

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF POULTRY FARM

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was factors which factors influence the Poultry production and overcome the disruptive parameters in the evaluation of poultry farm. The objectives of the study were to establish how farm inputs influence poultry production, to determine how technology adaptation influences poultry production. Data for analysis was collected from the towns of Bilaspur. The data collected solicited information in the form of farm inputs such as land area under poultry farming, quantity of feeds used, quantity of vaccines administered, quantity of labour used and quantity of energy used and socio-economic factors, which include age of the farmer, level of education, experience in poultry farming, engagement in other income generating activities other than poultry farming and access to credit. other variables namely; education, age and farming experience were found having negative significant correlation with poultry production.

Introduction:

Poultry farms are farms that raise chickens, ducks, turkeys, and other birds for meat or egg production. In the past, poultry farming occupied raising chickens in the back yard for daily egg production and family utilization. However, poultry farming today is a vast business that is split into quite a few operations including hatcheries, rooster farms for meat production, or farms for egg creations. This paper will focus on poultry farms raising chicken and egg production. Chickens were domesticated and spread to China, India, Africa, Pacific Island, and Europe. The main use of chickens has never changed. They were primarily raised for human food. In addition, their feathers were used for making cushions, litter for fertilizers and, in some societies, chickens were used in cock fighting as a source of entertainment. As the human population increases annually, the poultry industries continue to grow to get together the demand for poultry products in the markets globally. The importance of poultry farms depends in the quality of products that are provided to humans. Broiler farms provide meat that supplies the human body with high quality proteins. Layer farms provide eggs rich in proteins and vitamins,

especially the fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K). Poultry farms are fast-paced operations that can fulfill the demand for meat and eggs, and can be expanded easily to meet the ever-growing demand. Chickens are fast growing animals. In the past, it took about 4 months to produce a two kilogram chicken. However, today a two-kilogram chicken can be produced in 42 days. Due to this fact, a better understanding of husbandry practices, and use of new technologies, poultry farms can be profitable enterprises. Each operation in the poultry business has become a massive business by itself. Some farms focus in producing eggs for market utilization, or for hatching chicks for the purpose of meat production. Many large farms concentrate in raising broilers for meat production. Other businesses are paying attention on feed preparation or on using the wastes of poultry farms for compost production and fertilizing farmlands. If managed and marketed well, all segments of the poultry business can be lucrative. Training in disease diagnosis, epidemiology, environmental health and disease avoidance must be provided, not only for health of personnel, but for the farmers as well. Inadequate access to institutional

services such as extension, training, credit and veterinary services have an effect on production.

poultry

Research Design & Methodology

This research consisting of research design and methodology used in the study

to achieve the research goals. It consists of statement of problem, need for study, and scope of the study and limitation of the study

Factors affecting found by survey:

The design, the targeted population locations, the sample size & the sampling process, the data collection methods and instruments, the reliability of the data and

methods which be used for data analysis are discussed. The Table:1 Reliability values of factors considered in the Survey is confirming to consider those factor for model generation, shown in Table 1.

Table:1 Reliability values of factors considered in the survey

Factors considered in the evaluation of Poultry farm	Cronbach's Alpha	Reliable or Not Reliable
Location	0.818	Reliable
Accommodation	0.819	Reliable
Selection of breed	0.815	Reliable
Laying house	0.962	Reliable
Technology	0.880	Reliable
Mortality rate& Production	0.800	Reliable
Lighting Schedule	0.947	Reliable
Feed Efficiency	0.833	Reliable
Decease control	0.909	Reliable
Management	0.882	Reliable
Transportation	0.870	Reliable
Trade	0.843	Reliable
Market Information	0.800	Reliable

Conclusion:

The Reliability values for each factor should be more than 0.8, then the questionnaire formed on the factors are highly reliable, if the values obtained from the reliability analysis are less than 0.8 then the questionnaire formed on the factors are not reliable. A descriptive statistic is a summary statistic that quantitatively describes or summarizes features of a collection of information. Descriptive statistics is distinguished

from inferential statistics (or inductive statistics), in that descriptive statistics aims to summarize a sample, rather than use the data to learn about the population that the sample of data is thought to represent. This generally means that descriptive statistics, unlike inferential statistics, is not developed on the basis of probability theory, and are frequently nonparametric statistics.

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