

C H A P T E R N O : I V

INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

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- 4.2 Size of the Poultry Farms in Warananagar.
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CHAPTER NO.4INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA:4.1: ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY FARMS IN
WARANANAGAR.

In Warananagar first poultry farm has been started in the form of cooperative organisation in 1963 named as Shri Warana Sahakari Kombdi Sangh. This poultry farm was managed successfully and profitably. So after 5 years another cooperative poultry farm was started under the name Shri Sahyadri Cooperative Farm Ltd.,

Although both cooperative poultry farms were managed successfully and run profitably, no single poultry farm has been started under private ownership upto 1973 because of people shy to call themselves as poultry farmer and low dignity industry. In 1974 the first poultry farm was started under sole partnership having 500 birds. And after that number poultry farms were increased steadily.

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Following table shows increase or decrease in private poultry farms after 1975.

Table No.4.1:

Table showing increase or decrease in number of Private Poultry Farm.

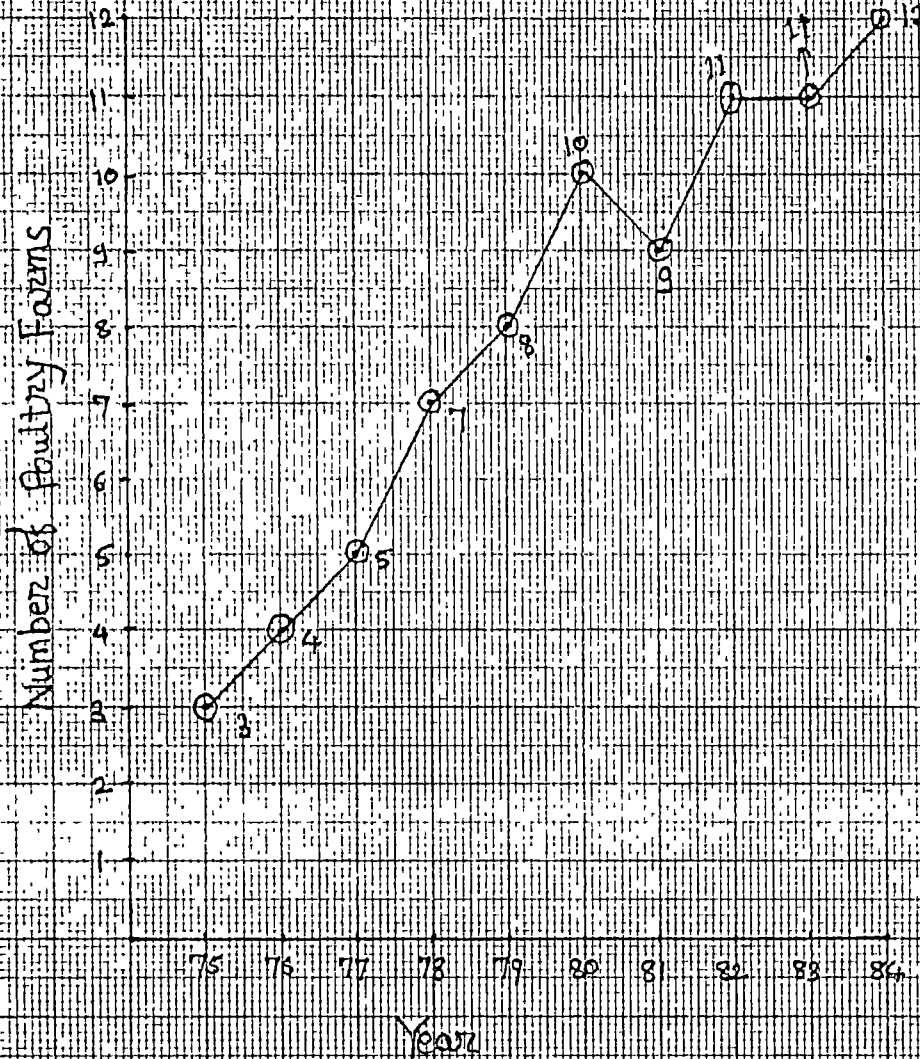
Year	No. of Private poultries	No.of Cooperative Poultries.
1975	1	2
1976	2	2
1977	3	2
1978	5	2
1979	6	2
1980	8	2
1981	7	2
1982	9	2
1983	9	2
1984	10	2

In 1975 there was only one poultry farm but the same was increased upto 10 in 1984

4.2 : SIZE OF POULTRY FARMS IN WARANANAGAR:

For any successful industry, size of the industry should be optimum. The same case is with the poultry industry. Generally the poultry farms should be of

Graph showing increase or decrease in number of Private Poultry Farms in Warananagar.



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5000, 10000, 15000 etc birds capacity, but in Warananagar all private poultry farms are having below 2000 birds. Following table shows number of birds in poultry farms.

Table No.4.2
Size of private poultry farm.

Number of birds	Poultry Farms Year				
	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
100 & below 100	1	1	1	1	1
above 101 & below 250	2	1	2	1	1
above 250 & below 500	4	3	3	3	3
above 501 & below 750	1	1	1	1	-
above 751 & below 1000	-	1	2	2	2
above 1001 & below 1250	-	-	-	1	1
above 1251 & below 1500	-	-	-	-	1
above 1501 & below 1750	-	-	-	-	-
above 1751 & below 2000	-	-	-	-	1
Total	8	7	9	9	10

In 1980-81 out of 5 poultry farms one poultry farm was having 100 birds, two poultry farms were having below 250 and above 101 birds, 4 poultry farms were having below 500 and above 251 birds and one poultry farm was having below 750 and above 501 birds.

In 1981-82 one poultry farm was closed because because of heavy losses in 1981 when prices of eggs fall

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very sharply. Other poultry farmers were just manage to survive out of this. In 1981-82 out of 7 poultry farms one poultry farm was having 100 birds, one poultry farm was having below 250 and above 101 birds, three poultry farms were having below 500 and above 251 birds, one poultry farm was having above 501 and below 750 birds and one poultry farm was having below 1000 and above 750 birds.

In 1982-83 one new poultry farm was started and one poultry farm was restarted which was closed in 1981-82. In 1982-83 out of 9 poultry farms one poultry farm was having 100 birds, two poultry farms were having below 250 and above 101 birds, three poultry farms were having below 500 and above 251 birds, one poultry farm was having above 500 and below 750 birds and two poultry farms were having above 750 and below 1000 birds.

In 1983-84 the number of poultry farms remained the same i.e. out of 9 poultry farms one poultry farm was having 100 birds, one poultry farm was having above 101 and below 250 birds, three poultry farms were having below 500 and above 250 birds, one poultry farm was having below 750 and above 501 birds, two poultry farms were having below 1000 and above 751 birds and one poultry farm was having below 1250 and above 1001 birds.

