

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the problems faced by the poultry industry in Pakistan. Data were collected from 1000 respondents by using simple random techniques. A structured questionnaire was developed for the reliability and validity of data. It was revealed that The parent stock layer is increasing at rate of 120% every year, in some years like 2004, 2006, 2009, and 2010 where growth is almost 200%. On the contrary, a consistent growth rate of 135% is seen in case of broiler parent stock. The average growth rate in case of layer day old chick per week is 140% except in 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2010. It was further revealed that Government authority should take the overall responsibility to make effective human resources through co-ordination of various agencies. This agency should monitor the coordinator matter, effective HR planning and coordination is equally significant for the private and public sector in Pakistan. Especially education infrastructure should be updated based on need. In Pakistan, there is lack of poultry training institutions; it should be more than that otherwise unskilled labor will never be able to meet up the future demand of protein through poultry sector.

Keywords: *Problems, Poultry, Industry, Pakistan*

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is basically an Agriculture country Over 67% of the country's people live in the rural sector and are highly dependent on an agricultural system that is finely attuned a tropical monsoon climate. The human Development Reports 2005 of UNDP indicated that the total population in Pakistan is 18 cores at an annual growth rate 2.7. Poultry in Pakistan plays a pivotal role in the economy of the country that directly involves about 85% of people who live in the rural area. Pakistan has a long historical record of poultry rearing under traditional backyard farming .in 1935 improved variety of birds were first imported from foreign countries by the government .In 1947 , six poultry farms were setup in different locations in the country for supplying hatching eggs and chicks (Rennet Statistical Year Book 2005) After that improved variety breed like white leghorn ,RIR etc , From the western country like USA were imported by the Pakistan Government for multiplication and distribution to rural poultry raiser. The commercial poultry raising f busman started in the country in a smaller scale, which brought economic return to the distressed women and unemployed youth along with some interested semi-urban poultry raisers to meet the growing demand of eggs and meat. .All the literature shows that poultry is such an item ,which can contribute massively to our country's GDP if this industry can be able to make skilled human resources. Nevertheless, lack of adequate infrastructure is the main scarce of this sector.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This paper presents some results of the field survey that was conducted in 2010-11. Data were collected from Primary as well as secondary sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Poultry Production System: In the XX world poultry congress at Savar organized by FAO, the paper presenter's production and their problems were discussed to poultry industry in Pakistan. Native chicks are extremely raised in the backyard with night shelter and little supplementary feeding by rural people specially women and children; the male are normally raised for meat and breeding purposes, while the hens are raised for egg production and reproduction. An estimate showed that about 75% of the eggs and 86% of the meat is produced by this system. These birds are raised with little or no inputs and productivity is very low and irregular with an average annual egg production 35-45 eggs weighing 33-38 gm (Huque et al 1990)

Small commercial rural farming with pure line improved breeds: This system of production is one of the main activities of public sector with collaborative program of Non-Government Organization(NGO) managed completely by the women. At the beginning, this type of the birds was used for the semi-scavenging model developed with seven components for the rural poultry development. Many small farmers transferred their farming from pure line stock to hybrid stock after having their improved skill.

Small Commercial Farming with improved Hybrids chicks: Small farming commercial producers receive day old chicks from local hatcheries or improved ones. A large number of youth and women have become small scale poultry farmers in the vicinity of big cities. The youth receive training from the livestock services.

Large Commercial poultry based on hybrids day old chicks: These commercial layer and boiler enterprises are expanding in the vicinity of the cities for catering egg and meat to the cities. Numbers of this type of industrial ventures are very few which produce only four percent eggs, and 2 percent meat of the total production in Pakistan.

