CHAPTER - III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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INTRODUCTION

A Summary of the writings of reorganized authorities and of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and is still unknown and interested. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, this step help to eliminate the duplication of what has been done and provides useful hypothesis and helpful suggestions for significant investigation, citing studies that show substantial agreement and those that seem to present conflicting conclusion helps to sharpen and define understanding of existing knowledge in the problem area, provides a background for the research project, and makes the reader aware of the status of the issue.

Verma 1 made an attempt analyze the economics of layer farms and constraints in Indore District of Madhya Pradesh. It examines the cost and returns per year, the net return, cost of production per egg and benefit – cost ratio on small, medium and large size-groups of layer farms. The study is based on the number of layers in the different size-groups of layer farms classified into small, medium and large, using the cumulative cube root frequency method. A total of 18 layers farms, 8 in small category, 6 in medium category and 4 in large category, were randomly selected for economic analysis. The results of the study revealed the total cost of maintenance per layer per cycle, on a average, worked out to be Rs.443.32. This cost was higher farms at Rs.455.50 than in large farms at Rs.431.05. In general, it showed a decreasing trend with the increase in the size of layer farms due to the fact that the small-sized farmers maintained layers of relatively better breed and incurred higher expenditure on feed and medicines for maintaining them.

The constraints faced by the selected layer farms indicated that acquisition of capital and non-availability of good breed chicks are the biggest problems in establishing commercial layer units followed by problems of veterinary aid and extension facilities, lack of credit facilities, availability of feed at the right time and marketing of products. Large numbers of layer entrepreneurs complained that the weak financial status, cost factor and management difficulties were the main constraints in
not maintaining good quality birds on the farms. The findings of the study indicated that it is more profitable to follow cross breeding programme for improving the potentiality of the layers. In the case of layers the selection of strain of high egg producing breeds suited for different agro-climatic regions and educating farmers on scientific management of superior poultry breeds and supplying them with good quality poultry feeds, medicines and chicks regularly at cheaper rates at their door steps would help to augment egg production. The growth of poultry and egg production is very impressive in the past. It has vast potential for improving the nutritional status of population and income level of poultry producers. The poultry enterprise should be organized as an independent enterprise on commercial basis by providing capital and credit at subsidized rates and encouraging the establishment of more co-operative societies to provide production and marketing services to the poultry farms in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Sharma and Sharma ² conducted a study was carried out to estimate the contribution of dairy and crop enterprises towards income and employment in relation to different size of holdings in the semi-arid region of Rajasthan. For this study data were collected from 60 farmers in the four adopted villages of Sikar tehsil of Sikar district during the agricultural year 2003-2004. The Agricultural Research Station, Fatehpur-Shekhawati, adopted these villages since 2001. The farmers were classified into different size groups, namely, small (upto 2 ha), medium (2 to 4 ha) and large (4 ha and above. From each village and each size group, 5 cultivators were randomly selected. The results indicated that per hectare cost of cultivation on the sample farms worked out to Rs.52,640 and net income was Rs.18,669 per hectare. The costs and returns from crop production activities increased as the size of the farm increased. Farm business and family labour income per farm were Rs.47,198 and Rs.32,440, respectively. The farm business and family labour income increase in the size of holding. The per farm total maintenance cost incurred in cow, buffalo and goat was Rs.16,836, Rs.25,570 and Rs.4,212, respectively. In case of buffalo, the maintenance cost per farm increased with increase in farm size. The per farm net income received from dairy enterprise was Rs.10,155. Percentage net return over total cost was 21.78 percent, which decreased with increase in the size of farm. Farm business and family labour incomes from dairy farming were Rs.27,669 and Rs.27,059, respectively. The crop farming contribution was 64.81 percent and dairy farming contributed 35.19
percent to the total income. In dairy farming, percentage share of total income decreased with increase in the size of farm while reverse trend was observed in crop enterprise. Dairy enterprise provided maximum employment of 338 man-days and crop farming provided 219 man-days. Per worker employment from crop ad dairy farming were 80 man-days and 123 man-days, respectively. Thus, dairy farming plays a key role in increasing employment and income in the semi-arid tract of Rajasthan.