In 1984-85 the number of ~~put~~ poultry farm increased by one. ~~Out~~ Out of 10 poultry farms one poultry farm was having 100 birds, one poultry farm was

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below 250 and above 100 birds, three poultry farms were having below 500 and above 251 birds, two poultry farms were having below 1000 and above 751 birds, one poultry farm was having below 1250 and above 1001 birds, one poultry farm was having below 1500 and above 1251 birds and one poultry farm was having below 2000 and above 1751 birds.

From the above data, we came to conclusion that major poultry farmers were having below 1000 birds and all the poultry farms were having below 2000 birds so ~~that~~ if any difficulty arise such poultry farms face the financial crisis and ~~suffer~~ suffer the losses.

4.3: PRODUCTION AND COLLECTION OF EGGS:

In Warananagar both cooperative poultry farms produce and collect the eggs from private poultry farms and they sell these eggs to different parties i.e. MAFCO, wholesalers and middlemen and retailers and local customers.

Table No.4.2

1) TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION AND COLLECTION OF EGGS by Shri Warana Kombdi Sangli.

year	Total eggs	Produced eggs	%	Collected eggs	%
80-81	5336154	2414027	45.24	2922127	54.76
81-82	7953649	3718214	46.75	4235435	53.25
82-83	7073788	4617228	65.27	2456560	34.73
83-84	5490144	5244549	95.53	245595	4.47
84-85	6852660	6394678	93.32	457982	6.68

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Total eggs of Shree Warana Kombdi Sangh in the year 1980-81 shows 5336154. But in 1981-82 it has increased to 7953649. This increase was 49.05% . In the year 1982-83 the total eggs decreased upto 7073788. This decrease amounts to 11.06% . After 1982-83 the total eggs shows decreasing trend. So in 1983-84 the total eggs decreased to 5490144 i.e. decrease of 22.39% . In the year 1984-85 the total eggs increased as compared to year 1983-84. Upto 6852660, it shows increase of 24.82% .

The variations in the total eggs are mainly due to variations in produced eggs and collected eggs. The production of eggs increased steadily. At the same time there was variations in collection of eggs. In the year 1980-81 the eggs production was 2414027 and in 1984-85 the same was increased upto 6394678. This increase is 164.90% .

As far as collection of eggs concerned, in 1980-81 the collection was 292217. In 1981-82 the same was increased upto 4235435 i.e. 44.94% increase. The income was due to slack season. The 1981-82 was a critical year for poultry industry when prices fall very sharply. The traders denied to purchase the eggs. So private poultry farmers took help of cooperative poultry farm. But after that the collection of eggs of Shri Warana Kombdi Sangh decreased badly. In 1982-83 the collection decreased upto 2456560 eggs. This was 42% decrease in collection. In 1983-84 again there was decrease in collection upto 245595.

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This decrease was 90% . But in 1984-85 there was increase in collection of eggs as compare to 1983-84 upto 457982. This increase was 96.48% .

Table No.4.4:

2) Table showing eggs production and collection by Shri Sahyadri Poultry Farm:

Year	Total Eggs	Produced	%	Collected	%
80-81	2796337	2668003	95.41	128334	4.59
81-82	2497400	2456716	98.37	40684	1.63
82-83	2871110	2744705	95.60	126405	4.40
83-84	3374041	3177172	94.17	196869	5.83
84-85	3891549	3672284	94.37	219265	5.63

Similar case has happened in Shri Sahyadri poultry farm. The total eggs of Shri Sahyadri poultry farm in 1980-81 shows 2796337 but in 1981-82 it has decreased to 2497400. This decrease was 11.97% . After that the total eggs of Shri Sahyadri Cooperative Poultry Farm increased steadily. This increase was 13.02% in 1982-83, 14.91% in 1983-84, 15.34% in 1984-85.

The increase or decrease in total eggs are mainly due to variations in produced eggs and collected eggs. In 1980-81 the production of eggs was 2668003. The same was decreased in 1981-82 i.e. 2456716. This decrease was 1.60% . But after that there was steady increase ~~30.9%~~ in egg production. In 1982-83, 82-83 the production of



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eggs was 2744705 and the same was increased in 1983-84 upto 3177172. This increase was 15.76% . In 1984-85 the egg production increased upto 3672284. This increase was 15.58% .

As far as collection of eggs is concerned in 1980-81, the collection of eggs was 128339 but the same was decreased in 1981-82 upto 40684. This decrease was 68.30% . The season behind decrease was the slack season in 1981 when many poultry farmers closed their business. But after that there was steady increase in collection of eggs. In 1982-83 the collection was 126405 and the same was increased upto 219265 in 1984-85. The increase was 73.46% .

Although there was increase in collection of eggs in both cooperative poultry farms i.e. Shri Warana Kombdi Sangh and Shri Sahyadrri Cooperative Farm. The percentage of collected eggs is very low as compare to total eggs. (Table No.1.2).

The reason behind this, the dominating position of middleman, wholesalers and retailers. The private poultry farmers attracted traders middlemen, wholesalers because of cash payment and $\frac{1}{2}\%$ less commission charged by them for every 100 eggs sold. Another reason is that, both cooperative poultry farms were paying the amount of collected eggs at the end of every month. Another point is that the condition put by cooperative poultry farms before private poultry farmer was that they must purchase feeds, medicine and vaccines and other equipments from them & there only.

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Table No.4.5 :

3) Table showing eggs distribution by private poultry farm:

Year	Eggs sold to		Total	Increase-%	Average rate of eggs.	Commission rate.		
	Middleman Wholesaler	%					Cooperative Poultry Farm.	%
1980-81	571842	78.40	157553	21.60	729395	--	.32	2%
1981-82	549314	64.39	302713	35.61	850027	16.54	.38	3%
1982-83	1188115	97.68	26826	2.39	1216941	43.16	.40	3%
1983-84	1524865	98.11	29331	1.89	1554196	27.71	.44	4%
1984-85	2557891	98.83	30404	1.17	2588295	66.54	.43	4%

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Table on page No.59 shows strong position of middlemen and wholesalers. In 1980-81 out of 729395 sold by private poultry farmers. 78.40% eggs were purchased by wholesalers and middlemen and 21.60% eggs were collected by cooperative poultry farms. In 1981-82 out of 850027 eggs middlemen and wholesalers purchased 64.39% and cooperative poultry farm collected 35.61% . This is mainly because of 1981 slack season when wholesalers and middlemen and traders denied to purchase the eggs. But after that wholesalers and middlemen purchased most of the eggs sold by private poultry farmers. In 1982-83 out of 1216941 eggs. Middlemen and Wholesalers purchased 97.63% of eggs i.e. 1188115 and cooperative poultry farmers collected only 2.37% i.e. 28826 eggs. In 1983-84 out of 1554196 eggs middlemen and wholesalers purchased 1524865 eggs i.e. 98.11% of total eggs. Whereas cooperative poultry farm collected only 1.89% eggs i.e. 29331. In 1984-85 middlemen and wholesalers purchased 2557891, eggs out of 2588295 eggs i.e. 98.83% of total eggs whereas cooperative poultry farms collected 1.17% of total eggs i.e. 30404 eggs.

