



## A case study of socio economic attributes of layer farming in Haryana state

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### Abstract

Agricultural economy of Haryana has undergone significant transformation since 1990s which is quite evident from diversification of crops and pursuance of new agricultural activities. Poultry eggs and meat are critical wellsprings of brilliant proteins minerals and vitamins to adjust the human eating routine. Uniquely created types of egg sort chicken are currently accessible with qualities of fast development and rapid change effectiveness. Contingent upon the homestead measure, layer (for egg) cultivating can be fundamental wellspring of family salary or can give auxiliary wage and profitable job to rancher consistently. Also, poultry compost has high manure esteem and can be utilized for expanding yield of all harvests (National Agribusiness and Provincial Improvement, 2007).

In the present study an attempt has been made to analyses the socio economic attributes of layer farmers in Haryana state. The study in light of essential information and the information was gathered amid the period from June to September from 2016. In this study there are a few elements like: rank, Education, responsibility for and dispersion of homesteads and so forth to speak to financial traits of layer cultivating. Landownership holding size of agribusiness is a noteworthy considers choosing the measure of the layer develops similarly as secured locale. The share of upper rank among proprietors of layer estate is 63 percent. It is clear from the study that a large portion of the layer ranchers have a place with little and medium agriculturists. The study found that there is an interrelationship between the instruction and poultry business that is the reason with advanced education foundation agriculturists began and extended the layer ranches. The upper station agriculturists are in charge of beginning, most recent two decade out of aggregate ranches upper standing are in charge of building up amid about 85 percent ranches 1996 to 2016.

**Keywords:** poultry, eggs, agricultural, cast etc.

### Introduction

Poultry eggs and meat are critical wellsprings of brilliant proteins minerals and vitamins to adjust the human eating routine. Uniquely created types of egg sort chicken are currently accessible with qualities of fast development and rapid change effectiveness. Contingent upon the homestead measure, layer (for egg) cultivating can be fundamental wellspring of family salary or can give auxiliary wage and profitable job to rancher consistently. Also, poultry compost has high manure esteem and can be utilized for expanding yield of all harvests (National Agribusiness and Provincial Improvement, 2007).

### Scope of Layer Farming

Indian has made considerable progress in egg production in the last three decades. High quality chicks, equipment's, vaccines and medicines are available. Technically and professional competent guidance is also available to the farmers early. The management practices have improved disease and consequently mortality incidence is much reduced. The improved layer population has increased from 35 million in 1961 to 115 million in 1996. The eggs production registered compound growth rate of 6.83 percent during eighth plan period (1992-97). The per capita egg availability at present is 41 eggs while as per persons per year are required to

balance the common. Layer farming has been given considerable importance in the national policy and has a good scope for further development.

Layer farm business is an agro-based project. This can be started in both rural and semi-urban areas. According to the current industry practice, poultry sheds are available on rent basis also. These sheds have complete required facilities and equipment. The rent varies between Rs 0.5 to Rs 1 per square feet depending upon the location and facilities at the farm. Major portion of the cost includes bird feed. Day old chicks of layer are initially reared for a period of 18 weeks. On completion of 18 weeks, these birds start laying eggs for the period of next 52 weeks. On an average, one layer bird lays about 300 eggs per laying season of 52 weeks. After the completion of laying period, the layers are sold in the market as culled birds. The selling price of these birds is determined on per bird basis. Layer farming is a profitable business as the produce of the farm provides high quality animal protein which is daily requirement of the human body. Animal Protein is more valuable than that of plant protein. The average availability of protein in India is 11 gm a day, which is far less than the recommended daily dietary protein consumption of 26 gm according to the World Health Organization standards (Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, Government of Pakistan, 2002).



**Fig 1:** Layer Farm

**Study Area**

At the inception of the state of Haryana in 1966 the layer farming was almost unknown to Haryana farmers. The production of chick eggs in the state was carried out at a very limited scale by landless and economic backward communities. It was in 1980s when egg production in the state started increasing and it really picked up in 1990s.

