

Livestock and Fish Production

Rearing of 'T x D' pig: An alternate source of income

Name : Sri JaidhanHansda

Address : Village- Balijor, Block- Sikaripara, District- Dumka, Jharkhand

During the month of February, 2006, one pair piglets of 'T x D' breed of about two and half months old- one male and one female, were given by KrishiVigyan Kendra Dumka to Sri JaidhanHansda with an agreement that after farrowing he will return two piglets (one male and one female) at weaning stage to KVK. After eight months i.e. at the age of eleven months the body weights of the boar and gilt were approximately 80 and 75 kg, respectively. Gilt farrowed eight piglets on 18th October, 2006. After returning two piglets to KVK, he sold four piglets @ 1000/each and gifted two piglets to his relative in 2007; he sold four piglets again @ Rs. 1000/each and gifted four piglets to his relatives of other villages and in 2008 he earned Rs. 10000.0 by selling five piglets.

By selling piglets, Sri JaidhanHansda has purchased ten Katha (16.6 decimal) land on Dumka-Rampur Hat highway and he was interested to become supplier of this breed. The boar of this crossbred population has acted as parental stock for upgrading the local sow of the village. This breed is not tied with rope/string to protect their crop like desi ones. Snails' problem in that area has decreased considerably as this cross breed uses snails as their feed unlike desi pig and this new breed also consumes cabbage and cauliflower leaves but such type of habit is not found in desi sow, more ever this new breed gains more body weight than desi in equal time interval. This is new introduction to the area which is spreading to other villages very rapidly. The achievement of Sri Hansda is an eye opener for other villagers and they are quite satisfied with introduction of this new breed of pig and ready to adopt it as an enterprise.

Dairy farming: Tool for livelihood improvement

Name : Sri Manoj Kumar
Address : Village- Pinjari, Block- Barbigaha, District- Sheikhpura, Bihar

Sri Manoj Kumar, a Matriculate from Pinjari village of Bihar state, was struggling for his existence with large joint family members. In the month of July 2008, he came in contact with KVK Sheikhpura Scientists to do something for his family. After several contacts and active discussions he planned to start a dairy unit and got several trainings from KVK and State Government in this aspect.



Very shortly, he started his entrepreneurship with two crossbred cows and managed them scientifically for getting maximum production. Like other farmers in his area he also faced similar problem of selling milk and ultimately established a Milk Co-operative Society namely PinjariDugdhaUtapadakSahyogSamiti in the year 2009 with the help of District Dairy Development Officer. He was elected as secretary. By the time, he added a number of cows in his dairy and produced about 50 litres of milk daily which was sold @ Rs. 18-24 per litre. He started vermicomposting and organic vegetable cultivation through which his earned additional income of Rs. 2.0 lakhs/annum. Now, the total income from all sorts of his farming has reached at Rs. 5.0 lakh per annum. He has become a source of inspiration for rural youth in his village and strongly admits the contribution of KVK Sheikhpura.

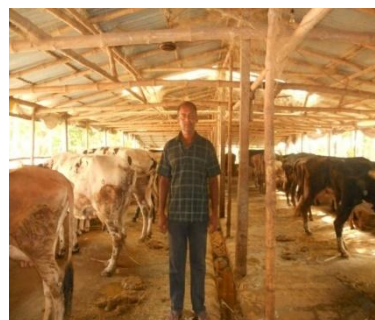


Dairy farming as livelihood option

Name of Farmer : Mr.Sumanta Ghosh

Address : Village- Padmabila, Block- Chakdah, District- Nadia,
West Bengal

Mr.Sumanta Ghosh, a progressive dairy owner, started his dairy farming with two crossbred milch cows during the year 2010 which was increased by 26 milch cows and 11 calves / heifers by 2015. He achieved tremendous success in the business by that time. If we look into his past, Mr. Ghosh had only 2.5 acre land. Out of



which he used 1.5 acre land for annual and perennial fodder production and rest land for animal shed and own dwelling place. His all five family members devoted their time for animal rearing and ultimately, that business turned into a commercial venture. Shed and animals were maintained by Sri Ghosh himself but fodder cultivation was supported by outside local labourers. The real and important fact was that Mr.



Ghosh did not take any kind of credit from either Government or Private Institutions. The necessary trainings were taken from the Scientists of KVK Nadia and from the Department of Animal Resources Development, Nadia, West Bengal. The KVK Nadia supplied fodder crops namely Maize, Barseem, Cowpea, Oats, Rice bean, Sorghum, N. B. Hybrid which were successfully grown by him. His fodder growing land was also a point of attraction to neighbouring livestock farmers and also to the Officials of Animal Resources Development department, Nadia, West Bengal. Sri Ghosh had been awarded with “*Best dairy cattle farmer in Nadia district*” during 2013-14 by NABARD, Nadia. In addition, he established one gobar gas plant to supply energy to his animal shed, own house and feed preparing machine. The slurry, by-products of gobar gas plant, is very rich in inorganic matter and is being used for fodder cultivation in his own agricultural land.



