



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

STRATEGY PAPER

ON POULTRY SECTOR, ASSAM

TARGETS AND GOAL FOR 2019-2024



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
& VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
Government of Assam

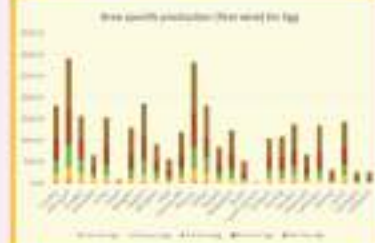
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

ASSAM::GUWAHATI-781003

POULTRY SECTOR

CONSOLIDATED 5 YEARS ACTION PLAN

Sl. No.	Activity	Responsible Agency	Start Year	End Year	Priority	Remarks
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ASSAM MAP



COLOR SCHEME FOR DIFFERENT SCHEMATIC INTERVENTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE PRODUCTION CLUSTERS AS DOTS

Sl. No.	Intervention	Color Code
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LEGEND

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Water Body
- State Capital
- District Headquarters
- Proposed Poultry Cluster
- Existing Poultry Farm/Holder
- Proposed Poultry Farm/Holder
- Existing Backyard Center
- Proposed Backyard Cluster
- Proposed Poultry Mass Poultry Farm
- Proposed Poultry Small Poultry Farm
- Existing Govt. Poultry Farm
- Existing Private Mid. Poultry Farm
- Existing Private Small Poultry Farm

Note: Map does not include sixth schedule areas of the state (only general areas)

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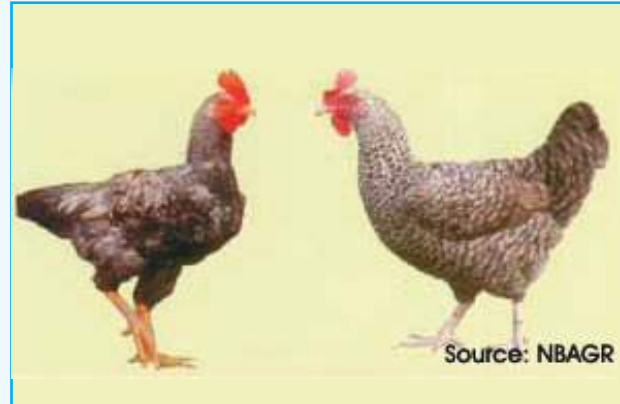
STRATEGY PAPER ON POULTRY DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM



**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
ASSAM::GUWAHATI-781003**



Miri bird is called as ‘Miri’ after the name of a plains tribal people ‘Miri’ (now a days called as ‘Mising’ tribe), Miri birds are indigenous to the districts of Upper Assam, namely, Dhemaji, North Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sibsagar Dibrugarh and Tinsukia



Daothaigir is considered to be close descendant of Red Jungle fowl. Native Tract: Found in the districts of Kokrajhar, Chirang, Udalguri and Baska in Assam.



“**Kamrupa**” is a multi-coloured bird for rural poultry production developed as a variety locally under All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding at Assam Agriculture University, Khanapara, Guwahati,zzzzzz. It is three way cross developed using Assam local ecotype (25%), Coloured Broiler (25%) and Dalhem Red (50%) population.



KALINGA BROWN LIT Layer poultry bird is a cross of White Leghorn (WLH) with Rhode Island Red (RIR).



Pati Duck is the only registered duck in India.



VANARAJA is a dual purpose, multi-coloured bird for family poultry production evolved at the Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad

STRATEGY PAPER ON POULTRY DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM

Assam being a state where majority of the population are non-vegetarian, there is a huge demand for eggs and poultry in the form of meat.

As per 2011 population census, the total population of Assam is around 312 lakh. Considering the total population to be non-vegetarian and as per ICMR recommendation of 180 eggs per head per year, total egg requirement for the state is around 560 crore per year. Moreover, as per ICMR recommendation of meat consumption @ 10.8 kg per year per person, total meat requirement for the state is 3370 lakh kgs annually. Considering 40% of the total meat requirement to be poultry meat, annual poultry meat requirement for the state is 1348 lakh kgs.

I. EGG PRODUCTION:

Against the annual requirement of 560 crore of eggs, the state produces around 47.50 crore (Integrated Sample Survey report) of eggs annually. Accordingly there is a shortage of 512.5 crore eggs annually. This shortfall can be mitigated to a great extent through establishment of commercial layer farms in private sector as well as promoting backyard poultry farming.

i. *Establishment of Commercial Layer farm:*

Establishment of commercial layer farm is a major sectoral intervention for achieving targeted egg production as well as gainful employment.

Presently there are 8-10 nos. of commercial layer farms in the state with varying capacity ranging from 2000 birds to 40,000 birds.

Establishment of few commercial layer farms with a total bird capacity of 40.00 – 45.00 lakh will help the state in producing approximately 125 crore of eggs annually.

To encourage the interested entrepreneur for establishment/ expansion of commercial layer farms, there is provision for financial support under EDEG component of National Livestock Mission. Recently few entrepreneurs have availed the opportunity and have started activities in this line.

Moreover, provision for additional financial support has been proposed in the draft “Poultry Development Policy of Assam”, which will further help in encouraging the interested entrepreneurs.

ii. *Backyard Farming:*

Backyard poultry farming is an age old practice in this region which can contribute to a great extent in terms of egg and meat production. However, this traditional practice is running in an unorganized sector.

During 2011-12 the department implemented RBPD scheme under CSS in 9 nos. of districts where 20 nos. LIT chicks (unsexed) were distributed among 9300 nos. of beneficiaries. It was observed that on implementation of the schemes 67,22,309 nos. of additional eggs were produced in the succeeding year.

Emphasis on backyard poultry is the need of the hour. However, availability of hatching eggs as per requirement is the main hurdle. Few department farms are maintaining parent stock of LIT birds and they are supplying the DOC to the interested farmers. But they are able to cover only a small percentage of the needy farmers. All the department poultry farms need to make operational for maintaining parent stock of LIT bird. They should work as DOC production centre for distribution of chicks among interested farmers at Govt. approved rate. Keeping this in mind, the Department has proposed for Rejuvenation of 18 nos. of Govt. Poultry/ Duck farms under RIDF.

II. Meat Production:

As stated earlier, annual meat requirement for the state is 3370 lakh kgs considering entire state population as non-vegetarian. Considering 40% to be chicken meat, annual poultry meat requirement for the state is around 1350 lakh kgs.

Considering weekly broiler placement, the broiler production of the state is as follows –

Weekly broiler placement = 15-20 lakh DOC (Day old Chick)

Taking the minimum, Weekly broiler placement = 15 lakh DOC



Weekly live bird production = 14 lakh (excluding mortality)

Weekly total live bird production = 28 lakh kgs. (Avg 2 kgs live wt. per bird)

Annual live bird production = 1456 lakh kgs. (28 X 52 weeks)

Total annual dressed meat production = 946 lakh kgs (65% of live wt.)

Moreover meat production from layer birds & ducks is 80 lakh kg annually (ISS report). As such total poultry meat production annually is 1076 lakh kgs. There is a shortfall of around 324 lakh kgs annually.

The major hurdle in broiler sector in the state is the cost of hatching eggs. Due to non-availability of broiler parent breeding farm in the state, the private hatcheries operating in the state imports hatching eggs from other state at high cost. The cost is around Rs. 35/- per egg. This affects the cost of DOC which is at present is around Rs. 50/- per DOC which ultimately affect the production cost of ready birds. Further, import of hatching eggs from outside state also affects the hatchability of the eggs which ultimately contributes to high cost of DOC.