In 1980-81 total eggs marketed by private poultry farmers & was 729395. This was increased every year. In 1981-82 it increased by 16.54% i.e. 850027 eggs. In 1982-83 the same was increased upto 1216941. This increase was 43.16% . In 1983-84 the same was increased as compare to 1982-82. It was increased upto 1554196

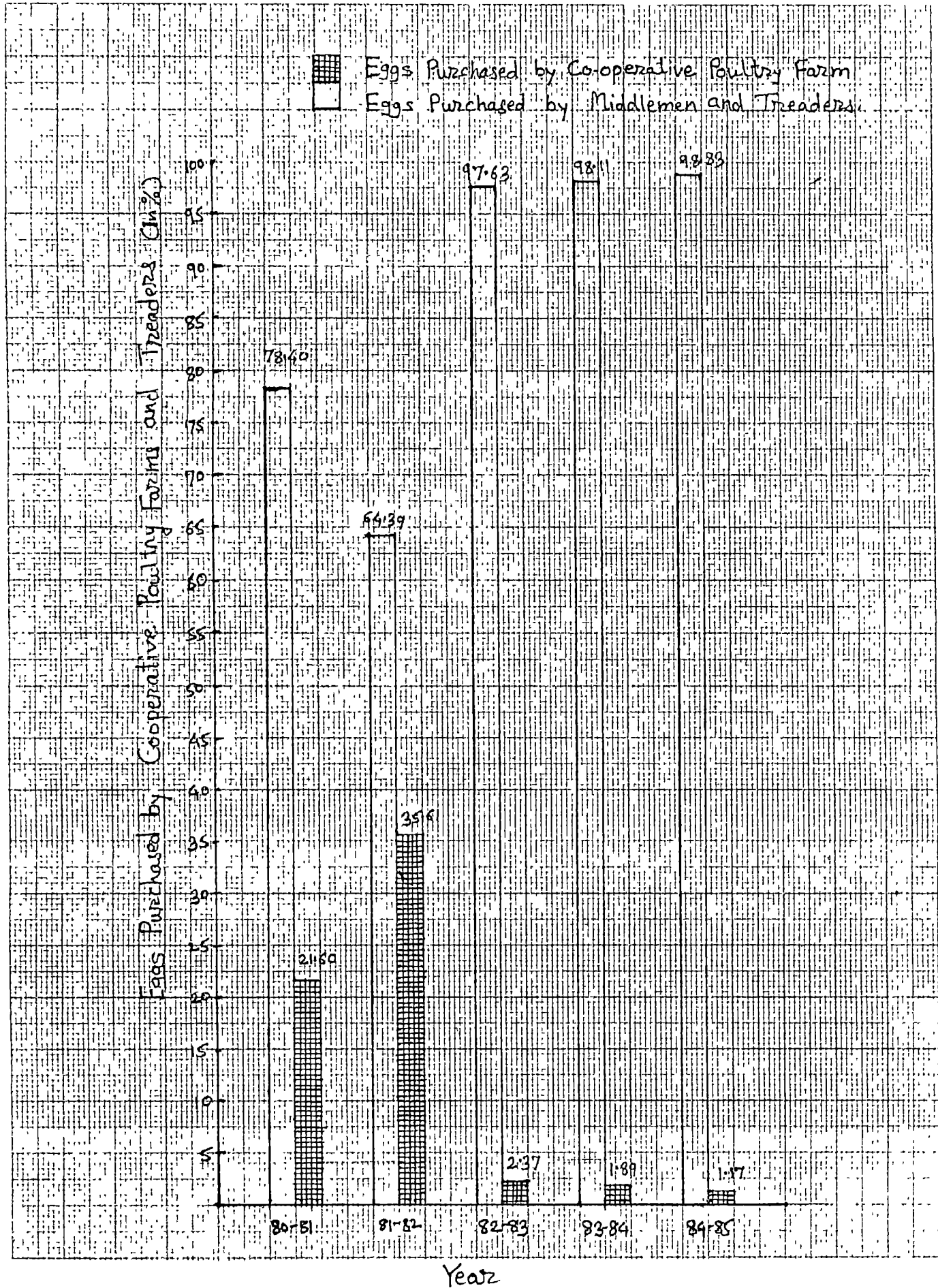
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i.e. 27.71% . In 1984-85 the same was increased upto 2588295 as compared to 1983-84. This increase was 66.54% .

In 1981-82 the increase percentage is very low as compare to increase percentage in other years. The reason behind the same was the critical year 1981 to the poultry farmers when prices of eggs fall very sharply, and one poultry farm was closed.

Please see graph on page No.62 .

Graph showing distribution of eggs by Private Poultry Farms;



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4.4: Distribution of Eggs by Cooperative Poultry Farms:

Although cooperative poultry farmer collects eggs, it is very interesting to study how they sell the collected and produced eggs. Cooperative poultry farmer sells their eggs to either wholesaler, middlemen and retailers or Government institution i.e. MAFCO.

Table No.4.6

Table showing distribution of eggs by Warana Kombdi Sangh.

Year	Total eggs sold.	MAFCO	%	Wholesaler Retailer	%	Retail & Local sale.	%
80-81	5326930	2487525	46.70	2713710	50.94	125695	2.36
81-82	7930248	3033090	38.25	4748446	59.88	148712	1.87
82-83	7077925	3216540	45.44	3106380	43.89	755005	10.67
83-84	5483144	3729330	68.01	1065800	19.44	688014	12.55
84-85	6846810	4525080	66.09	1544310	22.56	776920	11.35

In Warana Kombdi Sangh eggs were sold to three parties i.e. to MAFCO, wholesaler and middlemen and retailers and local customer. The size of Warana Kombdi Sangh is bigger than Shri Sahyadri Cooperative Poultry Farm. So Warana Kombdi Sangh needs the party like MAFCO to purchase eggs. MAFCO is able to purchase large number of eggs because they have sufficient cold store rooms. Although trader denied to purchase the eggs in slack season the MAFCO is able to purchase the eggs. After fulfilling the quota of MAFCO, the

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remaining eggs were sold to wholesaler, middleman and retailer.

In 1980-81 MAFCO purchased 248725 eggs. The same was increased upto 3033090. This increase was 21.93% . In 1982-83 the purchases were increased upto 3216540. This increase was 6.04% . In 1983-84 the purchases increased upto 3729330, eggs. This increase was 15.94%. In 1984-85 the purchases increased by 21.34% i.e. 4525080 eggs. Above data shows steady increase in purchases of eggs by MAFCO.

As far as wholesalers and middlemen were concerned, in 1980-81, 2713710 eggs were purchased by wholesalers and middlemen and in 1981-82 the same was increased upto 4748446 eggs. The increase was 74.98%. The reason behind the increase in purchases of middleman and wholesalers was increase in production. MAFCO has completed their quota and remaining eggs were purchased by traders and middlemen. In 1982-83 the purchases of middlemen and wholesalers decreased upto 3106380. This decrease was 34.58% . Similar case happened in 1983-84. The purchases of middlemen and wholesalers decreased upto 1065800. This decrease was 65.69% . In 1984-85 the purchases of middlemen and wholesalers increased upto 1544810. This increase was 44.94% .

