

# **Livestock Status of a Tribal Village in Chaibasa District of Jharkhand Under Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi Project**

*By*

***Manisha Pareya***

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the  
MBA Rural Management*

*Academic year, 2018-2020*



**The IIHMR University, Jaipur**

1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer, Airport  
Jaipur 302029, Rajasthan  
Ph: 0141 3924700, Fax: 3924738  
Website: [www.iihmr.edu.in](http://www.iihmr.edu.in)

# **Livestock Status of a Tribal Village in Chaibasa District of Jharkhand Under Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi Project**

*By*

***Manisha Pareya***

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the  
MBA Rural Management*

*Academic year, 2018-2020*

*Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi Project, Jharkhand*



**The IIHMR University, Jaipur**

1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer, Airport  
Jaipur 302029, Rajasthan  
Ph: 0141 3924700, Fax: 3924738  
Website: [www.iihmr.edu.in](http://www.iihmr.edu.in)

## **Acknowledgment**

The current dissertation presented here has bring lots of knowledge pertaining to livelihood options in the state of Jharkhand and will be helpful for the readers to understand its role in economic development. To complete this in the present shape, I would like to convey gratitude to my guide Shri. Hemant Kumar Mishra, Assistant Professor, School of Development Studies (SDS), Jaipur. I am thankful to him for his support and guidance, as they have unturned every stone during this journey. Not only him, I am also very much grateful to Dean, SDS, IIHMR university Shri. Rahul Ghai, for extending his support and guidance from time to time, and also the other faculty members who helped me in understanding the actual problem of area as well as rural areas.

I Would also like to express my thankful to all classmates for offering their help during write down the dissertation. Along with this, I convey my heartfelt gratitude to the whole team at the JSLPS, who spend quality time for me and given me an opportunity to learn many managerial strategies about the program. I am thankful to all the villagers for taking the time to coordinate the field study and helped me to find out the important result of this study.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the goat rearing households for interacting with me and facilitating the requisite information for the study. My sincere gratitude to all the key informants, the aggregator, traders, butchers and transporters for taking the time for detailed discussion on the goat sector in Jharkhand.

I would like to thank Dr. Praveen Singh, State Program Manager, and Mr. Bharat Kumar, District coordinator of JSLPL for giving time to me and extending their guidance, assistance and coordination in the field. I also thank Ms. Rakhi Kumari, Young professional-livelihood for her contribution in data analysis and their guidance.

Such an extensive study would not have been possible without the contribution of and support of many key individuals. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each and every individual who supported the study.

**Manisha Pareya**

## **Abbreviations**

|       |                                              |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|
| APS   | Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi                         |
| CASP  | Community Animal Care Provider               |
| GDP   | Gross Domestic Profit                        |
| JSLPS | Jharkhand State livelihood Promotion Society |
| PS    | Pashu Sakhi                                  |
| SHGs  | Self Help Group                              |
| DSHB  | District Statistical Handbook                |
| OAPS  | Old Age Pension scheme                       |
| IAY   | Indira Awas Yojana                           |

## Table of Contents

|                                                                      |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Abstract.....</b>                                                 | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>Section I- Introduction .....</b>                                 | <b>6</b>  |
| Organization Brief .....                                             | 6         |
| Organization's Objective (s) .....                                   | 6         |
| Organization's vision.....                                           | 6         |
| <b>Section II: About the Study .....</b>                             | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>Chapter 1: Background.....</b>                                    | <b>7</b>  |
| Introduction .....                                                   | 7         |
| Pashu Sakhi approach for sustain the Animal husbandry .....          | 8         |
| Role of Pashu Sakhi .....                                            | 9         |
| Working Day of APS .....                                             | 10        |
| Roles and responsibilities of APS .....                              | 10        |
| Research Question (s) .....                                          | 11        |
| Objective (s) .....                                                  | 11        |
| Purpose of the Study.....                                            | 11        |
| Limitations of the study .....                                       | 11        |
| <b>Chapter II: Methodology .....</b>                                 | <b>12</b> |
| Area and People: Chaibasa district .....                             | 12        |
| Occupation status of the studies population .....                    | 14        |
| For secondary data .....                                             | 14        |
| Sample Size .....                                                    | 15        |
| Tool of the data collection and procedure .....                      | 15        |
| Data Analysis and analysis plan .....                                | 15        |
| Ethical consideration.....                                           | 15        |
| <b>Chapter III: Literature Review .....</b>                          | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Chapter IV- Key Findings .....</b>                                | <b>17</b> |
| Socio- Economic Profile .....                                        | 17        |
| Livestock diseases and their management.....                         | 19        |
| Economic status of the APS Farmers & Farmers after APS project ..... | 20        |
| Food and shelter for Goats .....                                     | 20        |
| Vaccination for Livestock .....                                      | 21        |
| Vaccination schedule for poultry and goats .....                     | 22        |
| APS Income status through this intervention.....                     | 23        |
| Income of Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi .....                                 | 24        |
| Expected income from the APS workers at least 10,000.....            | 24        |
| Housing of the livestock.....                                        | 24        |
| Distance to nearest veterinary .....                                 | 25        |
| Medical sources .....                                                | 26        |
| Summary of the findings.....                                         | 26        |
| <b>Chapter V - Conclusion and Suggestions .....</b>                  | <b>27</b> |
| <b>Reference.....</b>                                                | <b>28</b> |

## **Abstract**

Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi (APS) is unique platform or the opportunity for women which helps them to increase the economic growth of the village. APS workers converge to providing health facility to the livestock and create awareness about the livestock and animal care. The accomplish the approach of NRLM (national rural livelihood mission), the JSPLS execute the APS in the state. The current study aimed to understand the current situation of the livestock and management in a selected village and highlight the existing gap. The specific objective of this study is to analyse the current status of the livestock, farmers satisfactory level, economic growth achieved through the project. The study was conducted in Khunpani block which comprised of total 17 villages. With the help of secondary data, and Pre-designed questionnaire, key in-depth interview method was executed. Altogether 40 samples i.e. 20 from general farmers and 20 from APS farmers were collected randomly. Findings revealed that 55.0% APS worker are satisfied with their work, and continue this service for future also, 30.0% of APS worker has increased their income through involving themselves in the program. Only 20.0% of the farmers meet regularly on monthly meeting where information was shared about animal rearing. It is also found that around 60.0 % of livestock has increased among the studied population however, in year of 2020 many of the goats died because of unknown diseased.

(Key Words: Livelihood, Goat farming, Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi, Rural)

## **Section I- Introduction**

### **Organization Brief**

Jharkhand state livelihood promotion society (JSLPS) established as a society registered under the societies registration Act, 1860 for promotion evaluation implementation, co-ordination of the livelihood project in the control of rural development department, government of Jharkhand. Jharkhand state livelihood promotion society's mission is one of its best for village development in the state of Jharkhand. JSLPS create a new intervention for the rural area and is working to reach out all the poor families of Jharkhand, or link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and boosting them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a sufficient quality of life. JSLPS also put itself in place a committed level and helps the people to fulfil their dreams and happiness. JSLPS has a dream that everyone in Jharkhand should have work and everyone can voluntarily fulfill their wishes. It aims to improve rural livelihood choice and economical of rural poor and women empowerment.

