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Case Study

Socioeconomic Analysis in Poultry Egg Production in Dang Valley

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Abstract

This study was carried out in Tulsipur sub-metropolitan city and Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city of Dang valley. It was aimed to analyze socioeconomic status of poultry egg producing farms and constraints limiting their operations. A sample size of 60 poultry egg producing farms were selected by simple random sampling technique. Data collected from the pretested questionnaire were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. The result revealed that in Tulsipur sub-metropolitan city the poultry layers farms have mean flock size of 3345 birds and in Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city mean flock size of 3666 was found. An average producer in the farms of Tulsipur sub-metropolitan was 40 and that of Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city was 36 years. The result revealed that majority (83.33%) of poultry layers farms are male dominant in research area, majority (86.66%) of the layers producers belongs to ethnicity brahmin/chhetry, majority (41.66%) of the poultry layers farms owners belongs to SLC level education, majority (90%) of the layers farm owners main occupation is agriculture, majority (96.66%) of the layers farms in the dang valley are individually owned, majority (95%) of the layers farms do not get any support from government, majority (90%) of the layers farm are found to supply egg regularly and BC ratio of Tulsipur sub-metropolitan and Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city was found to be 1.21 and 1.44 respectively. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the poultry egg producing farms are profitable and they possesses high growth potentials which are achievable through increased investment and proper management of identified constraints.

Keywords: Poultry; Egg; Economic; Analysis; Farmers

Introduction

The development of poultry industry in Nepal begin since 1965 (FAO, 2015). The poultry development periods can be divided into three distinct periods. The period from 1965 to 1980 was primarily engaged in subsistence production, from 1981 to 2002 the periods of commercialization and then onwards the period of competitiveness which is continuing till date. Nepal is a predominantly agricultural country. Around 65% of the Nepalese population is engaged in agriculture contributing 34% of national domestic product (GDP). Nepal rank 92nd in egg production (FAO, 2015). Out of the 75 districts of Nepal the commercial poultry production was found to be done in the 64 districts of Nepal. Egg production is estimated to be 1,20,21,66,000 numbers of egg shells during the year 2015. The major egg producing districts are Chitwan with accounting 68% share, Makwanpur accounting 5% share, Nawalparashi accounting 4% share, Dang accounting 4% share and Bhaktapur accounting 3% share of Nepal's total egg production (CBS, 2015). Poultry production has long been recognized as one of the quickest ways for a rapid income in protein supply in the short run. Egg is the cheapest source

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of the high quality human food. FAO recommends that the minimum protein intake by an average person should be 65gm/day. Out of this 36gm should appear from the animal sources (FAO, 2009). A large egg yolk contains approximately 60 calories and the egg white contains about 15 calories (Memon *et al*., 2015). Majority of the egg consumption is intensely populated region of Asia, where egg serves as major protein source. However great variety exists in the production, processing and pricing of egg and egg products (Ernst, 2010).

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Dang district of Tulsipur sub metropolitan city and Ghorahi sub metropolitan city of Dang district. It was selected for the study as it has greater potential in production. Furthermore, the farmers are involved in commercial poultry layers production as information given by DLSO, Dang. The respondents were selected by the simple random sampling and all together 60 samples were taken for the study among all the poultry layers rearing farmers from the Tulsipur sub metropolitan city and Ghorahi sub metropolitan city of Dang district. The sets of questionnaires for the commercial layers egg producers were used to collect the primary data by face-to-face interview. The secondary data were collected by reviewing the different publications of related organizations. Data entry and analysis was done by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. The costs of production, benefit-cost ratio, were analyzed to study the economics of layers egg production.

Results and Discussion

During my research in the Tulsipur and Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city of Dang valley it was observed that, the disease problem in Tulsipur sub-metropolitan city was found to be 93.33% transportation problem was found to be 10% and marketing problem was found to be 20% and in Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city the disease problem was found to be 96.66% and no transportation problem and marketing problem was seen. Again in Tulsipur sub-metropolitan city the average cost of feed was Rs784500, medicine was Rs202833.3, bedding materials was Rs36366.67, drinking water was Rs38246.67, labor cost was Rs283733.3, Transportation cost was Rs93241and Chicks cost was Rs486754.06. The Total cost of Rs3925675, total income of Rs4785208 and total benefit of Rs1094466 was observed. During the research the BC ratio of Tulsipur sub-metropolitan city was found to be 1.21. And in Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city the average cost of feed was Rs2503367, medicine was Rs150833.3, bedding materials was Rs45766.67, drinking water was Rs29375, labor cost was Rs183933.33, transportation cost was Rs95295 and chicks cost was Rs517527.7. The total cost of Rs3526098, total income of Rs5099018 and total benefit of Rs704600 was observed. During the research the BC ratio of Ghorahi sub-metropolitan city was found to be 1.44. The findings of Grabkowsky and Windhorst (2009) and Memon et al. (2015) show resemblance with the present study.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that the poultry egg producing farms are profitable and they possess high growth potentials which are achievable through increased investment and proper management of identified constraints.

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