SUMMARY AND FINDINGS SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of summary of findings, suggestions and conclusion, which provides bird eye view of the entire research study. This chapter divided into three important Major areas as per the following order. The first part of this chapter discuss about the summary of findings.

First chapter deals with the introduction, objectives methodology, scope, limitations and chapter arrangements of the research study.

The main objectives of the research study are to examine the performance of poultry farming in Namakkal district and to analysis the socio-economic development through poultry farming in Namakkal district during the study period 2001-2006.

Available data has been collected through primary, as were as secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected through observation of poultry farm, interview with poultry farm owners etc.

This research study has been divided into six chapters. First three chapters consist of theoretical aspect of socio-economic developments and forth-fond fifth chapter consist of analysis and discussion of the main area. The final chapter deals with summary of findings, suggestions and conclusion.

Socio Economic development is one of the important part of the over all development of the nation. It includes growth and development of various aspects of the nation such as employment, income, savings, investment, infrastructure and life style of the people.

Capital, Labour and technology are the major factors within affect the socio-economic development of the nation poultry farming is one of the agro based industries which provides large number of employment opportunities to the rural people.
Economic improvement of rural masses can be substantially achieved with introduction of scientific poultry farming. Poultry farming as a tool of socio-economic transformation of rural poor has immense potential in country like India where more than 30 percent of the people live below the poverty line. Poultry farming requires less investment to start the enterprise. Poultry farming in rural area has become a cottage industry. Poultry and poultry products provide promote in rich food at low cost. Poultry farming provides employment opportunity directly or indirectly.

Site selection, capital, construction of houses, collection of improved breeds vaccine and medicine, feed, marketing and skill and training are the major parts of economics of poultry farm.

Poultry farming fits in squarely with the primary objectives envisaged in the integrated rural development programmes. The main objective of sixth plan of eliminating unemployment and significant underemployment can be attained to large extent by means of poultry farming which, by virtue of its employment potential may become the most popular medium of self-employment among the rural masses.

The distinctive features of the poultry business, which set it apart from other livestock business, are: High rate of reproduction. Quick return on capital invested. No requirement for large areas of land.

The consequences are low efficiency in the used of stock, feed, and housing facilities. Under these circumstances, adequate management, practices as described in this manual, are of utmost importance.

The present structure of the poultry industry as an agribusiness is the result of developments, which have taken place during the last two decades. Only 50 years back poultry was generally kept in small units as part of a mixed family farm. Large poultry units were then exceptions.

Modern poultry farms cannot give satisfactory results without a good infrastructure, in the widest sense of the word. Roads, telephones and other means of communication are necessary to buy and supply feed, equipment, and other inputs, and
to sell and transport farm products. Besides, there must be adequate water supply. Regular feed supply is not enough; its quality has to be guaranteed. Availability of a nutritionist within the firm, together with laboratory facilities, can be of great help. Regular testing of feed ingredients on the spot in the manufacturing unit will prevent serious problems.

Third chapter deals with review of literature, which provides related information’s about the poultry farming, socio-economic conditions, rural development, and employment generations of various research studies.

Namakkal in one of the world famous for poultry farming which provides chicken, eggs to all over the country as well as to some foreign countries.

Poultry farming directly or indirectly related with some sub business in Namakkal district such as feed industries, egg powder industries, matured poultry sales etc.

National egg coordination committee was established mainly for the purpose regulate and cornet the price of egg throughout the country.

Production and turn over of poultry farm in Namakkal district during the study period 2002-2006 recorded at highly satisfactory level which indicate 657 crore of eggs with the value of Rs. 689-85 crore in the year 2006.

Poultry farms achieved a remarkable earning during the steady period 2002-2006. The earnings was Rs. 164.22 crore in 2002 and increased to Rs. 255.50 crore in 2006 but it has reduced to Rs. 65.70 crore.

Nearly 4500 persons has been getting employment opportunities in the poultry farming during the study period 2002-2006 in the Namakkal district.

Layer chicken is the banc of egg production Presently there are 2.36 crave of layer chicken is available in Namakkal District.
Feed industries are one of the allied industries of the poultry farming which manufacturing the necessary feed for the poultry farming. Poultry farming and feed industries are closely interrelated and interdependent. Rs. 2030 crore has recorded as turnover of feed industries in the year 2006.

Feed industries also achieved fruitful earnings during the study period 2002-2006. Rs. 1.75 crore were recorded as earnings in the year 2006.

There are 8562 persons been working under the feed industries in Namakkal district in the year 2006.

Poultry products are exported to various countries. There are five exporters are involve in the field of export of poultry products value of export of eggs were recorded Rs. 31.20 crore in the year 2006 as against Rs. 10.50 crore in the year 2002.

There are 100 persons involved in the field of export of egg products during the study period 2002-2006 in the Namakkal district.
CONCLUSION

Socio - Economic development of the nation largely depends on the structural growth in all the field of development of the nation. Economic development without the social development is meaningless as well as social development is not possible without the economic development. Hence, it has parallel and combined part of the economic development. Governments alone provides all the facilities and opportunities to improve the social development, but they can take decision and policy regarding promote the social infrastructure and meet the basic facilities. The industrial sector plays a mayor mole to promote the socio-economic development of the nation. Hence, the only alternative and innovative steps to promote the social – economic development is industrialization.

Poultry farming is one of the agro based rural industries which provides large amount of employment opportunities, income generation and improve standard of living of the respected area people. Poultry far me in Namakkal district is me of the world famous for the eggs and meat to all over the nation and exports eggs to various counties. Apart from the poultry farm the related industries such feed industries, egg powder industries, paper board industries and Transport industries also providing employment opportunities, income generation him, savings of the Namakkal and around the people. The socio economic conditions in Namakkal district are highly satisfactory level because of the poultry industries help to promote the social and economical conditions of the people.