

# Policy of Agricultural and its Livestock Development

Roy Jong\*

Department of Animal Sciences, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA

## INTRODUCTION

Future agricultural and rural development is, to an outsized extent, influenced by the projected food wants of two.5 billion individuals expected to swell the planet population by 2020. This increase would require additional food normally and, in sight of recent expertise in East Asia, additional animal merchandise. to attain this increase would require even handed use of resources, and trade, particularly in those countries wherever natural resources area unit scant to support food production. Achieving food sufficiency during a property manner may be a major challenge for farmers, agro-industries, researchers and governments. The latter play a very important role as several of the farmers' decisions area unit, to an outsized extent, directed by government or supra-government, usually through macro- and micro-economic policy. In several countries the economic, environmental, trade associate degreeed agricultural policies haven't been contributing to an agricultural development that's riskless with relevancy the surroundings, animal welfare or public health. The recent decline of state support in agriculture forced farmers in Western countries to place confidence in additional risk adverse agricultural practices and additional economical production systems. On the opposite hand, several countries in jap Europe and also the former country, in addition as alternative developing countries, area unit still prying a painful method of adjustment to new market conditions [1].

Livestock and animal health development comes haven't continually crystal rectifier to substantial will increase in animal productivity or in farmers' welfare. Some have even resulted in unsustainable systems, after they weren't supported associate degree understanding of (livestock) production systems. The useful functions of placental and sophisticated relationships between the biological, technical and social parts need a systems approach, whereby nutrition, animal health, breeding, biotechnology knowhow, inputs and technologies area unit wont to optimise resource use. The challenge for developed and developing countries is to reverse this degradation of the surroundings, and make property will increase in crop and placental production to secure gift and future food provides. For rural development, governments ought to show long run commitment and political

can to support the agricultural population in development programmes, as a result of smallholders (including girls and landless placental keepers) represent an outsized labour force in developing countries. completely different | completely different} systems want different approaches. Pastoral systems should specialize in effective management of grazing pressure of the rangelands [2].

It was argued that over the near-to-medium term-roughly to the mid-1980's-there is enough potential for growth in existing revolution technology and in technical capability of farmers that establishments touching these 2 sources of magnified food production most likely won't be seriously restrictive. The principal bottlenecks doubtless are going to be found among those establishments touching farmers' incentives to introduce. there's spectacular proof that once alternative conditions for innovation area unit favorable the provision of promoting services, for each inputs and outputs, is sort of elastic. This looks to incorporate the provision of funds from rural saving and informal credit sources, though the proof is a smaller amount clear during this respect. the case regarding worth relations and handiness of inputs seems mixed. If value growth targets area unit achieved, then the expansion in total demand for food within the LDC's ought to be quick enough to support incentive costs for farmers. This advantage may well be lost, however, if governments adopt policies to suppress food costs to stay down the price of living. the worth of fertilizers is anticipated to fall from the high levels of 1974, the number of the autumn relying in sensible live on the success of the LDC's in increasing chemical production. traditionally, their efforts to expand capability are comparatively inefficient [3].

The economic transition in jap Europe and also the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) throughout the last decade has deeply modified the agricultural sector and also the well-being of individuals in rural areas. Farm possession changed; elite farm assets, together with placental, were transferred to farm employees or others, and also the social and repair structures of rural society area unit during a state of uncertainty. The transition has, in general, crystal rectifier to the deterioration of rural services. Animal health services have conjointly deteriorated. This decline is related to the contraction of the placental inventory, the fragmentation of farms, higher dealings prices for service suppliers,

\*Correspondence to: Roy Jong, Department of Animal Sciences, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA Email: Jong@edu.my

Received: November 2, 2021; Accepted: November 16, 2021; Published: November 23, 2021

Citation: Jong R (2021) Policy of Agricultural and Its Livestock Development. J Agri Sci Food Res; 12:295. doi: 10.35248/2593-9173.21.12.295

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and also the overall decline of the agricultural economy that has, so far, lowered the demand for animal health services. There are unit to unit variations within the method that these countries are unit addressing the economic transition and its aftermath. Among the deciding factors within the former country area unit, as follows: the speed of recovery from the legacies of huge collectivized farming and a centrally planned animal health system, the efforts created to handle poorness reduction, the selection on whether or not to become a Member of the World Trade Organization and also the needs of such membership, the flexibility to supply affordable services to a fragmented and unskilled placental production sector [4].

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