Establishment of a broiler parent breeding farm in the state will bring down the cost of production of ready bird which will give a boost to this sector. Accordingly provision for financial support has been created in the draft poultry development policy to encourage entrepreneurs for setting up of Broiler Breeding Farm.

III. Departmental Poultry/ Duck Farm:

The A.H. & Veterinary Department, Assam has 22 nos. of Poultry/Duck farms in the state. Out of them 4 nos. are located in 6th scheduled districts.

The farms with location & present status are as follows-

Sl. No.	Name of the Farm	Location	District	Status	Remarks
1	Central Duck Breeding cum Research Station,	Kaliabor	Nagaon	Functional	
2	Govt. Duck & poultry farm,	Silcoorie	Cachar	Functional	
3	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Baladhmani	Goalpara	Functional	
4	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Khanikar	Dibrugarh	Functional	
5	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Baghchung	Jorhat	Functional	
6	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Barhampur	Nagaon	Functional	
7	Duck cum Fish Farm,	Sipajhar	Mangaldoi	Functional	
8	Govt. Duck & Poultry Farm,	Joysagar	Sivsagar	Functional	
9	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Haflong	Karbi-Anglong	Functional	
10	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Diphu	Karbi-Anglong	Functional	
11	Duck Farm,	Phuloni	Karbi-Anglong	Functional	
12	District Poultry Farm,	Hamren	Karbi-Anglong	Functional	
13	Regional Broiler Chick Production cum Demonstration Farm,	Birubari	Kamrup (M)	Non-functional	
14	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Ganakkuchi	Barpeta	Non-functional	
15	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Tezpur	Sonitpur	Non-functional	
16	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Japjapkuchi	Nalbari	Non-functional	

Sl. No.	Name of the Farm	Location	District	Status	Remarks
17	Central Chick Rearing Farm,	Khanapara	Kamrup (M)	Non-functional	
18	Govt. Poultry Farm,	Birubari	Kamrup(M)	Non-functional	
19	Duck Farm,	Hajo	Kamrup(R)	Non-functional	
20	Dist. Poultry Farm,	Demow	Sivsagar	Non-functional	
21	Coordinated Poultry Breeding Farm,	Tezpur	Sonitpur	Non-functional	
22	Coordinated Poultry Breeding Farm,	Khanapara	Kamrup(M)	Non-functional	

Presently 12 farms out of 22 farms are operational. Most of these farms were supported under various schemes like CSS, RKVY, State plan etc. But the operational activities in some of the farms either could not be started or continued due to the surrender of operational fund. In few farms like Hajo, Kaliabor, Demow etc. the fund earmarked as Revolving fund for operational activities could not be drawn.

Though the main objectives behind establishment of these farms were demonstration & chick production centre for LIT birds, only few farms are rendering the desired services.

As stated earlier, the main bottleneck is supporting the interested farmers in backyard poultry farming is the availability of hatching egg of LIT birds.

Making all the department poultry /duck farms operational is the need of the hour. These farms will maintain parent stock of LIT birds for production of hatching eggs. The farms will hatch these eggs in their hatcheries & will produce DOC which will be distributed to the interested farmers at Govt. approved rate. Taking these steps, the constrain of hatching eggs & DOC of LIT birds can be overcome to a great extent which will ultimately boost egg production through backyard farming.

ACTIVITIES UNDER 5 YEARS ACTION PLAN

5 YEARS ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF POULTRY SECTOR

Considering the probable support to private investors in the form of incentives & subsidies under “Draft Poultry Development Policy of Assam”, a five years Action Plan has been developed to boost the Poultry scenario of the state.

Accordingly, the following activities have been proposed covering 26 nos. of districts of the state.

- 1. Commercial Layer Farm (Micro):** It is proposed to support establishment of 178 nos. of Micro Layer Farms with a capacity of 5000 birds each farm. Year wise projection of the activity is as follows –

YEAR	UNIT (Nos.)	UNIT PROJECT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	RATE OF SUBSIDY	SUBSIDY
1 st year	11	Rs. 50.00 L	Rs. 550.00 L	Rs. 320.00 per bird	Rs. 176.00 L
2 nd year	27	Rs. 50.00 L	Rs. 1350.00 L		Rs. 432.00 L
3 rd year	45	Rs. 50.00 L	Rs. 2250.00 L		Rs. 720.00 L
4 th year	46	Rs. 50.00 L	Rs. 2300.00 L		Rs. 736.00 L
5 th year	49	Rs. 50.00 L	Rs. 2450.00 L		Rs. 784.00 L
Total	178		Rs. 8900.00 L		Rs. 2848.00 L

- 2. Commercial Layer Farm (Mini):** It is proposed to support establishment of 239 nos. of Mini Layer Farms with a capacity of 10,000 birds each farm. Year wise projection of the activity is as follows –

YEAR	UNIT (Nos.)	UNIT PROJECT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	RATE OF SUBSIDY	SUBSIDY
1 st year	32	Rs. 100.00 L	Rs. 3200.00 L	Rs. 320.00 per bird	Rs. 1024.00 L
2 nd year	47	Rs. 100.00 L	Rs. 4700.00 L		Rs. 1504.00 L
3 rd year	49	Rs. 100.00 L	Rs. 4900.00 L		Rs. 1568.00 L
4 th year	53	Rs. 100.00 L	Rs. 5300.00 L		Rs. 1696.00 L
5 th year	58	Rs. 100.00 L	Rs. 5800.00 L		Rs. 1856.00 L
Total	239		Rs. 23,900.00 L		Rs. 7648.00 L

- 3. Commercial Layer Farm (Small):** It is proposed to support establishment of 45 nos. of Small Layer Farms with a capacity of 20,000 birds each farm. Year wise projection of the activity is as follows –

YEAR	UNIT (Nos.)	UNIT PROJECT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	RATE OF SUBSIDY	SUBSIDY
3 rd year	10	Rs. 200.00 L	Rs. 2000.00 L	Rs. 320.00 per bird	Rs. 640.00 L
4 th year	15	Rs. 200.00 L	Rs. 3000.00 L		Rs. 960.00 L
5 th year	20	Rs. 200.00 L	Rs. 4000.00 L		Rs. 1280.00 L
Total	45		Rs. 9000.00 L		Rs. 2880.00 L

- 4. Commercial Broiler Farming (Micro):** It is proposed to support establishment of 2206 nos. of Micro Broiler Farms with a capacity of 3,500 birds each farm. Year wise projection of the activity is as follows –

YEAR	UNIT (Nos.)	UNIT PROJECT COST	TOTAL PROJECT COST	RATE OF SUBSIDY	SUBSIDY
1 st year	266	Rs. 10.00 L	Rs. 2660.00 L	45% of Total Project Cost	Rs. 1197.00 L
2 nd year	325	Rs. 10.00 L	Rs. 3250.00 L		Rs. 1462.50 L
3 rd year	415	Rs. 10.00 L	Rs. 4150.00 L		Rs. 1867.50 L
4 th year	525	Rs. 10.00 L	Rs. 5250.00 L	45% of Total Project Cost	Rs. 2362.50 L
5 th year	675	Rs. 10.00 L	Rs. 6750.00 L		Rs. 3037.50 L
Total	2206		Rs. 23,900.00 L		Rs. 9927.00 L

5. **Backyard Farming:** Under this activity it is proposed to distribute the cost of 32,80,000 nos. of month old LIT chicks among 1,64,000 nos. of beneficiaries. Each selected beneficiary under this activity shall receive the cost of 20 nos. of unsexed chicks @ Rs. 48.00 per chicks. Total grant to be received by each beneficiary is Rs. 960.00. It is proposed to cover the weaker section of the society under this activity. The beneficiaries receiving the grant may contact the nearest Departmental Poultry/Duck Farm for obtaining LIT chicks on payment.

