

*REPORT OF WORKING GROUP
ON
**PROMOTION OF POULTRY
IN HARYANA***

**Haryana Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran
Government of Haryana**

REPORT
of
WORKING GROUP
on
PROMOTION OF POULTRY IN HARYANA



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Member: Dr. Ajit Singh Yadav
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(Government of Haryana)
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Report of Working Group on Promotion of Poultry in Haryana

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Vijayendra Kumar, IAS
Principal Secretary to Govt. of Haryana,
Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department



MESSAGE

Agriculture and animal husbandry sectors are complementary to each other and have contributed significantly to food security as well as economy of the State and the country. Despite being a small State with just 1.4 % of the geographical area of the country, Haryana is 5th largest State in egg production and 7th in chicken production in India.

The poultry sector in Haryana has undergone a remarkable transformation over the past thirty years. From modest backyard setups to state-of-the-art commercial operations, the journey has been one of resilience, innovation, and adaptation. This sector has not only met the increasing demand for poultry products but has also generated employment opportunities, and thus helped in elevating rural livelihoods. As we move forward, it is imperative to acknowledge the intricate web of factors that have shaped the sector's present and will continue to carve its future trajectory.

The journey ahead for Haryana's poultry sector is marked by opportunities and responsibilities. The sector has the potential to continue its upward trajectory by embracing sustainable practices, investing in research, timely confirmatory diagnosis, skill development and capitalizing on emerging markets.

I express my sincere appreciation for Sh. Bhupinder Singh, CEO, HKKP, Dr N. K. Mahajan, Chairman of the Working Group, Members of the Group, experts in the Poultry Sector and officials of HKKP involved in the preparation of this report.



(Vijayendra Kumar)

Bhupinder Singh
Chief Executive Officer
Haryana Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran



FOREWORD

In the heartland of India, the State of Haryana stands as an emblem of agricultural prowess and economic growth. With a rich history of agrarian achievements, it comes as no surprise that the State's poultry sector has also flourished, keeping pace with the demands of a growing population and changing consumer preferences. The poultry sector has not only adapted to modern challenges but has also become a significant contributor to the State's economy and food security.

Technological advancements have played a pivotal role in shaping the modern poultry landscape of Haryana. The integration of automated/ semi-automated systems at farms, biosecurity measures, and scientific feeding & breeding techniques has significantly enhanced production efficiency and product quality. Moreover, the sector's response to emerging health challenges, such as avian influenza, underscores its commitment to ensuring safe and wholesome poultry products for consumers.

However, as with any thriving industry, the poultry sector in Haryana is not without its share of challenges. Balancing the need for increased production with environmental sustainability, disease control and biosecurity remains an on-going concern. Striking this delicate equilibrium requires collaborative efforts between government agencies, stakeholders, and research institutions.

I highly appreciate and compliment the Working Group for their efforts in bringing out this holistic report on the subject. I believe that this document would benefit the planners, policy makers, administrators and scientists, and enable them to take knowledgeable decisions on promoting the Poultry Sector in Haryana.



Bhupinder Singh

Dr. N. K. Mahajan
Chairman, Working Group



PREFACE

In the agricultural landscape of Haryana, the poultry sector stands as a vital thread, intricately woven into the fabric of the state's economy and food security. As urbanization accelerates and dietary habits shift, the demand for poultry products has surged, compelling the sector to adapt and evolve. Yet, beneath the surface of growth and innovation, lie a host of challenges that necessitate a closer examination. This preface serves as an introduction to the complex landscape of Haryana's poultry sector, shedding light on the problems that both poultry stakeholders and policymakers must grapple with.

The poultry sector in Haryana has made significant strides during past three decades. From small family-run farms to large-scale commercial operations, the sector has grown in tandem with the demands of increasing population. This growth has not only contributed to the state's economy but has also empowered local communities through improving their economic status, employment opportunities and ancillary businesses. As consumers seek affordable and protein-rich options, poultry has emerged as a staple, and Haryana's farmers have risen to the occasion to meet this demand not only of the state but supplying to whole of north India.

However, the sector's progress has not been without its hurdles. A range of interconnected issues, from disease control concerns, changing system from individual farming to contract job work to environmental sustainability, challenge the industry's sustainability and growth. During 2019-2021 earlier due to COVID-19 pandemic and later Avian influenza outbreaks have plagued the sector, leading to culling operations, economic losses, and public health fears. Ensuring the health and welfare of poultry stocks while safeguarding human health remains an ongoing battle.

Environmental sustainability presents another difficult problem. The increasing demand for poultry products has led to intensified production, often accompanied by concerns about waste disposal, resource consumption, and emissions. Balancing the need for increased production with ecological stewardship poses a delicate challenge that requires innovative solutions and coordinated efforts from stakeholders and regulatory bodies of state government.

Moreover, the sector must navigate regulatory and market challenges. Ensuring food safety, standardization of practices, and access to fair markets are ongoing battles that require the collaboration of industry, stakeholders, government bodies, and advocacy groups.

This preface offers an initial glimpse into the multifaceted challenges that define Haryana's poultry

sector. In this report, we have tried to explore each of these challenges in detail, probing for potential solutions and opportunities for growth. By understanding the complex interplay of factors that shape the sector's landscape, we embark on a journey to forge a path forward that is sustainable, responsible, and resilient for the future of Haryana's poultry sector and for continual support to economy of the state.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'N. K. Mahajan', with a stylized flourish underneath.

(N. K. Mahajan)
Chairman, Working Group

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Working Group on Promotion of Poultry in Haryana was constituted by the Haryana Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran (HKKP), Panchkula.

It was mandated to study and make recommendations for promotion of poultry in Haryana and also suggest policy measures to improve it.

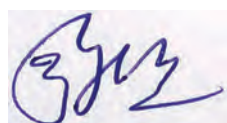
In carrying out the work, members of the Working Group gratefully acknowledge the administrative support extended by the HKKP, Panchkula. We are highly thankful to Sh. Bhupinder Singh, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Haryana Kisan Kalyan Pradhikaran for providing unstinted support for smooth conduct of meetings and other administrative support.

We are also thankful to Smt. Vandana, Research Fellow and Dr. Sanjay Yadav, Research Fellow for their whole hearted support in day-to-day requirements and liaison throughout the study period.

We also would like to place on record our thanks to Broiler and Layer farmers as well as Breeders on enlightening us with problems being faced by them in carrying out poultry farming.

We also express our gratitude to various institutions for providing us logistics support and their facilities whenever and wherever we needed to hold meetings etc.

In this context usual disclaimers apply.



Dr. Ajit Singh Yadav
(Member)



Dr. Kamna Barktaki
(Member)



Dr. Sajjan Sihag
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Sh. Ranpal Singh Dhanda
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1. Introduction

The Haryana KisanKalyan Pradhikaran constituted a Working Group to study and make recommendations for Promotion of Poultry in Haryana vide No. HKKP/PKL/2023/427-437 dated 17.02.2023 consisting of following: -

1.	Dr. N. K. Mahajan, Retd. Professor, LUVAS.	Chairperson
2.	Dr. Ajit Singh Yadav, Director, CCS National Institute of Animal Health, Baghat U.P.	Member
3.	Dr. Kamna Barkataki, Deputy Director, Central Poultry Development Organization (Northern Region).	Member
4.	Dr. Sajjan Sihag, Principal Scientist, Animal Nutrition, LUVAS, Hisar.	Member/ Convener
5.	Sh. Ranpal Singh Dhanda, Progressive Farmer, Panipat.	Member

The Terms of Reference are as under:-

1. To review the current status of the poultry farming in Haryana and suggest measures for improvement.
2. To analyse the current support system (schemes, policies, technical and infrastructural support) for promotion of poultry in Haryana from the State /Central Governments and propose measures/ methods for further improvement in this area.
3. To assess the present status of training programs and extension facilities for farmers and suggest measures for skill development of persons engaged in poultry farming.
4. To review the current status of present marketing system, available infrastructure and policies, and suggest measures for further improvement in linking the farmers to the market.
5. To review the status of research and development & suggest measures to address current gaps as per the specific needs of the farmers.
6. To recommend most appropriate strategies for adoption for overall growth of poultry in the State.
7. The Working Group may hold consultation meetings with farmers, scientists, entrepreneurs, policy makers, etc.
8. The Working Group should submit its report within a period of four months.

The Working Group has deliberated the subject in various meetings with stakeholders including broiler, layer and backyard poultry farmers, scientists, entrepreneurs and others for preparation of this report.

2. Review of current status of poultry

As per the annual report (2022-23) of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of FAH&D, Govt of India, poultry production in the country has taken a quantum leap in the last few decades, emerging from conventional farming practices to commercial production systems with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Broiler meat production in the country is estimated at around 5 million metric tonnes (MT) annually. The broiler meat sector is currently witnessing an annual growth of about 6–7% according to trade estimates.

The country's egg production has increased to 126.53 billion in 2021- 22. Egg production is currently growing at the rate of about 6% per annum. According to data by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), the exports of poultry products increased almost by 100% to USD 137 million in 2022-23 from USD 71 million in the previous fiscal.

According to a report by Expert Market Research (EMR), the Indian poultry market is valued at USD 28.18 billion (Rs.233000 crore) in 2022. Aided by the increasing popularity of online services and growing online food delivery channels, the market is expected to witness a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 8.1% during 2023-2028 and projected to reach USD 44.97 billion by 2028. The share of



commercial broiler birds in total meat production is around 80-85%. Rest of the 15-20% of the poultry meat production is contributed by backyard poultry. The north-eastern States contribute majorly toward meat production through backyard poultry.

The growth of poultry sector in India is being driven by the rising incomes and change in food habits of particularly young generation. The shift from the traditional diet, which relied heavily on pulses, to food products such as meat, eggs, and dairy products to meet the protein requirements is significantly aiding the growth of this sector. The increasing awareness about health and wellness is further driving the demand for a protein-rich diet. Other factors besides rising disposable incomes are expansion in urbanisation, and the growth of the food distribution channels which are giving a boost to the poultry sector. The expansion in the food services market such as restaurants, fast food joints and food chains,

is leading to the rise in consumption of broiler meat and eggs. In addition, the growth of the bakery foods market is driving the demand for eggs, an important ingredient in making cakes and other bakery products.

Although the wet market/sale of live or freshly slaughtered birds in local markets continues to dominate the poultry sector, there has been a significant increase in e-commerce with the expansion of home delivery of various poultry meats and processed meat. More financial incentives for modern refrigerated transportation vehicles as well as cold storage infrastructure would give a boost to the poultry sector.

Poultry sector is a significant contributor to economy and nutritional support in our country besides generation of employment and contribution to foreign exchange through export of poultry products. This sector also plays important role in sustainable agriculture by providing manure/urea/NPK for soil fertility, reducing use of chemical fertilizers and now one of the important sources of biogas production, contributing in green energy production with environmental friendly technologies.



Poultry Sector has been growing at a rate of about 7-9% during all these years compared to Agriculture, which is growing at 1.5-2% level. This sector is a major contributor to agricultural GDP, besides providing high quality protein in the form of eggs and chicken meat for nutrition/health of consumers and employment to the unemployed youths of the state.