**Objective of the study**

To study the socio economic attributes of layer farming in the Haryana State.

**Methodology**

The present paper analyses the socio-economic attributes of layer farming in Haryana. There attributes include ownership pattern, size of farms, diffusion and expansion of layer farming in the state. The socio-economic attributes of layer farming in the state have been analyzed with respect to size of land ownership, educational and social status of the farmers. On the basis of land ownership size the farmers are classified as small (up to 10 acres), medium (10-20 acres) and large farmers (about 20 acres). On the basis of educational status the farmers have been classified as illiterate, primary, middle,

matric, higher secondary and higher education level. There are there social groups of farmers practicing poultry – upper casts, landowning casts, and other casts.

**Results and Discussion**

The present paper discusses the socio-economic attributes of layer farming in Haryana with reference to:

- a. Ownership of layer farms.
- b. Size of layer farms.
- c. Diffusion of layer farms.

**Ownership of Layer Farms**

**Table 1:** Classification of the Layer farm by Size of Ownership Holding and Area of layer farm

Landholding Category	Up to 2 acre	2 – 4 acre	Above 4 acre	Total
(Acres) Below 5	02(66.67)	20(83.33)	07(18.42)	29(44.62)
5 – 10	01(33.33)	04(16.67)	25(65.79)	30(46.15)
10 – 20	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	06(15.79)	06(9.23)
Total	03(100.00)	24(100.00)	38(100.00)	65(100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

In Haryana landownership holding size of the agriculturists is a major consider deciding the measure of the layer cultivates as far as secured region. It is obvious from the table 1.1 that about 91 percent of the layer proprietors are little and medium ranchers. Around 9 percent of layer ranchers have landholding size 10-20 sections of land class. The table demonstrates that the greater part of the layer ranches have the extent of 2-4 or more 4 sections of land. The 10-20 sections of land landholding size classification represents about 16 percent ranches and every one of them are expansive (above 4 sections of land classification) in size. It is obvious that for the most part little and medium ranchers in the state are getting pulled in towards layer ranches. The table demonstrates that above 4 sections of land territory of layer homesteads classification accounts 38 cultivates and out of which almost 66 percent ranches lies in the 5-10 sections of land landholding size class.

**Table 2:** Classification of the Layer farm by Level of Education and Area of layer farm

Educational Category	Up to 2 acre	2 – 4 acre	Above 4 acre	Total
Middle	0 (0.00)	2 (8.33)	4 (10.53)	6 (9.23)
Matric	1 (33.33)	1 (14.17)	8 (21.05)	10 (15.38)
Higher Secondary.	1 (33.33)	8 (33.33)	06 (15.79)	15 (23.08)
Higher Education	1 (33.33)	13 (54.17)	20 (52.63)	34 (52.31)
Total	3 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	38 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

Table 2 portrays instructive status of proprietors and range of layer homesteads. Agriculturists with higher instructive level command layer cultivating (52 percent). It is obvious from the table that instructive status of the agriculturists is straightforwardly propotional to the range of layer ranches. The table demonstrates that exceedingly taught agriculturists have commanded the responsibility for layer ranches. The medium size layer cultivates in the state are to a great extent possessed by better taught people. In any case, little

agriculturists are possessed by ranchers having a place with most classes of training.

Table 3 demonstrates the societal position of proprietors of layer ranches. The share of upper rank among proprietors of layer homesteads is 63 percent. It is clear from the table that upper standing class represents almost 63 percent cultivates and close around 74 percent homesteads of expansive size layer ranches (above 4 sections of land size). Landowning rank records for around 28 percent of responsibility for

homesteads. These stations have practically same partake in various size of layer ranches. Upper positions don't claim little

size layer ranches. In-fact different standings, for the most part lower stations, for the most part claim little size layer.

