

HARYANA GOVERNMENT
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING DEPARTMENT

Notification

The 28th January, 2010

No. 5125-AH-4-2009/917.—The Governor of Haryana is pleased to notify the Livestock Breeding Policy to promote breeding and development of livestock especially in Cattle and Buffaloes in the State as under. This policy will be subject to revision after every 10 years or earlier as deemed necessary by Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department, Haryana :—

Livestock Breeding Policy

1.0 Objectives of Breeding Policy :

- (a) To avoid indiscriminate breeding.
- (b) To stop propagation of poor germplasm.
- (c) To increase the proportion of high yielding pure bred animals.
- (d) To phase out the low yielding non descript cattle and buffaloes.
- (e) To fix the minimum production standards (dam's yield) for breeding bulls of different breeds and species
- (f) To ensure breeding soundness of all stud bulls.
- (g) To fix the level of exotic blood in cross breeding programme.
- (h) To bring entire livestock population under organized breeding through artificial insemination or natural service using sires of known pedigree and production performance.
- (i) To identify the bulls of low genetic merit, scrub and stray bulls and keep them out of breeding programme either through castration or other legal means.
- (j) To evolve sound breeding practices with an ultimate aim of fast genetic improvement of livestock *vis-a-vis* increased productivity per animals to ensure better returns to the animal owners.

2.0 Selection of Stud bulls :

- 2.1 Prior to including any bull in the breeding programme, it will be subjected to detailed examination by a qualified veterinarian to ascertain its breed characteristics (true to bred), breeding soundness and genetic merit based on production performance, in addition to the general health status.
- 2.2 All bulls will be tested for sexually transmitted diseases prior to using them for breeding and thereafter at regular intervals, but at least once a year.

- 2.3 No bull will be used for more than three years in a particular area to avoid inbreeding.
- 2.4 Use of progeny tested bulls will, naturally, be the first choice. Since proven bulls are hard to find in the absence of elaborate progeny testing programme in the country, the bulls with high production potential will be selected on the basis of their dam's yield.
- 2.5 The minimum production standards for breeding bulls to be used for artificial insemination/natural service of various breeds are given as below.

Breed	Dam's best lactation yield (Kg./305 days)
Murrah	3200
Haryana	2000
Sahiwal	3000
Cross Bred(F2)	5000
Cross Bred (F1)	Same as for the respective indigenous breed.
Holstein Friesian	6000

- 2.6 Area Veterinary Surgeon and Supervisory Officers including Deputy Director of district would be required to ensure use of only quality bulls in the breeding programme as per the minimum standards given below.
- 2.7 If frozen semen or a preeding bull is procured from other states of the country or abroad, it will be ensured that the genetic material is at least 30% higher than the minimum standards prescribed above. Special attention will be given to the disease free status of the bull, semen, herd as well as area as per OIE guidelines.

3.0 Breeding Policy :

3.1 General

There will be a uniform breeding policy for the entire State. In view of almost similar structure, composition and trend of livestock population throughout the State, the area specific breeding policy will be discontinued. Cross breeding with Jersey will be stopped. Holstein Friesian will be used throughout the State for cross breeding programme.

3.2 Buffalo Breeding

State is the home of 'Murrah' the best breed of buffalo in the world. Selective (pure) breeding of Murrah and upgrading of non-descript as well as buffaloes of other breeds with Murrah would continue unchanged. The top 1.2% of Murrah bulls, selected through performance recording, will be retained for use in the same.

3.3 Cattle Breeding

3.3.1 Selective (Pure) breeding of good quality indigenous cattle such as Haryana, Sahiwal and other breed will be carried out regardless of the area or district. However, in the urban areas, if demanded by the owner, cross breeding with Holstein Friesian may be adopted.

- 3.3.2 Non descript, desi cattle will be upgraded by crossing with Holstein Friesian, maintaining the exotic inheritance at 50% as these crossbreds seem to adjust well under our manage mental and climatic conditions.
- 3.3.3 Exotic blood level will be maintained at 50 per cent in cross bred population through "inter se" mating of F1 and further generations (cross bred x cross bred).
- 3.3.4 Exotic animal will be bred with HF (pure breeding) or subjected to back crossing with 50% exotic cross to reduce the levels of exotic inheritance (if desired by the farmer).

Implementation :

Local Veterinary Surgeon and the Senior Officers including Sub Divisional Officer (A.H.) and Deputy Director of the district would be responsible for effective implementation of the breeding policy.

HARDEEP KUMAR,
Financial Commissioner and Principal Secretary to
Government Haryana,
Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department.

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8th January, 2010