### **Organization's Objective (s)**

The objective of the organization is:

- » To reduce the poverty in state especially among the poor or underprivileged group.
- » To support them for effective intervention and guide of ongoing government and other program and schemes.
- » To support rural village women to build their skill & knowledge and provide training and capacity building.

### **Organization's vision**

- » Create a socio-economically developed Jharkhand through inclusive growth planning for empowering the underdeveloped members of poor communities, evolving in them leading a proudly life.

## **Section II: About the Study**

### **Chapter 1: Background**

#### **Introduction**

Livestock is the one of the sources of the Indian economy which is also contributing to many extents i.e., the main income sources of earning in rural areas. Approximately 20.5 million of people depend upon livestock for their livelihood and it contribution 4.10 % of the GDP. Jharkhand is the state in which most of the population belongs to tribal people and is sustaining with agriculture-based economy. Most farmers in rural areas of Jharkhand depended on rain-fed agriculture which led to the food insecurity in the tribal areas of due to the lowering of agriculture which output. Therefore, livelihood has taken as an option for bread and butter. But at current period, the livestock farm has been facing challenges due to high mortality and morbidity among the animal. To reduce this problem of the government decided to provide technical training and hand holding support to the female farmers who are engaged in the livestock farming so that they can fulfill their families requirements. This has been done by reducing the mortality rate among the goats, cow, sheep, poultry pig etc. and for this APS approach has been adopted and executed in the state where livestock extension service mechanism has been promoted, and also the motivate the village women to building their capacity.

Animal Husbandry provides a relatively stable and secure income as opposed to the risk-ridden and sporadic agricultural income. Apart from being a secondary source of income, Livestock are also important sources of nutrition through the milk they provide, and also an equally significant savings mechanism. Farmers who run into bouts of money report purchasing land and livestock as a popular way of investing their money into productive assets. Livestock has been the secondary source of the livelihood for small and marginal farmers across India. However, mortality rates among the animals belongs to small and backward farmers, especially in the tribal area is high, due to improper feed and shed management practices. One of the possible reasons for this problem is that the community were unaware about unavailability of veterinary services and fluctuating fodder availability. Thus, mortality risks in livestock do not just result in income reduction, but in lowering of nutrition and capacity of risk absorption for small and marginal farmer households.

Animal husbandry also support their income increasing part their life and these are also fulfilled their need of the nutrition, which very impotent for small and marginal families. Livestock is the one of the impotent sources for the income generating, that's the reasons why government has been taken the initiatives. If villagers has to give the idea or the training on how to increase their income or how to improving the animal health than people have to involve them in the initiatives, because they also do something which balanced their daily life or financial support. Because they have facing the financial issues that the reasons, they not doing any proper care for the animal, and also, they have lack motivation, Livestock wealth offers Indian farmers an opportunity to direct investment in agriculture. To establish a sustainable farm through livestock requires a well-established herd with due care and management to get back rewards from livestock. Investing in livestock is dream of all Indian farmers and it is an age-old practice are common in rural India. A prized animal is a pride to the farmers. Most farmers in rural areas of Jharkhand depend on unirrigated agriculture which led to the food insecurity in the tribal areas due to the lowering of agricultural output. The age-old practice of livestock production is a source of subsidiary income in tribal villages of Jharkhand. Farmers usually keep livestock to boost up the family income and to utilize the milk, meat, egg, etc for family nutrition as well as a source of cash income as and when required. Jharkhand is having dominated population of tribal people and majority of them depend on dry-land agriculture. Likewise, Khutpani block of Chaibasa district in Jharkhand is also no exception to this tradition. The households were involved in mixed farming which encompasses crop cultivation, livestock rearing and poultry farming.

### **Pashu Sakhi approach for sustain the Animal husbandry**

APS is a CASP project, which is selected by the SHGs group or the community members. Community have been given the responsibility to led livestock extension service under the program and Pashu Sakhi has been given as the monitoring and support service under project. As an activity, they visit each goat house and check status of the animals everyday with record keeping. Along with this hand holding support in the village, government has tried to empower the women by engaging them in income generating activities. Indirectly, this has helped to looked after then animal in a better manner and chances of reduce to the mortality rate of the animal.

### **Death rate of goats reduced by 30% due to treatment of animal herders**

Today in Jharkhand, 5000 Cattle heads are reducing their mortality by treating goats and chickens. The death rate before coming to 35 percent was used to be reduced by five percent only. As a result of this, the cattle ranchers who used to raise five or seven goats earlier, now raise the number up-to 15-20 goats. Due to this fact, villagers are happy, the villagers also have the convenience that even if they do not have money, these animal strictures give treatment and when they have money, they give the money.

Pashu Sakhi are associated with Sakhi Mandal who live in the village itself. Being from the same village, they not only ease the problem of cattle rearers understand rather, they also immediately reach for treatment if needed, The doctor who came from the first city to treat the goats 200 used to take money, now the same treatment is done by the animal friend for 5 to 10 rupees.

### **More than 58000 cattle reared in Jharkhand goat rearing**

There are more than 58000 cattle rearing in the state, black Bengal breed is found here. These animal strictures range from treating goats. The entire information about their food to the cattlemen from door to door, so that the food of the goats is better, and the cattlemen should get their food to get good price.



### **Role of Pashu Sakhi**

- » For management of the livestock APS improvement the Farmers practices and Knowledge sharing.

- » Providing door to door services and counselling services for livestock disease prevention and their management.
- » To collect data which is necessary data of farmers/producer group and renovate the data on numbers of livestock at household level, and nearby veterinary aid centers (VAC) and specialist.
- » To arrange monthly activity meeting and prepare plan for livestock intervention.
- » Ensure timely vaccination to the livestock within the allocate place.
- » Guide the HHs on best nutritional practices of the resource available.
- » Motivating the farmers/women for developing fodder (using green fodder stand) for the livestock of the village.

### Working Day of APS

| Time                                         | Activity                  |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9:00 am to 12:00 pm (2-3 time in a month)    | Visited door to door HHs, |
| Monthly 2 times (1st and last week on month) | Meetings with Farmers     |
| Seasonal visit                               | For vaccination           |



### Roles and responsibilities of APS

#### Step taken by APS

- » Home visit for beneficiaries
- » Make a list for farmers registration
- » Make a list for livestock
- » Make a list for livestock vaccination
- » Preparation for the meeting
- » Make fodder stands for every HHs
- » Attended office meeting
- » To coordinate activities with farmers
- » Ensure that the livestock home is clean
- » Motivate the farmers

### **Research Question (s)**

The research question will help us to assess the present scenarios of the livestock management System practices. The following could be the questions:

- » Are the village people get benefit's through the APS service?
- » Are the Village people gets benefit through the APS service?
- » Has the aanimal mortality rate has decreased or not compared to earlier years?
- » Is the farm-based interventions (APS) improving the village economic growth?
- » What are the challenges Pashu Sakhi worker are facing currently?
- » Are the villagers satisfied with their activities or not?

