
CHAPTER V

CHAPTER - V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 : FINDINGS

5.2 : SUGGESTIONS

5.0 : CONCLUSION :

This chapter attempts to bring together all elements of this study described in earlier chapters in the form of conclusion. The conclusion and suggestions of this study are based on the sample study of poultry farmers in Karwar Taluka.

5.1 : FINDINGS :

5.1.1 - Education and Training -

The study of the educational background shows that, it is not the deciding factor in small farms. The study of the 8 small and medium farms, help us to come to a conclusion that a fair knowledge reading and writing is essential. But the basic training in poultry farming is a must. A degree or diploma in animal husbandry is an added advantage for large scale farm owners. It helps them to run the business systematically using scientific know-how. Almost all poultry farm owners of Karwar Taluka are educated, varied from high school to post-graduate. 8 respondents were educated between the primary school and high school level, while 10 respondents were educated upto college level and remaining 3 were post-graduate level. The reasons are two - lack of opportunity in other areas and an awareness that poultry farming has bright prospects. When asked about their future plans all agreed to this and prefer to get trained further for better performance.

A training centre at taluka place and mobile camps in rural areas for every six months can do a lot of good to the well being of this business.

5.1.2 - Age -

It was found that 10 farm owners were aged between 30 - 40, they shows the inkling for learning and bettering their performance. All except one at Sunkeri are below 40 years and show enthusiasm in their work. It is observed that 8 respondents have age group between 20-30 years, consider it as part-time job. But all above 30 years of age have taken it rather seriously and made it their sole source of income.

5.1.3 - Cage system -

As far the poultry farms concerned, this study has made by me conclude that the traditional methods like rearing the chicks in litter and open spaces is less profitable. The cage system, though it expensive, is ideal in Karwar taluka and its neighbourhood. It prevents diseases, smell and mortality. Out of 21 farm owners, 7 have adopted cage system, and other are planning to convert their farms soon. But all 7 layer farm owners have cage system. They face less problem than that of broiler farm due to high demand for eggs and trouble free maintenance.

5.1.4 - Ideal size of farms -

3 farms are working as small units, so profit margin is very less due to increase in the cost of feed, chicks and medicine. Further it is observed that investment is very less in these poultry farms and return is also less. The case study of these farms proves that the ideal size for farming is 750 to 1000 birds, maintenance and marketing are easily managed in such farms.

5.1.5 - Disease -

As far the farm is concerned, this study has made the researcher to conclude that, there have been several instance of farmers starting their business with newly constructed sheds, who have done very well for the first four or five batches. Then they gradually complain of less profit. These farmers invariably blame for poor quality of chicks and feeds. The fact is that as farms grow older, there is a disease build up in the sheds, and the chicks have to resist disease attack on arrival and such cannot convert feed into flesh efficiently. As a chicks that start its life in a disease free environment. Therefore, to enable the farm owner continue getting his earlier good results. It is essential that he brings back his shed to the original condition. After the batch gets sold out, the shed requires through cleaning. The floor should be cleaned with bleaching

powder or washing soda. After continuous use of sheds and obtaining several crops, it is necessary to give shed rest for one or two months.

The present market demand as well as price for poultry products act as incentives for poultry productions. There should be regular marketing of egg and meats. Poultry farming in this area has become a cottage industry. It provides employment opportunity directly and indirectly, to more than thousands people in Karwar taluka. The foregoing discussion leads to the conclusion that poultry farming is highly profitable proposition.

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5.2 : SUGGESTIONS :

Based on the foregoing analysis and conclusions, the following suggestions have been given for the effective working of poultry in Karwar Taluka.

1. There is no uniformity in marketing of broiler, so co-operative society of poultry farm is needed to market their products profitably.
2. Further, the co-operative society of farmer should look in their various problems like marketing, medicine, transport etc. in timely correction.
3. It can be revealed from the discussion with the poultry farm owners that they do not get any timely help in their poultry business especially the infrastructural facilities from the Government. Thus, it appears that the poultry business is neglected by the Karnataka Government. So, Government required to take great interest to protect and promote the poultry owners and to improve poultry farming. Moreover, there is a diveneed to linking credit co-operative society with farming. Similarly adequate market information, stabilisation of feed, medicine and chicks prices, and development of rural transport, adequate storage

facilities, and proper infrastructure for doon and rate of interest, electricity etc. are to made available to the poultry owners in the area.

4. Disease like Ranikhet leads to drop in egg production, sudden increase in mortality. If any diseases suspected, they have to send the birds at Banglore for post-mortum observation. It is therefore very necessary to start a laboratory for disease control.
5. If feed, medicines are purchased in bulk quantity from wholesale market by the group of farmers, transporting cost will be reduced. Hence, small farm keeper will be more benefited.
6. Proper cold storage facility are required particularly for broilers. After 8 weeks, the feed consumption is more than its weight gain. It is not economical to rear them beyond 8 weeks. The Government should set up a cold storage points in rural areas like cold storage for fruits in Bijapur, and Gulbarga.
7. Mobile veternity hospitals should be set up by the Government to provide medical care at farm sites.

8. Liberal loans to farmers should be given for improving poultry farms, without insisting on tangible security. This helps small farmers to expand their business.
9. The Government is required to take special attention for training of farmers. Now Karwar taluka has no training centre at all.
10. Government should start a magazine bi-monthly or weekly for adequate market information and price stabilisation of feed, medicines and chicks.
