

# Poultry Keeping Cost Benefit Analysis Special Reference To Udaipur District

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**Abstract** - Over the course of the last several decades, the poultry farming industry in India has grown from a small-scale sector that supplied much-needed cash and food to a massive industry that drives the economy of the nation. This expansion brought about a significant change in the country's economic situation. There are a lot of factors that are contributing to the growth of the industry, such as the increasing demand for Indian chicken products on the worldwide market, the changing preferences of consumers about their diets, and the rise in incomes among India's middle class in India. The majority of poultry farms face a big challenge as a result of the high expense of feeding hens and other types of poultry. This is because chickens and other types of fowl simply cannot survive without food. This is the reason behind this phenomena. Currently, poultry farming is fast becoming one of the most dynamic and significant components of the global food supply chain. This is the case in the current day. In the world of chicken farming, one of the most essential components is the use of backyard chicken production methods. It is important to keep in mind that the alternatives to eggs and poultry that are the most cost-effective are those that are raised in backyards or via semi-scavenging techniques at the lowest possible cost.

**Keywords:** Advantages, nutrition, and poultry.

**Introduction** - For as long as rural communities have existed, backyard poultry farming has been an essential component in their capacity to meet the social and cultural requirements of their communities. However, the commercialization of poultry farming has been detrimental to the traditional village poultry farming that has given more than half of the people living in the area with animal protein and additional income supplementation. Backyard chicken production techniques are one of the most important components of chicken farming. It is important to keep in mind that the cost of birds and eggs that are produced in a backyard or via a semi-scavenging method is often lower. Poultry farming is rapidly becoming one of the most dynamic and important components of the global food supply chain in the present day. Using materials like as antioxidants, tannin, saponin, and other alternative ingredients, the purpose of this research is to enhance the health of scavenging fowl as well as the production of chicken. The project is a collaborative effort between the Natural Resources Institute in the The project is managed by the Avian Sciences Research Centre at the Scottish Agricultural College. Both the southern state of Tamil Nadu and the northern state of Rajasthan, more specifically the districts of Trichy and Udaipur, are participating in the effort.

At the moment, the programme is operational in both of these areas of India. There are two factors that led to

the selection of these municipal districts. To begin, a significant number of households in both regions depend on chicken farming in their backyards as a main source of income. Second, the agroecological and ethnic backgrounds of the two districts are significantly different from one another. This will make it feasible for the research to compare and contrast the production systems and constraints of the two districts, as well as analyse the generalizability of potential solutions. The Udaipur district is situated in the Aravalli highlands, which contributes to the area receiving around 650 millimetres of rainfall on an annual basis. There is just one kind of precipitation that occurs throughout the rainy season, which starts in late June and lasts far into September. In addition, the Trichy District has a rainfall total of 700 millimetres per year, which indicates that it has a uni-modal climate.

The cultivation of poultry in backyards not only provides low-income rural communities with access to nutritious food, but it also provides them with employment opportunities throughout the whole year. Growing numbers of consumers are growing more concerned about the safety of their food and the environment, and as a result, organic farming is rapidly becoming the technique of choice for rearing chickens in rural regions. It is very clear that women with low incomes and those who are now without jobs will continue to reap the benefits of keeping hens in their

backyards without the use of chemical fertilisers or pesticides. The backyards of rural women in various countries are often used for the purpose of raising chickens and other birds. For a very long time, people have held the belief that women make up the large majority of chicken keepers in rural areas. The vast majority of women living in rural areas are involved in large-scale poultry farming, an activity in which they raise local indigenous chicken species. In the backyard, women are able to make income via the operation of a small-scale business known as backyard chicken rearing.

Despite the fact that keeping hens in rural regions may not bring in a fortune, it is a skill that a lot of women with low incomes already have, and it has the potential to put them on a road that might ultimately lead to a better economic condition. As a result of the fact that the majority of low-income and marginal farmers depend on chicken farming as a method of making ends meet, the growth of the poultry sector in rural regions may surely help eliminate poverty.

In the course of human history, chicken farming has played a crucial role in both the provision of sustenance and the provision of amusement. In spite of this, chicken farming has developed into a significant industry over the course of the last half-century, with significant investments being made in high-tech housing, feed that is nutritionally balanced, and the required medical care for a large flock of high-yielding birds (broilers and layers). In spite of the fact that commercial poultry farming is becoming more popular among forward-thinking farmers, the sector is not without its inherent issues.

