International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry 2025; SP-10(8): 96-100

ISSN: 2456-2912
NAAS Rating (2025): 4.61
VET 2025; SP-10(8): 96-100

www.veterinarypaper.com
Received: 19-05-2025
Accepted: 24-06-2025

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Study the constraints of rearing at organized broiler farms in Renapur tehsil of Latur district

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DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.22271/veterinary.2025.v10.i8Sb.2477

Abstract
Present study was undertaken to understand marketing pattern of broiler birds.In this study total 24 broiler farms were selected randomly from Renapur tehsil. Out of 24 broiler farmers 8 farms from Kumbhari, 2 from Rajewadi, 4 from Kolgaon, 5 from Renapur, 5 from Gawhan in Renapur tehsil that were selected. The project's goal was to examine the limitations of broiler farming in the tehsil of Renapur. The components that were examined were labour, technical expertise, feed, marketing, financial, managerial, and related aspects. Each constraint's percentage position was transformed into a scores table. Individual responder ratings were totalled for each restriction. Likewise, feedback about the issues and opportunities was obtained from selected contracting.

Keywords: Constraints, Broiler farms, Feed, Latur

Introduction
The total Poultry in the country is 851.81 million in 2019, increased by 16.80% over previous Census. The total Backyard Poultry in the country is 317.07 million in 2019, increased by 45.8% over previous Census. The total Commercial Poultry in the country is 534.74 million in 2019, increased by 4.5% over previous Census. (Anonymus, 2022) [2]. The world's population is rapidly growing and is projected to increase by 2 billion people over the next 27 yr. It is expected to reach a remarkable 9.7 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2019). An increase in population increases food demand and supply. (Bist *et al.* 2024) [3].
In Maharashtra state, the poultry industry has flourished in Private sector. Commercial production of layer poultry birds as well as broiler poultry has been concentrated at the hands of big entrepreneurs. The poultry population in Maharashtra state was 647.56 lakhs as per the 18th livestock census (of the year 2007). Considering the district-wise poultry population and the estimated annual chicken meat production was 279.878 thousand MT as per the Integrated Sample Survey report of the year 2008-09. The average annual growth rate in egg production as well as meat production in the state during the span of years 2006-07 to 2008-09 was 2-5% & 1.45% respectively. The total poultry population has been increased by 46.34% over livestock census 2012 and the total poultry population is 74.3 million during 2019.
In Latur district as per the 19th livestock census the total number poultry population was 4,83,662 which include total number of 1,72,212 of broiler. Broiler chicken production has undergone drastic changes and development over the last few decades (Shariatmadari 2012) [9].
The study on status of broiler farm in Renapur tehsil of Latur district was undertaken to invistigate the real situation, major hurdles, factors influencing profitability, the market structure and dependence of broiler farmers on various agencies. A well planned questionnaire, its output and personal interviews of broiler farmers were planned to access the situation.

Materials and Methods
The goal of the current study was to examine the status of broiler farm in the Latur district of Renapur tehsil. It contains the instruments and methods used to completion of the study. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Science, College of Agriculture, Latur, VNMKV, Parbhani, Maharashtra state, is where the current study was conducted.

Selection of area

The current study was carried out in the Renapur tehsil of the Latur district, both in urban and rural areas. There are ten tehsil in the district of Latur. The research project, which falls under the preview of VNMKV Agriculture University, Parbhani, was choose for investigation in Renapur tehsil. The three categories of broiler farms are small, medium, and big farms. The farms classified as small size are those with 500–1500 birds, medium size farms are those with 1500–2500 birds, and large size farms are those with more than 2500 birds. 8 farms that raised broilers made up each category.

Selection of respondents

For every research project, the responses are crucial. After asking the whole population of broiler farmers in particular villages, scientific broiler farms were chosen. The sample's scientific broiler farm was chosen at random. From each of the chosen villages, a total of 24 respondents were chosen for the study.

Result and Discussion

Constraints in broiler farming in Renapur tehsil

Along with assessing the impact of the vertically integrated broiler farming system on farmers' income, this study investigates the factors that lead farmers to pursue broiler farming. The study also aids in identifying the issues facing broiler farming and offers solutions to address them in order to increase revenues. The purpose of the survey was to investigate the several limitations that broiler farmers encounter, including financial, mental, feed, marketing, transportation, labour, and electrical restraints.