### **Objective (s)**

- » To study the livestock status of the tribal village, which include and the status of satisfactory level of the farmers through the Animal husbandry.
- » To Analyse the effectiveness of Pashu Sakhi and the Economic growth to the farmers after training by Pashu Sakhi.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The topic of the study conducted by the researcher is role of APS observation and observe the worked status in village area and also observe farmers satisfactory level in village. The district of Chaibasa to promote more for livestock farming, because it is the best source for economic growth. The APS women helped them to farmers to improve livestock health status and through APS worked mortality rate will decreased and livestock make a best option for income growth.

### **Limitations of the study**

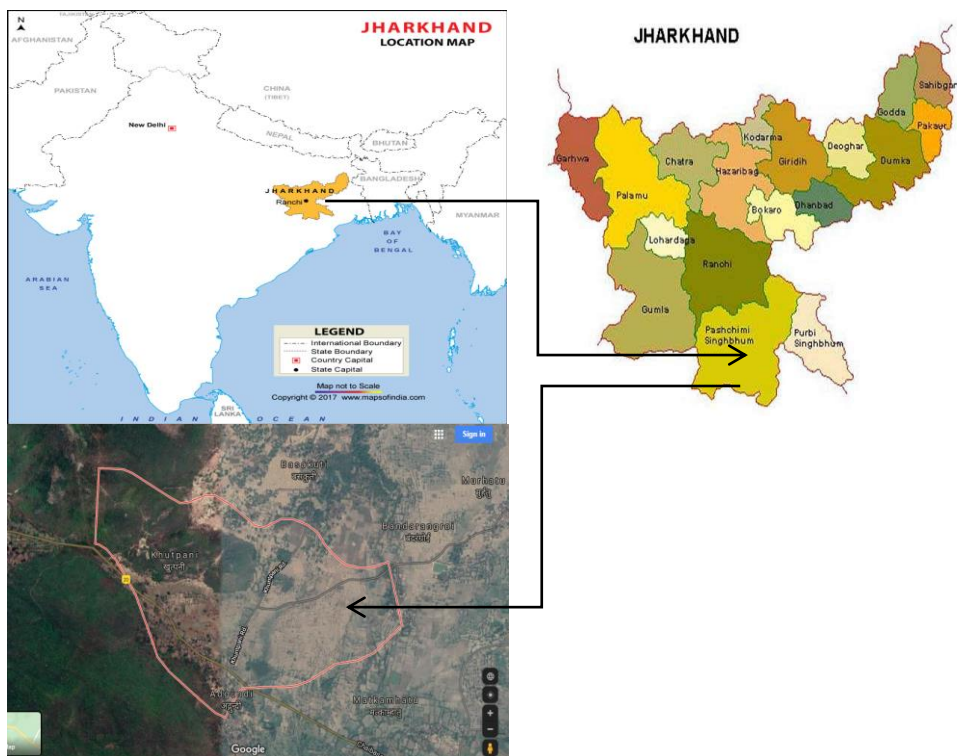
Here are some limitation of the study that I have identified during the study:

- » People are not comfortable to share about the details regarding income and assets. Many farmers were such despite having more assets at home, they were declaring their annual income less, due to which I faced some difficulties in getting the right information.
- » The second limitation of the study is a smaller number of respondent and limited study area due to time constraint.

## Chapter II: Methodology

### Area and People: Chaibasa district

The project is conducted in the Chaibasa District of Jharkhand state. Chaibasa, one of the 24 districts of Jharkhand, located in the Southern part of newly created Jharkhand state and is the largest district of state, lies between  $21^{\circ}58'$  and  $23^{\circ}36'$  north latitudes and  $85^{\circ}0'$  and  $86^{\circ}54'$  East longitude. Total Geographical area of Chaibasa district is located 140 km south of state capital Ranchi, 25 km from Chakradharpur, and 65 km from Jamshedpur. The population of the district is 69,565 of which 36,273 are males while 33,292 are females as per report released by (census India 2011).



Source: Google map

Chaibasa district is one of the oldest districts in Jharkhand, After the British conquest of Kolhan in 1837, at present west Singhbhum remain with 15 blocks and two administrative sub-divisions. True to its name, this “beautiful” district of Chaibasa, the district is full of hills alternative with valleys, steep mountains, and deep forests on the mountain slopes. And numerous colourful tribes dotting its landscape and with abundant mining potential are bounded by Ranchi District of Jharkhand on the south, District of

Jharkhand on the west. Geographically the district is not a compact unit and consists to widely dissimilar tracts of expansive and impartially open country spot with tree-clad isolated peaks, vast inaccessible forests, extensive river valleys and mountainous terrain. Broadly speaking, it is an undulating tableland of different elevations broken up by rugged hill ranges and cut up by torrential hill streams and the rivers like south Koel river, South Karo river, Koina river. Still then more than 60% of the people earn their livelihood from agriculture & allied sector. The district is full of hills alternating with valleys, steep mountains, and deep forests on the mountain slopes. The district contains one of the best Sal forests and the SARANDA (seven hundred hills) forest area is known world over. Scenically it is beautiful with water holes and also contains wildlife like Elephants, Bison, rarely found tigers & panthers, bear, wild dogs, wild pigs. Sambhar, deer and spotted deer are also found but their numbers are decreasing in the forests adjoining habitation. There are two accounts relating to the origin of the name of the district. According to one the name Singhbhum, or the lands of “SINGHS” has been derived from the patronymic of the Singh Rajas of Porahat. The second account suggests that the name is a corrupt form of the Singh Bonga the Principal deity of tribal population of the district.

The district is full of hills alternating with valleys, steep mountains, and deep forests on the mountains slopes. The majority of the population of West Singhbhum district is tribal population. Many of the tribal people are depending on the forest, Agriculture, and livestock. These some of the natural property they have used for their live. People have to many skills to increasing their income in this area, but they do not have any income or idea to sustain their livelihood, so that they all are depending on the agriculture or and kind of labour work. JSLPS are take the responsibility to support the farmers for earning more money through this activity that is why they have selected this area for the livestock farming. Here is the necessary to know about the basis information of those villages which I was covered in Khutpani block and the people are expressive their village condition related to the livestock on systematic manner.

| Coverage        | No's |
|-----------------|------|
| District        | 1    |
| Block           | 1    |
| village         | 17   |
| APS Farmers     | 20   |
| General farmers | 20   |
| Total           | 77   |

## Occupation status of the studies population

| Occupation          | General Farmers |     |        |     | APS Farmers |     |        |     |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
|                     | Male            | %   | Female | %   | Male        | %   | Female | %   |
| Agriculture         | 3               | 15% | 3      | 15% | 9           | 45% | 3      | 15% |
| Business            | 2               | 10% | 2      | 10% | 4           | 20% | 1      | 5%  |
| Labour-Daily Labour | 7               | 45% | 1      | 5%  | 2           | 10% | 2      | 10% |
| Agriculture Labour  | 2               | 10% | 2      | 10% | 0           | 0%  | 2      | 10% |
| Forest              | 0               | 0%  | 1      | 5%  | 3           | 15% | 0      | 0%  |
| Services            | 6               | 30% | 2      | 10% | 0           | 0%  | 5      | 25% |
| Household work      | 0               | 0%  | 9      | 45% | 0           | 0%  | 8      | 40% |
| Unemployed          | 0               | 0%  | 0      | 0%  | 0           | 0%  | 0      | 0%  |

