



Performance of Poultry Farmers in the Agricultural Sector: A Case of the Poultry Farmers in the Municipality of Odiongan, Romblon

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Received: 26 May, 2023

Revised: 10 July, 2023

Accepted: 18 July, 2023

ABSTRACT

The results of this research describe the perceptions of poultry farmers regarding their level of satisfaction with the availability of transport, land, interest, feed supply, market, foundation stock, finance, water, and pricing body by presenting the relationship between each of the selected societal characteristics of the poultry farmers and their perceptions of the performance of the poultry industry. The analysis revealed that market conditions and financing decisions were outstanding to poultry growers. Furthermore, the findings resulted that poultry producers lack the required production capabilities. These abilities include the competence to establish and maintain an appropriate temperature, timely disease detection, timely stress detection, timely stress reduction, timely disease eradication, and timely categorization of death caused by feed/nutrition. The study emphasizes the need for local poultry farmers to consider participating in a program of exchanging highly skilled experts with neighboring areas to give poultry extension officers and poultry farmers the knowledge and skills required to manage a modern poultry system.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Determination of the factors affecting performance of the poultry farmers in the agricultural sector.
- Perceptions of poultry farmers regarding how skilled they are when performing poultry (egg and meat) production skills.
- Technology training and adaptation of the new technology to develop skills on poultry management.

Keywords: agriculture sector, financing, market, poultry farming, pricing body

Poultry farming significantly improves household food security, the province's economy, and the national economy in general (Falculan, 2021). A significant supply of animal protein for households in developing nations is provided by rural chicken rearing. The involvement of farmers in the socioeconomic growth of their countries has gained significant attention in recent years. Given that agriculture forms the backbone of the economies of the majority of developing nations, farmers' efforts to improve many facets of rural life, such as food production and animal husbandry, must be strengthened. However, urban and peri-urban settings, which are typified by high operating expenses, are where most modern intensive systems are found. Based on the data that is currently accessible, poultry is crucial to both human life and the

agricultural industry. In general, poultry producers have limited access to technology innovation for their work in agricultural production. People of various backgrounds investing in the poultry sector is one of the knock-on impacts. According to Malindzisa (2003) report, credit for agricultural inputs places restrictions on farmers in poor nations. Other than if they are members of a cooperative, poultry farmers often do not have access to financing services. The poultry farmer generally has no access to credit facilities unless he/she belongs to some

How to cite this article: Falculan, K.N. and Aungon, C.S. (2023). Performance of Poultry Farmers in the Agricultural Sector: A Case of the Poultry Farmers in the Municipality of Odiongan, Romblon. *J. Anim. Res.*, 13(04): 481-492.

Source of Support: None; **Conflict of Interest:** None





cooperative. The issue that highlights the economic worth of poultry cannot be understated; they make a significant contribution to the GDP and are a fast-growing business that generates a significant amount of employment and animal food. The researcher has identified a disconnect between farmers, farms, and sustainable development. Poultry farming's future is uncertain. The research that is now available indicates that a variety of factors influence poultry farmers and poultry farms in Odiongan, which has impacted the poultry industry's ability to thrive. However, despite the detrimental internal and external forces that have been harming the business, poultry has been improving in several areas, including production. Furthermore, as a result, the researcher has decided to look at the issues affecting both farms and poultry producers separately. The research was examined in order to comprehend the research question. Then, a list of elements impacting farms and poultry is provided. The best remedy to the issue will then be described, followed by a list of other options. The study's constraints and successes with regard to sustainability will be explored. Other researchers will benefit from the discoveries by expanding their body of knowledge. Researchers will utilize the findings to develop hypotheses and models that link the elements to the poultry sector. When the theories are developed, they will support the farmer who raises poultry and the farm, allowing them to survive for generations to come.

