Constraints experienced by the poultry owners in adoption of poultry farming district of Gujarat

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to find out constraints experienced by the poultry owners in adoption of poultry farming in Anand district in Gujarat state. The constraints which were mostly experienced by the poultry owners were low egg price during the summer, costly birds, high cost of feed, high rate of interest on loan, difficulty in getting loan, wholesale price of eggs low, high charge of electricity, risk and uncertainty in poultry farming. Majority of the poultry owners had suggested that electricity charges should be kept low, easily, timely availability of feed with reasonable price and long term credit facilities should be provided.

INTRODUCTION

Today poultry had made a quantum jump L to emerge as a dynamic industry, which exists as a backward occupation. During the past decades, our poultry has transformed from a backward activity into a modern, scientific and vibrant industry driven by technology. The Indian poultry industry is grown by 10 per cent in case of layers and 15 per cent in case of broilers.

The Gujarat state occupies 16th position in egg production and this is due to the reason that the poultry owners do not adopt the improved poultry farming to the desired level. The adoption of these improved poultry farming by the poultry owners depends upon various constraints. Therefore, the present study has been designed with the following objectives: to find out the constraints experienced by poultry owners in adoption of improved poultry farming and to invite suggestions of the poultry owners to overcome constraints in adoption of improved poultry farming.

Key words: Constraints, Suggestions, Poultry farming

METHODOLOGY

The present study was undertaken in Anand district of Gujarat state. This district has maximum number of poultry owners. To know the constraints experienced by the poultry owners in adoption of poultry farming, the respondents were asked to mention the constraints experienced by them in adoption of poultry farming. A specially designed

questionnaire was formed to collect the data. The data were collected personally. The data were then tabulated and simple comparisons of were made on the basis of frequency and percentages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussion have been summarized under following heads:

Constraints experienced by the poultry owners:

The constraints experienced by the poultry owners in adoption of improved poultry farming are presented in Table 1.

Constraints regarding availability of birds:

About 62.73 per cent of the poultry entrepreneurs faced the constraints regarding the high death rate of poultry birds. A small proportion (15.45 per cent) of the respondents pointed the constraints of non-availability of birds in time.

Personal constraints:

Data presented in Table 1 revealed that 21.82 per cent of the poultry entrepreneurs faced constraints regarding inability to pay constant attention, followed by 8.18 per cent and 5.45 per cent of the respondents who faced religious constraints and lack of supports from the family members, respectively.

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