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FISHERIES & ARD DEPARTMENT

## RESOLUTION

The 3rd October, 2015

**SUBJECT : Odisha Poultry Policy, 2015.**

### **1. INTRODUCTION:**

Odisha is the eighth largest producer of poultry egg in the Country. As per available statistics, there are 62 poultry layer farms in the state with total bird strength of 40.5 lakhs layer birds representing around 2.5 percent of the Country's layer population. There are about 5000 commercial broiler farms in operation with bird capacity of around 86 lakh. In the state broiler placement is around 20-25 lakh day-old-chick (DOC) per week and around 18-23 lakh adult broiler birds per week are entering into the market for meat purpose.

As per the recommendations of Indian Nutritional Academy, Hyderabad, there should be consumption of 182 eggs per head per annum. At the national level 56 eggs per person are consumed annually while the state average is 55 eggs per person annually. The State is more or less self sufficient in broiler production as per the estimated demand.

Backyard Poultry has been widely accepted by the rural poor due to low investment in terms of infrastructure. Poultry thus provides supplementary income to small and landless farmers and is taken care of by the family, especially the women folk.

#### **1.1. Performance of Poultry Sector:**

The poultry sector in the State is divided into traditional and commercial production systems. The rural-based traditional system contributes 60% of the total poultry population and supplies most of the poultry meat and eggs consumed in rural areas. It also supplies about 10% of the poultry products in urban and peri-urban areas, where commercial production is largely practiced. Between 2007 and 2012, egg production increased from 25 lakhs to 34 lakhs per day. The increase was associated with establishment of some new large-scale commercial



layer farms. The per capita availability of eggs also increased from 36 to 55 eggs per person per annum in the same period. Similarly, Broiler farming in the State has taken a quantum leap in the last three decades. Presently, about 5000 broiler farms are in operation with Commercial Broiler Bird Strength of 86 lakhs. It has created indirect employment for a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers for farm management, marketing of inputs and poultry products, etc.

Odisha is one of the leading State to have declared Poultry as Agriculture and initiated many promotional efforts such as (1) Reduction of electricity tariff for poultry farming, (2) Reimbursement of VAT on Maize and broken rice used for poultry feed, (3) Supply of egg in mid day meal scheme at primary schools. The conducive agro-climatic condition, lower land prices and less variation in seasonal climates is suitable for investors for poultry farming.

Broiler farming in the State has taken a leap in the last three decades, but the growth in layer sector in the State is not up to the desired level. There is a need to prioritize commercial layer poultry development in the State, as egg production of the State at present is 34 lakh per day, while the consumption is 65 lakh per day. The difference is met by importing eggs from Andhra Pradesh.

Considering the critical gap between production, requirement and procurement of egg from other states, it is essential to augment the egg production. The increase in egg production of the State not only will eradicate the protein hunger of the State but also can create huge employment opportunities for people. The scope in this sector is enormous. It would be possible to meet the above requirements through production of 100 lakh eggs per day within the State itself through entrepreneurship development. The technology developments are essential to achieve enhanced production potential in backyard poultry.

### **1.2. Issues and Challenges:**

Un-employment and under-employment in rural areas is a matter of concern. There is an urgent need to increase the avenues of employment in rural areas through agro-based rural industrialization. Commercial Poultry Farming can bring avenues for employment in the State.

Poultry farming being a high cost intensive project coupled with high risk such as vagaries of Nature, Bird flu, etc., some policy decisions are needed for providing fiscal incentives to the poultry entrepreneurs.



Availability of Foundation Parent-stock Poultry birds for production of hatching eggs is a great concern. Suitable strategy will be made in consultation with Government of India to ensure availability of parent stock chicks.

Availability of dual purpose Day-old-chick at an affordable price is critical for productivity enhancement through backyard poultry farming. As per the recommendations by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the dual purpose parent stock poultry breeds will be maintained at State owned Poultry Breeding farms for supply of chicks to the farmers for backyard poultry. Under SGSY Infrastructure Development Fund, 48 District poultry hatcheries have been established. Some of these Hatcheries will be made functional by Department for producing day-old-chicks of dual purpose poultry breed suitable for backyard farming and the rest Hatcheries will run through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bhubaneswar will collaborate for ensuring regularity in supply of Hatching eggs/ Parent Stock day-old-chicks required for the State Govt. Poultry Farms and Hatcheries. State Duck Breeding Farm will continue to maintain the parent stock duck breeds such as Khaki Campbell, White Pekin for promoting Duck farming. Other avian species such as Japanese Quail can also be promoted in the State.