The present study was conducted Purposely in Khutpani block of Chaibasa district in Jharkhand as this is one among the largest tribal settlements with considerable livestock population. Khutpani block is comprised of seven Panchayats viz., Dopai, Bhoya, Keyatchalum, Mutkubeda, Ruidie, Bada Chiru, Lowardha. A total of 40 tribal livestock farmers from each of the seven panchayats, thus a total 40 tribal livestock farmers were total 40 farmers are selected randomly for the study. A knowing for the two-side point of view of the farmers, we selected Pashu Sakhi which is provide services in the village for the Animal care and farmers, descriptive research design was adopted in the study. The data collection tool was developed keeping in view of the objectives and variables of study. Personal interviews was used to serve the purpose of data collection. Qualitative data were collected through observation, interactive discussions with key informant method.

| Type of method                | Purposes                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Descriptive and Observational | To calculate the status of livelihood in the villages of Khutpani block under APS scheme                                                |
| Interactive discussions       | To clarify the study even more.                                                                                                         |
| Schedule                      | To know the livestock status of village and study some other fact of the study.                                                         |
| Observation                   | To know the other livelihood in that village and knowing about the other work which they have do in the daily basis for their survival. |

## For secondary data

The sources of secondary data are the published and unpublished reports. Data from secondary sources were collected from books, articles, journals, published reports, Census reports, and Government documents. Quantitative information with regard to landholding,

demographic aspects, cropping pattern and irrigation system were also collected from Panchayat profile and DSHB. The secondary sources like books, journals, articles, etc., also provided a picture of traditional source of livelihoods and their management system of state.

### **Sample Size**

Total 20 general farmers were observed and total 20 APS workers personal interview was done. The study was done across 1 block (Khutpani Block, Chaibasa district). Khutpani block total 17 village I was covered for study. Total 20 farmers and 20 APS farmers data was entered in excel sheet for assessment or analysis the data.

### **Tool of the data collection and procedure**

The study was started on the period one of month from 20<sup>th</sup> February to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020. A redesigned schedule was prepared to the help of secondary data or the observation. In study questionnaires include like farmers and APS profit in brief and their annual income, APS worked update, vaccination timing, availability of animals both farmers and APS household, Animal mortality rate, what medicine they provide the farmers and APS & Farmers get any Monitory supports by Governments.

### **Data Analysis and analysis plan**

Collected data were analyzed by Microsoft excel sheet. To understand the status univariate analysis was performed.

### **Ethical consideration**

During the interview, every respondent was informed regarding the purpose of the study and were involved in their willingness. No financial support was provided to them during field work.

### **Chapter III: Literature Review**

- » This Pashu Sakhi Handbook Focused by the animal keeping and their process to take care of the animal.
- » The study recommended various strategies for the development of the livestock sectors that would help to increase production and income.
- » Through this study I found that Farmers were unknowing of the scientific management activities as they were uncovered to adequate training and other addition programmers for the enhancement of their skills and knowledge.
- » Livestock is the only one level sustainable source of the livelihood.

My study is to estimate the livestock status of the of the tribal village and the effectiveness of the Pashu Sakhi work and through the Pashu Sakhi work what is economic status of the village and develop of the livestock sectors so that in the future more improvement should be done on livestock.

## Chapter IV- Key Findings

### Socio- Economic Profile

The village has total population of 534 people of which male and female population are 247 and 287 respectively, which reside in 101 households. Around 470 of the total population Scheduled tribal communities. Male literacy in the Khutpani village is 70.35% and among women stand for literacy is 54.46%. total geographical area of the village is 241 hectares. There are total 115 villages in Khutpani block. The major economic growth activities agriculture, business, goats rearing, many households practice, forest, farming etc.

### Demographic profile of the Khutpani block

| Particular              | Total  | Male   | Female |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total numbers of houses | 101    | -      | -      |
| Total population        | 534    | 247    | 287    |
| Child (0-5 years)       | 122    | 48     | 74     |
| SC (schedule caste)     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| ST (schedule tribe)     | 470    | 210    | 260    |
| Male Literacy           | 62.14% | 70.35% | 54.46% |
| Female literacy         | 285    | 136    | 149    |
| Total Male Worker       | 240    | -      | -      |
| Total female worker     | 45     | 18     | 27     |

**Source: Secondary Data**

The socio-economic profile is studied in detail which includes family size, caste ,education status, land area, occupation, annual income or their qualification of family head of the farmers sampled, Table 1 shows the household size of the farmers, which reveals that around 75 percent of the APS farmers had less than 5 member in their household.

**Table 1: Household size of the farmers/APS (n-20)**

| Family size             | APS Farmers | General Farmers |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Less than equal to 5    | 75%         | 45%             |
| Less than equal to 5-8  | 20%         | 55%             |
| Less than equal to 8-10 | 5%          | 10%             |

Table 2 presented by the caste of the farmers i.e., category of the caste which they belong. The Table shows that the farmers are belongs to Schedule Tribe population.

**Table 2: Caste distribution of the farmers farmers/APS (n-20)**

| Caste                 | APS farmers | General Farmers |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Schedule Tribe        | 85%         | 95%             |
| Schedule Caste        | 0%          | 0%              |
| Other Back ward Class | 10%         | 5%              |
| General               | 0%          | 0%              |

Table 3 shows the distribution of land of the farmers. It shows that majority of the APS farmers have 4 acres of land whereas 55 percent of general farmers have 2-3 acres of land. It is more important to highlight that only 5 percent of the APS farmers have more than 5 acres of land and is the reason why they are dependent on the livestock farming as another option.

**Table 3: Distribution of Land area (Irrigated land) APS farmers/General Farmers**

| Land Acre         | APS Farmers | General farmers |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Up-to 1 Acre      | 10%         | 5%              |
| Up-to 1-2 Acres   | 30%         | 10%             |
| Up-to 2-3 Acres   | 20%         | 55%             |
| Up-to .4 Acres    | 45%         | 5%              |
| More than 5 Acres | 5%          | 30%             |

Table 4 shows that farmers occupation or the annual income of the farmers. Most of the farmers are living in Kachha House followed by semi-pucca house. Pucca houses were belongs to only 15 percent of the APS farmers.

