



INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES OF BACKYARD POULTRY FARMERS IN BIDAR DISTRICT DURING COVID- 19 PANDEMIC



Backyard poultry farmers faced several issues and challenges during COVID-19 pandemic. Dr Vidyasagar, Dr Prakashkumar Rathod, Dr D Dilipkumar and Dr Prashant Waghmare discuss efforts made by Veterinary College, KVAFSU, Bidar, Karnataka, to address the challenges and support farmers.

CONTEXT

The first case of COVID-19 pandemic in Karnataka was confirmed on 9th March 2020. Two days later, Karnataka state became the first in India to invoke provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. The State was under lockdown, and barring essential services no commercial activity in majority of the districts was allowed. However, the first case of COVID-19 in Bidar district was reported in first week of April and has crossed 1400 cases very recently. This pandemic has created huge loss to livestock and poultry farmers across the state and Bidar district. Within the livestock sector, poultry sector was badly affected due to an outbreak of bird flu in January in some regions of Karnataka followed by COVID-19 pandemic from March.

During the initial phase of COVID-19, poultry farmers and sellers received reduce prices in the market compared to high production cost, ultimately leading to heavy losses to the poultry sector. The poultry breeders association estimated a loss of 22,500 crore rupees during mid-February to April (<https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/covid19-outbreak-poultry-sector-faces-rs-225k-crore-loss/1790419>.) Further, unorganized poultry sector, also referred to as backyard poultry, which plays a key role in supplementary income generation and family nutrition to the poorest of the poor (Rathod, 2020), has also suffered heavy losses during this pandemic.



Backyard poultry rearing © VCB

SPECIFIC CHALLENGES IN BIDAR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

Veterinary College, Bidar (under the aegis of Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar, Karnataka) and the poultry farmers in Bidar have faced several issues and challenges during lockdowns. Some of them are discussed below.

Lack of Extension and Advisory Services (EAS)

Restrictions on movement of people during the lockdown resulted in a situation where farmers were not in a position to visit farm advisory and solution centres such as KVKs, veterinary college, etc. Also, COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown prevented direct contact with farmers; trainings/direct interactions were affected. Although Veterinary College, Bidar, has been organizing training programmes and giving hands-on trainings for the benefit of farmers, all the activities were stopped due to lockdown. The trainings and demonstrations focused on management aspects like brooding, nutrition, common diseases and their prevention, vaccination, etc. The farmers from Bidar district, its neighbouring districts and neighbouring states were also affected as Bidar is located close to Maharashtra and Telangana borders.



