



DIMENSIONS OF POULTRY FARMS DEVELOPMENTS IN TAMIL NADU: A MACRO LEVEL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Poultry is one of the faster growing segments of the agricultural sector in India with around eight percent growth rate per annum. The poultry sector in India has undergone paradigm shift in structure and operation which has been its transformation from a mere backyard activity into a major commercial agro based industry over a period of four decades. The growth of the poultry sector in India is also marked by an increase in the size of the poultry farm, The poultry industry is contributing about Rs.70, 000/-crores to the national GDP and providing employment to more than 4 million people either directly or indirectly. Total layer production in India has gone up to reach 80 million eggs per annum. India has exported 659,304 MT of poultry products for the worth of INR 7,680 million during 2015-16. At present Tamil Nadu leads the country in terms of poultry developments followed by Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. Tamil Nadu tops the list in poultry population in the country, the total number of poultry in the State increased to 12.08 crores in 2019 as against 11.73 crore in 2012. The present paper mainly attempts to trace the district wise trends; to study the extent of variations in poultry developments at state level and to provide suggestions for the further developments of the poultry sector in the state. To fulfill the objectives, the required secondary data were collected from various reports and publications of Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Government of India. It is observed from the analysis that the maximum poultry population was registered in Coimbatore district 42.02 lakhs and the minimum number of poultry was registered in Chennai district, i.e 33345 only and it is found that there are more variations found among districts of Tamil Nadu. The egg production estimate for Tamil Nadu was 108475.73 lakhs in 2009-10. It increased to 141235.38 lakhs in 2013-14, recording a growth of 32759.65 lakhs as compared to 2009-10. In percentage terms, the total growth was 30.2% during the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Further it has increased to 1,74,161 Lakh during 2017-18. It is also noted that the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 advocates that the Government would promote private industry and Public

Private Partnerships in the poultry processing and egg processing industry. Favorable investment climate will be created for private investors who are willing to invest in the sector.

Key words: Poultry Farm, Backyard Poultry, Broiler Production, Poultry Cluster.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Rationale

In the livestock sector, poultry is the most efficient enterprise for increasing the supply of desired proteins, fats and vitamins in a short period. Poultry farming in India, in spite of several constraints has progressed considerably during the last decade. Poultry production in India was confined to backyards till recently. Local breed of birds were reared for the supply of eggs and meat (Usharani & Gopinath, 2020a). The increasing demand for poultry products necessitates augmenting the supply by importing the improved breed of poultry birds. The proportion of hybrid population in the total population of poultry birds was about 2 percent during 1961, within six decades these birds have dominated the market sidelining the indigenous birds. The technological advances have revolutionized the role and structure of poultry industry in India. It has become one of the most specialized enterprises in many parts of the country (Unnamalai & Gopinath, 2020). It is of course, one of the faster growing segments of the agricultural sector in India with around eight percent growth rate per annum. The poultry sector in India has undergone paradigm shift in structure and operation which has been its transformation from a mere backyard activity into a major commercial agro based industry over a period of four decades (Usharani & Gopinath, 2020a). The growth of the poultry sector in India is also marked by an increase in the size of the poultry farm. In earlier years broiler farms had produced on average a few hundred birds (200 – 500 chicks) per cycle. Today units with fewer than 5,000 birds are becoming rare, and units with 5,000 to 50,000 birds per week cycle are common. Similarly, in layer farms, units with a flock size of 10,000 to 50,000 birds have become common. Small units are probably finding themselves at a disadvantage because of high feed transport costs, expensive vaccines, and veterinary care services and the non – availability of credit. It is estimated that the total poultry has increased by 16.81% and the total poultry is 851.81 million during 2019. Over 45.78% increase in backyard poultry and total backyard poultry is 317.07 Million in 2019 (Karthick et al., 2020a). The commercial poultry has increased by 4.5% and the total commercial poultry is 534.74 million.

