress for the estimation of Wool, Milk, Meat and Egg production in the state. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 287.66 lakh to meet out the salary of staff working and other activities to promote this scheme. For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) a sum of ₹ 693.00 lakh has been kept for the strengthening of integrated sample survey programme in the state.

Construction Works:

3.16 For the new construction, repair and renovation works of the buildings of the departmental offices/ livestock breeders Training Institute, Jodhpur and veterinary institutions, an amount is kept for 2016-17 is ₹215.08 lakh. All construction work is being carried out through PWD. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh has been kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

3.17 In the year 2011-12, a new scheme has been started under CSS (75:25) for the establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) of the state. The 25 per cent state assistance is being provided as loan from NABARD under RIDF. To complete this project an amount of ₹ 42.85 lakh has been kept for the year 2016-17. A new proposal under ESVHD RIDF T-XIX (funding pattern 60:40) has been sent to Govt. of India for approval. An amount of ₹180.00 lakh has been

kept for year 2016-17. For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) a sum of ₹ 2150.00 lakh has been kept for the construction of institutional buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture in the state.

3.18 For the new construction of Joint Director Office & Polyclinic Dausa, building an amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹100.00 lakh. Construction work will be carried out through Agriculture Marketing Board.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD):

3.19 Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme (60:40), it is intended to fill up the critical gaps in terms of strengthening the laboratories and creating a disease management system, and to equip the personnel by providing them training on various aspects of disease diagnosis, control and management. Under the scheme, the Biological Product Laboratory in the state as well as Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories are under the process of modernization/ strengthening. In the year 2008-09, the Biological Product Laboratory has been conferred ISO 2001 certification and tissue culture lab will be fully established very soon. Strengthening cold chain facilities throughout state will also be taken up. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 377.34 lakh.

Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojana:

3.20 A new innovative scheme for the livestock health has been launched from 15th August 2012. Essential medicines for veterinary services are being provided free of cost under the scheme. All veterinary institutions have been engaged for this purpose. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 5999.53 lakh.

Gender Budgeting

3.21 Major activities of Animal Husbandry sector are performed by the women. For the modern dairy farming new techniques are being known to them. During 2016-17, 1000 elite buck distribution programme for livestock breeders will be organized. About 500 women will be benefitted. An amount of ₹ 584.36 lakh has been kept for the women component for the year 2016-17.

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme

3.22 In the year 2014-15 a new programme for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD-CP) in the state has been sanctioned under 100 percent CSS. During this 62.50 lakh FMD vaccines received from Central Government to vaccinate cattle and Buffalo. An amount of ₹800 lakh received as a first installment to carry out all related activities like strengthening of cold storage, vaccination, training & extension and printing of health cards for the year 2014-15. From the year 2015-16 state has to procure the FMD vaccine with funding pattern of 60:40. An amount of ₹ 1936.19 lakh has been kept for the the year 2016-17.

DIRECTORATE OF GOPALAN

An Overview of the State's Cattle Wealth

3.23 Rajasthan has a considerably large, 133.24 lakh of, cattle population which supplements large number of families as the income source through dairy farming. Out of the total population 5.18 lakh of cattle are reared in 1464 Gaushalas.

3.24 Water scarcity, low employment generation and least protection of the cattle population have become the main concerns of the Government during drought years. However cattle wealth remains major source of livelihood in rural areas of the State assuring year-round income, employment to the small farmers and other weaker sections of the society including women and the landless population through drought power, rural transportation means, manure, fuel and last but not the least milk and milk products.

Vision

3.25 To improve State's cattle wealth so in near future cow rearing will emerge as a major economic activity that offering immense employment opportunities.

Objectives

- Registration of Gaushalas and promotions of their development towards self-sufficiency.
- Preservation, conservation and breed improvement of indigenous cattle and according to breeding policy Hybridization with foreign breeds should be done only on demand of animal breeder.
- Collect and analyses informatory regarding registered Gaushalas and prepare enriched data base accordingly.
- Development of fodder through PPP on the land available
- To make Gaushalas self-reliant through service to Cow.
- To promote research and standardization of panchganga products.
- To organize training programme for introducing latest techniques in relation to cow preservation, conservation, management and production of organic compost for organic cultivation.
- To protect cow smuggling efficiently through legal process.
- Establishment of computer connectivity up to Tehsil level institutions.
- To educate the Gaushalas through extension educate for seeking help from various other departments regarding schemes relating to Gaushalas.

