

An analysis of aspects of performance and difficulties of poultry farming in Namakkal, Tamilnadu

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ABSTRACT

In India, poultry farming is the development one in the field of farming. It became the effective tool of supplementary income and also it finds a major role in all over the country in their daily food. It also supports the investors commercially and financially. The main reasons in the sudden growth of the poultry farming to the people are the changing food habits, the trend established between the youngsters, raising the level of the middle class families. The one more main fact is that there is a great demand of the Indian poultry in the world market for export. These are the noticeable facts for the growth of the industry in India. For that reason, we propose a project in the field poultry farming. This proposal mainly deals with the social and economic status of the poultry farmers and also it analyse the initial cost, capital investment and earnings of the proprietor. It mostly impacts the prevention and how to avoid the diseases that caused due to the factors of the improper governing environments. It also identifies the complications and problems faced by the farmers. The one of the major problem is that feeding to the birds. The cost of feeding is the main impact that suffers the cost of production. The system is mainly based on the collection of data between September 2015 and February 2016 in the selected 50 poultry farms in Tamilnadu, India.

Keywords: poultry farming, income, investment, feeding, farmers, prevention.

1. INTRODUCTION

Poultry farming is the nurturing of domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese for the determination of farming meat or eggs for food. Poultry are grown in great numbers with chickens being the most abundant. More than 60 billion chickens are upturned yearly as a source of food, their meat and their eggs. Chickens elevated for eggs are generally called layers whereas chickens grown for meat are often called broilers. The poultry industry in India has developed as the most vigorous and promptly growing section of livestock economy as marked from the production level touching about 30 billion eggs and 2 billion broilers with a multiple yearly growth rate of 10per cent and 18per cent separately. But in spite of all these growths and moderately economic value of the Indian poultry products (particularly egg), the comparative position of India in the world trade of poultry products is not so promising. Indian poultry industry has been increasing at yearly changing rates of 10-18per cent and this development in the past few years made India 4th largest manufacturer of eggs and 5th largest manufacturer of poultry broiler. The arrangement and prices of production in the Indian poultry meat industry fluctuate from zone to zone. Manufacture prices in the Southern, Western, and Eastern regions of India are very economical with those in other countries. The methodological effectiveness in poultry in these Indian constituencies seems to be better than other countries where the cost of production is the economical. Influences motivating the industry's development include rapid progression in per capita income.

The Southern region has the lowest total costs regardless of facing the highest feed prices because of both corn and soybean meal commonly must be transported from larger distances than in the other regions. Day of Old Chick costs are lowest in the South, and impermanence costs are also lower matched to Eastern and Western regions.

The larger cost proficiency in the South branches both from encouraging climate and better management by the incorporated poultry operations. Comparatively low energy costs for both heating and cooling, hold down other costs in the South. Most of the poultry meat in India is promoted to customers in the form of live birds- labelled as —wet-market, with only a small portion of output now marketed as cooled, frozen, or further treated produces. The costs of affecting live birds, comprising transport, reduction, and humanity costs, rigorously limit inter-regional arrangements. Consequently, Indian poultry marketplaces are provincial, rather than national in choice and there is restricted prospective for low-cost manufacturers to market their item for consumption in sophisticated cost provinces. Low poultry prices in South India, mainly due to the predominance of poultry integrators in the region, are described to have encouraged prompt development in consumption. Numerous causes designate that per capita poultry depletion in South India is about 3 kg, which is about four times the country wide regular.

In South India, the leading broiler assimilation in the country is Tamilnadu. In Tamilnadu, Namakkal is the major poultry manufacturing district. The broiler cost of poultry in Namakkal act as a reference price for others to fix the comprehensive and marketing prices in the neighbouring districts. The farm price development is simplified by the Broiler Coordination Commission (BCC) Under the BCC voting system; estimation of the popular rules the rate for the day.

