



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2016; 2(10): 23-25
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 06-08-2016
Accepted: 07-09-2016

Dada G Patil
Prof. H.O.D P. G. Dept.
Economics G.T. Patil College
Nandurbar, Maharashtra,
India

Allied agricultural sector – Animal husbandry micro study in Nandurbar District (M.S)

Dada G Patil

Abstract

Animal husbandry and dairy development is second major sector which come after agri business, Dairy farming is a very popular activity among the farmers in Nandurbar district. It is carried out in the co-operative as well as private sector. As per the statistical data, Nandurbar district is rich in animal population. The district has 299396 bovine so, 22286 sheep and 267511 goat's population. Also 472503 poultry birds are being reared by the farmers, giving employment to large number of people. Besides dairy, even poultry farming plays an important role and has high potential in the district. About 4.73lakh poultry birds are being reared by the farmer's.

Keywords: Farmers, poultry, business, employment, Animal, dairy, production, management, poverty, development.

Introduction

Allied agriculture sector plays major role in rural economy. Dairy important poultry farming sheep, goat, pig, rearing etc. play a very important role in the lives of the rural household. These are not only a major source of employment & supplementary income but also help in enhancing the intake of nutritional food by the rural poor. Historically, dairy, farming has been and continues to be a popular activity in rural India.

Animal husbandry & dairy development is second major sector which comes after Agri business, Dairy farming is a very popular activity among the farmers in Nandurbar district. It is carried out in the co-operative as well as private sector. As per the statistical data, Nandurbar district is rich in animal population. The district has 299396 bovines, 22286 sheep and 267511 goats population. Also 472503 poultry birds are being reared by the farmers, giving employment to large number of people.

The major gap in milk production is low yield per animal, It will be improved by developing exotic blood better training to the farmers about dairy management and importance. Nandurbar district is well known for remarkable fish production also. Sheep & goat rearing activity is generally popular among families living below poverty line & with small / marginal farmers. Sheep rearing activity is limited among traditional shepherds of district, while the goat rearing activity is more or less evenly spread all over the district.

Beside dairy even poultry farming plays an important role and has high potential in the district. About 4.73 lakh poultry birds are being reared by the farmers. Poultry helps in improving the nutritional value of the food (through protein rich eggs & meat) and provides organic manure for agricultural crops. The poultry business helps in employment generation and can be improved by maintaining improved hygiene standards.

Animal Husbandry

Scope and importance

The animal husbandry department is providing animal health service in the district. Present growth rate of the animal husbandry is 6.00 per cent In the district there are 103 institutions for providing the animal health services, amongst these 83 institutions are working under the zilla Parishad & remaining are working under the state sector. An animal health services include breeding program, artificial insemination, treatment, castration, vaccination, major & minor operations etc.

Correspondence

Dada G. Patil
Prof. H.O.D P. G. Dept.
Economics G.T. Patil College
Nandurbar, Maharashtra,
India

Dairy farming, sheep, goat, pig, rearing, etc. play a very important role in the lives of the rural people.

These are not only a major source of employment and supplementary income but helps in enhancing the intake of nutritional food by the rural poor. Animal wealth in Nandurbar has increased manifold and the animal husbandry

practices have changed to a great extent following the introduction of newer technologies particularly for crossbreeding and up gradation of indigenous breeds. Animal husbandry is a one of the allied business of the agriculture in Nandurbar and there is great potential for animal husbandry.

Table 1: Taluka-wise livestock population of the district.

Sr. No.	Block	Milch						Draught Animal No	Sheep No	Goat No	Poultry Birds		Others
		Cows			Buffaloes						Backyard	Farm	
		L	UP	E	L	UP	E						
1	Nandurbar	11562	4076	0	7922	0	0	25961	20247	47553	50372		5553
2	Navapur	14383	835	0	378	0	0	40260	139	37805	106388		809
3	Akkalkuwa	8115	70	0	5100	0	0	25436	0	29696	51384		1240
4	Shahada	16828	1512	0	8175	0	0	27739	1900	48912	62724		5590
5	Taloda	11636	945	0	5195	0	0	15744	0	30077	62386		1955
6	Akrani	17561	22	0	3236	0	0	46705	0	73468	139249		955
	Total	80085	7460	0	30006	0	0	181845	22286	267511	472503		16102

Source: Social and Economic Survey of In Nandurbar District

L = Local UP = Upgraded E = Exotic

Poultry Development

Eggs and meat are an important source of animal protein in human diet. Poultry farming in Nandurbar district mainly carried out as a backyard activity as well as commercial level production is stated in some parts of the district. The sector also provide employment to the rural masses. The fear of avian flu had taken a heavy toll of the industry all over the country. However, the revival has begun, and this activity provides scope for employment and income generation to the farmers in the district. In nandurbar district, the population of the poultry birds 4.73 lakh(as per 2007 census). There is potential for this activity in all the blocks particularly in akkalkuwa and Akrani Tahsil as there is higher demand for deshi chicken in the market all round the year. Contract farming by companies like saguna and venkateshwara Hatcheries has started in a small way in some parts of the district. At present, there is no hatchery in the district and day- old chicks are made available from the hatcheries located in nearby districts of Nashik, jalgaon and Thane.