Year wise plan for the activity is as follows :

YEAR	BENEFICIARY (Nos.)	CHICKS TO BE PROCURED BY EACH BENEFICIARY (Nos.)	TOTAL CHICKS TO BE PROCURED BY BENEFICIARIES (Nos.)	GRANT PER BENEFICIARY (RS.)	TOTAL GRANT (RS.)
1 st year	22,000	20 Nos.	4,40,000 Nos.	Rs. 960.00	Rs. 211.20 L
2 nd year	27,500	20 Nos.	5,50,000 Nos.	Rs. 960.00	Rs. 264.00 L
3 rd year	34,500	20 Nos.	6,90,000 Nos.	Rs. 960.00	Rs. 331.20 L
4 th year	40,000	20 Nos.	8,00,000 Nos.	Rs. 960.00	Rs. 384.00 L
5 th year	40,000	20 Nos.	8,00,000 Nos.	Rs. 960.00	Rs. 384.00 L
Total	1,64,000		32,80,000 Nos.		Rs. 1574.40 L

6. **Backyard Farming:** Under this activity it is proposed to distribute 32,80,000 nos. of month old LIT chicks among 1,64,000 beneficiaries @ 20 nos. of chicks per beneficiary for backyard rearing in five years time. It is proposed to cover the weaker section of the society and it will be free distribution. Hatching and brooding of the chicks will be done in Departmental Farms prior to distribution.

Year wise plan for the activity is as follows -

YEAR	BENEFICIARY (Nos.)	CHICK PER BENEFICIARY (Nos.)	TOTAL CHICK TO BE DISTRIBUTED (Nos.)	RATE OF SUBSIDY	FUND REQUIREMENT
1 st year	22,000	20 Nos.	4,40,000 Nos.	100% grant	Rs. 211.2 L
2 nd year	27,500	20 Nos.	5,50,000 Nos.		Rs. 264 L
3 rd year	34,500	20 Nos.	6,90,000 Nos.		Rs. 331.2 L
4 th year	40,000	20 Nos.	8,00,000 Nos.		Rs. 384 L
5 th year	40,000	20 Nos.	8,00,000 Nos.		Rs. 384 L
Total	1,64,000		32,80,000 Nos.		

7. **Broiler Breeding Farm :** It is proposed to support establishment of 2 nos. of Broiler Breeding Farms in the

state with a bird holding capacity of 20,000 nos. per farm. It is proposed to support the 1st farm in the 2nd year of the action plan and the 2nd farm in the 3rd year. Year wise plan of the activity is as follows –

YEAR	UNIT (Nos.)	CAPACITY (Nos. of birds)	SUBSIDY LEVEL	TOTAL SUBSIDY
2 nd year	1	20,000 nos.	Rs. 350/- per bird	Rs. 70.00 L
3 rd year	1	20,000 nos.	Rs. 350/- per bird	Rs. 70.00 L
Total	2			Rs. 140.00 L

8. Feed Production: It is proposed to support establishment of 44 nos. of Feed Mills with a capacity of producing 10 MT feed per day. Year wise projection of the activity is as follows –

YEAR	UNIT (Nos.)	UNIT CAPITAL COST	TOTAL CAPITAL COST	Rate of Subsidy	SUBSIDY (40%)
3 rd year	13	Rs. 20.00 L	Rs. 260.00 L	40 % of Total Project Cost	Rs. 104.00 L
4 th year	15	Rs. 20.00 L	Rs. 300.00 L		Rs. 120.00 L
5 th year	16	Rs. 20.00 L	Rs. 320.00 L		Rs. 128.00 L
Total	44		Rs. 880.00 L		Rs. 352.00 L

DISTRICT WISE ACTION PLAN (1st year)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Commercial Layer Farming				Commercial Broiler Units		Backyard Farming	Subsidy Amount	Total Fund Requirement
		Micro	Subsidy Amount	Mini	Subsidy Amount	Micro	Subsidy Amount			
1	Tinsukia	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00	2500	24.00	149.00
2	Dibrugarh	2	32.00	3	96.00	15	67.50	5000	48.00	243.50
3	Sivsagar			2	64.00	10	45.00	5000	48.00	157.00
4	Charaideo			0		5	22.50	500	4.80	27.30
5	Jorhat	1	16.00	2	64.00	7	31.50	1000	9.60	121.10
6	Majuli			0		5	22.50	500	4.80	27.30
7	Golaghat			1	32.00	10	45.00	1000	9.60	86.60
8	Nagaon			2	64.00	12	54.00	2500	24.00	142.00
9	Morigaon			1	32.00	8	36.00	500	4.80	72.80
10	Hojai			0		5	22.50	500	4.80	27.30
11	Kamrup (M)			2	64.00	10	45.00			109.00
12	Kamrup	2	32.00	4	128.00	20	90.00			250.00
13	Nalbari	1	16.00	3	96.00	20	90.00			202.00
14	Barpeta			1	32.00	10	45.00			77.00
15	Bongaigaon	1	16.00	1	32.00	12	54.00			102.00
16	Dhubri			0		5	22.50			22.50
17	South Salmara			0		5	22.50			22.50
18	Goalpara	1	16.00	1	32.00	7	31.50	1000	9.60	89.10
19	Darrang			1	32.00	5	22.50	1000	9.60	64.10
20	Sonitpur	1	16.00	2	64.00	20	90.00			170.00
21	Biswanath			1	32.00	10	45.00			77.00
22	Lakhimpur			1	32.00	20	90.00			122.00
23	Dhemaji			0		5	22.50			22.50
24	Cachar	1	16.00	2	64.00	20	90.00	1000	9.60	179.60
25	Karimganj			0		5	22.50			22.50
26	Hailakandi			0		5	22.50			22.50
Total		11	176.00	32	1024.00	266	1197.00	22000	211.20	2608.20

DISTRICT WISE ACTION PLAN (2nd year)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Commercial Layer Farming				Commercial Broiler Units		Broiler Breeding Farm	Subsidy Amount	Backyard Farming	Subsidy Amount	Total subsidy Amount
		Micro	Subsidy Amount	Mini	Subsidy Amount	Micro	Subsidy Amount					
1	Tinsukia	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00		2500	24.00	149.00	
2	Dibrugarh	2	32.00	3	96.00	15	67.50		5000	48.00	243.50	
3	Sivsagar	1	16.00	1	32.00	10	45.00		5000	48.00	141.00	
4	Charaideo			1	32.00	5	22.50		500	4.80	59.30	
5	Jorhat	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00		1000	9.60	134.60	
6	Majuli					5	22.50		500	4.80	27.30	
7	Golaghat	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00		1000	9.60	134.60	
8	Nagaon	1	16.00	2	64.00	15	67.50		5000	48.00	195.50	
9	Morigaon	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00		500	4.80	129.80	
10	Hojai	1	16.00	1	32.00	5	22.50		500	4.80	75.30	
11	Kamrup (M)	2	32.00	2	64.00	15	67.50		500	4.80	168.30	
12	Kamrup	3	48.00	5	160.00	25	112.50	1	1000	9.60	400.10	
13	Nalbari	2	32.00	4	128.00	25	112.50		1000	9.60	282.10	
14	Barpeta	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00				125.00	
15	Bongaigaon	2	32.00	2	64.00	10	45.00				141.00	
16	Dhubri	1	16.00	1	32.00	10	45.00				93.00	
17	South Salmara					5	22.50				22.50	
18	Goalpara	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00		1000	9.60	134.60	
19	Darrang	1	16.00	2	64.00	10	45.00		1500	14.40	139.40	
20	Sonitpur	1	16.00	3	96.00	25	112.50				224.50	
21	Biswanath	1	16.00	1	32.00	15	67.50				115.50	
22	Lakhimpur	2	32.00	2	64.00	25	112.50				208.50	
23	Dhemaji			1	32.00	5	22.50				54.50	
24	Cachar	1	16.00	2	64.00	25	112.50		1000	9.60	202.10	
25	Karimganj			1	32.00	8	36.00				68.00	
26	Hailakandi			1	32.00	7	31.50				63.50	
Total		27	432.00	47	1504.00	325	1462.50	1	70.00	27500	264.00	3732.50