Table-1. Chicken Production System

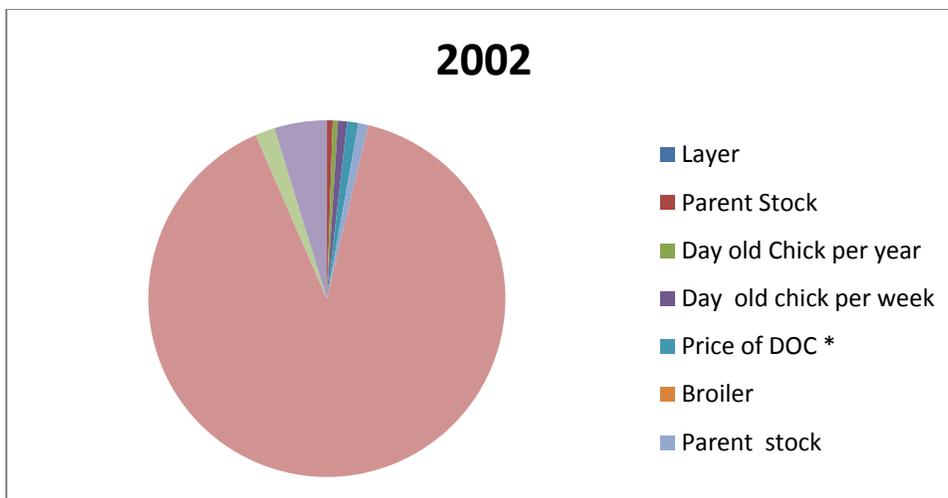
Systems	No of Birds	Investment in 40 days
Small Commercial Rural Farming	10-400	10,000-50,000
Small Commercial Farming	500 to 6000	50,000 to 500,000
Large Commercial Poultry Agribusiness	More than 6000	500,000 above

Survey 2011

Table-2. Growth of Commercial Poultry Sector in Pakistan

Particulars	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010-11
Layer									
Parent Stock	23.5	134	400	139	433	217	286	400	560
Day old Chick per year	21	123	301	160	421	219	289	420	1250
Day old chick per week	37	135	420	187	450	270	300	450	1500
Price of DOC *	45	140	450	189	500	290	342	500	1800
Broiler									
Parent stock	40	800	1000	1400	1700	2300	3300	3900	4200
Day old chick per year	4000	12000	1380	2100	2800	3100	4300	3400	140000
Day old chick per week	79	1800	2300	3300	2700	3900	4900	6200	78000
Price of DOC *	212	2100	2300	4200	4500	5600	7800	9000	67900

Source: Poultry Department Govt. of Pakistan.



From the above table-2, results showed that the commercial poultry sector in Pakistan is growing year after year except 2005, because in 2005, was the worst year poultry sector because of heavy rainfall. The parent stock layer is increasing at rate of 120% every year, in some years like 2004, 2006, 2009, and 2010 where growth is almost 200%. On the contrary, a consistent growth rate of 135% is seen in case of broiler parent stock. The average growth rate in case of layer day old chick per week is 140% except in 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2010. It is also eminent that demand for broiler chicken is consistently every year. Moreover, the variation in prices every year in the case of day old chicks is very much low inconsistent whereas for broiler day old chicks it seems to be consistent enough for the last two years.

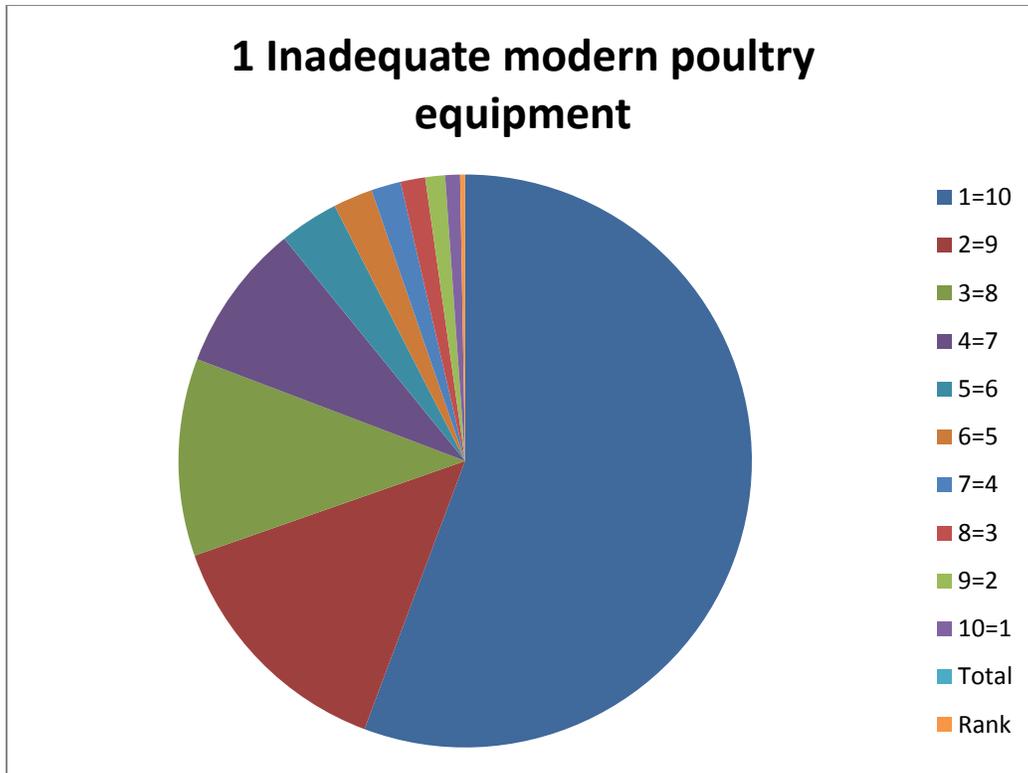
PROBLEMS FACED BY THE FARMERS IN PAKISTAN