**Table 4: Houses for livestock APS farmers/General Farmers**

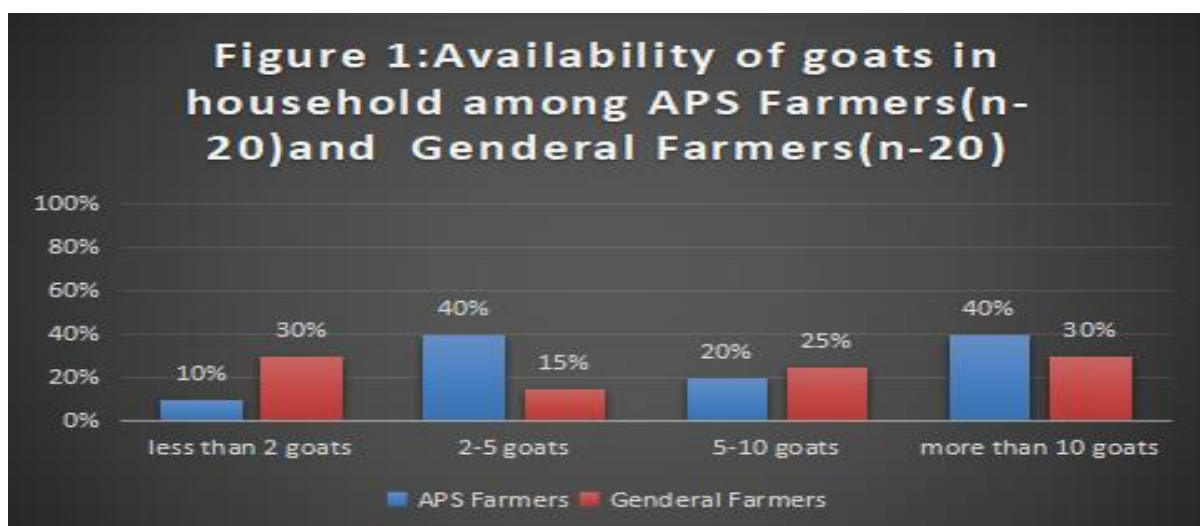
| Type of Houses   | APS farmers | General farmers |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Kaccha House     | 70%         | 80%             |
| Pacca House      | 15%         | 0%              |
| Semi Pacca house | 15%         | 20%             |
| Other            | 0%          | 0%              |

In this area the high majority ST farmers are living, which is high percentage people are surveyed which is involved the ST farmers are include. Government as focused that type of farmers which is coming into the low income earning family or who is poor, so govt has helped to open some resources or some livelihood, so that they are capable to fulfill their basic need. They are dependent on agriculture and livestock, which helped them to survived on their daily life. government trying to access all the amenities like good qualification, women empowerment, permanent occupation etc. This project are clearly targeted those

people who are the extremely poor or facing vulnerability, government trying to support them through this kind of the project.

### **Livestock diseases and their management**

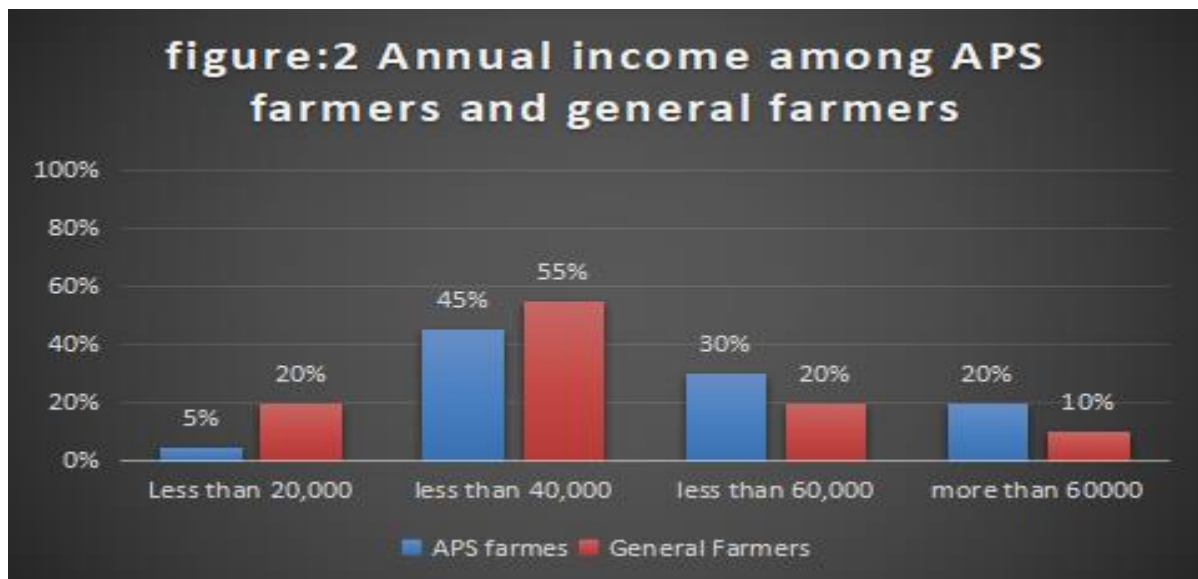
In village area many people raise the goats, cow, poultry and other livestock also, but their care or some maintaining process are missing, that why animal are not sustain in the long time. It very important to sustain the livestock because it is a one most important component which is help them to earning income or increasing economic through this activity. It is the best option in the village area to earning money. But the important part is how many animal are sustain because if you decide the do animal husbandry than you should have do for their maintains like health facility, food facility, and their home facility also, Because, earning more profits through the livestock you have to do these things.



Here is the compare of two side one is the APS Farmers and Second is the general Farmers, So that I can get to know both sides easily. According to this graph I have shown here that less than two goats in a general farmer and 5-10 general farmers have more goats, similarly in the second and last graph APS Farmers has more goats. According the analysis it's implies that there is still a lack of goats health facility among the common farmers. Despite the APS workers, the general farmers are not able to take advantage of health facility. whether it is in the case of medicines or the absence of a livestock hospitals. This is the one of the reasons so that general farmers are not sustain their livestock properly.

## Economic status of the APS Farmers & Farmers after APS project

Here is the economic condition of the APS farmers or General Farmers, According to the study APS Farmers income much higher than the general farmers. On the amount of annual income less than 40,000 and more than 60,000 APS workers are higher that means for the farmers till now some kind of lackness are faced through the livestock farming.



## Food and shelter for Goats

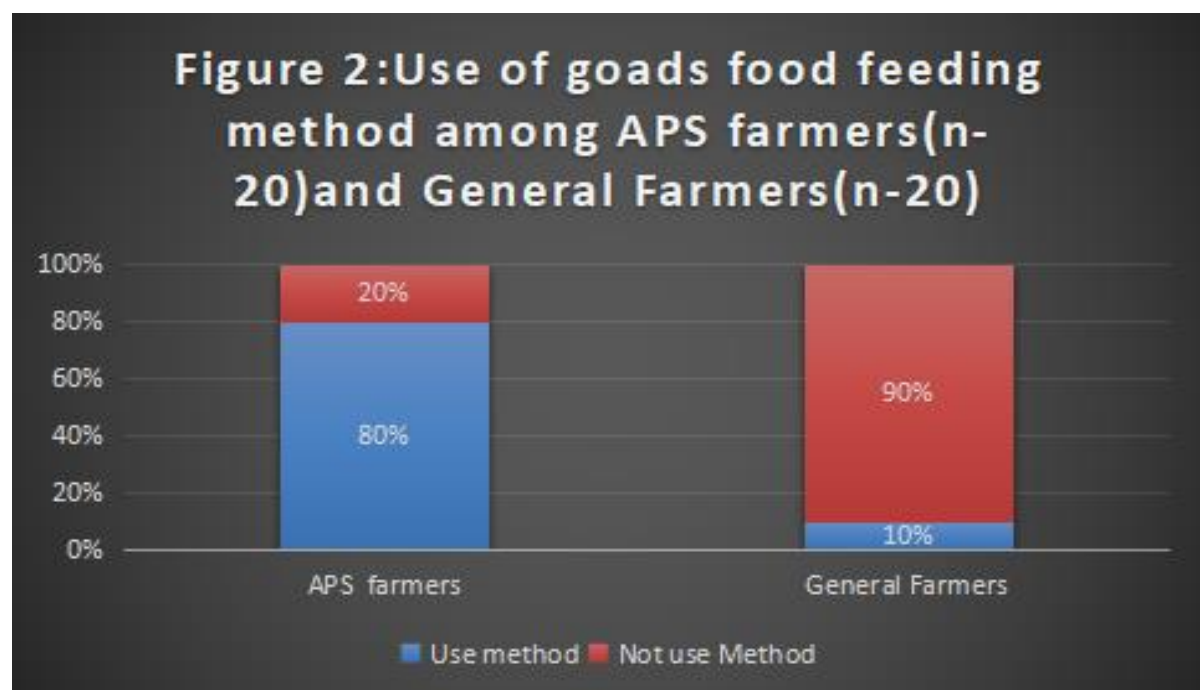
For small landless and marginal farmers who have limited opportunity to grow crops and raise large cattle, small animals such as flocks, pig and poultry are the means of livelihood and the basis of dealing with poverty. Our place in the world is second in no's of goats, third in no's of sheep and 7<sup>th</sup> in poultry. Small animals play an important role in lower expenses, less space and less labour to earn more profit. If the latest available method compares to them widely disseminated, then of course these small animals can play an important role in the economic development of the poor.

