

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING TO RURAL FARMERS FOR THE GROWTH AND MAINTENANCE OF POULTRY FARMING NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

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Abstract

Agriculture and allied sector is the main stay of Indian economy. The country's two thirds of the people now have employment opportunities. Poultry farming is one of the key components of farmers' revenue creation among the numerous agricultural and related industries because it provides eggs, meat, and manures for a low initial investment. They require sufficient training to tackle the problems in the poultry farm industry if they are to produce the desired results for poultry farmers. The issues for poultry farmers include poultry immunity, health, supply and demand, farming technology, desire control, and farm management procedures. The poultry farmers need effective training to handle these difficulties. In this context, the current study examines the characteristics of the poultry farmers, the selection criteria for a certain strain, the amount of income, and the management effectiveness of the poultry farms before and after the farmers received their training. The current study was conducted in Tamilnadu's Nammakkal district to examine how entrepreneurship training for rural farmers affected their ability to generate money and maintain and expand their chicken farms. The study also demonstrates the characteristics of a chicken farmer, as well as their level of awareness, etc. In this study, 184 farmers—25% of all farms in the nammakkal district—both practicing and non-practicing poultry farmers—were taken into account as the sample. Multiple regression analysis, frequency analysis, and correlation have all been employed to analyze the raw data. Additionally, the appropriate hypothesis has been framed and examined.

Key words: *Entrepreneurship training, rural farmers, poultry farm, production of eggs, Namakkal district*

Introduction

One significant agriculture-based industry in the globe is the poultry industry. India is one among the top twenty producers of broilers worldwide and ranks third in the world for egg production. More than four million individuals in rural India have direct and indirect work opportunities because to the Indian chicken industry. Poultry is a food source for people and a source of extra money for families of small and marginal farms. Since 1970, Tamil Nadu's poultry business has expanded significantly.

Training in entrepreneurship is essential to enhancing a person's potential for self-employment. The addition of relevant skills and information makes the person more capable. This research focuses on the effects of entrepreneurship education on the expansion and upkeep of chicken farms in Namakkal district among rural farmers. The phrase "poultry" is frequently used to refer to various types of birds, including chicken, turkeys, quails, pheasants, and seabirds. However, the word has only been used in this study to describe the commercial layer chickens that are raised for the purpose of producing eggs by poultry entrepreneurs who are running both an old and a new business.

In this context, the researcher attempts to analyze the characteristics of poultry farmers, the variables influencing the choice of a specific strain, the effect of entrepreneurship training on the generation of income, the growth and maintenance of poultry before and after the training farmers obtain, and so on.

Objective of the Study

1. To research the characteristics of chicken producers and chicken farms.
2. To research the degree to which poultry producers are aware of better management training.
3. To evaluate, before and after the training, how the training affected the production of income, expansion, and upkeep of chicken farms.

Scope of the Study

The current study's scope on the effects of farmers' entrepreneurial training will assist farmers in comprehending the numerous technical and non-technical components and management techniques associated with chicken farms. The poultry farm sector is currently dominated by major farmers rather than small and marginal farmers. Approximately 80% of small and marginal farmers are not included in the coverage of growing poultry farms. The inability to manage the farm and the dread of dealing with the many issues unique to the poultry farm industry are to blame for this. The researcher's goal is to emphasize the value of training for small and marginal farmers in order to help them develop the necessary expertise in these fields. Additionally, 20% of farmers have poultry farms, with the majority of them being large farmers and non-farmers. Due to the inherent issues in the poultry industries, it shows that a limited number of farmers are engaging in poultry farming as an agricultural allied activity. The fact that the majority of farmers are not covered by the poultry farm businesses will have an impact on their employment and income. This occurs as a result of inadequate instruction in the development of poultry farms and management techniques in the technical and non-technical areas. As a result, this study will encourage more farmers to enter the poultry sector and create the door for farmers to earn additional money in addition to their agriculture income. Through efficient training, this study will also address other problems relating to the current poultry farm sector.