India ranks 3rd in egg production and 7th in chicken meat production in the world (Watt Executive Guide, 2015). About 3.4 million tons (74 billion) of eggs are produced from 260 million layers and 3.8 million tons of poultry meat is produced from 3000 million broilers per annum in India. The poultry industry is contributing about Rs.70, 000/-crores to the national GDP and providing employment to more than 4 million people either directly or indirectly. About 2-2.5 million tons of poultry litter, a valuable organic fertilizer, is produced as by – product every year (Rajalakshmi et al., 2020a). The poultry industry is concentrated in certain pockets of the country. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu lead the country followed by Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. The popularity of poultry meat is on the rise during the last two decades. It is presently accounting for about 45% of the total meat consumed and is the most popular meat from any single live stock species. Chicken dominates the poultry production in India with nearly 95% of the total egg production and the

rest is contributed by ducks and other (DADF, 2014). Majority of ducks are found in certain states on the eastern and southern coast like West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. Other species turkeys, guinea fowls, ostriches, emus etc. are reared only in small numbers in area having specific market demand. India is the home for many breeds of native chicken like Aseel, Kadak Nath, Tellicherry, Haringhata Black, Nicobari, Danki etc., Which are still popular among the rural and tribal areas for backyard/free range farming (Chatterjee and Haunshi, 2014). For the commercial farming, high yielding crosses developed and supplied by the private sector like Babcock, Bovans (egg type) and Cobb, Ross, Hubbard (meat type) are being used. The crosses developed under the public sector like Krishilayer, Krishibro (multicolored broiler etc.) are popular in certain areas.

The structure of India's poultry industry varies from region to region. While independent and relatively small – scale producers account for the bulk of production, integrated large-scale producers account for a growing share of output in some regions (Karthick et al., 2020b). Integrators include large regional farms that incorporate all aspects of production, including the raising of grandparent and parent flocks, rearing DOCs, contracting production, compounding feed, providing veterinary services, and wholesaling. The southern region account for about 57 percent of the country's egg production, the eastern and central region of India account for about 17 percent, the northern and Western regions contribute 26 percent of egg production. Availability of eggs is highly non-uniform in different parts of the country primarily due to wide variation in the production levels (Rajalakshmi et al., 2020b). Much of the eggs produced are consumed by the urban population while the rural and tribal areas have little access to the eggs and meat produced from the industrial sources and the availability is very low (Gopinath & Kalpana, 2019). In spite of rapid growth, the poultry industry suffered many setbacks in recent times due to rising cost of feed, emergence of new or reemerging of existing diseases, fluctuating market price of egg and broilers, etc. which need to be addressed to make the poultry sector as a sustainable enterprise.

By 2050, it is expected that the population in India would increase by 34% and to fulfill the dietary recommended levels of the livestock products by Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) for a population of 1.7 billion people, the livestock sector should produce 306 billion eggs per annum. From the current level of production, the eggs have to increase by 4.7 folds respectively. Fulfilling the feed demand for this huge livestock from same resource base of land and water is going to be a huge challenge (NIANP, 2013). As per nutritional requirement half an egg a day is optimal for an average healthy person, who translates into 180 eggs/person/annum and present availability is around 69 only. Therefore, there is a huge gap in demand and supply (Gopinath, 2019b). However, the limiting factor for growth is the prohibitive prices of important feed ingredients for the hen, namely, maize and soya. Therefore, we propose doubling of egg production assuming that adequate feed would be available at reasonable price. Egg production is currently having a 5-6% CAGR. However, with newer scientific advances like 500 eggs in 100 weeks compared to present 320+ eggs in 72 weeks we can expect an achievable substantial increase in egg production by 2022-23, provided suitable policy support is provided to poultry industry. Government can limit its fiscal intervention to rural backyard poultry which is about 29% of total egg production.

In spite of rapid growth, the poultry industry suffered many setbacks in recent time due to rising cost of feed, emergence of new or reemerging of existing diseases, fluctuating market price of egg and broilers, etc. which need to be addressed to make the poultry sector as a sustainable enterprise (Gopinath, 2019a). Issues relating to animal welfare and environmental pollution by poultry units have been of increasing concern. A major constraint affecting the growth of the poultry industry in India is the lack of basic infrastructure such as storage and transportation, including cold chain. As a result, there are wide price fluctuations in the prices

of poultry products, i.e., eggs and broilers. The presence of so many market intermediaries harms both the producer and the consumer. Maize or corn plays a major role in broiler production, as it constitutes 50 to 55 percent of broiler feed. As the broiler industry is growing at the rate of 8-10 percent per annum, the demand for maize and soya is thus likely to increase. In this background, the present piece of research attempts to study the macro level dimensions in poultry farms developments in Tamil Nadu.