DISTRICT WISE ACTION PLAN (3RD YEAR)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Commercial Layer Farming						Commercial Broiler Units		Breeder Farm	Subsidy Amount	Backyard Farming	Subsidy Amount	Feed Plant		Total Subsidy Amount
		Micro	Subsidy Amount	Mini	Subsidy Amount	Small	Subsidy Amount	Micro	Subsidy Amount					10 MT per day	Subsidy Amount	
1	Tinsukia	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	20	90.00		2500	24.00	1	8.00	314.00	
2	Dibrugarh	2	32.00	4	128.00	2	128.00	20	90.00		5000	48.00	1	8.00	434.00	
3	Sivsagar	1	16.00	1	32.00	1	64.00	15	67.50		5000	48.00	1	8.00	235.50	
4	Charaideo	1	16.00	1	32.00			5	22.50		500	4.80			75.30	
5	Jorhat	2	32.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	15	67.50		1000	9.60	1	8.00	245.10	
6	Majuli							5	22.50		500	4.80			27.30	
7	Golaghat	2	32.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	15	67.50		1000	9.60	1	8.00	245.10	
8	Nagaon	2	32.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	15	67.50	1	70.00	48.00	1	8.00	353.50	
9	Morigaon	2	32.00	2	64.00			10	45.00		1000	9.60			150.60	
10	Hojai	1	16.00	2	64.00			10	45.00		1000	9.60			134.60	
11	Kamrup (M)	2	32.00	2	64.00			20	90.00		500	4.80	1	8.00	198.80	
12	Kamrup	3	48.00	5	160.00	1	64.00	30	135.00		2500	24.00	2	16.00	447.00	
13	Nalbari	3	48.00	3	96.00			30	135.00		2500	24.00	1	8.00	311.00	
14	Barpeta	2	32.00	2	64.00			10	45.00						141.00	
15	Bongaigaon	2	32.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	15	67.50						227.50	
16	Dhubri	2	32.00	1	32.00			10	45.00		500	4.80			113.80	
17	South Salmara							10	45.00		500	4.80			49.80	
18	Goalpara	2	32.00	2	64.00			15	67.50		1500	14.40			177.90	
19	Darrang	2	32.00	2	64.00			15	67.50		1500	14.40	1	8.00	185.90	
20	Sonitpur	2	32.00	2	64.00			25	112.50						208.50	
21	Biswanath	2	32.00	2	64.00			15	67.50						163.50	
22	Lakhimpur	3	48.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	30	135.00				1	8.00	351.00	
23	Dhemaji	1	16.00	1	32.00			10	45.00						93.00	
24	Cachar	2	32.00	3	96.00			30	135.00		1500	14.40	1	8.00	285.40	
25	Karimganj	1	16.00					10	45.00		500	4.80			65.80	
26	Hailakandi	1	16.00					10	45.00		500	4.80			65.80	
	Total	45	720.00	49	1568.00	10	640.00	415	1867.50	1	70.00	34500	13	104.00	5300.70	

DISTRICT WISE ACTION PLAN - 4TH YEAR

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Commercial Layer Farming					Commercial Broiler Units		Backyard Farming	Subsidy Amount	Feed Plant		Total Subsidy Amount	
		Micro	Subsidy Amount	Mini	Subsidy Amount	Small	Subsidy Amount	Micro			Subsidy Amount	Upto 10 MT per day		Subsidy Amount
1	Tinsukia	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	2500	24.00	1	8.00	314.00
2	Dibrugarh	2	32.00	3	96.00	2	128.00	25	112.50	5000	48.00	1	8.00	424.50
3	Sivsagar	1	16.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	5000	48.00	1	8.00	290.00
4	Charaideo	1	16.00	1	32.00			5	22.50	500	4.80			75.30
5	Jorhat	2	32.00	2	64.00	2	128.00	20	90.00	1000	9.60	1	8.00	331.60
6	Majuli							5	22.50	500	4.80			27.30
7	Golaghat	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	1000	9.60	1	8.00	299.60
8	Nagaon	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	5000	48.00	1	8.00	338.00
9	Morigaon	2	32.00	2	64.00			15	67.50	1000	9.60			173.10
10	Hojai	2	32.00	1	32.00			15	67.50	1000	9.60			141.10
11	Kamrup (M)	2	32.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	500	4.80	1	8.00	262.80
12	Kamrup	2	32.00	5	160.00	2	128.00	40	180.00	2500	24.00	1	8.00	532.00
13	Nalbari	2	32.00	3	96.00			40	180.00	2500	24.00	1	8.00	340.00
14	Barpeta	2	32.00	2	64.00			15	67.50	1500	14.40			177.90
15	Bongaigaon	2	32.00	2	64.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	1000	9.60			259.60
16	Dhubri	2	32.00	2	64.00			10	45.00	500	4.80	1	8.00	153.80
17	South Salmara							10	45.00	500	4.80			49.80
18	Goalpara	2	32.00	2	64.00			20	90.00	1500	14.40	1	8.00	208.40
19	Darrang	3	48.00	2	64.00			20	90.00	2000	19.20	1	8.00	229.20
20	Sonitpur	3	48.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	30	135.00	1000	9.60	1	8.00	360.60
21	Biswanath	2	32.00	1	32.00			20	90.00	500	4.80			158.80
22	Lakhimpur	3	48.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	40	180.00	500	4.80	1	8.00	400.80
23	Dhemaji	1	16.00	1	32.00			15	67.50	500	4.80			120.30
24	Cachar	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	40	180.00	1500	14.40	1	8.00	394.40
25	Karimganj	1	16.00	1	32.00			10	45.00	500	4.80			97.80
26	Hailkandi	1	16.00	1	32.00			10	45.00	500	4.80			97.80
Total		46	736.00	53	1696.00	15	960.00	525	2362.50	40000	384.00	15	120.00	6258.50

