CHAPTER 7
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Topic: A study on the economic viability of poultry enterprise of Assam—with a special reference to Kamrup district.
The information and observations emerging from our research work have been discussed below.

1. The state Assam ranked 7th with a total poultry population of 13.98 million in the country (1992), which was about 4.54 per cent of country's total poultry population (307.7 million). Assam also achieved the highest growth rate of +7.44 per cent during the inter census period 1987-92. The compound growth rate of improved birds was +15.68 per cent against the country's growth rate of +14.18 per cent. A third degree polynomial regression model \( Y_t = 8.7722 + 0.0835 t + 0.0048 t^2 + 0.00034 t^3 \) is found to be suitable \( (R^2 = 0.97) \) to explain the present growth of poultry population in the state. Under the present trend of poultry population growth (1972-1997) the expected poultry population in the state will be 18.85 million in the year 2005.

2. It is also observed that, the total meat production in the state gradually increased from the year 1992 onwards. The total poultry meat production in the state during 1996-97 was 4.57 thousand tonnes which was 29.87 per cent of total meat production by the state. A straight line model \( X_t = 13.41 + 0.396 t \) is found to be suitable to exhibit the present performance of meat production in the state. The rate of annual increment is 0.396 thousand tonnes. It is also expected that the meat production will be 18.56 thousand tonnes by the year 2005, if the present rate of production is allowed to continue in the state.
3. It is also found that more than 50 per cent of eggs produced in the states viz. Andhra Pradesh (5435 million), Tamilnadu (3051 million) and Maharastra (2501 million) during 1995. Assam ranked 14th in the country's map of egg production in 1995. An increasing trend is also noticed in the field of egg production in the state during 1986-1997. In 1996-97, the total egg production in the state was about 481 million, which was 1.64 per cent of country's total egg production. The estimated model $Z_t = 384.35 + 12.29 t$ estimate the eggs production as 581 million by the year 2005 in the state.

4. Almost 90 per cent of the state's population consume meat. The production of meat during 1996-97 was 15.30 thousand tonnes, which fulfilled only 6.12 per cent of state's minimum requirement. Consequently, there was a shortage of about 234.71 thousand tonnes of meat in the state. The per capita availability of poultry meat in the state was only 202 g per annum against the country's 675 g during 1996-97. So, a huge amount of fund gets drained out from the state every year on account of importing large number of meat producing animals and birds to the state to meet the shortfall of requirement.

5. It is also observed that as against the demand, the production of egg is very low in Assam. State's production of 481 million of eggs satisfied only 11.54 per cent of its minimum requirement in 1996-97. About 16 lakhs million eggs have been imported daily from outside the state. The per capita availability of eggs in Assam was 21 nos. annually against country's 31 nos. in 1996-97.
6. Earlier, there were some restrictions amongst a section of Hindus regarding consumption and rearing of poultry. As such, household poultry rearing and farming was limited and remained as a subsidiary occupation to the tribal, tea garden workers, Muslim and other backward classes. Gradually things have come to change. People are becoming aware of immense nutritional and economic benefits of poultry products and poultry farming has been accepted as a profitable economic activity almost by all sections of the society irrespective of caste and creed which is no doubt a positive change in Assam.

7. The meat production and egg laying capability of the birds primarily depend on its breed. Feeding and management practice also affect in maximising the yield of a particular variety. Generally in commercial farms, commercial varieties are reared, whereas the indigenous i.e desi birds are reared in the traditional system of farming. The feeding and management practice in traditional and scientific farming are entirely different from each other. In scientific system, birds are found in confinement and they are supplied with balanced diet regularly. Whereas, in traditional system it is found in open system, an inferior type of feed is given to the bird. These birds are not generally vaccinated, whereas, the birds of scientific system are protected against certain diseases by vaccination.