For Food and shelter for goads no separate shelter is required to raise a goat rearing is done on a large scale, then a separate fence is required for it but some method should be applied these technique like green feed stand, water stand, granule stand.

**Green Feed stand-** Green feed stand is such technique which using food given specifically to goats, pig, duck, poultry etc. This technique helped them to eat proper food, and don't need to outside.



For the nutrition and maintenance of animals, it is very important to apply this method, so that they can get healthy food.



### **Vaccination for Livestock**

Vaccination can help to reduced diseases, It important to which diseases animal should be vaccinate against the disease. Many of the diseases infected by the livestock like,

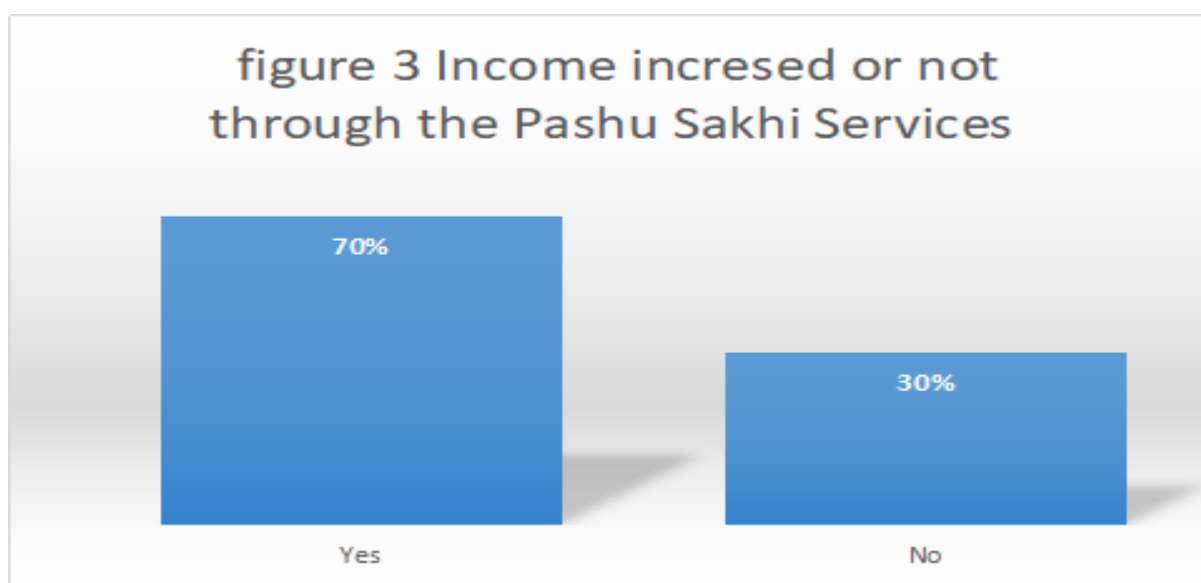
goat pox, Enterotoxaemia, Anthrax, Pneumonia, malnutrition, Infection etc. These are some disease which vary need to remove from the livestock because mostly affected animal. Vaccination is very important to do on time because, these are the some disease which increased the death possibility

### Vaccination schedule for poultry and goats

| Disease        | Timetable for vaccination                                                                                                         |                                                                                | Month or year for vaccination                                                                                 | Dose & route | Recommendation                                                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | Primary                                                                                                                           | Regular Vaccination                                                            |                                                                                                               |              |                                                                                                    |
| Enterotoxaemia | Two months of age with a booster does 21 days to 1 month later. 1 does 1-2 week for born unvaccinated goats should be vaccinated. | This is for pregnant goats before lambing and a booster 1 month before lambing | Dec-Jan for pregnant animal/march to April for dry flock and male animal, repeated in sept/oct for the letter | 1ml/2ml      | For decrease the livestock mortality it is necessary to Regular vaccination is along with booster, |
| Sheep Pox      | Age of 3 month and above                                                                                                          | Annually in case of live & biannually in case of killed vaccine                | March/April                                                                                                   | 1ml/5ml      | Regular vaccination is compulsory                                                                  |
| Goats Pox      | Age of 3 month and above                                                                                                          | Annually                                                                       | March / April                                                                                                 | 1 ml         | Regular vaccination is compulsory                                                                  |
| FMD            | 3 & 1/2 month above                                                                                                               | Twice in a year                                                                | March to September                                                                                            | 1 ml         | Regular vaccination is compulsory                                                                  |
| PPR            | 3 & 1/2 month above                                                                                                               | Every 3-year interval                                                          | April                                                                                                         | 1ml          | Regular vaccination is compulsory                                                                  |
| ET             | One does on 6 months                                                                                                              | 3 months                                                                       | May/ June                                                                                                     | 1ml          | Regular vaccination is compulsory                                                                  |

### APS Income status through this intervention

Through the community based approach women are empowered through providing technical training or promoted for to doing some hand holding support for their household or women are take led to generating demand on their own house, and provide services to livestock farmers.by their financial supporting and hand holding support, Pashu Sakhi approach is stabilized. Pashu Sakhi provide the knowledge sharing and improved practices, providing door to door service and counselling services for diseases and management. Pashu Sakhi also work as monitoring and support service for the project. Pashu Sakhi generate the awareness and training motivate farmers to adopt good practices. Pashu earned Rs 500 to 1200 as an additional income improving their goats rearing practices and by providing services to other. Approximately 2 Rs given by the organization in one vaccination of goats, and other money they earned by to provided service in village area. So Pashu Sakhi earned money on their daily vaccination.



Many of the Pashu Sakhi services provider satisfied with their work, Total sampled size of 20 Pashu Sakhi Provider total 14 APS provider, 70 % rearing Pashu Sakhi thing that their income has increased, and other 6 APS pashu Sakhi are not satisfied with their work. Because of the less income and other reason is to travel very long distance, hospital are not near by the village.

