

Summer Training
at
Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP)

Participatory Rural Appraisal of Koylipada village
&
A Study on the status and feasibility of Backyard Poultry Unit in Waghai Block
with SHG members

Submitted By

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Under the guidance of

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MBA Rural Management

2018-2020



School of Development Studies

The IIHMR University, Jaipur

2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ankit Kumar Nirala** has undergone Summer Training at **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (INDIA)** from 2nd April 2019 to 20th May 2019.

The candidate himself completed the project assigned to him in Summer training. His approach to project was sincere and proactive. This Summer Training is in partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in Rural Management.

I wish him success in all his future endeavors.

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AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (INDIA)

AKRSPI/Dangs/2019/40

Date: 17th June, 2019

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr. Ankit Kumar Nirala** from **IIHMR University, Jaipur** has completed Rural/Summer Internship with us. During this he has done Baseline survey, PRA, and VDP preparation of one village and conducted a study on the topic "Assessment of Backyard poultry units with members of SHG, developed by AKRSP(I), in Waghai block of Dangs district" from **2nd April to 20th May 2019**.

He has submitted the final report as per the guidelines provided by the institute. We wish him all the best for his future!

(Shantanu Sidharth Dubey)

Area Manager

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this project has been made possible through direct and indirect operations of various persons for whom we wish to express our appreciation and gratitude. Before we get in to thick of the things we would like to add few heartfelt words for the people who were the part of our project.

We also own a great deal to our organization “Aga Khan Rural Support Programme”. We would like to thank **Ms. Hemlata Andola**, Reporting Officer and **Mr. Shantanu Dubey**, Area Manager of AKRSP for their support and assistance throughout the study period. We would like to extend our thanks to **Mr. Rajendra Patel**, Cluster Manager of waghai and to the whole field team of AKRSP who provided their valuable time and support and made us our study meaningful.

(ANKIT KUMAR)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.NO.	CONTENTS	Page No.
1.	Abbreviations	4
2.	Observational Learning	
Sec. 2A.	About the Organization	5-6
	➤ Background	5
	➤ Mission & Vision	5
	➤ AKRSP in Gujarat	6
3.	Project Report- 1	6-22
Sec. 3A.	Participatory Rural Appraisal – Koylipada Village	
	➤ Introduction of PRA	
	➤ Site of PRA	
	➤ PRA Tools	
	➤ Base line information of Koylipada Village	
	➤ Village development Plan	
Sec. 3B.	Methodology	
Sec. 3C.	Learning and challenges	
4.	Project report- 2	
Sec. 4B.	Study on the status of backyard poultry units of Waghai block.	
	➤ Introduction	
	➤ Objective of the Study	
Sec. 4C.	Methodology	
Sec. 4D.	Result and Findings	
Sec. 4E.	Recommendations	
5.	References	

List of Abbreviations

AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
HH	Households
PRA	Participate Rural appraisal
SHG	Self help Group
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
APL:	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
Govt.	Government
IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health and Management Research

OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) is a non-denominational, non-government development organization. AKRSP(I) works as a catalyst for the betterment of rural communities by providing direct support to local communities. AKRSP (India) is active in over 2400 villages of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. It has impacted lives of over 1.5 million people from marginalised sections of the society. Over 80% of the households impacted by AKRSP(I) work belong to marginalised societies like tribal's, minorities and other backward classes. Over 60% of beneficiaries are women who form core group for program interventions.

AKRSP(I) has pioneered various participatory development approaches in the country over the period of time and it has won various national and international accolades for this. The backbone of AKRSP (I)'s work is empowerment of rural communities particularly underprivileged and women through collectivization as well as promotion of individual enterprises. Building self-reliant people's institutions for financial inclusion, livelihoods enhancement and improved rural governance is the heart of the organization's approach.

MISSION:

AKRSP (India) exists to enable the empowerment of rural communities and groups, particularly the under-privileged and women, to take control over their lives and manage their environment, to create a better and more equitable society.

VISION :

"AKRSP (India) can contribute in India to the creation of an enabling environment in which rural people can identify their needs and priorities and with professional support, organize themselves to improve the quality of their lives"

Source: AKRSP Website

AKRSP in Gujarat:

AKRSP(I) started its operations in Gujarat in 1986 in the 3 districts of Gujarat Surendranagar, Bharuch and Junagarh. Over the years program has expended and entered newer geographies and is now active in 12 districts and 27 blocks of the state. The work in Gujarat is in 3 distinct regions : coastal saline region with its headquarters in Mangrol, the drought- prone region with its headquarters in Sayla and the tribal south Gujarat region with its headquarter in Dangs and Netrang.

PROJECT REPORT - 1

PRA Introduction:

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is the process of involving local people in the Analysis and interpretation of their own situation of a given rural area. The local people i.e. the participants take a leadership role in collecting, analyzing, interpreting and presenting Information and in this process impart knowledge and development insight to the specialists and extension agents. PRA approach embodies a whole range of techniques which when used reveal valuable information/data on the resources and skills existing in the village, wealth structure and dynamics of caste and class. For management of natural resources, participatory Rural Appraisal is conducted to establish rapport with the village community as well as to identify and define problems for prioritization in the village itself.

It is a way of learning from and with community members to investigate their need assessment, analyze and evaluate constraints and opportunities and find out priorities in the area of agriculture, small scale rural enterprises and any other social and economic development programs addressed to village development

SITE OF PRA ACTIVITY:

Participatory rural appraisal exercise was conducted Koylipada village of Waghai Block in Daang district (Gujarat). Koylipada village is situated about 50 km from district headquarter Ahwa. Koylipada village comes under Jhavda Panchayat. Waghai is the nearest town to the village which is 15 km away from the village. An exercise for finding out village problems and solution undertaken through PRA exercise.

PRA tools:

PRA Methodology utilizes different tools to seeks its goal of a participatory approach for addressing any issue. The following tools were used by AKRSP team in the exercise.

1. Informal meeting
2. Social mapping
3. Resource mapping
4. Daily activity
5. Seasonality
6. Venn diagram
7. Wealth ranking

METHODOLOGY

At the initial stage of PRA exercise a meeting with local leaders (sarpanch, taluka member , patel) along with villagers was conducted for rapport building. In the meeting, they were made aware of the exercise to be conducted for the development plan for the village. The key informants were identified who helped to inform the villagers to facilitate participation. The dates and time for conducting PRA exercised were fixed in consultation with them.

Results and Findings:

Basic Information:

Village name	Koylipada
District	Daang
Taluka	Waghai
Distance from taluka office	15
Distance from district headquarter	50
Gram panchayat	Jhavda
total geographical area	10 km ²
Forest land	7.2 km ²

Plain/hilly/mountains/else	Hilly
Total household	208
Total population	1052
Male	512
Female	540
Most castes/tribe	Bhil/ Kunbi/ Warli

History of Village:

An old lady initially lived in the village ,her name was Koyli, on the name of that lady the village known as koylipada.at old times there was no transport facilities. People used to work in the forests for their livelihood.

Costumes : Men used to wear Dhoti-Kurta and Women's wear Ghaghara choli.