**Table 3:** Classification of the Layer farm by caste Groups and Area of layer farm

Social Status Category	Up to 2 acre	2 – 4 acre	Above 4 acre	Total
Upper Casts	0 (0.00)	13 (54.17)	28 (73.68)	41 (63.08)
Land owing Casts	01 (33.33)	07 (29.17)	10 (26.32)	18 (27.69)
Other Casts	02 (66.64)	04 (16.66)	0 (0.00)	06 (9.23)
Total	03 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	38 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

Table 4 investigations word related status of proprietors of layer ranches. Agribusiness is the fundamental control of around 90 percent layer agriculturists. It is obvious from the table 1.5 that the greater part of layer homesteads are claimed by individuals having horticulture occupation while just 11 ranches percent have a place with administration class

classification. Agriculturists represent around 87 percent extensive ranches (above 4 sections of land size). It is obvious from the table that the vast majority of the agrarian agriculturists have focused above 4 sections of land region of layer homesteads classification. The centralization of serviceman is nearly high in extensive agriculturists.

**Table 4:** Classification of the Layer farm by Main Occupation and Area of layer farm

Category	Up to 2 acre	2 – 4 acre	Above 4 acre	Total
Agriculture	03 (100.00)	22 (91.67)	33 (86.84)	58 (89.23)
Service	0 (0.00)	02 (8.33)	05 (13.16)	07 (10.77)
Total	03 (100.00)	24 (100.00)	38 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

**Size of layer farms**

Table 5 delineates that medium agriculturists have made significant commitment in layer ranches i.e. more than 50 percent. It is clear from the table 1.6 that the vast majority of the layers ranches have a place with little and medium agriculturists. Beneath 5 sections of land classification agriculturists have just 3 little homesteads (up to 40000 hens measure) class, while the vast majority of the ranchers have a

place with underneath 5 sections of land class possess fair size layer cultivate (40000-80000 hens estimate). By and large there is a predominance of medium size layer cultivates in the state having hen's quality 40000-80000. Little size layer ranches are for the most part possessed by little land proprietors. While, extensive layers ranchers are generally claimed by vast land proprietors.

**Table 5:** Classification of Layer farm by Size of Ownership Holding and Number of Hens

Landholding Category	Up to 40000	40000 - 80000	Above 80000	Total
(Acres) Below 5	3 (60.00)	23 (67.65)	3 (11.54)	29 (44.620)
5 – 10	2 (40.000)	10 (29.41)	18 (69.23)	30 (46.15)
10 – 20	0 (0.00)	1 (2.94)	5 (19.23)	6 (9.23)
Total	5 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

Table 6 Investigations instructive status of proprietors and size of layer ranches. It is clear from the table that instructive status is connected with foundation of the layer ranches. There is an interrelationship between the instruction and poultry business that is the reason with advanced education foundation agriculturists began and extended the layer ranches. Out of aggregate there are 75 percent homesteads are

claimed by individuals with in higher instructive agriculturists. Little size homesteads are being possessed by agriculturists with various instructive foundation. In any case, medium and vast size layer homesteads are generally claimed by the agriculturists having instruction of higher optional or more elevated amount.

**Table 6:** Classification of Layer farm by Level of Education and Number of Hens

Educational Status Category	Up to 40000	40000 - 80000	Above 80000	Total
Middle	1 (20.00)	2 (5.88)	3 (11.54)	6 (9.23)
Matric	1 (20.00)	4 (11.76)	5 (19.23)	10 (15.380)
Higher Secondary	2 (40.00)	8 (23.53)	5 (19.23)	15 (23.08)
Higher Education	1 (20.00)	20 (58.82)	13 (50.00)	34 (52.36)
Total	5 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

Table 7 shows societal position of proprietors and number of hens in layer ranches. Obviously upper standings are overwhelming the layer cultivating. They to a great extent possess huge size layer ranches (73 percent) and medium size

(40000-80000) layer cultivates specifically. It is clear from the table that upper positions ranchers possess 41 cultivates and out of aggregate homesteads. Little layer ranches are generally (80 percent) are possessed by different positions.