DISTRICT WISE ACTION PLAN - 5TH YEAR

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Commercial Layer Farming						Commercial Broiler Units		Backyard Farming		Feed Plant		Total Subsidy Amount
		Micro	Subsidy Amount	Mini	Subsidy Amount	Small	Subsidy Amount	Micro	Subsidy Amount	Units	Subsidy Amount	Upto 10 MT per day	Subsidy Amount	
1	Tinsukia	2	32.00	3	96.00	2	128.00	25	112.50	2500	24.00	1	8.00	400.50
2	Dibrugarh	2	32.00	4	128.00	3	192.00	30	135.00	5000	48.00	1	8.00	543.00
3	Sivsagar	2	32.00	2	64.00			20	90.00	5000	48.00	1	8.00	242.00
4	Charaideo	1	16.00	1	32.00			10	45.00	500	4.80			97.80
5	Jorhat	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	25	112.50	1000	9.60	1	8.00	322.10
6	Majuli							5	22.50	500	4.80			27.30
7	Golaghat	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	30	135.00	1000	9.60	1	8.00	344.60
8	Nagaon	3	48.00	3	96.00			30	135.00	5000	48.00	1	8.00	335.00
9	Morigaon	2	32.00	2	64.00			20	90.00	1000	9.60			195.60
10	Hojai	1	16.00	1	32.00			20	90.00	1000	9.60			147.60
11	Kamrup (M)	2	32.00	2	64.00	2	128.00	25	112.50	500	4.80	1	8.00	349.30
12	Kamrup	3	48.00	5	160.00	3	192.00	50	225.00	2500	24.00	1	8.00	657.00
13	Nalbari	3	48.00	3	96.00	2	128.00	50	225.00	2500	24.00	1	8.00	529.00
14	Barpeta	2	32.00	2	64.00			20	90.00	1500	14.40			200.40
15	Bongaigaon	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	20	90.00	1000	9.60			291.60
16	Dhubri	2	32.00	2	64.00			10	45.00	500	4.80	1	8.00	153.80
17	South Salmara							10	45.00	500	4.80			49.80
18	Goalpara	2	32.00	2	64.00			25	112.50	1500	14.40	1	8.00	230.90
19	Darrang	3	48.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	30	135.00	2000	19.20	1	8.00	370.20
20	Sonitpur	3	48.00	3	96.00	2	128.00	40	180.00	1000	9.60	2	16.00	477.60
21	Biswanath	2	32.00	2	64.00			25	112.50	500	4.80			213.30
22	Lakhimpur	3	48.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	50	225.00	500	4.80	1	8.00	445.80
23	Dhemaji	1	16.00	1	32.00			20	90.00	500	4.80			142.80
24	Cachar	2	32.00	3	96.00	1	64.00	50	225.00	1500	14.40	1	8.00	439.40
25	Karimganj	1	16.00	1	32.00			20	90.00	500	4.80			142.80
26	Hailakandi	1	16.00	1	32.00			15	67.50	500	4.80			120.30
	Total	49	784.00	58	1856.00	20	1280.00	675	3037.50	40000	384.00	16	128.00	7469.50

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY ASSAM (2019-2024)



सत्यमेव जयते
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM



**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
& VETERINARY DEPARTMENT**
Government of Assam

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
ASSAM :: GUWAHATI-781003**

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY ASSAM-2019-2024

INTRODUCTION:

- 1.1 Poultry is an integral part of India's agricultural economy and plays a multifaceted role in providing livelihood support to the rural population in particular. The poultry sector apart from contributing to national economy in general and to agricultural economy in particular, also provides employment opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure and social and financial security. Over 80% of rural households in Assam own Poultry of one species or the other and earn supplementary incomes from them. Poultry is the cheapest and arguably best source of animal white meat protein for the population. The resource-poor small and marginal farmers and landless labourers rear backyard Poultry for supplementing family income which are being looked after by their women folks. Hence sustainable development of the Poultry sector would lead to more inclusive development and empowerment of women.
- 1.2 Many efforts have been made by the state Government in the past for development of Poultry sector. Such efforts included initiative for induction of improved varieties to enhance productivity and efforts to fight diseases through preventive vaccination and control measures. But these have proved to be insufficient in absence of a comprehensive state poultry development policy for Poultry which is an urgent call of the day now.
- 1.3 Besides, the poultry sector is facing newer challenges, like increased incidence of emerging and re-emerging diseases, vulnerability to exotic diseases, high feed cost and need to increase production to meet demand for poultry products etc. These have made it an urgent necessity to adopt a comprehensive poultry policy.
- 1.4 The state produced only 474 million eggs during 2015-16 as per 19th livestock census. This is an extremely small quantity for a state largely inhabited by non- vegetarian people. As per available statistics, there are only 8 commercial poultry layer farms in the state with a total bird strength of only 1.50 lakhs layer birds representing a negligible percentage of the Country's commercial layer population. The per capita domestic egg production of egg is therefore only 15 against the all India per capita average egg consumption of 55. Thus there is a huge gap of demand and supply in respect of egg. The gap of egg requirement in the state is filled by imported eggs from outside the state, mostly Andhra Pradesh. A market survey has indicated that on the average 13 trucks each carrying about 2,70,000 eggs are imported to Assam daily which means that about 128 crore of eggs are imported to the state annually which along with the domestic egg production, supplies about 55 eggs per capita to the people of the state making it approximately at par with the all India average per capita egg consumption. The out flow of resources for the import is huge. As per ICMR recommendation the per capita requirement of egg per year is 180 nos. which means that the ideal requirement of egg for the state will be more than three times the present supply which cannot be met by the state without causing further drainage of its precious resources.
- 1.5 In respect of meat production through poultry farming, statistics reveal that there are about 15000 small & marginal commercial broiler farms in operation with bird capacity of around 85 lakh. In the state broiler replacement is around 15-20 lakh day-old-chick (DOC) per week from about 50 satellite hatcheries in both private and public sector with an egg setting capacity of about 100 lakhs per month. This is a small number which results in entry of about 13-18 lakh adult broiler birds per week into the markets from the neighbouring states for meat. This also causes a huge drainage of wealth of the state. Thus broiler farming also has huge scope in the state and is capable of creating large scale employment opportunity in the state while saving huge state resources draining out of the state.
- 1.6 The state has therefore to focus attention towards development of poultry sector for production of egg and meat by developing entrepreneurship in both layer bird and Broiler rearing to become self sufficient in producing this very important source of protein while creating large scale employment opportunity in the state presently being plagued by huge unemployment problem and plugging draining out of its precious resources.

- 1.7 An important issue in this regard is the absence of Broiler Poultry Breeding farm in the state of Assam which compels the hatcheries of the state to import hatching eggs from other states of the country, particularly Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh at exorbitant rates of Rs. 30-40 each against the actual production cost of Rs. 15-18 each. The result is that the chicks becomes costlier and at the same time huge amounts of money goes out of the state every year. A conservative estimate indicates that the state pays about Rs. 350.00 crore every year on purchase of Broiler hatching eggs.
- 1.8 On the other hand the hatching eggs imported from other states are transported by train and by road exposing them to extreme temperature and rough conditions. Besides, the intrinsic factors including the initial embryonic developments are disturbed during the transit which significantly reduces hatchability. Thus the high cost of hatching eggs coupled with low hatchability increases the cost of Broiler chickens. On top of it all the vagaries of market also frequently takes its toll resulting high cost of day old chicks in the market. A rough calculation shows that had the hatching eggs been produced in the state itself, the cost of Broiler chicken would have been reduced by at least Rs. 10-12 per KG in the retail market. This would have, in turn, stopped the inflow of large scale Broiler chicken from neighbouring states and out flow of proportionate state resources, while at the same time creating large employment opportunity for the youths of the state. Thus, steps are urgently required to ensure establishment of sufficient number of Broiler Breeding Farms in the state.
- 1.9 **A rough calculation shows that establishing a unit of such a breeding farm of 7000 birds in continuous cycle would cost around Rs. 2.5 crore (excluding the cost of about 30 bighas of land and other basic infrastructures like internal roads, water supply electricity etc.) and will be able to produce around 7.5-8.0 lakh hatching eggs per annum which in turn will give about 5-6 lakh chicks. Since management of such a farm is a highly technical job requiring high standard of professionalism, it appears prudent to invoke the Private Public Partnership (PPP) system to materialize and make success such a farm. Alternatively, the Govt. may lease out departmental lands or other Govt. waste lands for taking up such projects under easy terms and conditions for a long period.**

2. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN ASSAM:

The poultry sector in the state of Assam faces the following major challenges which need to be addressed enabling the sector to grow according to its potential:

- 2.1 **High cost of Feed:** Maize required for preparation of poultry feed is grown in Assam. However it has high moisture content and therefore does not have good shelf life. On the other hand the other important constituent viz. Soya bean is scarcely cultivated in the state and as a result both the constituents are required to be imported from outside the state. This increases cost of poultry feed in the state.
- 2.2 **Lack of Breeding farms:** Chicks for both commercial layer and broiler farms are almost entirely imported from outside the state in the form of Hatching eggs & feed ingredients particularly from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. The transportation of hatching eggs from such long distance leads to huge depletion of hatchability while increasing cost of DOC.
- 2.3 **Poultry Health:** Due to its hot and humid climate, prevalence of infectious and metabolic diseases are high in the state. These have serious implications on Poultry productivity, export and safety/ quality of Poultry products. Some of these diseases have zoonotic implications. There is also shortage of Veterinary and Para-veterinary manpower and facilities including mechanisms for diagnosis, treatment, tracking and prevention of the diseases. Adequate infrastructure for ensuring bio-security, proper quarantine systems and services to prevent the ingress of diseases across the states and national borders is not available.
- 2.4 **Poultry and Environment:** Climate change and global warming have also serious implications on the Poultry sub-sector. These may be manifested in the form of heat stress, scarcity of quality feed and changes in epidemiological pattern of vector borne diseases etc., ultimately leading to reduction in production and therefore, economic losses. Mitigating the impact of climate change, calls for critical appraisal of the situation on continuous basis and advance planning to cope with the exigencies which is lacking in the state.
- 2.5 **Knowledge Gap:** Most of the Poultry producers being small and marginal farmers, their capacity to

mobilize resources required to absorb the latest technologies developed by research institutions is limited. Absence of effective extension machinery for this purpose compounds the problem. Lack of access to institutional finance is a major constraint in attracting investment required for improving productivity by adopting latest technology.

- 2.6 **Inadequate Infrastructure for Marketing, Processing and Value Addition:** The Poultry sector is handicapped due to inadequate marketing and processing infrastructure as a result of which the primary producers do not get remunerative prices most of the times. Major share of marketable surplus of Poultry products are not handled by organized processing industry, resulting in reduced price realization by farmers and post production losses and wastages.
- 2.7 **Stiff competition from the Neighboring states:** Since the state is dependent on other state for the inputs for poultry production, surplus states like Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal etc. are flooding the state's markets with eggs and chicks at low price. The local production cannot compete with such low cost poultry/poultry products and are always under threat of being overwhelmed. There is no legal restriction on entry of Birds and eggs from other states. Even diseased birds also often enter the state unhindered as there is no quarantine facility in the inter-state boarder.

3. Policy Objectives:-

The State Poultry Policy aims to enhance poultry production in the state and convert it from a large scale poultry and poultry product importer to a powerful exporter cum formidable market player within the policy period by addressing various interlinked concerns through a simultaneous and multi-pronged action with emphasis on improvement in production technology and infrastructure, driving capital formation, re-structuring incentives, enhancing efficiency in service delivery and streamlining the institutional activities.

4. Policy Target

- 4.1 To create an enabling and conducive environment for commercial poultry farming in the State by attracting investment to make the state self sufficient in production of egg and poultry meat.
- 4.2 To reach production level of at least 18,000 lakh egg and 150 thousand Tons of poultry meat per year to plug the demand supply gap by the end of the policy period and creating direct and indirect employment opportunity for at least 10,000 youths
- 4.3 To constantly increase poultry production, eventually making the state a dominant poultry and poultry product exporter and a formidable market player.
- 4.4 To promote backyard poultry farming for livelihood in rural areas with a theme of production by mass and encourage SHGs to take up poultry farming and marketing.
- 4.5 To promote creation of infrastructure like integrated poultry estate, diagnostic laboratories, processing units etc. and boost processing and distribution network on a modern scientific method.
- 4.6 To facilitate establishment of poultry breeding farms through private investments, PPP mode and also by leasing out vacant Govt. lands where possible to meet the demand of hatching eggs.
- 4.7 To make institutional financing for setting up poultry units more attractive and easily available.
- 4.8 Convergence of the state Govt's efforts for poultry development with other state and central sector schemes/projects/missions for better results. Increasing cooperation with other states for benefit of the poultry sector of the state.

5. DISSEMINATION OF TECHNOLOGY/ EXTENSION

Extension and technology transfer can play a crucial role in augmenting Poultry production. The extension infrastructure for Poultry sub-sector, however, is grossly inadequate and needs revamping. Very often, the Poultry related technologies developed or modified in the research institutes do not reach the end-

users for want of efficient and effective extension mechanisms and procedures. This remains one of the biggest stumbling blocks in the transformation of innovations into practice. Institutional, infrastructural and strategic reorientation will be made to ensure effective percolation and adoption of the various newer, useful technologies in the field. The mode of transfer of technology will be reoriented to ensure that the Poultry farmers reap the benefit of investment in Poultry research and for this purpose, use of Information and Communication Technology will be encouraged. The efforts of Government will be augmented through involvement of private sector, NGOs and progressive farmers and their organizations.

6. INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT AND POULTRY INSURANCE

The Poultry sub-sector's ability to fully achieve its growth potential in productivity and output is directly influenced by timely availability and accessibility of institutional credit. Hence, measures to facilitate access to credit especially to small holders would be promoted along with necessary forward and backward linkages. Small holders/farmers would be encouraged/ supported to organize as Self Help Groups or Joint Liability Groups or Common Interest Group or Poultry Rearer's Group in cluster to facilitate access to credit for activities relating to Poultry. Farmer Producers' Organizations including producers' companies would be promoted to facilitate flow of credit for activities and projects relating to Poultry production and marketing. Infrastructure would be created or strengthened for different Poultry activities/ projects from interested farmers in clusters. Public Private Partnership initiatives to take up such activities in clusters with linkage for institutional finance and marketing would be supported.

- 1.1 Creation of remunerative Poultry production system requires reasonable protection against the risks due to natural calamities and disease outbreaks etc. The insurance coverage for such exigencies will be encouraged. Poultry insurance would be revamped and made accessible to all farmers.