These concerns include the unpredictability of egg and chicken meat prices, the difficulty in procuring feed components, the prevalence of illnesses, and the shortage of qualified staff. Both the supply and demand for chicken products are much higher in metropolitan areas than they are in rural or tribal communities. This is due to the fact that the majority of commercial poultry farms are situated in or adjacent to cities and other heavily populated regions. Rural and tribal areas are home to almost two-thirds of the total population of our nation. A significant number of them are employed in fishing, agriculture, or animal husbandry. The majority of people who live in rural areas get the majority of their calories from cereals that are mostly composed of wheat or rice. As a consequence of this, the inadequate supply of protein is widespread among the impoverished people in rural areas, who often suffer from a variety of illnesses. It is of the utmost importance to provide people living in rural areas with animal proteins in order to safeguard against protein deficit and to encourage healthy growth and development. Chicken and eggs, two of the best forms of protein, are made freely available and affordable in rural areas via the practice of backyard poultry farming, which is also known as free-range poultry farming.

Keeping chickens in the backyard is a tried-and-true

strategy that has been shown to be effective in assisting rural and tribal communities around the country in overcoming their lack of protein intake and supplementing their income. Backyard poultry farming is a common kind of family enterprise in rural and indigenous communities. It is especially notable because women play important roles in this sector of the economy. It is possible that backyard chicken farming might become a viable venture if rural inhabitants were provided with information on scientific rearing techniques and instruction on how to make use of the numerous natural food supplies that are found in backyards.

**Promotion of Poultry and Poultry Products for the Backyard:** When birds reach the weight that is considered to be the market norm, there are no defined methods for selling them. It is impossible for the poultry sector in rural areas to flourish without a robust marketing component. The construction of marketing channels, whether via cooperative marketing models or self-help organisations, will be of considerable assistance to farmers in the process of selling their products. Local country chickens are well-liked by both consumers and farmers alike, and they are well suited for sale in both urban and rural markets. Within the realm of poultry farming in rural areas, the production of meat from indigenous chicken breeds has emerged as a new trend. It is common knowledge that some chicken breeds, such as Aseel, Kadaknath, and Gaghous, are renowned for the superior quality of their meat. These local chickens are kept in harsh conditions until they are between four and six months old, at which point they are ready to go on the market for sale. The conditions vary depending on the breed. Because of the strong demand for the meat of these local chicken breeds, the price of the meat is much higher than average.

#### **Objectives:**

1. An analysis of the costs and benefits associated with the businesses that maintain chicken in the UDAIPUR district.
2. An economic analysis of chicken farmers and some proposals for the management of chickens in the Udaipur.

**Materials and Methods:** Within the Udaipur district of Rajasthan, the tribe area was the location where the present study was carried out. In the southern region of Rajasthan, the Udaipur region is surrounded by the Aravali hills, which create a stunning background. At 23.8 degrees north latitude and 73.7 degrees east longitude, the district is situated in the geographic centre of the United States, 225 metres above sea level. Its location is in the geographic centre of the United States. Udaipur, Bicchiwada, Aspur, and Sagwara are the four tehsils that were selected for the research project. The Udaipur district is comprised of eight tehsils. Based on the number of backyard poultry birds that were available in each community, three villages were selected from each of the tehsils that were discovered, for a total of

twelve municipalities. For the purpose of this research, a total of 180 farmers were questioned, and 15 participants were selected at random from each farming community. In order to collect data, we followed a semi-structured interview schedule in addition to doing observations. Before any interviews or data collection took place, the objectives of the research as well as the technique being used were presented to the farmers in a way that was both clear and succinct. The questions were presented to the farmers in both their local language and in Hindi. This was done to ensure that there was no space for misunderstanding, and it also gave them the opportunity to verify that they had understood the questions properly. We only questioned one respondent at a time, and we made sure to document all of the responses that we received from that individual. All of the information that was acquired in this manner was counted and assessed using the standard statistical procedures that were developed by Snedecor and Cochran.