Without prejudice to the capability of future generations to cope with their own needs, sustainability is a development that will meet today's needs. Chilala (2019), affirms that the poultry industry has recorded a sharp drop in egg production. The total volumes of chickens and eggs sold on the market dropped and also the selling prices for poultry products dropped. It was mainly the loss of customers' purchasing power that contributed to this situation. Generation costs like feed, fuel, equipment, and other inputs went up, mushrooming of unregulated costs and demands creating in various region boards that are adding taken a toll on the industry. Avian influenza may be a disease that poultry farmers are under intense threat due to the rate at which the malady is spreading. He called for the enforcement of high-level bio-security and hygiene practices as a precautionary measure (Sosala R., 2017). In spite of the reality that most layers and broilers are on commercial farms, the number of households that rely on poultry as their main source of income is essentially high

amongst the small-scale producers. This can be the reason we have seen increased traders of both eggs and broilers in our nearby markets that item their run under the backyard system. Commercial farmers are usually integrated as they produce for ready markets which are ordinarily mega General stores like Shoprite, spar, and Pick and Pay under contracts. Commercial agriculturists go further in production as they handle the birds by slaughtering them and then packing them as assorted chickens as per prerequisite by the supermarkets. The same scenario applies for layers. The eggs are cleaned and packed in branded trays and then distributed to the supermarkets. Some factors faced by poultry farmers are as follows: Gender, Age, level of education, household size, farm gate price, marketing challenges, levels of management, production costs, market outlets and labors. The increase in chicken, feed is likely to push some poultry agriculturists out of commerce in case there are no measures to decrease the impact in the industry (Mupeseni, 2015). The rising costs of feed have left a part of small and medium poultry farmers considering suspending their operations cost on feed presently. The rising cost of feed has come about in most little and small -scale agriculturists who speak to a critical number of the industry incapable to meet their overhead costs of maintaining the operations. Due to the open showcase framework inside the nation the cost a number of agriculturists are considering suspending their cultivate operations with bolster pegged for broiler starter bolster. It has been predicted by industry players that if the present crisis is not addressed and the market forces do not control the situation, a part more farmers may pressure the market, which may result in a decreased supply of eggs and meat. A production work expresses the relationship between an organization's inputs and its yields. It indicates, in either mathematical or graphical form, what outputs can be obtained from various amounts and combinations of factor inputs. In particular, it shows the maximum possible amount of yield that can be produced per unit of time with all combinations of figure inputs, given the current calculate gifts and the state of available technology. Special production capacities can be developed for each production technology. Alternatively, a generation work can be defined as the specification of the minimum input requirements needed to deliver assigned amounts of yield, given accessible innovation. This is just a reformulation of the definition above (James, 2002).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Description of the study area

A descriptive survey type of research using the questionnaire technique was used in this study. The survey strategy has the advantage of providing information about the frequency of a phenomenon and about the perceptions of key individuals. The target population of the study were poultry farmers in the municipality of Odiongan (N=76). The population were selected because the respondents were in a better position to provide the information required to achieve the objectives of the study. This is mainly because they are actively involved in poultry production. Since the study include poultry farmers within the community, the respondents were an imperative source of data about the present status of the production enterprise in the municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. An up-to-date list of poultry farmers in the locality will be obtained from the Provincial Agriculturists in the Department of Agriculture (DA). This procedure will be followed to control frame error. The Provincial Agriculturists is the only person who has up-to-date information about poultry farmers in the Province.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic and socio-economic profile of the respondent

Gender of respondent household

Throughout the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to indicate their gender.

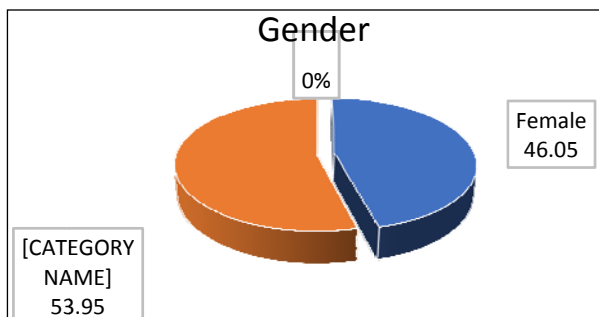


Fig. 1: Description of respondents by gender

The corresponding number of male and female respondents is illustrated in Fig. 1 Male respondents comprised a larger percentage of the sample (53.95%) than female respondents (46.05%), who made up the remaining 46.05%.

Age of respondent household

Fig. 2 presented the age of the poultry farmers in the Municipality of Odiongan. The age ranged from 50 years to 60 years. The mean age was 25 years. From these results, it was concluded that poultry farmers were relatively at middle old age.