Shrikant Kalamkar made an attempt to examine the dairy development efforts, changes in the size and composition of milch animals and milk production across regions of Maharashtra State. The study is based on time series data obtained from various published sources. Maharashtra State has the distinction of being the pioneer state in the field of dairy development in the country. Dairy development activities are encouraged and promoted all over the state and not restricted to specific pockets or areas in the state. The dairy sector in Maharashtra has witnessed a significant change in the last three decades. The total livestock population in Maharashtra was about 3.96 crores, which form the base of dairy development in the state of Maharashtra was 84.52 lakhs, of which 61 percent were cattle. Bovine population accounted for two-third of the total livestock population in the state. The cattle population which accounts near about one-half of the total livestock and more than three-fourth of the total bovine population has increased, but its share in total livestock population has decreased. But still cattle constituted the major milch animal in the state. On the other hand, population of buffaloes showed an increasing trend. The Pune region emerged as a region of largest population of milch animals and Nasik region as high livestock density region. The share of the state in country's milk production has increased from 5.61 in 1985-86 to 6.88 percent in 2001-02, but still the per capita availability of milk is lower in the state as compared to national average. The growth in the dairy sector has been achieved due to Operation Flood programme which needs to be sustained and improved in future in order to increase per capital income of the rural down trodden masses. Although the co-operative sector had made significant improvement of dairy sector in rural areas, efforts should be made to include more areas under the co-operative set-up. The institutional and organizational support in terms of credit delivery and insurance should be stepped up to boost the performance of dairy sector.
Rajput and Sandeep Yadav made a study in conducted in Indore District of Madhya Pradesh to study the economics and identify the constraints relating to cross-bred cow milk production. Specifically, it examines the cost and returns per year, the net return, cost of milk production per litre and benefit-cost ratio on small, medium and large size-groups of cross bred cow farms. Multi-stage stratified random design was used for the selection of the ultimate unit of the sample. Indore block of the Indore district was selected for the study and five villages were selected randomly from Indore block. In all 50 milk-producer house holds (cross-bred cow) were selected for one lactation period covering the agricultural year 2003-2004 and the data was collected by survey method. The results of the study revealed that, on an average, the total cost of maintenance of a cross bred cow per annum was worked out to Rs.21,657.76. After deducting the income received from cross bred cow dung and sale of young stock, the average net cost of maintenance came to Rs.19,942.15 per cross bred cow. The farmers of large size groups had incurred higher expenditure on the maintenance of a cross-bred cow as they had maintained cross-bred cows of relatively better breed and had made higher investment on fodder and concentrates for maintaining them.

However, large numbers of cross bred cow dairy entrepreneurs complained that the weak financial status, cost factor and management difficulties were the main constraints in not maintaining good quality of animals on the farms. The respondents’ farm families strongly expressed the dire need for finance of the purchase of animals and also for feed, fodder and veterinary aid. A large number of commercial cross bred cow dairy entrepreneurs reported insufficient storage facilities on their farms. Milk and milk products fall under highly perishable group of commodities and have and deep freezers. The cross bred cow enterprise should be organized as an independent enterprise on commercial basis by providing capital and credit at subsidized rates and encouraging the establishment of more co-operative societies to provide production and marketing services to the dairy farms in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh. Government should encourage and help milk producers in organizing co-operatives since they are poor and illiterate and cannot do so themselves.

Kamble, Tilekar and Veerkar made an attempt has been made to empirically examine whether the existing dairy enterprise is optimum or needs overhauling either partially or completely based on data collected from 100 farmers spread over in five
villages in Chipuln block of Ratnagiri district of south Konkan region of Maharashtra during the year 2000 - 2001. The findings of the study revealed that the cropping pattern on all categories of sample farms is dominated by cereals especially rice in kharif season while the proportion of areas of under fruit crops is to the tune of 10 percent. On all purposively selected sample farms, the shares of local and crossbred cows and buffaloes were to the extent of 12 percent, 68 percent and 20 percent respectively. The dominance of crossbred cows was the effect of Intensive Cattle Development Programme. However, possession of cross bred cows was on an average more or less same on small and medium sample farms while it was higher on large farms. Interestingly, it was observed that there was no significant difference in the maintenance costs of maintenance of local cows, crossbred cows and buffaloes though there was substantial and significant difference of costs between these types of milch animals. The results have shown that the crop production activity resulted in concludes that dairy enterprise helps in minimizing the economic losses on small and medium farms while replacement of local milch animals with crossbred augment the net income substantially on all farms.