**Results and Discussion :** The Current Financial Situation of Poultry Farmers Agriculture, animal husbandry, and manual work were the three primary contributors to the respondents' yearly income, which included an average of \$13,835.15 in contributions. The agricultural sector accounts for the bulk of the respondents' income, which amounts to 60,517.70 rupees. As an additional point of interest, the annual income of each respondent was 30632.80 rupees from animal husbandry, with 43247.02 rupees coming from work (Table 1). According to the findings of the most recent study, the total cost of growing chickens was Rs. 9675. This figure includes the cost of chicks, food, housing, and several pieces of equipment. In order to calculate the income, we took the value of the increase in net income and subtracted the cost of producing the animals from that amount. It was determined that the total amount of money earned from hens and eggs was 18867.83 rupees. It was determined that the respondent had a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1:1.95, with a total benefit amounting to Rs. 18867.83 and an overall charge amounting to Rs. 9675.00. The average number of eggs deposited by each family in a given year was 680, and the average number of birds that were grown by each recipient was 38.91. According to Table 2, the family of the respondent consumed 170 eggs, which is equivalent to 25.00% of the total, while 510 eggs, which is equivalent to 75.00% of the total, were sold.

**Table -1 Averaging Annual Salary for Each Respondent (in Indian Rupees)**

Parameters	Particular	Number
Agriculture	Grain production(q)	25.42
	Fodder production(q)	36.92
	Income from grain sold	45748.30
	Income from fodder sold	14769.40
	Total income	60517.70
Animal	Animal sale	2.29
	Income from animal	11764.97

	Average income from sold egg	4465.05
	Average income from sold bird	14402.78
	Sum	18867.83
	Income from animals	30632.80
	Labour	43247.02
	Agriculture	60517.70
	Business	3952.64
	Overall income/family	138350.15

**Table 2: An analysis of the financial status of a backyard chicken farmer (in rupees)**

S.	Parameters	Number
I.	Expenditure on	
I	Charge of chicks Rs	525
II	Charge of feeding Rs	4050
III	Charge of house and equipment Rs	5100
	<b>Total (Its)</b>	<b>9675</b>
2	Average number of produced eggs /year/family	680
3	Average number of consumed eggs	170 (25.00%)
4	Average number of sold eggs	510 (75.00%)
5	Average number of birds reared/ recipients no.	38.91
6	Average number of consumed birds	10.11
7	Average number of birds sold	28.81
8	Average income from sold egg (Rs)	4465.05
9	Average income from sold bird (Rs)	14402.78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18867.83</b>
	BC ratio/recipients	
I.	Total benefits	18867.83
2	Total charge	9675.00
3	B/C ratio	1:1.95

During the course of the year, the average number of eggs consumed was 110, while the average number of eggs sold was 570. A decreased weekly egg consumption rate (9.45) was discovered by the present investigation compared to the findings of Singh et al. (2003). The distribution of poultry was 10.11 per year, whereas the number of birds sold was 28.21.

The number of birds that were either intended for consumption or for commercial purposes ranged from zero to twenty. Among those who participated in the survey, the average annual income from farming, animal husbandry, and physical labour was Rs 18867.83 respectively. In contrast to these findings, The yearly income of farmers was less than 10,000 rupees, which contradicts the original findings. A total of Rs9675 was spent by each recipient on the maintenance of chicken birds. This cost comprised the purchase of chicks, food, shelter, tools, and other necessities. Over the course of the first year, a total of Rs18867.83 was generated from the sale of birds and eggs. As was the case with the results of the present investigation, The economic returns of the recipients ranged from one hundred to three hundred rupees per month. Each family was responsible for bearing one and a half times the total cost. A reduced benefit-to-charge ratio (1:1.13) when doing

the research that is now being conducted on grill rearing. The sale of eggs brings in a total of 540 rupees, whereas the sale of meat brings in 180 rupees.

A total of 475 rupees is earned by each individual bird. From 45 birds, a female recipient made around 21,375 rupees in their earnings. From one home to the next, there were an average of 680 eggs that were placed each year. backyard poultry farming in Nigeria is a profitable sector that may be found inside the country. The researchers discovered that they managed to generate a net profit of N 271.95 (2.36) for each bird that they sold.

**Conclusion:** According to the results of the research, the yearly revenue that each family received from chicken farming was Rs 138350.15, which resulted in a total of Rs 18868 being earned annually. Males of developed strains of chicken reach their maximal production and bulk at a faster pace than native birds do. This was seen in comparison to native chickens. Indigenous communities who raise these birds as backyard poultry see a rise in economic affluence, but the quality of their chicken suffers in terms of its nutritional value as a consequence of this. It is essential for poultry farmers to be able to overcome a range of obstacles, including a scarcity of veterinary officers, the availability of alternative financing options for poultry houses, the availability of venues to sell their goods, and the availability of places to get an education. There was a serious issue that needed to be solved in the tribble region of Udaipur, and that was the presence of predators.

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