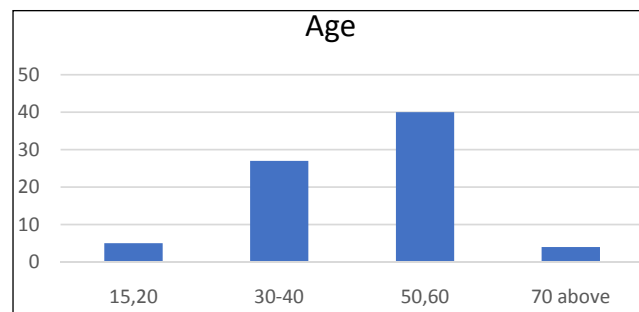


Fig. 2: Description of respondents by age

Educational status

Poultry farmers were asked to indicate their highest level of education. Information contained in Fig. 3 indicated that 30 (39.47%) of the poultry farmers had a College level or College Graduate, 23 (30.26%) had a high school level or high school graduate, 16 (21.05%) had Elementary level or Graduated and only 7 (9.21%) had Vocational Course qualification. The conclusion was drawn that a higher proportion of poultry farmers had a college degree level of qualification.

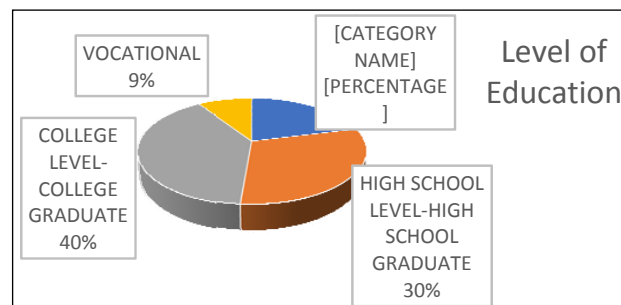


Fig. 3: Level of education of respondents

Number of years in the poultry industry

Poultry farmers were requested to indicate the number of years of work experience in poultry production. The information was compiled and presented in Fig. 4. Years of work experience ranged from 7 years above, and the majority of the respondents (51.32%) have been in poultry farming for seven (7) years, and only 18.42% had been in poultry production for 1 to 2 years. The average number of years the respondents had worked in poultry production was 3 to 4 years.

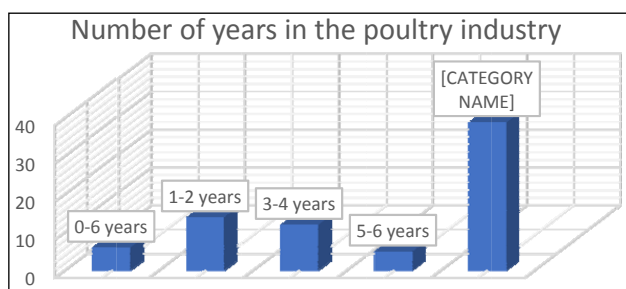


Fig. 4: Description of respondents by number of years in the poultry industry

Position in the poultry farm

Respondents to this study indicated that 64 (84.21%) were the owner and 6 (7.89%), and 6 or 7.89% were caretakers and workers respectively. The information relating to the respondents of this study shown in Fig. 5.

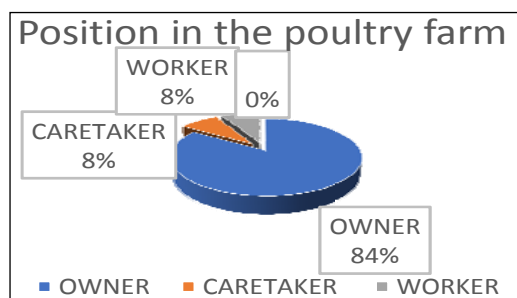


Fig. 5: Description of respondents by position in the poultry farm

Location of the poultry farm

Respondents were asked to indicate the location of their poultry farm in Odiongan in terms of Titled, Tenanted,

and Rented. The information was compiled and presented in Fig. 6. A higher percentage of the respondents were tenanted 36 (47.37%), compared to poultry farms in Title Land (46.05%). Conclusions were drawn that a higher proportion of the respondents were from the Municipality of Odiongan, Romblon.