2. OBJECTIVES

The present paper mainly attempts to trace the district wise trends in poultry farms; to study the extent of variations in poultry developments at state level and to provide suggestions for the further developments of the poultry sector in the state.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present piece of paper is purely based on the secondary data collected from various reports and publications of Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chennai Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Government of India

3.1. Major Findings

The time series data on poultry population in India was found continuous and fabulous increases over the period of time. It is noted that the total poultry population in the country in the year 1951 was 73.5 million and it has been continuously increased to 489 million in the 2003 and 2019 it was 851.8 million. It could be observed that due to the continuous effort of the Department of Animal Husbandry the poultry development in the country is found impressive.

The major states of poultry development in India are few where Tamil Nadu stands the first followed by Andhra Pradesh, Telungana, West Bengal, and Maharashtra. However the top 10 states accounts to around more than 80% of poultry population of the nations, among the major states of poultry population the country found that among the 10 major states Tamil Nadu places first rank followed by Andhra Pradesh, Telungana, west Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Kerala and Orissa. Further it is observed that among the states the maximum rate of change was registered in Assam (71.63%) followed by Maharashtra and West Bengal ((46.34%). Though Telungana was found the third major state, the growth was found an impressive and though Tamil Nadu stands first, only less than 3% of growth rate in the poultry population was found.

The total poultry population in the state was 86591273 in the year 2004 and it was steeply increased (51.58%) to 131254688 in the year 2007 and it was slightly declined (10.59%) to 117348894 in the 2012 and the again 35.48% increases was registered in 2016 i.e., it was increased to 1589877680. Further it was noted that among the districts the maximum number of poultry was registered in Namakkal district followed by Coimbatore, Karur, Erode, Tirupur, Salem and the minimum number of poultry was registered in Chennai district. However, the maximum rate of change between 2004 -2007 was registered in Thoothukudi district (388.12%) and it was in the Karur district between 2007-2012, and Namakkal district between 2012 -2016. In contrary, the minimum rate of change was registered in the Coimbatore district (3.52%) between 2004-2007 and it was in Dharmapuri district (9.96%) between 2007-2012 and in between 2012-2016. The overall observation made from the analysis that except Namakkal, Erode, Karur, and Dharmapuri in all other districts the number of poultry was declined while about 256.25% of change was registered in the Namakkal district

It is also found that the total egg production in the country it was steeply increased from 36632 million in the year 2000-2001 to 11438 million in the year 2019-20. Among the states

Andhra Pradesh states the first followed by Tamil Nadu and Telungana in one side and the minimum production of eggs was registered in Sikkim state, among the UTS in the region, in the Daman and Diu, only 5 Lakhs of egg was produced. The total egg production in India in the year 2004-2005 was about 452009 Lakhs and it was increased to about 952170 Lakhs in the year 2017-2018. Among the states after Andhra Pradesh 2013-2014 the total egg production starts to decline while in the state of Tamil Nadu it was continuously increased and which may be due to the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh state in to Telangana. Production of eggs in Tamil Nadu was 1612.5 million during 2015-16. It accounted 19.44% of the total eggs produced in India during the year, registered a growth of 1.26% in production of eggs in Tamil Nadu during 2015-16 over 2014-15. Production of eggs in Andhra Pradesh was 1417.4 ten million during 2015-16. It accounted 17.09% of the total eggs produced in India during the year, a growth of 8.23% in production of eggs in Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16 over 2014-15. Production of eggs in Telangana was accounted to 13.51% of the total eggs produced in India during the year, which witnessed a growth of 5.53% in production of eggs in Telangana during 2015-16 over 2014-15. Production of eggs in West Bengal was accounted 7.25% of the total eggs produced in India during the year, registered a growth of 24.86% in production of eggs in West Bengal during 2015-16 over 2014-15; in Maharashtra it was accounted 6.37% of the total eggs produced in India during the year, registered a growth of 4.08% in production of eggs in Maharashtra during 2015-16 over 2014-15.