Commercial poultry farming is of three types: Broiler Farming, Layer Farming, Breeder Farming or hatcheries, besides backyard farming. As per 20th Livestock census (2019), total poultry population in the country is 851.81 million with 317.3 million layers. The country is presently at third place in global egg production. The annual egg production in the country in the year 2021-22 was 129.6 billion

which is 6.17 % higher compared to 2020-2021. The production of eggs is expected to grow at a rate of 8-10% in the coming years which is expected to increase production to approximately 180 billion eggs by 2030.

Haryana is being rated as one of the leading States in agricultural production and is significantly contributing through allied livestock and poultry sectors. The poultry segment has contributed very significantly in the past three decades, but during last 5 years, integrated broiler farming has increased significantly in Haryana which has some issues related to share in income and welfare of farmers.

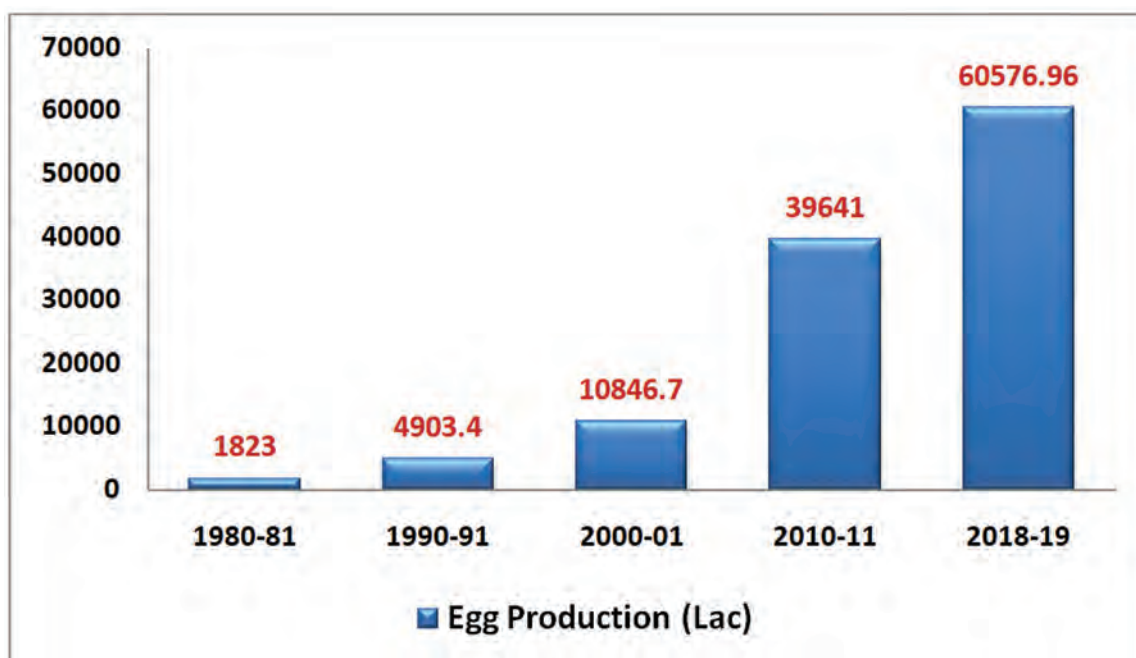
As regards infrastructure for poultry in Haryana, we have facilities to house around 90 lac Breeder hens, raise around 3.5 crore Broilers per cycle of 45 days and that means more than 25 crore Broilers in a year, and house around 5 crore Layer birds for egg laying without use of any male.

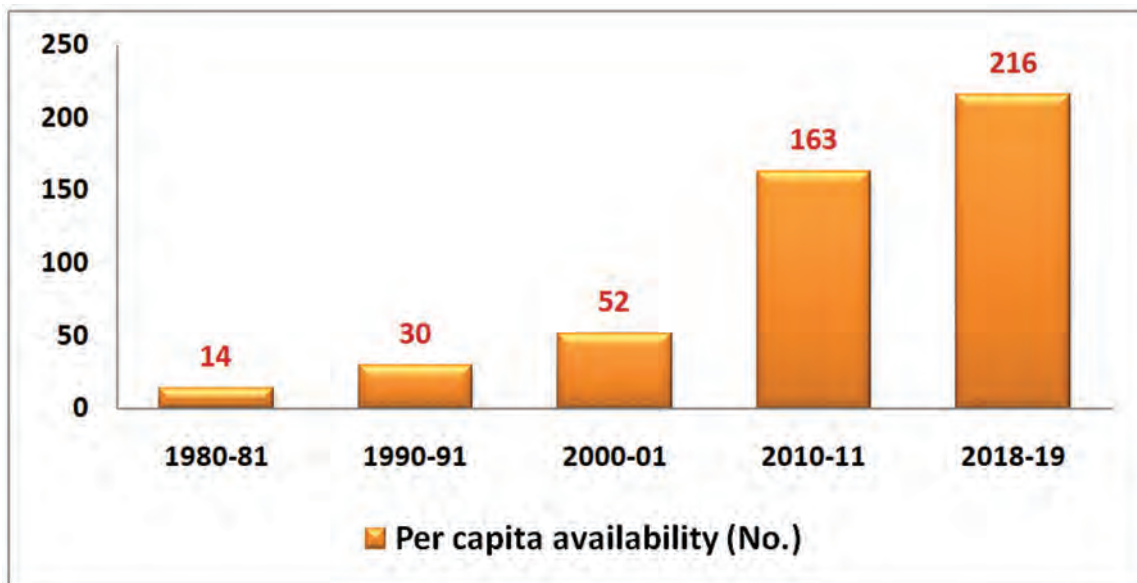
As per Livestock census (2019), Haryana has 23590.60 thousand improved/commercial layers for egg production besides 91.60 thousand desi/backyard layers with annual egg production of 60576.96 lac eggs. Per capita availability of eggs in India is 79 eggs/person/year, while it is 216 eggs/person/year in Haryana, and Haryana is 5th largest producer of eggs in the country. Regarding meat production, 365343.105 thousand



birds mainly broilers are sold/ slaughtered including 1282.393 thousand birds at butcher shops in Haryana with annual meat production of 479 thousand metric tons, an increase from 185 thousand metric tons in 2008. The average meat yield is 1.368Kg/bird. Average consumption of eggs per household is 6.79/week.

As per the data sourced from Integrated Sample Survey Report for Estimation of major livestock products: Milk, Eggs, Wool and Meat for the year 2018-19 by Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Haryana 2020) and Data from Livestock Census (2019), the trend of production of eggs and per capital availability since 1980-81 is as under:-





As per one estimate and if market rates are good, poultry farmer may earn up to 13.25 lac/ acre compared to Rs. 20,000/- from conventional agriculture, in a year. So, it could be a good alternative in areas having scarcity of irrigation water for agriculture. During past 5-7 years, poultry farming is now picking up in southern parts of Haryana also.

But the sector is now facing challenges which need to be addressed with targets for wider acceptability, with stake holders' participation particularly poultry farmers and addressing issues related to environment. The way poultry production segment is being hampered needs immediate intervention by the State Government in terms of solving problems of stake holders like contract farming and issues of pollution. We need to involve more numbers of youths adopting this venture and also to involve women entrepreneurs to address the gender issues, and to make it profession of income and employment generation besides addressing the nutritional security problem of the country.

3. Major issues in poultry farming in haryana

I. Environmental guidelines for poultry farms

Poultry Farming is an agricultural activity, and it is practiced by the agricultural farmers of the State to supplement their agricultural income. Poultry farming comes under green sector as per pollution norms. To avoid certain environmental concerns, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has published a set of guidelines to be followed by the poultry farmers in the country. Most of progressive and large poultry farmers of the State are already following these guidelines from the CPCB. However, recently the Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) has implemented same set of rules, regulations and documents on poultry as imposed on various other industries in the State (**Annexure-I**).

Majority of broiler poultry farmers are small farmers and are not well educated & hence will not be able to fulfill such strict conditions levied by the HSPCB. Moreover, broiler farming is a crop for 35-45 days/ batch only and then marketed. Sheds are cleaned after each batch and birds' litter remains dry and is used as bio fertilizer, and there is no problem of flies either.

Hence State Pollution Board guidelines should not be applicable on broiler farms up to the capacity of 25000 birds.

After various rounds of meetings with the layer as well as breeder poultry farmers, it has been observed that the farmer is more than willing to abide by all the guidelines published by the CPCB(**Annexure-V**) but he is not capable of fulfilling all the documentary requirements as prescribed by the HSPCB. Further, after going through the list of documents, the Working Group has found that a lot of documents are not necessary for poultry farming



as this is an agricultural activity. The HSPCB has included all the documents in the list of documents to be submitted by poultry farmers as are sought from other industries (**Annexure-I**). Broiler farmer being not well educated, will only be exploited for procurement of these documents.

Emphasis by government is on ease-of-doing business so as to make the processes of clearance simpler and

stake holder friendly. However, the present set of guidelines imposed by HSPCB is not easy to be followed by the poultry farmers. This will make implementation of the instructions difficult besides causing harassment to the poultry farmers. It is worthwhile to note that the operating procedures for various poultry farming activities such as broiler farming, layer farming, breeder farming/hatchery, are different from each other and cannot be put under the ambit of same pollution control guidelines. Besides, poultry litter is a very good form of manure and has very high NPK values besides being a source of green energy.

II. Integration in poultry farming

More than 80% poultry farmers have now shifted to contract broiler farming/ integration farming rather than self-farming. Contract farming is not bad if it is done on level scale; that means companies as well as farmers should have their rights as well as proportionate share in profit. It has been observed that these farmers are being exploited by majority of contracting companies and the farmers are not being paid their



actual dues. The integrators ask for large set of documents i.e., fard/ copy of land records, registration of land, signed blank bank cheques without date of poultry farmer and his wife, signature of one guarantor, bank statement of farmer and guarantor, and guarantee from one regular government employee. Farmer is asked to sign on each page of the company's agreement booklet but he is not provided copy of agreement and thus all rights are in the hands of the company.

Various penalties are imposed by the contracting companies on contract poultry farmers for lesser performance and other reasons that are not under any control of the poultry farmer. The contracting companies can easily control or manipulate such factors like the source and quality of chicks and feed (performance depends upon these two mainly) which are provided by contracting companies.

Keeping in view this exploitation, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has published a set of guidelines (**Annexure-II**) after deliberations with various contract farming companies/ integration companies, farmers, government officials and other stakeholders. These guidelines cover various aspects in detail including all the expenses borne by the companies and the contracting farmer. The guidelines very clearly mention the roles and responsibilities of the contracting companies and the contracting poultry farmer. These guidelines were circulated to all state governments for implementation in all the states. A letter from the DG, A&H, Haryana also has been circulated vide No. AH-2/2462-86 dated 18.01.2023 (**Annexure-III**) for the strict compliance of these guidelines across the State of Haryana by various officers of Animal Husbandry Department in addition to making aware poultry farmers as well as contracting companies about these guidelines.

The Working Group has observed that these guidelines have not yet been implemented, not even initiated at all at ground level. This has led to great level of frustration among the stakeholders; thus, the farmers are not motivated to continue or opt poultry farming as the income generating venture.