The linkage between Research - Extension - Farmer is not adequate. Strong extension effort needs to be taken up to reduce the gap between Research and Extension. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) should undertake some field oriented Research activities such as use of alternate feed for backyard Poultry farming, Production performance and economics of production of dual purpose breeds should be taken up. Under National Livestock Mission such activities will be taken up.

Availability of hygienic poultry meat for consumer is a concern as there are inadequate modern processing facilities available in the State. Under National Mission for Food Processing Policy, 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs is available as subsidy for establishment of poultry processing unit. All organizations such as Govt./ Public Sector Units/ Joint Ventures/ Non-Government Organisations/ Cooperatives/ Self Help Groups/ Private Sector/ Individuals can avail the financial assistance. Fiscal incentives are also available for establishment of big poultry processing industry under the Odisha Food Processing Policy. Such schemes will be popularized in



order to create a marketing chain and ensure food safety as per the Food Safety Standard Act, 2006 and cater to public health concerns as a whole.

Poultry manure poses a major environmental problem. Initial support to farmers for using Poultry manure as a source of bio-fuel and organic fertilizer in the crop field will be provided, which will have a demonstrative effect in future.

Avian Influenza outbreak has time and again caused serious setback to the poultry industry. All commercial farms will adhere to bio-security measures and Disease surveillance will be strengthened to keep a watch over backyard poultry. Routine vaccination, de-worming of poultry reared in backyard condition will be carried out. Community level Vaccinators will be trained for vaccination and de-worming of the poultry birds.

Proper Institutional structure for administrative coordination at District and State level need to be set up for quick disposal of pending issues for entrepreneurship development in poultry sector. The State level and District level Executive Committee constituted for implementation of National Livestock Mission has a mandate to oversee the Mission implementation, where Poultry Development is a component.

There are many indigenous poultry germ-plasm available in the State. Efforts will be made to improve and conserve these breeds. One or two farms can be dedicated for ex-situ conservation of native germ-plasm.

## **2. POLICY OBJECTIVES:**

The Poultry Policy aims to address various interlinked concerns through a simultaneous and multi-pronged action with an emphasis on improvement in production technology and infrastructure, driving capital formation, re-structuring the incentives and streamlining the institutions.

### **Objectives:**

- To enable a conducive environment for commercial poultry farming in the State.
- To promote backyard poultry farming for livelihood.
- To produce 100 lakh egg per day and 100 TMT broiler meat per annum.
- To promote creation of infrastructure like laboratories, processing units etc. and boost processing and distribution facilities



Commercial Poultry farming will be encouraged to create employment for the educated youths. State incentives viz. capital assistance and marketing for poultry products are essential.

Backyard poultry will be promoted in rural areas for securing better livelihood and living conditions for farmers, particularly the women. Other birds like Duck, Japanese Quail, turkey will be encouraged in some niche areas. Duck-fish farming will also be tried in suitable areas. State Government and Central government Agencies (Central Avian Research Institute, Central Poultry Development Organisation) will supply chicks/ducklings for backyard sector. Convergence with National Livestock Mission launched in the Year 2014-15 will be made, which has a lot of scope for productivity enhancement through Rural Backyard Poultry.

The Poultry Policy covers the species suitable for backyard and commercial farming. It includes Chicken, Japanese Quail, Duck.

### **3. SCHEMES FOR POULTRY FARMING:**

**3.1 Commercial Layer Farming:** Commercial Layer Poultry farming can be the main source of family income or can provide subsidiary income and gainful employment to unemployed youths in the State. It is proposed to take up bankable projects for establishment of 60 lakhs commercial layer birds in next three years.

- a. Expansion of existing Commercial Layer Poultry Units: As per State Agriculture Policy-2013, Capital Investment Subsidy is available for establishment of Commercial Layer Poultry Layer Unit. It is planned to encourage those entrepreneurs for expansion of the existing Commercial Poultry Layer Units for an additional capacity of 10 lakhs over a period of 4 years.
- b. Setting up new Commercial Poultry Layer Farms: It is planned to encourage prospective entrepreneurs for setting up new Commercial Poultry Layer Units for an additional capacity of 50 lakhs over a period of 4 years. Under State Agriculture Policy-2013, Capital Investment Subsidy will be availed for establishment of Commercial Poultry Layer Unit.