1 Financial constraints in broiler farming

Table 1: Financial constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farms

Sr No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
A	Loan not borrowed	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	24 (100%)
B	Borrowed	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	1.Get in time	-	-	-	-
	2.Delayed	-	-	-	-
	3.Get less than required	-	-	-	-
	4.Get required	-	-	-	-
	5. High rate of interest	-	-	-	-
	6. Reasonable rate of interest	-	-	-	-

The above table shows the distribution of the various farmer categories according to the factors that farmers prioritise while deciding whether to start broiler farming. Finance was one of the aspects taken into consideration in order to comprehend the different motivating motives that drove the farmers to engage in broiler farming. According to the information in Table 8, one of the key components of capital investment in agrobased enterprises is the loan facility. It was discovered that not a single broiler farmer in Renapur tehsil had taken out a loan to fund their operations.

According to data, none of the three groups of broiler farmers in Renapur tehsil have taken out a loan for their business. Obtaining a loan on time is another crucial element in broiler farming. When a lending facility becomes available, a farmer can launch his firm at a period when feed prices are low and broiler product prices are high.

2 Technical know-how constraints in broiler farming

Table 2: Managemental (technical know-how) constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farms

Sr No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
1	Having technical know how	5 (62.5%)	6 (75%)	8 (100%)	19 (79.1%)
2	Lack of technical know how	3 (37.5%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	5 (20.8%)

According to Table 9, all farmers in Renapur tehsil had technical knowledge of broiler farming, with the exception of those in the large size group (37.5 per cent), small farmers (25 per cent), and medium farmers (20.8 per cent). In Renapur tehsil, 64.5 per cent of small farmers, 75 per cent of medium farmers, and all large size farmers (70.1 per cent) had this knowledge, according to Dinka *et al.*, (2010) [4]. Based on the findings, it can be said that a farmer who has a broiler farm and is well-equipped with technical know-how can overcome the majority of the limitations.

3 Marketing constraints in broiler farming

Table 3: Marketing constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farms

Sr No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
1	Market avaibility	6 (75%)	7 (87.5%)	8 (100%)	21 (87.5%)
2	Non – avaibility of market	2 (25%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	3 (12.5%)
3	Involvement of middleman	7 (87.5%)	5 (62.5%)	4 (50%)	16 (66.66%)
4	Direct marketing	1 (12.5%)	3 (37.5%)	4 (50%)	8 (33.33%)
5	Price fluctuation in market	6 (75%)	4 (50%)	5 (62.5%)	15 (62.5%)
6	Get reasonable price	2 (25%)	4 (50%)	3 (37.5%)	9 (37.5%)

According to the survey, broiler farmers in Renapur tehsil encountered various marketing challenges related to price fluctuations, middlemen's involvement, and market availability (Table 10). According to data, 12.5 percent of farms in the Renapur tehsil - 25 per cent of small farms and 12.5 per cent of medium farms - faced the issue of a lack of

markets. Overall, 87.5 per cent of farmers, comprising 75 per cent small, 87.5 per cent middle, and 100 per cent large size groups of farms, had ready access to markets.

Overall, 33.33 per cent of farmers, comprising 12.5 per cent small farmers, 37.5 per cent medium farmers, and 50 per cent large farmers, were determined to be able to engage in direct marketing.

The findings show that, on average, 66.66 per cent of farmers used middlemen to market their goods, whereas 87.5 per cent of small farms, 62.5 per cent of medium farms, and 50 per cent of large farms did the same.

Overall, 37.5 per cent of the farms were able to obtain a fair price for their goods, which included 37.5 per cent of large farms, 25 per cent of small farms, and 50 per cent of medium-sized farms. The market price fluctuations were found to have affected 50 per cent of medium-sized farms, 75 per cent of small farms, 62.5 per cent of the overall farms, and 62.5 per cent of large farms. This is comparable to what Tuffour and Sedegah (2013) [10] found.

4 Transport constraints in broiler farming

Table 4: Transport constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farms

Sr No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
1.	Having road facility	5 (62.5%)	4 (50%)	7 (87.5%)	16 (66.66%)
2.	No road facility	3 (37.5%)	4 (50%)	1 (12.5%)	8 (33.33%)
3.	Having vehicle facility	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	6 (75%)	14 (58.33%)
4.	No vehicle facility	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (25%)	10 (41.66%)
5.	Reasonable transport charges	5 (62.5%)	6 (75%)	5 (62.5%)	16 (66.66%)
6.	High transport charges	3 (37.5%)	2 (25%)	3 (37.5%)	8 (33.33%)

According to the statistics in Table 11, the biggest obstacle experienced by small farmers (37.5 per cent), medium-sized farms (50 per cent) and large farms (12.5 per cent, and broiler farmers overall (33.33 per cent) was the lack of a road for the transportation of their produce.