METHODOLOGY USED IN THIS STUDY

(i) Area of the study

In 1997, the Salem district and Namakkal district were split apart to form a new district. Namakkal, Rasipuram, Thiruchengode, Paramathi Velur, Kolli Hills, Sendamangalam, Komarapalayam, and Mohanur are the eight Taluks that make up this

district. The districts have been broken down into 2 Revenue divisions, 8 Taluks, 13 Blocks, and 454 villages for administrative purposes. The district has also been divided into 24 Town pancyayats, 648 pancyayath villages, 10 companies, and municipalities. Namakkal, Thiruchengode, and Rasipuram are the three major Taluks out of the eight that have the most poultry farms. As a result, the Namakkal district has been chosen specifically for the study by the researcher.

(ii) **Sources of data**

The use of both primary and secondary data was substantial in this study. The main data were gathered from both farmers and non-farmers who raise poultry, while the secondary data were gathered from the records of associations of poultry farm owners, journals, websites, and the department of statistics.

(iii) **Sampling design**

Eight Taluks make up the Namakkal District, including Namakkal, Rasipuram, Thiruchengode, Paramathi Velur, Kolli Hills, Sendamangalam, and Mohanur. The seven taluks with poultry farms, excluding Kollihills, were chosen for the study out of the eight total. of the 184 participants, 25% were chosen by the researcher as a sample. The information about sample selection is provided below.

Table : Sample Framing

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total no. of Poultry farms	Sample farms
1	Namakkal	408	102
2	Rasipuram	110	28
3	Tiruchengode	100	25
4	Paramathi velur	80	20
5	Sendamangalam	20	5
6	Kumarapalayam	10	2
7	Mohanur	10	2
8	Kolli hills	--	--
	Total	738	184

Note: Sample size 25% on the total poultry farms which rounds the figure of **184** in number.

Limitations of the Study

1. The study is only focused on Tamil Nadu's Namakkal Taluk.
2. The research was conducted based on the views, opinions, and facts provided by the owners of poultry farms. Since these owners contributed some information from memory, the accuracy of the findings is dependent on recollection.
3. The survey was only carried out in the Tamilnadu State's Namakkal Taluk. Since the topography, development, and farmer profile vary from region to region, the study's findings may or may not be applicable to other states in India.

Review of Literature

Victoria Westbrooke, David Gray and Elizabeth Kemp (2019) have noticed, it can be costly to train new poultry producers, both financially and in terms of the time needed. To learn more about poultry farm training, a case study of four-year veteran poultry farmers was undertaken. The study discovered that there was a focus on "learning-by-doing," and that building skill required moving from easier to harder challenges and farming systems.

Behaghel et. Al (2015) has found that two major development difficulties in Sub-Saharan Africa are low agricultural production and farmers' slow adoption of modern agricultural technologies. A farmer-to-farmer training program's effects on Ugandan farmers' understanding of and adoption of better dairy farming techniques, as well as dairy output and income, were assessed by researchers. The farmer-to-farmer training program increased farmers' productivity, income, and knowledge overall.

John Mills et.al (2012) have described the history of skill sets and the distinction between skill sets created by registered training organizations (RTOs) for specific clients and those created by national vocational education and training (VET) industry agencies for training packages. The researchers describe the purpose of skill sets and how they fit into the federal training program. They contend that due to their adaptability and potential to be sensitive to shifting labor market needs, skill sets are an important VET option. This skill set makes jobs in the farming sector affordable and specific.

Khairul Baharein Mohd Noor, Kamariah Dola (2011) have looked into how training affects the skills and level of performance on the farms of Malaysian livestock farmers. Six key advantages, ranked in order of importance, can be attributed to training for farmers: increasing the following: (i) productivity; (ii) farm output; (iii) cost savings; (iv) time savings; (v) income; and (vi) networking. The farmers' performance has improved as a result of the training they received, which has also improved their individual capabilities but more importantly, increased their morale and motivation.