The Working Group has gone through various models regarding contract farming by companies being followed in developed countries, wherein it has been observed that developed countries are now promoting self/own farming rather than contract farming as gradually over a period of time, contract farming has led to few major players creating monopoly in the market thus leading to very serious food inflation affecting the citizens of the country and profit of farmers getting declined drastically. Article for reference is at **Annexure-IV** based on the current situation in USA and studies carried out in Punjab and Tamil Nadu regarding integration.

Such models lead to aggregating profits for contracting companies and the rearing charges/ rearing money received by the farmers over the time declines drastically. The farmer is only doing a job work and is working only for rearing of birds for the companies and is not liable for any loss or profits to the companies based on market price for any reasons whatsoever which is clearly mentioned in the published guidelines.

In addition to production, the Working Group has found that the prevalent marketing structure is same as that was 25 years ago and prior to start of integration/contract farming. Rather, number of integration companies and their capacities are rising rapidly and are making profits by higher share due to overproduction which leads to lower market price of chicken based on demand and supply economics.

4. Recommendations

Based on above facts and findings, consultations with farmers and meetings with stakeholders, this Group recommends the following for the welfare of the poultry farmers of the State which will lead to promotion of poultry production as well in the State, giving boost to the economy of the State along with protecting the interests of stake holders. The recommendations of the Group are to adopt following strategies: -

I. Pollution issues:

- i. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB) needs to revisit its set of guidelines mentioned for different activities related to poultry farming based on real situation in the field. Broiler farming, layer farming, breeder/hatcheries and feed mills need to be considered different activities as per their SOPs. The guidelines for broiler farming, breeder farming/hatcheries, layer farming and feed mills should be different from each other as each activity is different from others and same set of guidelines cannot be made applicable to all these activities. Implementing same set of guidelines will only result in unnecessary expenses and trouble for the poor farmers.
- ii. The guidelines/ documents as applicable for industries in Haryana should not be used for poultry since it is under green category and part of agricultural activity, which should be allowed in agricultural zones.
- iii. All poultry rearing units set up on or before 31.12.2022 may be treated as old units and the guidelines should not be applicable on such units.
- iv. CTE and CTO should be applicable on farms with farming capacity of above 25000 birds only.
- v. Application Fee, Annual Fee or any security deposit should not be applicable for poultry farms below 25000 birds as majority of them are small farmers and are not well off financially.
- vi. Provision for application in person or in both modes should be allowed for broiler poultry farmer as he is not well educated, and it will be tough for him to apply for requisite registrations in online mode.
- vii. Change of Land Use (CLU) and/or NOC from Town & Country Planning Department should not be applicable on poultry being an agricultural activity and this activity should be allowed to be carried out in agricultural zone.
- viii. Due to low literacy of the poultry farmer, the following documents may only be required for registration: -
 - a) Aadhar and PAN Card of poultry farmer
 - b) Passport size photograph
 - c) Electricity bill
 - d) DG set capacity, if installed
 - e) Partnership Deed or MOA, if applicable
 - f) Copy of Jamabandi, Intkaal, Lease Deed etc.

- g) Instead of Site Layout, the farmer can easily submit self-attested paper describing dimensions of sheds, number of sheds and capacity of birds.
- ix. The following documents as are applicable on various industries, should not be applicable on poultry:-
 - a) Compliance Report from Tehsildar
 - b) CPCB Compliance Report
 - c) Site and Building Plan
 - d) Manufacturing Flow Chart including RM and Finished Product Details
 - e) ETP Scheme
 - f) Forest NOC or applied for Copy
 - g) CA Certificate for value of land, plant and machinery
 - h) Invest Haryana Id and Password
- x. To address the major issue of pollution/flies menace due to litter management, Government should encourage/incentivize/subsidize setting-up of Biogas units for individual as well as self-help groups/ cooperatives/cluster basis which will yield Green/ Bioenergy as well as bio-fertilizer. Besides, poultry farmers should be educated about importance of good hygiene and biosecurity measures at their farms which will not only help in minimizing pollution but also prevent diseases in their farms.

II. Contract farming/ job work

- i. The Commercial Contract Guidelines of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GOI for broiler production job work between farmers and contracting companies (**Annexure-II**) should be made mandatory and implemented through the State Animal Husbandry Department without delay.
- ii. The concerned Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry for each district should ensure that his subordinate gazetted officer(s) (SDO/VS) are responsible for effective implementation of the guidelines as per the letter by DG, AH, Haryana.
- iii. The contract should be signed between the company and the farmer in presence of the abovementioned responsible officer with a copy of the contract provided to the farmer and one kept in the office record.

III. Marketing systems

- i. The present marketing system is very primitive and lacks proper infrastructure. There is no market in Haryana State as such and the poultry farmers of Haryana are dependent on Delhi Gazipur Mandi and other States for sale and consumption. There is need to have a market near Delhi and UP, where buyers from these and other States can come and buy the products of Haryana farmers.

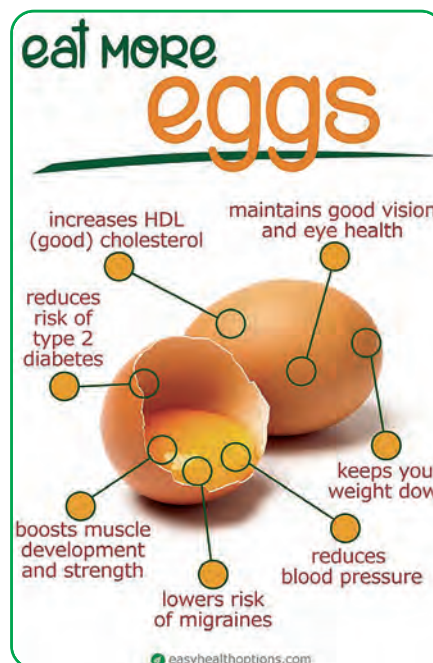


- ii. A small modern community slaughter house should be set up in each municipal corporation limits and farmers should be encouraged to use the facilities. The open khokha system should be abolished. Butchers as well as farmers presently engaged in this work should be given preference in the community slaughter houses.

IV. Support system

- i. At present there are no schemes or policies for promotion of poultry in Haryana except for backyard poultry farming activity. It is however more important to implement schemes or policies to increase the consumption as the State's production is much more than its own consumption and the State is dependent on other States for consumption.

- ii. There is need to promote health benefits of egg which is the cheapest form of quality protein and it cannot be adulterated. It is wholesome, nutritious food with high nutrient density because they provide 12% of the Daily Value for protein and a wide variety of other nutrients like vitamins, essential amino acids and minerals such as vitamin A, B6, B12, folate, iron, phosphorus, Selenium, Choline and zinc etc. along with various other important ingredients so crucial for growth and good health. Protein in the nutrition is one of the most important health indices that affect children's growth and development. Lutein and zeaxanthin are two newly-recognized nutrients that have put eggs in the "functional foods" category.



A functional food is one that provides health benefits beyond its basic nutrient content. Recent studies have shown that consuming lutein and zeaxanthin can significantly lower risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD), a leading cause of blindness affecting people over the age of 65. In addition, there will be less likelihood of cataracts.

Haryana is 5th largest State of India in production of eggs (60415.86 lac). Per capita availability of eggs in India is 79 eggs/annum, while in Haryana its way ahead i.e., 216 eggs/annum (at 3rd place in India). However average utilization of eggs per household (Nos. per week) is just 6.79%, so we need to market it in other States so that farmers get good price for their produce.

There is need to increase awareness about the nutritional benefits and cost effectiveness of the poultry products. Advertisements through various media can be the most effective measure to increase consumption, and such efforts by poultry associations/farmer groups/government will help in increasing the consumption of the produce.

V. Present training programs and extension facilities

- i. There are no training or skill development courses for poultry farmers except for a

few extension lectures on same topics by LUVAS, Hisar. There is a need for setting up a skill development Institute/ Centre in the State either by government or by private sector.

- ii. There is need to link some of the well-developed poultry companies with agencies which are engaged in promoting the training needs of stake holders like agricultural skill council of India etc.



Thus, the stake holders besides being trained in that aspect get the certificate which they can use for getting loan for entrepreneurs as well as for employment in particularly breeding farms, hatcheries, layer farms, processing units etc. which at present lack trained /skilled manpower. This will help in further modernizing poultry farming activities and boost production and employment.



iii. There is an urgent need to develop and establish a high-tech diagnostic laboratory for proper and prompt confirmatory diagnosis of the prevailing and emerging diseases or illness in poultry will help farmers to mitigate losses during production and help in taking measures for prevention and control of diseases well in time.

iv. Further, a world class feed analyzing laboratory is also required in the state with capability of analyzing proximate, mycotoxins, macro, and micronutrients. This feed laboratory will also be helpful for other animal species like dairy sector.

- v. At the same time a Laboratory for certifying quality/ organic nature of animal products will also be very useful for value addition and getting higher price for farmers as well as for promoting export of animal products by branding and marketing of such products. Skill development centre and labs can be part of same institute in government or private sector.

VI. Research and development

- i. Research and development in poultry are at a very nascent stage in Haryana. There is need to devise the strategies for health improvement of birds by reducing use of antibiotics in poultry.

- ii. Research on herbal / phyto-chemicals needs to be promoted in place of antibiotics. This will enhance product acceptability besides there is need to reduce antibiotics in poultry in order to prevent antimicrobial resistance (AMR) for humans as is being emphasized by WHO, FAO and WOA under One Health initiative.



- iii. Another researchable problem in poultry is control of flies. The Group is of the opinion that fly menace is a great challenge for layer poultry farmers. Thus, to combat such problem, there is need to develop the environment friendly fly control strategies. In this aspect, LUVAS/ in collaboration with zoology departments at CCS HAU/GJU can carry out research on fly menace and to find out solutions for it.

VII. Backyard farming

- i. It generates income as well as improvement of nutritional status among poor population in villages. There has been little support until now, and there is a need to support them by providing improved desi birds for better productivity and income, along with training on management and vaccination/ disease prevention. They may be provided birdslike 10 females/ layer chicks and one or two males along with their monitoring subsequently.
- ii. Development and expansion of incubation/ hatching (satellite hatcheries) and brooding (mother units) facilities to enhance the proportion of improved backyard in relation to desi backyard poultry population, thus conserving local/native desi breeds, promoting low input small scale poultry production at house hold level by poor families and this will also lead to nutritional security even for poor sections of society.
- iii. Department of Animal Husbandry can carry out this work through their four existing hatcheries at Hisar, Bhiwani, Ambala and Rohtak and can take help from Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar (Bareilly) and CPDO, Chandigarh.

VII. Outcome

The outcome of the above mentioned measures will lead to: -

- Boosting and standardization of poultry production in the State and improved efficiency and income of the farmers.
- Besides the stake holders/entrepreneurs/ unemployed youths will adopt poultry production as income and employment generation venture which will ultimately lead to increase in the share of the State in the agricultural GDP.
- The sector will also open avenues for employment generation in terms of related businesses like farm equipment, environment-controlled housing, pharmaceuticals, feed formulation, feed mills, hatchery, poultry rearing, chicken processing & biogas production equipment, marketing avenues etc.