Primary facility in village:

- Anganwadi-1
- Primary School - 1
- Bus stand - 1
- Temple - 1
- Church - 1
- Hawada - 4
- Dammar road, R.C.C, Block Road
- Water Tank - 6 , good condition - 2

Opinion Leaders:

S.no	Name	Post
1	Sri Gamanbhai C Thorat	Sarpanch
2	Sri Dharmubhai B Thorat	Taluka member
3	Ramubhaimalubhaichaurya	Previous sarpanch
4	Chaganbhairayjubhaithorat	Majhi karobari
5	Kuljibhaisoniyabhaitumbda	Police patel
6	Madhubhai k thorat	Karbhari
7	Hetalbenshivdasbhai	Gram panchayat member
8	Nirubenanandbhaibhoy	Gram panchayat member
9	RinabenS.tumbda	Gram panchayat member
10	Ramjubhai P Choria	Majhi Patel
11	Ramubhaijherakuwara	Majhi vice sarpanch
12	Kanabhai v gangore	Forest committee president
13	Kamleshbhaiadhkari	SMC pramukh
14	Kamanbhai R bagur	Village leaders
15	Gamjubhai J thorat	Leaders
16	Gulabbhai j kuwar	Leaders
17	Anandbhai S bhoys	Leaders
18	Nablubhai Z Powar	Leaders
19	Dhanjubhai S Padvi	Leaders
20	Jasodabendharmubhaithorat	Asha worker
21	Sanatbenkisanbhairaut	Anganwadi helper

Village Institution :

- Forest Committee
- Water committee
- Milk Dairy - sponsored by vasudhara
- Milk Dairy - sponsored by Sumul;
- Bhajan mandali
- Saving Group

Skilled population:

S no	Name	Occupation
1	Mansubhai M powar	Blacksmith
2	Bablyabhai V Gangora	Carpenter
3	Dhanjubhai M Tumda	Carpenter
4	Laginbhai R Kuwar	Carpenter
5	Sukryabhai S Bhoy	Carpenter
6	Dhansubhai S padvi	Carpenter
7	Motirambhai M powar	Carpenter
8	Sureshbhai J powar	Massion
9	Surjubhai S choudhary	Massion
10	Manjubhai Z Powar	Painter
11	Saykuben M powar	Painter
12	Lalitaben R Tumda	Tailor
13	Rekhaben P Raut	Tailor
14	Parsubhaikaryujbhai	Tailor
15	Bapubhaisukryabhai	Tailor
16	Sukarbhaivadalbhai	Bamboo worker
17	Jamabhaikakadbhai	Bamboo worker
18	Bayajubhaijanubhai	Carpenter
19	Dineshbhaijamalbhai	Tailor

Govt. Job employees in the village:

S no	Name	Designation
1	Saynuben g Choudhary	Teacher
2	Yogeshbhaigondubhaichoudhary	Teacher
3	Vinodbhaigondubhaichoudhary	Teacher
4	Ramajbhaimanubhaichourya	Teacher
5	Vijaybhairamubhaichourya	Teacher
6	Ajitbhaihitbhaigangora	Teacher
7	Rasitbhaihitbhaigangora	Teacher
8	Kamjubhaikauslyabhaichourya	Teacher
9	Arunbhaimaganbhaithorat	Teacher
10	Umeshbhaibayjubhaithorat	Teacher
11	Madhavbhaivowanbhaithorat	P.S.I
12	AswanbhairangajubhaiBhoy	Police
13	Mohanbhaيسانaganbhaithorat	Police
14	Chetanbhaimaganbhaithorat	Police
15	Dakshabenihitbhaigangora	Postman
16	Rikkabendilipbhaichoudhary	Nurse
17	Gamachbhaisingubhaiadhkari	MDM worker
18	Jimanbhaikaushlyabhaichourya	Electrician
19	Maheshbhai ramjubhaichourya	Teacher

Self Help Groups:-

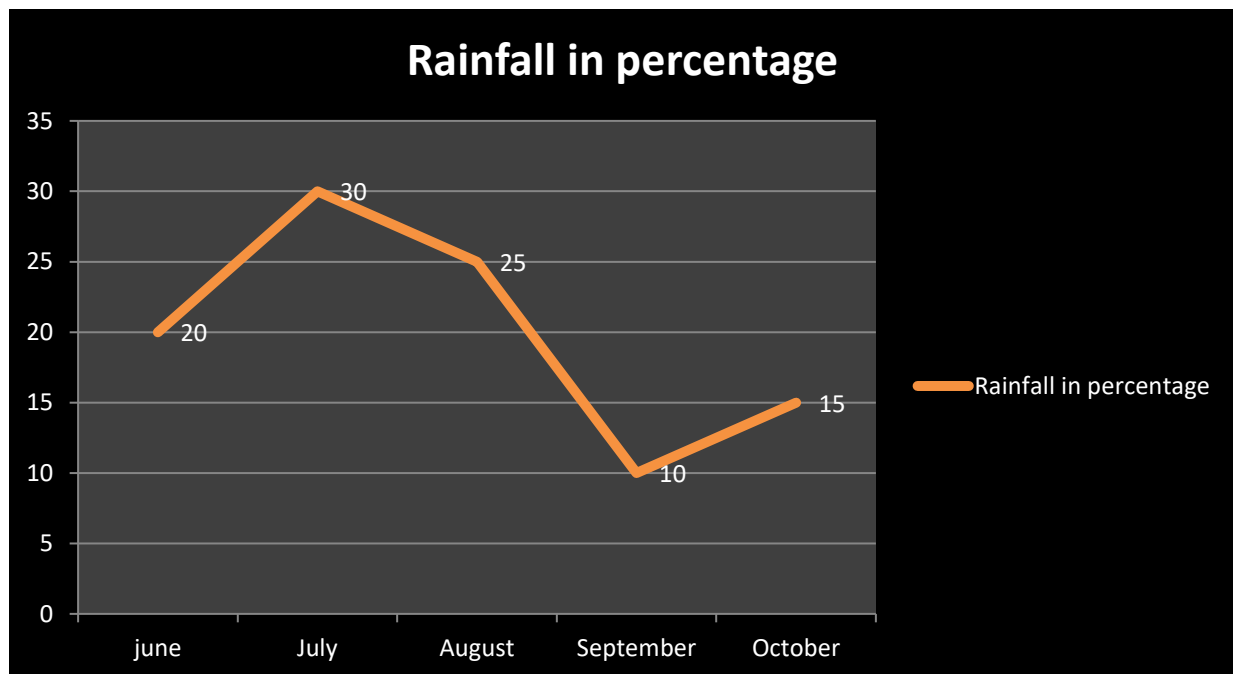
S no	Group name	Members	Monthly saving	Leaders name
1	Om sai	10	100	Ashaben
2	Gayatri	10	50	Somiben/ Rasilaben
3	Ashirwad	10	50	Rekhaben/ sarswati ben
4	Ashirwad	10	30	Sataben

Landless people :-

S no	Name
1	Bighubhaikadubhaipowar
2	Manshubhaimangiabhaipowar
3	MaganbhaimahrubhaiTumda
4	Jhiubhaikadubhairaut
5	AkatubhaiBeluubhairaut
6	Terubhaiakhtiabhairaut
7	Mahrubhaimagniabhaipowar
8	Sonubhaimagnyabhaipowar
9	Sonubhaichandubhaipowar

Rainfall last five years :-

S no	Months	Percentage
1	June	20
2	July	30
3	August	25
4	September	10
5	October	15



