

# Participation of Government in Poultry Farming Sector: A Study in Chhattisgarh State

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## Abstract

The poultry sector of modern India has changed from the backyard to become commercially organized. The poultry Farming plays a crucial role to improve the socio-economic condition of rural people, generate gainful employment and increase military income, especially among landless labourers, small and marginal farmers and women in rural communities. Backyard poultry production promotes income opportunities, particularly for the weaker sections in the rural and tribal areas. This article is based on survey of literature of secondary sources. It analyses the impact of the poultry farm sector in terms of sustainable livelihood, economic development, and employment generation. Furthermore it also looks it as a method of participatory governance in reducing rural poverty. Moreover, results and discussion is drawn with the help of data analysis which depicts in 7 districts out of 28 districts has government poultry farms where they distribute chicks and enhance and support poultry Farming, provide training/ workshops regarding poultry Farming in rural areas. Lastly conclusion has been made. The current improvement strategies adopted has shown promising result but needs to be strengthened.

**Keywords:** Food security; Poultry Farming; Rural Livelihood; Chhattisgarh.

## Introduction

Global livestock and poultry industry is growing steadily (Li, F. et al. 2016). In developing countries, rural poverty and food security is always a significant threat to sustainable development and livelihoods. Poultry Farming, mainly chicken farms producing meat or eggs, improve income and maximize profits in the long-term. Empowering rural households to better cope with shocks contributes to developing livestock and consequently to reducing rural poverty. Livestock sector plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of rural Households. It generates a continuous stream of income and employment and reduces seasonality in livelihood patterns particularly of the rural poor (Ali, 2007, Mishra et al 2016). The land-scarce poor households primarily keep small animals like sheep, goats, pigs and poultry for commercial purposes because of their low initial investment and operational costs. Therefore, more importance poultry Farming can help them to produce poultry products without compromising the welfare of the animal (Biradar et al. 2011). Poultry Farming is the process of domesticated birds, and the eggs and meat of poultry birds in the backyard Farming will improve the economic status of a majority of rural and tribal families (Singh et al. 2018). Over the past few years, enhancing the neonatal immunity of chicks and poultry birds have drawn attention, but the availability of neonatal poultry vaccination is low in rural areas. (Bhattacharyya et al. 2016).

### Rural Poverty and Poultry Farming Sector

Land and livestock are significant assets of rural households for livelihood and mainly marginal households. Farmers, livestock, particularly goats, pigs and poultry are considered as the potential options for poor households to earn their livelihood sustainably. The contribution of livestock and poultry to rural employment witnessed declining trends in recent years. Livestock production is more women-oriented means women's contribution is more than men. The significant advantage of poultry Farming keeping over other livestock and agro-based activities is its minimum land dependency and resource flexibility. Landless agricultural workers and poor rural masses that comprise the least resources among the rural population and who belong below the poverty line could easily take to poultry activities for improving their income level. Investment cost almost nil, but benefit-cost is high in poultry Farming sector. Due to providing better nutrition in the poultry sector, always demand is high among people. About 75 per cent of the households in the Chhattisgarh state have an average land area of 1.4 hectares, so the goals of the Individual Scheme for the promotion of dairy, goat, cotton, poultry business to develop sources of income along with continuous agriculture as well as supplementary income increased significantly.

### Poultry development Schemes & Programme

#### Poultry venture capital fund

Provision of 25% subsidy to general category entrepreneurs and 33.33% subsidy to entrepreneurs belonging to SC / STs for setting up processing units on a large scale (2000 to 4000 birds per hour) under Poultry venture capital fund scheme.