The similar case has happened in case of retailers and local sales. As far as MAFCO, wholesalers and middlemen were concerned the retailers and local

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customers played very minimal role. In 1980-81, 125695 eggs were purchased by retailer and local customers. The same was increased upto 148712 in 1981-82. This increase was 18.31% . After that there was sharp hike in local sale and retailers purchases i.e. 755005 eggs were purchased by them in 1982-83. This increase was 407.70% . The same was decreased in 1983-84 upto 688014. This decrease was 8.87% . Again there was increase in retailers' purchases and local sale upto 776920. This increase was 12.92% . After 1981-82 there was increase in retailers purchases and local sale, the reason was existence of new retailers in egg market.

But if we observe the percentage of eggs purchased by MAFCO, wholesalers and middlemen, retailers and local customers with total eggs produced and collected, we come to conclusion that MAFCO is playing very dominating role. Next to MAFCO, wholesalers and middlemen and then retailers and local sale.(Table No.4).

In 1980-81 out of 5326930 eggs MAFCO purchased 2487525 i.e. 46.70% of total eggs whereas wholesalers and middlemen purchased 2713710 eggs i.e. 50.94% of total eggs and local customers and retailers purchased 125695 eggs i.e. 2.36% of total eggs. But in 1981-82 MAFCO'S collection decreased i.e. out of 7930248 eggs MAFCO purchased 3033090 eggs i.e. 38.25% of total eggs whereas wholesalers, middlemen purchases were increased. They purchased 4748446 eggs i.e. 59.88% of total eggs.

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Local customers and retailers purchased 148712 eggs i.e. 1.87% of total eggs.

After that MAFCO'S collection increased steadily and wholesalers and middlemen's purchases decreased. In 1982-83 the total eggs were 7077925. Out of this MAFCO purchased 3216540 eggs i.e. 45.44% of total eggs. In 1983-84 the same was increased upto 3729330 eggs. But in 1984-85 there was nominal decrease in the purchases of MAFCO. Out of 6846810 eggs MAFCO purchased 66.09% i.e. 4525080 eggs.

In 1982-83 wholesalers and middlemen purchased 3106380 eggs i.e. 43.89% of total eggs. The same was decreased upto 19.44% of total eggs, i.e. 1065800 eggs. In 1984-85 there was nominal increase in the purchases of middlemen and wholesalers. They purchased 22.56% of total eggs i.e. out of 6846810 eggs they purchased 1544810 eggs.

Retailers' purchases and local customers purchases were very low as compare to MAFCO'S purchases and wholesalers and middlemens' purchases. But there was increase in their purchases in 1982-83 onwards. In 1982-83 they purchased 755005 eggs i.e. 10.67% of total eggs. In 1983-84 they purchased 688014 eggs i.e. 12.55% of total eggs. But there was nominal ~~decre~~ decrease in the purchases of local customers and retailers. They purchased 11.35% eggs i.e. out of 6846810 eggs. They purchased 776920 eggs.

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In Shri Sahyadri Cooperative Poultry Farm there is full domination of wholesalers and middlemen. They purchased major eggs produced and collected.

Table No.4.7:

Table showing distribution of eggs by Sahyadri Cooperative Poultry Farm:

Year	Total eggs	Sale to Wholesalers.	%	Retailer & Local Sale	%
80-81	2792265	2777758	99.48	14507	0.52
81-82	2492254	2479571	99.49	12683	0.51
82-83	2864213	2848634	99.46	15579	0.54
83-84	3367139	3353896	99.61	13243	0.39
84-85	3886146	3874395	99.70	11751	0.30

In 1980-81 2777758 eggs were purchased by wholesalers and middlemen. But purchases were decreased in 1981-82 upto 2479571 eggs. This decrease was 10.73% . This is mainly because 1981 year's slack season. But after this their purchases were increased. In 1982-83 they purchased 2848634 eggs. This increase was 14.88% . The purchases were again increased upto 3353896 in 1983-84. This increase was 14.74% . The purchases of middlemen and wholesalers were again increased in 1984-85 upto 3874395. This increase was 15.52% .

Retailers purchases and local customers purchases were very low as compare to wholesalers and middlemen's

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purchases. In 1980-81 they purchased 14507 eggs. The same was decreased in 1981-82 upto 12683 eggs. This decrease was 12.57% . But there was again increase in purchases of retailers and local customers in 1982-83 upto 15579. This increase was 22.83%. But after this their was always decrease in purchases of retailers and local customers. In 1983-84 the decrease was 15% i.e. 13243 eggs. The same was again decreased in 1984-85 upto 11751 eggs. This decrease was 11.27% .

If we compare the wholesalers and middlemens purchases with total eggs prdduced and collected, we came to conclusion that wholesalers and middlemen were playing very dominating role. Major purchases were made by them.

In 1980-81 the total eggs were 2792265. Out of this middlemen and wholesalers purchased 2777758 i.e. 99.48% of total eggs and retailers and local customers purchased 14507 eggs i.e. 0.52% of total eggs.

In 1981-82 out of 249254 eggs, wholesalers and middlemen purchased 2479571 eggs e.e. 99.49% of total eggs. Retailers and local customers purchased 12683 eggs i.e. 0.5% of total eggs. In 1982-83 out of 28644213 eggs, middlemen and wholesalers purchased 2848634 eggs i.e. 99.46% of total eggs and retailers and local customers purchased 15579 eggs i.e. 0.54 of total eggs. In 1983-84 there was again increase in purchases of middlemen and wholesalers. They purchased 3353896 eggs

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out of 3367139 eggs. It means they purchased 99.61% of total eggs whereas retailers and local customers purchased only 13243 eggs i.e. 0.39% of total eggs.

In 1984-85 wholesalers and middlemen purchased 3874395 eggs out of 3884146 eggs i.e. 99.70% and retailers purchased only 11751 eggs i.e. 0.30% of total eggs.

This clearly shows dominating position of middlemen and wholesalers.

4.5: CRACK AND LOST EGGS:

In Indian poultry farms crack and lost eggs are more as compare to any developed nations like U. SA., England etc. In England and America the crack eggs percentage is negligable. Crack eggs are collected and put them in refragator and they are sold to bekaries. So there is negligable loss of eggs. In India crack eggs are thrown. The crack eggs are net loss to poultry farmer.

Table No.4.8

Following table shows crack & lost egg percentage in Warana Kombdi Sangh.