Season wise crop:-

S no.	Season	Crop name
1	kharif	Paddy
		Nagli
		Varai
		Tuwar

		Urd
		Locky
		Karela
2	Rabi	Okra
		Chana
3	Summer	-

Source:- Seasonal Exercise through PRA

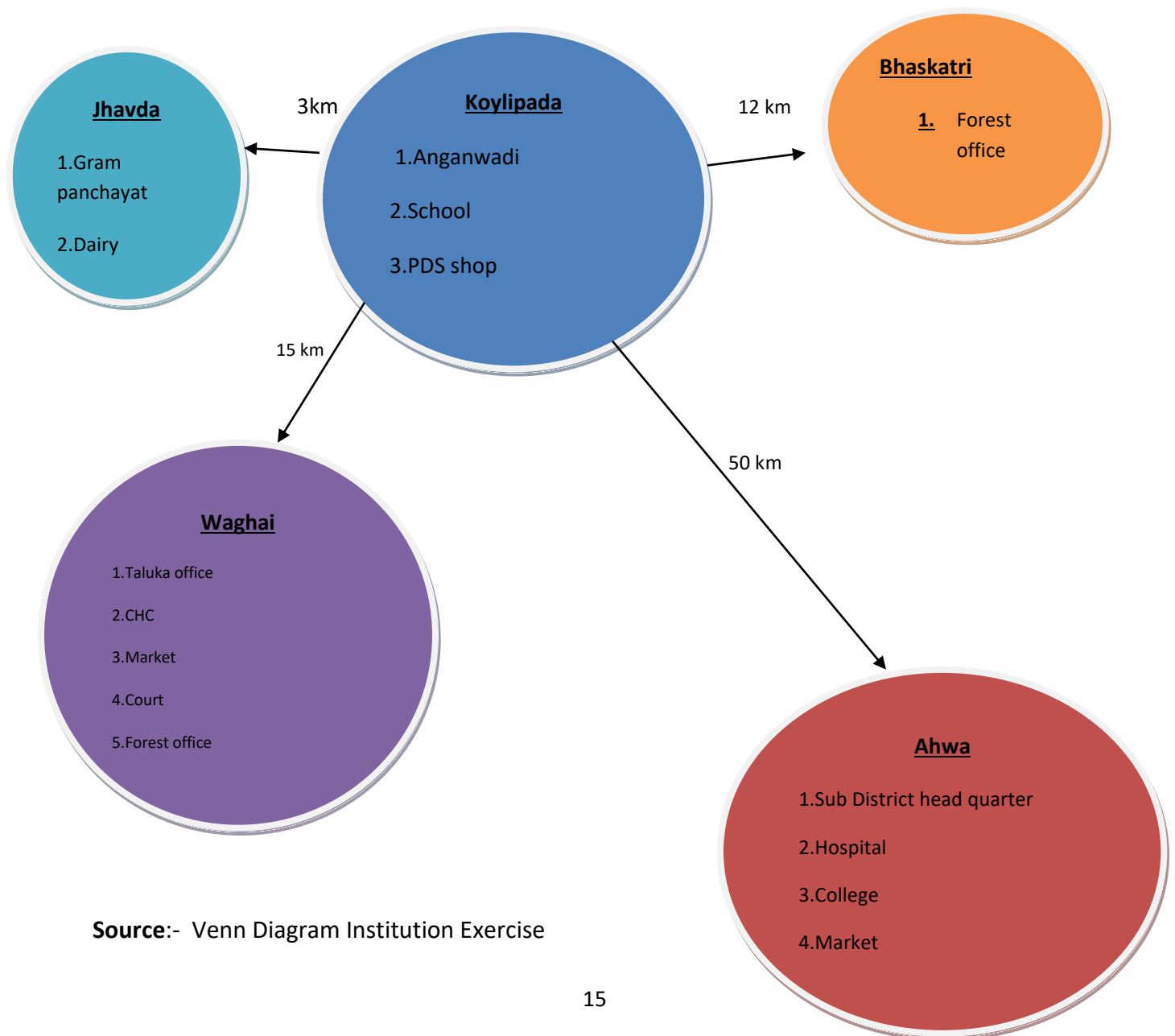
Daily routine of the villagers of both men and women :

Time	Men's routine	time	Women's routine
5.00-7.00 am	Wake up, toilet ,brush, bath, breakfast	5.00-6.30am	Wakeup, toilet, brush, bath
7.00-12.00 pm	Goes for works or fields	6.30-8.00 am	Clean the house, gives grass/food to animals, cook food
12.00-3.00pm	Return to home, have lunch Talk with gathered people and family and take rest	8.00-11.00am	Work in the field with family members, collect waste in the field
3.00 – 6.00pm	Again go to fields/to cut woods in the forest	11.00-12.00pm	Return to home, gives lunch to everyone and then they have lunch
6.00-8.00pm	Return to home, have dinner, planning for next day work	1.00-3.00pm	Make and clean up crop to eat like daal /rice/wheat
8.00-9.00pm	Watch TV and then go to bed	3.00-5.00pm	Again go to fields

		5.00-7.00pm	Clean up the utensils, cook food
		7.00-10.00pm	After having dinner watch tv and go to sleep

Source:- Daily Routine Exercise

Venn Diagram:



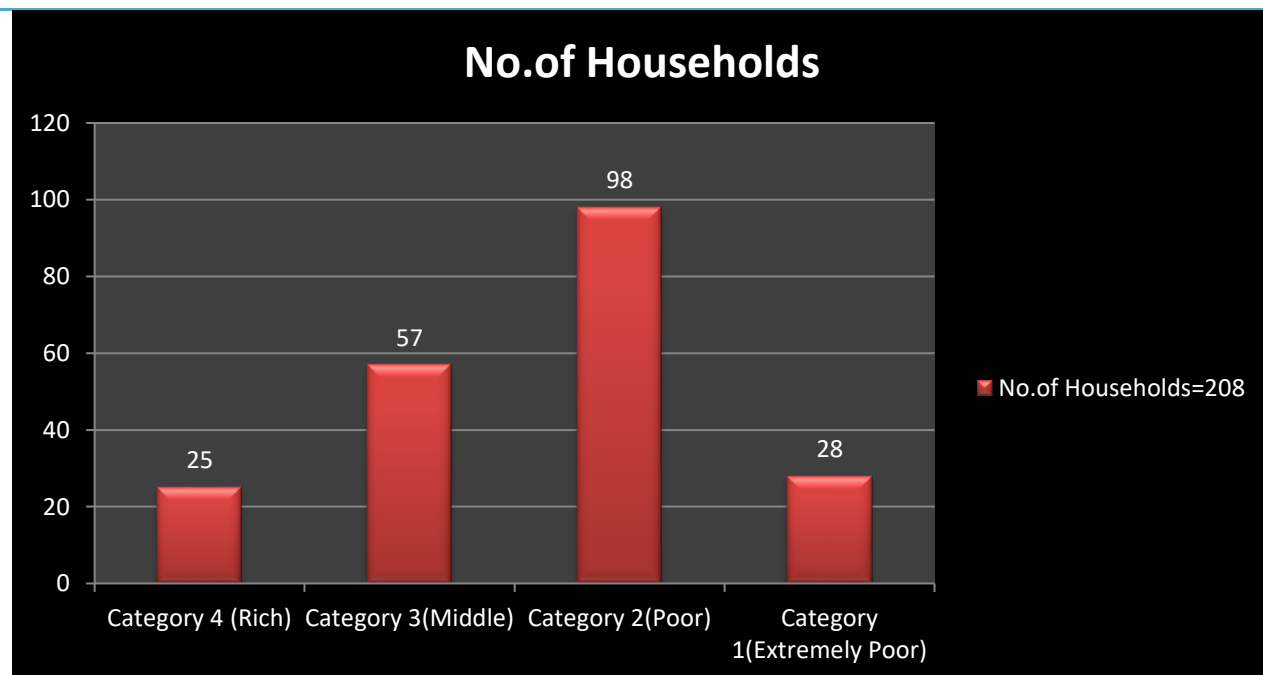
Source:- Venn Diagram Institution Exercise

Wealth ranking:

This study was conducted by AKRSP team . List of all household was obtained from Anganbadi worker. This was crosschecked by the facilitator with the key informants then small pieces of paper were arranged and the number of each house and household heads was written on that paper after that villagers were asked to sort out various papers in to pre decided wealth categories as they think were present in the village.

A table were prepared for wealth categorization, there were 4 categories identified by the villagers. And by the villagers themselves HH was classified in to following categories.