Economics of dairy farming

Expenditure (Rs.)	
Feed	2600/day
Medicine	150/day
Milking charge	100/day
Fodder cultivation and cutting	100/day
Total Expenditure per day	2950
Total Expenditure per year	1076750
Income (Rs.)	
Sale of milk per year (Rs. 4320 x 365 days)	1576800
Sale of 10 calves/heifer per year @ 12000/ animal	120000
Total	1696800
Net Income (Rs.)	
Rs. (1696 800 – 1076750)	620050

Backyard poultry farming for nutritional security and increased income

Name : Smt. Nagina Devi

Address : Village- Harigoan, Block- Goh, District- Aurangabad, Bihar

More than 80% of the population of Garigoan village is backward cast and 10% having other caste. Almost all families totally depend on mono-cropping system of rice and wheat. Whereas, the rice production is fully depend on onset and delaying of monsoon. There are no irrigation facility particularly ponds. The maximum individual family income never goes



beyond Rs. 5,000/- per annum. Keeping in view the prevailing situation of poor people, Harigoan village of Aurangabad district, Bihar was adopted under NICRA project for sustainable livelihood improvement through backyard poultry and livestock development in Aurangabad. A total of 1500 Vanaraja and Gramapriya breed chicks, procured from poultry seed production (PSP), Bihar Veterinary College- Patna, were distributed among fifty farmers with



the help of NICRA project. The family members constructed small house by bamboo and mud. Smt. Nagina Devi, wife of Sri Mundrika Paswan, a below poverty line (BPL) women farmer got 30 chicks. Out of 21 survived chicks 17 were female and 4 male. After six months she started to collect at least 9 eggs per day. It was found that after 8 months of laying, she collected 2642 eggs. Out of which 2100 eggs were sold in their own village @Rs. 5 each. The total earning from chicks rearing during this period was Rs. 14,400/- including the sale of male birds. Smt. Nagina Devi was very happy with the efforts provided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Aurangabad. She was able to feed eggs to her two kids regularly, which was not possible without rearing chicks.

Income generation through duck farming

Name : Shri Moti Mardi

Address: Village- Lowkeshra, Panchayet- Media, District- East Singhbhum, Jharkhand

On the basis of the performance study of Khaki Campbell duck under Front Line Demonstration in East Singhbhum district, it was decided to promote duck rearing in the backyard as an additional source of income and better resources management in NICRA villages. Six farm families of NICRA villages were selected and trained in duck rearing during 2014-15.

They were given 54 ducks of about 2.5 months. As Khaki Campbell ducks can sustain and perform well under harsh (temperature $>40^{\circ}\text{C}$) and adverse



environment (drought condition) with a small water body (ditches) prevailing in free range backyard farming. Among the various beneficiaries studied Shri Moti Mardi's story is found interesting and most successful one. Seeing his interest and dedication, he was given 4 females and two male ducklings during 2014-15. Last year maximum and minimum temperature recorded in NICRA village was

43.6°C & 7.1°C , respectively. As per the given advice, he trained ducks to go to nearby water body (a ditch) and offered fresh cooked rice with gruel and dried fishmeal thrice daily for a month to the ducklings followed by two meals /day. He served soft palatable



chopped green grass from his vegetable field and also included azolla as a source of protein in duck diet. The ducks grew healthy and females started laying eggs after 24 weeks of age. The following promising parameters were studied which were found better than local practices. The family of Shri Mardi comprised of four adults and three kids often availed eggs in their food. The nutritive value of daily food increased well. The net income through duck rearing (sell of egg and ducks) was Rs. 7,500/- in 1.5 years. Today, Shri Mardi is very fond of keeping ducks for alternate source of income. At the same time, he is very much satisfied with the tremendous improvement in quality food for his family. He is able to nurture second generation ducks using desi hens to hatch the eggs. Today, Mr. & Mrs. Mardi are maintaining eight females and three male ducks. After seeing a success of Sri Moti Mardi, the farmers of nearby villages are interested to rear this stress tolerant ducks.

Dairy farming brought prosperity

Name : Shri Arun Kumar Mahto

Address : Village-Guruchatti,P.O.-Barkagaon, District- Hazaribagh, Jharkhand

Sri Arun Kumar is a very hard working, persevering and a promising progressive farmer of Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. After his completion of matriculate, he started supporting his father in farming activities due to lack of financial support from his family for continuing studies. The main source of their income were from vegetable (tomato, brinjal, chilli, okra, garden pea, cow pea, french beans, palak, raddish, carrot and onion) cultivation during rainy and winter season. But, the production was not satisfactory. He owned a pair of bullock for ploughing and carrying the farm goods. He had local cows which were producing 0.5 to 1 kg milk per day. The farm producing cow dung was used in agricultural operation. His dream was to rear a large number of cows and to supply milk in the local market. So, he concentrated on keeping crossbreed cows. He started producing fodder for animals from his existing land.