Shobhana Jain (2005) have emphasized the necessity of adopting cutting-edge technology and providing poultry with training in order to attain a high level of production. Adoption of the most recent technology by farm families and the research system will raise production levels. The most recent initiative in this regard, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, focuses primarily on vocational training in the agricultural and related sectors.

Analysis and Interpretation

In this paper, the analysis and discussion of “A study on the impact of entrepreneurship training to rural farmers for the growth and maintenance of poultry farming Namakkal District” are presented based on the opinion of a sample of 184 poultry farmers from Namakkal District.

Frequency analysis - Poultry Farmers

Particulars		Respondents	Percentage
Age	Below 30years	16	09
	31-40	43	23
	41-50	67	36
	Above50	58	32
Total		184	100
Gender	Male	159	86
	Female	25	14
Total		184	100
Educational Level	No formal education	70	38
	School level	80	43
	Graduate	34	19
Total		184	100
Monthly Income Level	Less than Rs. 25,000	43	23
	Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 40,000	50	27
	Rs. 41,000 to Rs. 55,000	60	33
	More than Rs. 56,000	31	17
Total		184	100
Marital Status	Married	168	91
	Unmarried	16	09
Total		184	100
Family Size	Lessthan2 members	16	09
	3 members	66	36

	4 members	94	51
	5 and above	08	04
Total		184	100

According to the aforementioned data, 67 (36%) of the total respondents who are poultry farmers are between the ages of 41 and 50, 58 (32%) are over 50, 43 (23%) are between the ages of 31 and 40, and 16 (09%) are under 30. Maximum 36% of the respondents, it was found, fall within the 41–50 age range.

159 (86%) of all poultry farmers are men, compared to 25 (14%) women. It was found that 86% of poultry farmers are men, which is the majority.

Among farmers, 34 (19%) are graduates, 70 (38%) have no formal education, and 80 (43%) have completed at least a high school education. Only 43% of poultry farmers have completed high school.

When looking at the entire monthly revenue of chicken farmers, we find that 60 (33%) of them earn between Rs. 41,000 and Rs. 55,000, 50 (27%) earn between Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 40,000, 43 (23%) earn less than Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 31,000 (17%) earn more than Rs. 56,000. As a result, it was shown that up to 33% of poultry farmers' monthly incomes fall between Rs. 41,000 and Rs. 55,000.

In terms of marital status, 16 (or 9%) of the 168 poultry farmers are single. The majority of chicken farmers—91%—are married.

Family size among chicken farmers 94 (51%) farmers have four family members, 66 (36%) have three, 16 (9%) have fewer than two, and 8 (4%) have five family members or more. The average chicken farmer has four family members, making up 51% of all poultry producers.

Average Rank- Personal factors and the factors influencing the reasons for starting poultry farming

Personal factors			B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6
Age(years)	Up to 30years	AR	1.21	2.12	1.23	2.24	2.26	2.15
		FR	1	3	2	5	6	4
	31-40	AR	2.12	2.56	1.84	2.36	3.85	4.25
		FR	2	4	1	3	5	6
Personalfactors			B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6

	41-50	AR	2.14	1.85	2.96	2.36	3.45	2.67
		FR	2	1	5	3	6	4
	Above50years	AR	1.26	2.89	2.35	4.26	2.45	2.36
		FR	1	5	2	6	4	3
Gender	Male	AR	3.45	5.86	2.56	3.46	4.56	2.12
		FR	3	6	2	4	5	1
	Female	AR	2.15	2.36	4.56	8.96	7.56	5.69
		FR	1	2	3	6	5	4
Marital Status	Married	AR	2.45	3.45	1.26	2.39	4.59	3.59
		FR	3	4	1	2	6	5
	Unmarried	AR	5.96	2.45	3.56	1.56	4.59	3.87
		FR	6	2	3	1	5	4
Educational Level	No formaleducation	AR	4.36	2.56	2.89	5.89	2.90	2.45
		FR	5	2	3	6	4	1
	Schoollevel	AR	4.59	2.69	3.89	2.56	4.89	3.49
		FR	5	1	4	2	6	3
	College level	AR	2.36	2.45	2.56	2.57	3.59	2.46
		FR	1	2	4	5	6	3
Monthly Income (in Rs.)	LessthanRs. 25,000	AR	1.12	2.45	3.44	3.45	4.98	2.69
		FR	1	2	4	5	6	3
	Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 40,000	AR	4.26	3.89	4.86	2.48	2.96	5.89
		FR	4	3	5	1	2	6
	Rs. 41,000 to Rs. 55,000	AR	5.89	4.96	2.86	3.58	4.18	2.89
		FR						