Criteria for well off HH(4) (Rich)	Criteria for medium HH(3)	Criteria for poor HH(2)	Criteria for extremely poor HH(1)
Those HH have more than 2 acre agriculture land/ pakka house/irrigated land/tractor/four wheeler/family members have education till graduation /govt/ pvt. Job/assets like AC/TV/Fridge/Cooler/milky cow/gas connection/toilet/well/bore/	Those HH have land between 1-2 acre/ kaccha cum pakka house/members have education till 12 th / have poultry/goats/shop/gas connection/toilet/assets like TV/Fan/cooler/2 wheeler	Those HH have land less than 1 acre/ kaccha house/works as labourers /gas connection/toilet/assets like TV/Fan	Those HH doesn't have land and works as agriculture labourers /assets like TV/fan/kaccha house/toilet



Source: PRA Exercise Wealth Ranking

Widow List:-

Sno.	Name	Age
1	MainabenSomabhaipowar	45
2	MainabenJanubhaiPowar	48
3	LachibenAwsyabhaiPowar	62
4	DasribenSakribhaiPowar	58
5	AnubenJethebhaiPowar	50
6	EtubenBhawanbhaiThorat	70
7	SitubenJethebhaiGhatar	64
8	SitubenJhinubhaiKuar	65
9	JatribenLeshubhaiBhoye	70
10	ReenubenRoomsibhaiBhoye	34
11	GirjubenMukajbhaiTumbra	70
12	NausibenSukrebhaiPadvi	72
13	IndubenYaswantbhaiThorat	65
14	SukribenMangalbhaiPowar	65
15	MaylibenKarujyabhaiThorat	70
16	GangabenSonyabhaiKuar	48
17	EthibenRamsyabhaiPowar	65
18	SantyabenKisunbhaiGangora	48
19	MaynubenWadalbhaiGangora	75

Source:-Pra Exercise

Old age List:-

Sno	Name	Age
1	SitubenJhinubhaiKuar	65
2	GansubhaiSonyabhaiTungda	63
3	SakrubhaiGansubhaiTungda	61
4	JabribhaiLashubhai Tope	70
5	GirjubhaiMukajbhaiTumbda	68
6	MahrubhaiPadubhaiPowar	67
7	DagabhaiRayjubhaiThorat	68
8	GaijubhaiLallubhaiThorat	72
9	KamubenChhagnbhai	65

10	JiyubhaiKadubhai Raut	75
11	JamabhaiKakadbhaiThorat	66
12	SimgubhaiRayjubhaiThorat	65
13	LachibenAwsyabhaiPowar	62
14	GirjubenMukajbhaiTumbra	70
15	NausibenSukrebhaiPadvi	72
16	IndubenYaswantbhaiThorat	65
17	SukribenMangalbhaiPowar	65
18	MaylibenKarujyabhaiThorat	70
19	EthibenRamsyabhaiPowar	65
20	MaynubenWadalbhaiGangora	75
21	EtubenBhawanbhaiThorat	70
22	SitubenJethebhaiGhatar	64
23	JatribenLeshubhaiBhoye	70

Source:- PRA Exercise

Village Development Plan :

The purpose of preparing VDP is to identify and prioritize development issues of a village and develop such mechanisms which encourage active community participation and effective utilization of local resources in resolving the development issues in short, medium, and long term perspectives. The VDP identifies both community and external level actions require for implementing identified development activities. The VDP is helpful in developing a future vision and road map for their overall socio-economic well being and prosperity. The VDP encourages the community and the institutions in the efficient delivery of development services at household, neighborhood, and village levels.

Village development plan of Villages

S no	Problem	Village people	Source of funding	Organization relationship	Priority
1	Drinking water	Shramdaan	Panchayat	Guidance	1
2	Land leveling/ slope	Shramdaan	mgnrega	Guidance	1
3	Network problem	Application	Related dept.	guidance	3
4	Irrigation water	Shramdaan	Irrigation department	guidance	1
5	Nala	Application	panchayat	guidance	2
6	Handpump	People contribution/shramdaan	Pachayat	guidance	1
7	Graveyard	Application	Panchayat/ forest dept.	Guidance	3
8	Solar light	Application	Panchayat	Guidance	2
9	Old age pension scheme	Awareness	Social protection department	Guidance	1
10	Checkdam	Shramdaan	panchayat	Guidance	2
11	Malki trees		Forest department	Guidance	3
12	Awass	Application	Panchayat/DRDA block panchayat	Guidance	1

13	Fertilizer	To prepare the list		Guidance	2
14	Seeds quality and purchasing	List	T.S.P	guidance	1
15	Toilet		Panchayat	Guidance	1
16	Gasconnection		Gas agency/ mamladar	Guidance	2
17	Forest protection problem	Peoples responsibility	Forest department	Guidance	1
18	Road problem		Panchayat	Guidance	1
19	Smoking problem	Awareness		Guidance	2
20	Khatar dent	Sharamdaan/people contribution		Guidance	1
21	Fruits trees		Horticulture department	Guidance	2
22	Bus problem	Application	Bus dipo	Guidance	1
23	Animal shed		Mgnrega	Guidance	2

There are total 23 problems here, which are categorised in three priroties.

The first prirotiy is to be done first and then the 2nd and 3rd.

Source: VDP

Learning:-

- It helps me to understand the importance of participatory processes for genuine development at village level.
- This project gave me the practical exposure about all the PRA tools which I learnt in the classroom
- I have learned how to work in teams

Challenges:-

- Language Barrier
- Election time
- It was very hard to gather people for PRA exercise

PROJECT REPORT - 2

Project Report : Study on the status of backyard poultry rearing in Waghai block



INTRODUCTION

Poultry sector in India is valued at about Rs. 80,000 crore (2015-16) broadly divided into two sub-sectors - one with a highly organized commercial sector with about 80% of the total market share (say, Rs. 64,000 crore) and the other being unorganized with about 20% of the total market share of Rs. 16,000 Crore. The unorganized sector also referred to as backyard poultry plays a key role in supplementary income generation and family nutrition to the poorest of the poor. It is estimated that with a poultry population of 729 million [30% layers at around 215 million and 40% broilers at around 480 million] small and medium farmers are mostly engaged in contract farming system under larger integrators and there are around 30 million farmers engaged in backyard poultry as per 19th Livestock Census.

The needs of organized and unorganized sectors are very different. Discussions with various stakeholders reveal that poultry sector- especially commercial poultry sector- is flourishing in certain pockets, where amenable environment exists, along with backward and forward linkages while the unorganized sector is very dispersed and micro-fragmented.

Women in Rural poultry production: socio-economic status of women involved in rural poultry production. According to them, Poultry raising is a very familiar activity among rural women in many countries. Women have been considered to be the predominant owners of rural poultry. Most women in the rural areas rear the indigenous types of domestic fowl in extensive system of poultry production. Backyard poultry production serves as a small scale business for generating income controlled by women. The enterprise provides regular income using little inputs and the production can be solely managed by women in the household. Although rural poultry production cannot contribute any large income, it represents a very familiar skill to most of the poor women and it can help them in moving into a positive spiral of events that may lead them for elevation of their socio-economic status.

A lot of advantages are there for which rural poultry farming should always be backed up by Government and non government organizations

Some are described here:

- ✓ Gives employment to the rural small scale and marginal farmers.
- ✓ Provides additional income to the rural households.
- ✓ Aids in enhancing the soil fertility in backyards (15 chickens produce 1- 1.2 kg of manure/ day).
- ✓ Products from rural poultry farming fetches high price compared to those from intensive poultry Farming.
- ✓ Provides egg and meat with almost no or very less investment through backyard poultry farming in free range system.

AKRSP Work in Poultry Development: Members of women SHG in Madhya Pradesh have taken up poultry as an income generating activity. Tribal household are involved in poultry on a large scale. In Madhya Pradesh AKRSP(I) is working on both the models of poultry; improving existing backyard poultry and promoting commercial poultry as micro enterprise. This poultry program reached to over 1500 farmers mostly from tribal communities.

Elements of Intervention:

- Making provisions for vaccination in poultry birds through Pashu Sakhis.
- Promoting low cost shelter.
- Improvement in feeding practices
- Market linkages with traders for purchase of full grown birds.
- Facilitating women to get credit services from their SHGs and Banks.
- Facilitating govt. schemes around backyard poultry

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the status of backyard poultry units in Waghai
- To access the profitability of the model
- To know the potential of backyard poultry units in the area
- To identify the various challenges faced by poultry growers
- To reviewing the impact of poultry rearing as an income generating source on the lives of the poultry rearers
- To identify gaps/loopholes in the current model.

