

# Poultry Industry Development Health and Environmental Assessments Due To Namakkal Economy of Tamilnadu

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**Abstract-** The total poultry population In India's is 729.2 million which is high when compared to 19<sup>th</sup> livestock census 2012. This sector is emerged as one of the fastest growing sector it has been growing with annual growth rate of 11.44 percent. The total output values in this sector contribute 11.70 percent in the (GDP) Gross Domestic Product from the report of 19<sup>th</sup> livestock 2012. Poultry farming provides employment to the people who are engaging in the production of eggs, chicken meat, hatchery; feed milling works, building materials, egg cases, trucks, and process of egg and poultry products. The present study has been undertaken to identify the spread and backwash effect on Namakkal economy due to poultry industry. One way these firms contribute to grow up national income to the economy, another way this industry poses adverse effect on health, and environment. Hence it requires more attention. This study is more relevant on the development assessment to solve the issues and problems associated with poultry workers health issues and environmental pollution this research work should be conducted. These should be first and boxes ensured in all the places where the poultry works are carried out. At the same time necessary medicines should be there. Poultry workers maintain a hygiene environment in their homes in order to check the possibilities of expressing their health issues to their family members. The state is followed by the poultry firms to maintain a healthy friendly environment in their working places.

**Keywords:** Poultry industry, Development, Health, and Environment issues.

## I.INTRODUCTION

Poultry sector is an important area of allied activities of agriculture in India. The term refers to indigenous fowls which are being reared for their meat, egg, feathers and included chickens, ducks, geese, turkey. The total poultry population in India is 729.2 million which is higher when compared to livestock census

2012. This sector has emerged as one of the fastest growing sector in India. It has been growing with annual growth rate of 5357 percent and 11.44 per cent in eggs and production respectively. Regarding employment opportunities, the poultry sector provides both direct and indirect employment to 6.5 million people the report realized by (ILO) International Labour Organization 2015. About 80 per cent of the employment is being provided by the poultry farm and the rest of the employment is provided by the poultry farm, and the rest of the employment is provided by the poultry related workers such as feed mills, pharmaceutical, equipment and other support services required by poultry. International Labour Organization has released 2010 the total value of output from the poultry sector contributes 11.70 per cent in the Gross Domestic Product from the live stock sector and the rest of the output hails from the unorganized poultry sector which contributes nearly 70 per cent of the output and the rest of the output hails from the unorganized poultry sector The broiler sector in the poultry industry contributes 66.7 percent of the output and 33. 3 per cent egg production.

## II.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Amolegbe Khadijat Busola (2016) designed to assess the environmental and health risks arising from intensive poultry production in Kwara State, Nigeria. A total of 120 poultry farmers in Kwara State under the Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) were selected randomly for the study, and structured questionnaires were administered. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics, chi-square test, and the linear regression. Prasanthi I et al., (2016) Chicken feathers are considered to be the waste products of the poultry industry and can create a solid

waste problem in the environment. It is estimated typically every bird has up to 125 grams of feather and the weekly worldwide production of feather waste is about 3000 tons. Disposal of this bulk waste is a global environmental problem accounting to pollution of soil and ground water sources. The present work is aimed to evaluate the impacts of degradation of chicken feathers on the environment. In the present research work the feathers were analyzed for parameters like pH, proteins, weight loss of feather. The analytical results revealed that the pH values indicate the alkaline nature of feathers and the changes in pH is an indicator and pre-conditioner for keratinolysis. The increase in total protein content indicates the biodegradation of feather. In addition the weight loss of feather also indicates the rapid degradation of feather. The present research story indicates a preliminary methodology to degrade the feather to prevent the pollution caused by feather in soil and ground water. However future studies can result in the generation of a proper and suitable methodology for industrial level disposal.

### III. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The first Mission poultry Farm was established in Uttar Pradesh in 1912 and the first poultry exhibition was held at Luck now in December of the same year. Poultry farming in India has registered a phenomenal growth during the past two and a half decades. From a Gross annual value production of less than Rs. 40 cores in 1960, when commercial poultry farming first starts it crossed Rs. 1,000 cores in 1985 and Rs. 1,400 cores in 1989. Poultry production can contribute significantly towards the stupendous egalitarian task of providing better health, educational and standard of living to the people especially at the rural India. An introduction of some of the world's best poultry breeds has made a major contribution to the development of the poultry programme in India. The commercial poultry farming has increasingly been taken up during recent years in almost all over the country. More recently, stimulated by scientific research and discoveries, specialized methods of breeding for a specific purpose has begun to take place in general farming, established in orthodox lines. This has naturally led to desires to know the theoretical implications involved in maturing birds together with some particular end in view. Indeed, development is

usually interpreted as creating the conditions for raising the level of income.

### IV. TAMILNADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The TAPCO Ltd., was formed in July 1973 with a view to expand the poultry development activities in the state. On its inception, it took over 38 poultry extension centers, three chick hatcheries, two feed-maxing units, two poultry production centers and nine intensive Poultry Development Blocks. Such of those poultry development centers which were found not economically viable were handed over to the Department of Animal Husbandry.