Inauguration of backyard poultry training programme © VCB

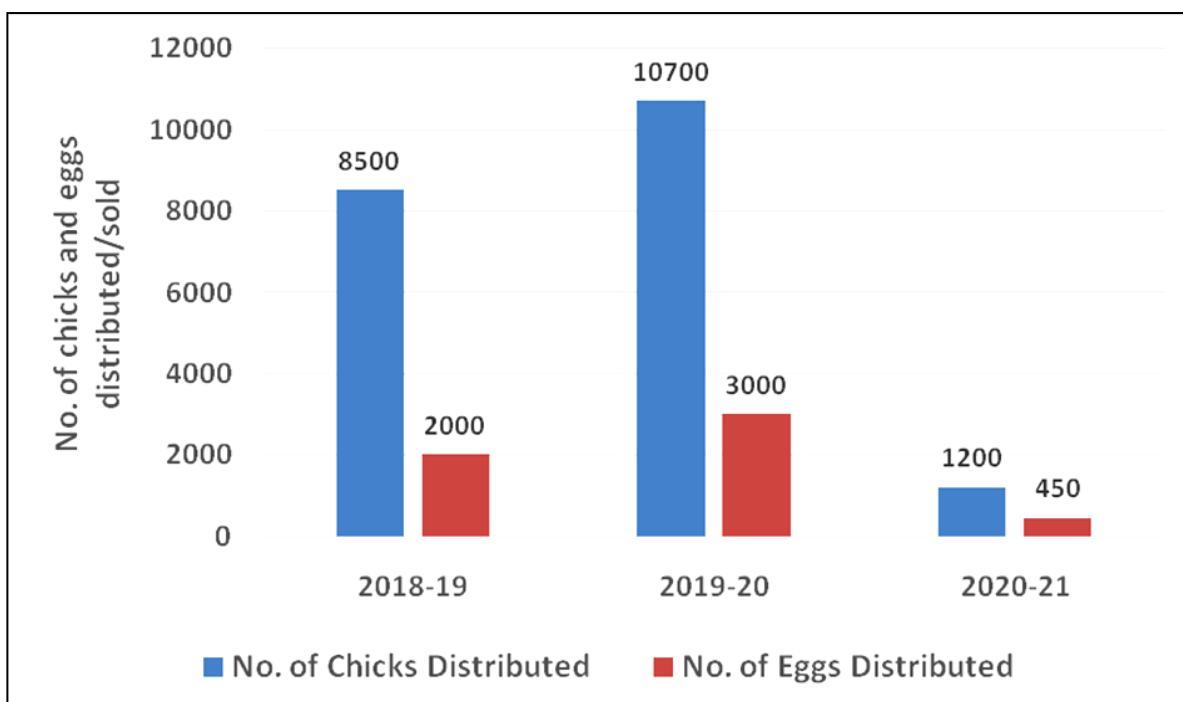
Poor demand for poultry chicks and eggs

Veterinary College, Bidar, has Giriraja breeder farm and hatchery unit with two breeder sheds of 500 capacities, incubator of 10,000 eggs capacities and hatcher of 10,000 eggs capacity. There was an increasing demand from farmers for poultry chicks and eggs over the last two years. However, during the lockdown period, farmers who had visited Veterinary College, Bidar, with a plan to procure Giriraj chicks and eggs did not turn up due to restrictions on movement. However, as the lockdown situation is getting relaxed, farmers have been demanding for chicks and eggs. It is clear

that they were worried about the lockdown situation and did not plan to take risk by rearing those birds during lockdown period.



Distribution of chicks by Dean, Veterinary College, Bidar © VCB



Distribution of chicks and eggs during last two financial years.

Lack of Market and Marketing

As an institution, Veterinary College, Bidar, also faced the problem that consumers and stakeholders faced in selling or distributing chicks and eggs. Almost similar problems were also faced by small and marginal farmers who faced the problems in securing their livelihood since they usually sell their poultry birds as well as eggs directly in the local markets or to hotels. Further, lockdown scenario under COVID-19 resulted in disruption of marketing channels on both consumers' and suppliers' side as majority of the shops were closed. As a result, the overall demand in wholesale markets fell drastically as supply of these perishables to distant places was stopped. Several myths created against chicken meat and eggs during COVID-19 were a big blow for the poultry industry in India.

Issues in procuring veterinary and input services

COVID-19 lockdown restricted the availability of veterinary and input services like medicines, poultry feed, etc. used specifically for poultry birds. Since feed accounts for major cost of rearing birds, sudden lockdown closed down many feed industries/suppliers, ultimately causing decrease in production and rearing birds on maintenance basis only. Lockdown also created financial hurdles to purchasing inputs like concentrate feeds as farmers did not have cash or the inputs were not available in the local market. Due to lack of markets during this crisis, farmers had to rear existing birds for extra period with more investment. Most of these issues related to timely input purchase and increased investment were also noted in Veterinary College, Bidar.



Fig. Vaccination of day-old chicks © VCB

Culling or disposal of birds

Veterinary College, Bidar, has observed very good demand over period of time and the same was also expected this year. However, sudden lockdown and rumours regarding poultry industry affected many institutions and farmers. The hatched chicks which were ready for sale could not be sold and were retained in the hatchery unit itself. Further, feeding of these retained chicks was also a tough task due to non-availability of feed. Further, due to non-availability of feed to parent stock, many adult birds were culled at very low prices. Also, about 3000 fertile eggs were disposed due to decrease in demand during lockdown period.

EFFORTS OF VETERINARY COLLEGE, BIDAR, TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