Further is found it is that the district wise egg production in Tamil Nadu since the Namakkal district stands first in the poultry population the egg production also the maximum the egg production in the Namakkal district was increased from 24686 Lakhs to 126213 Lakhs and the minimum number of egg production was found in the Nilgiris district, at present only 29 Lakhs eggs are produced.

India has been exporting the poultry and poultry products all over the world however the major countries of export are Oman, Maldives, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russia, Netherland, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. It is found that the quantity of export of broiler meat was 400 MT in the year 2003 to 700 MT in the year 2018. Further India exported 957 tonnes of eggs in 2000 and it was 33030 tonnes in the year 2017. With regard to the major country wise export of poultry products from India Oman stands first to which about 180656.36 tonnes of poultry products are exported followed by Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Japan and UAE.

It is also found that in the year 2020-21 about Rs. 35235.58 valued poultry products were exported of which to Oman about Rs. 10259 Lakhs followed by Maldives, Indonesia, Vietnam, and only about Rs. 433.20 Lakhs valued poultry products were exported to Netherland,

With regard to the product wise poultry export, India has been exporting the Dried eggs, shell, egg liquid, chicken meat, canned chicken meat and live chicken among the variation poultry product the live chicken and poultry contributes only about 1% and remaining about 99% of export are the poultry products of which more than 50% valued product was the egg in shell followed by dried eggs, liquid eggs, chicken meat, and canned chicken meat. The value of net export of poultry sector was also continuously increased from Rs. 25524.99 thousand dollars to Rs. 89910 thousand dollars. India also import the poultry products i.e., about 3692.66 thousand dollars valued poultry products are imported.

The Tamil Nadu government is planning to promote poultry clusters in seven backward and non-poultry regions in the state, in a bid to encourage more small and medium farmers in the state to take up poultry.

Animal husbandry is a rapidly expanding sector in Tamil Nadu, playing a significant role in the rural economy by providing employment to a large number of small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, and raising their economic status. Livestock is an important

resource next only to family labour for landless agricultural labourers, it being their only major asset.

According to a policy note of the state animal husbandry department, at present, poultry farming on a commercial scale is mostly practiced in the western parts of the state, with Namakkal having developed into an egg-laying belt and the Palladam region into a hub for broilers. However, there is good potential for poultry development in other parts of the state, the department says.

According to the policy note of the state animal husbandry department, the development of the poultry industry has been achieved by establishing poultry extension centres, which act as demonstration farms and provide training to farmers in poultry-rearing. Most poultry farmers earn anything between Rs 10,000 and Rs 100,000 per month

Table 1 District Wise Poultry Population in Tamil Nadu

S.No	District	2004	2007	Rate of Change	2012	Rate of Change	2016	Rate of Change
1	Chennai	33345	70853	112.48	37889	-46.52	5031	-86.72
2	Kancheepuram	353844	1232833	248.41	808218	-34.44	319015	-60.52
3	Thiruvallur	654317	1104539	68.81	879712	-20.35	441706	-49.78
4	Cuddalore	333043	527338	58.34	950457	80.24	209845	-77.92
5	Villupuram	772090	2521839	226.63	2514332	-0.30	1010303	-59.81
6	Vellore	1155183	3997465	246.05	4315772	7.96	396024	-90.82
7	Tiruvannamalai	252314	501552	98.78	455733	-9.14	86292	-81.06
8	Salem	2678324	4166713	55.57	10631500	155.15	3712479	-65.08
9	Namakkal	19273185	42400952	120.00	35193135	-17.00	125677241	256.25
10	Dharmapuri	1549232	34457990	122.42	3789005	9.96	3851735	1.65
11	Krishnagiri	1293388	0	--	4499997	---	1137722	-74.71
12	Erode	5270334	6716207	27.43	5976115	-11.02	12028528	101.27
13	Coimbatore	42028686	43509719	3.52	11568835	-73.41	2091623	-81.92
14	The Nilgiris	75599	59380	-21.45	120560	103.03	37302	-69.05
15	Tiruchirappalli	940619	2580897	174.38	2486815	-3.65	222797	-91.04
16	Karur	498470	740372	48.53	3105144	319.40	3764731	21.24
17	Perambalur	262330	279645	6.60	448563	60.40	161667	-63.95
18	Ariyalur	NA	586869	100.00	191527	-67.36	81476	-57.45
19	Pudukkottai	476110	1079233	126.68	1001354	-7.22	806372	-19.47
20	Thanjavur	634546	1092654	72.19	784623	-28.19	28784	-96.33
21	Nagapattinam	402045	668818	66.35	288654	-56.84	130577	-54.76
22	Thiruvarur	339253	311487	-8.18	225143	-27.72	112553	-50.00
23	Madurai	685529	1140170	66.32	998396	-12.43	305373	-69.41
24	Theni	517155	1715304	231.68	484151	-71.77	92461	-80.90
25	Dindigul	2037985	2945087	44.51	2229627	-24.29	216204	-90.30
26	Ramanathapuram	330309	413183	25.09	360215	-12.82	130967	-63.64
27	Virudhunagar	890571	1491477	64.47	782473	-47.54	201368	-74.26
28	Sivagangai	720831	1504605	108.73	1011055	-32.80	765146	-24.32
29	Thirunelveli	1218583	934191	-23.34	3048085	226.28	216152	-92.90
30	Thoothukkudi	450229	21973678	388.12	512427	-76.68	163123	-68.16
31	Kanniyakumari	463824	1317838	184.12	643845	-51.14	211187	-67.19
32	Tiruppur	NA	NA	NA	17005537	0	371978	-97.81
	State Total	86591273	131254688	51.58	117348894	-10.59	158987762	35.48