**Table 7:** Classification of Layer farm by Caste Group and Number of Hens

Social Status Category	Up to 40000	40000 - 80000	Above 80000	Total
Upper Casts	1 (20.00)	21 (61.76)	19 (73.08)	41 (63.08)
Land owing Casts	0 (00.0)	11 (32.35)	7 (26.92)	18 (27.69)
Other Casts	4 (80.00)	2 (5.88)	0 (0.00)	6 (9.23)
Total	5 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

**Diffusion of Layer Farming**

**Table 8:** Classification of Layer farms by Size of Ownership Holding and Year of Starting.

Landholding Category	up to 1990	1991 - 1995	1996 - 2000	2001 - 2005	2006 on ward	Total
(Acres) Below 5	5 (33.33)	5 (41.67)	4 (30.77)	6 (40.00)	9 (90.00)	29 (44.62)
5 – 10	5 (33.33)	6 (50.00)	9 (69.23)	9 (60.00)	1 (10.00)	30 (46.15)
10 – 20	5 (33.33)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (9.23)
Total	15 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

Table 8 shows landholding of proprietors and year of beginning of layer ranches. It is clear from the table that all classifications of landholders began the layer ranches. It can be effectively drawn from the table that before 1990 just 23 percent (15) layer homesteads were begun and all were claimed by various land measure holders. Around one-fifth (about 19 percent) of layer homesteads was set up between 1991-1995 and medium and little ranchers took lead in setting up layer cultivating. Between 1996-2000 another 20 percent layer homesteads were set up and every one of them are medium and huge agriculturists. After 2000 likewise medium and little agriculturists set up all the layer ranches. Really, layer cultivates in the state have been set up for the most part by non-agriculturists who have set up their homesteads on

little or medium size landholdings.

Table 1.9 analyzes instructive status of proprietors and year of beginning of layer ranches. The table calls attention to that better instructed agriculturist was generally the proprietors of layer ranches before up to 1990. It is apparent from the table that as the instructive status of the agriculturists builds the quantity of homesteads increments as per era. Higher instructed agriculturists have commanded the layer ranches possession all through. The advanced education classification continually rules every one of the times time of beginning layer ranches. The proprietors with higher optional instruction are second most imperative part to build up layer ranches amid most recent two decades. Just 25 percent layer ranchers have low training status.

**Table 9:** Classification of Layer farms by Level of Education and Year of Starting

Educational Status Category	up to 1990	1991 - 1995	1996 - 2000	2001 - 2005	2006 on ward	Total
Middle	2 (13.33)	1 (8.33)	2 (15.38)	0 (0.00)	1 (10.00)	6 (9.23)
Matric	3 (20.00)	2 (16.67)	3 (23.08)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	10 (15.38)
Higher Secondary	4 (26.67)	3 (25.00)	3 (23.08)	3 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	15 (23.08)
Higher Education	6 (40.00)	6 (50.00)	5 (38.46)	10 (66.67)	6 (60.00)	34 (53.31)
Total	15 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

**Table 10:** Classification of Layer farms by Caste Group and Year of Starting

Social Status Category	up to 1990	1991 - 1995	1996 - 2000	2001 - 2005	2006 on ward	Total
Upper Casts	8 (53.33)	10 (83.33)	11 (84.62)	10 (66.67)	4 (40.00)	43 (66.15)
Land owing Casts	7 (46.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	5 (33.33)	3 (30.00)	16 (24.62)
Other Casts	0 (0.00)	2 (16.67)	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	3 (30.00)	6 (9.23)
Total	15 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	10 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

\* Figures in parentheses are percentage of total.

Table 10 delineates the economic wellbeing of proprietors and year of beginning layer ranches. The table obviously demonstrates that upper standings class is in charge of beginning most recent two decades. Out of aggregate, upper stations are in charge of setting up amid about 85 percent

ranches 1996-2000. While beginning of layer ranches via landowning standing classification declined constantly with the time. Up to 1990 of there were almost 47 percent ranches began via landowning stations. In any case, there is no homestead began via landowning station classification amid

1991-1995 eras. Be that as it may, these positions commitment in beginning layer cultivates a while later. Different positions had little commitment in beginning new layer cultivates in the locale.

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