3.26 An outlay of ₹ 928.40 lakh is kept for various activities of the department for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

FISHERIES

3.27 Keeping up the development process for increasing the production of fish and fish seed and to increase the scope of employment generation for rural weaker sections of the society. It is essential to continue the improvement in productivity and production along with the diversification of programme and introduction of new technological advancements.

3.28 As for the Aquaculture, at present attention is being given only on the development of fisheries whereas other sector like aquatic weed crops and aquatic animals of economic importance are also cultivated traditionally which requires attention towards their improvement and development.

Objectives & Priorities

- Self sufficiency in quality fish seed through own hatcheries and rearing area.
- Fisheries extension at par with agriculture extension service.
- Aquaculture, especially semi & intensive culture of carps, catfish & fresh water prawn.
- Human resources/ livelihood development of beneficiaries through capture and culture fisheries activities.
- Ornamental fish production and trade.
- Innovative fisheries activities such as pen and cage culture, prawn culture.
- Research in breeding innovation.
- Reservoir Fisheries development.
- Value addition of low priced fishes. (Byproduct/ processing)
- Development of market infrastructure.
- Conservation of fish bio-diversity.
- Utilizing all schemes of National Fisheries Development Board and RKVY, etc. for developmental activities.

3.29 An outlay of ₹ 372.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Scheme wise details are as under:

Fish Seed Production

3.30 For the development of fisheries, the most important input component is the availability of quality fish seed. By the end of Twelfth

Five Year Plan period, the estimated requirement of fish seed will be above 500 million of fry.

3.31 To meet this requirement, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for maintenance, operational cost, purchase of equipments etc.

Development of Fish Farms

3.32 For the development of fisheries, the most important input component is the availability of quality fish seed. To meet out this requirement, the strengthening and modernization of fish farm Lakhuwali (Hanumangath), Silised (Alwar) was taken up and an amount of ₹. 105.01 lakh is kept for completion of remaining work in the year 2016-17.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

3.33 Under centrally sponsored scheme 15 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) are functional in the state with the following objects:

- Development of water bodies through intensive fish culture particularly in rural area.
- Generation of rural employment.
- Additional source of income for local masses.

3.34 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 12.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17 as committed liability for developmental activities such as Pond renovation & First year Input subsidy for feed, fish seed etc. of ongoing FFDAs and Out of which ₹ 9.00 lakh as central assistance. The ratio of Central assistance is 75:25.

Strengthening of Data Base and GIS for the Fisheries Sector

3.35 A Central Sector Scheme Strengthening of Data Base and Information Network for Fisheries Sector is functional in the state with the 100 per cent Central assistance for the collection of fisheries datas and to provide inputs in CIFRI Software and FAO data sheets to the Govt of India. A provision of ₹ 29.70 lakh is kept for salary of four regular staff OE & other expenses and payment to 10 Part-time Data enumerator (Outsourced (₹ 8500/person/month) during the year 2016-17 as per the Central Governments Guidelines.

Integrated Development of Reservoir Fisheries

3.36 An outlay of ₹. 25.72 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17, out of which ₹ 0.72 lakh is kept for maintenance and operational expenditure of existing mechanized boats as committed liabilities and, ₹ 25 lakh is kept for purchase of the 5 New mechanized boats during the year as new item for the Fisheries Development work of Jaismand, Kadana Back water, Mahi Bajajsagar, Bisalpur and Rana Pratap Sagar as new item.

Fisheries Extension, Education and Training

3.37 An outlay of ₹ 16.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for following items:

Table No. 3.1

1.	Training to Department Personnel (out of State)	₹ 0.50 lakh
2.	Exposure Visit of Progressive Farmers (within/ out of State)	₹ 0.75 lakh
3.	Extension and Publicity of Fisheries Development	₹ 0.75 lakh
4.	Purchase of furniture, Equipments for New Fish Training Centre, Rawatbhata	₹ 2.00 lakh
4.	Training to Farmers and Organization of Workshop	₹ 12.00 lakh

3.38 An amount of ₹ 0.70 lakh is kept for the women component for providing training for the year 2016-17. It is further stated that item no 1 to 4 are 100 per cent state plan expenditure and item no 5 is covered under CSS of Training & Extension which is on 50:50 per cent basis. Therefore ₹ 16.00 lakh is kept for Training and Extension in item No 5 under the CSS with ₹ 6.00 lakh as Central Share.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen

3.39 Fish Farmers / Fishermen licensed/identified or registered with the State are proposed to be insured for ₹. 2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability and ₹. 1.00 for partial permanent disability, and a cover of ₹. 10,000/- towards hospitalization, expenses in the event of accident The insurance cover will be for a period of 12 months under CSS. 50 per cent of the premium is paid by Government of India directly to FISHCOPFED, New Delhi. and 50 per cent has to be contributed by State Government. An amount of ₹ 1.50 lakh as committed liability is kept for the year 2016-17. Under this scheme about 12,000 farmers will be benefitted.