Personal factors			B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6
		FR	6	5	1	3	4	2
	More than Rs. 56,000	AR	3.56	1.98	2.46	3.57	2.54	2.58
		FR	5	1	2	6	3	4
Size of Family	Less than 2	AR	1.24	2.45	2.89	3.45	5.96	2.86
		FR	1	2	4	5	6	3
	3	AR	5.69	5.88	4.15	3.45	2.46	2.56
		FR	5	6	4	3	1	2
	4	AR	4.23	2.56	3.56	4.59	4.58	4.12
		FR	4	1	2	6	5	3
	5 and above	AR	2.52	2.56	3.45	4.59	5.89	3.84
		FR	1	2	3	5	6	4

Note: AR-Average Rank FR-Final Rank

According to the aforementioned table, chicken producers have prioritised the fact that it is a profitable industry (B1), followed by the fact that it uses less water than other industries (B2), regardless of their personal classification.

It is found that, when compared to all other variables, poultry farmers, regardless of their personal classification, have given lucrative business the highest priority among the different elements affecting the reasons they chose the chicken industry.

Whether training is obtained by the farmers before establishing poultry farm

Whether training obtained	Number of poultry farmers	Percentage
Yes	156	85
No	28	15
Total	184	100

According to the table, 156 (85%) farmers had training before starting a chicken farm, compared to 28 (15%) who had none.

The bulk, or 85%, of poultry producers, it is determined, had training prior to starting a chicken farm.

Awareness about improved management practices before entrepreneurship training

The table describes about improved management practices before entrepreneurship training.

**Awareness about improved management practices
of poultry farming before entrepreneurship training**

Management practices	Very high awareness	High awareness	Moderate awareness	Low awareness	Verylow awareness	Total
Finance and loan facilities	92 (51%)	54 (30%)	10 (5%)	22 (12%)	6 (2%)	184 (100%)
Vaccination And preventive measures	64 (34%)	52 (29%)	30 (16%)	20 (11%)	18 (10%)	184 (100%)
Feed preparation and formulation	18 (10%)	108 (59%)	24 (13%)	12 (7%)	20 (11%)	184 (100%)
Poultry shed and housing management	20 (11%)	16 (9%)	66 (36%)	42 (23%)	38 (21%)	184 (100%)
Disease diagnosis and health care	24 (13%)	42 (23%)	12 (07%)	84 (45%)	22 (12%)	184 (100%)
Chicks rearing/ Brooding management	26 (14%)	18 (10%)	24 (13%)	78 (43%)	36 (20%)	184 (100%)
Value addition	106 (57%)	18 (10%)	16 (9%)	28 (15%)	16 (9%)	184 (100%)
Culling/selection of birds	88 (47%)	42 (23%)	20 (11%)	24 (13%)	10 (6%)	184 (100%)

