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## Constraint analysis among the backyard poultry farmers in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu

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### Abstract

The study was undertaken to analyse the constraint among the backyard poultry farmers in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. The data was collected through personal interview method with the help of well-structured interview schedule from randomly selected 50 farmers backyard poultry farmers in Kuruvikkarambai village, Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. Major constraints perceived by poultry farmers attack of predators (84.00%), lack of knowledge about disease (81.33%) followed by non-remunerative price (76.67%). Hence, the study recommends that technological interventions on improved poultry farming shall be supported with vocational training, demonstration of efficient technologies and motivating the poultry farmers to adopt recommended improved technologies and sustainable poultry production practices thereby enhancing the farmer's livelihood.

**Keywords:** poultry farmers, constraints, backyard rearing

### Introduction

India country is an agrarian country its mainly depends on agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sector for their livelihood. India represents a major success in the present era of agricultural production, livestock and poultry arena. According to 20<sup>th</sup> livestock census, the total poultry in the country is 851.81 million in 2019 and total birds in the backyard poultry in the country is 317.07 million. The total Commercial Poultry in the country is 534.74 million in 2019 [1]. India ranks sixth position in worldwide poultry population [2]. Poultry production has been a household day to day practice in our country since ancient times.

Backyard chicken production is an integral part of rural economy. Backyard poultry is a great need to increase the availability of protein food source in rural areas to alleviate protein malnutrition. This can be achieved by adopting poultry farming in small scale in the back yard of rural households or rearing them under intensive farm conditions in small numbers by utilizing locally available, less expensive feed and housing inputs. Backyard poultry is identified as a significant livelihood activity for many poor and landless families and particularly for women who looks for additional income [2].

The productivity of poultry under the traditional production system is low owing to their maintenance under extensive system on natural vegetation. With the identification of their constraints and introduction of improved poultry rearing practices in backyard it possible to increase income of poultry farmers. The backyard poultry farmers should adopt feeding, diseases and other management practices in scientific manner to get maximum benefits. Under these circumstances, proposed research work was designed to analyse constraint among the respondents of Kuruvikkarambai village of Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu.

### Methodology

The data was collected through personal interview method with the help of well-structured interview schedule from 50 backyard poultry farmers randomly selected in Kuruvikkarambai village, Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. Constraints referred to the problems faced by poultry farmers in rearing backyard poultry. Thus, the schedule contained ten constraints statements were selected based on the previous research and studies available. The respondents were requested to indicate the degree of perception of the constraints on a three point continuum *i.e.*, most relevant (score = 3), relevant (score = 2) and least relevant (score = 1) based on relevancy of the perceived constraint as faced by the poultry farmer. The constraints were then ranked based upon their mean percent score which was calculated using the formula. The data thus collected were tabulated and analyzed statistically.

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Mean Percent Score (MPS) = (Score obtained / Maximum possible score) x 100

## Results and Discussion

It could be revealed that from table 1 that attack of predators was the major constraint which was reported by (84.00%) respondents, followed by Lack of knowledge about disease (81.33%), Non remunerative price (76.67%), High incidence of disease (76.00%), Lack of technical advice (72.00%), Lack of marketing facility (70%), Non availability of chicks (66.67%), Non availability of improved chicken varieties (66.00%), Non availability of labour (64.67%), Shortage of

rearing place (60.00%) results are concordance with the findings of [4]. The above constraints are perceived by the poultry farmers in the backyard poultry rearing. In order to overcome the constraints there is a need for creating awareness, providing knowledge and proper planning and implementation of strategies for backyard poultry farming [3]. The line departments along with extension agencies, non-government organization should conduct regular training programs to the backyard poultry farmers in their own proximity of farmers to attend the training programs in effective manner to attain maximum benefit out of it.

**Table 1:** Constraints perceived by backyard Poultry Farmers (n=50)

S. No.	Statements	Most constraint (3)	Constraint (2)	Least Constraint (1)	Total Score	Mean Percent Score	Rank
1	Non availability of labour	10	27	13	97	64.67	IX
2	Non remunerative price	26	13	11	115	76.67	III
3	Shortage of rearing place	8	24	18	90	60.00	X
4	Attack of predators	32	12	06	126	84.00	I
5	High incidence of disease	23	18	09	114	76.00	IV
6	Lack of technical advice	18	22	10	108	72.00	V
7	Non availability of improved chicken varieties	17	15	18	99	66.00	VIII
8	Non availability of chicks	11	28	11	100	66.67	VII
9	Lack of knowledge about disease	29	14	07	122	81.33	II
10	Lack of marketing facility	16	23	11	105	70.00	VI

## Conclusion

The study shows that the major constraints perceived by poultry farmers was attack of predators (84.00%), lack of knowledge about disease (81.33%) followed by non-remunerative price (76.67%). Thus to improve the adoption of poultry rearing practices in study area, extension agencies have to arrange training and demonstration programs regarding improved housing practices to poultry farmers to protect poultry from predators from low cost housing materials. The study also recommends that innovations in technological interventions on scientific poultry farming shall be supported with vocational training, demonstration of efficient technologies and motivating the poultry farmers with help of extension support and services from the line departments. Thus it might help them to adopt improved technologies and sustainable poultry production thereby enhancing the farmer's livelihood.

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