National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

3.40 Under this scheme a provision of ₹. 50.00 lakh is kept as committed liabilities for the year 2016-17 out of which ₹. 25.00 lakh is central assistance share, for the following items.

Development of Model Fishermen Village

3.41 A Fishermen village may consist of not less than 10 houses. There is no upper limit for number of houses to be constructed in a village, which would depend on number of eligible fishermen in that village. However, State should ensure equitable distribution of houses among all villages in proportion to the number of eligible fishers, as far as possible, The plinth area & cost of construction of a house would be limited to 35 Sq. mts and ₹ 75,000/- respectively. Beneficiary should be an active fisherman and preference should be given to fishers below poverty line and to landless fishers. Presently under the Scheme, development of model fishermen village is taken in the Tribal belt of the State. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been kept for the year 2016-17 to benefit 33 farmers.

Saving cum Relief

3.42 To provide financial assistance to fishermen during lean fishing season (3 months- June, July, August), Fisherman has to contribute ₹ 900 during the period of 9 months, contribution of ₹ 1800 will be made by central and State Government on 50:50 basis thus a total of ₹ 2700 will be distributed to every contributing fisherman in 3 equal monthly installments of ₹ 900 each during close season/ lean fishing season. For purpose of this component, an eligible fisherman means a person who is professionally engaged in full time fishing, is member of Cooperative society/Federation/Welfare society, lives below poverty line and is below 60 years of age.

3.43 An amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh is kept to benefit more than 1100 Tribal fishermen and out of which, ₹ 1.0 lakh is kept as State matching share for the 60 fish farmers of Bharatpur to extend the scheme in general area of Rajasthan during the year 2016-17.

Information and Technology

3.44 Information Technology is not only a tool for improving governance, but also more significantly a means to deliver the services that the department provides. For strengthening headquarter and district offices with web-based software, modern IT equipment upgraded Computers and provide computers. A provision of ₹ 0.50 lakh is kept as committed liability for the year 2016-17.

Innovative/New Scheme of Fisheries Department

3.45 The State Govt sanctioned a project of Ornamental Fish Breeding and Demonstration unit at Bisalpur (Tonk) with the project cost of ₹ 200.00 lakh for which construction work is going on. To complete the remaining work an amount of ₹ 32.85 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17 for civil works etc.

Supervisory Staff- Direction and Administration

3.46 Five new offices are created for the fisheries development in the state with the creation of 43 posts. An amount of ₹ 68.70 lakh is kept for salary and other expenses of offices of Rajsamand, Suratgarh, Bisalpur, Mahi, Kadana backwater and Jaismand etc. as committed liabilities for the year 2016-17.

National Fisheries Development Board

3.47 The department is proposed to construct the modern fish market shops at Bharatpur with approximate cost of ₹ 20.03 lakh with the assistance of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad Government of India in collaboration of UIT, Bharatpur for providing basic infrastructure to the fish retailers to keep good fish conditions. State matching share provision of ₹ 9.50 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

3.48 In addition, Sports Fisheries Project Bisalpur is sanctioned by the NFDB at a cost of ₹ 32.0 lakh. State matching share provision of ₹ 10.50

is kept for the implementation of the project in the year 2016-17. NFDB provides support as per their different scheme guidelines from 100 to 40 per cent financial assistance. It is further stated that NFDB releases grant only through online-RTGS therefore the mechanism for fund receiving is to be evolved.

RAJASTHAN COOPERATIVE DAIRY FEDERATION

3.49 The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme 13905 Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions covering 33 districts of the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

3.50 With financial assistance under various scheme and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 20.30 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2015-16 up to Dec., 2015, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 26.01 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 7.65 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remunerative price for milk. Milk Unions have paid ₹ 2886.90 crore to milk producers in the year 2015-16.