Source : Various Issues, Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal, Evaluation and Applied Research Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

Since the poultry industry is restricted to the western belt of the state, the Tamil Nadu government has launched a scheme to develop poultry clusters in the non-poultry, backward regions of the state at a total cost of Rs 22.35 crore. The intervention of the state government

will be in the form of providing a 25 per cent front-ended subsidy for establishing poultry farms. The beneficiaries under this scheme will be provided with five days' training on commercial native poultry rearing through the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. Meanwhile, NABARD said banks might encourage contract farming for broiler activity and may provide poultry units with finance for capital investments like sheds and equipment. They might also finance the breeding or rearing of alternative species of poultry (such as quail and duck) and diversified activities under the poultry sector.

Table 2 District wise Egg Production in Tamil Nadu (Lakh Nos)

S.No	District	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Chennai	55.4	50.8	7.2	7.359	8.61	7.252
2	Coimbatore	2517.2	697	816.8	101.06	118.69	109.6
3	Cuddalore	201.40	153.10	109.8	98.94	111.97	120.53
4	Dharmapuri	1919.9	204.12	1769.4	153.58	160.54	166
5	Dindigul	267.1	233.6	188.9	161.281	166.32	126.64
6	Erode	2268.9	10343.4	10924.7	157.91	158.51	164.19
7	Kanchipuram	266.8	402.8	292.6	110.97	116.42	115.61
8	Kanyakumari	326.3	198	93.6	99.184	111.265	82.85
9	Karur	525.5	680.3	2110.5	146.42	143.554	170.25
10	Madurai	197.1	167.1	125	147.337	125.007	140.59
11	Nagapattinam	131.2	146.7	87.9	102.762	117.861	83.704
12	Namakkal	24686.1	40177.1	39828.9	136.987	113.53	151.54
13	Perambalur	107	93.3	136.7	93.681	72.408	94.008
14	Pudukkottai	182.9	504.1	111.6	118.37	97.54	119.33
15	Ramnad	75.5	80.7	80.1	116.661	100.345	119.95
16	Salem	720.4	3316.3	2513.9	242.834	255.33	271.13
17	Sivagangai	219.5	155.18	119.6	179.139	186.277	184.85
18	Thanjavur	245.8	455.8	440.4	201.046	145.962	174.24
19	Nilgiris	20.1	15.9	18.7	24.383	59.349	18.346
20	Theni	183.2	271.5	67.8	80.185	75.155	95.657
21	Thiruvallur	633.3	509.2	170.2	136.435	131.886	139.49
22	Tiruvannamalai	201.6	146.5	100.4	56.749	75.845	86.716
23	Thiruvarur	187.9	176.1	123.3	103.724	87.754	77.428
24	Thoothukudi	254.3	285.6	313.9	144.53	119.541	83.108
25	Tiruchirappalli	437.7	1508.5	663	115.589	122.509	93.08
26	Thirunelveli	156.3	149.1	155.2	193.494	170.009	157.81
27	Vellore	440.5	278.9	250.8	121.038	116.433	128.09
28	Villupuram	239.7	451.8	246.2	149.701	159.976	160.58
29	Virudhunagar	168.2	255.5	358.7	244.411	217.066	208.38