Financial assistance in shape of loan will be available from Commercial and Cooperative Banks for poultry farming. The technical officers of the Fisheries & Animal Resources Development (F & ARD) Department, Krishi Sahayak Kendra and Banks will provide guidance to the entrepreneurs for preparing the project report to obtain bank loan. NABARD being the apex institution for all matters relating to policy, planning and operations in the field of agricultural credit also will assist in formulation of Model Project Report.



**3.2 Commercial Broiler Farming:** Commercial Broiler farming will be promoted in the State for creating self employment opportunity. Presently, about 5000 broiler farms are in operation with the commercial Broiler bird strength of 86 lakhs. Broiler placements are to the extent of 20-25 lakhs DOC (day-old-chicks) per week. 18-23 lakh adult broiler birds per week are entering into the market for meat purpose. In order to enhance the production of broiler meat from present level of 70 TMT to 100 TMT per annum, it is planned to encourage those entrepreneurs for new establishment/ expansion of the existing Commercial Broiler Units with an additional capacity of 40 lakhs over a period of 4 years.

Broiler farming can be undertaken either individually or through Integrators where, Integrators supply day-old-chicks, feed required for the birds and also ensure the marketing of birds through their own channels. A broiler farm with strength of upto 2,000 birds can be profitably run using the family labour alone without the requirement of additional man power. Adequate provision under Capital Investment Subsidy under State Agriculture Policy will be made to attract entrepreneurs to set up new broiler unit or for expansion of existing units.

There are many integrators who are involved in the enterprises of broiler farming in the state. Tie up with integrators for cluster broiler farming will be promoted and tri-partite agreement among the farmers, integrators and bankers can be made.

Financial assistance will be available from Commercial and Cooperative Banks for poultry farming to set up additional 40 lakh broiler capacities over a period of 4 years. Entrepreneurs will be encouraged for establishment of the existing Broiler Units through capital incentive subsidy available under Poultry Venture Capital Fund through NABARD and State Agriculture Policy-2013. The capital investment subsidy under Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF) of National Livestock Mission through NABARD and State Agriculture Policy-2013 will be 40% of the fixed capital (excluding the cost of the land) and 50% for SC/ ST/ Women/Graduates of Agriculture and Allied Disciplines, subject to a limit of `50.00 lakh.

The Technical Officers of the F & ARD Department, Krishi Sahayak Kendra and Banks will provide guidance to the entrepreneurs in preparing the project report to get bank loan. NABARD being the apex institution for all matters relating to policy, planning and operations in the field of agricultural credit will also assist in formulation of Model Project Report.



**3.3 Backyard Poultry Farming:** Backyard Poultry rearing is widely accepted in rural areas of the State. This provides livelihood to poor households. The local poultry birds produce less quantity of egg and meat. The dual purpose colour birds which are phenotypically similar to country birds grow at a faster rate and produce more eggs in the backyard poultry production system. The organized backyard poultry can be seen as vehicle in the eradication of rural poverty and protein hunger to a great extent. It is proposed to promote backyard poultry production through rearing of low- input-technology birds such as Vanaraja, Black Rock, Chhabro, Giriraja, Gramapriya, Kuroiler, Colour Plus, Rainbow Rooster etc. including any other low-input-bird approved by Government of India. These chicks can be procured from Government & private Poultry hatcheries. As per Government of India Rural Backyard Poultry Scheme guidelines, 20 chicks will be given initially, followed by 15 and 10 chicks with interval of 16 weeks each. Each unit will get assistance for construction of night shelter for birds and for procurement of 45 nos. of four-week-old chicks. More numbers of farmers of rural area will be covered each year under this programme by availing funds from Central, State Government and other sources.

Disease prevention and control through routine vaccination and deworming will be taken up intensively in poultry birds maintained in Backyard Rearing System. The supply of required quantity of vaccines against the diseases such as New Castle, Fowl Pox along with proper cold chain management will be ensured. Some District Disease Diagnosis Laboratories will be strengthened for diagnosis of poultry diseases. Efforts will be taken to reduce morbidity and mortality of poultry birds. Department will collaborate with Odisha College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, O.U.A.T., Bhubaneswar, Research Institutes like Central Avian Research Institute, Bhubaneswar and Central Poultry Development Organisation, Bhubaneswar for prevention and control of poultry diseases.