8. In broiler production, under traditional system, the body weight of desi bird is found to be about 206 gm. in 45 days. But in commercial enterprise, the body weight of commercial bird is found to be more than 1800 g in the same
period of rearing, which is also much higher than reported earlier by Sapcota\(^1\) (1205 g.) and Patil\(^2\) (1317g). It is also observed that the same weight has gone up to 2 kg in some other part of the country.

9. This study also revealed that under traditional system, the average number of eggs obtained per layer in its life time is 65 nos. On the other hand, under farm-conditions, it is found as about 285 nos. per layer, which is also higher than reported earlier by Deka\(^3\) (262 nos.)

10. The average fixed cost per broiler (Rs. 0.89) is found to be slightly higher than reported by Singh\(^4\) (Rs. 0.61). Further, it is observed that cost of fixed asset per broiler decreased as the number of birds increased in the farm. This indicated better utilization of house space and equipment. On the other hand, cost of fixed asset per layer (Rs. 55.65) is found to be much higher than broiler farming (Rs.0.89). This is due to higher rate of interest on fixed capital for a comparatively longer period of time than broiler enterprise.

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11. The local production of day old chick (DOC) is inadequate in the state. The State Government hatcheries mostly have remained functionless and do not produce any commercial chicks. There are constraints in getting quality DOC, so the farmers of the state largely have to depend on chicks brought from outside. Besides, it is also found that the supply of chicks is not regular and farmers are often forced to buy the inferior quality chicks. The demand of layer chicks found to be highest during April - June of the year. The two Governments' farms of Kamrup district distribute on an average 400 to 700 layer chicks (DOC) monthly to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 4.00/chick. On the other hand, private hatcheries/agencies supply the chicks at the rate of Rs. 17.00/chick. During our study period we observe that no Government farms produce any commercial broiler chicks. The one private hatchery viz. Arambag Hatchery Ltd. distributes about 30,000 day-old-chick (broiler) monthly to the farmers of Assam at the rate of Rs. 17.00/chick. The average price of imported commercial broiler chick is found to be Rs. 15.41/chick, which is quite high as reported by Sapcota\(^1\) (Rs. 7.50) in 1991, Patil\(^2\) (Rs. 4.40) in 1985 and Moorti\(^3\) (Rs. 6.03) in 1992. Due to heavy demand of day-old-chick, the state has to import about 50,000 day-old-chick per week from outside the state.

12. The common feed ingredients used in poultry feed are rice polish, wheat bran, maize, GNC, TOC, Soya bean meal, fish meal, meat meal, lime stone etc. Except the rice polish and certain amount of maize (about 45 per cent), all feed ingredients used in farming are to be brought from outside the state. Average cost of feed is found to be as Rs. 10.84/kg, which is higher than the price of other states (Calcutta, Rs. 8.00/kg). Again, many farmers reported that there is high variation of nutrients in the foodstuff. The storage facility for foodstuff is limited, because of high humidity of the state. Also, there is no standard laboratory for prompt analysis of feed samples for their quality. The farmers have no option but to use the feed without ascertaining the quality.

13. It is also observed that in broiler enterprise, the contribution of variable cost (98.58 per cent) is much higher than the fixed cost (1.42 per cent). This is in agreement with the observation of Sapcota¹, Patil² and Moorti³. The overall fixed and variable cost per broiler in poultry enterprise are Rs. 0.89 and Rs. 61.86, respectively. Similarly, for layer enterprise, the overall (fixed + variable) cost per layer is found to be as Rs. 651.62, which is

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very much higher than reported earlier by Deka\textsuperscript{1} (Rs. 193.47) in 1991. This is mainly due to high cost of feed and interest on fixed and working capital.

14. The feed is the major item of expenditure and it is found that nearly 60.39 per cent of the total cost of raising a broiler is that of feed alone.

Kothandaraman and Narahari\textsuperscript{2} reported that feed cost was the major item of expenditure (53 per cent) in broiler production. This also supports the observation of Patil\textsuperscript{3}, Sapcota\textsuperscript{4}, Singh\textsuperscript{5}, Ahmed\textsuperscript{6}, Mathur\textsuperscript{7} and Sinha\textsuperscript{8}.