Feeding and Watering management	38 (21%)	50 (27%)	60 (32%)	28 (15%)	8 (5%)	184 (100%)
Layer management	48 (25%)	38 (15%)	46 (20%)	8 (5%)	44 (24%)	184 (100%)
Bird/Meat/egg marketing	74 (40%)	28 (15%)	24 (13%)	8 (5%)	50 (27%)	184 (100%)
Incubation/hatching	32 (18%)	40 (21%)	42 (23%)	20 (11%)	50 (27%)	184 (100%)
Compost preparation	26 (14%)	42 (23%)	80 (44%)	24 (13%)	10 (6%)	184 (100%)
Chick purchasing	54 (29%)	24 (13%)	16 (9%)	18 (10%)	72 (40%)	184 (100%)
Breeding/mating aspect	52 (29%)	22 (12%)	28 (15%)	20 (11%)	62 (33%)	184 (100%)
Maintenance of records/Accounts	28 (15%)	24 (13%)	38 (21%)	74 (40%)	20 (11%)	184 (100%)

Table 39 clearly shows that, of the total poultry farmers included in the study, 52 (57%) have very high awareness of value addition, 54 (59%) have high awareness of the manufacture and formulation of feed, 40 (44%) have moderate awareness of the preparation of compost, and so forth.

Conclusion: Prior to receiving entrepreneurship training, the majority of poultry producers had a high degree of awareness regarding the preparation and formulation of feed.

Awareness about improved management practices after entrepreneurship training

Management practices	Very high awareness	High awareness	Moderate awareness	Low awareness	Very low awareness	Total
Finance and loan facilities	45 (49%)	22 (24%)	4 (5%)	12 (13%)	8 (9%)	156 (100%)

Vaccination and preventive measures	36 (40%)	21 (23%)	5 (5%)	6 (7%)	23 (25%)	156 (100%)
Feed preparation and formulation	12 (13%)	14 (16%)	23 (25%)	12 (13%)	30 (33%)	156 (100%)
Poultry shed and housing Management	11 (12%)	14 (15%)	12 (13%)	15 (16%)	39 (44%)	156 (100%)
Disease diagnosis and health care	60 (66%)	12 (13%)	4 (5%)	8 (9%)	7 (7%)	156 (100%)
Chicks rearing/Brooding management	19 (21%)	12 (13%)	14 (15%)	15 (16%)	31 (35%)	156 (100%)
Value addition	25 (27%)	12 (13%)	14 (15%)	12 (13%)	28 (32%)	156 (100%)
Culling/Selection of birds	8 (9%)	6 (7%)	12 (13%)	35 (38%)	30 (33%)	156 (100%)
Feeding and watering management	21 (23%)	12 (13%)	11 (12%)	15 (16%)	32 (36%)	156 (100%)
Layer management	14 (15%)	18 (20%)	12 (13%)	24 (26%)	23 (26%)	156 (100%)
Bird/Meat/Egg marketing	26 (29%)	12 (13%)	13 (14%)	17 (19%)	23 (25%)	156 (100%)
Incubation/hatching	12 (13%)	15 (16%)	34 (37%)	19 (21%)	11 (13%)	156 (100%)
Compost preparation	18 (20%)	12 (13%)	26 (29%)	29 (31%)	06 (7%)	156 (100%)
Chick purchasing	19 (21%)	42 (46%)	12 (13%)	14 (15%)	04 (5%)	156 (100%)
Breeding/mating aspect	39 (43%)	12 (13%)	26 (29%)	5 (5%)	09 (10%)	156 (100%)
Maintenance of records/Accounts	16 (16%)	06 (7%)	07 (8%)	26 (29%)	36 (40%)	156 (100%)

It is clear from the above figure that 60 (66%) of the total poultry producers have very good understanding of disease diagnosis and medical care. Following entrepreneurship training, 42 (46%) have a strong awareness of chick purchasing as enhanced management practises. 34 (37%) of the poultry farmers have a moderate level of knowledge about management techniques.

As a result of entrepreneurship training, it is stated that the majority of poultry farmers have very high levels of understanding regarding disease diagnosis and health treatment.

Comparing the achievements before and after starting poultry farm

The accomplishments of poultry producers both before and after starting a chicken farm are detailed in the following table. Their accomplishments include being able to save money, acquire medical insurance, maintain food security, pay for children's school costs, renovate or build a house, and purchase land.