Neeraj Rao, Prasant Kumar, Govind Pal and Chandra Sen conducted that the enterprise plays a prominent role in the rural economy. It also provides subsidiary occupation in semi-urban areas and more for people living in the hilly, tribal and drought prone areas. The present study was conducted in 2001-2002 to examine the economics of milk production and resource use efficiency in the milk production in district Kanpur (Dehat) of Uttar Pradesh. Two blocks from the selected district and five villages from each selected block were selected randomly in proportion to the number of farmers categorized under three size groups of 0-1, 1-2 and above 2 hectares. Production function analysis was used for determining the efficiency of various resources used in the process of milk production. The study reveals that the total maintenance cost of a milch animal per lactation increased as farm size increased. On an average the maintenance cost of a milch animal during a lactation period came to Rs.10,278.63. Amongst all costs labour charges accounted for the highest share followed by fodder and concentrates. The gross income from milk production was higher on large farms because of excess utilization of concentrates by large farmers. Input-Output ratio was the highest on small farms and it was 1:1.31. Elasticity of production for fodder was the highest followed by human labour and concentrates for
all farms. The marginal value productivity analysis shows increasing milk production. Availability of veterinary hospitals, insemination facility, training facility on modern animal husbandry, reasonable price of concentrates and planned milk marketing facilities will certainly help in enhancing milk production and its profitability in the study area.

Chauhan 7 analyzed the socio-economic perspectives of equine rearing in the mountains in five most equine populous districts of Himachal Pradesh, namely, Kangra, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi and Shimla. Multi-stage random sampling technique was adopted to select a sample of 150 equine reares through proportional allocation method during 2001-2002. The findings of the study indicate that there has been a continuous decline over time in the population of equines in Himachal Pradesh with the exception of mules and donkeys. The decline in the population of horses and ponies was more pronounced than other species of equines both at the state and all-India level. This may be partly due to development of road transport and partly due to dwindling interest among younger generations for the so called inferior profession. The analysis of primary data reveals that equine husbandry was a common practice among the aged and illiterate people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, viz., Chaudharies, Labanas, weavers, Gaddis, Kinnauras, Lahaulas, etc. This activity was equally prevalent among economically weaker sections of other castes like Rajputs and Brahmans. The average size of equines on sample households was estimated to be 3.08 animals with an average investment of Rs.40,031. The proportion of households rearing mules separately was the highest followed by horse keepers, donkey users and assorted species of equine. Apart from this, mules were found to be highly concentrated in Kangra, Mandi and Shimla districts; the horses in Lahaul-Spiti and donkeys in Kinnaur.

In all, 175 human labour man-days per household per annum were utilized for the upkeep of equines and total cost of rearing was to the tune of Rs.39,378. Equine husbandry generated 200 man-days employment and Rs.47,974 revenue per household per annum to the sample households through carriage activities where the contribution of construction materials was as high as 60.02 percent. Among equines, only horses played a dominant role in tourism sector. Road links to the villages having modern means of transport were perceived to be the greatest threat to equine rearing activity.
Besides, disliking for equine rearing by younger generations and non-availability of locally-bred mules were reported to be major constraints in the equine development; the mules bred in plains took time in adaptation to hill environment and were found to be susceptible to various diseases. Based on the observations, the study lays emphasis on increased supply of Chamurthi horses through identification of additional local breeders for breeding horses, by adopting systematic breeding policy, particularly in Pin Valley of the cold desert Spiti area. Keeping in view the demand for mules, their breeding should be undertaken both at public and private levels so that buyers get the desired local bred mules at affordable price well suited to the hilly environment. To safeguard the interests of equine owners, natural resource (mining material) extraction policy needs to be rationalized.