Overall, 58.33 percent of broiler farms had their own vehicle facilities, including only 37.5 per cent of small, 62.5 per cent of medium, and 75 per cent of large size groups of farms. The remaining 62.5 per cent of small, 37.5 per cent of medium, and 62.5 per cent of large size groups of farms did not have any vehicle facilities and were forced to rely on private vehicles, according to data regarding vehicle availability.

The results show that the farmer pays more for the transportation of broiler items. Broiler farmers had to pay higher transport costs for 37.5 per cent of small farms, 25 per cent of medium-sized farms, and 37.5 per cent of large farms. However, 62.5 per cent of small, 75 percent of medium-sized farms, and 62.5 per cent of large-sized farms were able to transport their products at reasonable prices. The results also match with Praveena and Bojira's (2017) [7].

5 Feed constraints in broiler farming

Table 5: Feed constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farms

Sr No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
A.	Homemade feed	0 (00%)	2 (25%)	4 (50%)	6 (75%)
B.	Purchase of readymade feed from market	8 (100%)	6 (75%)	4 (50%)	18 (75%)
	1. High cost	6 (75%)	5 (62.5%)	7 (87.5%)	18 (75%)
	2. Reasonable cost	2 (25%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (12.5%)	6 (25%)
	3. Poor quality	3 (37.5%)	4 (50%)	2 (25%)	9 (37.5%)
	4. Good quality	5 (62.5%)	4 (50%)	6 (75%)	15 (62.5%)
	5. Scarcity of feed	5 (50%)	4 (40%)	3 (30%)	12 (50%)
	6. Ample supply of feed	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	6 (25%)

According to the study, 75 per cent of broiler farmers in the small size group had difficulties because of the high cost of feed, while 62.5 and 87.5 per cent of farmers in the medium and large size groups did the same.

According to the results shown in Table 12, the majority of broiler farmers were discovered to be reliant on "ready to use" feed. A total of 75 per cent of broiler farms were found to adopt the practice of buying ready-made feed that was accessible in the market, with small farms accounting for 100 per cent of the total, medium farms for 75 per cent, and large farms for 50 per cent.

Over 75 per cent of broiler farms, comprising 0 per cent small, 25 per cent medium, and 50 per cent large farms, have their own manufacturing facilities. The average cost of feed was regarded as appropriate at Rs. 30 per kg for pre-starter, Rs. 28 per kg for grill starter and Rs. 26 per kg for grill finisher ration. Any amount over that was deemed expensive. 75 per cent of broiler farms that bought "ready to use" feed had to pay more than what was acceptable, with 75 per cent of small farms, 62.5 per cent of medium farms, and 87.5 per cent of big farms paying more than what was reasonable. Similar results have been observed by Ghasura *et al.*, (2013) [5].

However, 25 per cent of small, 37.5 per cent of medium, 12.5 per cent of large, and 25 per cent of broiler producers were able to obtain feed at a fair price. According to research on feed quality, 37.5 per cent of broiler farms suffered from low-quality feed overall. This percentage was highest in small-scale farm groups (37.5 per cent), followed by medium-sized farm groups (50 per cent) and large-scale farm groups (25 per cent).

6 Labour constraints in broiler farming

Table 6: Labour constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farm

Sr. No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
Labour					
A.	Scaricity of labour	5 (62.5%)	4 (50%)	2 (25%)	11 (45.8%)
B.	Ample supply of labour	3 (37.5%)	4 (50%)	6 (75%)	13 (54.1%)
C.	High wages of labour	4 (50%)	5 (62.5%)	6 (75%)	15 (62.5%)
D.	Reasonable wages	4 (50%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (25%)	9 (37.5%)

According to the survey, 62.5 per cent of broiler farmers were able to buy high-quality feed overall, with just 62.5 per cent of small farms, 75 per cent of large farms and 50 per cent of medium farms able to do so. The most common issue facing broiler farms in this area was feed scarcity, which was greatest for small farms (50.00 per cent), followed by medium farms (40.00 per cent), large farms (30.00 per cent), and overall farms (50.00 per cent). However, 25.00 per cent of small, 25.00 per cent of medium, 25.00 per cent of small, and 25.00 per cent of overall broiler farmers were able to obtain the feed they needed.