7. Definitions

- a) **Project cost of a poultry unit** includes both capital expenditures and working capital for one cycle of operation including capital expenditures only on plant and machineries for setting up captive hatchery and feed mill. This includes the cost of the building but does not include cost of land, recurring expenditures and other expenditures not directly related to production.
- b) **Micro Poultry Farm** means poultry farms having capacity to hold less than 5000 birds.
- c) **Mini poultry farm** means a poultry farm having the capacity to hold more than 5000 but less than 10,000 birds.
- d) **Small poultry farm** means poultry farms having capacity to hold more than 10,000 but less than 20,000 birds.
- e) **Medium poultry farm** means farms having the capacity to hold more than 20,000 but less than 50,000 birds.
- f) **Large poultry farm** means farms having the capacity to hold more than 50,000 birds.
- g) **New Enterprise** means an enterprise which commences commercial production during the operative period of the policy and may or may not obtain Entrepreneur's Memorandum.
- h) **Existing Enterprise** means an enterprise implementing expansion/ diversification/ modernization in an existing project by at least 25% of its existing capacity.
- i) **Capital expenditure means** investment in building, plant and machineries but does not include investment on land and working capital and other expenditures not directly related to production.
- j) **Working Capital** means capital required for running a farm and includes cash credit and/or any other short term loan actually utilized as working capital.
- k) **Commercial Layer Poultry Farm** means a farm that is engaged in the activity of producing eggs from layer poultry.
- l) **Poultry Breeding Farm** means a farm that is engaged in activity of producing fertilized eggs from

parent poultry with integrated facility to hatch fertilized eggs.

m) **Poultry** means chicken and duck.

n) **Date of commencement of production** means the date on which one fifth of the capacity of layer poultry have started laying eggs in case of both commercial layer farms and breeding farms.

8. Operative period of the policy:-

The policy will come into operation from *1st January 2019* and will remain in force for the next five years till *31st December 2024*.

9. General Incentives

9.1 Subsidy on Commercial layer Farming- Subsidy to the extent of 35% to 45% of the total project cost excluding the cost of land, will be available for the entrepreneurs doing Commercial layer farming as follows

- i. For micro and mini layer farms the subsidy will be 45% of the project cost excluding the cost of the land.
- ii. For small and medium farms the subsidy will be 40% and for large farms the subsidy will be 35% of investment.
- iii. In all cases of commercial layer farming the total subsidy available will be subject to a maximum of Rs 320.00 per bird capacity as per technical norms.
- iv. To become eligible for the subsidy 90% of the farm capacity will have to be filled with birds

9.2 For Commercial Broiler Units:- Financial assistance by way of subsidy on project cost will also be available for broiler production. A onetime subsidy at the rate of 45% of the project cost of the unit will be available for new and existing broiler micro and mini units undertaking expansion and or diversification. In case of small and medium units the rate of subsidy will be 40% and for large units the subsidy will be 35% of the project investment. Provided that in all cases the amount of subsidy will be subject to a maximum amount of Rs 280.00 per bird capacity.

9.3 Broiler Breeding Farms:- Subsidy for setting up of Broiler Breeding Farms will be available to enterprises at the rate of 45% of the project investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 350.00 per bird (both male and female) capacity for farms with pucca structure for both dip Litter and cage system of rearing the birds.

9.4 The Govt. will also consider leasing out of the Department's vacant lands and Govt. waste/ceiling surplus lands for setting up of both Commercial layer Farms and Broiler Breeding farms to facilitate local entrepreneurs, considering large areas of land required and consequent high cost of establishing such farms. The available lands will be leased out to prospective entrepreneur at the rates fixed by the Industries and Commerce Department for their similarly situated lands. The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department shall explore the possibility of utilizing the department's vacant lands or other vacant Govt. lands for such purpose after making Techno-Economic study of such proposals and ensuring viability of the project. Viability gap funding by way of subsidy at the rates stated above will be done where necessary to ensure successful operation of such ventures. For every such project separate Techno-Economic study shall be conducted and examined by the state level committee for recommendation.

10. General Conditions for sanctioning of subsidy:- Following general conditions for grant of subsidy for poultry farms of above description will apply in all cases.

- i. To qualify for the subsidy the unit should get term loan from a Financial Institution/Bank recognized by the Reserve Bank of India. In case of units delinked from bank finance it shall be eligible for the subsidy if applied within one year of actual commencement of production.
- ii. The cap of subsidy is applicable for poultry units having pucca poultry shed with black tubular truss and GCI or equivalent sheet roofing.
- iii. If the farm obtains any subsidy from other scheme of the central or state Govt. then the amount of subsidy under this policy will be reduced by the amount of subsidy received from such other sources. In other words the subsidy offered by this policy will be the maximum subsidy obtainable by the farm.
- iv. To qualify for subsidy the enterprise must apply within one year of the disbursement of the first instalment of the term loan. The sanction of the loan must be obtained within the policy period.

- v. The subsidy under this policy will be available to both bank financed schemes as well as bank delinked farms. In case of bank financing the subsidy will be considered after sanction of bank financing only and will be released back ended to the bank account of the entrepreneur after complete release of loan and commencing of production. In case of self financed scheme delinked from bank financing the subsidy will be released after commencement of production.
- vi. The subsidy scheme will be applicable to both new units and existing units where expansion or diversification work is done.
- vii. In all cases, the cost of the project for the purpose of determining subsidy will not include the cost of the land.
 - v. The incentives offered in this policy will be in addition to other incentives given under the State Industrial and Investment Policy and the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS).
 - vi. To become eligible for the subsidy at least 90% of the farm capacity shall have to be filled with birds

11. Backyard Poultry:- The state Govt. will also take steps to encourage back yard poultry rearing with low input technology (LIT) birds as it is an extremely important economic activity particularly in the rural areas where people supplement their family income as also meet their regular protein requirement by rearing local non-descript poultry in their backyard as the activity requires very low investment. It is estimated that at least 20% of the state's requirement of egg may be produced through back yard poultry rearing given the popularity of the practice, if the non descript local birds are replaced by Low Input Technology (LIT) birds such as Vanaraja, Kalinga Brown, Black Rock, Chhabro, Giriraja, kuroiler etc. and duck varieties such as Khaki Campbell, Indian Runner, Chara Chameli etc. which adapts well with the local conditions. Since the state as a whole is largely inhabited by non- vegetarian population, rearing of poultry in the back yard will not be a problem. The system will also generate a considerable quantity of meat for the rural populace at low cost. The policy therefore envisages that month old chicks of LIT birds and ducklings will be sold by the poultry farms of the department to farmers/rearers at subsidized rates for backyard rearing. The cost of such birds to be charged from the farmers by the Govt. Poultry Farms as also the modalities of assistance including maximum number of birds to be sold at subsidized price per rearer will be determined for this purpose by the state Govt. in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary on recommendation of the State Level Committee from time to time.

11.2 Subject to availability of adequate budget provision the state Govt. in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department will also take special schemes for backyard poultry farming by SC/ST and poor farmers under which month old chicks (DOC) and month old ducks (DOD) will be distributed free of cost to the farmers of the above categories in addition to similar schemes of the central Govt.

12. Poultry Processing Units:-

12.1 Meat production and processing in the state is done in a totally unorganized manner. The unorganized and unhygienic slaughter of birds leads to environmental and public health problems, apart from often being cruel. The slaughter houses, meat production and processing units should be located keeping in view environmental, social and logistic requirements. Creation of necessary infrastructure for meat production facilities in rural areas will be promoted as a forward linkage for Poultry producers. Integrated modern slaughterhouses would be encouraged and enforced taking into account the legal regulatory provisions for production of quality meat, to ensure zero environmental pollution, minimize wastage of byproducts, utilization of edible and non-edible byproducts, prevention of undue cruelty to birds and to promote use of humane methods of slaughter. The regulatory mechanism for quality meat production will be synchronized with global health standards for domestic consumption as well as for export purposes.