Table 2 District wise Egg Production in Tamil Nadu (Lakh Nos)

S.No	District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2018-19
1	Chennai	7.49	40	-	3.24
2	Coimbatore	22.91	1150	1641.6	21037
3	Cuddalore	130	165.10	155.3	166
4	Dharmapuri	1596	1092.6	1924.5	4547
5	Dindigul	123	133.10	430.3	1297
6	Erode	11261	11295.5	11980	11013
7	Kanchipuram	630	371.8	275.8	843
8	Kanyakumari	96	106.7	96.2	197
9	Karur	4164	3682.5	3085.2	3797
10	Madurai	166	241.2	266.9	345
11	Nagapattinam	92	144.3	440.7	231
12	Namakkal	85920	87059.3	91551.9	126213
13	Perambalur	322	232.6	17.7	904

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14	Pudukkottai	116	223.3	263.1	1770
15	Ramnad	117	162.5	105.1	187
16	Salem	1755	4247.3	2240.6	4903
17	Sivagangai	185	215.3	266.6	1161
18	Thanjavur	182	233.3	251.8	348
19	Nilgiris	21	17.9	18.3	29
20	Theni	101	93.0	72.2	72
21	Thiruvallur	1205	1505.5	718.4	468
22	Tiruvannamalai	88	61	113.5	94
23	Thiruvallur	93	112.4	104.5	125
24	Thoothukudi	104	14.3	36.9	204
25	Tiruchirappalli	3280	2930.5	1471.2	2308
26	Thirunelveli	195	23.9	57.9	301
27	Vellore	269	165.4	234.3	1140
28	Villupuram	172	95.2	109.6	231
29	Virudhunagar	242	222.9	174.6	321

Source : Various Issues, Tamil Nadu – An Economic Appraisal , Evaluation and Applied Research Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

4. CONCLUSION

In Tamil Nadu, poultry sector growth may be attributed to many factors like rising incomes and a rapidly expanding middle class, together with the emergence of vertically integrated poultry producers that have reduced consumer prices by lowering production and marketing costs. Based on various research reports on Poultry Farming, it is noted that there are so many constraints in all spheres including production and yield, marketing, finance, diseases and environment in the development of poultry farming at macro level. It is suggested that Increasing outreach of financing institutions, measures on more marketing efforts such as establishment of newer markets, introduction of branded eggs in consumer packs can promote the poultry farming.

Measures should also be taken to solve the problem of low productivity in terms of egg production and weight gain of Local Breeds due to genetic limitations. Lack of availability and costly feeds, Stiff competition from large sized farms to Small farms

Creation of awareness to local farm owners about technologies and bird diseases should also be taken periodically by the concerned department officials.

Further measures may also be taken to maximizing of production to take advantage of economies of scale; processing to add value to chicken products; and increasing export potential to neighboring provinces.

Bird Flu is the major threat to the development of poultry farms in the state and hence precautionary as well as curative measures must be taken by the concerned department to stabilize the poultry sector..

It is also found that there is disparity between states and hence the Government should enunciate a strong policy change at all India level.

Measures may also be taken to solve the problems such as, Shortage of raw material and Price of soybean meal, Shortage of human resources, problems in the tapping the benefit of international market. Lack of adequate cold storage, ware houses

These achievements and growth rates are still being sustained despite the ingress of avian influenza which was a severe setback for the industry, showing the resilience of the subsector, perseverance of the private sector and timely intervention by the Government. Further, the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 advocates that the Government would promote private industry and Public Private Partnerships in the poultry processing and egg processing industry. Favorable

investment climate will be created for private investors who are willing to invest in the sector. The Government will also assist marginal farmers and small and medium hatcheries in modernising their production methods and quality requirements, thereby preparing them for Public Private Partnerships in the sector.

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