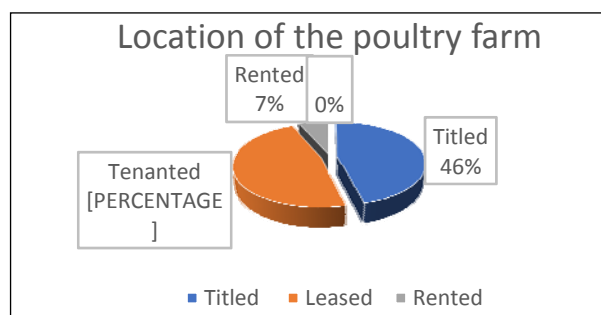


Fig. 6: Description of respondents by location of the poultry farm

General information about the poultry enterprise

Summary of the general information regarding poultry production in the Municipality of Odiongan, the type of poultry enterprise, the poultry farmer is involved in, whether or not he/she is a contract grower - the merits and demerits thereof, farmer's membership or affiliation in terms of being a full member of an association or cooperative, form of assistance if any that he or she gets in running the project, other sources of income the farmer gets. Most of the respondents were involved in meat production (87.21%) and only 12.79% of the respondents were involved in egg production. About 86.84% of the respondents were not contract growers and only 13.16% were contract growers. All the respondents (86.84%) farmers who are contract growers stated the advantages of being thus as follows: ready market, supply of inputs is orderly and well organized; there is continual appraisal on latest production techniques.

A majority (60%) of the respondents stated as disadvantages of being contract growers that: profit margins are narrow and predetermined by the abattoir while only 40% stated that there is no room to exploit market opportunities. The 13 or 100% of respondents testify the advantages of ready market, Supply of inputs orderly and well organized, and continual appraisal on latest production.

A majority (97.33%) of the respondents stated that they do not belong or members of a poultry association or cooperative, while only 2.67% of the respondents were members of a poultry cooperative. Of those respondents who were full members of poultry cooperative, 2 (100%) were members of Saint Vincent Cooperative. All (100%) of the respondents who were full members of an association / cooperative stated that as benefits: their loans and grants are issued to them, technical assistance when needed is arranged. Those who were not members of a poultry association or cooperative stated that they enjoy their independence and instant decision-making. Most of the respondents (94.74%) indicated that they were not getting

some form of assistance when running their projects while 5.26% of the respondents used to get assistance. Of those who were getting assistance, 25% were getting technical assistance from extension officers, 25% did not indicate if they receive or does not receive any assistance. Of these respondents who got assistance, 50% got technical assistance, 25% got financial assistance and only 25% did not state what form of assistance. About 38.96% of the respondents indicated that they were using pig production as another source of income, while 31.17% were having it from vegetable production, 32.35% got it from gardening, 26.47% got it from rice production and 8.82 % got it from fishing (Table 1).

Variables/Topics	Choices	Frequency	Percentage
In which type of poultry production are you involved? (Tick the Both appropriate)	Meat production	75	87.21
	Egg production both	11	12.79
Are you a contract grower?	Yes	10	13.16
	No	66	86.84
If yes what are the: Advantages and Advantages?	Advantages?	13	100
	Ready market;		
	Supply of inputs orderly and well organized;		
	Continual appraisal on latest production	3	60
	Disadvantages?		
Are you a full member of a poultry association/ cooperative?	Profit margins are narrow and predetermined by the abattoir;	2	40
	No room to exploit market opportunities		
	Yes	2	2.67
If yes, name of Poultry Coop./ association/ cooperative?	No	73	97.33
	St. Vincent Coop	2	100
What are the benefits do you receive and enjoy in your association or cooperative?	Needs met at the earliest possible		
	Convivence	2	100
	Technical assistance arranged when needed		
	Loans and grants arranged and issued on the strength of the assoc. / coop.		
If not, why?	Subsidies when purchases are made thus bulk purchases easier		
	Independence and instant decision making		
When running your project, do you get any to form of assistance from somewhere?	No	72	94.74
	Yes	4	5.26
If yes, from where?	Poultry officers	0	0
	Extension officers	1	25
Form of assistance	Did not indicate	1	25
	Technical assistance	2	50
	Financial assistance	1	25
	Did not indicate	1	25

Who is the nearest poultry farmer to your farm?