Table of comparing the achievements before and after starting poultry farm

Achievements	Before poultry farming		Total	After poultry farming		Total
	(yes)	(No)		(yes)	(No)	
Afford medical insurance	69 (38%)	115 (62%)	184	88 (48%)	96 (52%)	184
Maintain food security	98 (53%)	86 (47%)	184	76 (41%)	108 (59%)	184
Afford school fees for children	102 (55%)	82 (45%)	184	115 (63%)	69 (37%)	184
Able to save	126 (68%)	58 (32%)	184	180 (97%)	4 (3%)	184
Rehabilitate/build a house	146 (79%)	38 (21%)	184	150 (82%)	34 (18%)	184
Bought a land	164 (89%)	20 (11%)	184	176 (96%)	8 (4%)	184

According to the aforementioned table, of the 184 poultry producers in total, 126 (68%) were unable to save money before the training, but 180 (97%) were able to do so after it. After receiving training for operating a chicken farm, the majority of farmers—97%—are able to save money, acquire property, and build homes—82%.

Level of management practises improvement following entrepreneurship training

The outcomes of multiple regression analysis are summarised in the table below using a variety of independent variables (statements), correlation (R), coefficient of determination (R²), and incremental value (R²) values.

Table of Multiple Regression analysis – Improved management practices after entrepreneurship training:

Management practices	Correlation coefficient(R)	Coefficient of determinant (R ²)	Incremental Value in R ²
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Finance and loan facilities	0.525	0.231	0.000
Vaccination and preventive measures	0.612	0.541	0.281
Feed preparation and formulation	0.612	0.591	0.014
Poultry shed and housing management	0.545	0.241	0.041
Disease diagnosis and healthcare	0.525	0.211	0.075
Chicks rearing/Brooding management	0.212	0.245	0.171
Value addition	0.767	0.589	0.045
Culling/selection of birds	0.672	0.756	0.030
Feeding and watering management	0.515	0.326	0.026
Layer management	0.541	0.256	0.256
Bird/Meat/egg marketing	0.514	0.241	0.041
Incubation/hatching	0.548	0.214	0.036
Compost preparation	0.515	0.261	0.010
Chick purchasing	0.662	0.336	0.021
Breeding/mating aspect	0.575	0.211	0.039
Maintenance of records/Accounts	0.012	0.321	0.261

It is discovered from the above table's dependent variables (statements) that immunisation and preventive measures provide 28.1% of the changes in the dependent variable, followed by layer management's 25.6% and chick streaming/brooding management's 17.1%. Conclusion: When compared to other variables, vaccination and preventative measures have the greatest impact on the changes of dependent variables, contributing a maximum of 28.1%.

Effect of Training on farmers' income

The impact of training on a farmer's revenue is seen in the table. It falls into one of three categories: income increased, income maintained, or income declined.

Effect of training on farmers' income

Effect of training on Income of Poultry farm	Number of poultry farmers	Percentage
Income increased	59	38
Maintaining existing income	97	62
Income decreased	-	-
Total	156	100

According to the aforementioned figure, out of the 156 poultry farmers who received training, 97 (62%) are keeping their current income and 59 (38%) are increasing it as a result of the training.

According to the findings, 62% of poultry producers continue to earn money from their businesses.

Comparing the level of income before and after starting poultry farming

Income level	Before poultry farming	After poultry farming	Total
Very high	89 (48%)	95 (52%)	184 (100%)
High	46 (25%)	138 (75%)	184 (100%)
Moderate	130 (71%)	54 (29%)	184 (100%)
Low	56 (30%)	128 (70%)	184 (100%)
Very low	49 (27%)	135 (73%)	184 (100%)

From the table, it can be seen that out of the 184 poultry farmers, 130 (71%) said their income level was moderate before beginning poultry farming, but 138 (75%) said it was high once the chicken farm had begun.