15. In layer farming also, the feed cost constitutes the largest proportion (74.66 per cent) of the total cost. Koudele \(^1\) reported that the expenditure on the feed was the largest single cost that contributed 61.77 and 58.71 per cent to the total cost in two flocks, respectively. Kumet \(^2\) reported it as 49.25 per cent, Card \(^3\) as 50 to 60 per cent, Singh \(^4\) as 60 per cent, Rao \(^5\), Kahlon \(^6\), Reddy \(^7\) as 70 to 75 per cent and Deka \(^8\) as 58.05 per cent of the total cost of egg production.

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16. The expenditure on purchase of birds (24.55 per cent) and labour (8.73 per cent) are next important components of the total cost in broiler enterprise. This also supports the observations of Moorti\textsuperscript{1}, Ahmed\textsuperscript{2}, Saxena\textsuperscript{3}, Sidhu\textsuperscript{4} and Sapcota\textsuperscript{5}.

17. In layer enterprise, cost of interest on working capital is one of the major expenditure (11.92 per cent) next to feed cost. This is due to the fact that the farm took loan at a high rate of interest (18 per cent per annum).

18. In commercial farms, both family labour and paid labour are used. The cost of labour accounted for 8.73 per cent and 5.18 per cent of the total cost in broiler and layer farming, respectively. Patil\textsuperscript{6} reported that labour cost accounted for 5.92 per cent of the total cost in broiler enterprise.

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Deka \(^1\), Kahlon\(^2\) reported it as 10.88 per cent and 7.49 per cent, respectively of the total cost in layer farming. The other expenses are found to be almost negligible in both the farming.

19. The findings of the present study indicate that the share of variable and fixed costs are 98.58 per cent and 1.42 per cent, respectively in broiler farming and 91.46 per cent and 8.54 per cent, respectively in layer farming. The cost of production for broiler and eggs are found to be as Rs. 40.40/kg and Rs. 2.04/egg, respectively. Sapcota\(^3\) found broiler as Rs. 19.04/kg in 1991 (Guwahati), Patil\(^4\) as Rs. 12.42/kg in 1985 (India).

20. The major sources of return from broiler enterprise as a whole are broilers, manure and empty gunny bags. It is observed that the broilers are the most important source of income in broiler enterprise accounting for about 98.89 per cent of total income followed by the gunny bags (0.65 per cent) and manure (0.46 per cent). These findings are in agreement with the observations of Singh\(^5\) (97.72, 2.39 and 1.89, respectively), Patil\(^4\) (97.24, 1.98

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and 0.78, respectively) and Sapcota¹ (96.72, 2.83 and 0.45, respectively).

The net return (Rs. 7.27/kg.) per unit of rupee investment (profit rate) is found to be as Rs. 0.19 for broiler production under prevailing condition of Assam.

21. It is also observed that in large farming, eggs are the major sources of returns accounting for 87.08 per cent of gross returns followed by value of culled birds (11.79 per cent), gunny bags (0.87 per cent) and manure (0.26 per cent). The net loss (Rs. 107.49/layer) per unit of rupee investment is found to be as Rs. 0.17 for layer, whereas Deka² found (profit) it as Rs. 1.15 in 1991. Thus, in case of layer farming the per unit loss in its full period is Rs. 107.49. Moorti³ found it as Rs. 0.16 in 1992 (Himachal Pradesh). In our work, we have studied the return structure of only one farm. Therefore, it is not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion based on the findings of only one farm. The proprietor of Ceeba poultry (the farm under our study) farm opined that most of the layer farms in the district suspended operations either temporarily or permanently because of high feed cost. This combined with lower egg price of imported eggs (from outside the state) has the effect of compelling the

layer farms in the district to close down. He also disclosed that his layer farm also ran with loss and decided to close his operation soon.

