

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

G.N. THORAT, M.S. TRIVEDI, G.D. SATISHKUMAR, V.K. JAIN AND D.K. KAKADE

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to :

G.N. THORAT

Directorate of

Groundnut Research
(ICAR), JUNAGADH
(GUJARAT) INDIA

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 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.

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.

Key words :
Constraints,
Suggestions,
Poultry farming

Accepted :
July, 2010

Table 1 : Distribution of the poultry owners by their constraints experienced in adoption of improved poultry farming (n=110)

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
Availability of birds			
1.	Non-availability of improved birds in time	17	15.45
2.	Death rate of birds is high	69	62.73
Personal constrains			
1.	Inability to pay constant attention	24	21.82
2.	Religious constraints	9	8.18
3.	Lack of supports from family members	6	5.45
Situational constrains			
1.	Risk and uncertainty	78	70.91
2.	Difficulty in getting electric supply	82	74.55
3.	Difficulty for water	47	42.73
Economic constraints			
1.	Lack of finance	70	63.64
2.	Difficulty in getting loan	86	78.18
3.	High cost of feed	95	86.36
4.	High price of medicine	72	65.45
5.	High charge of electricity	82	74.54
6.	High rate of interest on loans	89	80.91
7.	Birds are costly	102	92.72
Marketing constraints			
1.	Low egg price during summer	105	95.45
2.	Irregular payment of sale of eggs	54	49.09
3.	Wholesale price of eggs is low	84	76.36
4.	Breakage of eggs during transportation	23	20.90
Management constraints			
1.	Inferior quality of feed received from feed agencies	33	30.00
2.	Non-availability of prompt veterinary aids	62	56.36
3.	Non-availability of labourers for poultry enterprise	35	31.82
4.	Non-availability of grading equipment	48	43.63
5.	Losses due to change in environmental conditions.	44	40.00

Situational constraints:

Majority (74.55 per cent) of the poultry entrepreneurs expressed the constraints regarding difficulty in getting electric supply while 70.91 per cent were face constraints regarding risk and uncertainty. About 42.73 per cent of the respondents expressed constraints regarding difficulty for water.

Economic constraints:

Great majority (92.72 per cent) of the poultry entrepreneurs expressed the Constraints regarding birds are costly; whereas, 86.36 per cent of the respondents expressed the constraints regarding higher price of feed. About (80.91 per cent) of the respondents expressed the constraints towards high rate of interest on loans. However, large proportion (78.18 per cent) of the respondents expressed about difficulty in getting loan and 74.54 per cent faced high charge of electricity, followed by 65.45 per cent and 63.64 per cent of the poultry owners expressed the constraints about high price of medicine and lack of finance, respectively.

Marketing constraints:

Almost all (95.45 per cent) the poultry entrepreneurs expressed the constraints regarding low egg price during summer season, whereas, 76.36 per cent of respondents expressed the constraints towards low wholesale price of egg. Half (49.09 per cent) of the respondents expressed the constraints regarding irregular payment of sale of eggs, while 20.90 per cent of the respondents expressed the constraints regarding breakage of eggs during transportation.

Management constraints :

About 56.36 per cent of the respondents pointed out the constraints regarding non-availability of prompt veterinary aids and more than two-fifth (43.63 per cent) of the respondents expressed the constraints regarding the non-availability of grading equipment. Exactly two-fifth (40.00 per cent) of the poultry entrepreneurs reported the constraints regarding losses due to change in environmental conditions.

The present observations are in line of the finding reported by Nimbalkar (1998) and Bhattu *et al.* (1999).

Suggestions given by the poultry owners to overcome constraints in poultry management practices:

The information was also collected regarding the suggestions given by the poultry entrepreneurs to overcome the constraints faced by them. The important

Table 2: Suggestions given by the poultry owners to overcome constraints in adoption of poultry management practices (n=110)

Sr. No.	Suggestions	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Easily, timely availability of feed on reasonable price	95	86.36
2.	Electricity charges should be low	101	91.82
3.	Egg price should be fixed through government agencies or association	68	61.12
4.	Long term credit facilities should be provided	82	74.55
5.	Effective marketing facility should be made for reasonable returns of poultry products	78	70.91

suggestions are presented in the Table 2.

The data presented in Table 2 reveal that majority (91.82 per cent) of the respondents had suggested the electricity charges should be kept as low, whereas, 86.36 per cent of respondents suggested easily, timely on reasonable price the availability of feed. Nearly less than three fourth (74.55 per cent) of the respondents suggested that long term credit facility should be provided, followed by 70.91 per cent and 61.12 per cent of the respondents suggested that effective marketing facility should be made available for poultry entrepreneurs and fixation of egg price through Govt. agencies or association, respectively.

Conclusion:

Based on the finding of the study, it can be concluded that majority of the poultry owners had medium level of adoption of improved poultry farming. Low egg price during the summer, costly birds, high cost of feed, high rate of interest on loan, difficulty in getting loan, low wholesale price of eggs, high charge of electricity, risk and uncertainty in poultry farming were the major constraints experienced by the poultry owners.

Majority of the poultry owners had suggested that electricity charges should be kept in low, easily, timely availability of feed on reasonable price and long term credit facilities should be provided.

Authors' affiliations:

M.S. TRIVEDI, G.D. SATISHKUMAR, V.K. JAIN AND D.K. KAKADE, Directorate of Groundnut Research (ICAR), Ivanagar Road, JUNAGADH (GUJARAT) INDIA

REFERENCES

- Bhattu, B.S., Gupta, S.C. and Sharma, R.K.** (1999). A study on region-wise constraints encountered by broiler farmers in Haryana. *Indian J. Anim. Res.*, **33**(2): 131-133.
- Nimbalkar, A.** (1998). An analytical study of poultry entrepreneurs with special references to production, productivity and management aspects. M.Sc. (Ag.) Thesis, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri (M.S).