Apart from poultry production, what are your other sources of income (please tick from below)

Off farm wages		
Dry land crops		
Vegetable production	24	31.17
Handicraft		
Animal production (cattle & goats)	23	29.87
Pig production	30	38.96
Beer brewing		
Other (specify):		
Rice Production	9	26.47
Gardening	11	32.35
Vendor	2	5.88
Feed Supply	2	5.88
Auto shop	1	2.94
Barangay Official	1	2.94
Construction	2	5.88
Fishery	3	8.82
Copra	1	2.94
Junk Shop	1	2.94
Sari- Sari Store	1	2.94

The information on resources and infrastructure that is needed and used by farmers in the poultry production enterprise in the Municipality of Odiongan

About finance, all the respondents indicated that they knew about the sources of credit available in their areas. Of these, 35.71% of the respondents knew about these sources of credit through the help of their neighbor, 28.57% knew through existing cooperative, 7.14 % knew through newspapers, 7.14 % knew through their poultry extension worker, 7.14 % knew through the television and 14.29 % did not specify. About 92.31 % of the respondents indicated these funds are readily available while only 7.69% indicated that these funds were not readily available. Of those respondents that stated that these funds are readily available, they stated (66.67%) long procedures, delay timely release of these funds, 33.33% stated that corrupt methods are used to determine who to get the funds, dubious means are used to award those not in dire need of financial help ahead of those that are in financial strain. All (100%) of the respondents who stated that funds are readily available for release. About 60% of the respondents stated that fund will be available after one week, 20% narrated that it will be released after one month used owner's funds to finance their projects and 20% did

not state their reason. The sources of finance used came from owner's fund (92%) while 8% stated their source came from cooperative. Of the respondents who used loans, 75% got it from Micro Finance, 25% did not state the used of loan. About 60% were long-term loans, 20% were medium term loan and 20% were short term loans respectively. Repayment done by respondents (62.5%) and 37.5% do not repaid loans they stated that they have spare amount for their project.

About land, 98.68% of the respondents indicated that land was readily available for their projects while 1.32% indicated that land was not readily available. Of the respondents who were raising poultry, a majority of them (53.84%) had 100 to 200 sq. meter of land for their project, 15.38% had 201 to 300 sq. meter of land, 7.69 % had 301 to 400 of land and 19.23% of the respondents indicated that they had less area for their project. About 100% of the respondents had their project within their locality.

About feed, 67 the respondents (95.89%) indicated that feed supplies are readily available and 4.11% did not state their ideas. Respondents (72.04%) indicated that they use ready-made feed and 26 respondents 27.96% had mixing their own feeds for the poultry. A majority of the respondents (90.00%) bought the feed on cash

bases, 5.71% of the respondents and only 15.6% bought on credit and about 2.86% feed on contract. All those respondents who indicated that they bought feed on credit and on contract indicated that they settled their accounts after one calendar month of production cycle. Most of the respondents (75.36%) indicated that they handled feed in bags. A majority of the respondents (44.44%) indicated that they purchased feed weekly per batch, 39.68% indicated that they purchased the feed every month and 15.87% indicated that they purchased the feed monthly per batch.

About water, majority of the respondents (97.22%) indicated that water is readily available for their project. A majority of the respondents (18.75%) indicated that sources of water used were from the stream, 25.7% indicated boreholes are used and 6.25% indicated that water from river is being used, other respondents 60% utilizes water from other form. Some respondents who used boreholes (11.11%) indicated that the water has not been tested except for quantitative yield and all of them indicated that RHU tested it and they are not much aware of doing test of the water, 44.44% indicated that the Water and Services Cooperation^{??} have tested the water for the last 2 to six months.

About transport a majority of the respondents (98.75%) indicated that as a mode of transport, refrigerated trucks were not available in their area, 1.25% indicate that open trucks were available, respondents indicated that panel vans for hire were merely not available and they indicated that panel vans were also not available in their area. The conclusion was drawn that the respondents mostly use privately owned trucks. A majority of the respondents (88.24%) indicated that the available form of transport is privately owned while only 11.76% indicated that it is owned by individual farmer or self.

About market, a majority of the respondents (56.96%) indicated that they sold their products directly to the market, 39.24% indicated that they sold their products to individual customers, 2.53% indicated that they sold their products within their barangay also through canvas. About 42.62% of the respondents indicated that the market behavior sets the price for their products, 40.98% of the respondents indicated that they set the price for their products themselves. About 33.33% of the respondents indicated that the mode of selling is by credit, while only

27.54 indicated that the mode of payment is on cash on delivery. Of those who indicated that the mode of payment depending on their agreement, they (37.68%) indicated that payment is made after 21 days depending on the stated order (Table 2).