22. Correlation co-efficient of different factors viz. size of the farm, cost of housing and equipment, area of poultry shed, cost of medicine, miscellaneous cost and amount of feed with meat production are found to be highly significant. The estimated form of multiple linear regression model of meat production on the above factors is proved to be significant with $R^2$ as 0.96.

23. Besides, the biological factors, meat production in a scientific farm depends on labour and capital. Cobb-Douglas production function indicates excessive use of labour resource in the broiler farming, but it is found to be statistically insignificant.

24. The sum of the elasticity greater than one, shows increasing return to scale in broiler production for two variables included in the estimated Cobb-Douglas production function. This is in agreement with the observation of Rao.

25. The income of a farm depends on volume of meat production and price of meat and eggs. Again meat production mainly depends on farm size. The minimum economic farm size of broiler farming is found to be as 111 nos of birds. But to be a primary occupation of the farmer, the size of the farm should not be less than 500 birds.

26. Broiler-feed price ratio and layer feed-price ratio are found as 1.98 and 1.23, respectively, which indicated positive return with respect to feed cost. Cost-benefit ratio for broiler farming is found as 0.84, which indicated that existing system of broiler farming in the state is economically viable. On the other hand, the cost-benefit analysis of layer farming indicates that in Assam under scientific management, a layer farm is not economically viable as the cost-benefit ratio is found to be as 1.26. However, broiler farming under scientific culture is fairly profitable as it ensures a significant margin to producer in terms of net returns. This study also reveals that in terms of economic indicators viz. net returns, net returns per rupee investment, cost-benefit ratio and payback period, the poultry for meat is found to have distinct edge over the poultry for egg production.

27. This study reveals that a good number of unemployed youths in the state are now-a-days taking poultry farming as their occupation. This is going to help to solve the precarious unemployment problem of the state to a certain extent.
28. There are only a few large (> 2000 birds) size farms in the state. The number of farms are fluctuating in the state due to the reason that unemployed youth venturing poultry enterprise used to leave the activities once they got salaried jobs.

29. It is also observed that many poultry farmers do not follow the guidelines of scientific farming properly e.g. intermediate selling of the birds during culture period is not allowed in scientific farming. But in our study area, it is found that this guideline is not followed by the farmers strictly.

30. The Government incentives viz. loan, subsidy etc. are found to be not properly distributed. Most of the needy farmers are left without any such benefits. Many poultry farmers have opined that the Assam Livestock and Poultry Corporation Limited (ALPCO) should screen the loan application thoroughly so that only best deserving persons get the benefits. Then again it is also observed that the loan and other incentives are not properly utilised by the beneficiaries. They stopped their activities after rearing a few batches of flock. As a result, total efforts made by the Government and other financial agencies to increase poultry production in the state by encouraging poultry farmers failed to yield the desired results.
31. It is also observed that the economic condition of the poultry farmers may be improved through the adoption of scientific poultry farming in Assam. According to a few farmers' opinion, a farmer with 500 birds (broiler/month) is sufficient to get profit so as to maintain a family with that.

32. The overall educational level of poultry farmers is found to be satisfactory. But at the same time, it is also found that some farmers are not aware enough to judge the performance of his enterprise on income and expenditure basis.

In our preceding chapter (I), we assumed a few hypotheses to study the objectives of the research project. Now from the discussion as above, we may arrive at the following inferences.

**Hypothesis H_{01}**

Introduction of scientific poultry farming does not increase the production capacity to meet the present demand of meat and eggs.

**Inference**

This hypothesis may be rejected because, we have seen in chapter (V) that scientific farming is highly productive than that of the traditional farming. Therefore, if we culture scientific poultry farming on large scale, this will definitely meet the present need of the state.
Hypothesis H_{02}
Profitable return can not be achieved by investment in poultry farming in shortest possible time.