A rank analysis has been conducted based on the problems that influence on the development of poultry sector of Pakistan. The factors considered as important during the interview with respondents are lack of financial credit, inadequate modern poultry equipment, inadequate logistic support, lack of adequate poultry rearing knowledge, absence of government help and guidance etc.

Table-3. Problems Faced by the Farmers in Pakistan

No	Problems	1=10	2=9	3=8	4=7	5=6	6=5	7=4	8=3	9=2	10=1	Total	Rank
1	Inadequate modern poultry equipment	200	50	40	30	12	8	6	5	4	3		1
2	Absence of marketing knowledge	150	40	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		8
3	Lack of adequate poultry rearing knowledge	130	15	17	12	5	7	9	4	3	2		10
4	Lack of modern communication facilities	160	19	40	51	34	12	15	8	6	4		6
5	Lack of financial credit	80	30	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		7
6	Inadequate infrastructure and logistic support	70	10	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		5
7	Absence of Government help and guidance	140	30	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		4
8	Lack of private investment	80	20	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		3
9	Problem of getting reasonable price	70	40	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		2
10	Expensive poultry feed ingredients	150	20	19	8	7	6	4	6	3	2		9

Field Survey-2010



SUGGESTIONS TO OVERCOME POULTRY PROBLEMS IN PAKISTAN

The above problems can be overcome if some steps can be taken by the Government and NGOs

1. **To design Proper HRD planning for poultry farmers:** Government authority should take the overall responsibility to make effective human resources through co-ordination of various agencies. This agency should monitor the coordinator matter, effective HR planning and coordination is equally significant for the private and public sector in Pakistan. Especially education infrastructure should be updated based on need. In Pakistan, there is lack of poultry training institutions; it should be more than that otherwise unskilled labor will never be able to meet up the future demand of protein through poultry sector.
2. **Easy Access to loan facility from Institution Sources:** Loan facility should be provided to the farmers without the lengthily process of Banks. There should be easy access to loan.
3. **Professional Training facility to Poultry Farmers:** To generate the admirable flow of skilled human resources in Poultry sector, professional trainers is mandatory for all. Professional trainers should be hired from domestic or foreign sources to give technical knowledge, proper education, training and motivation to the poultry farmers.
4. **Adoption of Modern Technology:** A low cost intensive or semi intensive poultry technology should be initiated for the sake of developing skilled human resources for the poultry industry. These sort of projects should have technical capacity and ability of farmers to provide the required inputs exclusively from their own resources.
5. **To develop Security Situation:** The relevant authority should provide the security of the farmers of poultry in Pakistan.
6. **To Arrange Workshop, Seminar, and live demonstration for relevant poultry workers:** The relevant authority should arrange Workshop, Seminar, and live demonstration for imparting training to the farmers regarding the latest knowledge of poultry and marketing.

CONCLUSION

The role of poultry sector in the development of Human resources is enormous country like Pakistan has great emergence to develop Human resources into efficient and effective basis for the domestic market to meet the demand of protein. Skill human resources can be able to contribute the society in a significant way in various sectors. Government authority should take the overall responsibility to make effective human resources through co-

ordination of various agencies. This agency should monitor the coordinator matter, effective HR planning and coordination is equally significant for the private and public sector in Pakistan. Especially education infrastructure should be updated based on need. In Pakistan, there is lack of poultry training institutions; it should be more than that otherwise unskilled labor will never be able to meet up the future demand of protein through poultry sector.

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