Table 2: Information on resources and infrastructure relating to poultry

Finance	Choice	Frequency	Percentage
What source of farm credit are available in your area?	Bank	2	14.29
	Micro project	4	28.57
	Cooperatives	7	50.00
	Other (Specify)	1	7.14
How did you know about these sources of farm credit?	Poultry Extension Officer	1	7.14
	Neighbor	5	35.71
	Radio	1	7.14
	Television	4	28.57
	Credit Advisor	1	7.14
	Cooperative	2	14.29
	Newspaper		
	Other (Specify)		
Are these funds readily available?	Yes	12	92.31
	No	1	7.69
If not, what are the constraints.	Long beaurocratic Procedures	2	66.67
	Some Ass/Coops Favored against others	1	33.33
If these funds available, how soon are they released?	After one week	6	60
	After one month	2	20
	Did not state are readily	2	20
	Other (specify)		
Source of finance used (tick the appropriate)	Owners funds	69	92
	Loan	6	8
	Others bank overdraft		
If loan was used, state the source and type of loan and appropriate amount approximate amount.	Source: Fund	6	75
	Micro Finance	2	25
	Micro Project	3	60
	Others _____	1	20
	Type: Long term	1	20
	Medium Term Short Term Approximate Amount		
Have you repaid the loan?	No	3	37.5
	Yes	5	62.5



If yes, did that money for servicing the loan come from your poultry production proceeds?	No		
	Yes	3	100
	If no state where it came from;	1	50
	Salary	1	50
If you have not repaid the loan, what were the constraints?	Vegetable Production		
	Off farms wages		
	Animal Production		
	Insufficient funds	1	25
	Project not viable	1	25
	High capital cost	2	50

Land

Is land for your project readily available?	Yes	75	98.68
	No	1	1.32
If no, what are the constraints?	No space for further development	1	50
	Project located in a residential area.	1	50
	Non-flexible Municipal policies.		
	How much land in square meter, do you have for your project?		
	below 100 sq. m	5	19.23
	100- 200 sq. m	14	53.84
	201-300 sq. m	4	15.38
	301-400 sq. m	2	7.69
	401 and above sq. m	1	3.84
Where is your project located?	100 % Respondents location is from where barangay they live in		

Feed

Is feed supplies readily available?	No	3	4.11
	Yes	70	95.89
If no, what are the constraints?	Mix own	26	27.96
	Ready made	67	72.04
Do you use readymade fed or you mix your own?	Pay cash	63	90.00
	Credit	4	5.71
	Contract	2	2.86
	Others	1	1.43
If it is bought on credit, when are you expected to settle your account?	After one (1) calendar month	3	75
	After each production cycle	1	25
	Others		

If it is bought on contract, when are expected to settle your account?	After one (1) calendar month	1	50
	After each production cycle	1	50
	Others		
Do you handle the feed in bulk or in bags?	In Bulk	17	24.64
	In Bags	52	75.36
If it is handled in bags, how often how are purchases made?	Weekly	28	44.44
	Monthly	25	39.68
	Others	10	15.87
	-Monthly per batch		

Water

Is water for your project readily available?	No	2	2.78
	Yes	70	97.22
If yes, what is the source (tick the appropriate)?	Community tape water	11	13.75
	Stream	5	6.25
	River	1	1.25
	Borehole	15	18.75
	Spring	16	33.33
	Others	13	27.08
	Poso	11	22.91
	Electric Water Pump	3	6.25
	Deep Wheel Water Pump	5	10.41
	Balon Local Water		
If no, what measures have you taken to provide water for your project?	Boreholes Yes > 6 mos. to 1 yr.	2	13.33
	Com. tape water > 2 to 6 mos.	6	40
	Never tested	7	46.66
	Who tested it?		
	Boreholes -- RHU	1	11.11
	Com. Tape H20 -- BHW	4	44.44
	Water services -- LGU	4	44.44
	Transport		