ANNEXURE I

Documents required by HSPCB

A. Check list of documents for obtaining 1st consent to operate new Poultry Farm (CTO)

I. 1st Consent to Operate

1. Online consent application.
2. Power of attorney/authority letter to sign the application.
3. Proof or deposit of required and applicable consent fee, as per schedule available on the web-site www.hspcb.gov.in.
4. Collection and testing fee prescribed by the Board as per schedule available on the web-site of the Board, for analysing the samples of effluent/ Air emissions/ Noise level of DG sets, as applicable, for all sources. (Analysis report of air emissions from all sources including diesel engines of capacity more than 0.8MW (800kW) for power plants and generator sets will be required).
5. Copy of balance sheet duly attested by CA or CA certificate w.r.t. capital investment cost of the unit for the preceding year. (Capital investment cost should include the original cost of land, building, plant & machinery without depreciation but with upto date additions. The cost of land and building should be included in the capital investment cost even if it is on lease or rent or mortgage).
6. MOA/partnership Deed/Trust Deed (if changed).
7. Layout plan showing the details of all manufacturing processes, location of stacks/ chimneys, ETP/ STP, APCM, Hazardous Waste storage and treatment facilities, tube wells, Water supply lines, Effluent drains and final outlets for the disposal of the effluent.
8. Permission of the concerned authorities for disposal of the effluent in to sewer/ drain etc.
9. Detail of land in case the effluent is discharged on land for percolation or for irrigation along with copy of registered agreement made with the land owners in case the land belong to the persons other then the land of the applicant unit.
10. Detail of ETP/STP, APCM, acoustic enclosure, Hazardous Waste Management Facilities installed in the unit along with their size, specification and capacity.
11. In case of industries/projects/establishments handling Hazardous Chemicals having threshold quantities mentioned in schedule II and III of MSIHC Rules, 1989 and covered under rule 10 & 13 of these Rules, proof of submission of safety audit report duly audited with the help of an expert, at least 90 days before commencing the activity and on site emergency plan along with report of the

mock drill of the same to Chief Inspector of Factories along with copy of the same. (Required as per instructions of MOEF & CC issued vide letter No. 14-7(382)/2010-HSMD dated 09.03.2016).

12. Occupation certificate issued by Town & Country Planning Department, in case of Building & construction projects/area development projects.

II. Renewal of consent to operate

1. Online application for renewal of CTO on prescribed Proforma (Annexure-XI).
2. Proof of deposit of required and applicable consent fee (as per schedule available on the web-site www.hspcb.gov.in).
3. Copy of previous CTO.
4. Power of attorney/authority letter to sign the application.
5. Copy of balance sheet duly attested by CA or CA certificate w.r.t. capital investment cost of the unit for the preceding year. (Capital investment cost should include the original cost of land, building, plant & machinery without depreciation but with upto date additions. The cost of land and building should be included in the capital investment cost even if it is on lease or rent or mortgage).
6. Latest inspection report and analysis reports of effluent/ air emissions/noise conducted by Board officer (s) for the mandatory inspection, if conducted.
7. Copy of fresh analysis reports of effluent/air emissions/ noise analyzed from Board's lab/recognized lab. (not more than 03 months old)
8. Environment Statement in Form V for the financial year ending on 31st March (required in compliance of Rule 14 of EP Rules, 1986).
9. In case of industries/projects/establishments handling Hazardous Chemicals having threshold quantities mentioned in schedule II and III of MSIHC Rules, 1989 and covered under rule 10 & 13 of these Rules, proof of submission of updated safety audit report duly audited with the help of an expert, annually and up to date on site emergency plan along with report of the mock drill of the same to Chief Inspector of Factories along with copy of the same, (Required as per instructions of MOEF & issued vide letter No.14-7(382)/2010-HSMD dated 09.03.2016).
10. Permission of the concerned authorities for disposal of the effluent in to sewer/ drains etc (in case not submitted earlier).
11. Detail of land in case the effluent is discharged on land for percolation or for irrigation along with copy of registered agreement made with the land owners in case the land belong to the persons other then the land of the applicant unit (in case not submitted earlier).

12. Copy of logbook for last 03 months maintained for operation of ETP/STP/APCM for the record of energy and chemical consumption, quantity of effluent at inlet and outlet of ETP/STP supported with readings of magnetic flow meters along with quantity of treated effluent recycled/reused in the process, utilized in the premises and discharged, mode of disposal.

B. Check list of documents for obtaining Consent to Operate (CTO) by the industries/projects already existing and operating before 14.07.2016 which were not covered previously under consent management as per notification dated 15.04.2014 amended from time to time or earlier but have been covered under consent management first time w.e.f. 14.07.2016 as per revised categorization of industrial sectors for consent management.

1. Online consent application.
2. Power of attorney/authority letter to sign the application.
3. Proof or deposit of required and applicable consent fee, as per schedule available on the web-site www.hspcb.gov.in.
4. Collection and testing fee prescribed by the Board as per schedule available on the web-site of the Board, for analysing the samples of effluent/ Air emissions/ Noise level of DG sets, as applicable, for all sources. (Analysis report of air emissions from all sources including diesel engines of capacity more than 0.8MW (800kW) for power plants and generator sets will be required).
5. Copy of balance sheet duly attested by CA or CA certificate w.r.t. capital investment cost of the unit for the preceding year. (Capital investment cost should include the original cost of land, building, plant & machinery without depreciation but with up to date additions. The cost of land and building should be included in the capital investment cost even if it is on lease or rent or mortgage).
6. MOA/Partnership Deed/Trust Deed (if changed).
7. Layout plan showing the details of all manufacturing processes, location of stacks/ chimneys, ETP/ STP, APCM, Hazardous Waste storage and treatment facilities, tube wells, Water supply lines, Effluent drains and final outlets for the disposal of the effluent.
8. Permission of the concerned authorities for disposal of the effluent in to sewer/ drain etc.
9. Detail of land in case the effluent is discharged on land for percolation or for irrigation along with copy of registered agreement made with the land owners in case the land belongs to the persons other than the land of the applicant unit.

10. Detail of ETP/STP, APCM, a cousticen closure, Hazardous Waste Management Facilities installed in the unit along with their size, specification and capacity.
11. Fard, Jamabandi and Intkal of land of the unit in case unit is located outside approved industrial area/estate.
12. Allotment letter of the plot issued from the concerned authority in case of approved industrial area/estate.
13. Manufacturing process and process Flow Chart.
14. Report of Tehsildar and District Forest Officers regarding Kisam of land through Deputy Commissioner for areas covered under Aravali Notification, if applicable. In case the land falls in the industrial estate /area and HUDA sectors, the report of Regional Officers will be taken regarding applicability of Aravali Notification (only for Gurugram and Nuh District).
15. Clearance/ permission in case of the projects falling in the revenue states covered in the Notification no. 191(E) dt. 27.08.2010 issued by Ministry of Environment, and Forest, Government of India regarding protected area of Sultanpur National Parkin District Gurgaon.
16. Change of land use permission/license/NOC certificate from the Town & Country Planning Department or respective Municipal or other Authority or Panchayat as the case may be.
17. Lease deed/Rent Agreement duly registered with revenue authorities, in case land is taken on lease/rent.
18. Site plan of the unit in case it is located outside approved industrial area.
19. Environment Statement in Form V for the financial year ending on 31st March. (required incompliance of Rule 14 of EP Rules,1986).
20. Proof of submission of updated safety audit report duly audited with the help of an expert, annually and up to date onsite emergency plan along with report of the mock drill of the same to Chief Inspector of Factories along with copy of the same, in case of industries/projects/establishments handling Hazardous Chemicals having threshold quantities mentioned in schedule II and III of MSIHC, Rules, 1989 and covered under rule 10 &13 of these Rules. (Required as per instructions of MOEF & CC issued vide letter No. 14-7(382)/2010-HSMD dated 09.03.2016).
21. Copy of log book for last 03 months maintained for operation of ETP/STP/ APCM for the record of energy and chemical consumption, quantity of effluent at inlet and outlet of ETP/STP supported with readings of magnetic flow meters along with quantity of treated effluent recycled/reused in the process, utilized in the premises and discharged, mode of disposal.

ANNEXURE II

R-43011/1/2022-Anlm_Dadf
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Chanderlok Building, Janpath
New Delhi-110001
Dated: 21st December, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Commercial Contract Guideline for Broiler production- regarding.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Office Memorandum of even number dated 19th September, 2022 circulating the draft Commercial Contract Guidelines for Broiler production inviting comments and suggestions before finalizing the same.

Suggestions/ objections were received by the Department from the individual farmers and poultry integrator companies. The suggestions and objections so received were further considered.

Now with the approval of the Competent Authority, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying issues the *Contract Guidelines for Broiler Production Job work between Poultry Farmers and Contracting Companies (this may be called as model poultry integration agreement)*.

All the States/ Union Territories /Poultry Integration companies /Farmers should follow the Model at the guidelines while preparing the contract agreement for the boiler production job work.

Sd

(Dr. S.K. Dutta)
Joint Commissioner (AH)

1. All concerned involved in poultry integration
2. States/ Union Territories
3. NIC DADF is requested to upload the document.

**Commercial Contract Guidelines for Broiler
Production Job Work between Farmers
and Contracting Company**

(Poultry Integration Contract Agreement)

Issued by
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

21.12.2022

Purpose of these Guidelines:

To ensure:

- To ensure faster growth of poultry sector in India based on good practices
- To ensure state government and banks design various products and policies for the development of poultry sector in the state
- Level playing field between small farmers and large companies
- To ensure fair trade practice as per the provisions of the provided act
- To ensure ignorant or illiterate farmers interest is protected
- To ensure all claims and disputes are resolved based on fair terms & conditions

Provisions of this Draft Agreement:

This should be based on the applicable laws.

- 1. First Party**..... (Contracting Company).
- 2. Second Party**..... (Contracting Farmer)
- 3. Scope of the Contract**

The Scope of the Contract is to produce..... nos.(+/-10%) of broiler per batch as per the applicable standards, guidelines and norms to ensure production of broiler chicken for value addition and value added products as per FSSAI and other applicable norms and standards meant for human consumption, institutional use or exports.

The Applicable Norms, Standards and Guidelines will be provided in the annexure by the Company at the time of signing the Contract.

- 4. Registration No. of the Contract**

This contract is registered under the Act of the state or Union Government. The Registration Number of the Contract is.....

- 5. Objective of the Contract**

The Objective of the contract is to produceNo. of Broilers (+/-10%), as per the Scope of the Agreement for the stated objective.

- 6. Location of the Farm**

The proposed Farm is located at (pl. provide the complete postal address) including GPS coordinates). In case of Disease Outbreak or for inspection or for insurance claims, it will be easy to track the locations of the farms.

7. Documentation required for the Contract

In order to avoid the disputes at a later stage, it is mandatory to provide the ownership documents.

8. Inspection of the Farm(s)

Company will undertake Physical Verification of the site to ensure whether farms offered for contract farming are suitable to produce safe and hygienic chicken. The date and the name of the person who has inspected the site with the inspection report should be part of the proposed contract.