In which, keeping in view the price of the unit of Rs 5 crore, a maximum limit of 1.25 crore for the general category and 16665000 for SC / STs is fixed. It means that the subsidy will not be more than the figures given above. • There is a provision of 25% subsidy for general category entrepreneurs and 33.33% subsidy to entrepreneurs belonging to SC / STs for setting up the EMU processing unit. There is a provision of 25% subsidy to entrepreneurs belonging to the general category and 33.33% subsidy to entrepreneurs belonging to SC / STs for setting up Feather processing unit. To undertake the Poultry-capital fund scheme Initiative for Development of Entrepreneurs in Agriculture (IDEA) technology up-gradation Furfa has a provision of 25% subsidy to general category entrepreneurs and 33.33% subsidy to entrepreneurs belonging to SC / STs.

#### Backyard poultry distribution scheme

Objectives of the Backyard Poultry Unit Distribution Scheme are (i) To make the weak and small poultry farmers aware of bird Farming of advanced poultry and low input technology in the state (ii) To increase the production of egg and meat in the state (iii) To ensure the availability of nutritious food to the family along with the economic development of poultry farmers of the state.

### Research Methodology

Paper is based on secondary sources of data Livestock Census, Ministry of Agriculture Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GOI. This paper analyses the impact of the poultry farm sector in terms of livelihood option, economic development, and employment in terms of reducing rural poverty. According to the 20th livestock census, total livestock is 158.72 lakh. In which cows 99.84 lakh and buffalos 11.75 lakh and 47.13

lakh sheep, goats, mule, other animal husbandry are included. In-state poultry assets are 187.12 lakh including Chicken, duck, Japani quail or “Bater”.

