AN INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE STATUS IN ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED SECTOR OF POULTRY IN UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted with purposively selected 120 unorganized and 24 organized poultry farmers of Gorakhpur and Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) to know the disease status in chicken production in U. P. An interview schedule was developed incorporating relevant questions and pretested and modified to final format for data collection. The data were collected from farmers through personal interview and processed by frequency and percentage analysis.

KEY WORDS: Poultry, Organized, Production, Disease.

INTRODUCTION

In India, both organized and traditional systems of poultry farming are followed, but organized system is rapidly increasing due to increasing land and other input costs. It is estimated that in India, about 60% of poultry meat and 56% of eggs are currently being produced in the organized system. In view of the importance of the poultry as a means of enhancing food, nutritional and economic security coupled with gender empowerment, the study on hand provides an insight of poultry disease status in organized and unorganized sector in U.P.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was undertaken in Gorakhpur and Bareilly districts of U.P. On the basis of poultry population in different tehsils, two teshils were selected from each district in which one tehsil is more progressive in terms of poultry population and other among the backward tehsils. From each tehsil, one block was selected. Among the blocks one from the most progressive block in terms of poultry population and other among the backward block were selected. Five villages were selected randomly from each block. For this study, 6 Poultry farmers were selected from randomly selected each of 10 villages from 2 purposively selected blocks from each district. Thus 60 backyard poultry farmers were selected from each district. Six organized poultry farms were selected randomly from Bareilly and 18 poultry farms were selected randomly from Gorakhpur district. Thus, a total 144 poultry farmers in which 24 organized and 120 unorganized poultry farmers were considered as the sample volume of the study. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, a structured interview schedule was prepared and used for data collection by incorporating the schedules of measurement for selected variables. The interview schedule was initially pre-tested on a sample of ten poultry farmers in the actual field situation at a place other than the locale of the present study. On the basis of experience gained through pre-testing, appropriate modifications were made accordingly in the construction and sequence of questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In organized system, the diseases such as IBD, Coccidiosis, Ranikhet & respiratory problems were mainly encountered whereas Ranikhet (Newcastle Disease), Respiratory problem, Fowl pox, Coccidiosis & IBD were reported to be main diseases in unorganized system of poultry rearing. Traditionally, Newcastle disease is believed to be the most devastating disease in free-range systems and the main cause of high mortality (Aini, 1990; Kabatange and Katule, 1990; Bell, 1992). Most of the death occurred during early stage of life. Mortality rates may be as high as 80-90% within the first year after hatching (Wilson *et al.*, 1987). Table shows that all the respondents of organized system vaccinated their birds against Newcastle Disease (ND) while 41.6% and 16.67% respondents vaccinated against Mareks disease and Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD). Unorganized chicken farmers never vaccinate their birds against the killer diseases and they did not know the importance of vaccines. The high speed of disease spread was due to hot and humid climate

in rainy season which causes high mortalities and loss of the whole flock (Kitalyi 1998, Wilson1979). In organized system, diseases and chilling were reported to be the major cause of mortality however in unorganized system, diseases and attack of predator were major causes of mortality. The main predators were cats and dogs but some were also reported that snakes and eagle prey their birds. The other causes of mortalities were accidents and cold chilling temperature in winter season.

TABLE: DISEASE, CAUSE OF MORTALITY, TREATMENT, MEDICINE AND VACCINATION OF POULTRY UNDER TWO DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

Particulars	Organized	Unorganized	Total
Disease encountered			
Ranikhet	8 (33.3)	42 (35.0)	50 (34.7)
Fowl pox	3 (12.5)	20 (16.7)	23 (16.0)
IBD	17 (70.8)	10 (8.3)	27 (18.8)
Coccidiosis	17 (70.8)	13 (10.8)	30 (20.8)
Respiratory problems	6 (25.0)	26 (21.7)	32 (22.2)
Cause of mortality of birds			
Disease	24 (100)	120 (100)	144 (100)
Chilling	23 (95.8)	6 (5.0)	29 (20.1)
Attack of predator	2 (8.3)	113 (94.2)	115 (79.9)
Others	14 (58.3)	5 (4.2)	19 (13.2)
Treatment of birds			
Self	18 (75.0)	97 (80.8)	115 (79.9)
Ojha / Local expert	8 (33.3)	11 (9.2)	19 (13.2)
Veterinary doctor	23 (95.8)	3 (2.5)	26 (18.1)
Not treated	-	23 (19.2)	23 (16.0)
Medicine used			
Allopathic	24 (100)	84 (86.6)	108 (89.3)
Ayurvedic	16 (62.5)	26 (26.8)	41 (33.9)
Homeopathic	1 (4.2)	-	1 (0.8)
Vaccination			
Mareks	10 (41.7)	-	10 (6.9)
ND	24 (100)	-	24 (16.7)
IBD	4 (16.7)	-	4 (2.8)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

However, many other factors affect the efficiency of poultry production either directly or indirectly. These include the genetic constitution of the host, nutrition (or malnutrition), environment, management, other diseases and societal pressures that can interact in multiple ways influencing the ultimate productivity level, the overall mortality rate and the quality of the final product (Calnek, 1998). The entire organized poultry farmer and most of the unorganized poultry farmers were treating with allopathic medicines. Out of 120 unorganized chicken farmers 84 farmers used allopathic medicines and rest used ayurvedic medicines. Some farmers also used locally available plants for prevention and control of disease.

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