The balanced feeds produced at the units are Nandanam (Madras), Kottapattu (Trichy), Kallupatti (Madurai), Arasur (Coimbatore) and Trippur (Coimbatore) are supplied to all poultry units in the public as well as in private sector. During 1987-88 the quantity of feed produced came to 5013 tons in these units. The marketing units of the corporation are engaged in the procurement and sale of eggs and dressed poultry meat. The units at Madras, Trichy, Madurai, Trinelveili, Coimbatore and Salem sold in all 339, 37 laks eggs and 4,72,900 kgs of poultry meat during the year 1989-90. The chick hatcheries functioning at kattupakkam (Chinglepattu District), Kappalar (Madurai District) and Hosur (Dharmapuri District) hatched 689,342 chicks during 1985-86. The ten extension centers maintained by the corporation are engaged in rearing the chicks received from the hatcheries and selling the grown up pullets to the public, panchayats unions, SFDA and MFAL schemes.

### V. DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH THE POULTRY FARM WORKS

A number of activities are performed by the works in the poultry farms. It starts from laying the chicks in the respective places in the poultry farm yard, feeding them, watering, displacement of birds' wastes such as faces and other wastes, changing the birds' from one place to another on the basis of age of the birds (Weekly basis), collecting the eggs, sparing the chemicals in and around the farm places. All these activities lead to some sorts of occupational hazards

and related occupational diseases Reported (National Centre for Poultry Farm Workers Health Status, 2014). They are: allergic and toxic agents causing occupational diseases of the respiratory tract and skin mostly in agricultural works and agents causing zoonoses and other infectious diseases that is spread by air route.

#### Bacterial diseases

The bacterial diseases are carried out by chicks and these diseases are communicable to the poultry workers when they directly contact with the chicks. Besides this, the bacterial diseases are also easily accessed by the people when they consume undercooked chicken meat and eggs. Bacteria such as salmonella and campylobacter play a significant role in spreading diseases such as diarrhea, vomiting and fever. Person with weaker immune system can easily accept these diseases. In the poultry farming activities, workers are always having direct contact with the young chicks and other multi-state birds. Therefore they are severely affected by the bacterial diseases

#### Respiratory diseases

Another notable disease which affects the poultry workers is respiratory diseases Histoplasmosis, a fungal organism is commonly found in the bird droppings. The symptoms of these diseases are violent cough and breathing problem. It would be changed into asthma in due course if there is no any mechanism to prevent this. Accumulation of bird droppings and bird wastes develop the fungal organism and outbreaks of these into environment cause severe respiratory problems.

#### Viral diseases

As far as viral diseases are concerned, a popularly known diseases is Avian influenza so called bird flu is a matter of great concern. This virus is commonly found in birds' saliva, nasal secretion and faces. This can be communicable to poultry workers the secretion of saliva and feces of birds. But, the report of avian influenza is extremely low in India and it is rare in the study area. Another notable viral disease is eye irritation.

### VI.OBJECTIVE

- To identify the spread and backwash effect on namakkal economy due to poultry industry
- To discover the health status of the workers in the Namakkal district

### VII.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study area, Namakkal district, is one of the concentrated areas in poultry farming in Tamilnadu. There has been a tremendous growth in size of farms and poultry farming has become a part and parcel of life for many people in this district. About 94% of the total egg produced in India is contributed by chicken while remaining 6 % equally contributed buy ducks and other poultry. Andhra Pradesh produces maximum eggs in India followed by Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Haryana. From this industry government gets revenue from a tax at the same time these firms creating more employment opportunity to the society and people gets income. Increases infrastructure income, growth, and purchasing power like such an activity, above these are the spread effect in the specific region.

Poultry production is the manure that needs to be taken care of, as a non-appropriate treatment or disposal can become risky for environment and humans. For instance, manure can support the spread of diseases and may pollute soil and ground water resources if not properly handled. Waste is defining anything that is no longer useful and needs to be disposed of. Furthermore, waste maybe defined by the type and place in which it is produced, such as agricultural, household, industrial and mining. The poultry industry produces large amounts of waste that include solid waste and wastewater. The solid waste consists of bedding material, excreta (manure), feed, features, hatchery waste (empty shells, infertile eggs, dead embryos and late hatchlings), Shells, sludge, abattoir waste (offal's, blood, feathers and condemned carcasses) and mortality.

Regarding the health status of the poultry farm workers, they are exposed to many communicable bird diseases since they are always contact with the poultry birds. The poultry farms are fully loaded with the poultry wastes and medicines which are always kept in the poultry farms. The poultry farms workers are easily get exposed to many diseases. These people are workers suffering from these issues these are backwash effect and have to make more health

expenses. Whether these industry makes any positive spread effect or negative backwash effect. Furthermore it can analyze that which effect is stronger.

#### VIII.CONCLUSION

This research work is more relevant to development aspect, and which has been associated with other important aspect such as economic, social and environment. One way these firms contribute to grow up national income to the economy, another way this industry poses adverse effect on health, and environment. Hence it requires more attention. This study is more relevant on the development assessment to solve the issues and problems associated with poultry workers health issues and environmental pollution this research work should be conducted. These should be first and boxes ensured in all the places where the poultry works are carried out. At the same time necessary medicines should be there. Poultry workers maintain a hygiene environment in their homes in order to check the possibilities of expressing their health issues to their family members. The state is followed by the poultry firms to maintain a healthy friendly environment in their working places. The economic and health status of the poultry workers can be improved negative vibration environment effect and health effect, should be removed specific region. This study will be beneficial to the society because it tries to explore that the spread and backwash effects of an industry in the regional economy of the Namakkal district in Tamil Nadu. The industrial development is always beneficial to the society but on the same time people are having some environmental and health issues from the same industry. So to find out the problems which created by the industry is beneficial to the government to frame the policies to eradicate the sociological, environmental and health issues in the economy. Finally the society will get the better standard of living. So these studies have its own relevance which will increase the health and wealth of the society.

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