Vitonde, Raut, Rachana Wasule and Bhosale conducted the study aims to assess the economic viability of a poultry enterprise especially eggs production in Amravati district, Maharashtra. The Amba poultry farm, Loni in Amravati district is purposively selected in order to estimate the eggs as well as meat production and to find out the profitability and returns to investment in terms of benefit-cost ratio. The necessary data on all aspects of production including direct and indirect cost incurred in the study were collected pertaining to the year 2000-01. The cost of production per egg worked out to 0.5867 paise. Out of these, the cost on feed was more than any other items of cost which was about 0.49 paise. The other production costs per egg including cost on labour, depreciation on birds, miscellaneous cost were Rs.0.038, Rs.0.035 and Rs.0.0094 respectively. In fixed cost, the depreciation on building and equipments was Rs.0.0043 and Rs.0.0019 respectively. Gross returns from the sale of poultry and poultry products gave Rs.56,51,115.60 to the farm and the benefit-cost ratio was found to be 1.25 percent of net returns on investment indicating that the eggs production throughout the year was a profitable business requiring maximum attention to reduce variable cost. The findings of the study indicate that egg production is a viable economic activity requiring high initial capital investment. The initial capital investment on farm was largely due to construction cost. In this business the major items of cost are chick and feeds and therefore, the necessary credit support must be avoided to the entrepreneur.
Pant and Navin Baweja made an attempt to develop livestock in Rajasthan in terms of terms of growth, density, composition, animal health facilities, number of animals served by various infrastructural facilities and milk and meat and egg production in the era of new economic reforms. For the purpose, secondary data of the beginning year and five years after implementation of new economic reforms were collected that the highest increase in population was recorded in buffaloes followed by pigs, sheep and goat. The population of male cattle declined by 5.57 per cent. This was mainly due to mechanisation of agriculture as there was more use of machine power in place of bullock power. The population of female cattle has increased as male cattle were sold after the age of 1 or 2 years and females were maintained for milk production. The density per square kilometre of different types of animals increased in 1997 over 1992 except in the case of male cattle and camels. The density of total livestock per sq. km increased from 138.94 animals in 1992 to 158.18 animal in 1997. The share of different types of animals to total livestock population were almost the same in both the years. The share of goat population was the highest followed by sheep, cattle and buffalo in both the years. Among the different types of animal milk, goat milk recorded the highest increase in 1998-99 over 1992-93. In the total milk production, in both the years the contribution of buffalo milk was the maximum. The meat and egg production has also increased tremendously in 1997-98 over 1992-93.

Awasthi, Deepak Rathi and Gupta studied was undertaken in Jhargram subdivision of Midnapore district in West Bengal with a view to assess the differential impact of socio-economic factors on reproductive performance of crossbred dairy cows, to understand the farmers perception about the problems and prospects of adoption of dairy innovations and (iii) to suggest remedies and measures for streamlining the adoption of dairy innovation in order to uplift the economy of dairy owners. The productive performance of the dairy animal has been assessed based on breed, present age, age at first heat, number of services per conception, age at first calving, number of lactation, lactation period, inter-calving period, peak yield, breed used for insemination and stages of lactation, etc. A total number of 196 cattle owners owning 169 Holstein cross-bred animals and 141 Jersey cross-bred were randomly selected. It is indicated from the analysis that the cross-bred cows owned by the farmers with low access to external inputs irrespective of breeds, performed far inferior compared to those owned by the farmers with high access to external inputs. The
livelihood analysis of resource poor farmers reveals that farmers' livelihood is maintained partly by crop and livestock production and partly by sale of manual labour. The singular approach of milk co-operative societies only supports those who have marketing surplus of milk, but the fact remains that most of the resource poor farmers of the drought prone area do not necessarily have a continuous flow of milk round the year or over a few years. At times the farmers face unforeseen difficulties which come intermittently and ruin all the micro-investment-initiatives of the farmers in the drought prone and difficult areas. The study concludes that a mechanism to support the farmers and withstand the difficulties can occur only if their approach of diversified livelihood option to cope up with complex, diverse and rise-prone environment and the development initiatives are designed accordingly.