The limitations that working farmers frequently face were enumerated. The restrictions were ranked according to the importance that each farmer assigned to them; that is, the restriction that was thought to have the biggest impact on the profit from raising broilers was ranked first, followed by another restriction that was thought to have a significant impact on the profit, which was ranked second, and so on. High labour costs and high electrical costs were identified as the restraints. According to research, 62.5 per cent of small, 50 percent of medium, 25 per cent of big, and 45.8 per cent of broiler farmers did not receive the necessary amount of labour. But A total of 37.5 per cent small, 50 per cent medium, 75 per cent large and overall of 54.1 per cent broiler farmers did not face the problem of labour supply similar result found in Puram (2022) [8].

It was found that reasonable labour wages were Rs. 3 per bird, while higher pay were seen as expensive labour costs. According to the study, 50.00 per cent of small, 37.5 per cent of medium, and 25.00 per cent of large broiler farmers were able to obtain labour at a reasonable cost, whereas 50.00 per cent of small, 37.5 per cent of medium, 25 per cent of large, and 62.5 per cent of broiler farmers had to pay more for labour. This leads to a consensus with Malarvizhi and Geetha (2015) [6].

7 Electricity constraints in broiler farming

Table 7: Eelectricity constraints faced by small, medium and large size group of broiler farm

Sr No.	Particulars	Small (%)	Medium (%)	Large (%)	Overall Percentage
Electricity					
A.	Regular power Supply	6 (75%)	7 (87.5%)	5 (62.5%)	18 (75%)
B.	Irregular power supply	2 (25%)	1 (12.5%)	3 (37.5%)	6 (25%)
C.	Required voltages	7 (87.5%)	6 (75%)	4 (50%)	17 (70.83%)
D.	Low voltage	1 (12.5%)	2 (25%)	4 (50%)	7 (29.16%)

Many of the respondents were worried about the lack of funding in the poultry industry and the difficulties posed by the high cost of birds; many broiler farmers were constrained by the high cost of power. It was discovered that the everyday issues with electricity constraints include low voltage and irregular power supplies. 25 percent of small, 12.5 per cent of medium, 37 per cent of large, and 25 per cent of all broiler farmers had to deal with an irregular power supply, and 12.1 per cent of small, 25 per cent of medium, 50 per cent of large, and 29.16 per cent of all broiler farmers had to deal with low voltage electricity (Table 13). Electricity plays a specific role in broiler businesses. Adei and Asante (2012) [1] observed the similar observation.

The previously mentioned figures demonstrate that respondents' primary motivation for starting a broiler farm was additional money or guaranteed revenue, with knowledge of broiler farming coming in second. Third place went to marketing risk. Fourth place went to road and vehicle facilities. The fifth rank was feed. The sixth rank was labour. Electricity came up at number seven. Therefore, it should be clear that the primary motivating aspect is extra cash or guaranteed revenue.

Based on the aforementioned study, it can be concluded that the local government may assist broiler farmers in resolving their issues by establishing cooperative societies to sell their produce at a consistent price and offering feed, electricity, and water subsidies. Additionally, by providing subsidies for feed mill equipment, the government can encourage farmers to start their own feed mills and produce inexpensive feed for various poultry stock kinds.

Conclusion

A total of 41.66 percent of farmers lacked vehicle facilities, and 33.33 percent of the farmers lacked road facilities. Considering all of the aforementioned aspects, it can be concluded that small and medium-sized broiler farms will not be able to survive the current crises in the region's broiler farming unless they have strong support. Even though the vast broiler farm is doing well, it still needs financial and technical support to advance.

According to the survey, 25% of broiler farmers receive feed at a reasonable cost, while 75% of farmers are constrained by the high cost of feed from the market. The majority of farmers in this area earn high labour wages up to 62.5 percent while 37.5% of the farmers earn reasonable wages.

Many respondents expressed concern about the poultry industry's lack of capital and the challenges caused by the high cost of birds; many broiler farmers faced financial constraints due to the high cost of electricity. Low voltage and erratic power sources were shown to be common problems with electricity limits. In one instance, 12.1 percent of small, 25 percent of medium, 50 percent of large, and 29.16 percent of all broiler farmers had to deal with low voltage electricity, while 25 percent of small, 12.5 per cent of medium, 37 per cent of large, and 25 percent of all broiler farmers had to deal with an irregular power supply.

Conflict of Interest
Not available

Financial Support
Not available

Reference

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How to Cite This Article
Waghmare ST, Thombre BM, Chauhan DS, Shinde AT. Study the constraints of rearing at organized broiler farms in Renapur tehsil of latur district. International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry. 2025; SP-10(8): 96-100.