



Success Story on Backyard Aseel Poultry Rearing under SBGF Programme

R. Thangadurai^{1*}, C. Sivakumar², M. Vijayakumar³ and M.A. Vennila¹

¹Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pappapatty, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu (636 809), India

²Research Station, Paiyur, Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu (635 112), India

³Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu (643 101), India



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Corresponding Author

R. Thangadurai

✉: thangaduraisurgery@yahoo.co.in

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Abstract

Backyard poultry with native breeds is easy to manage, less risky and can generate better incomes, for the poor households. It has the potential to alleviate rural poverty, eradicate malnutrition and create employment opportunities too. With a little external support from KVK Dharmapuri under Livelihood support and nutritional and security of tribal women through improved backyard poultry rearing in Dharmapuri district by initiating small farm enterprises, the tribal farming communities in Dharmapuri district have shown that it is possible to improve health and livelihoods.

Keywords: Backyard, Poultry, Rearing, Success

Background Information

Backyard poultry farming is a promising option for rural livelihoods. It requires low initial investment. Boost up family income for better utilization of family laborers who are not able to perform other works like old family members or children. It is a potent tool for upliftment of socio-economically backward people. Backyard poultry production can cater the nutritional requirements of the family. Acts as an ATM, because as per family need the birds and eggs can be sold at any time with cash in hand. Quality of chicken and egg is better in terms of organic farming as the birds are raised in stress less environment and consumers are willing to pay higher prices for high quality desi chicken meat or egg. Most of the backyard poultry production comprises of rearing indigenous birds with poor production performances. However, over the period of time improved strains have been introduced by extension and development agencies. In order to enhance the socio-economic and nutritional status of the rural population, there is a need to promote backyard poultry farming with improved chicken varieties (Aseel) (Table 1).

Tribal Women farmers will be mobilized into desi chicken farming commodity interest group (20 groups @ 10 tribal women group¹). A one day initial basic training on scientific desi chicken farming (5 training @ 40 tribal women training¹) was organized for the members of CIGs in a centralized place in each village (Figure 1). The training components include both information and skill practice on scientific backyard poultry rearing methods. It is a non-residential training. Resource persons from technical institutions will be invited for training. The training inputs were scientific method of housing systems, breeding methods, hatching, brooding, feeding and disease management of improved chicken. Resource materials as book form will be designed in self-explanatory way and issued to the beneficiaries. Training manual was provided to the beneficiary. One month improved Aseel chicks was provided (Figure 2) to 200 target woman for sustainability of the project (Figure 3). Establishing Community incubator with power backup incubator with 900 eggs capacity with installation charge and accessories were established at Kombur (Figure 4) in part of the selected village for the easy access of other member for the sustainable chick production (Figure 5).

Article History

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Table 1: Production performance of Aseel			
Sl. No.	Parameters		TANUVAS Aseel
1	Body weight (g)	10 th week	710
		20 th week	880
		30 th week	1,320
		40 th week	1,400
		50 th week	1,870
2	Livability (%) (12 weeks)		98
3	Age of first egg (d)		168
4	Egg Production % (40 weeks)		154
5	Egg weight (g)		52
6	Hatchability (%)		87
7	Adult livability (%)		95
8	Market rate (Rs.) kg ⁻¹		250.00
9	Income-Net return (in Rs.)		60,000.00

Members from all groups were trained in latest marketing techniques. They will purchase the surplus live birds and eggs from all the members of the project area and indulge in whole sale trading. Linking of producer groups with financial institutions, feed manufacturers/ grinders, retail meat sellers and hospitality institutions will facilitate of forward and backward linkage. Credit counselling was provided by the Lead bank manager/ Assistant General Manager, NABARD/ Nationalized/ Cooperative bank officials.

Ms. Selvi, W/O- Manivannan, an innovative women farmer from Pappireddypatty Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu was successful in backyard poultry farming with TANUVAS Aseel chicken. she is 43 years old, qualified in 12th standard, having 40 cent of land and he used to rear natty bird (local) for the regular source of income and he could able to get very low income. Ms. Selvi was unaware about of improved poultry variety (TANUVAS Aseel) for higher income generation than natty variety, KVK, Dharmapuri has selected her for SBGF on Poultry scheme beneficiary and trained on scientific management of backyard poultry rearing for establishing backyard poultry entrepreneurial unit. Inputs like Egg incubator with 1,000 eggs capacity along with power generator, TANUVAS Aseel one month old chicks (20 Nos), deworming drug, drinker, waterer, federer, TANUVAS Brooder, TANUVAS rural poultry cage, Azolla sheet, fodder seeds and training material was supplied.

Intervention Made by KVK

Following Technical guidance was given on package of practice for TANUVAS Aseel chicken rearing under backyard condition.

1. Poultry Entrepreneurial Unit Establishment

- Trained to rear improved poultry (TANUVAS Aseel) variety under backyard condition.
- Trained to produce green fodder (Hedge lucerne, Agathi,

subabul and Azolla) supplement for reducing fodder cost and supplementing additional nutritional to poultry feeding.

- Trained to produce Termite with available resource.
- Training to utilize egg incubator for sustainable production of chicks.
- Trained to utilize KVK Dharmapuri mini feed mill for low cost homemade concentrate feed.
- Trained to use TANUVAS Brooder for brooding of day old chicks after receiving for incubator.



Figure 1: Training on backyard poultry rearing



Figure 2: Distribution of chicks



Figure 3: Chicks Distributed to Beneficiary



Figure 4: Establishment of Egg incubator



Figure 5: Multiplication of chicks

2. Health Management

- Regular deworming against Trematode, Cestode and Nematode with rotation of drugs for preventing formation of drug resistance.
- Vaccination against Ranikhet disease (RD) on 9th week of age and Pox disease on 12th week of age.
- Deticking at 3 month interval.

Results and Outcomes

As a result of technological intervention by the KVK, Dharmapuri the farmer had obtained good revenue.

So, 20 TANUVAS Aseel chicken farmers can get sixty thousand year⁻¹ along with nutritional support to their family members. Farming women can engage in improved poultry farming no need of outside labour. Small land holders can get good income from backyard poultry rearing and nutritional support to their family.

Success Point

As a result of technological intervention by the KVK, Dharmapuri the farmer had obtained good revenue. Backyard poultry rearing with TANUVAS Aseel with 20 numbers along with improved rearing technologies of poultry farmer can get Rs. 60,000.00 year⁻¹ (Figure 6). Small and marginal farmer can get more income through backyard poultry rearing with improved varieties of chicken.



Figure 6: Free ranging of Hatched chicks

Conclusion

TANUVAS Aseel chicken is significantly effective in the prevention of poverty in rural poor concerning difficult environmental conditions and unemployment, rural youth can better engage in backyard poultry farming for higher income generation and nutritional support.