



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಪಶುಪಾಲನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶುವೈದ್ಯ ಸೇವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಗೋಪುರ, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ ವೀಧಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 001.

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ಸಂ:ಆಪಸಂ:ಮೇವು:ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ:2019-20

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9 -09-2019.
10

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ವಿಕಾಸಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

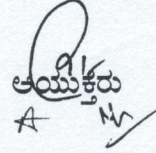
ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ
ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಆಧ್ಯಯನ ವರದಿಗಳ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಪಸಂಮೀ:01:ಪಪಾಯೋ:2019
ದಿನಾಂಕ:24-04-2019.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಆಧ್ಯಯನ ವರದಿಗಳ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಡಕಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ.


ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
A Mr

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9/10/19
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

etc

Action Taken report on Recommendations in Evaluation Report of KEA


- 1) **Title of the project:** Evaluation of fodder Development Programme Implemented under SDP of Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Government of Karnataka from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (2016-17)
- 2) **Department:** Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department.
- 3) **Consultant Organization:** Ms||Center for Symbiosis of Technology Environment & Management (STEM)-Bangaluru.

Sl. No	Recommendation	Action Taken Report	Action to be taken / Remarks
	Based on the findings of the study we feel it is good to continue the scheme for large coverage and benefit of the farming community. The following are the objectives of the SDP.		
1	Objective 1: To gradually decrease the gap of the deficit of green fodder against the requirement and creating awareness amongst farmers regarding growing of different varieties of fodder crops.	Established different variety of perennial fodder demonstration plots in the farmer's field through Agriculture university. kshethrothsava is being conducted about growing green fodder in farmer's fields and there by educating the farmers. Distribution of pamphlets, leaflets to the farmers to create awareness about the importance of green fodder in enhancing production.	State fodder policy has been formulated and submitted to Government for approval. The policy aims at reducing the gap between demand and availability.
2	Objective 2: By giving good green fodder, the quantity of concentrate feed requirement is to be reduced which results in lesser expenses to farmers.	The different varieties of improved fodder seeds are being distributed free of cost to the farmers to grow green fodder. Area under fodder crops has increased.	
3	Objective 3: To mitigate the scarcity of fodder due to rain and crop failures in drought situation.		

4	Objective 4: By promoting perennial grasses, soil erosion is prevented, soil fertility is increased and practice is eco- friendly.	Action plan of 2019-20 includes incentives for fodder development, those who grow perennial grass in their land by distributing root slips of high yielding varieties.	
	In order to facilitate achievement of the above programme objectives, STEM offers the following recommendation for consideration by the Department of AHVS and GoK.		
	Short Term Practicable		
i	a) Objective 1: Provide guide lines to farmer on package of practice for growing of fodder and use of chaff cutters to grow fodder or literature in the form of placard for hanging in the drawing room of farmer for his ready reference.	Distributed pamphlets and training also given in fodder growing and about the usage of chaff cutters.	
ii	Time taken from application to approval needs to be reduced, so that the beneficiaries do not lose interest in the scheme.	Action has been taken to reduce time gap between selection of beneficiary and approval.	
	b) Objective 3: The scheme should be supported with drought resistant fodder crops such as Maize, Jowar/ Sorghum, Bajra and CO3, which a few beneficiaries/non-beneficiaries have mentioned during FGDs.	The department is providing high yielding varieties of Maize, Sorghum and Multi cut Bajra as per the requirement of the districts.	
	c) The department needs to select better quality chaff cutters since many indicated the belt and blade problems in those supplied.	A compact, improved high quality chaff cutters are being provided.	
	Long Term Practicable		
	a) Objective 1:		
i	Proportion of beneficiaries distribution fodder slips to other and number of slips distributed needs to be improved by suitable motivational measures like improving subsidy; providing manure etc.	Incentive of Rs.5000/-per farmer is being provided by the department during the year 2019-20 towards procurement of root slips and fertilized.	

ii	Also the officials need to be encouraged to document success stories and disseminate the information so that other farmers also get benefit of good practices.	Under RKVY success stories are documented and telecasted in doordarshan	
iii	Department officials mentioned other schemes like AFD RKVK, NLM under which also fodder slips are distributed. But awareness of such schemes among beneficiaries of SDP as well as non-beneficiaries is low. Awareness may be improved through Gram Sabha, local TV and cable and Inter Personal Communication.	Awareness is being created organizing exhibitions, melas and health camps in village progressive farmers in group discussions.	
	b) Objective 2		
	a) Demonstration for (i) fodder plots; (ii) fodder preservation methods for green fodder such as silage and (iii) fodder enrichment methods/ use of concentrate can be thought of.	Awareness in this regard is being carried at district level by field visits demonstrations and encouraging silage making by providing silage bags through RKVY during 2019-2020.	
	c) Objective 3;		
	Undertake capacity building of district and taluk officials in order to enable them prepare appropriate estimates of demand and supply of fodder, which is based on accurate data on cattle population and appropriate norms of.	500 veterinary officers are being trained in regional fodder station at Hessaraghatta.	
	Consumption and production. Estimates should be prepared for dry as well as green fodder. Such projection will help them take necessary corrective measure, in time, to avoid scarcity of green fodder.	Village wise Survey is being conducted to assess the availability of fodder with the co operation of other Department and requirement is assessed based on the fodder dependent livestock population.	
	d) Objective 3 & 4		

a	There is scope for planting drought resistant perennial fodder on their farm bunds which would them during the drought period. Hence varieties such as sorghum be included.	Will be considered.	
b	Guidelines to speed up the scheme implementation with time line should be prescribed to the district and taluk level officials.	Guidelines will be circulated shortly.	
	Policy Related		
a	Government of Karnataka may plan for formulation of fodder Security Policy in the line of the formulated by – Government of Andhra Pradesh.	Draft fodder security policy submitted for approval of Government.	
b	Subsidy component for chaff cutters may be increased to ensure availability of quality cutters and supplier be insisted to provide at least 5 years warranty on the motor and cutter.	As per RKVY norms subsidy is provided.	
c	Efforts to be made for convergence of assistances of concerned departments in implementation fodder scheme and supporting other assistances. The scheme may also be implemented as inter crop which may help to may beneficiaries.	In the State fodder security policy all the inter related departments are included.	
d	Keeping in mind, the trend of diminishing grass lands, common property resources and community lands the Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered not to transfer the grazing lands for other Governmental purposes unless alternate land of the same extent which is qualified for grazing is provided in the same District. Similar steps may be taken by the GoK also to recover, expand gomala lands.	<u>Proposal will be prepared on the lines of Tamil Nadu state and submitted to the Government for further action.</u>	


 Commissioner.
 AH&VS