METHODOLOGY

The baseline assessment study was undertaken through a household survey of SHG members, using a questionnaire format (attached as Annexure 1) and focus group discussions with poultry rearers in the identified village. In addition, the data was collected through the questionnaire and analyzed. In order to understand the rural poultry market, local and Waghai (markets) were visited and discussions convened with traders.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The non availability of adult member of Household, locked houses during the field visits in the villages.
- Hindi language was a barrier while interacting with the beneficiaries and other members of their families who were more comfortable in their local dialect.

Proposed Project Area :

Waghai is a town in the Dang District of the southern part of Gujarat state in India. And also Taluka of Dang District. Waghai is about 32 km north from the district headquarters of Ahwa, and about 52 km south of the hill station of Saputara.

There are total 23 Gram Panchyats and 96 villages in Waghai block. The population is about 71,734. of which 92% are local tribal people called "Dangi". Others are mixed people of India like Gujarati, Punjabi, Marathi, South Indian etc. and literacy rate of Waghai block is 75.08 percent.

Coverage :

By AKRSP there are around 17 villages covered in Waghai block till now. And there are around 62 people have benefitted by this program. All the 62 beneficiaries are women who are the member of self help groups.

Production system: production is completely taken by the individuals, they are provided chicks, feed ,net for housing of poultry at their doorstep.

When chickens reach a marketable age and size, these are collected by the trader from the doorstep.

List of villages covered in Waghai Block :

Malin	Divadyawan
Dabdar	Bhedmal
Godadiya	Patali
Lavariya	Khatad
Wankan	Susarda
Amsarvalan	Bhalkhet
Bhawadi	Koshimpatad
Silotmal	Tekpada
Pandalmal	-

Results and Findings from the study area:

There are 62 households in the study area with an average family size of 7 members. Approximately 54% of HH are below poverty line (BPL), 40% HH are above poverty line (APL) and 6% HH are categorized as Antyodaya.

Category	No. of HH
BPL	31
APL	23
ANTYODAYA	4

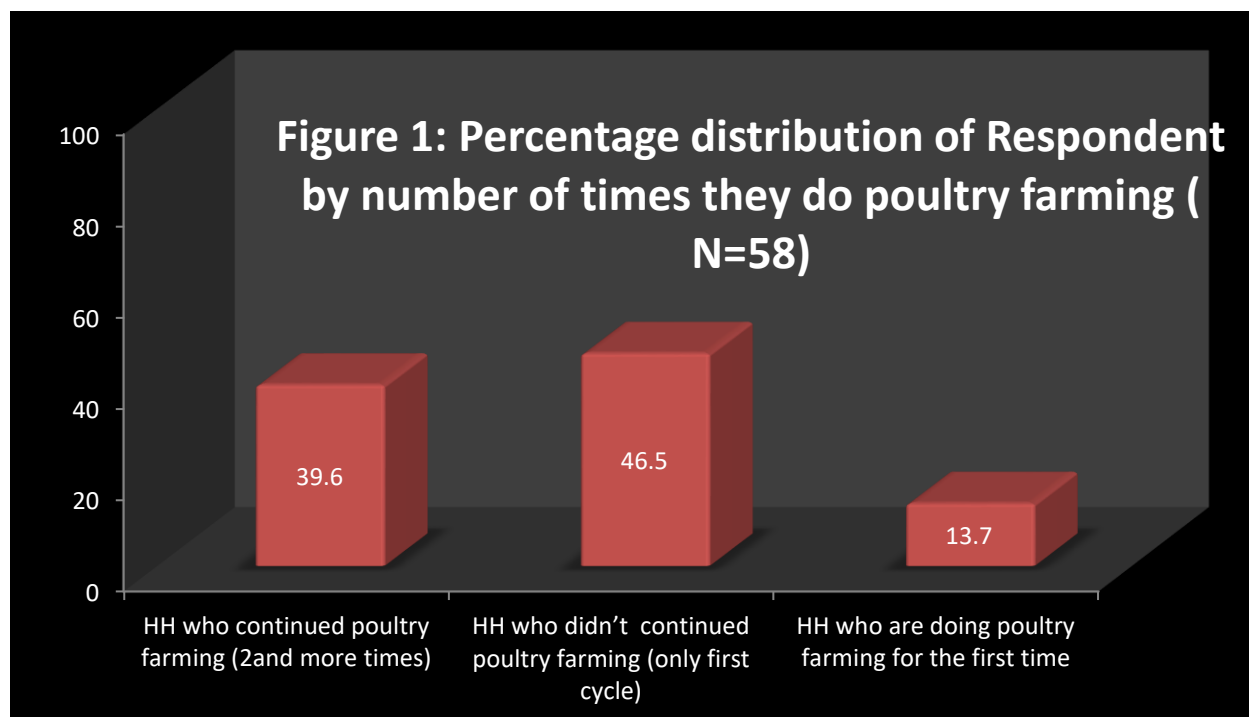
Sources of livelihood:

Two major sources of livelihood are Agriculture and Poultry. For almost 99% household agriculture is the main livelihood, followed by poultry. A few families have livestock like cow, goats for income generation. Some families run small business shops as secondary source of income.

Major crops grown in these villages are Paddy, Nagli, Urad, Varai, Tuwar etc. Most of the farmers do cultivation in Monsoon only due to lack of irrigation facilities. The average agriculture land holding is 60 guntha (1.5 acre) and primarily comprises rain fed land. And average income from agriculture is approx 30,000 annually.

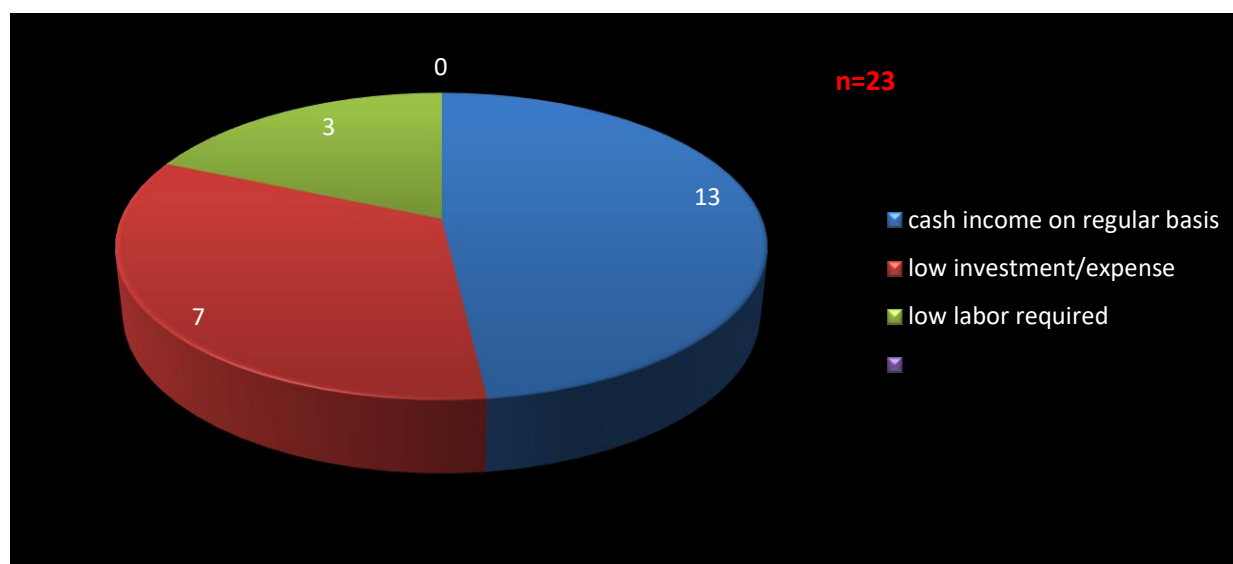
Status of Poultry Rearing:

This figure reveals the classification of respondents on the basis of status of poultry rearing. Three categories are determined: (1) No. of HH who continued poultry after first cycle, (2) No. of HH who didn't continue after first cycle, (3) No. of HH who is doing poultry rearing for the first time recently. It is viable that approx 23 HH fall in category (1), 27 HH lie in category (2) and 8 HH are in category (3).