Inference
This hypothesis may be partially rejected. Because we have seen in our preceding chapter (V) that income from poultry farming begins to flow in within 45 days for broiler and 52 weeks for layer. Again, as the cost-benefit ratio for broiler farming comes out as 0.84, we can say that broiler farming is economically viable i.e. profitable in the prevailing condition of Assam. On the other hand layer farming is not economically viable as cost benefit ratio comes out as 1.26 in Assam.

Hypothesis H_{03}
Poultry farming with strong technical and professional back-up does not increase economic status of the farmer.

Inference
This hypothesis may be rejected. It is seen that, with application of technology inputs and efficient professional expertise, one can expect to a high profit margin provided modern technique is used in broiler farming.

Hypothesis H_{04}
Poultry farming has no scope in generation of employment and income.
Inference

This hypothesis may be rejected as we have verified in our previous chapter (IV), that poultry sector provided employment to the people and has the scope to further development of the sector. It is shown that a broiler farm with 500 birds is enough to maintain a family (with minimum need).

Hypothesis II

The co-ordinated effort, both from Government and other organisations is not bringing all round development to the poultry enterprise in Assam.

Inference

The hypothesis may be partially rejected because it is found that introduction of scientific poultry farming mainly by private organisation, increased the production significantly. Though different Central and State Government schemes and policies have been implemented in the state, but the performance of the Government sponsored farms are not at all satisfactory compared to private farms in Assam.

Therefore, it is evident from our study that the development of poultry sector is very much essential for the economic development of the state as well as the poultry farmers. Government alone cannot change the picture. Public should extend their helping hands, so that their co-ordinated efforts may be able to change the present picture of poultry farming.
On the basis of the observations of the present study, the following recommendations are suggested for improvement of poultry sector in the state.

1. There is an essential need in the state to increase poultry production in large scale to meet the demand of the state. The age-old traditional system of poultry rearing is not sufficient to bridge up the gap of production and requirement. Modern system of scientific poultry farming with large farm size is the way to solve the present shortfall of meat and eggs in the state.

2. Measures taken by the Government for growing awareness of the people regarding importance of poultry farming is not sufficient in the state. The poultry farmers in the state should be made aware of the situation that the progress of the poultry sector is very much essential for the economic development of the state as well as the poultry farmer community. For this, Government should arrange extensive publicity of different information on economic benefits, importance of poultry products as food item through various media. Excursions may be organised to visit the poultry farms of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra etc. so that the farmers of Assam see for themselves the vast scope, extent and economic benefits given by the poultry farms managed on modern scientific / technological way. This will also help in building his / her self confidence in taking the farming as a primary occupation.
3. It is observed that in villages the caste Hindu people still hesitate to rear poultry and to take poultry products due to their religious outlook. This is no doubt a negative factor for the growth of poultry enterprise in the state. However, with the passage of time, there has been a tendency of taking up poultry enterprise by upper caste people also. This is an encouraging trend. The Government should motivate all section of the society to take up poultry farming.

4. The Government should arrange land on lease or subsidy to the landless poultry farmers so that farmers can invest the major share of their capital in farming, which otherwise would have been utilised in purchasing the land. In case of urban areas also, Government should provide land facilities to the intending poultry farmers.

5. We have also observed that, a good amount of capital is involved on equipment and cages (if the birds are reared in the cages). The raw materials for such items are generally brought from outside the state. So the farmers have to pay a heavy amount for these items. Farmers should be encouraged to use locally available materials like bamboo, cane etc. for making equipment and cages, so that the input cost of the farming will be reduced considerably.

6. More number of hatcheries should be established in the state. Government should take necessary steps to start production of chicks in their hatcheries. Importance should be given in production of
commercial chicks with due treatment as such chicks under local climatic conditions bear a better rate of survivability.