Year	Production	Crack & lost eggs	%
1980-81	2414027	124864	5.17
1981-82	3718214	92652	2.49
1982-83	4617228	108824	2.36
1983-84	5244549	109966	2.10
1984-85	6394678	114507	1.80

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In 1980-81 egg production in Warana Kombdi Sangh was 2414027. Out of this 124864 eggs were cracked and lost. This percentage is very high i.e. 5.17% . But from 1981-82 the cracked and lost egg percentage declined steadily. In 1981-82 egg production was 3718214 egg, out of this 92652 eggs were cracked and lost. This loss percentage was 2.49% . In 1982-83 4617228 eggs were produced. Out of this 108824 eggs were cracked and lost. This percentage was 2.36. In 1983-84, 5244549 eggs were produced, out of this 109966 eggs were cracked and lost. This loss percentage was 2.10. In 1984-85 the same was declined upto 1.80% i.e. 114597 eggs were cracked and lost out of 6394678 eggs.

The reason behind decrease in cracked and lost eggs percentage is use of scientific and modern cages and careful eggs handling.

As far as Sehydari ~~poultry~~ poultry farm is concerned the cracked and lost eggs percentage is very low i.e. it was not exceed more than 1% . The reason is use of modern and scientific cages and experienced workers.

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Table No.4.9 :

Following table shows cracked and lost egg percentage in Shri Sahyadri Poultry Farm:

Year	Production eggs	Cracked and lost eggs.	%
1980-81	2668003	18579	0.70
1981-82	2456716	17829	0.73
1982-83	2744705	22476	0.82
1983-84	3177172	20145	0.63
1984-85	3672284	17154	0.47

In 1980-81 2668003 eggs were produced. Out of this 18579 eggs were cracked and lost. This cracked and lost percentage was only 0.70. In 1981-82 eggs were cracked and lost out of 2456716 eggs. This percentage was 0.73. In 1982-83 there was increase in cracked and lost eggs i.e. out of 2744705 eggs 0.82% eggs cracked and lost. It means 22476 eggs were lost. In 1983-84 the cracked and lost eggs percentage decreased upto 0.63. Out of 3177172 eggs, 20145 eggs were cracked and lost. And in 1984-85 the same was decreased upto 0.47% i.e. out of 3672284 eggs only 17154 eggs were cracked and lost.

In private poultry farms the percentage of cracked and lost eggs are more than these two cooperative poultry farms.

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Following are the reasons in respect of cracked and lost eggs.

1) Use of old cages: To start a poultry unit, huge capital is required. The rate of cage is around Rs.20 per bird. So ordinary poultry farmer purchases the second hand cages at low rates. By using such old cages the percentage of cracked and lost eggs became more as compare to new and modern cages.

2) Calcium deficiency : Uneducated poultry farmer does not know about different vitamins. He is careless about the calcium or shell grit. By giving proper calcium or shell grit egg shell became hard and crack and loss of eggs percentage decreases.

3) Negligence: Poultry industry is treated as secondary industry. Generally time saved from main occupation is given to poultry industry. Because of this, poultry industry is managed carelessly. So because of negligence percentage of cracked and lost eggs increases.

Table No.4.10

Following table shows production, cracked and lost & percentage in private poultry farm:

Year	Production	Crack & lost	%
1980-81	757030	27635	3.65
1981-82	880015	29988	3.41
1982-83	1251950	35009	2.80
1983-84	1601985	47789	2.98
1984-85	2662310	74015	2.78

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By observing the table on page No.72, the cracked percentage is around 3% and it decreased when production of eggs increased.

In 1980-81 the total production was 753030 eggs and the cracked and lost eggs were 27635, this is 3.65% of total eggs. The same was decreased upto 3.41% in 1981-82 when total eggs production was 880015 and cracked and lost eggs were 29988. In 1982-83 total egg production was 1251950 and out of this cracked and lost ~~eggs~~ eggs were 35009. This is 2.80% of total eggs. The same is increased in 1983-84 upto 2.98% i.e. out of 1601985 eggs, 47789 eggs were cracked and lost. But in 1984-85 cracked and lost eggs percentage decreased upto 2.78 i.e. out of 2662310 eggs, 74015 eggs were cracked and lost.

In private poultry farms the cracked and lost eggs percentage is decreasing because some private poultry farmers started using the modern type of cages. They realise the disadvantage of old cages. They try to modernize ~~of old cages~~ their unit.

4.6 : Increasing cost per egg:

The cost of egg has been increasing every year. Expenses on feed is 80% of the total cost of egg. Since 1975 the feed prices are increasing every year, but egg prices are not increasing in the proportion to increase in feed price.

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Table No.4.11

Following table shows increase or decrease in egg prices and increase in feed prices:

Year	Egg prices per egg	Increase or decrease %	Feed price per egg bag	Increase %
	Ps.		Rs.	
75-76	31	-	75	-
76-77	33	6.45	85	21.43
77-78	33	6.45	100	33.33
78-79	31	-	110	46.67
79-80	33	6.45	115	53.33
80-81	32	3.23	112	62.67
81-82	38	22.58	140	86.67
82-83	40	29.03	150	100.00
83-84	44	41.98	155	106.67
84-85	43	38.71	160	113.33

For this interpretation, 1975-76 prices of eggs and feed are taken as base. In 1975-76 an average egg price was 31 paise per egg and feed price was Rs.75 per bag. In 1976-77 egg price was ~~Rs.75~~ increased upto 30 paise i.e. 6.45% increase but feed price was concerned upto Rs.85 per bag. This increase was 21.43% . In 1977-78 the egg prices remained same i.e. 33 paise but feed price was increased upto Rs.100 per bag. This increase was 33.33% . In 1978-79 egg price decreased upto 31 paise but feed

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price increased upto Rs.110. This increase was 46.61% . In 1979-80 egg price increased upto 33 paise and feed price increased upto 115 per bag. This increase was 53.33% . In 1980-81 egg price decreased by 1 paise. This decrease was 3.23% but feed price again increased upto Rs.122 per bag. This increase was 62.67% . In 1981-82 egg price increased upto 38 paise, this increase was 22.58%, but feed price increased upto Rs.140 per bag. This increase was 86.67% . In 1982-83 egg price increased upto 40 paise. This increase was 29.03% . At the same time feed price increased upto Rs.150. This is 100% increase. It means feed price was doubled in 1982-83 as ~~compare~~ compare to prices of feed in 1975-76. In 1983-84 the prices of eggs increased upto 44 paise. This increase was 41.98% . Feed price again increased upto Rs.155. This increase was 106.67% . In 1984-85 the egg price decreased by 1 paise i.e. 43 paise per egg. As compare to 1975-76 price of egg this increase was 38.71% . Feed prices again increased by Rs.5 i.e. Rs.160 per bag. This increase was 113.33% .