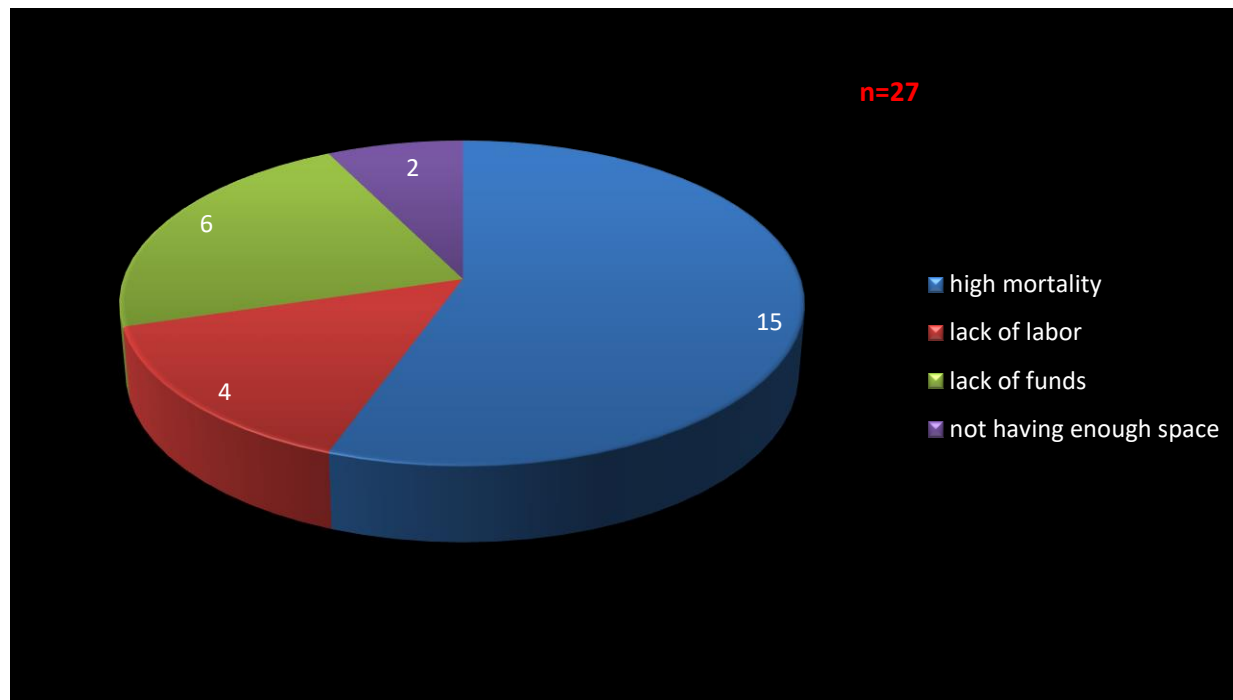
Most important reasons for continuation poultry farming:

This figure demonstrates about the most important reasons for continuation of poultry rearing. Three categories are there for the reasons : (1) cash income on regular basis, (2) low investment /expense for poultry rearing, (3) low labor required, It is clear from statical representation that 13 HH lie in category (1), 9 HH in category (2), while 5 HH in category (3)



Most important reasons for not Continuation poultry farming:

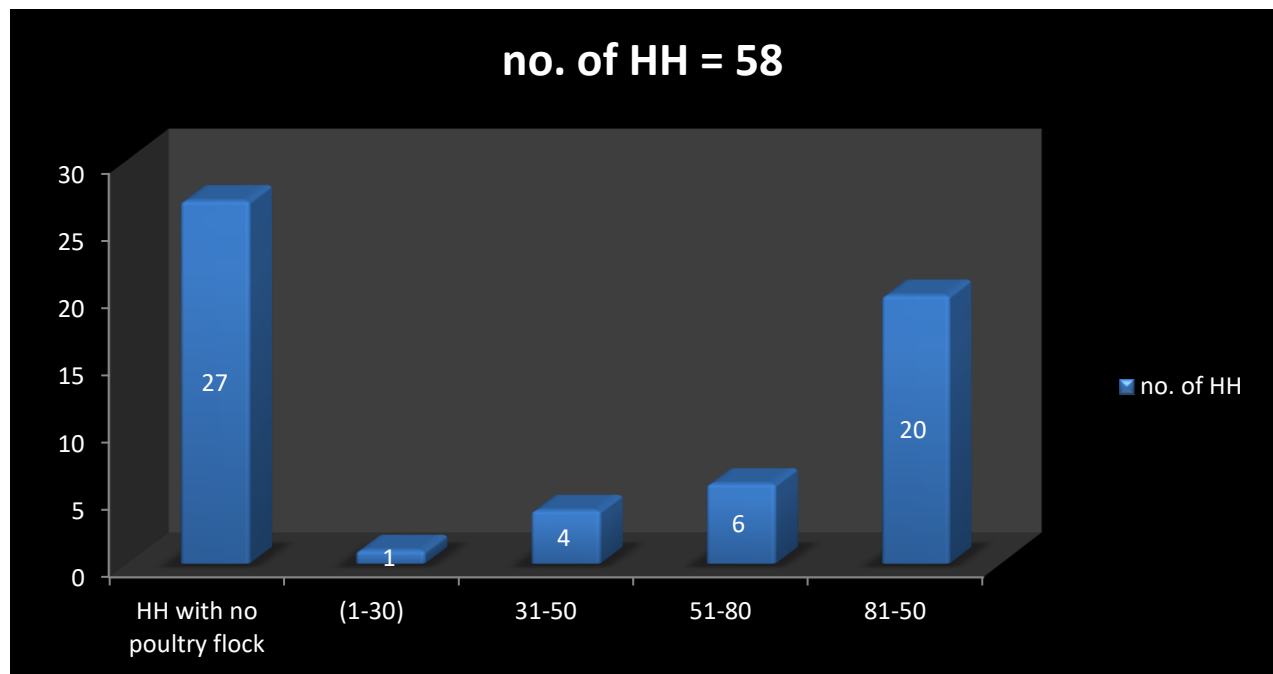
This figure demonstrates about the most important reasons for not continuation of poultry rearing. Four categories are identified for the reasons: (1) High mortality, (2) lack of labor, (3) lack of funds (4) not having enough space. It is clear from statistical representation that 15 HH lie in category (1), 4 HH in category (2), while 6 HH in category (3), while 2 HH in fourth category.



Poultry Ownership:

Almost (99%) Household reared Satpura (Desi) poultry. Very less households (1%) rear the Desi breed. Since these are preferred for eating purpose.

This figure reveals about the total number of poultry (flock size) owned by the beneficiaries of both breeds (desi, satpura). Five categories of no. of poultry are identified (1) HH those don't have poultry right now, (2) poultry range between 1-30, (3) range between (30-50), (4) range between (50-80) and (5) range between (80-100).



Poultry Housing: In a majority of households (98%), poultry has kept in net frame made house within their house.



Feeding and care of Poultry:

Poultry is primarily reared under a scavenging system with respondents mentioning that poultry were allowed to scavenge regularly. Supplementary feeding is provided by purchased grown cereals approx 50kg/month for their satpura birds. And sometimes home grown cereals like paddy, maize, dalia etc. most of the household purchase feed for their birds at avg. cost of 600-700rs/month.

Most of the household mentioned that they provided separate drinking water for poultry which is changed regularly. The management and care of poultry flocks is primarily the responsibility of women. This includes letting the flock out for scavenging, providing supplementary feed and water, and cleaning out shelters.

