

AHE 608 (Animal Husbandry Development Programmes)

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Research Methodology
in EU and International Level
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Rural Development Programmes in Livestock

Key Village Scheme

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME (1952)

- The cattle development activities in the beginning constituted with the distribution of breeding bulls to interested cattle breeders to upgrade the quality of cattle.
- The primary object of the scheme is to bring forth good pedigree type of cattle wealth and that too within a short span.
- Therefore it is a scheme for the development of cattle in selected compact areas and provides for a multifaced approach to the problem by simultaneous attention to breeding , feeding, disease control etc.

- The basic objective of the scheme is the rapid multiplication of crossbred cattle for meeting the acute shortage of high quality animals by grading up of the indigenous cattle population.
- The term Key village is expressively means that the village holds the key to the successful cattle improvement & can be achieved only by large scale work in villages where most of the cattle breeding is carried on.
- The key village is an intensive cattle improvement unit working in a compact area of the village or a group of contiguous villages having a total population of about 1000 breedable cows and/or she buffaloes

- All aspects of cattle improvement, Breeding, Feeding, disease control measures, management practice and organized market facilities etc. are attended to by the staff at the village.
- A.I. technique was also introduced

**Intensive Cattle
Development
Programme (ICDP)**

- **INTENSIVE CATTLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ICDP-1964-65)**
- The objectives of the scheme was same as that of Key Village scheme but much wider in scope.
- It was a comprehensive project covering all aspects of cattle development.
- It envisaged provision of a package of improved practices to the cattle owners to affect a breakthrough in milk production.
- The target was to operate 114 projects in 20 states, in the milk shed areas of large dairy plants.

The package included:

- Cattle breeding
- Castration of scrub bulls
- Veterinary aid and disease control
- Registration and milk recording
- Introduction of high yielding milch cattle
- Subsidies and incentives for milk production.
- Feed and fodder development including demonstration, distribution of fodder seeds, silage making and popularization of chaff cutters,
- Dairy extension.
- The programme was launched in the milk shed areas of plants to ensure increased and steady flow of milk to these plants.