

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF POULTRY BROILER FARMERS AND RELATIONSHIP OF PERCEIVED TRAINING NEEDS

Jitendra Pratap^{1*}, M.P. Sagar², A. K. Chaturvedani³, N.K. Khyalia⁴ and S.K. Jaiswal⁵

^{1, 3 & 4}PhD Scholar, Division of Extension Education, ²Pr. Scientist, ICAR- CARI, Izatnagar,

⁵PhD Scholar, Division of Poultry Science,

ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP-243122

E-mail: drjpmathura@gmail.com (*Corresponding Author)

Abstract: The present study was carried out to evaluate socio-economic profile and existing relationship of perceived training needs with broiler poultry farmers in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 15 blocks in Barabanki district, five blocks were selected, purposively, based on poultry population and maximum number of farms. 15 respondents from each block and total 75 poultry broiler farmers were randomly selected. Fifty two per cent of respondents were young, with high school to intermediate level of education. Majority (66.66%) had joint family with fifty per cent had medium size family in joint family, while in nuclear type 64 per cent had large family. There was almost equal representation of Hindu and Muslim community, and fifty four per cent belonged to other backward caste. Perceived training needs of poultry broiler farmers were highly significantly negative correlated with their education while highly significantly positive correlated with their training status.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Profile, Poultry Broiler, Training needs.

Introduction

Animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries activities play an important role in national economy and socio-economic development of the country. These activities have contributed to the food basket, nutritional security and household income of the farmers and play a significant role in generating gainful employment. Poultry development in the country has shown steady progress over the years. Current egg production of the country is around 66.45 billion in 2011-12 which is about 5 per cent more than the previous year production of about 63.02 billion eggs. The poultry meat production is about million tonnes (2.47). The current per capita availability of eggs is around 55 eggs per year (DAHD&F, 2012-13). Export of poultry products has been increased from ₹457.82 crores in 2011-12 to 565.87 crores in the current year of 2013-14 as per the report of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (2013-14).

The small scale poultry farming in the rural areas can significantly contribute in earning cash within shortest possible time and to remove malnutrition among the rural

people. In this regard, broiler industry might be a promising industry to alleviate the unemployment problem as well as to take the challenge of 21st century and meet the scarcity of animal protein within shortest possible time in India, so, present study was carried out to study the socio-economic profile poultry broiler farmer and relationship of perceived training needs.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. The district is having total 15 blocks, out of which, 5 blocks were selected purposively having highest poultry population and farm number. Further, 15 respondents selected from each block randomly who were having flock size 250 or above with at least 3 batches/year. Thus, a total sample size of 75 respondents was covered under the study. The selected respondents were interviewed personally with the help of structured and pre- tested interview schedule. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed statistically.

Results and Discussion

There is huge potential for growth in poultry sector in UP. But, there are technological, financial, infrastructure, policy and extension gaps. In order to fill these gaps, the present study “the socio-economic profile of poultry broiler farmers and the relationship of perceived training needs depicted following results

Table-1 Distribution of poultry farmers according socio-economic characteristics

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Frequency (N=75)	Percent
Age (in years)			
1	Young (23-35)	39	52.00
2	Middle (35-47)	28	37.33
3	Old (47-60)	8	10.67
Education status			
1	Illiterate	3	4.0
2	Primary	5	6.7
3	Middle	11	14.7
4	High school	20	26.7
5	Intermediate	16	21.3
6	Graduate	17	22.6
7	Post graduate	3	4.0
Category			
1	Schedule caste	21	28.00
2	Other backward caste	41	54.70
3	General caste	13	17.30
Type of family			

1.	Joint	50	66.70
2.	Nuclear	25	33.30
Main occupation			
1	Agriculture	40	53.34
2	Poultry farming	22	29.33
3	Business	12	16
4	Service	1	1.33
Subsidiary occupation			
1	Agriculture	19	25.33
2	Poultry farming	53	70.67
3	Business	1	1.33
4	Service	2	2.67
Level of experience (in years)			
1	Low (2-6)	61	81.3
2	Medium (6-10)	12	16
3	High (11-15)	2	2.7
4	Mean \pm SD	5.13 \pm 2.4	
Flock size			
1	Small (Upto-4000)	56	74.7
2	Medium (4000-8000)	16	21.3
3	Large (8000-12000)	3	4
Number of sheds			
1	Single shed	54	72
2	Two shed	15	20
3	Three sheds	6	8
Type of sheds			
1	Kuccha & Temporary	28	37.34
2	Cemented	26	34.66
3	Semi-cemented	21	28.00
Levels of poultry production(in quintals)			
1	Low (up to 460)	62	82.7
2	Medium (460-900)	9	12.0
3	High (900 and above)	4	5.3
Training status and source of training			
1	Untrained	57	76
2	SDAH	6	33.33
3	CARI(NAIP)	5	27.78
4	Pvt. Integrator	7	38.88

Fifty two per cent of respondents were young, with high school to intermediate level of education. Oladeji (2010) reported that maximum percentage of the poultry farmers (44.4%) had secondary school level education, followed by higher secondary level (37.3%).