The producer price then converts the standard for setting manufacturer, general, and retail prices for markets in the Southern region, including Chennai, whole of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, and to a less significant extent Bangalore. There is no suggestion that the BCC involves in monopoly pricing, adjudging from the comparatively low live-bird prices, retail prices, and margins in Namakkal associated with other sections. Control assessing seems to be depressed by the strong price understanding of request for poultry. In Namakkal district, whereas the request for egg and chicken meat is progressively admirably, poultry growers here are required to contain their extension procedures owing to accelerating land and production costs over the last five years in Namakkal District. The Namakkal Sector encompasses of nearly 750 poultry farmers who possess the 4.01 lakh layer birds of houses nearly 80 per cent of the farmers and 85 percent of the total bird power.



Fig.1: An example of poultry farm in Namakkal district

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The most important aspects for successful poultry farming are the suitable housing for the birds. In the event of indoor manufacture structure, it is very essential to achieve the environment. Poultry need exact organisation and surroundings for better production and prosperity. Whether the poultry elevated in indoor or outdoor system, make assured that the well management, ventilation, lighting, temperature and litter condition. For a small scale poultry production, movable houses are best and this is biological method. But for ecological

profitable poultry production, intended and proper considered poultry housing is very necessary to retain the poultry birds strong and productive. Weather proof poultry housing is the best housing for the farming system. It will retain the poultry birds safe from the adversarial weather conditions such as cold, rain, wind, hot sun etc. The poultry housing system must have the amenities of provided that warmness, predominantly during brooding period and winter season. The house necessities have to be well ventilated. Chickens decrease their food ingestion rate in hot weather. If the temperature is below or greater than this region, then you must have to govern the temperature in any way. They have no sweat glands. Consequently, the growth development of poultry will be less in hot climate situation. They begin gasping at or above 95° Fahrenheit temperature. Drink water commonly to preserve them free from dehydration. It is very problematic to syndicate between high temperature and high moisture, because in those situations gasping does not make the body of chicken cool.

Well maintained and equipped ventilation inside poultry housing system play a very important part to govern the interior surroundings. It eliminates extra moistness, temperature, air etc. and brings fresh air inside the poultry firm. Moreover many farmers use natural ventilation for poultry manufacture. A pair of outlet in the rooftop of poultry will assist to eradicate the hot air. Light is also a very essential element for poultry farming and poultry birds turn into very sensitive to light. Light supports the poultry birds to be dynamic, discovers food and pretending them for reproduction. Further light, the birds also want dark period for protecting worthy health and creating melatonin hormone. Nearly all types of poultry birds need 8 hours of darkness period and 16 hours presence of light. More or less all poultry creator use only the natural light for lighting the poultry house. Darkness is supportive for some fast developing broiler species, and supports them for dropping leg ailments and builds their body frame. The most important thing for poultry farming is the litter management. It also helps in the development of the desired production. The litter is used for the purpose of covering the floor of the house. It is moreover made up of concrete, wooden and earthen. Litter fascinates the moister of closet and attenuates the fertiliser. It also serves as the bedstead for the poultry birds. Around the world the farmers are mainly used Rice hulls and soft wood shavings for the poultry usage.

3. METHODOLOGY

The current study established on primary data and secondary data collected from 80 poultry farmers by accepting purposive specimen since all the farmers were not psychologically ready to reply to the feedback form. A well-organised questionnaire was arranged and was pre-tested. After integrating the essential alterations in the pre-tested questionnaire, it was managed and necessary data about the mounting was collected from the defendants during September 2014- February 2015. Moreover be an average of and proportions, procedures like discriminate investigation and Garrett's Assessment Scale were used. It mainly focuses on the production efficiency and marketing potentiality of the poultry units and their related problems. The production and promotion of poultry farming products can be determined by on numerous aspects but the price of the egg is fixed by the National Egg Co-ordination Committee (NECC). So the egg manufacturers are not in a position to evaluate the profit or loss in egg production under the highly changing nature of prices of eggs. A review on making, advertising of eggs and other poultry products like cull birds, gunny bags and fertilizer and the issues prompting production and marketing of fowl products and their complications will take out the cost of production, demand, price, profit in poultry farming and methods to crack the difficulties in the entities.

