

INTERIM BREEDING POLICIES

Annexure to Govt. Order NO. 7 ASH of 2002 DATED: 10-01-2002

1. Cattle Breeding Policy:

Optimum level of Exotic Blood for up gradation of breed: -

The Exotic inheritance of Jersey in general in J&K State and Holstein Friesian in the plains of J&K State shall be maintained between 50 and 62.5 percent level in graded cattle.

The graded Bulls used shall be locally selected. Practice of importing Half-breds' from tropical agro-climatic conditions for the temperate agro-climatic conditions of the State should be stopped.

2. Buffalo Breeding Policy:

Selective breeding by using superior sires available locally. For realizing this we need to screen a large number of Buffalo Bulls with accurate information on their breeding values and use the best one so that reasonable selection intensity can be achieved.

Use of Frozen Semen of the selected sires of elite herds of Murrah/ Nilli-Ravi breeds maintained in the farms of Central Buffalo Research Institute Hissar, (Haryana)/ Naba (Punjab). Since the semen of these animals will be from different Agro-climatic areas, it is imperative to study the performance of different grades before formulating final breeding Policy.

Of these two options, quick dividends are expected from the second one because 'within breed selection', (i.e. first option) will have low rate of genetic improvement per year.

3. Breeding Policy for Yak

Pure Breeding with selection is the only choice for Yak improvement. Work needs to be carried out to fix selection criteria, as it is one of the least studied species of the livestock.

4. Breeding Policy for Equines

Pure Breeding should be adopted especially in Zanskari Breed. However, in the areas where Horses are used for draft purpose, along the side of pure breeding of Horse, interspecies breeding with Ass will form the important aspect of Equines breeding policy. In succinct the breeding policy adopted can be:

Pure Breeding coupled with selection among Zanskari Horse.

In the high land areas where Horses are still utilized for transport, improvement of non-descript Horses can be taken up with Zanskari Horses.

Inter-species breeding of Horses with Ass may also be undertaken for improving draft capacity.

5. Policy for Double Humped Camel:

Since the total number of Double Humped Camel is very less, therefore in situ conservation of this stock is inevitable. To run the programme of in situ conservation successfully, the Department of Animal Husbandry must register all the animals available in Nobra Valley. The registration should be followed by the pure breeding programme in such a way that the in-breeding of the stock is avoided.

6. Strengthening of Frozen Semen Banks:

For dissemination of quality germplasm the utilization of Frozen Semen Technology is indispensable and as such main thrust needs to be strengthening of existing Frozen Semen Bank with Liquid Nitrogen Plants and opening of new Semen Banks on Scientific lines at District levels.

7. Setting up of Nucleus Breeding Farms

Small open Nucleus Breeding Farms should be established in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions initially which could subsequently be extended to other parts of the Agro-Climatic Zone.

8. Training of Manpower

For sustainable development of cattle in the State, half-breds and other grades of bulls are essential to be selected from the locally evolved and raised animals. This aspect of the breeding programme has essentially to be got evaluated periodically, which necessitates training of manpower, collection of proper data and establishment of data bank with respect to performance record of livestock population.

9. Fodder Production

Genetic improvement augments the potential of the animals but to harvest it to the full extent balanced nutrition is imperative, therefore, requirement of sufficient quantity of the fodder for the animals cannot be ignored. The fodder requirements (on dry matter basis) of the State stand at around 45 lac Metric Tonnes annually, but the present availability is only 28.5 lac Metric Tonnes. Therefore, increased production of fodder is essential to meet the nutritional requirements of the livestock. Further, the agro-climatic condition of the major portion of the State also warrants the need of cultivating even additional fodder that can be dried to hay or stored as silage

for lean periods. Further more with the increasing population of livestock the gap between requirement and availability is bound to increase. Hence, the efforts must be made to fill the increasing gap between the demand and supply of the fodder and for this farmers should be encouraged to go for fodder production.

10. The main parameters contained in the Animal Breeding Policy shall be taken as interim breeding policy of the Jammu and Kashmir State and the final policy shall be worked out in due course of time.