Both the party will maintain the record of inspections with suitable evidence so that if required can be used during the dispute resolution.

9. Role of First Party in the Contract means

All the provided inputs will be as per the applicable norms, standards and regulations to ensure the safe and healthy broilers for further processing and marketing.

Company will provide the following inputs.

- a) Healthy and Disease free Chicks.
- b) Feed - as per the nutritional requirements as mentioned under applicable laws and standards.
- c) Medicines - As per the recommendations of the Company's Veterinarian. Provided medicines must be all the under applicable laws and standards. The company will provide the information about the withdrawal period as well.
- d) All the inputs provided by the company must be marked in such a manner so that traceability can be established in case of pilferage and poor quality.
- e) With all the provided inputs, the company will also provide a quality certificate so that there should not be any liability on the formers, in case any of the inputs deviates from the applicable standards and laws.
- f) All the provided inputs should be properly labelled and method of application or use should be clearly mentioned.
- g) Company will deliver all the inputs at their cost including applicable taxes on an Ex-farm basis.
- h) The First Party shall ensure placement of chicks at least 5-6 times in a year.

Proper records will be maintained by both the parties for the material received.

10. Role of Second Party in the Contract

Farmer will provide the following items for the Contracted party as per mutually agreed terms and conditions:

- a) Shed for the Broiler production
- b) Bedding material
- c) Feeding utensils
- d) Watering utensils
- e) Skilled/unskilled labour
- f) Arrangements for maintaining temperature suitable for broiler production
- g) Quality water and h) Electricity

Inspection of the production Shed/ area before and during production

Company will inspect the farm before entering into contract to evaluate the suitability of the farms for the production of broilers as per its performance criteria.

11. Access to the production shed / area before and during production

Farmers will provide 24x7 access of the farms to the company executive or to the person authorised by the company to inspect the broilers, supplied inputs and related activities. Company will inform the farmer about the visit of the person who is not accompanied by the company executive who is nominated by the company for the regular inspections. Biosecurity of the farms is the responsibility of the second party and sanitation of the visiting executives and guests will be the responsibility of the company only.

12. Custodian of the Supplied Material

The Contracting Farmer will be the custodian of all the supplies provided by the company. Contracting farmers will perform the task as per the provided guidelines of the company. Company reserves the right to take possession of the supplied material without notice but will settle the applicable dues within 7 working days to the farmer at the time of removing material under his custody from his farm, as per the agreement, under the principle of fairness.

13. Ownership of the Broilers

Legal ownership of the broiler and provided material will remain with the contracting company. Under no circumstances farmers can use the material supplied by the company for its own purpose and further undertakes not to go for any sort of hypothecation pledge/ charge/ mortgage on them. A sign board stating that those broilers/ birds belong to M/s (name of the contracting company) is placed in a prominent place near the main gate of the farm of the contract farmer.

14. General Responsibility of the Farmer

Farmers will follow all the instructions of the company while growing broilers at the farm. In case of any deviation required, the farmer will consult the company

representative and record of the same will be maintained at the farm as well as by the company, signed by both the parties

15. General Responsibility of the Company

Company will provide a manual which will contain all the instructions to the farmer about the way they want broilers to be produced. Company will inspect the farm before entering into the contract to identify the suitability of the farm for contract farming. Companies will also suggest changes required on the farm to ensure bio-security, rodent control, fly control and others required as per their standard operating procedure and applicable laws In order to convey the instructions and how to follow them, the company will undertake on-site or off-site training programs for the identified farmers and his team. The records for the same will be maintained.

16. Delivery of the Grown up Broilers / Chicks

Farmer will hand over all the grown chicks/birds to the company representative as per the delivery schedule finalised by the company. Company will arrange the weighment and transportation of the grown chicks/birds Company will provide the weighing scale as per the requirements of the Weights and Measures Act. Weighing scale will be calibrated every time before the weighing operation in front of the farmer or his representative.

17. Mortality

Mortality is a serious factor which affects the viability of poultry business.

Mortality of the birds depend upon many biotic and abiotic factors including the health of the supplied chicks, weather temperature, type of feed, type of medication, microbial infection, general hygiene, etc.

Since the mortality being a variable based on the several parameters both the contracting parties shall determine the mortality as per the given circumstances in accordance with the schedule annexed with the guidelines

18. Mortality Allowance & Deduction

Mortality deduction should be based on the mortality determination between the contracting parties as agreed in accordance with the clause 17 above.

Method of Calculation should be placed in Schedule in the contract agreement.

19. Disposal during Mortality:

Any mortality at the farm during the growing process will be recorded by the farmer and the Company will be informed about the same either by phone, SMS, Email or in person. It is better to maintain the record of communication between farmer and company.

Farmer will keep the dead bird for inspection by the Company representative and will dispose of the Bird only after the approval from the Company in writing. If a farmer fails to produce the bird, the prevailing market price or the cost of production (whichever is higher, according to the predetermined weight of the birds) of the bird shall be recovered from the farmer.

The mortality inspection should be completed within 24 hours from the time it is informed to the company to avoid bio-security risk in the farm for existing live birds.

20. Growing Charges to be paid to Farmer:

The growing charges should be calculated based on the parameters and should be considered as per the accounting standards of India, in consultation with the contracting farmer and based on agreed to the norms.

21. FCR Performance Bonus:

In order to improve the FCR and to improve financial performance of the contract, It is proposed that companies should provide FCR Performance Bonus to Farmers which should be mutually gainful. This will improve work culture and economic benefits for both the parties provided that the Company is able to provide quality chicks and feeds certified by the company on the FCR gain in given environment and mangemental condition.

Since every company is using different breed of birds, the company shall be at liberty to adopt the various methodology. The methodology so adopted needs to be included with the contract agreement.

22. Insurance:

Insurance of poultry operations under Contract farming is a must. The

First party will be responsible for insurance of birds provided to the second party The Second party will be responsible for insurance of their assets required for poultry farming other than the asset provided by the First Party.

Both the parties shall ensure all the insurances as mentioned above before signing the contracts because in case of any excessive mortality or any unforeseen circumstances including natural disaster or act of god. Both the parties can recover the cost of business loss from the insurance companies only without causing the parties to suffer in the process.

23. Recovery of damages:

Unintentional damages due to normal business should be recovered from the Insurance Claim by the company.

Companies cannot demand from the farmer to submit blank cheques to the companies.

In case of any other damages (*not covered herein above*), the aggrieved party can recover these damages through arbitration or mediation by the District Administration or Competent Authority in the said district or by any other proper legal method which is mutually agreed to by both the parties.

24. Maintenance of Record by the farmer

Farmers will maintain and keep all the Records related to chick, feed, medicines, etc supplied by the company. On demand, Farmer will show records to the company representatives to reconcile the records and accounts. On demand, Farmer has to produce the records related to the material supplied by the Company. These records can be used and demanded as evidence in case of Dispute resolution process.

25. Maintenance of Record by the Company

Company will maintain the records of all the materials supplied to the farmers including Quality Reports till the accounts for the particular batch of birds is not fully settled between both the parties. On demand, the company has to produce the records related to the material supplied to the farmer. These records can be used and demanded as evidence in case of Dispute resolution process.

26. Training to Farmers and his Employees

Company will provide regular training to the farmers at the suitable location at their expense to produce the broilers and related activities. Minimum two workers per 5000 no. of birds at broiler farm will be trained by the company for every lot.

However, if the second party engages other untrained worker, the second party will be responsible to extend such training to the workforce.

If the workers were earlier trained, responsible company executives will undertake a quick assessment about their knowledge before signing the contract. These will ensure that instructions given by the company will be followed in broiler production.

Training records and assessment records will be maintained by the company and copies of the same will be provided by the company to the farmer with proper date and place of training or assessment with counter signs of the worker. These records will become part of the annexure of the contract.

27. Extension & Discontinuation of the Contract

Both parties reserve the right to renew or discontinue this agreement after giving notice of Minimum 45 days.

28. Terms of Contract

The term of Contract between Company and Farmer should be mutually negotiated. It can be for a minimum One year and long duration can be based on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

29. Termination of Contract

Termination of Contract is possible based on mutually agreed terms and conditions. While settling the dues terms and conditions to the agreed contract will play.

30. Force Majeure Clause

A Force Majeure clause (French for “superior force”) is a contract provision that allows a party to suspend or terminate the performance of its obligations when certain circumstances beyond their control arise, making performance inadvisable, commercially impracticable, illegal, or impossible. The provision may state that the contract is temporarily suspended, or that it is terminated if the event of force majeure continues for a prescribed period of time. The common example of the poultry industry is like the Outbreak of Bird flu, Government instruction to cull the poultry birds or to remove poultry production, or any other circumstances under which poultry production is not viable or advisable.

The list of events to be included is a matter of negotiation between the parties. A typical list of force majeure events might include war, riots, fire, flood, hurricane, typhoon, earthquake, lightning explosion, strikes, lockouts, slowdowns, prolonged shortage of energy supplies, and acts of state or governmental action prohibiting or impeding any party from performing its respective obligations under the contract. So if, for example, a hurricane occurred that shut down a port, the seller planning to ship its goods through that port would not be liable for late delivery of the goods.

In the absence of a force majeure clause, parties to a contract are left at the mercy of the narrow common law contract doctrines of “impracticability” and “frustration of purpose” which rarely result in excuse of performance.

31. Mode of Payment

All payment should be made by the company through banking channels and all payment should be made through negotiable instruments like Cheque, DD or through RTGS within 7 working days from the date of book closure.

32. Deduction of Taxes

All taxes will be borne by such party as defined under specific act. Farmers are not liable to pay any tax related to broiler production and related activities. This can be calculated at the time of signing the contract.

33. Secrecy

Farmers should be free to seek clarification only from the Company when in doubt about the quality of inputs supplied as long as it has implication on Mortality and FCR.

Farmers will not share any record or data or specimen with any party other than the Contracting Company.

34. Third Party Claim

Farmers shall be responsible for any claims, damages or injuries to the third parties caused by farmers' working practice or mismanagement and hereby indemnifies against the interest of the Company.

Company shall be responsible for any claims, damages or injuries to the third parties caused by Company's misinformation or mismanagement or her representative and hereby indemnifies against the interest of farmer.

35. Relationship of the Parties

The relationship created by this agreement between the parties is that of independent contract only and nothing contained herein is intended or shall be construed as creating any partnership, landlord-tenant, agency, employer-employee or other relationship.

Farmers shall provide Workers' compensation insurance, unemployment compensation insurance, disability and health insurance as may be required or advisable for the farmers' personnel. Farmers shall comply, to the extent applicable, with all the labour laws. Farmer further agrees to indemnify the company, if any amount is paid by company to any labour department or concerned authorities regarding Company's management /personally.

In case of any instructions or material supplied by the company to the contracted farmer violates any applicable law, order or directives issued by the government. Company will indemnify the farmer from any claim, damages or penal action.

Expenses except as otherwise provided herein, all legal, accounting and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the Agreement and any related agreements and the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby shall be paid by the party initiating the process, unless otherwise both the parties agree to share the cost equally incurring such expenses.

This should be based on written understanding.