7. The marketing network for chicks in the state should be available at farm gate.

8. In the rural areas quality feed for poultry are generally supplied by agents charging high profit margin. The State Government should take steps to arrange supply of quality poultry feed through fair price shops or Public Distribution System (PDS). Feed banks should be established for bulk storage of various poultry feed-stuffs.

9. Poultry co-operatives should be formed to help the farmers in marketing their products. They may also take up supply of chicks and feeds at a reasonable price.

10. Farmers are to be ensured with remunerative prices for their poultry products through co-operatives and fixation of minimum prices may be helpful to ensure this.

11. Concerned department should take up timely vaccination of poultry and prompt treatment of sick poultry at a reasonably cheaper cost to prevent the economic loss of the poultry farmers often caused due to epidemics.
12. Government should set up disease diagnostic laboratory and feed analytical laboratories in all districts in the state.

13. The poultry farmers should be given subsidy and also priority in supplying power like in the other states of the country. Charges on powers should be nominal.

14. Government should arrange regular inspection in private feed mills and hatcheries to ensure quality of the products. They should be strict in maintaining the standard of their products.

15. To popularise the poultry farming among masses, basic knowledge of poultry farming should be given from school level.

16. The State Government and associate departments should organise demonstration programme at the farm throughout the state from time to time.

17. There should be at least one instructional farm in each block so that they can be used for extension education, farmers training purpose etc.

18. Training on various effective ways of feeding, management of hybrid and commercial variety of poultry should be given to the farmers in the Government farm nearest to their home at a regular interval of time.
19. Improved Veterinary facilities with readily available doctors is the prime need for the development of poultry farming in Assam.

20. The ALPCO may start its permanent training centre to train up poultry farmers in the state.

21. Farmers should be encouraged to take loan not from private sources but from the banks. The procedures for getting loans from bank should be made simplified so that the needy farmer can avail the loan from the bank.

22. It is noticed that many of beneficiaries either do not utilise the loan properly in farming or stop their activities after rearing a few batches of birds. Efforts should be made by different financial agencies to increase the poultry production in the state by encouraging private entrepreneurs with follow up action. Some measures should be taken by the concerned agencies at the time of sanctioning the loan e.g.

   (a) the loan should be sanctioned only to devoted farmers.
   (b) the utilisation of loan must be ensured regularly.
   (c) there should be a follow-up action by the concerned departments etc.

23. The loan should be sanctioned at a lower interest.
24. It is an essential need to make the farmers aware about the benefits of the insurance of their farm to cover the risk in case of any unusual events.

25. The poultry sector in the state should be given the status of industry so that farmers can avail due facilities as other industries.

26. Efficient poultry farmers must be encouraged for the good performance in the term of reward, certificates etc.

27. Extensive research work may be conducted on different aspects of poultry farming to increase the meat and egg production in the state. Studies to find out remedial action of different constraints in poultry farming are essential. Overall research and extension programme should be encouraged for proper development of poultry sector.

28. Census work should be made regularly to have proper idea of poultry picture and its progress in the state to plan out future strategy.

29. The poultry farming may be considered on commercial line for social and economic benefits of the farmer of Assam. Government should also give protection and encouragement to poultry farming, so that farmers can work on this line. State economy cannot climb to the peak of prosperity without giving more emphasis on poultry and other allied activities.
CONCLUSION

Poultry rearing has been in Assam as a traditional profession since long back. In the past, it was considered as a back-yard household occupation contributing to a family's requirement of poultry meat and also a supplementary income. However, the present day scenario has been changed. Poultry rearing has been accepted as a profitable venture in the state. Although poultry farming is contributing to the state's economy, at present, in a limited extent, it has provided opportunities to a good number people for engagement.

It is needless to mention that the people of Assam are non-vegetarian and as such they require meat, fish and egg in their meal. But it has been observed that people of Assam are unable to take all these items as per body requirement because of low production of these items and poor economic condition.