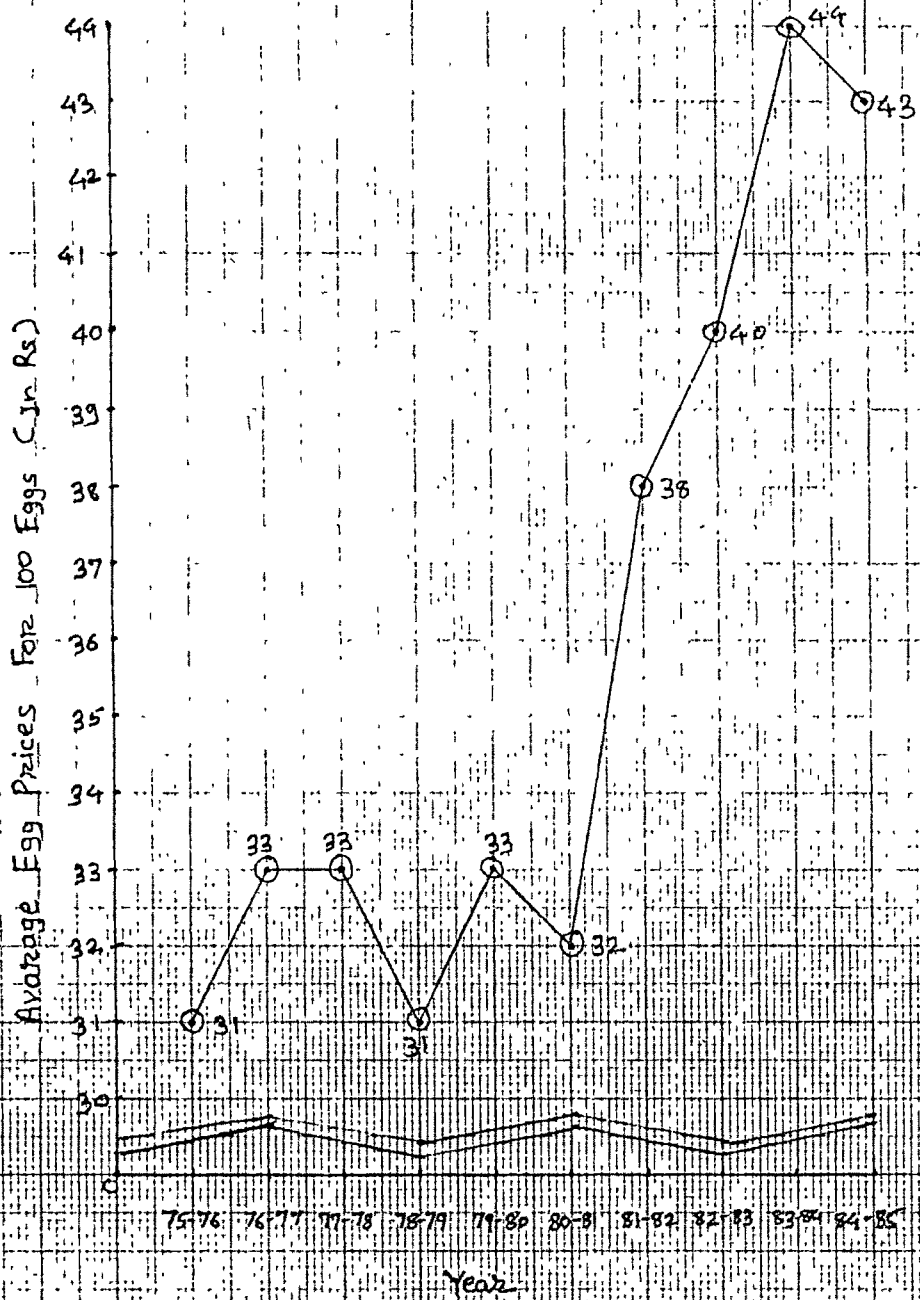
Other expenses are increased as follows:

	1975	1982	1985
1) Cost of vaccine & Medicines.	2.00	3.00	5.00
2) Cost of chick	3.50	5.40	5.56
3) Labour charges	1.00	1.50	2.00
4) Electricity	.35	0.60	0.85

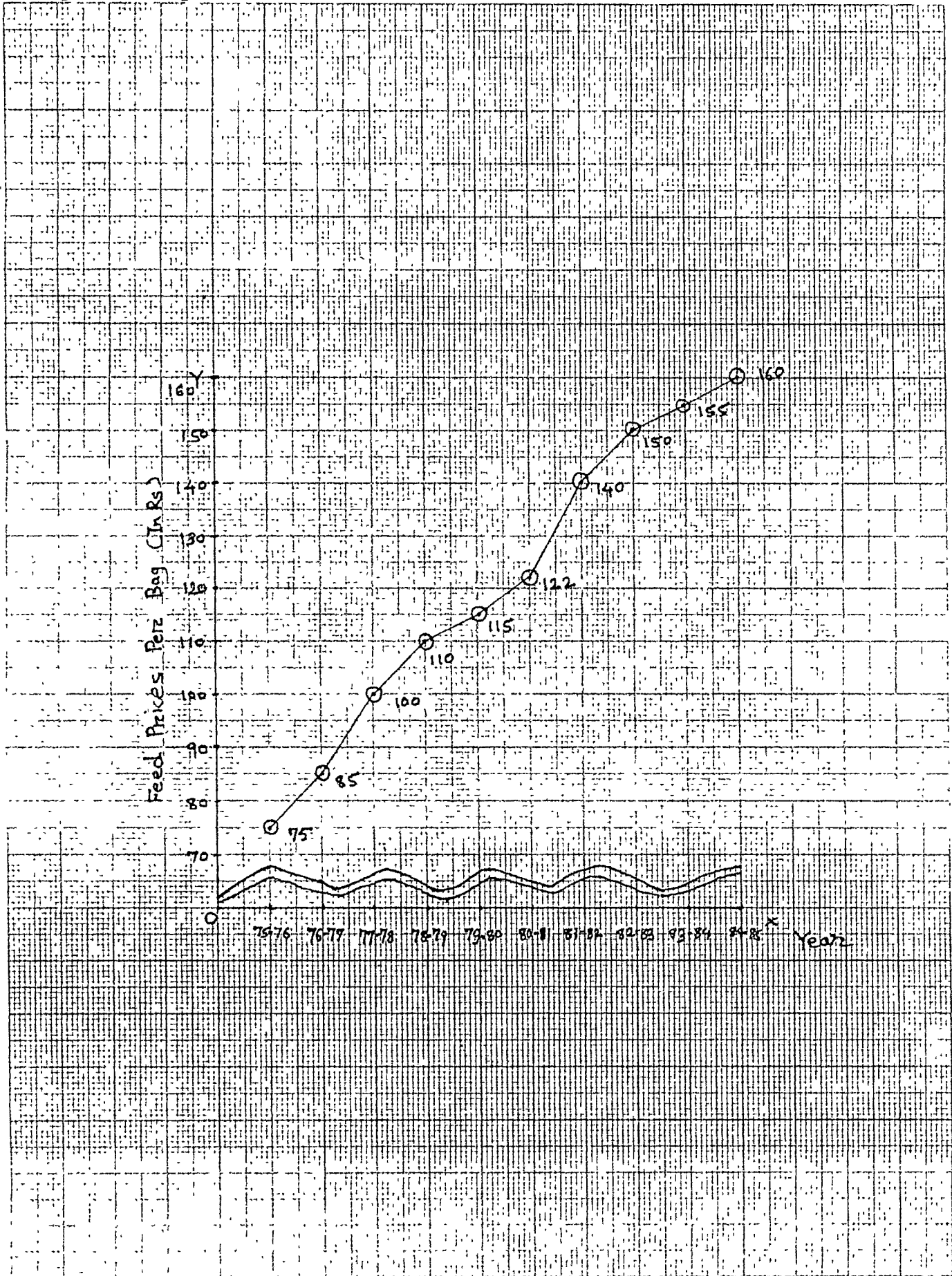
(Source: Business, India March/April, 1983)

From above data we came to conclusion that the cost of egg increased but prices of eggs are not increased in proportion of cost.