Navadkar, Joshi, Shete and Navale made an attempt to assess the capital investment, cost and returns from broiler production and the problems in production and marketing management of broiler units in Maharashtra. Junnar tehsil of Pune district in Western Maharashtra was purposively selected for the study. The sample consisted of 15 small, 40 medium and 25 large broiler units. For studying the marketing aspects of broilers, 10 wholesalers and 10 retailers were selected purposively. The data pertained to the year 2000-2001. Three important feasibility tests i.e. input - output ratio, pay back period and performance efficiency factor (PEF) were worked out.

It was observed that the cost of maintenance per broiler declined with an increase in the size of broiler units. Winter season was the best for production of broilers to a large extent in terms of live weight of broiler, feed conversion ratio and marketed age. The sample broiler units were found to be profitable. The net profit per broiler showed an increasing trend with an increase in the size of the broiler unit. The average number of broilers maintained by the sample broiler units was over and above the optimum level indicated by the break-even point. The problems faced by the broiler rearers were high cost of feed followed by the cost of one-day-old chick, non-availability of credit in time, non-availability of labour, non-co-operation among producers and low price of final produce, etc. The study suggests that the broiler rearers should establish producers co-operative societies at the tensile level, in order to provide infrastructure facilities such as timely supply of chick, proper marketing
facilities, technical know-how and credit facilities to the broiler producers. The feed manufacturing activity through co-operative society may be initiated so as to reduce cost of feed and facilitate timely availability of feed to broiler the rearers. Short-term poultry training courses for broiler producers have to be organised at the tehsil level in convenience of the broiler rearers.

Choudhary, Godara and Lakhera 12 conducted the resource use efficiency of a dairy unit and to suggest policy implications for enhancing dairy enterprise in Chattisgarh. The Naseeb dairy in Arang block of the study district has been selected purposively to estimate the resources use efficiency of milk production of the unit. The dairy unit consists of improved cattle buffalo and cows (Holstein Friesian, Jersey and Sahiwal). Primary data has been collected from the dairy farm from July 2001 to June 2002 for the purpose. It was found that the cost of milk production was the highest for Holstein Friesian followed by Murrah. The returns of milk production was gained maximum by Holstein Friesian followed by Jersey and buffalo. The effect of concentrate on milk output was found to be highly significant in almost all the seasons. Labour also showed its significance in summer season. The study suggests that high-yielding exotic breeds like Holstein-Friesian and Jersey should be reared, and to generate more net income market integration practice should be adopted to reduce the channel of marketing.

Hulas Pathak and Bhag Chandra Jain 13 studied investigates the cost and return estimates, benefit-cost ratio and constraints in bovine milk production at a purposively selected bovine farm in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. The study found that the largest proportion of cost was incurred on feed and fodder at 62.46 per cent. The average total cost per milch animal per day at Rs.92.97 was quite high in comparison to the net return of Rs.3,435.24 per bovine stock. Benefit-cost ratio was found to be 1.10 indicating great scope for improvement in milk productivity. The share of buffaloes was 67.22 per cent of the gross returns with an average milk yield of 8.22 kg per day per animal. The study points out that high initial capital expenditure of Rs.18,418.69 per milch animal, inefficient cost of production, as high as 62.46 per cent on feed and fodder alone, low genetic potential of indigenous breeds, diminishing common property grazing pastures, animal health problems, inefficient marketing and poor infrastructural base related to production, processing and transportation, as some of the major
constraints in realising the potential of dairy sector. Based on the findings of the study, the paper suggests application of bio-technology in improving productivity of bovine stocks, preventive animal health care as an incentive for higher productivity, artificial insemination and vaccination programmes, large scale credit support, particularly to small farmers with flexible financial terms and repayment schedules, efficient credit delivery mechanism, organised co-operative marketing on the pattern of AMUL model, cost effective production and availability of feed, fodder and forages at farm gates, common property pastures and grazing land as areas for development of grasses and forages and strengthened extension activities for the growth and development of the dairy sector.