36. Notice

All notices, requests, demands, and other communication hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to be duly given if dispatched by registered post to the provided address and acknowledged or that may be communicated by a party to the other party by email or if delivered by hand.

It is also advisable to send the copy of the same by email to the mentioned official email address.

37. Governing Laws & Jurisdiction:

This agreement shall be governed by the laws of India and subject to the respective sub-clause below (Dispute Resolution), the Parties expressly submit to the exclusive

jurisdiction of the Competent Courts of the Law. Here in the case of theft, Company Reserves the right to lodge a criminal complaint/case against farmer as applicable for Cheating/breach of trust/breach of agreement/theft/pilferage, etc. Farmer also reserves the right to take similar action against the company if the provided inputs are not as per agreed terms of contract or not in accordance with the agreement and applicable laws and impacts the performance, in terms of mortality and FCR of the birds, which in turn will impact the income of the farmer.

38. Dispute Resolution

In case a company is deviating from any of the clauses of the agreement, in that case, farmers under no-circumstances will be liable for any damages or losses to the company. Company is bound to pay the full charges to the farmer as per the Contract.

In case a farmer is deviating from the provided guidelines, company executives may take up the matter with the farmer and will make note of the same and collect suitable evidence and the same will be provided at the time of dispute resolution process, if required.

In case of any dispute, the local jurisdiction will apply. The District Head Quarter of the farm production area will be the place of arbitration.

The Arbitrators will be appointed by the mutual consent of both the parties. In case of any stalemate, the concerned authorities will intervene and appoint the arbitrator for the case.

In case of any dispute or no middle ground, the district administration will facilitate the dispute resolution as per the Arbitration & Reconciliation Act 1996.

Cost of Arbitration Parties can also mutually decide the cost of Arbitration before initiating the proceedings of Arbitration. In absence of any such understanding, the cost of the Arbitration will be borne by the party in default as determined by the arbitrator as the case may be.

39. Alteration in Contract

Any change or alteration or modification of any terms / clause of this agreement shall be executed by both the parties in writing with the Mutual Consent.

Changes in Laws Notwithstanding any other provision herein, in the event that any law has been enacted or any rule / law has been changed which would have the effect of prohibiting either parties from carrying the terms of this agreement in the manner contemplated at the time of its execution, this agreement shall be voidable by the parties.

40. Severability

If any provision of this agreement is determined to be void or unenforceable under any law applicable for the time being, such provisions shall be deemed amended or

modified or deleted to the extent necessary to conform to applicable law and the remaining provisions of this agreements will also be reviewed to understand the impact of the changed provisions and if found acceptable to both the parties, it shall remain valid and enforceable in accordance with the terms herein.

41. Language

The language of the Contract should be the official language of the State as well as English or Hindi, where the contract is signed. Example: In case of Haryana, it should be Hindi.

42. Declaration

The Content of the aforesaid agreement was readout, explained and interpreted to the Farmer in the language understood and known by him/them. The Contracted Parties hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of this agreement duly signed for their perusal and reference.

43. Witnesses:

Witnesses for the agreement should be known to both the parties. In case the witness is unknown to either of the parties, the complete contact details of the witness will be provided to both the parties for future reference.

44. Signatories

Both the parties via their authorised representatives will sign the contract, in the presence of witnesses at the mentioned time and place.

45. Place of Signing

The Place of signing will be recorded at the time of signing the contract itself in the presence of witnesses.

46. Date of Signing

The date of signing will be recorded at the time of signing the contract itself in presence of witnesses.

Schedule to be enclosed with Contract

Schedule 1: Property Details in the above agreement

Schedule 2: Charges payable to the Contract Farmer for rearing the day old chick to a grown broiler for the given batch

Schedule 3: Mortality Deduction

Schedule 4: Validity period of the Contract

Schedule 5: FCR Calculation Chart

Schedule 6: Miscellaneous, if any

Schedule 7: Calculation determining the mortality.

Cost Breakup of job work for the poultry Integrators via Contract farming should include the following costs:

1. Interest & Depreciation Cost of the Shed with all arrangements for broiler the production. This should be verified by inspection by the company.
2. Labour wages as per prevailing market rates or Minimum Wage Act, whichever is higher.
3. Medical and Accidental Insurance for the workers
4. Cost of litter
5. Cost of Cleaning and Maintenance
6. Cost of water
7. Cost of electricity
8. Cost of brooding equipment
9. Variable Cost:
10. Cost of medicines
11. Cost of Feed
12. Cost of Chicks
13. Cost to maintain Weather fluctuations:
14. Cost of heating material in Winter
15. Fixed cost of Bukhari or any heating arrangement
16. Variable cost of fuel
17. Cost of additional cooling arrangements in Summer:
18. Depreciation cost of additional curtains & fans (other than what is recommended in normal shed conditions)
19. Variable cost of Electricity & Water (other than what is recommended in normal shed conditions)
20. The growing charges to be paid is Rs..... per kg of broiler

Miscellaneous income of the farmers:

1. Sale of Litter Materials
2. Sale of feed bags

Mandatory Cost Sheet to ensure Fair Trade Practice

Estimation for the Farm of 5,000 Broiler Birds

Cost of Contracted Job work by the Farmer for the Poultry Integrators

Production Cost Calculations	Responsibility	Est. Cost/ Bird (in INR)	Criteria Used
Sponsor Expenses			
Chicks/DOC	Sponsor	xx	
Feed	Sponsor	xx	
Vaccines & Medication	Sponsor	xx	
Water Treatment and Shed Disinfection	Sponsor		
Mortality	Sponsor		
Farmers Expenses		xx	
Labour	Farmer	xx	
Litter & Saw Dust	Farmer	xx	
Heating / Cooling Energy	Farmer	xx	
Lighting/Electricity	Farmer	xx	
Water	Farmer	xx	
Cleaning & Disinfection of Poultry House	Farmer	xx	
Biosecurity Arrangements	Farmer	xx	
Depreciation of the Housing Building	Farmer	xx	
Maintenance of Housing Building	Farmer	xx	
Depreciation of Water lines & feeding systems	Farmer	xx	
Maintenance of Water Lines and feeding systems	Farmer	xx	
Depreciation of Tools, machines & equipments	Farmer	xx	
Maintenance of Tools, machines & equipments	Farmer	xx	
Waste Management & Waste Disposal	Farmer	xx	
Interest Cost on working Capital	Farmer	xx	
Consumables	Farmer	xx	
Personal Supervision Cost of Farmer	Farmer	xx	
Other Overheads	Farmer	xx	
Service tax			
Total Cost/ Bird		xx	
Growing Charges (not less than 25% of the fixed cost)		xx	
Loss/ Gain per KG. Bird to the Farmer		xx	

Note: Contracting Parties must add or delete the parameters or costs based on mutual agreement but must provide the justification in the agreement to ensure transparency.

Annexure -III

प्रेषक, 2462-86

ए0एच0-2

दिनांक : 18.01.2023

महानिदेशक
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
हरियाणा, पंचकूला।

प्रेषित,

1. मुख्य अधीक्षक
राजकीय पशुधन फार्म, हिसार।
2. प्रधानाचार्य,
प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हिसार।
3. सभी उपनिदेशक
सघन पशुधन विकास परियोजना/पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
(हरियाणा राज्य में)

विषय: भारत सरकार द्वारा ब्रायलर प्रोडक्शन जॉबवर्क के लिए जारी कामर्शियल कान्ट्रेक्ट गाइडलाइन (**Commercial Contract Guidelines for Broiler Production**) के अनुपालना के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषय के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या R-43011/1/2022-Anlm Dadf दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर-2022 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) भेजते हुये आपको अवगत करवाया जाता है कि मत्स्य, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग, भारत सरकार द्वारा Contract Guidelines for Broiler Production Job work Between Poultry Farmers and Contracting Companies (this may be called as Model Poultry Integration Agreement) जारी की गयी है, जिसको देश के सभी प्रदेशों में लागू किया जाना है।

अतः आपको निर्देश दिये जाते हैं कि आप अपने जिले में ब्रायलर प्रोडक्शन के लिए कान्ट्रेक्ट फार्मिंग में भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई हिदायतों का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार करते हुए इसकी सख्ती से अनुपालना सुनिश्चित की जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त आपको यह भी निर्देश दिये जाते हैं कि ब्रायलर प्रोडक्शन के लिए कान्ट्रेक्ट फार्मिंग करने वाली सभी कम्पनियों व Poultry Farmers को अपने स्तर से सूचित करना सुनिश्चित करें।

संलग्न-उपरोक्त।

Sd/-

डा० सुखदेव राठी

उपनिदेशक पशु कल्याण)

कृत: महानिदेशक पशु पालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
हरियाणा, पंचकूला।

Annexure: IV

Ensure price guarantee under contract farming



Devinder Sharma
Food & Agriculture Specialist

With concentration of power in a handful of companies that operate a contract, it is the weaker link that invariably tends to get exploited. With more than half of the US egg production in the hands of four large companies, contract farmers are a captive lot. It is true that the companies reeling out a contract provide chicks, feed, medicines, veterinary and technical advice, while poultry farmers are expected to ensure land and housing, which is an expensive proposition.

A year after US President Joe Biden announced a \$1-billion package to expand meat and poultry processing capacity so as to increase competition and, thereby, reduce retail prices, egg prices have surged. The increase in egg prices — 60 per cent jump in 2022 as per the US Consumer Price Index and 300 per cent in wholesale prices — comes at a time when prices being received by poultry farmers are in steep decline.

“As profits soar, the prices go up in the grocery stores, but the prices the farmers receive go down drastically,” President Biden remarked. With four livestock companies, controlling 85 per cent of the market, forming a cartel and, thereby, monopolising the prices, the markets have been distorted. The result was that the retail egg prices in January had doubled from a year ago.

Nevertheless, since 96 per cent of the US poultry farmers operate under a contract, and given the high expectations from contract farming that economists invariably project, I see no reason why poultry farmers should be getting a raw deal. Considering that contract farming raises the bargaining power of poultry farmers, and also help remove several layers of middlemen, the benefit should flow to the producer and the consumer. But as President Biden acknowledged, the huge profits being taken out by the livestock companies was primarily the reason behind rising food inflation, and on the contrary had hit both the consumer as well as farmers.

For instance, Cal-Maine Foods, which controls 20 per cent of the US retail egg market, raked in gross profits that soared by 600 per cent in a quarter. While the company’s profits increased to \$198 million in the quarter ending November 2022, and even with a huge jump in sales, up by 110 per cent, and driven by the spike in egg retail prices, the benefits did not trickle in the same proportion to the producer. The CNN called it ‘making more money out of every egg’.

It is not as if a decline in income of US poultry farmers is a recent development. According to the National Chicken Council, when adjusted for inflation, the amount poultry farmers receive by weight is declining since the 1990s. Not only for broilers, a steady decline in income has also hit egg producers. Earlier, Farm Action 2022, which fights against monopolistic control over food and farming, had reported that 71 per cent of the chicken farmers, for whom poultry farming is a standalone activity, were living at or below the poverty line.