To meet the shortfall of production in the state, meat and eggs are brought to Assam from other states which also have created drainage on state economy. By this way, crores of rupees are going out of the state regularly. Import of poultry feed and day-old chicks have also added to this drainage. It is very much essential now to develop the poultry sector with a view to increase the poultry product and to strengthen the state's economy.

The poultry sector and its allied activities have tremendous potentialities to generate employment. Besides farming, lots of other avenues for employment are there such as hatcheries, poultry feed units, equipment manufactures, pharmaceuticals and trading etc.
The rapid growth of population reduced the per capita land holding of the state and consequently, the traditional practices in which, require a lot of grass land are found to be no more viable under present circumstances.

Assam and neighbouring states have the highest meat consumers among the states of the country. Considering the standard of requirement as suggested by National Institute of Nutrition, the minimum requirement of meat and eggs in Assam during 1996-97 was 250 thousand tonnes and 4167 million numbers, respectively. But the state hardly produced 6.12 per cent and 11.54 per cent of the above requirements of meat and eggs, respectively. So, immediate measures should be taken to increase the production of poultry product in the state.

The prevailing marketing system in Assam is still in the traditional position. Meat and eggs reach to the consumers through different market intermediaries are viz. wholesaler, commission agent, retailer and vendor etc. involved to transport the poultry product from producer to consumer. Involvement of more intermediaries affect the meat and egg pricing due to profit margin of the intermediaries. About 22 per cent of the consumer's price goes to the market intermediaries in case of broiler and 25 per cent in case of eggs. To avoid the unnecessary traffic of market intermediaries, ALPCO was established in 1984 to serve the consumers. But performance of this agency, in this regard is not up to the level of satisfaction.

The poultry farmers of Assam have to face various problems in scientific poultry farming in matters of finance, resources, managerial and technical issues. A certain amount of money is required in scientific farming. The Government and different financial institutions have been forwarding their
helping hands in this regard, but, it is not sufficient and readily available to the farmers. So to improve the financial situation, Government should arrange more facilities to avail financial assistance by the farmers.

Again day-old chick is also a big problem because, the local production of day-old chick is not sufficient to meet the demand of the poultry farmers in Assam. Consequently the farmers of Assam have to depend on imported chick. Labour is another important factor for scientific farming. Though ordinary labourer is available in Assam, there is shortage of skilled labourer. Therefore, it is essential to create trained personnel for this sectors.

The serious diseases Coccidiosis, New Castle disease (Ranikhet) may cause heavy loss in flocks. The remedial action should be developed properly to treat the bird to avoid large scale destruction of the birds.

The scientific of poultry production (broiler) is highly productive and profitable compared to traditional practices in Assam. The economic analysis shows that scientific system of poultry rearing (broiler) may earn Rs. 37,100.00 against an investment of Rs. 27,920.00 with 500 hundred birds just in 45 days. It is also noted that the poultry farmers of Assam have not yet fully followed the guideline of scientific practice. So, they are yet to receive the optimum result.

The development of poultry sector is important in the state from the economic point of view. Government efforts are on to develop this sector. It provides incentives in cash and kind, training and chicks at subsidised rate. But these are found to be in adequate compared to its requirement. The Government subsidy is not distributed uniformly. As a result many needy
persons are often got deprived of it. Government should take steps in distributing these incentives timely and uniformly.

To comprehend the idea of economic viability of scientific farming, a statistical analysis has been made using both primary and secondary data.

Though an increasing trend of broiler and egg production is observed in the state but they are not according to the requirement of the state. The multiple regression analysis shows that broiler production is affected by farm size, expenditure on shed and equipment, area of shed, cost of medicine etc. It is also found scientific broiler farming is economically viable and a dependable source of income. The farm size and profit relation shows that a farm size of 500 hundred birds is advisable to a farmer to maintain his family with minimum expenditure.

Finally it may be concluded that poultry farming may be adopted by a farmer as a source of income which will improve his financial condition along with strengthening the economy of the state. Moreover, this will also create enough avenues for employment in the state.