Atibudhi 14 conducted the study (i) to estimate the cost of production of broiler farms of different size groups, (ii) to find out total income, net income with benefit-cost ratio of poultry farms of different sizes and (iii) to work out the break even price and production for various size groups of broiler farms. A total of 30 poultry farms, classified into three groups according to the number of birds in the batch, was selected using two-stage stratified sampling technique. A comparison of cost of production indicates that there is no significant difference in cost of production of broilers in different size groups. It ranged from Rs.47.88 in case of large size group to Rs.49.57 for small size group. The variable cost accounted for 92 to 93 per cent and fixed cost accounted for 7-8 per cent of the total cost. The break-even analysis indicates that in case of 200 broiler farms by keeping 88 birds one can recover all the costs and the volume of transaction in value terms is Rs.4,775.46. In case of 500 bird size farms the break-even number is 190 broiler birds and the total value transaction is required to be Rs.10,332.36, likewise in a 1,000 farm size with 354 birds the producer neither bears loss nor makes a profit and in value terms the break-even transaction required works out to Rs.19,253.33. This clearly shows that there is a positive relationship between return over variable cost and net income with size of farms. From the analysis it can be concluded that broiler farming is a profitable proposition for the villages around Bhubaneswar city. The results of the study recommends that the policy makers give the required emphasis on broiler production in the rural areas around big cities which can generate additional income and employment. The rural farmers as well as rural youths can be persuaded to take up broiler farming which is comparatively less technical and gives greater return. Broiler farming can easily be popularised in the
villages especially around big cities whether there is continuous demand for the broiler
neat throughout the year.

Ramachandran 15 studied the income and employment potential of dairy farming in different stages in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and suggest possible remedial measures. Primary data were collected from 100 farmers engaged in farming activities of five selected villages of Kanyakumari district. The information given by the respondents are presented in the analytical process. The study revealed that dairy farming is an activity with great potential and has offered considerable scope for employment and income generation in Kanyakumari district, which is basically rural in nature. Dairy farming activities are concentrated throughout the district. Lot of milk co-operative societies have been established for promoting the welfare of people engaged in dairy farming. From the above analysis, it is inferred that, dairy farming gives employment opportunities in the form of collecting dung, cleaning shed, watering and feeding animals, grazing and cutting grass, milking, sale of milk, processing of milk and marketing of milk and milk products to a large number of people in the villages of Kanyakumari district. Further, it is found that the income is generated in the form of sale of milk, manure and sale of cattle. It may be concluded that dairy constitutes the major proportion of the cattle population in the sample households. Cattle rearing occupies a pivotal place among women folk of the rural areas. Thus, dairy farming plays the main source of employment an income generation in the study area. Injection is much more than the cost of injection itself. Its use is slowly percolating to the rural areas due to commercialization of dairy enterprise. It is observed that an increasing percentage of reproductive disorders might be due to indiscriminate use of oxytocin and the dairy owners are not aware of its bad consequences.

Abdul Rauf and Ifat Mushtaq 16 conducted the changing pattern of growth in livestock sector in the country. The growth of milk population has increased to the tune of 6.3 percent during the period of 1996-2001. The current milk production of 84 million metric tones has put the country in the leading list among the developing nations. The contribution of livestock to agricultural gross domestic product has increased from 18 percent in the 1980s to 22 percent in the 1990s. The livestock sector has considerable potential to contribute towards alleviation of problems of
unemployment and poverty as 71 percent of cattle, 63 percent of buffaloes, 66 percent of small ruminants, 70 percent of pigs and 74 percent of poultry is owned by marginal and small land owners. But the productivity of livestock population is poor on account of scarcity of feeds and fodder, occurrence of deadly diseases, replacement of low yielding indigenous stock with high-yielding cross breeds are the major stumbling blocks in overall improvement in livestock situation in India. It indicates that technology would be key factor in sustaining the growth of livestock sector in the decades to come.

Annapoorani estimated the technical efficiency of poultry farms and also the output loss due to technical inefficiency. For the purpose a total of 100 poultry farms from Mallur Village of Salem district was selected. The study employed a stochastic frontier model to measure the technical efficiency and the parameters of stochastic frontier function were derived by maximum likelihood method by using LIMDEP software programme. The study observed that on an average the selected poultry farms produced 65 eggs, used 12 labourers, invested Rs.2,250 for establishment and maintaining poultry farms and provided 80 Kilograms of feed. In the selected poultry farms, the estimated coefficient of labour, investment and feed were positive. The total variation in production from the frontier that is attributed to technical inefficiency was estimated as 0.25. The estimated technical efficiency ranged from 15.72 percent to 95.23 percent and the average technical efficiency was estimated to be 57.65. The average output loss due to technical inefficiency was estimated to be 57 eggs. There is a need for creating awareness among the poultry farms about the optimum allocation of inputs in order to improve the technical efficiency of the poultry farms.