With concentration of power in a handful of companies that operate a contract, it is the weaker link that invariably tends to get exploited. With more than half of the US egg production in the hands of four large companies — Tyson Foods, Pilgrim’s Pride, Sanderson Farms and Mountain Farm — contract farmers are a captive lot. It is true that the companies reeling out a contract provide chicks, feed,



medicines, veterinary and technical advice, while poultry farmers are expected to ensure land and housing, which is an expensive proposition, and also day-to-day maintenance of the poultry birds for which they are paid.

The companies have now launched a ‘tournament system’ under which the efficient farmers who raise healthiest chicken are awarded but the soaring point is that even award money is deducted from the share of farmers who happen to be laggards.

Contracts ensure farmers get assured wages and a guaranteed market but farmers have often complained about low prices, exploitative practices, and how the one-sided contracts are forced onto them. So much so that in 2015, some contract farmers had filed a lawsuit against unfair, predatory prices and the growing indebtedness as a result. Interestingly, two of the major players, Tyson Foods and Perdue Farms, agreed to an out-of-court settlement for \$35 million. This shows that the malaise runs much deeper and calls for stiffer regulations. Meanwhile, another class-action lawsuit has been filed by contract farmers in South Carolina.

And as Animal Outlook (September 2022) had observed, “The contract farming system relies on taking advantage of farmers.” Under such circumstances to imagine that an official of the rank of the SDM, like what was proposed in the three Central laws in India that now stand withdrawn, can protect the rights of the contract farmers against the monolithic power of agribusiness giants is simply an illusion.

As a study on ‘Broiler Farming in Punjab’ by Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences

University, Ludhiana, observed that farmers complain of increasing corporate control and unfair practices. The big companies have advantage of volumes and have huge institutional finance to distort the markets. The net returns for contract farmers, therefore, have been in the negative. Among its recommendations is the need to allow an aggrieved party to take the dispute to a civil court. Another interesting study ‘Integrated Contract Broiler Farming: An Evaluation Case Study in India’ by the US Agency for International Development clearly shows that independent and non-contract farmers make higher profits than the contract farmers.

Simply put, contract farming in poultry isn’t leading to higher prices for farmers. As both the studies point to it, the contract model of broiler farming only provides a ‘lower but assured return’. This is exactly what the contract farmers in the US are also saying.

In case of layers too, the scenario is equally distressing. Poultry farmers in Tamil Nadu recently protested outside the office of the National Egg Coordination Committee seeking a higher price. The Telangana State Poultry Federation estimates that farmers are losing around Rs 7,000 crore every year from low price realisation for eggs. They demand setting up a board, like in spices, to regulate prices.

That is why I maintain that any agreement under the contract model of farming, and irrespective of the number of years of the contract, should be based on a mechanism that guarantees a price equivalent to MSP (minimum support price) or above. Guaranteeing a price under contract farming will ensure an economically viable livelihood.

Annexure: V

Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms



Central Pollution Control Board
(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
Delhi-110032

(January 2022)

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1.0 Background

Guidelines for Poultry farms were developed in the year 2015, which was applicable to poultry farms handling above 1.0 lac birds. As per CPCB classification of industrial sectors, 'Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery' are categorized into 'Green'.

In the matter of O.A. No. 681 of 2017, Hon'ble NGT, passed the following order on 16 th September, 2020:

'... Accordingly we allow this application and direct CPCB to revisit the guidelines for categorizing the poultry farms as Green category and exempting their regulation under Air, Water & EP Act. CPCB may issue fresh appropriate orders within three months and in if no further order is issued, all the State PCBs/PCCs will require enforcement of consent mechanism under the above acts after 01.01.2021 for all Poultry Farms above 5000 birds in the same manner as is being done for farms having more than one lac birds. Till then, even without such consent mechanism, the state PCBs/PCCs may strictly enforce the environmental norms and take appropriate remedial action against the any violation of water, air and soil standards statutorily laid down.'

Subsequent to the aforesaid order, Hon'ble NGT (PB) in the matter of O.A. No. 320/2021 (Gauri Maulekhi Vs. Union of India &Ors) passed the following order on 10.12.2021

"...Accordingly, we direct that while the impugned guidelines be immediately enforced, all poultry farms above 5000 birds will also be covered by the said guidelines latest from 1.1.2023. The siting criteria should apply to all consents/renewals hereafter for the above size of the poultry farms. CPCB may issue revised guidelines to all the State PCBs/PCCs in terms of the above order within one month."

2.0 Poultry farming

Poultry farms refers to breeding, hatcheries, layer and broiler farms. Poultry farming is the rearing of domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, goose etc. for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Chickens raised for eggs are usually called laying hens or layers while chickens raised for meat are often called broilers. Chicken are most numerous and popular domesticated poultry species, while other species, e.g. duck, goose form a very small proportion of activities in comparison. Poultry farming in India has witnessed a spectacular growth and transformed itself into a vibrant agri- industry. The leading states having poultry farms are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Assam, Haryana, Kerala and Odisha.

As per the 20th livestock census carried out by Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, the state-wise number of poultries (birds) are given below:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Nos of Poultries (birds) in millions
1	Andhra Pradesh	107.863
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.599
3	Assam	46.712
4	Bihar State	16.525
5	Chhattisgarh	18.711
6	Goa State	0.349
7	Gujarat	21.773
8	Haryana State	46.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.341
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7.366
11	Jharkhand	24.832
12	Karnataka State	59.494
13	Kerala State	29.771
14	Madhya Pradesh	16.659
15	Maharashtra	74.297
16	Manipur	5.897
17	Meghalaya	5.379
18	Mizoram	2.047
19	Nagaland	2.838
20	Odisha	27.439
21	Punjab	17.649
22	Rajasthan	14.622
23	Sikkim State	0.580
24	Tamil Nadu	120.781
25	Telangana State	79.999
26	Tripura	4.168
27	Uttar Pradesh	12.515
28	Uttarakhand	5.018
29	West Bengal	77.322
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.289
31	Chandigarh	0.048
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.089
33	Daman & Diu	0.018
34	Delhi	0.043
35	Lakshadweep	0.226
36	Pondicherry	0.236
	Total	851.809

3.0 Poultry Farming Process

The poultry farming consist of the following unit operations.

- Breeder Farms (Breeding)
- Hatchery Farm (Hatching)
- Layer farm &
- Broilers

3.1 Breeder Farms (Breeding)

Breeder farms specialize in the production of fertilized eggs for either broiler or egg production. Specific ratios of male/female breeders are used to ensure the fertility of hatching eggs. In India both layer and broiler breeders are predominantly housed in cages and the fertile eggs are obtained by artificial insemination. The eggs are collected daily, assessed for quality and stored in plastic / pulp trays in a controlled environment before being transferred to the hatchery for the production of commercial chicks. At the end of their productive phase, breeders are removed and sold for meat processing or byproducts.

3.2 Hatchery farms (Hatching)

The eggs collected from Breeder farms are hatched at special hatcheries. These are centralized facilities and receive fertilized eggs from its own or several other breeder farms. The eggs are stored for a period of 4 to 10 days before being placed in incubators th at control temperature and humidity to stimulate embryonic development. Hatching typically takes 21 days. The chicks are vaccinated, graded for uniform quality and dispatched to destinations for further rearing. The day-old broiler chicks are delivered to broiler farms straight run (un-sexed). Chicks from egg laying stock are gender sorted and the female chicks alone are delivered for egg production while male chicks are killed and disposed-off.

3.3 Layer (Egg production)

In the layer farms, egg laying hens are reared for egg production. Typical egg laying cycle starts around 18 weeks age of the bird and continues upto 72–75 weeks of age and thereafter diminished gradually to become uneconomical. Birds less than six months of age are termed as pullets and are raised either on floor or on the cages little away from adult farms located in the same or at different premises. The birds are kept and raised in three different houses based on its age i.e. a) Chick house: 0 to 45 days, b) Grower House: 45 days to 18 weeks and c) Layer House: 18 weeks to 72 to 75 weeks. The birds start laying eggs from 18 weeks onwards.

There are two phases of growing period i.e. brooding and growing phase. The brooding phase extends from day one to three to four weeks depending upon the season of rearing. During this period, the birds are provided extra warmth in an enclosed quarter by means of gas brooders, electric hovers, infra-red bulbs or coal brooders. After this initial period,

the birds are moved to growing establishments which are typically open houses. The brooding and growing houses may be deep litter type or cage type. After the completion of the growing phase, the birds are moved to laying cages where they remain there till the end of their laying cycle (72 to 75 weeks of age).

3.4 Broiler (Meat Production)

Broiler birds are raised especially for meat production for 40 to 45 days or up to weight gain of 2.5 to 3.0 Kg. Most of broiler birds gain slaughter weight (2.5 kg to 3.0 kg) within 40 to 45 days. Broilers are most commonly reared in deep litter shed, where feed and water is given by hanging feeder and watering. After cleaning of the deep litter shed, rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings, and dried leaves bed of 3" thickness is prepared by scratching. Chicks are moved in the shed freely. Depending on the weight of the bird, the birds are sold for slaughtering from 40th to 45th days.

The rearing of birds is of two types:

3.4.1 Deep Litter System

Birds are kept on litter floor which is covered with different kinds of agro materials like rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings and dried leaves etc. depending on their availability. Initially, the depth of the agro material is approx 5 to 6 cm and then topped up by another 5 to 6 cm as the birds grow in size. The birds may remain on this system upto six weeks in case of broilers from where they go for slaughtering. In case of layer, they remain upto 18 weeks of age or may be shifted to cages. The majority of broilers are housed in deep litter sheds. Feed and water are provided manually in small farms and with automatic equipment in large farms.

3.4.2 Cage System

This is widely practiced system for housing commercial layers, breeder layers and of late even broiler breeders. The birds are generally housed in cages erected on raised platforms in open sheds. These cages are arranged in rows. Three or four birds are accommodated in each cage with provision of drinking water and feeding. The water is provided through a nipple fitted to a closed pipe running at head height of the bird. Feed is placed in a trough attached to the front of the cage and distributed often manually or by automation. The droppings of birds slip through perforations instantaneously and are collected on the floor.

4.0 Classification of Poultry Farms

Backyard poultry is typically owned by small and marginal farmer and comprises of few birds, largely for self-consumption and very small quantities get commercially sold. The poultry farming practiced by the rural and tribal farmers under free range or backyard or semi-intensive systems is usually referred to as rural poultry farming.

Based on the number of handling of birds, Poultry farms may be classified into three categories.

- Small (5,000-25,000 bird)
- Medium (above 25,000-1,00,000 birds).
- Large (above 1,00,000 birds)

The poultry farms under small category are in un-organized sector run by economically weaker farmers and are of rural background.

5.0 Environmental issues & Current practices to address the environmental issues in Poultry Farms

Environmental nuisance arising from poultry farms is due to the generation of NH₃ & H₂S gases causing odor, dust from feed mill, storage & management of Solid Waste (Manure, Dead Birds and Hatchery Waste) also causing odour & water from cleaning operations. Breeding of flies and rodents etc. are the other issues in poultry farms.