12.2 The state Govt. will encourage setting up of Poultry slaughter house and Processing Units in the state for supply of hygienic meat to the consumers and also for facilitating export of processed poultry meat. This is also a profitable business and can generate good employment opportunities. The policy envisages that Processing units in private sector will be given additional capital investment subsidy at the rate of 20% of the gross capital investment subject to a maximum amount of Rs 40 lakh which will be in addition to capital investment subsidy obtained from other sources such as National Mission for Food Processing Policy, North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) etc.

13. FEED PRODUCTION: The quality of compound feed is extremely important for enhancing production and productivity as well as farm economics. Standards will be developed for compound feed for Poultry

and balanced ration with locally available ingredients will be encouraged. Quality feed production and delivery at the farmers' doorstep is a major challenge in the state. Strategy for quality feed production and delivery mechanism at farmers' doorstep needs to be developed for a regulated and sustainable production system.

- 13.1** Subsidy up to 40% of the expenditure on plant and machineries for setting up of poultry feed mill will be made available by Govt. for feed mills having capacity of upto 10 MT per day. For mills having higher capacity the subsidy will be 30%. The subsidy will be in addition to capital investment subsidy obtained from other sources such as North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) etc. The project cost will not include the cost of the land, working capital and other expenses not directly linked with production of feed.

14. Interest Subvention:

Financial assistance by way of credit linked interest subsidy will be given to all categories of Commercial Layer and Broiler Farms, Breeding farms on loans taken against Project cost and on capital investment in respect of hatcheries and Poultry Feed Mills, at the rate of 7% for a period of 5 years including the period of moratorium, subject to an upper cap of Rs. 1.00 crore. This will be subject to the following further conditions

- i. The interest subsidy will be available for establishing new unit under the scheme and for expansion/modernization of an existing unit.
- ii. To qualify for interest subsidy, the enterprise/unit should get term loan from a Bank/Financial Institution recognized by Reserve bank of India.
- iii. The Unit/Enterprise must apply for interest subsidy within one year of disbursement of loan and within the policy years but not later than the date of commencement of commercial production. The sanction of the loan must be within the policy year
- iv. Commercial operation of the unit/enterprise must within the operative period of the policy. Interest subsidy will be available only on interest levied by Financial Institutions. Penal interest or other charges will not be reimbursed.
- v. The interest subsidy will be for 5 years including the moratorium period or for the actual period of repayment of loan whichever is earlier irrespective of whether the loan period exceeds 5 years.
- vi. Interest subsidy will be given to the enterprise which pays regular installments and interest to the financial institutions. Defaulting enterprise will not be eligible for interest subsidy pertaining to the default period and such default period will be deducted from the 5 year period.

15. Power Subsidy

Power tariff subsidy will be given by the state Govt. at the rate of Rs 200 per unit for all categories of Commercial layer and broiler units including those units having captive hatchery and feed mill. For standalone Feed mills and Hatcheries the power subsidy will be Rs 2.50 per unit. The subsidy will be available for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production and subject to the following conditions.

- i The benefit will be applicable for setting up new enterprises as well as for expansion/diversification of existing enterprise.
- ii. Subsidy will be paid against power consumption in utilities only after due verification.
- iii Units purchasing electricity from state discoms/open access will only be eligible for this benefit.

16. State Level Approval Committee (SLAC)

A committee consisting of the following members shall be constituted and notified to sanction assistances in respect of the proposals received under this policy.

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| 1. Senior most secretary, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department | Chairman |
| 2. Senior most secretary, Finance Department or his Representative, not below the rank of Jt. Secy. | Member |

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| 3. | Senior most secretary, Public Enterprises Department or his representative not below the rank of Jt. Secy. | Member |
| 4. | Senior most secretary, Industry & Commerce Department Or his representative not below the rank of Jt. Secy. | Member |
| 5. | Commissioner, Industries or his representative not Below the rank of Jt. Director | Member |
| 6. | Managing Director, Assam Livestock and Poultry Corporation | Member |
| 7. | Sr. Financial Adviser, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department. | Member |
| 8. | Director Animal Husbandry and Veterinary | Member Secy. |

TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 1) The proposals/petitions for subsidy and other assistances shall be submitted to the Director Animal Husbandry and Veterinary who shall scrutinize the application and make field enquiries before submitting the proposal to the Administrative department for approval.
- 2) The committee shall meet as and when necessary and in any case at least once in a quarter to discuss implementation of its recommendation and advice the department on the issues.
- 3) The committee shall be authorise interpretation of the policy where there is any ambiguity of any difficulty in understanding the benefits given by the policy.
- 4) The chairman of the committee shall be authorised to co-opt any other member to the committee if felt essential under the scheme.
- 5) The committee shall prescribe necessary formats of application for benefits under the policy and recommend the same to the Govt. for acceptance.
- 6) At least five members of the committee including the Senior most secretaries of Finance and Industries department or their representatives will be required for any sitting of the committee.

17. Other Support Schemes:

- a. Survey and characterization of the native poultry germ-plasm of the State will be done and necessary measures will be taken for conservation and improvement of these species which are there in the state for centuries and are adapted to the local condition. Research works for their genetic improvement will also be adequately funded.
- b. Training of Community level Poultry Vaccinators will be standardized and they will be issued with ID card and certificate for field operation. The department will devise training modules and will make adequate budget provision for the purpose and will carry out the activity by converging ongoing Schemes/ Projects Project. At least 1000 community vaccinators will be given quality training every year during the policy period.
- c. Scheme for utilization of Poultry excreta as renewable energy source and organic manure for crop production will be adequately assisted and taken up. This is expected to significantly reduce environmental impacts of the poultry industry as well as improve the health of the Soil and bring about a positive impact in Agriculture farming. Govt will offer 50% subsidy on capital cost for establishment of organic manure using poultry excreta as raw material. On farm trial and demonstration will be taken up to educate farmers regarding use of poultry manure as crop land fertilizer and to significantly minimize environmental impacts of the poultry industry.
- d. Capacity Building and exposure visit to entrepreneurs will be routinely taken up.
- e. The infrastructures required for establishment of an ultra modern laboratory will be supported by the Govt. to the extent of 100% of capital expenditure excluding the cost of land. The technical manpower and cost of consumables required for running the laboratory shall be borne by the poultry industry through mutually agreed system of management of the laboratories.

- f. **Exemption from Stamp Duty:** 100% exemption in the stamp duty on purchase or obtaining of lease of land for poultry units will be given for maximum area of 3 acres of land per unit in the case of Commercial Layer and 6 acres of land per unit in the case of Broiler/layer breeding farms.
- g. **Tax Exemption :** Tax exemption will be available for all poultry and allied activities as per Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam and other state and central Govt. policies declared from time to time.
- h. To improve the productivity and production in a sustainable manner while reducing the negative effects on environment, there is need for greater focus on research and development Particularly to address problems faced by farmers. The efforts for basic and applied research to generate new knowledge, technology, strategies and application procedures related to the various problems of the Poultry sub-sector and farmers would be strengthened.
- i. Better coordination and convergence in the research efforts of various research and development Institutions including the ICAR, State Agricultural University, All India Coordinated Research Projects, NGOs and private sector R&D institutions is necessary for optimum utilization of research resources and efforts. The state level coordination committees will advise the Govt. on the matter and recommend specific action.
- j. The research and development activities would focus on various issues related to Poultry genetics, breeding, feeding, management, therapeutics, disease prevention, control and eradication, development of vaccines, biosecurity, environmental pollution and green house gas emission, Poultry product diversification and quality control, marketing and business management and extension strategies etc.







ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
& VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
Government of Assam

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

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