Disease and Healthcare:

Disease Occurrence:

95% of respondents mentioned that most diseases occur during the summer. Mortality is the highest among chicks. Other causes for death among the flock are extreme weather conditions (too hot or cold or wet), and the absence of any disease prevention or cure facilities.

Identified symptoms of diseases in poultry:

- The area between eye and beak are swollen.
- Tears and wetness often occur around the eyes.
- Sneezing, coughing.
- Difficulty in breathing
- Weakness and weight loss.

Treatment:

90% respondents mentioned that they provide some form of treatment when disease occurs. Of these, an overwhelming majority (58.6%) provided self-medication. 17.24% sought advice and treatment from the government veterinary hospital and 24.13% consulted with NGO people. Often medicines are not available at the veterinary hospital, and these are then obtained from the local chemist. On an average poultry rearers mentioned that they spent Rs 300rs/ cycle for medicines.

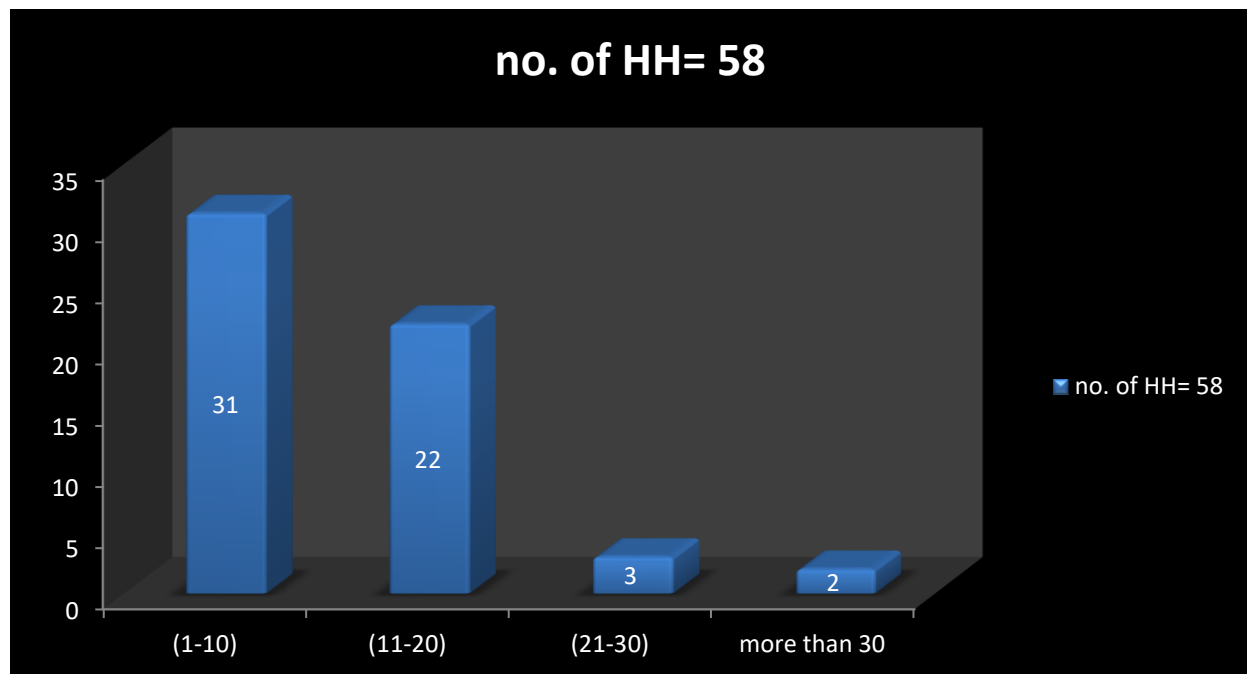
Treatment provided by	No. of HH (in percentage)
Self	58.6%
NGO	24.13%
Govt	17.24%

Vaccination:

It is observed that in most of the household, they do not provide regular vaccination, only few families are there who provide 3 times vaccination to their poultry, and mostly vaccination is provided by AKRSP team. On an average they spent Rs 200rs / cycle for vaccination.

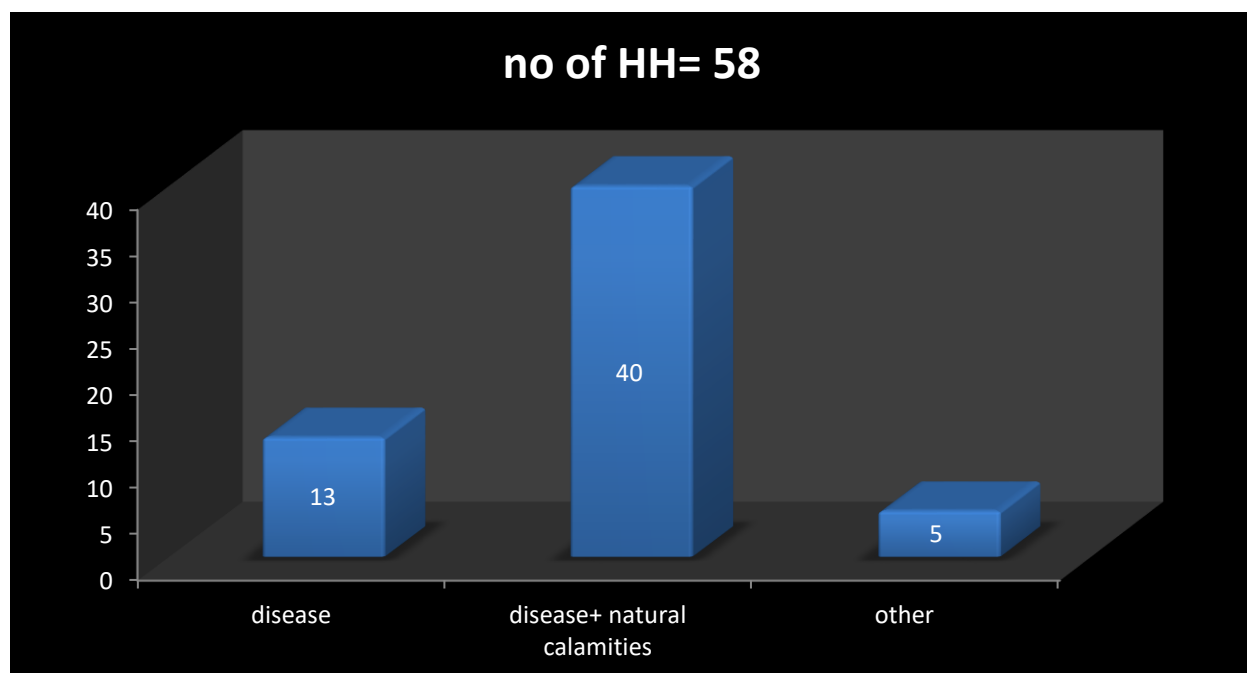
Vaccination provided by	No. of HH (in percentage)
Self	0%
NGO	82%
Govt	17.24%

Mortality: This figure classifies total number of poultry died in last cycle on the basis of four categories (1) range between (1-10), (2) range between (11-20), (3) range between (21-30) and (4) more than 30



Reasons of Death of the birds:

Here, figure reveals about the most important reasons for death of birds, there are 3 categories identified for the reason of death of birds (1) disease,(2) disease + natural calamities,(3)other- fights, lack of feed, water.