What form/ mode of transport is available in your area?	Open trucks	1	1.0
	Panel vans for hire	8	10.12
	Refrigerated trucks	4	5.06
	Panel vans	11	13.92
	Others	1	1.26
	Garong	1	1.26
	Commute	34	43.03
	Walk in	20	25.31
	Pick up		
	Electric bike		
Who owns this form of available transport?	Individual farmer / self	6	11.76
	Government	45	88.24
	Privately owned		
	Others		
Market			
Where do you sell your product?	Individual customers	31	39.24
	Shops	1	1.27
	Cooperative	45	56.96
	Markets	2	2.53
	Others		
	Butcheries		
	Barangay Only		
Who finds the market for your products?	Canvas		
	Yourself	54	93.10
	Cooperative	1	1.72
	Government	3	5.17
	Others		
	Recommended		
Who sets the price for your products?	Buyer		
	Neighbor		
	Costumer		
	Yourself	25	40.98
	Government	1	1.64
	Time of the year	26	42.62
	Market behavior	9	14.75
	Others	7	
How is the mode of payment?	Financier	1	
	Supplier	1	
	Buyer		
	Abattoir		
	Pay in advance	1	1.45
	Cash on delivery	19	27.54
	credit	23	33.33
	Others	26	37.68
	Cash to Cash	23	
	50/50	2	
	Depend on Order	1	

If it is on credit, when is the payment Made?	A month after delivery	1	5.56
	Within two months	17	94.44
	Others	2	
	21 days after delivery	3	
	After Disposal	2	
	One Week Before Payment	5	
	After 3 days	4	
	After Harvesting	1	
	3-4 days Before Payment		

For purposes of data interpretation, mean values of 2.07364 and below were considered to mean that the respondent was rating that he/she was skilled and equipped when performing that particular poultry skills while mean values of 0.44721 and above were considered to mean that the respondent was rating that he /she was not skilled and equipped when performing that poultry skills. The mean values for each activity skill were determined by overall group responses (Table 3).

Table 3: Perceptions of poultry farmers on how skilled and equipped they are in performing poultry (egg) production skills

Poultry (Egg) Production skills	N	Mean	SD
Preparation of the poultry house	8	1.6	1.51658
Cleaning and disinfecting the poultry house	7	1.4	0.89443
Sterilizing and disinfecting poultry house	7	1.4	0.54772
Sterilizing and disinfecting poultry equipment	7	1.4	0.89443
Providing good litter materials	5	1	0
Managing litter material	5	1	0
Setting the correct ventilation	5	1	1
Setting and maintaining the correct room temperature	5	1	0.70711
Providing light	7	1.4	0.54772
Placing the birds correctly in cages	5	1	1
Filling the feeders with feed	8	1.6	1.67332
Ability to handle feed	8	1.6	2.07364
Filling drinkers with water	7	1.4	1.34164
Correct handling of birds when placing them in cages	4	0.8	0.44721
Timely detection of stress factors	7	1.4	1.67332



Ability to eliminate/reduce stress	7	1.4	1.67332	Ability to clean and sterilize poultry equipment	41	8.2	7.9183
Timely detection of disease	6	1.2	1.09545	Ability to prepare feeders before the hatching of chicks	39	7.8	8.438
Timely detection of disease-causing organisms	5	1	0.70711	Ability to place correctly good litter material	38	7.6	9.8387
Timely detection of causes of mortality	4	0.8	0.83666	Ability to follow correct brooding procedure	34	6.8	8.0436
Ability to categorize mortality.	4	0.8	0.83666	Ability to set the correct ventilation	33	6.6	7.5033
Ability to categorize mortality caused by feed/ nutrition	5	1	0.70711	Ability to set the correct room temperature	33	6.6	6.8411
Ability to categorize mortality due to housing systems	4	0.8	0.83666	Filling drinkers with water	64	12.8	17.1085
Ability of handling and using medication correctly	6	1.2	1.64317	Filling feeders with feed.	65	13	17.3638
Ability to handle medication	6	1.2	1.64317	Correct placing of day-old chicks into pens.	37	7.4	9.7877
Collection of eggs	3	0.6	0.54772	Timely detection of stress factors.	46	9.2	14.5842
Correct cleaning of eggs	2	0.4	0.54772	Timely elimination of stress factors	38	7.6	12.9923
Correct grading of eggs	1	0.2	0.44721	Timely detection of disease.	56	11.2	18.1163
Correct storage of eggs	1	0.2	0.44721	Timely detection of sickly chicks.	47	9.4	16.7272
Correct marketing strategies of product	3	0.6	0.89443	Timely isolating sickly chicks.	43	8.6	12.1984
Record keeping	4	0.8	0.83666	Timely provision of medication.	56	14	20.199
Ability to identify good layers	1	0.2	0.44721	Handling medication correctly.	57	11.4	17.9248
Ability to identify poor layers	2	0.4	0.54772	Following correctly flock vaccination program	27	5.4	5.3198
Ability to cull poor layers timely	2	0.4	0.54772	Litter management program	42	8.4	8.1731
Ability to place orders for foundation stock in time	4	0.8	0.83666	Ability to categorize mortality caused by feed /nutrition.	34	6.8	9.6799
				Ability to categorize mortality caused by housing system.	33	6.6	9.99
				Ability to handle feed correctly.	44	8.8	12.1532
				Ability to identify poor growers / runts.	30	6	8.5732
				Ability to maintain flock uniformity.	27	5.4	7.893
				Ability to sample correctly within pens when weighing bird.	27	5.4	7.1972
				Ability to switch between feeds during changes in feeding phases without affecting the birds.	30	6	9.7211
				Ability to keep up to date records.	37	7.4	8.4439
				Correct catching procedure.	37	7.4	11.7175
				Correct procedure when placing chicks into crates.	27	5.4	7.4027
				Ability to reduce stress when transporting birds to abattoirs.	27	5.4	6.7676
				Early detection of disease	37	7.4	12.7004
				Ability to identify cause of mortality	32	6.4	9.5551