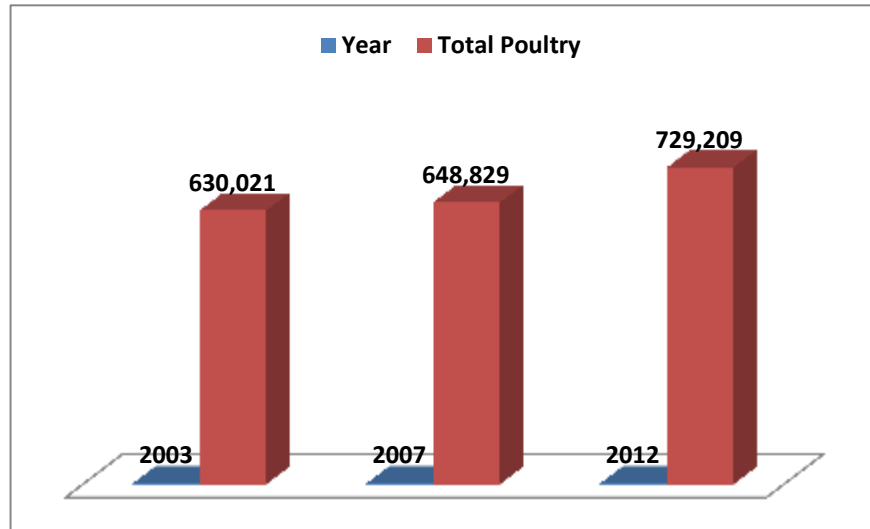


Fig 1: Poultry Population during 2003-2012, India

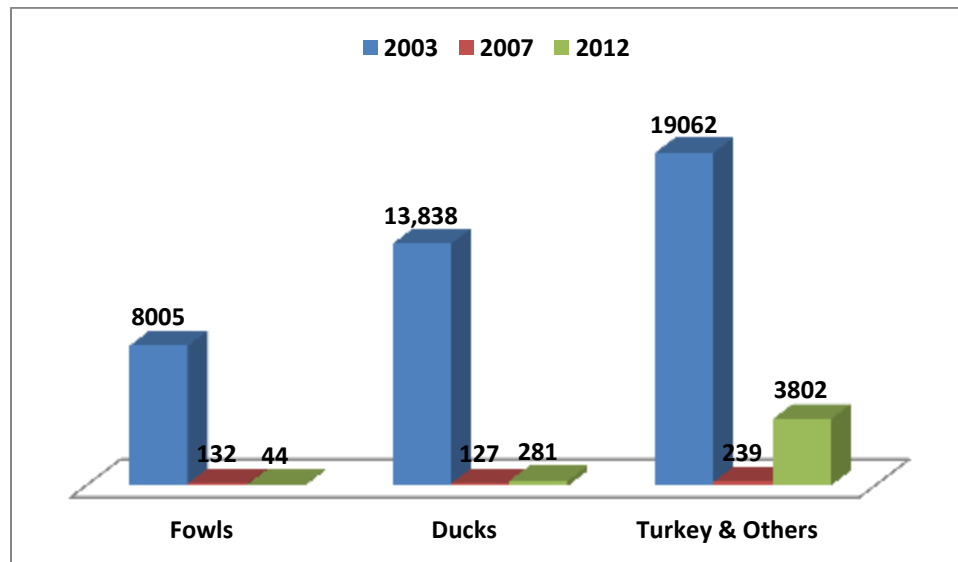


Fig 2. Fowl, Duck and Turkey and others in Chhattisgarh

Poultry consists of generally three categories, namely fowls, ducks, turkey & others. Total poultry in the state is 23.10 million numbers. The changes in the poultry population over the previous three censuses depicted. The number of birds has increased from 8.18 million numbers in 2003 to 23.10 million numbers in 2012. There is an increase of 62.17% in the poultry population over the previous census. Fig 2 shows the number of poultry birds, i.e. fowl, duck and turkey and others over the period 2003-2012. The diagram above shows that the fowls have increased from 8.00 million numbers in 2003 to 19.06 million numbers in 2012. The fowl population has increased by 37.75% over the previous census period. The ducks' population has increased from 0.13 million in 2003 to 0.23 million in 2012. The ducks' population has increased by 88.18% over the previous census. The turkey and other birds have increased from 0.044 million in 2003 to 3.802 million in 2012. The turkey population has drastically increased during inter censuses period (2007-2012).

