

ECONOMICS OF BACKYARD POULTRY IN TRIBAL AREA OF DUNGARPUR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Under Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) four villages adopted by KVK were selected. A survey was conducted in tribal dominated Sagwara tehsil of Dungarpur district. Ten farmers from each village, five having improved poultry birds i.e. Nirbheek and five having desi birds (non beneficiaries) were selected. Thus, a total of 40 farmers were surveyed for the present investigation. The observations were collect through personal interview technique. The total income earned from egg sold and bird sold per year was Rs 3453.18 and 1266.72 in IVDP and non IVDP auea, respectively. Benefit cost ratio per respondent was 1:2.44 and 1:1.42 in beneficiaries and non beneficiaries' respondents. The tribal families under IVDP rearing improved breed (Nirbheek) of birds as backyard poultry experienced an economic gain along with an alleviation of nutritional status due to higher production and higher weight gain of males of improved breed as compared to those (non IVDP) rearing local birds.

INTRODUCTION

Backyard poultry production implies rearing of poultry in small numbers in the backyard under free range, semi-intensive or intensive system having either native /crossbred / commercial birds. The system is designed to utilize the natural food base like fallen grains, kitchen waste, insects, greens etc. available in free range condition effectively for nutritional needs, gainful employment and income generation by population living in tribal area. Poultry keeping under free range or backyard is often referred as rural poultry farming. Backyard poultry farming has been an integrated part of human culture from ancient history in the subcontinent. Keeping this in view, an effort was made to find out the economics of backyard poultry in tribal area of Dungarpur.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A survey was conducted on tribal dominated Sagwara tehsil was selected from Dungarpur district. Four village adopted by KVK under Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) were selected.

A sample of ten farmers, five having improved poultry birds i.e. Nirbheek and five having desi birds (non beneficiaries) was selected from each village. Thus, a total of 40 farmers were surveyed for the present investigation. An interview schedule was developed and pre tested to collect relevant information on the economics of backyard poultry farmers. The observations were collect through personal interview technique. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed to draw meaningful inferences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The expenditure on rearing of poultry birds per respondent (including cost of chicks, feeding, house or equipment) was Rs. 1415.95 and 888.05 in IVDP and non IVDP, respectively (Table). Total income earned from egg sold and bird sold per year was Rs 3453.18 (287.76/month) and 1266.72 (105.56/month) in IVDP and non IVDP, respectively. Similarly, Singh (2003) reported economic return ranged from 100 to 300 per month which was in agreement with the present investigation. The total benefit: cost ratio per family was 1:2:44 in IVDP and 1:1:42 in non IVDP

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area. However, Shettar and Jhadav (1999) reported lower B:C ratio (1:1:13) as compared to the present investigation on rearing broilers. The average number of birds reared per respondents was 13:42 and 10.62 in IVDP and non IVDP respectively, which is in close agreement with the results of Rai (2000). The average number egg produced per family was 854.40 and 278.32 in IVDP and non IVDP, respectively. The number of birds consumed and sold per respondents was 4.02 and 4.87 in case of beneficiaries and 3.92 and 3.10 in non beneficiaries.

The percentage of average number of eggs consumed was 40.63 and 45.08 in IVDP and non IVDP area while the percentage of average number of egg sold was 54.83 and 40.46 in IVDP and non IVDP, respectively. Egg set under broody hen occupy the percentage 4.54 and 14.46 in IVDP and non IVDP, respectively. Benefit cost ratio per respondent was 1:2:44 and 1:1:42 in case of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries, respectively.

Table 1: Economics of backyard poultry farmers.

S.No.	Parameters	IVDP	Non IVDP
1.	Expenditure on		
	i. Cost of chicks (Rs.)	80	85
	ii. Cost of feeding (Rs.)	1250.70	760.40
	iii. Cost of house & equipment (Rs.) Total (Rs.)	1415.95	888.05
2	Average number of egg produced / year/ family	854.40	278.32
3	Average number of egg consumed	347.18	125.47
4	Average number of egg sold.	468.47	112.60
5	Egg set under broody hen	38.75	40.25
6	Average number of birds reared	13.42	10.62
7	Average number of birds consumed	4.02	3.92
8	Average number of birds sold	4.87	3.10
9	Average income from egg sold (Rs.)	2576.58	810.72
10	Average income from bird sold (Rs.)	876.6	456.00
	TOTAL	3453.18	1266.72

B: C Ratio / Respondent

IVDP		Non IVDP		B:C Ratio	
Total Benefit	Total Cost	Total Benefit	Total Cost	B:C Ratio	B:C Ratio
3453.18	1415.95	1266.72	888.05	1:2.44	1:1.42

CONCLUSION

The tribal families under IVDP rearing improved breed (Nirbheek) of birds as backyard poultry experienced an economic gain along with an alleviation of nutritional status due to higher production and higher weight gain of males of improved breed as compared to those (non IVDP) rearing local birds. It is concluded that the performance of beneficiary respondents (under IVDP i.e. Nirbheek breed) was better than non beneficiary respondents.

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