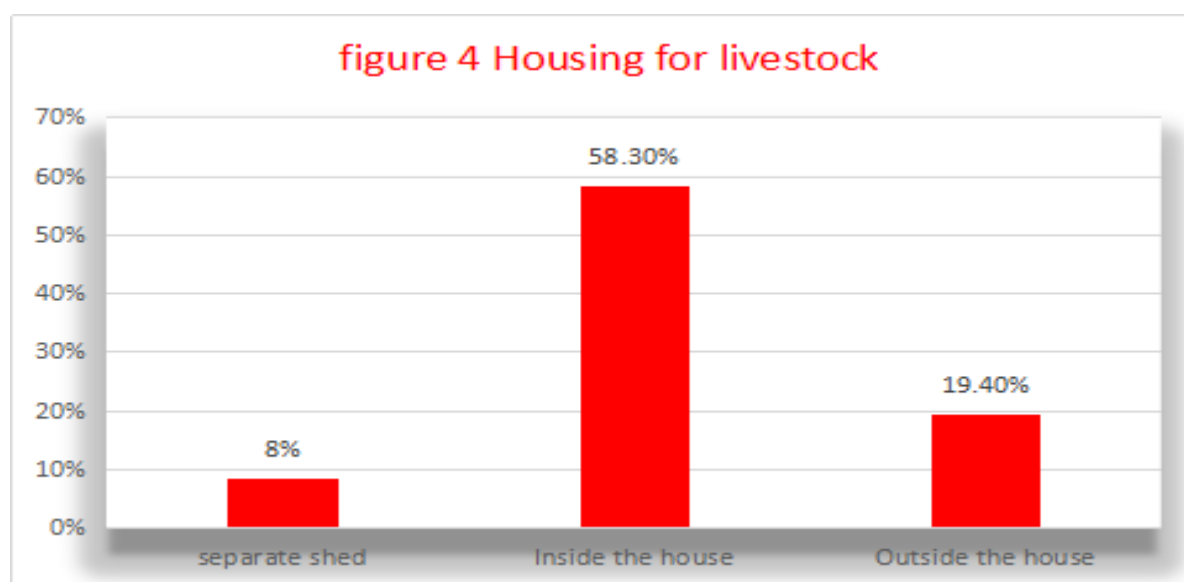
## Income of Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi

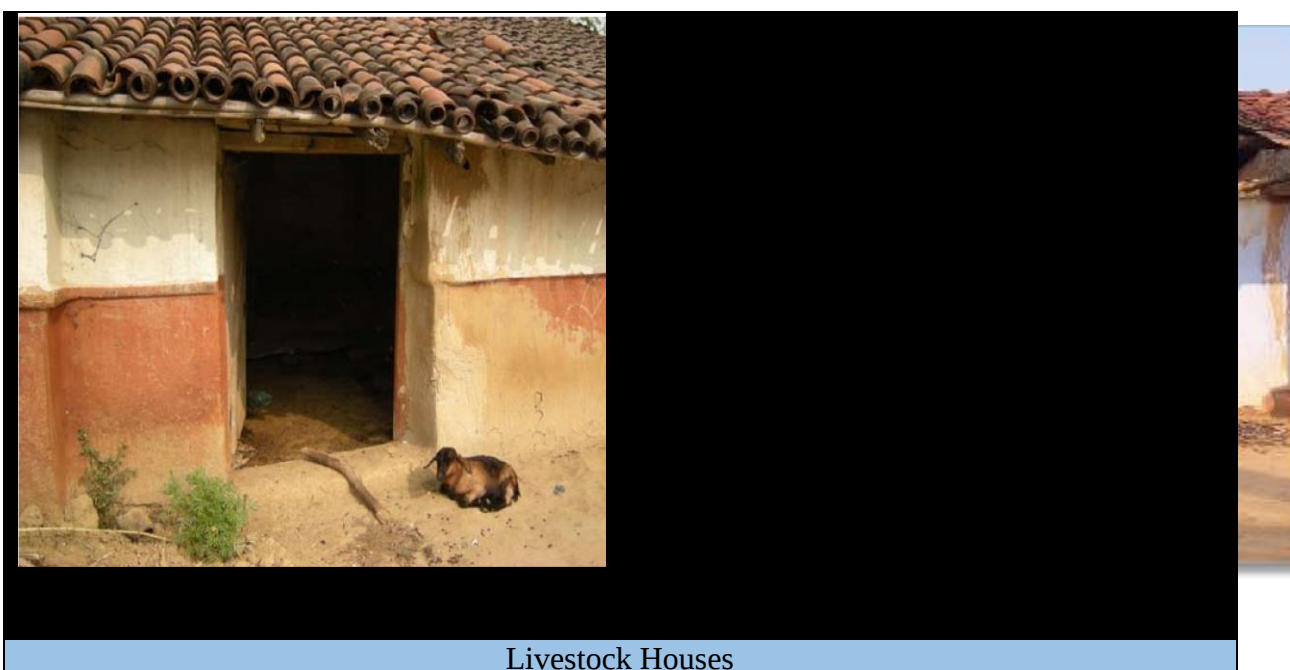
### Expected income from the APS workers at least 10,000

| year                 | Income               |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> year | 500-800 per month    |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> year | 1200-1500 per month  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> year | 1500-2000 per months |

### Housing of the livestock

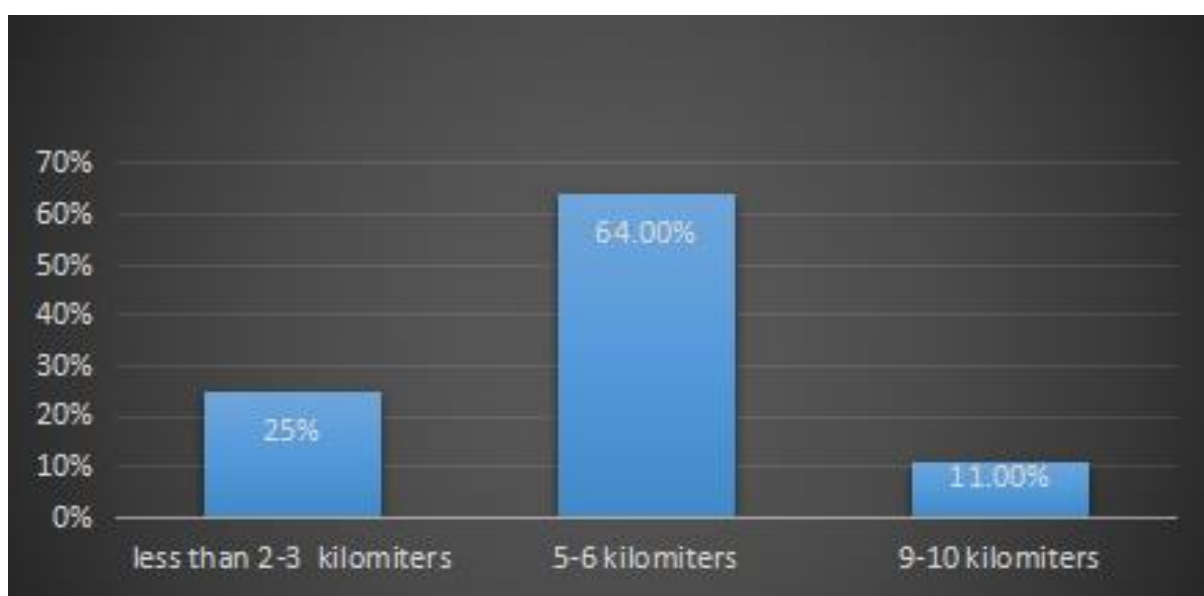
Very less of the amount farmers reported to be housing their goats in a separate shed. While about a third of the farmers reported to be keeping their goats in a another shed, only 8% were doing so in a separately shed made for Majority of the farmers were keeping their goats inside their house (58.3%) in a small room or in one side of a small room Some farmers also tie their goats outside the house( 19.4%), on any one side, for the night and are left to roam free during the day.it is one of the issue in the village area farmers had not to space for livestock, To fulfil the organization objective it also important for rearing of goats being a need based activity and not really an rearing but livestock housing it also a important part to sustain the livestock in rural area. The few farmer get benefit through the organization. For the housing construction, and other farmer-built sheds on their own money. The ones observed during the study did not have fenced open space in addition to the shed.