(i) Gaseous emission (NH₃ & H₂S) and Feed Mill Dust

- The gaseous emission viz Ammonia (NH₃) and Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) are emanated from the excreta generated from the birds causes odour. The odour is produced due to anaerobic conditions in the litter occurs due to its storage at one place for longer period. The general practice followed by poultry farms to control odour is by maintaining good ventilation and free flow of air.
- Dust is generated from the feed mill operation during mixing and grinding of various ingredients of feed. The feed mill operations are typically located inside the mill buildings. Dust extraction systems are generally used to collect the dust and to improve the shop floor environment.

(ii) Solid Waste

Sources of solid waste are (i) Poultry droppings/Manure/Litter (ii) Dead Birds & (iii) Hatchery Waste.

- In case of cage system, excreta are collected just below the bird cages directly on ground, made of stone slabs or concrete or impermeable compacted clay. Litter is collected and kept dry by maintaining good ventilation and free air flow to undergo aerobic composting. The manure is removed once in four to six months & sold to the farmers. In deep litter system, excreta are collected in bed made up of agro residue (rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings, and dried leaves) itself. Once in a day or two days the bed is scratched for mixing of litter. Once the chicken is sold for meat, the bed (rice husk, saw dust, groundnut hulls, wood shavings, and dried leaves) is removed once the cycle of 42 to 45 days gets over along with the excreta and sold as manure. The shed is washed and lime is applied as disinfectant and allows the area for quarantine period.
- Death of the birds in poultry farms is a common phenomenon and their disposal is an issue. Dead birds cause nuisance, odor and aesthetic problems like disease, insect, rodent and predator problems if the birds are not disposed

immediately. Dead birds are either burned at relatively high temperatures using different fuels which causing atmospheric pollution and also odour nuisance or buried in the burial pit in the premises.

- During hatching operation, large quantity of solid waste comprising of egg shells, unhatched eggs, dead embryos and chickens and a viscous liquid from eggs etc is generated. This waste is disposed through open burning or through rendering plant.

(iii) Waste water generation from cleaning operation

- Water in poultry farms is used for drinking of birds, sprinkling during the summer and for cleaning sheds and equipment in between batch replacement.
- As such there is no process waste water generation from the poultry farming. However, wastewater is generated during cleaning operations. The waste water is collected in holding tank and utilized in gardening in the premises.

(iv) Other issues:

- Breeding of flies and rodents, etc. are the other issues in poultry farms

6.0 Environmental Guidelines for Poultry Farms:

Following are the revised guidelines addressing environmental issues of Poultry Farms.

6.1 Gaseous emission (NH₃ & H₂S) and Feed Mill Dust

(i) Minimization of odour/gaseous pollution

- Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry shall be ensured.
- Manure should be protected from Run-off water and from unwanted pests/insects.
- Well-designed storage facilities should be provided to contain manure / litter.
- Carcasses of dead birds shall be promptly collected on regular basis and disposed appropriately without damaging the environment as per the prescribed methods under section 6.2 (iii) of the guidelines.

(ii) Dust from Feed Mills

- Feed mill and Go-down should be located on a well elevated ground preferably near the entrance of the farm and isolated from other poultry sheds.
- Dust collector system should be installed to control emissions from mixing and grinding section of the feed mill.

- Workers in the feed mill shall be provided with dust masks to protect them from dust.
- Provision for vehicle tyre dip shall be made at the entrance to remove impurities/dust carried by vehicle tyres;
- Floor of the feed mill and Go-down shall be concrete and raised above the ground level by a minimum of 2 feet.

6.2 Management of solid wastes (Solid Wastes contains Manure/litter, Hatchery Debris and Dead Birds)

(i) Manure handling and disposal

- Proper ventilation and free flow of air over manure collection points to keep it dry (by blowing dry air over it or by conveying ventilation air through the manure pit) shall be ensured to prevent obnoxious odour in the area.
- Poultry housing shall be ventilated allowing sufficient supply of fresh air to remove humidity, dissipate heat and prevent build-up of gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia, etc.
- Excreta shall be scratched at least once in two days as needed for mixing of litter and to keep bedding material (rice husk, saw dust, wood shavings etc.) dry in case of deep litter houses the waste material. This waste shall be utilised for composting after completion of the cycle.
- Manure collected under cages on high raised platforms shall be stored for further processing and utilized by using following options:

Sl. No.	Poultry Farms	Methods for Disposal/Utilization of manure
1.	Small Poultry Farms	● Composting
2.	Medium & Large Poultry Farms	● Composting or Biogas production for disposal/utilization of manure/litter ● Combination of any of the methods for disposal/utilization of manure/litter
3.	Poultry Farms in Cluster	● Common facilities for Biogas production or Composting or their combination

- Land application of manure to the nutritional requirements of soil and crop shall be balanced.
- The litter / manure storage facilities shall be minimum 2 m above the water table and of adequate size based on type and number of birds handled. Its base should be constructed with stone slabs or concrete or impermeable compacted clay.

- Manure shall be protected from run off water and cover it to avoid dust and odours in storage pits. The dry manure dump shall be covered with permanent roof or with plastic / similar material to prevent air emissions and the precipitation falling on it.
- Mortalities on farm by proper animal care and disease prevention program shall be reduced.
- Proper facilities (Burial Pit/Composting/Incineration) shall be provided for Collection, storage, transport and disposal of dead birds
- Domestic hazardous wastes (vaccines, vials, medicines, syringes, etc.) shall be disposed as per provisions of “Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016”.

Composting of Manure:

- Proper mixing the waste with a carbon rich material (e.g., paddy straw / husk, wood shavings) should be done in the pits. Carbon to nitrogen ratios of 20-25:1 is usually recommended. Pure manure can also be composted following the procedure and monitoring all parameters. The composting facilities may be designed through expert institutions in the field as per the size of poultry farms.
- Periodic stirring of compost material should be done for its proper mixing.
- Moisture levels should be maintained between 35 to 50%.
- Temperature monitoring should be done to determine composting conditions.

(ii) Hatchery Waste

- Efforts shall be made in converting the shells to animal feed to supply as a source of calcium, especially for poultry feeds.
- Extrusion with soya bean meal can be used to make a shell/hatchery meal.
- Un-hatched eggs shall be disposed of by composting or rendering.

(iii) Dead Birds Disposal

The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity shall be separated from other live birds promptly and stored in closed containers and disposed off within 24 hours by following any of the disposal methods.

A) Burial Method:

- The dead birds arising from day to day farm activity should be separated from other live birds promptly and should be stored in closed containers \ disposed off within 24 hours.

- The dead bird burial pit shall be of minimum 3 to 4 m in depth and 0.8 to 1.2 m diameter and this size may vary as per the capacity of poultry farm and shall be located above minimum 3 m from the ground water table.
- The dead bird burial pit shall be provided with a vermin/fly proof cover made up of wooden / metal / concrete having a central operable lid of proper size for day to day dropping of carcasses.
- Carcasses shall be covered by a thin layer of soil (at least 40 cm deep) along with calcium hydroxide.
- When the pit is full, a compacted soil cover of 0.5 m shall be provided with the top of the covered soil well above the ground level.
- The distance between any two burial pits should not be less than 1 m.

B) Composting

- The composting facility shall not be located within 300 m from the nearest dwelling and 100 m from any well or water course.
- The capacity of the composting facility shall be sufficient to handle the average mortalities on the farm.
- The roof of the composting facility shall be permanent with concrete bottom.
- The composting facility shall be secured with link mesh all around raised to a height of 1.5 m above the ground level to avoid the predation by straw dogs etc.
- A proper mixture of smaller and larger particle sizes to obtain an optimum air exchange within the mixture and build-up of temperature.
- Moisture content of the composting pile shall be approximately 60%. More than this may result in odour problems and less than this will reduce the efficiency of the composting process.
- Carbon and nitrogen are vital nutrients for the growth and reproduction of bacteria and fungi. The carbon-to-nitrogen ratio shall be in the range of 20:1 and 25:1 for proper composting. This is obtained by carefully balancing the dead bird and carbon sources.
- The optimum temperature for composting is 54 to 66°C which pasteurizes the compost. If temperature falls below 49°C after a week or so, the material should be moved to the secondary stage unit. To facilitate the easy transfer of the first stage material to the secondary stage, the proper designing of the primary stage (first stage) facility is desirable as illustrated in figure 5.5. Failure to do so will result into poor compost. The temperature in the secondary stage unit will begin to raise as beneficial bacterial activity begins and will peak in 5 to 10 days.

6.3 Waste water Management

- The waste water generated from the cleaning operations (after each batch removal) shall be collected in appropriate holding tank and put to use in the green belt. Efforts may be made for dry cleaning of the sheds with use of disinfectant so as to avoid use of water.
- Water use and spills from drinking devices shall be reduced by preventing overflow or leakages and using calibrated, well-maintained self-watering devices;
- Improve drainage, reduce standing water and water ditches to control mosquitoes and flies
- Use of pressure pumps, hot water or steam in cleaning activities instead of cold water and plain water scrubs may be encouraged to improve sanitation and reduce the quantities of wash water.

6.4 Other issues

- *Control of Flies:* Proper treatment and disposal of manure, ventilation of sheds, control of temperature, good sanitation, swift repairs of leaks, avoidance of feed spills, prompt removal of broken eggs and dead birds shall be ensured for control of flies in the poultry farms. The farm should have provisions of wire nettings, traps, fly-repellents, insecticides etc.
- *Control of Rodents:* Methods for the control of rodents may include: i) Exclusion ii) Trapping Glue boards iii) Tracking powder iv) rodent proof doors and windows to eliminate rodents/pest infestation.
- As per Bureau of Indian Standards 1374: 2007, on poultry feed specifies that the use of antibiotic growth promoters is not recommended in poultry feed, hence use of antibiotics should not be mixed with feed or administered for non-therapeutic purposes without prescription for diseased birds. ***Regulation for use of antibiotics shall be regulated as per the advisory/directions issued by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and Ministry of Health and the Drug Controller General of India.***

7 Siting Criteria

New Poultry Farms (Set up after issuance of Guidelines) should preferably be established

- 500 m from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.

- 100 m from major water course like River, Lakes, canals and drinking water source like wells, summer storage tanks, in order to avoid contamination due to leakages/spillages, if any.
- 100 m from national Highway (NH) and 50 m from State Highway (SH) in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odour & flies.
- 10-15 m from rural roads/internal roads/village pagdandis
- The Poultry sheds should not be located within 10 m from farm boundary for cross ventilation and odour dispersion.

8.0 Regulatory/ Monitoring Mechanism for Poultry Farms

- SPCBs/PCCs shall upload Environmental Guidelines on their website.
- Guidelines shall be applicable to all the category of Poultry Farms.
- Poultry Farms handling birds above 25,000 at single location will have to obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee.
- As per the directions of Hon'ble NGT dated 10.12.2021 (O.A. No. 320/2021: Gauri Maulekhi Vs. Union of India & Ors, poultry farms handling above 5,000 birds at single location shall also obtain consent to establish (CTE) and consent for operate (CTO) under the Water Act, 1974 & Air Act 1981 from State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee w.e.f. 01.01.2023.
- The Poultry Farms are categorized under "Green" Category, therefore validity of consent will be 15 yrs.
- Animal Husbandry Department of the State/Districts to assist the poultry farms for implementation of Guidelines.





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