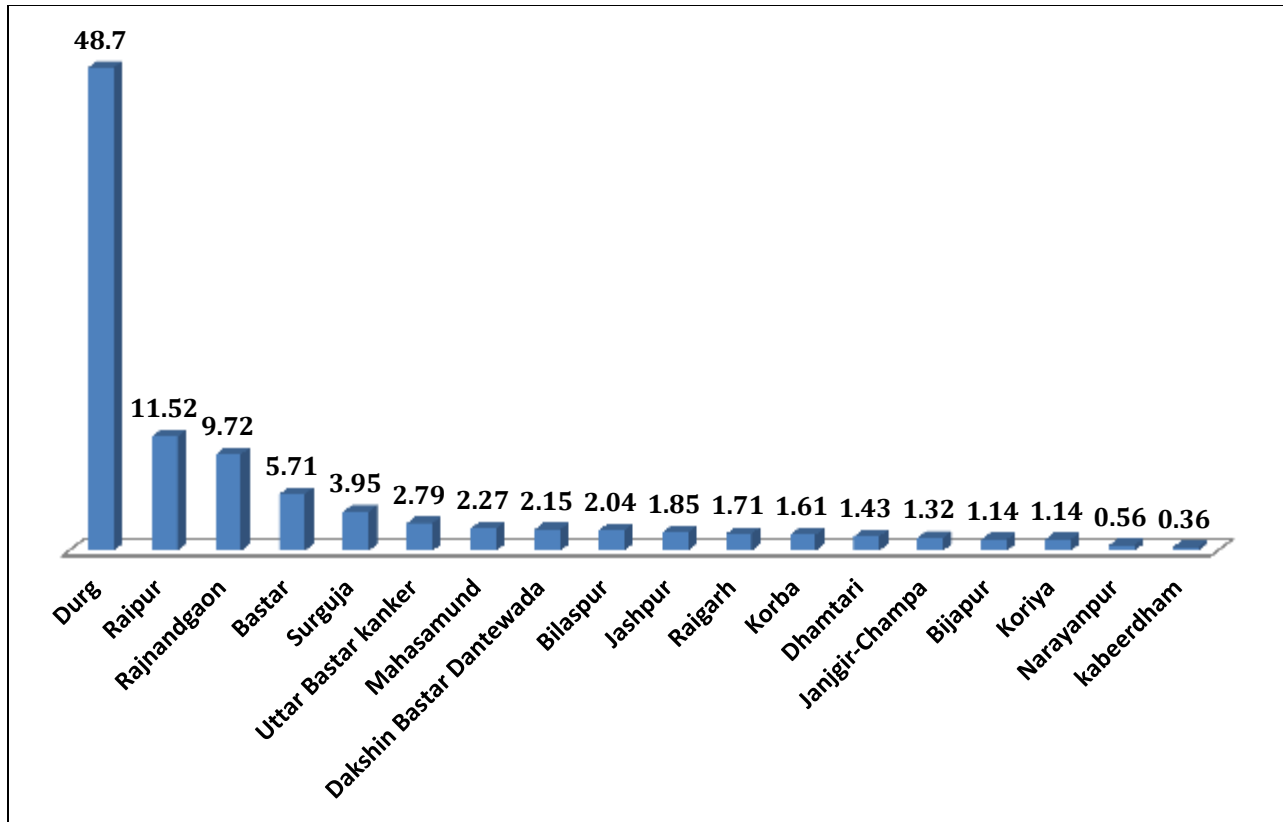


Fig 3 District-wise poultry Population in Chhattisgarh in 2012

Fig 3 shows that District Durg is having the highest contribution of 48.70%. The second and third largest contributors are Raipur and Rajnandgaon with 11.52% and 9.72% respectively.

## Results & Discussion

Table-1 revealed that Chhattisgarh State District-wise Livestock & Poultry \*Total Livestock covers Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun and Yak and total poultry include total birds in the poultry farms and hatcheries. Table 2 represented that Government Poultry Farming Area in Chhattisgarh, India. In 7 districts (Bastar, Bilaspur, Baikunthpur, Durg, Kunkuri, Raigarh Sakalo) out of 28 districts has government poultry farms where they distribute chicks and enhance and support poultry Farming, provide training/ workshops regarding poultry Farming in rural areas. Table 3 Depicted that details of district wise Information on poultry production in Chhattisgarh from 2017 to 2019. Durg district produces a higher number of eggs and chicks, followed by Bilaspur and Jagadapur.

Backyard poultry production promotes income opportunities, particularly for the weaker sections in the rural areas. Poultry produce eggs, men and manure. Poultry Farming is the best way of business with high-level production of egg & meat (Pathak et al. 2017). The eggs and meats of local (desi) chicken with higher consumer demand get a high price in the market (Ekka et al 2016; Chitra, 2019). The success of poultry Farming depends upon the total number of good quality eggs produced, especially in layers and dual-purpose birds (Niranjan, M. et al. 2008). Poultry local bird's growth and economical generation level is limited because of seasonal morbidity. However, a developed variety of poultry birds well adapted to the local environment with high egg-producing capacity as compared to local breed chickens.

Poverty and lack of economic opportunities, primarily when people depend for their livelihoods primary sector, which is based on natural resources. Rural backyard poultry can improve food sufficiency and encourage women and unemployed youth to improve their income (Vijayeta, P. 2016). Few risk and uncertainty in poultry Farming are the poultry owners were low egg price during the summer, high cost of feed for poultry birds, the wholesale price of eggs is meagre, electricity bill charges are high, getting a loan is also tricky (Thorat, G.N. et al. 2015). In Chhattisgarh government play a crucial role to enhance and support poultry Farming in rural/tribal as well

as urban areas of Chhattisgarh. Poultry venture capital fund provides loan for open poultry farms. In Chhattisgarh Backyard poultry distribution scheme has distributed chicks, especially for rural people for their poultry Farming.

