The Role and Responsibility of Education System in Ensuring Pharmacological and Medical Services for Animals and Livestock in Bangladesh: A Further Essence for Environment and Climate Change

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Abstract: This study intended to comprehend the major gaps that restrict in ensuring a functional policy and action plans in the area of livestock and its sub-sectors in Bangladesh. An analytical approach is used to figure out and to justify the prevailing disagreements by providing specific evidences for expressional barrier for animal and livestock. The objective is also to sort the possible prospect by probable rationality. In order to offer well-timed and functional policy directive, this study has addressed importance of health of animal and livestock, expressional barrier for the need of pharmacological and medical services, mapping situation and current figure of animal and livestock, outlining the effects of climate change to animal and livestock, identifying the lack of support to pharmacological and medical services and drawing the role and responsibility of education system to ensure the betterment in regards to all aspects concerned. Doing the above, this study understand the necessary provision and expanded roles and responsibilities for the sector of animal and livestock and this may eventually help to ensure a well-time policy in placed with a opposite coordination of different units.

Keywords: Animal and livestock, pharmacological and medical services, environment and climate change, education system, policy issue

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh has a remarkable potential as a subtropical country toward the favorable agro-businesses climatic conditions in the animal and livestock sector but unfortunately until recently it has been unable to exploit the potential growth and development in this sector. Exposing the expressional barrier for animal and livestock, mapping the current veterinary prospective and situations, outlining available support for pharmacological and medical services for livestock, the role of education system for veterinary outcomes are not dealt professionally. These develop a weaker policy as a product of inequitable coordination amongst different units. Providentially, lately the government of Bangladesh recognizes the potential and comes across some limited plans, strategies and policies by Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL) to support the veterinary potential. However, the national policy faces constraints to show the analytically justified evidences to claim the probable causes making legging behind.

The concerned departments are relatively looking a way forward of expressional barrier for livestock, resource utilization for pharmacological and medical services and research opportunities on veterinary potential to find the gap. The current position of livestock and its sub-sector to overall GDP is about 2.73% and it contributes about 2 million full time and 12 million part time in rural employment (UNDP, 2007; DOF, 2009). Most importantly, >10 million Bangladeshis are directly depending on livestock and its sub-sectors for livelihoods (Karim et al., 2010). However, looking at the number of livestock

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