3.51 For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 870.70 lakh is kept for the schemes of RCDF.

The Major Objectives of RCDF are as follows:

- Creation of effective infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk & milk products
- Social and Economic development of milk producers by transferring cash flow from urban to rural areas
- Implementing various schemes for social security of the producers
- Women participation at Village Level Milk Co-operative Society
- Milk production and enhancement of bovine live stock
- Animal Health Care, Vaccination and Animal Insurance
- Breed improvement
- Balanced Cattle Feeds, Mineral Mixtures and UMB for milk producers at village level
- Hybrid seed processing and distribution for green fodder
- Provide quality milk and milk products to the consumers

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES

Vision:

3.52 Development of veterinary and animal sciences in the State of Rajasthan by ensuring proper and systematic instruction, training,

research and extension in modern systems of veterinary and animal sciences and its allied sciences at its constituent as well as affiliated colleges, institutions or units and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Objectives:

- making provision for imparting education towards development of quality human resource, in different branches of study in veterinary and animal sciences;
- furthering the advancement of learning and conducting of research;
- undertaking extension education;
- promoting partnership and linkages with national and international educational institutions;
- liaising and establishing vital linkages with the concerned line departments working in the fields of animal husbandry, fisheries and dairy development, animal technology in the State, by whatever name called, governed by the Government of Rajasthan as well as the Union Government;
- liaising with National and International Research Institutes, specialized in the field of veterinary, animal, dairy and fishery sciences and animal technology with a view to keep abreast of the latest technology; and
- such other objectives as the University may from time to time determine.

Challenges:

3.53 To transform traditional form of animal husbandry prevailing in the State into a technology driven farming in order to make it more remunerative.

Strategy:

- to enhance the quality and quantity of human resource produced by the University for better services to the sector;
- to generate appropriate technologies to support the sector;
- to enhance reach of the University through strong extension mechanisms with a campus/station/center in each district as well as through ICT tools and publications; and
- to provide skill development and entrepreneurship trainings to farmers, women and youth.

Review of Annual Plan 2015-16

3.54 The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner (Rajasthan) has been trying accelerating the education, research

and extension activities for overall benefit of the livestock owners. Activities of the University during the period were aimed at the following:

- Creating centers of excellence for Veterinary Higher education, Research and Extension and to generate suitable technologies and then transfer to the stake-holders for enhancement of their income.
- Advanced & Modern Technology training for development of quality human resource for the different branches of Veterinary & Animal sciences.
- Promoting advisory centers with regards to scientific Modern Technology adoption, forecasting of disease out breaks and their prevention& control.
- Generating appropriate technologies and their propagation amongst livestock owners with specific emphasis on Ethno Veterinary practice, Organic Animal Production, pasture development, Feed & Fodder Production & Nutrients.

The major initiatives for acceleration are as under:

A. Human Resource:-In order to strengthen the core competence, the University has advertised for the recruitment of almost 300 posts of various cadres and the posts are likely to be filled up soon.

B. New Units: - The University through Hon'ble C.M.'s budget speech has been able to establish the following new units during the year 2015-16:-

- Establishment of Malvi Cattle Breeding Farm & starting A.H.D.P. course at Dug, Jhalawar.
- Starting BVSc& A.H. programme at PGIVER, Jaipur.
- Establishment of Goat farm & VUTRC at Dholpur.

3.55 Besides the above new units, the University has been trying to interact with all the stakeholders for knowledge sharing through National/ International conferences/ Seminars and entering into MoUs and imparting training through VUTRCs. The University is also publishing monthly periodicals and Broadcasting Radio Programmes from all the 17 All India Radio (AIR)stations of Rajasthan covering >90 per cent of the geographical area of the State. The University has been regularly organizing exhibitions on Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences for the benefit of public at large.

Gender Budgeting:

Major Gender Issues and action taken:

3.56 Hostels and utilities at work places for women students and women specific trainings are the major issues faced by the University. The University has taken initiatives for ensuring appropriate boarding and lodging facilities for girl students on top priority. Separate girl's hostels have been started to be constructed with additional capacity of 150. Besides availability of separate conveniences for girl students at colleges, the same has been undertaken for women employees at work places,

campuses and departments of the Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner. Special emphasis has been laid on training to women farmers. During the year more than 400 women farmers have received trainings.

3.57 Initiatives to make schemes gender sensitive: Emphasis on women trainings is the major initiative. Priority areas: (i) more hostel accommodation to girls; (ii) Exclusive wash rooms for women (iii) Residential accommodation for women employees. For all the above mentioned three areas, there are no Plan allocations. Efforts are being made to provide appropriate games & sports facilities for girl students within the existing budgetary provisions.

3.58 For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 6696.00 lakh is kept for the University.