Majority (66.66%) had joint family with fifty per cent had medium size family. There was almost equal representation of Hindu and Muslim community, and fifty four per cent belonged to other backward caste. Babu (2013) also reported that both Hindu and Muslim community equally participated (50% each) in commercial broiler farming. The data given in table 1 reveal that majority of poultry farmers (53.34%) were practicing agriculture as their main occupation, followed by poultry farming (29.33%), business (16%), and service (1.33%). Table further reveals that majority of poultry farmers (70.67%) adopted poultry farming as subsidiary occupation. This finding was in agreement with the finding of Babu (2013). He reported that broiler farming was primary occupation of 28.33 per cent respondents, while secondary occupation of 71.67 per cent respondents. Mandal *et al.* (2006) reported different finding from this. He reported that majority of farmers (52.92 %) had labour as major occupation, followed by agriculture (22.5 %), animal husbandry (14.58 %), business (7.08 %) and service (2.92 %).

The data presented in table1- reveal that majority of poultry farmers (81.3%) belonged to low level of experience, (2-6 year), followed by medium level (16%, 7-10 years) and high (2.7%,11-15 years) level of experience, respectively. The average experience of 4.27, 7.83 and 15 years in low, medium and high level of experience, respectively.

Table 1- depicts that overwhelming majority of poultry farmers (92%) were constructed their shed with long axis in East- West direction and rest (8%) constructed with long axis in North-South direction. Table 1 further indicates that majority of poultry farmers (72%) had only single poultry shed, while 20 per cent poultry farmers had two sheds, and only 8 per cent had three poultry sheds with varying capacity. The average flock size per batch was 3472 birds. These findings were found in disagreement with the findings reported by Babu (2013). He found that average flock size was 2333 birds, while on average, 1303, 2865, 5222 birds/batch were kept at small, medium and large poultry farmers, respectively.

Table 1- also reveals that 37.34 per cent poultry farmers had kuccha and temporary type of shed, followed by cemented (34.66%) and rest 28 per cent had semi-cemented shed. This finding is just opposite to Mishra *et al.* (2000) finding who stated that in Orissa state poultry houses with concrete roof were less in number (2%) compared to thatched roof

(68.5%) and asbestos/tile/*khoper* roof (29.5%). The average annual poultry production in low, medium and high level was 206.69, 776.67 and 1135 quintals, respectively.

Table 1-Also indicates that majority of poultry farmers (76%) had not received any formal training on poultry farming and the rest, 24 per cent received formal training on poultry farming. This finding is in agreement with finding of Babu (2013), who reported that majority of poultry farmers (81.67 %) had not received any formal training on poultry farming and the rest, 18.33 per cent received formal training on poultry farming. Table 1 further indicates that out of trained poultry farmers, 38.88 per cent were trained by private integrator (Sugna & RMP), followed by SDAH (33.33%) and CARI (NAIP) 27.78 per cent.

Correlation between perceived training needs of poultry farmers

In order to study the relationship between perceived training needs with selected characteristics of poultry farmers Spearman rank correlation was applied with the help of SPSS. Table 2 reveals that perceived training needs in the area of housing management was found negatively correlated with education and positively with training status at 1% level of significance, which indicates that poultry farmers with high education level need less training in this area, while trained poultry farmers want to receive more training to enrich their knowledge in housing management of poultry farmers. All the remaining areas of perceived training needs such as brooding management, feed and feeding management, health care, bio-security, marketing, poultry insurance and finance were significantly negatively correlated with their selected characteristics of education at 1% level of significance; means require less training needs with higher in their education. Breed selection and identification of quality chicks was significantly positively correlated with batch size, experience at 5 %, and training status at 1% level of significance, more training needs with increase in experience batch size and training status of poultry farmers. Perceived training in the area of brooding management significantly positive correlated with batch size, experience at 5%, while overall knowledge, training status were significantly positively correlated at 1 % level of significance. Perceived training needs in the area of feed and feeding management was significantly positively correlated with age and training status at 5, 1 per cent level of significance. It means aged poultry farmers with trained status had more training needs in the area feed and feeding management. Perceived training needs in the area of health care significantly positively correlated with training status at 1% level of significance, means trained poultry farmers had more training needs in the area of health care.

Sl. No.	Areas of perceived training needs	Selected characteristics					
		Age	Batch size	Education	Experience in year	Overall Knowledge	Training status
1	Housing management	0.051	0.141	-0.528**	0.08	0.10	0.498**
2	Breed selection & identification of quality chicks	0.033	0.197*	-0.177*	0.219*	0.250	0.415**
3	Brooding management	0.141	0.255*	-0.450**	0.292*	0.71**	0.471**
4	Feed and Feeding management	0.193*	0.007	-0.346**	-0.047	0.039	0.410**
5	Health care	0.023	0.159	-0.384**	0.137	0.156	0.365**
6	Bio-Security	0.098	-0.032	-0.264**	-0.093	0.089	0.484**
7	Marketing	0.148	0.137	-0.363**	0.101	0.134	0.614**
8	Poultry insurance	0.104	0.204*	-0.384**	0.197*	0.224	0.49**
9	Finance	0.085	0.106	-0.368**	0.058	0.09	0.338**

Conclusion

The present study is lead to conclude that most of poultry broiler farmer were young, literate of joint family, involving in low level of broiler production with less experience in poultry broiler farming. The study also concluded that most of poultry broiler farmer have single, kachcha shed with its long axis in east- west direction. Further study concluded that perceived training needs of poultry broiler farmers were highly significantly negative correlated with their education while highly significantly positive correlated with their training status.

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