Ismail Moumouni contacted to the promoting agriculture in the new context of decentralization, district local government and leaders should develop systematic ways of designing adequate extension financing and delivery systems. Agricultural extension in decentralized system should be pluralist, oriented towards meeting of the needs and expectations of farmers. There should be strong linkages between research, extension and farmers. Therefore local leaders should get familiarized with key concepts such as the strategy of extension services development, the coordination of extension activities, roles distribution and partnerships among stakeholders and support to Agricultural Knowledge and Information Systems.
Lomopate and Lony highlighted production and health constraints on family chicken farms in the rural areas of N' Djamena, Chad. The flock structure showed that there were more chicks than adults in the village flocks. Besides, the chicks underwent more losses, resulting from diseases and unsuitable husbandry practices, which led to high off take through mortality, predation and accidents. Data on the flock structure and the production efficiency emphasized the socio-economic role of chickens in the village agricultural systems. The health problems related to infectious diseases and parasites constituted a bottleneck in the development of this poultry sector. The reproductive performances of local hens of the study area were generally consistent with values reported for local hens in other African countries. Interventions to be recommended should take into account not only the control of infections diseases and parasitism but also the control of rearing risks, which may lead to high losses in Djamena, Chad.

There are striking discrepancies between developing and developed countries, both in terms of the quantity and quality of their input to the different agricultural systems, and in terms of crop yields, efficiency and added value of food products. In both cases, however, future food security still depends on the availability of land, fertile soil, freshwater, natural recycling of organic and inorganic nutrients, biodiversity and efficient nitrogen fixation. All these elements are closely inter-linked at global scale and must be preserved by the only means that we possess: sustainable development. It is widely believed that it is impossible for the world to sustain present food consumption levels for everyone if the 7.5 billion population projected for the near future consumes natural resources and energy at today's rate. To meet the challenge of sustainability, producers and consumers must start working together now.

Haresh conducted the major causes of poverty are to be found in the socio-economic structure prevailing in the rural India. The Government of India along with a number of State Governments have come up with various poverty alleviation programmes and schemes for the rural poor. However, the results seem to be quite negligible and this has resulted in growth of urban areas. A glance at the statistics of people below the poverty line, shows that poverty among rural poor is increasing day by day and unless definite target groups are identified and procedures are simplified,
the poor will never get the benefit. This is a major issue and needs serious thinking and effort.

Tulus Jam Bulvan analyzed the significant impact of economic growth on poverty reduction and discuss the need of anti poverty versus pro-poor development policies and programmes for poverty alleviation in during period. Through a simple statistical analysis, it shows that economic growth is positively correlated with poverty reduction. This does not suggest, however that economic growth was that most important determinant factor of the significant fall in the poverty rate during that period poverty also related to many factor, but in the medium term at least those other factors are unlikely to achieve sufficient impact without explicit attention to economic growth. The nature of the growth improvement of education and health, development of infrastructure and many other factors that affect poverty directly and indirectly also play important roles in poverty alleviation.

Submit mehta analyzed the selection and adoption of energy saving implements, equipments is affected by socio economic condition of farmers. The farmers behaviour and their social constrains need to be recognized while suggesting improved implement. For Example walk behind power tiller did not become popular with the farmers in, North India, because of social stigma. Similarly a high capacity Machine may be economical but economical condition of the farmer may not allow him to purchase such machine. There are managerial social for arranging finance and honour to social binding must be assessed before popularizing such modern implements among the farmers for better adoption and popularize adtop.

Sumit metha studied the economically and technologically developing country, it may not be adequate enough for India to depend on her own industries for economic as well as technological developments. As the MNCs are financially ad technologically sound, they can also play a crucial role in the industrial and economic development of India. Though the entry of MNC in Indian industrial sector has certain problems by hamulating the suitable policies and procedures, the problems can be eliminated.
REFERENCES