For purposes of data interpretation, mean values of 17.1085 and below were considered to mean that the respondent was rating that he/she was skilled and equipped when performing that particular poultry skills while mean values of 7.1624 and above were considered to mean that the respondent was rating that he /she was not skilled and equipped when performing that poultry (meat) skills. The mean values for each activity skill were determined by overall group responses. The results revealed that poultry farmers are skilled and equipped in performing poultry (meat) production skills (Table 4).

Table 4: Perceptions of poultry farmers on how skilled and equipped they are in poultry (meat) production skills

Variables/Topics	N	Mean	SD
Ability to prepare house for hatching of chick	46	9.2	11.1221
Ability to clean and disinfect the poultry house	43	8.6	9.685

Ability to categorize mortality caused by housing and housing system.	28	5.6	7.1624
Ability to place orders for foundation stock in time	29	5.8	6.8337

DISCUSSION

The abilities and tools available to poultry farmers for executing the production process for poultry seemed to be congruent with those published by (Egbe, 2005; Yaaghubi *et al.*, 2009). Furthermore, the outcomes were found to be in line with those of a large number of previous research (Allahyari *et al.*, 2011), and the majority of academics concur that, given the current rate of progress, production may likely exceed some of the predictions for the foreseeable future. Without a doubt, the increased accessibility of eggs and chicken meat will have a significant beneficial effect on the Municipality of Odiongan residents' nutritional situation. The local government should adopt a sensible strategy based on local strengths when it comes to improving the poultry production industry in order to solve the problem of the rural community producing chicken but not yet being self-sufficient. In order to serve a larger community and provide poultry extension officers and farmers with the skills necessary to manage a modern poultry system, the community should give considerable thought of getting involved in a program of expert exchanges. Furthermore, this program will assist farm managers, farm directors, and poultry farmers enhance their management and production skills.

CONCLUSION

Poultry farmers are skilled in performing poultry production skills but not technical poultry production capacities. The number of finances and market availability dissatisfies poultry growers. Several of the poultry farmers are full members of a cooperative or group for the industry. The majority of poultry farmers used cooperatives to obtain financing for their businesses. Finance was provided to poultry growers, but it was not easily accessible. Poultry producers have easy access to land, freshwater for their feed, and transportation. Most poultry farmers commuted on their personal motorcycles. The majority of poultry farmers had the opportunity to sell their products. For

chicken farmers, the price is decided by market behavior. The respondents' assessments of their level of skill and equipment in performing poultry production skills were not significantly influenced by their gender, level of education, years of experience raising poultry, age, position held on the farm, citizenship, or location of the poultry farm. The demographic characteristics of respondents were thus eliminated from the study as potential confounding variables.

There is a need to coordinate the activities in the poultry industry so that recurring costs are decreased and efficiency is increased, especially in the meat and egg industry, which has been demonstrated by this study to be particularly important. 2.) In order to the municipality's Governance, in particular, the Office of Municipal Agriculture, poultry associations, and stakeholders must develop an approach for poultry products that will try to combine available local resources and technology with production systems in order to create a sustainable poultry production system that is fully compatible with the nation's socioeconomic conditions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank College of Agriculture, Romblon State University, Municipality of Odiongan, Romblon and respondents for the opportunity to conduct, disseminate and implement this research output.

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