**3.4 Backyard Duck Farming:** Duck rearing will be encouraged in some niche areas. Duck- fish farming will also be tried in suitable areas. Under State Agriculture Policy-2013, Capital Investment Subsidy is available for commercial Duck Farming (Minimum Unit size-4000 nos.). Small duck units will also be promoted in Backyard sector through ongoing schemes. Central Avian Research Institute, Bhubaneswar and Departmental Duck Farms will supply ducklings to farmers.



### 3.5 Other Support Schemes:

- a. Steps will be initiated to survey and characterize the native poultry germ-plasm of the State and necessary measures for conservation and improvement will be taken up under State Plan Scheme.
- b. Training of Community level Poultry Vaccinators will be standardized and they will be issued with ID card and certificate for field operation. This activity would be taken up by converging ongoing Schemes/ Projects like Odisha Community Tank Management Project, Odisha Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Project, Odisha Livelihood Mission and others.
- c. Small poultry meat processing units will be set up in urban areas through Odisha Poultry Federation for safe hygienic poultry meat production. Support available under NMFP and Odisha Food Processing Policy for setting up poultry meat processing unit will be availed.
- d. One new scheme will be implemented for wide spread use of Poultry manure as renewable energy source and organic manure for crop production. Odisha State Agriculture Policy 2013 speaks about promotion of Organic farming. As farm Yard Manure is in short supply, poultry manure can be a better alternative. This would significantly minimize environmental impacts of the poultry industry as well as improve the health of the Soil and bring about sustainability in Agriculture farming. 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.

**4. Effective date of the Scheme:** The benefit of the scheme will be effective from the date of release of Govt. Notification.

### 5. The Poultry Entrepreneurs will also get following benefits:

- a. 100 percent stamp duty exemption will be allowed on purchase of land in any part of the state (maximum 10 acre for one layer unit and 6 acre for one unit of broiler parent bird) for which furnishing of bank guarantee and a certificate from the Chief District of Veterinary Officer of the concerned District will be mandatory.



- b. Exemption of conversion charges u/s 8(A) of the OLR Act for conversion of agriculture land to homestead land for Poultry Farms will be allowed.
- c. Feed Mixing Plant catering to the exclusive need of poultry farm as a captive unit and using electricity within 20% of the total contract demand of the farm will be treated as agriculture/ allied activity, for the purpose of electricity tariff.
- d. Convergence of subsidy/ incentives to be encouraged from Government departments/ Organizations / Institute for this purpose.
- e. Government land can be given on lease basis for setting up of poultry units.

6. The wide extension & publicity of the schemes will be done through Director, I & PR, Odisha.

7. One District level Coordination Unit under the Chairmanship of District Collector will be set up for assisting the entrepreneurs through single window system. Similarly, a State level Coordination committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner will be set up for review and monitoring in every quarter.

8. APICOL and Directorate of AH & VS will set up Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for working out the targets and region wise spread of the units in the State and for organization of Workshops/ Investment Campaigns/ Meetings etc. for implementation and monitoring of the Poultry development activities. The local entrepreneurs will be briefed about the Poultry Policy and encouraged for investment in the State. The PMU will also suggest NABARD for revision of unit cost based on the technology up-gradation and systems presently being followed. Suggestions received from the entrepreneurs shall be given sincere thought for implementation.

9. Administrative order regarding implementation of the scheme, availability of the facilities mentioned, scrutiny and recommendation on the project submitted by entrepreneur, Application Proforma/ Sanction format and other related documents, co-ordination with the banks, monitoring of the schemes will be issued by the administration department separately. The effective implementation and monitoring of the Scheme will be done by Project Monitoring Unit.