Conclusion: The majority (75% of poultry producers) believe that their income level has increased since starting their business.

Monthly Earnings of farmers from poultry farm

The table 68 describes the monthly earnings of farmers from poultry farming. The monthly earning of farmers are classified as less than Rs. 10,000 pm, Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 15,000 pm, Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 and above Rs. 21,000.

Earnings from of farmers poultry farming (per month)

Earnings from poultry farming(per month)	Number of poultry farmers	Percentage
Less than Rs. 10,000	46	25
Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 15,000	28	15
Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000	91	49
AboveRs. 21,000	19	11
Total	184	100

According to the data, 91 (49%) of the 184 poultry farmers made between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 20,000 per month, while 46 (25%) made less than Rs. 10,000, 28 (15%) made between Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 15,000 per month, and 19 (11%) made more than Rs. 21,000 per month.

It is determined that a maximum of 49% of farmers earn between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 20,000 per month by raising chicken.

Findings

Based on the objectives of the study, the analysis matched with objectives are framed with following findings:

Personal Factors–Results of percentage analysis

- The majority (36%) of poultry producers are between the ages of 41 and 50.
- Males make up the vast majority (86%) of poultry farmers.
- The majority (43%) of poultry farmers have completed their secondary education.
- The monthly revenue level of the poultry farmer ranges from Rs. 41,000 to Rs. 55,000, at most (33%)
- The majority of poultry producers (91%) are married.
- The average poultry farmer's family consists of four people (51%)

- The majority (61%) of poultry producers are affiliated with the association.
- Most poultry farmers (85%) are from Namakkal division.
- The majority of poultry producers (48%) operate large-scale operations with more than 50,001 birds.
- The vast majority (80%) of poultry farmers raise layers and broilers.
- The majority of poultry farmers (41%) have chosen to use bov and in their operations.
- Among the 184 farmers, the strain was chosen with the most consideration given to the number of hen-housed eggs.

To analyse the impact of training towards the poultry farmers in the growth and maintenance of poultry before and after training

- Only about 15% of chicken farmers have made vaccination and preventive measures their top priority for training.
- The majority of poultry farmers (59%) have a high degree of knowledge regarding the preparation and composition of feed as they have experience in management before receiving entrepreneurial training.
- Following entrepreneurship training, the majority (66%) of chicken farmers now have extremely high levels of awareness regarding disease diagnostics and healthcare as enhanced management practises.
- Prior to receiving entrepreneurship training, the vast majority (86%) of chicken farmers had completely embraced illness diagnosis and health care as enhanced management practises.
- Following entrepreneurship training, the majority (62%) of farmers have completely embraced bird/meat/egg marketing activities as an improved management practise.

Results relating to Average Rank Analysis

- * Finance and loan facilities are assigned high priority by poultry farmers among the many personal variables that are used to assess their training needs, with value addition coming in second.

Findings from multiple regression analysis

When compared to other variables, the contribution of poultry shed and housing management to the variability of the dependent variables is at its highest, or 33.6%.

The largest contribution of vaccination and preventative measures, as compared to other variables, to the changes of the dependent variables is 28.1%.

Suggestion

According to this report, farmers should enroll in entrepreneurship training in order to expand and maintain their poultry farms. It is proposed that entrepreneurship training is essential for farmers' regular income, which in turn results in avoiding credit augmentation. Rural farmers can easily sustain their agriculture if they take entrepreneurship training on a chicken farm.

Conclusion

It has been determined that farmers require entrepreneurship training to ensure the survival of their industry and their ability to earn a living. Farmers may easily generate a consistent income with poultry farms, which again contributes to the sustainability of agriculture. By receiving entrepreneurial training and utilizing the poultry farm business, farmers' profiles are improved.

Future study

Future research can focus on various kinds of poultry farms that raise birds including seabirds, quails, pheasants, and turkeys. Additionally, researchers can compare the income from agriculture with that from poultry. It should be mentioned that researchers today have access to data on chicken farm fowl growth.

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