Graph showing increase or decrease in average egg prices.



Graph showing increase in feed prices per year.



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4.7 : MORTALITY AND PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE PER YEAR:

In Indian poultry farms mortality rate is more and production of eggs per annum is less.

Table No.4.12:

Following table shows production and mortality rate:

Year	No.of Birds	Mortality	Mortality %	Production	Production %
1980-81	2950	192	6.51	757030	70.31
1981-82	3250	202	6.22	880015	74.18
1982-83	4500	270	6.00	1251950	76.22
1983-84	5650	325	5.75	1601985	77.68
1984-85	9250	583	6.3	2662310	78.85

In 1980-81 out of 2950 birds 192 were died. The mortality rate was 6.5% . The same was decreased upto 6.22 in 1981-82. In 1981-82 out of 3250 birds 202 birds were died. In 1982-83 the mortality rate decreased upto 6% i.e. out of 4500 birds 270 birds were died. In 1983-84 out of 5650 birds 325 were died. The mortality rate was 5.75% . But in 1984-85 the rate was again increased upto 6.3% i.e. out of 9250 583 birds were died. From the above information we came to conclusion that the mortality of birds around 6% .

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The production of eggs per bird per year shows increasing trend. In 1980-81 2950 birds produced 757030 eggs. This was 70.31% production. The same was increased in 1981-82 upto 74.18% i.e. 3250 birds produced 380015 eggs. Again there was increase in production in 1982-83 upto 76.22% i.e. 4500 birds produced 1251950 eggs. In 1983-84 5650 birds produced 1601985 eggs. This production percentage was 77.68. In 1984-85 the same was increased upto 78.85% i.e. 9250 birds produced 2662310 eggs.

The reason behind this increasing percentage in production is improvement in birds performance in laying eggs.

But as compared to developed nations our production percentage is very low.

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4.8 : PRICE FLUCUATIONS OF EGGS:Table No.4.13:

Following table shows the price fluctuations in different month.

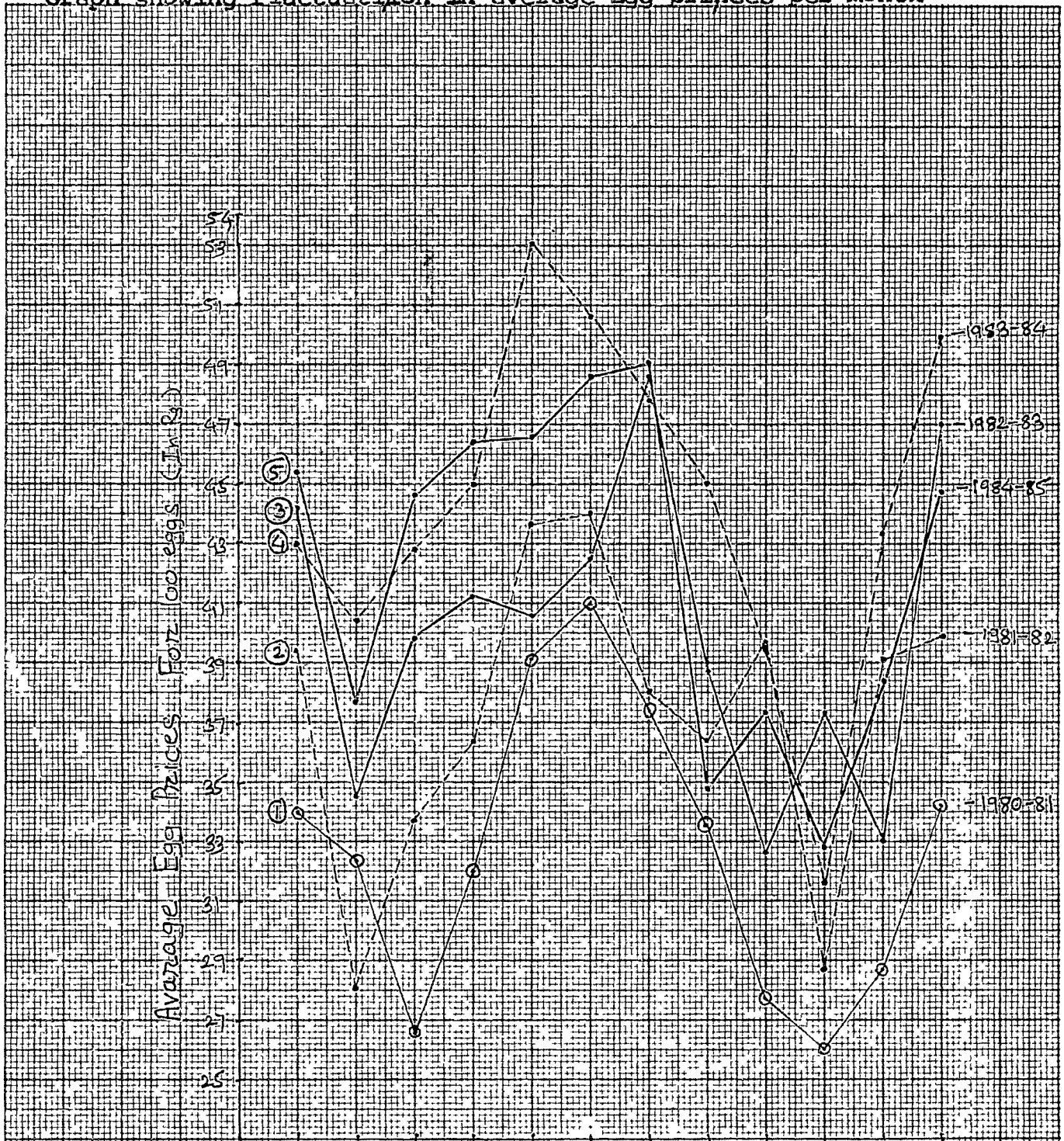
Month	Egg prices Rs.per 100 eggs.				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
July	34.00	39.40	44.20	42.99	45.45
August	32.40	28.03	34.50	40.44	37.70
Sept.	26.55	33.70	39.80	42.81	44.65
Oct.	32.00	36.35	41.20	45.00	46.40
Nov.	39.10	43.65	40.60	53.11	46.48
Dec.	41.00	44.00	42.50	50.61	48.60
Jan.	37.40	38.00	48.60	47.80	49.00
Feb.	33.60	36.40	38.70	45.00	34.80
March	27.73	39.75	32.60	39.48	37.30
April	26.05	28.75	37.30	31.66	32.80
May	28.75	39.10	33.00	43.42	38.40
June	34.20	39.90	47.00	49.91	44.80

From the given data, we came to conclusion that in August, September, October and February, March, April, May, the prices of eggs were fallen. In this period the ordinary poultry farmer even has not able to cover the cost.