One day his cow became sick and he tried to give her treatment from local para-veterinary staff. The person charged Rs. 150/- which was a big amount to bear at that time. Then, he thought to become a para-veterinary staff. Under TRYSEM, he opted for para veterinary training and thus, he got



opportunity to get admission in Holy Cross Hazaribag KVK during the year 1991. After completion of the course, he started to treat animals in his village and gained good reputation. The treatment of cattle became his main source of earning which ranged between Rs. 3000 to 4000 per months during that time. The cows were looked after by his parents and in the due course of time, he was able to add sufficient money to replace their local cows with a pair of crossbred cows in 1995. This generated new source of income by selling milk in the village. Besides, he approached nationalized bank (Bank of India) and got sanctioned a loan amounting Rs. 20,000/- for establishing mini dairy unit.

At the beginning of 1998, he was able to maintain 4 cross bred cows (3 milch + 1 dry) which was increased by 15 cows by the end of the year 2011. In the meantime, he was trained for artificial insemination (AI) from BAIF. He practiced AI in his locality and nearby villagers which resulted additional income. For proper feeding, housing, breeding and health management, he engaged three daily labourers in addition to his own two family members for all operations. In the year 2011, he was able to afford his son to send for B. Tech course in Electrical and Electronic engineering at New Delhi. The daily total milk production from 18 crossbred cows of his farm were around 200 litres which resulted a gross annual income of Rs. 21.6 lakhs. He further expanded his dairy farm. With the income from milk sale, treatment of animals and artificial insemination practice he purchased a chaff cutter, 10 HP diesel pump, grinding machine, motor bike, power tiller, water lifting pump and 0.07 acre land. He spent Rs. 5 lakhs for the marriage of his daughter.



Mr. Arun Kumar Mahto is an eye opener of many dairy farmers in the district who is not only running a medium sized dairy farm with an annual net income of 7.5 lakhs but also earning 1.5 lakhs per annum through animal treatment and artificial insemination in the locality. The ATMA Hazaribag awarded him for the production of green fodder round the year. As a result, 50 other families in the village started dairy farming which are financed by different Nationalised Banks (Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, SBI etc.) through Dairy Development Department.

Fish farming enhanced family income

Name : Sri JyotiMandal

Address : Vill.-Bakhari, Post- Narsinghbagh via- Budhma, Madhepura, Bihar

Sri JyotiMandal is a successful fish farmer in Madhepura district of Bihar. Previously, he was associated with the cultivation of paddy, wheat, maize and moong with the gross annual income of Rs. 25000/-. In the year 1990, he established two ponds each of one acre with the gross annual income of Rs. 30,000/-. And, by this inspiration he continued the fish farming and established more and more ponds and



today he has a pond of total area of 5 ha. Since last 15 years he is engaged with commercial fish farming. The predominant fishes in his ponds are- carp, pangas and roopchanda. In one ha pond, he reared pangas and roopchanda fish together. The seeds of pangas and roopchanda fish procured from Jhanjharpur (Bihar) during the year 2012 with the economical help of Bihar Govt. He got the technical knowledge of fish rearing from the scientists of Madhepura KVK. In 2009, he visited Kakinara (A. P.) for fish farming training. In the same year he also got training from Karnal KVK. Besides, he has been attached with Madhepura KVK since last 4 years.

Earlier, he used to apply raw cow dung in the ponds. But, after the advice of Madhepura KVK scientists, he applied vermicompost in his fish pond in place of raw cow dung which enhanced the productivity of fish. He established his own vermicompost unit. In the year 2004-05 the productivity of the pond was 1.2-1.6 tonne fish/acre which was increased by 2.2-2.5 tonne fish/acre. He had three rearing ponds and 1 nursery pond. He had been trained by Madhepura KVK scientists for fish seed production and started doing fish seed production in 2010. Annually he use to sell fish amounting Rs. 1, 00, 000/-. Now, his total annual income comes around Rs. 5-6 lakh. Shri Mandal has become an eye opener of many growing fish farmers in the district.

Fish farming as a source of income generation

Name : Shri Udai Singh

Address : Village-Murma, Block -Satbarwa, District-Palamu, Jharkhand

Sri Udai Singh is a progressive farmer of Palamu district. He was doing work in the field of fish farming. He got training from KVK, Palamu and other national organization (such as National Fishery Development Board Hyderabad) in the farming in a common pond of village Murma. He has form a committee named as “मुसामलय मत्सय जीवीसहयोगसमिति” with help of KVK, Palamu. 71 families involved this village and he is active member of the committee. He purchase spawn of fish such as Kalta, Rahu, Miral and grass carp from Ramsager, West Bengal and got production of fish as about 15-20 quintal per season as a community approach.