Sheep, Goat, and Piggery Development

Sheep and Goat rearing is a traditional activity in Nandurbar district, carried out mainly by small tribal farmers and landless laborers. The activity generates additional income for the farmers however, it is the main source of income of some tribal farmers from Akkalkuwa and Akrani tahsil. The

population of sheep and goats in the district, as per the Livestock census 2007, was 0.22 lakh and 2.67 lakh respectively.

Dairy Development

Dairy is one of the most important allied activities to agriculture, in the district and providing gainful employment to people in rural areas, it is also a major subsidiary occupation for small and marginal farmers and landless labors of the district provides continuous income with shortest gestation period. The estimated milk production in the district was 2.33 lakh lits for the year 2005-06. The per capita milk availability was 178.23 gms/ day against the state average of 169.05 gm 69.05gm and recommended level of 250 gms/day

In the district there are three milk federation viz. Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda, have a network of 321 co-operative dairy societies for milk collection. The daily milk collection of the district is only 3161 lits.

The Department of Tribal Development,(Integrated Tribal Development Project Office)and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) milch animals are supplied to the farmers in hilly areas on 100 per cent subsidy. But at present milk is not collected for want of milk collection routs. It is therefore necessary to develop milk collection routs in Navapur, Taloda and Dhadgaon talukas.

Table 2: The veterinary Institutes serving to livestock in Nandurbar district.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Z.P. institutes		Total	State Institutes		Total
		Gr I	Gr II		Gr I	Gr II	
1	Nandurbar	9	10	19	1	0	1
2	Navapur	13	7	20	1	-	-
3	Shahada	7	5	12	1	14	15
4	Taloda	4	3	7	1	-	-
5	Akkalkuwa	8	5	13	1	-	1
6	Akrani	6	6	12	-	-	-
	Total	47	36	83	5	14	19

Source: Social and Economic Survey of In Nandurbar District

Table 3: Projected Annual Milk Production of the district

Sr. No.	Name of the Taluka	Estimated milk production in '000 MT				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Nandurbar	32.93	34.58	36.31	38.12	40.03
2	Navapur	82.91	87.06	91.41	95.98	100.78
3	Shahada	23.10	24.26	25.47	26.74	28.08
4	Taloda	15.30	16.07	16.87	17.71	18.60
5	Akkalkuwa	3.13	3.29	3.45	3.62	3.80
6	Akrani	2.00	2.10	2.21	2.32	2.43
	Total	159.37	167.34	175.71	184.49	193.72

Source:- Social and Economic Survey of In Nandurbar District

Nandurbar district is tribal district. Most part of the district boundary is connected to Gujarat State. Major Part of the district milk producer sale the milk to Gujarat state private institute.

Strategy to achieve the targets during plan period

1. Better co-ordination between animal husbandry department and dairy development department to increase milk production and rural employment generation no. of milch Quality animal avoid duplication of work.
2. Modernization of existing dairy, establishing new dairy, full utilization of installed capacity to enhance collection capacity by establishing collection centers in identified routes
3. Strengthening os existing Animal Health Centers
4. Private veterinary clinic by veterinary graduates tried on pilot basis in major area /poultry area.
5. Up gradation of buffalos
6. Lack of green fodder
7. DRDA / tribal sub plan programme for dairy development, quality milch animal are made available to selected beneficiaries.

8. Revitalize de functioned dairy socity
 9. Overall growth of dairy sector
 10. Mini dairy units of 1.0 to 20 animals and breed centers may be enclosed selectively and finalized by load.
 11. Potent of chilling plants and processing plant.
 12. Establishing and strengthening of milk routs.
 13. Small scale cattle feed management unit.
- Action Plan

1. Farmers Training

Farmers are doing traditional practices of milk production there is a need animal health practices, clean milking, and milk collection on co- operative basis. Per Taluka 100 farmers training.

2. Supply of cross breed cow on 50% subsidy
3. Supply of cattle feed on subsidy
4. Purchasing of new milk collection cans
5. Purchasing of bulk cooler
6. Computerized Milk collection with milk tester and electronics weight measuring equipment.
7. Purchasing of transport milk collection vehicle.

Table 4: Proposed action plan for dairy for next five year.

Sr. No.	Activity	Year (Rs. In lakh)					
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	Farmers Training (100% subsidy)	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	10.8
2	Traomomg < amage, emt Board (100% subsidy)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10
3	Training Secretary (100 % subsidy)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2
4	Purchasing of milk can's (100% subsidy)	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	11.4
5	Purchasing of milk bulk cooler (100% subsidy)	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70
6	Computerized milk collection project (100% subsidy)	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	33
7	Adulteration Kit (100% subsidy)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
	Total	27.69	27.69	27.69	27.69	27.69	138.45

Source: Social and Economic Survey of In Nandurbar District

Reference Book

1. Socio – Economic survey -2015-16.
2. C.S.O Department Nandurbar District.
3. Dairy Industry Nandurbar District.
4. Krishi dairy 2008.
5. Indian Economic – Dutt and Sundaram.