## District Wise Target for New/ Expansion of Layer Poultry Birds

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Target for commercial layer birds (In Lakh) |         |         |         |       |
|---------|----------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|-------|
|         |                      | 2015-16                                     | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Total |
| 1       | Angul                | 1.0   | 1.0     | 1.0     |         | 3.0   |
| 2       | Cuttack              | 1.0   | 1.5     | 1.0     |         | 3.5   |
| 3       | Dhenkanal            | 1.0   | 0.5     | 1.0     |         | 2.5   |
| 4       | Ganjam               | 1.0   | 1.5     | 1.0     |         | 3.5   |
| 5       | Kendrapada           | 1.0   | 1.0     | 1.0     |         | 3.0   |
| 6       | Mayurbhanj           | 1.0   | 1.5     | 1.0     |         | 3.5   |
| 7       | Puri                 | 1.0   | 0.5     | 1.0     |         | 2.5   |
| 8       | Balasore             | 0.5   | 1.0     | 0.5     |         | 2.0   |
| 9       | Bhadrak              | 0.5   | 1.0     | 0.5     |         | 2.0   |
| 10      | Bargarh              | 0.5   | 1.0     | 0.5     |         | 2.0   |
| 11      | Jagatsinghpur        | 0.5   | 1.0     | 0.5     |         | 2.0   |
| 12      | Khordha              | 0.5   | 1.5     | 0.5     |         | 2.5   |
| 13      | Jajpur               | 0.5   | 0.5     | 0.5     |         | 1.5   |
| 14      | Jharsuguda           | 0.5   | 1.0     | 0.5     |         | 2.0   |
| 15      | Kalahandi            | 0.5   | 1.0     | 0.5     |         | 2.0   |
| 16      | Keonjhar             | 0.5   | 0.5     | 0.5     |         | 1.5   |
| 17      | Koraput              | 0.5   | 0.5     | 0.5     |         | 1.5   |
| 18      | Nayagarh             | 0.5   | 1.5     | 0.5     |         | 2.5   |
| 19      | Rayagada             | 0.5   | 1.5     | 0.5     |         | 2.5   |
| 20      | Sambalpur            | 0.5   | 1.5     | 0.5     |         | 2.5   |
| 21      | Sundergarh           | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| 22      | Bolangir             | 0.5   | 1.5     | 0.5     |         | 2.5   |
| 23      | Deogarh              | 0.2   | 0.5     | 0.2     |         | 0.9   |
| 24      | Gajapati             | 0.2   | 0.5     | 0.2     |         | 0.9   |
| 25      | Kandhamal            | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| 26      | Malkangiri           | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| 27      | Nawarangpur          | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| 28      | Nuapada              | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| 29      | Subarnapur           | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| 30      | Boudh                | 0.3   | 0.5     | 0.3     |         | 1.1   |
| Total   |                      | 16.5  | 27.0    | 16.5    |         | 60.0  |



## DISTRICT WISE TARGET FOR NEW/ EXPANSION OF BROILER BIRDS IN LAKHS

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | 2015-16     | 2016-17     | 2017-18     | 2018-19     | Total       |
|---------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1       | Anugul               | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 2       | Balangir             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 3       | Balasore             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 4       | Baragarh             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 5       | Bhadrak              | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 6       | Boudh                | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 7       | Cuttack              | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 8       | Deogarh              | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 9       | Dhenkanal            | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 10      | Gajapati             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 11      | Ganjam               | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 12      | Jagatsinghpur        | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 13      | Jajpur               | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 14      | Jharsuguda           | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 15      | Kalahandi            | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 16      | Kandhamal            | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 17      | Kendrapada           | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 18      | Keonjhar             | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 19      | Khurda               | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 20      | Koraput              | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 21      | Malkanagiri          | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.2         | 0.8         |
| 22      | Mayurbhanj           | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 23      | Nuapada              | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 24      | Nabarangapur         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 25      | Nayagada             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 26      | Puri                 | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 27      | Rayagada             | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 28      | Sambalpur            | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 29      | Sonepur              | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
| 30      | Sundargarh           | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 0.4         | 1.6         |
|         | <b>State Total:</b>  | <b>10.0</b> | <b>10.0</b> | <b>10.0</b> | <b>10.0</b> | <b>40.0</b> |



This will come into force with immediate effect from date of issue of this Resolution in *Odisha Gazette*.

The Finance Department vide their File No.FIN-ESI-MEET-0016-2014 dated 07th September, 2015 have concurred in the Policy. This has been concurred in by Energy Department vide their UOR No.738(PRS)E dated 21st September, 2015 & Revenue & Disaster Management Department vide their UOR No.101PSR&DM dated 10th September, 2015

This has got the approval of the Cabinet in their 18th meeting held on 30th September, 2015.

#### ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the extraordinary issue of the *Odisha Gazette* and copies thereof be forwarded to all Departments/ all Heads of Department/ Accountant General, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

By Order of the Governor

BISHNUPADA SETHI

Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary to Government