So layman will not dare to invest huge amount in this industry. Because of this total production affects and it affects the egg markets.

The variations in egg prices are shown in graphical representation.

Graph showing fluctuation in average Egg prices per month



July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June
Month

- ① 1980-81
- ② 1981-82
- ③ 1982-83
- ④ 1983-84
- ⑤ 1984-85

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4.9 : POULTRY FARMING TROUBLED BUT GROWING:

Although poultry farmers facing so many difficulties, there is steady growth of poultry industry in last decade.

Table No.4.14:

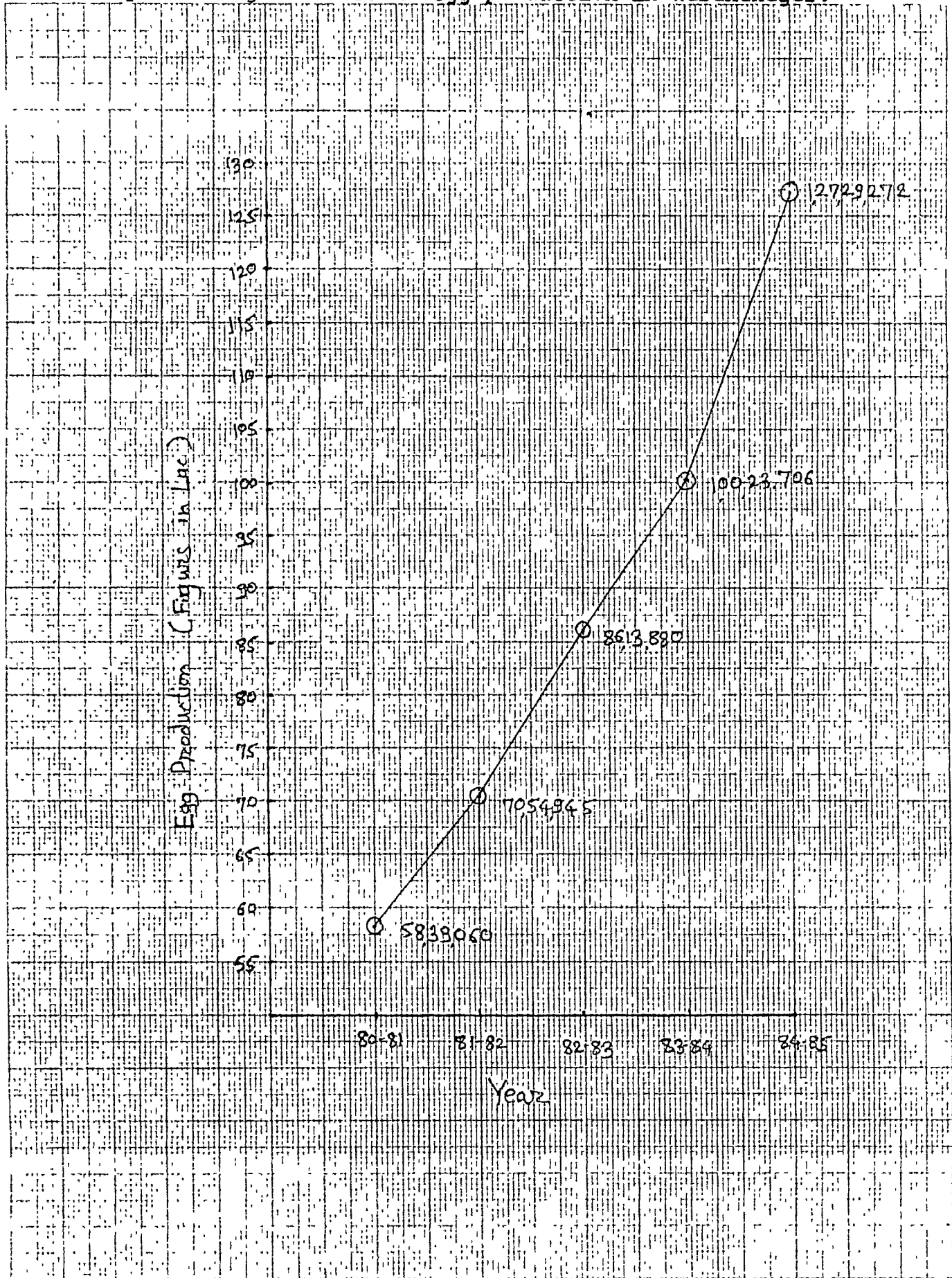
Following table shows increase in egg production.

Year	Egg production of Poultry farm.	Egg production of Private Poultry Farm	Total Egg Production	Increase %
1980-81	5082030	757030	5839060	20.82
1981-82	6174930	880015	7054945	22.10
1982-83	7361930	1251950	8613880	16.37
1983-84	8421721	1601985	10023706	26.99
1984-85	10066962	2662310	12729272	

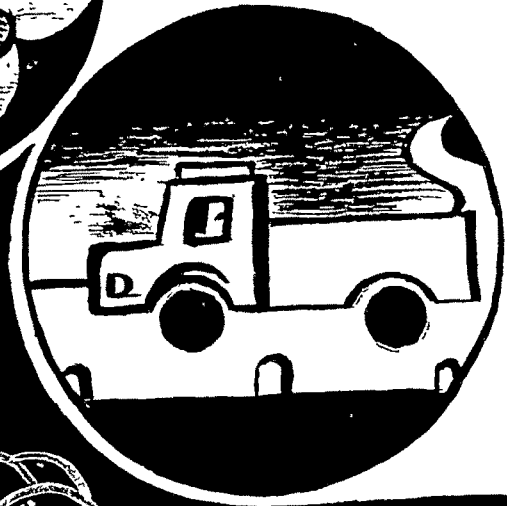
In 1980-81 the total egg production was 5839060 eggs. The same was increased in 1981-82 upto 7054945 eggs. This increase was 20.82% . In 1982-83 production of eggs increased upto 8613880 eggs. This increase was 22.10% . The production again increased in 1983-84 upto 10023706 eggs. This increase was 16.37% . In 1984-85 the production increased by 26.99% i.e. 12729272 eggs.

From above data we can draw a conclusion that there is steady growth in poultry industry, although poultry farmers facing the difficulties like price fluctuations, increasing cost, exploitation by middlemen and wholesalers, unfavourable Government policy etc.

Graph showing increase in egg production in Warananagar.



Findings and Suggestions.



*When love
and skill
work together
expect a miracle*