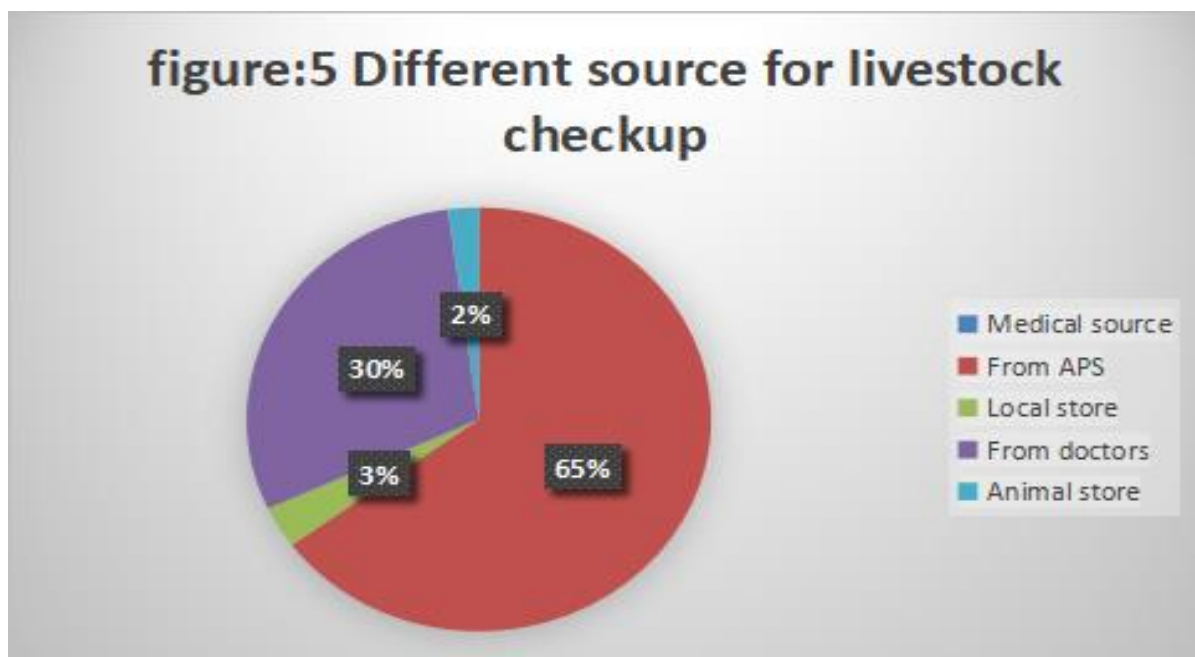
### Distance to nearest veterinary

When surveyed was do it the village so every APS was on complained is that hospital is very far away from their home, so they have facing the problem to going into the market buying the kit. So, it necessary to make a hospital in the village area also, so pashu Sakhi worker has essay to do the work. Visiting the doctor has a high cost attached for most farmers and a larger distance to be covered is relatively more challenging for the women in the household. Approximately 64% covered into a 5-6 Kilometres and 11% Kilometres cover into 9-10 km for buying a medicine that is the reason APS worker is leave this project.



## Medical sources

Majority of the farmers are getting the medicines from the (61%) APS workers, they consult and are not having to buy it from the market. Only 3% of the farmers reported to be buying from the local drug like (Ayurvedic) include mixtures of Heeng (asafoetida), Haldi (turmeric), Chuna (lime), neem and young leaves of bamboo to cure the goats of these observed symptoms. Animal store only 2% farmers are buying from the animal store because in the Khutpani is the very backward area so that area have no clinic for any kind of hospital or animal store, so APS worker gone into the market and they buy the kit and Selling from the village, and that is why they earning money of this work. Again, is the major constraint of the farmers were getting the medicines administered from the para-vet themselves another factor which adds to the medical cost of the farmer. The farmers are unaware for the medicines being administered and have to pay how much they are asked for each time.



## Summary of the findings

- » APS is not get medicine for livestock in timely
- » 2020 the mortality rate was increased
- » APS Does not have the Availability of medicines at the right time.

## **Chapter V - Conclusion and Suggestions**

Livestock activity is a very important part for the village, Farmers are always link with the agriculture or livestock, it the major sources for the farmers, But the problem lack of the financial issue they cannot maintaining or not given the proper management of the livestock. For their sustainability of it is very important that animal give the take care of the livestock. Almost every house rearing a livestock, but it is the very less amount of livestock they have, Because of the diseases or less facility livestock are not sustaining in a high amount. For improving theses type of issue, NRLM has launching this project (APS).

With the help of the community or the SHGs group selected the APS worker, which is take care the animal of every village. After the Pashu Sakhi project goats mortality has dropped, which is saved nearly 8600 goats in every year. But this year mortality update is week. So, this year many of the animal was dead. Now for the vaccination people are not need to go outside, Pashu Sakhi visited every week in every household and check the animal and according the livestock health they given the services. Farmer are satisfied with the Pashu Sakhi worker. Now, also many people are unaware of this benefit, they also need to provide awareness or support. This project becoming a very helpful project for the farmers.

- » Timely provide medicine to the APS workers.
- » If can possible farmers has to provide small houses for the Livestock
- » One Animal care center available in 2-3 km
- » Organization have to visit every month in a village and identify the current situation of the village.
- » Provide free livestock on every block, like duck, goats, poultry etc.
- » Increased income for the APS workers.
- » Linked village into the market, which near by the village



## Reference

- N. Brindha, N. (2017). Current Livestock Scenario in India and Their Contribution to National Economy. International Journal of Agricultural Science And Research, 7(6), 143-150. doi: 10.24247/ijasrdec201719
- Livestock: Goat: Disease Management & Vaccination Schedule. (2014). Retrieved 10 September, 2014 from [http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/animal\\_husbandry/ani\\_goat\\_d%20mgt%20&%20v%20schedule.html](http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/animal_husbandry/ani_goat_d%20mgt%20&%20v%20schedule.html)
- Livestock: A reliable source of Income generation and rehabilitation of Environment Gobind M. Herani and Mohammad Wasim and Wasaya Rajar, 11 May 2008

- Status and constraints in livestock farming among tribal farmers in India. K Mazumdar, May 18,2014
- Pashu Sakhi Handbook, Nov, 2016, According to the NRLM

