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NABARD GRADE A

Animal Husbandry

Agriculture & Rural Development Notes



FOR NABARD GRADE A EXAM

Animal Husbandry

NABARD Grade A Exam

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Definition

Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture concerned with animals that are raised for meat, fibre, milk, eggs, or other products. It includes day-to-day care, selective breeding and the raising of livestock.

Farm animals and their role in the Indian economy

- ❖ The livestock species play very important economic and socio-cultural roles for the wellbeing of rural households which include food supply, source of income, asset saving, source of employment, soil fertility, livelihoods, transport, agricultural traction, agricultural diversification, and sustainable agricultural production.
- ❖ Livestock plays an important role in Indian economy. About 20.5 million people depend upon livestock for their livelihood.
- ❖ Livestock contributed 16% to the income of small farm households as against an average of 14% for all rural households.
- ❖ Livestock sector contributes 4.11% GDP and 25.6% of total Agriculture GDP.

Two main methods used in Animal Husbandry

Two main methods used in animal husbandry are:

1. Artificial Insemination
2. Embryo transfer

Animal husbandry Types in India

There are four major types of animal husbandry practised in the world today:

❖ Dairy Farming

- Dairying, branch of agriculture that encompasses the breeding, raising, and utilization of dairy animals, primarily cows, for the production of milk and the various dairy products processed from it.
- India ranks first among the world's milk producing Nations.
- Around 12 million farmers in more than 22 states across the country own around 250 dairy plants handling around 20 million litres of milk a day.
- Government of India is making efforts for strengthening infrastructure for production of quality milk, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products through following Dairy Development Schemes:
 1. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
 2. National Dairy Plan (Phase-I)
 3. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
 4. Support to Dairy Cooperatives
 5. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)



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❖ Poultry Farming

- Poultry farming is the form of animal husbandry which raises domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese to produce meat or eggs for food.
- In India, various types of poultry birds are being raised from a long time ago. The largest number of poultry population in India is found in Andhra Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.
- India ranks third in the world in egg production and fifth in the world in chicken meat production.
- *Poultry Venture Capital Fund Scheme*- The poultry venture capital fund scheme is a primary scheme given by NABARD and Ministry of micro, small and medium scale enterprises for supporting farmers and helping to promote poultry farming activity.

❖ Fish Farming

- Fish farming or pisciculture involves commercial breeding of fish, usually for food, in fish tanks or artificial enclosures such as fishponds. It is a particular type of aquaculture, which is the controlled cultivation and harvesting of aquatic animals.
- In India, two types of aquacultures are practiced. These are Fresh water aquaculture and brackish water aquaculture. Freshwater aquaculture involves the breeding of freshwater fish like carp, catla, rohu, magur, freshwater prawn, freshwater pearl culture and ornamental fish farming.
- Contribution of Fisheries to GDP (%): 1.1.
- “Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture” under macro-management approach in States/UT's during the 10th Plan.

❖ Bee Farming

- Beekeeping or Apiculture is the process of maintaining of Bee colonies or hives so that Honey or other commercial products can be harvested from them.
- Honey and other products of a bee farm like Beeswax, Royal Jelly, Bee Venom are of commercial value and can provide additional income to farmers.
- The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India launched a Central Sector Scheme titled 'Development of Beekeeping for Improving Crop Productivity'.

Common terms pertaining to different species of livestock

Sire	Male parent father of the calf
Dam	Female parent mother of the calf
Heifer	This term indicates the younger female from the date of first calving is called cow
Conception	Rate is a measure of a cow's fertility at service or the successful union of male and female in reproduction process
Gestation Period	This is timeframe between conception date and the birthdate This varies from animal to animal
Paturation	This term indicates the act of giving birth to young one
Dry Period	This is the period after lactation during which animals does not produce any milk
Genotype	Its combination of Gene's it possesses which influences its character
Phenotype	It indicates the external look
Allel	One or two or more alternative forms of gene

Utility classification of breeds of cattle

- Indian cattle known as Zebu cattle are characterized by presence of hump, long face, upright horns, drooping ears, a large dewlap, and slender legs.
- The basal metabolic rate is low and hence they have better capacity for heat dissipation through cutaneous evaporation.
- They have good adaptation to tropical heat and resistance to diseases especially tick-borne diseases than Bos Taurus cattle.

❖ Milch Purpose:

Sahiwal	Gir
Redsindhi	Deoni

❖ Dual purpose:

Ongole	Gaoao	Nimadi
Haryana	Kankrej	Mewati
Ratti	Dangi	Tharparkar

❖ Draft Purpose:

AmritMahal	Hallikar	Purnea
Nagori	Malvi	Alambadi
Killari	Khanketha	Ponwar
Kangayam	Siri	Bargur

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Introduction to common feeds and fodders, their classification, and utility

The various feeds and fodders used in livestock feeding are broadly classified as:

1. Roughages

- Roughages are the feed stuffs which contain more than 18 percent crude fiber and less than 60 percent Total Digestible Nutrients.
- Due to higher crude fiber content, they are bulkier and have low digestibility as compared to concentrates.

2. Concentrates

- These are the feedstuffs which contain less than 18 percent crude fibre and more than 60 percent TDN.
- They are less bulky and have higher digestibility.
- They are concentrated source of nutrients and therefore, they have higher nutritive value than roughages.

3. Feed supplements and Feed additives

Feed supplements are the compounds used to improve the nutritional value of the basal feeds so as to take care of any deficiency.

Commonly used feed supplements are:

- 1) Vitamin supplements e.g., Rovimix, Vitablend, Arovit etc.
- 2) Mineral supplements e.g., Minimix, Milk min, Nutrimilk, Aromin etc.

Feed additives are the non-nutritive substances usually added to basal feed in small quantity for the fortification in order to improve feed efficiency and productive performance of the animals

SOURCE:

- NABARD website
- NIOS
- Ministry of Agriculture
- PRS India
- Rajya Sabha TV summary



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