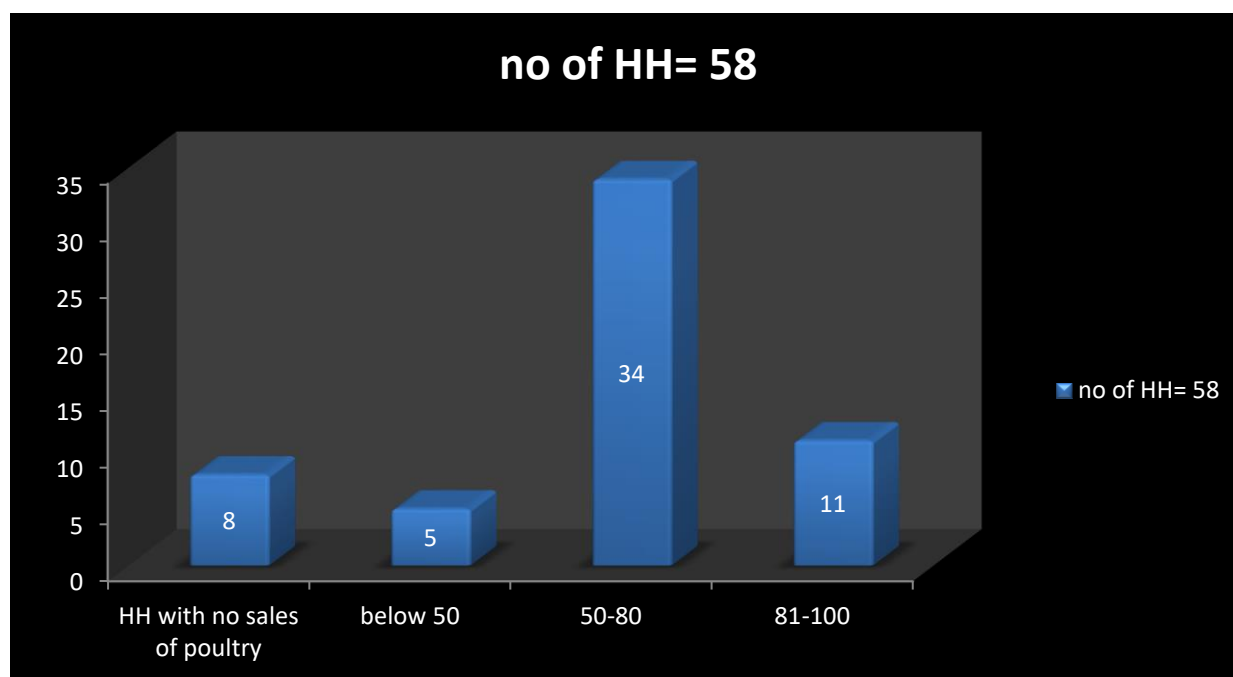


Productivity:

The average price obtained for sale of one desi bird ranges from Rs 350 to Rs 400. For satpura (140-180rs) .Average income per cycle satpura poultry rearing is range between 3000-7000, depends upon the number of live birds.

Poultry sold in last cycle:

This figure classifies total number of poultry sold in last cycle on the basis of four categories (1) beneficiaries who didn't sell their poultry till now, (2) below 50, (3) range between (50-80), (4) range between (80-100)



Analysis of Current Model:

Strength:

- Community ownership
- Higher reach among poorest village
- Majority of beneficiaries already involved with SHG movement and familiar with AKRSP way of functioning
- Supplied breed (satpura) has fast growth so that beneficiaries can get income timely.
- Enhance the capacity of women in planning and strengthening their family asset base.

Weakness:

- Dependence for chicks and other input supply on org/govt.
- Lack of access in urban market to sell their poultry.
- High mortality rate
- No technical knowledge about treatment and care of poultry.
- Only 40% HH continued poultry after first cycle.

Challenges facing by poultry Growers:

To make poultry rearing a viable livelihood option, the following are perceived as some of the challenges:

- High mortality
- Non Availability of credit/ loans for poultry rearing
- Inadequate Veterinary assistance
- Lack of guidance for procuring chicks
- Availability of feed at high prices
- Less Technical assistance and direction
- Insufficient market linkages for selling mature birds

RECOMMENDATIONS

- At least one Poultry vaccinator should be appointed to vaccinate/treat approx 1000-1500 birds and they are identified from among the community, who are permanent resident of that area with high level of social acceptability. They should be given initial training on vaccination, first aid treatment.
- Recognize various small holder poultry models and enable those poultry rearers who are willing and have the required time and resources. Models could be: low input breeds under backyard poultry system.
- A team of supervisors should be there in the projected villages for monitoring of production and Support in access to market for buying and selling of poultry.
- Promote and upscale the use of poultry litter as fertilizer.

Annexure:-



Fig:- Social Map



Fig: Resource map



Survey Questionnaire for Backyard Poultry Rearing

State: Gujarat

District: Dang

Block: Waghai

Name of Respondent:

Date:

village:

(A)Demographic Profile:

1. Name of Head of household:

2. Gender: Male/Female

3. Age of Respondent (approximately)

4. Total family members:

Male :

Female:

5. Social group (tick): Gen..... SC..... ST..... OBC.....

6. Economic group (tick) : BPL APL..... Antyodaya.....

7. Main occupation (use code below)

8. Secondary occupation (secondary source of income) (use code below)

Codes Occupation:

- Agriculture – 1
- Migration – 3
- Poultry Rearing – 5
- (other) – 7
- Non-agricultural laborer – 2
- Monthly salaried job – 4
- Business – 6

9. Total agricultural land owned (in Guntha):

10: Total income from agriculture (approx):

Poultry ownership:

(A)1. For how many years have you been rearing poultry?(tick)

6-12months ()

1year -2year ()

2-5years ()

more than 5years ()

2. Number of poultry owned and breed wise classification

breed	hens	cocks	Total poultry	Avg. weight
Satpura Desi				

3. Do you have a separate shed/ coop to house your poultry flock? (Tick) Yes No....

If yes, specify type of poultry housing.....

4. Feeding practices followed for poultry (tick relevant box and obtain further information as mentioned)

A Home grown cereals		Name of homegrown cereal		Amount fed /bird/day (average)	
B Purchased poultry feed		Amount fed per bird per day		Total amount spent for feed in a month	

(B). Poultry Productivity:

Sale/ consumption of live birds:

In the last one year, how many birds from your flock were consumed at home?	
In the last one year, how many birds were sold?	
Average weight at the time of sale?	
Average price obtained per bird?	
Where do you sell live birds? (1 – Within village; 2 – neighboring village; 3 – village trader; 4 – weekly hat; 5- any other)	

(c) Diseases and Health Care:

1. Are diseases common in poultry rearing? (Tick) Yes No

If Yes in I 1.1, what disease symptoms do you commonly observe (state):

.....

.....

1.2 In which season do poultry get more diseases?

Monsoon Winter..... Summer.....

1.3 In the last one year, how many poultry have died in your flock?

Poultry types	Numbers of death	Reason (use code)
Chick		
Hen		
Cock		

Codes: Disease=1, Natural calamities=2, Don't know=3

Treatment:

12.1 Do you provide treatment to sick/ ailing poultry? Yes No I

2.2 If Yes in I 2.1, who provides treatment? (Tick) (Multiple tick possible)

Self Private NGO Govt. Others (specify)

2.3 Do you vaccinate your poultry? (Tick) Yes No

2.4 If Yes in I 2.3, who provides regular vaccination? (Tick) (Multiple tick possible)

Self NGO Govt. Others (specify)

2.5 Is there a price paid for these vaccinations? If Yes, state amount?

Feasibility:

3. Have you continued poultry after first cycle? (Tick) Yes..... No.....

3.1. If yes, how many cycles have completed till now?(approx)

3.2 Indicate the most important reasons of continuation poultry rearing (use codes) Codes –

1 – Meat /eggs for home consumption

4 – Low investment/expense for poultry rearing

2 – Low labor required

5 – no technical support required

3 – Cash income on a regular basis

6 - Any other (please specify).....

3.3 What are the challenges you are facing in poultry rearing?

.....
.....
.....

3.4. If no, indicate the most important reasons of not continuation poultry rearing (use codes)

Codes: High mortality – 1;

insufficient feed – 2;

Not having enough space for housing – 3

Lack of funds – 4;

Lack of Labor – 5;

Absence of veterinary facilities- 6;

Others (specify) -7.....

4. Are you satisfied by current model of poultry rearing? (Tick) yes No

If No, In your opinion, what help and support is required to facilitate higher incomes from poultry rearing?

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.....
.....

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