Table-1. Chhattisgarh State District-wise Livestock &amp; Poultry

S.No.	District	Livestock	Poultry
1	Bastar	1093100	1320182
2	Bijapur	417839	264408
3	Bilaspur	1206099	472245
4	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	725331	496695
5	Dhamtari	400340	330990
6	Durg	1420791	11251117
7	Janjgir-champa	737314	304552
8	Jashpur	857407	426812
9	Kabirdham	480749	84093
10	Korba	557585	372615
11	Koriya	512058	264247
12	Mahasamund	549182	525369
13	Narayanpur	256068	130046
14	Raigarh	739956	396058
15	Raipur	1691144	2661960
16	Rajnandgaon	909519	2245545
17	Surguja	1872299	911513
18	Uttar Bastar kanker	617162	643711
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15043943</b>	<b>23102158</b>

Source: 19th Livestock Census, Chhattisgarh, GOI, 2013

Table-2. Government Poultry Farming Area in Chhattisgarh

S.N.	Poultry Farms	Districts	Area
<b>1</b>	<b>Chicken-Farming Area</b>	Durg	Durg
		Bilaspur	Koni
		Raigarh	Raigarh
		Bastar	Jagadapur
		Baikunthpur	Baikunthpur
		Sakalo	Sarguja
		Kunkuri	Jashpur
<b>2</b>	<b>Duck Farming Area</b>	Bilaspur	Koni
<b>3</b>	<b>Bater(Quail) Farming Area</b>	Durg	Durg
		Baikunthpur	Koriya

Source: : Pashudhan Vikas Vibhag, Prashakiya Prativedan Varsh, 2019-20

Table 3: District wise Information on poultry production Chhattisgarh government sector 2017-19

Districts	Egg Production			Chick Production			Chick distribution under Backyard poultry distribution scheme			Beneficiaries		
	2017-18	2018-19	Until Dec 2019	2017-18	2018-19	Until Dec 2019	2017-18	2018-19	Until Dec 2019	2017-18	2018-19	Until Dec2019
Durg	788460	496470	535818	375888	215315	242621	282750	167945	156705	2827	3732	3482
Bilaspur	229437	274501	285074	21033	141217	166404	171708	141217	44235	1717	3138	983
Jagadapur	396008	445086	394449	186683	137938	130248	144055	116121	62670	1440	2580	1393
Raigarh	378811	305610	NA	157898	54523	NA	90328	31385	NA	903	697	NA
Baikunthpur	485955	608723	301205	214287	233946	87464	173029	173693	16740	1730	3860	372
Sakalo	401886	332642	264878	168410	130549	97259	83761	34960	35313	838	777	785
Jahpur	225325	100070	126395	77094	41096	35857	45295	12285	14220	453	273	316
<b>Total</b>	<b>2905882</b>	<b>2563102</b>	<b>1907819</b>	<b>1201293</b>	<b>954584</b>	<b>759853</b>	<b>990926</b>	<b>677606</b>	<b>329883</b>	<b>9908</b>	<b>15057</b>	<b>7331</b>

Source: Pashudhan Vikas Vibhag, Prashakiya Prativedan Varsh, 2019-20

## Conclusion

Rural poultry Farming is a crucial socio-economic improvement factor for the weaker section of the rural society, particularly landless labourers, small and marginal farmers. Backyard poultry Farming creates self-employment, supplementary income with high protein-rich food at low cost, and a safety net for rural people. Overall its impact is positive on improving livelihood and the level of income of rural communities. Poultry manure is also used as bio-fertilizer in crop-fields and reduces expenditure and dependency on chemical fertilizers. Village poultry Farming is the cornerstone of poultry Farming in the state but its growth is limited due to high seasonal mortality, low productivity and suboptimal management. The developed variety is well adapted to local agro climatic condition and is readily accepted by farmers as stock of choice for backyard/rural poultry Farming. Over a period of time there is increase in demand of these birds because they provide better returns under similar rearing practices. Better management, suitable housing, ventilation, feed supplementation and periodic health monitoring can further increase production potential. The current improvement strategies adopted has shown promising result but needs to be strengthened.

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