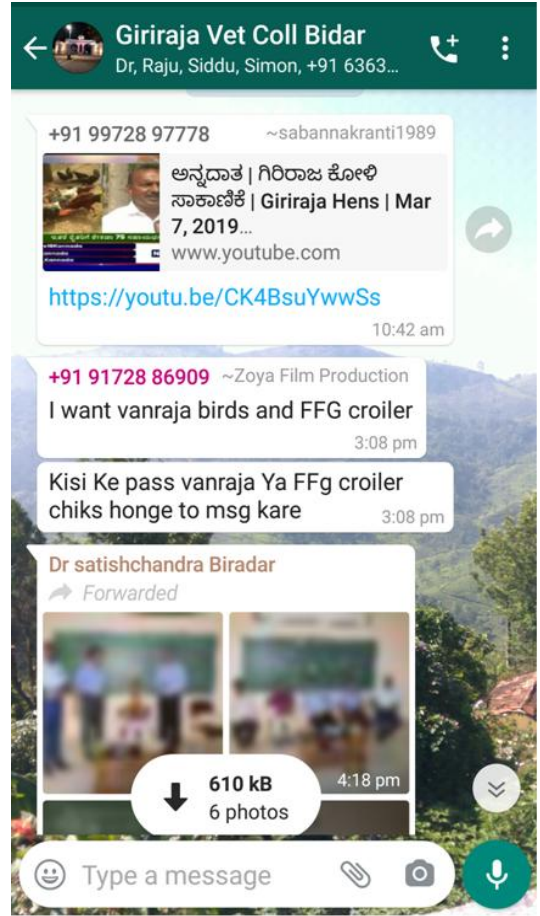
During COVID-19 pandemic in India, one of the greatest challenges was to sensitize and educate masses about myths regarding poultry industry apart from addressing the issues and challenges faced by farmers during such crisis. In this direction, few of the efforts undertaken by Veterinary College, Bidar, to address the issues and challenges are discussed below.

Mobile based EAS delivery

As most farmers were unable to visit the college, farmers called experts on phone and messaged them on WhatsApp. The problems were understood with the help of photographs and video clips, and online solutions were provided as per requirement. The WhatsApp group, which was created during October 2018, became very active during lockdown period. Several issues faced by farmers were discussed and demand related advice was also given to the farmers. The farmers were guided scientifically for feeding, vaccination, marketing, etc.

Addressing the emergencies

As most farmers faced difficulties in accessing different input and health care services, experts suggested the farmers to utilize local resources to address those issues. Some of the issues addressed were home remedies for treatment, preparation of alternative cost-effective feed resources, marketing, summer management of birds, etc. The farmers were also advised through mass media about precautionary measures to be followed during poultry rearing, marketing, meat cooking and consumption.



EAS- Service through WhatsApp ©VCB

ಪ್ರಜಾಸವಾಣಿ ಕೊರೊನಾ ತಲ್ಲಣ
ಶನಿವಾರ • ಮೇ 9, 2020

ಮಾಂಸ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊರೊನಾ ಹರಡುವ ವದಂತಿ: ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಂಸದಂಗಡಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗಂಭೀರ ಕುಕ್ಕುಟೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಹೊಡೆತ

• ಚಂದ್ರಕಾಂತ ಮುನಿನಿ
ಬೀದರ್: ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊವಿಡ್ 19 ಸೋಂಕು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಪಶು ಪಾಲಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಂಸದ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾಂಸದ ಅಂಗಡಗಳು ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿದೆ.



ಬೀದರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೋಳಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ವೊಂದರ ನೋಟ

ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು

- 80ನೇ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟ ಅಂಗಡಗಳು ಬಂದ್
- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಳಿ ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ
- ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆ.ಕೆ. ಕೋಳಿ ಮಾಂಸದ ಬೆಲೆ ₹150

ಕೋಳಿ, ಅದು ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ಮಾಂಸ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊವಿಡ್ 19 ಸೋಂಕು ಹರಡುವುದು. ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವಿಗೊಡಬಾರದು. ಡಾ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮೂರ್ತಿ ದಾಶೋಲಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ಅವರ ಬದುಕು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆರ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಐಮಾಕ್ ಉಲ್ ಮುಲಕ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಘಟಕದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನವಿ ಮುರೇಶಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಲಾಕ್ ಡೌನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ಕೆಂಪು ವಲಯ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕೊಕ್ಕುಟೋವಿರಸ್ ಹೊರಬರುವ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿ ಯು ತಿ. ಲ್ಲ. 'ಬಿ ಎ ದ ರ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 90 ಮಳನ್ ಅಂಗಡಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಂಗಡವು ಮಾಂಸ ಸರಾಸರಿ ₹40 ರಿಂದ 60 ಸಾವಿರ ಆದಾಯ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರೂ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ

'ಮಾಂಸ ಪ್ರಿಯರು ಎಚ್ಚರ ವಹಿಸಿ'

ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಕುರಿತು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ವಾಪಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವ ಮಾಂಸ ಖರೀದಿಸುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ.

ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ಮಾಂಸವನ್ನು ಬೇರೊಂದು ಪಾತ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿಸ್ಕಿಗಿನ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ತೊಳೆಯಬೇಕು. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಂತೆ ಪಾತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಷ್ಣತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕುಕ್ಕುಟೋದ್ಯಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯ ವೈರಾಟು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಸ್ಕಿಗಿ ಬೇಯಿಸಿ ತಿಂದರೆ ಸೋಂಕು ಹರಡುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

'ವದಂತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವಿಗೊಡಬೇಡಿ'

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಮಠಾಣ ಸಮೀಪದ ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರಾಜ ತಳಿಯ ಕೋಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲನೆ-ಪೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತೆ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಲೋಕಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂತರ ಕೋಳಿಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಶು ಪಾಲಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು ವದಂತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವಿಗೊಡದೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಅಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿನಂತೆ ಸೇವಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಡೀನ್ ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ನೀಲಕುಮಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಗೋವಿಂದ್. ಬೀದರ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಾಯು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಿ. ನಗರದ ಹೊರ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡುಮುಟ್ಟು ಕುರಿ ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟವು ಕೆಲ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪಶು ಪಾಲಕರು ಕೋಳಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡುಮುಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿ ಧರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಹಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಂತರ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪಶು ಪಾಲಕರು, ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾಸ್ಥ್ಯಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಬಳಸಿ ಅಂಗಡ ಕೈಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪಶು

ನಿಲ ಕಚ್ಚಿದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ

ಕೋಳಿ, ಅದು ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ಮಾಂಸ ಮಾರಾಟ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕುಕ್ಕುಟೋದ್ಯಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಏನವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿಪ್ರದರ ಧೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಕುಕ್ಕುಟೋದ್ಯಮ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪಾತಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಸಿಯಿತು. ಕೊವಿಡ್ 19 ಸೋಂಕು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಲಾಕ್ ಡೌನ್ ಪೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಿಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿದೆ. 'ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೋಳಿ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆದಾರರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೋಳಿ ತಳಿಗಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 2020ರ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 15ರಿಂದ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ವರೆಗೆ ಕುಕ್ಕುಟೋದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ₹ 22,500 ಕೋಟಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾದ ಒಂದು ಡಾ.ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮೂರ್ತಿ ದಾಶೋಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ.ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮೂರ್ತಿ ದಾಶೋಲಿ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಾಪಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ನಗರದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮಾತಿ ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಿ ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Field / farm visit

As this hatchery unit has a revolving fund and is not supported through ongoing projects, it was difficult for the experts to visit the farm or farmers in villages. This is also a common problem for majority of the government institutions bound by several rules and regulations for budget expenditure. However, upon request by the nearby farmers, field visits were conducted with all precautionary measures by the concerned personnel to address issues in field conditions.



Field visit by experts of Veterinary College, Bidar © VCB

Linking to markets

During lockdown period, all the meat shops were closed in the district. In this context, Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bidar, and Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Board initiated a mobile van facility “meat on wheel” for meat consumers which delivered meat while following distancing measures. Although Veterinary College, Bidar, could not be a partner in this initiative directly, it advised farmers to sell their birds to these units. Through this model, many farmers could sell their birds while consumers could get good quality meat.



Mobile van facility “meat on wheel” for meat consumers

END NOTE

In the existing pandemic scenario, the authors realized a great demand for backyard poultry farming and its related information despite the lockdown situation. Major issues of farmers included lack of veterinary and input services, and identifying the right market that can give them fair remuneration. Institutions like Veterinary College, Bidar, could assist the farmers to a limited extent due to certain restrictions and lacunae. A policy shift emphasising delivery of inputs and regular follow-up for such interested farmers is critical to enhance production and productivity. The announcement by Government of India for infrastructure development in livestock sector may support creating linkages with market, creating mobile input service facilities (using a mobile van, for instance) and feed preparation units to meet such crises in future. Further, public private partnerships and formation of farmer interest groups or farmer producer organizations needs to be promoted to a greater extent in the days to come.

Acknowledgments

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