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

Primary Data

The project employed both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered by using a well mounted feedback form that was properly filled in by the defendants. The defendants with changing circumstantial were carefully chosen based on the significant features of their age, education, occupation, and so forth from the poultry farm proprietors of Namakkal District.

Secondary Data

The primary data were accompanied by a sequence of secondary sources of data. Secondary data concerning to the field was collected from the archives distributed by various poultry productions. Recent information was collected from well-equipped reference library and from internet web resources. Supplementary, the secondary data were also gathered from various leading journal inclusive and exclusive of poultry. Sums of standard text were considered to acquire relevant literature on poultry farming.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 PRODUCTION COSTS

This poultry farm possibility survey was accompanied resulting traditional systems of production. Everyday proceedings were kept all the way through the project; these records encompassed the daily chick deaths, immunization, and feed and fodder used for the flock. The preliminary start-up expenses for this process incorporated the cost of procuring the chicks, and the cost of organizing the poultry house for the flock. Every poultry house wants one worker to cope the flock. One worker can look after more than one poultry house, and desires a maximum of two hours a day to complete their work in each poultry house. Consequently, a worker can receive triple the money if they decide to handle three flocks at a time.

Table.1: Techno Economic Parameters of Poultry Farmers per bird

SL.NO	ITEMS	COSTS
1	Price of day old chicks	22
2	Poultry house preparation cost(Rs. per sft)	150
3	Cost of equipment	25
4	Cost of labour	90
5	Vaccines	10
6	Feed(average price Rs. per kg)	80
7	Cleaning and sanitation	50
8	Transportation and advertisement cost	20
9	Other costs	10

10	Sale price	150
11	Sale price of gunny bags (Rs. per bag)	10
12	Sale of egg	50
13	Sale of Manure	25

4.2 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE POULTRY FARMERS

The poultry farming is not as much as easy we have thought. It is one of the challenging fields and it would have much more impacts. Some of the major problems faced by the poultry farmers are listed below

- i. Water, Electricity and Disease Control Problems
- ii. High Production Cost and Low Return
- iii. Limited Access to the Core Markets
- iv. Availability of Raw Materials
- v. High Feed Cost and Low Egg Prices
- vi. Lack of transport and storage facilities.
- vii. Labour problem and
- viii. Export facilities.

CONCLUSION

The exploration of poultry farming has been reviewed on the basis of primary data gathered from Namakkal district and also secondary data from the trusted source. It was originated that majority poultry farmers have accepted this business as a principal source of their earnings and drop in the classification of large group. Furthermore, they are commercially comprehensive and few of them required trusting on established and non-institutional cause of recognition due to the restricted credit capability stretched by the economic organizations. Cost of nourishing establishes a major difficult to most of the poultry farmers as it accounts for a larger percentage of total cost of production, since poultry birds cannot do without food. Widely held of the poultry egg farmers recognized high cost of production specifically cost of feed components as their major constrain. Consequently, government should enterprise to promote inputs such as feed ingredients and this can be attained through poultry farmer's contribution in crop production. The proposal implies the following: Poultry manufacturers commonly should have admittance to praise amenities particularly soft loans. This will assist them to improve their stock size, slaughterhouses, and transportation facilities and feed dispensation. At the present time the workers are suffering with poor wages and employed more than 12 hours per day. Therefore, it is recommended that the NECC and suggestion should consist of directly normalizing the wages and working hours of labours. The main problem handled by the poultry farm holders is power cut during summer season and unbalanced power supply, which very much have emotional impact the poultry production. Hence, it is proposed that the poultry farm owners may evade the power problems through asubstitute energy sources like bio-gas with the help of government.

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