

**REPORT ON BACKYARD POULTRY AS AN ENTERPRISE TRAINING AT
CENTRE OF LEARNING ,KNOWLEDGE & SERVICES (COLKS) MYLLIEM**

13- 22 JUNE 2016



SI no	NAME	VILLAGE	Block	SEX/AGE	EPIC NO	POULTRY	PHONE NO
1	MOHAN CH MOMIN	DINGJAKORA	DALU	(M) 35	AZU0004929	24	8014323283
2	NIKSENG SANGMA	DALLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 20	BNK0602623	12	9089439645
3	NIBINDRO MARAK	WARIBOKGRRE	RONGRAM	(M) 36	1CD0044123	7	9615980095
4	AMSRANG MARAK	DODENG DRE	DADENGGRE	(M) 21	ICD0046797	5	9615231212
5	JOSHWILL MARAK	WARIBOKGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 27	ICD0065631	5	8257026045
6	NIK RANG A SANGMA	MAGALPARA	DADENGGRE	(M) 21	ICD0056036	8	9856346127
7	SALWIN SANGMA	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 23	BNK0600890	12	7088365962
8	GONIN M MARAK	DINGKAJORA	DALU	(M) 36	CLQ0637744	50	9402514819
9	PISON MOMIN	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 22	BNK0601484	1	907716294
10	JEDE SANGMA	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 27	BNK0603266	10	8575337757
11	BEDISON SANGMA	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 20	BNK0691576	10	8119902810
12	SUBASTIN SANGMA	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 24	CLQ0624726	5	9089154077
13	CLEMENT A SANGMA	DOLUGOAN	DALU	(M) 28	CLQ0624726	20	8014242229
14	CHOKOL MARAK	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 35	BNK0601708	2	9089369052
15	WILTHON G MOMIN	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 26	ICD0042226	12	9089525701
16	MAMLA MARAK	DOLLONGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 29	ICD0033126	2	9089554846
17	BALWIN MARAK	DOLLONGGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 29	BNK0603522	2	9077214680
18	DONBIRTH M MARAK	DOLLONGGRE	DALU	(M) 24	AZU0012401	10	8575907245
19	EJIKEL MARAK	DINGKAJORA	DALU	(M) 20	CLQ0539924	15	9856928180
20	BINOD D MARAK	CHANDABOI	DALU	(M)		21	7085889435
21	BALMEN MARAK	WARIBOKGGRE	RONGRAM	(M) 54	GXY0680793		8258823928
22	ROPILLA S SANGMA	DADDENGGRE	GAMBAGGRE	(F) 55		10	961507925
23	DIMSE MARAK	DINGKAJORA	DALU	(F) 24	CLQ0539429	10	9089020634
24	SUMILLA D SANGMA	DINGKAJOA	DALU	(F) 24	AZU0028985	5	8014709724
25	JULEYNA MARAK	DINGKAJORA	DALU	(F) 28	CLQ0539429	20	9862202135
26	ANILLA S SANGMA	AGINDARENGRE	GAMBAGGRE	(F) 43	FQX0656207	10	8014285900
27	PRENISH SANGMA	AGINDARENGGRE	GAMBAGGRE	(F) 39	IUP0019844	10	9089716734
28	PRESILDA SANGMA	AGINDARENGGRE	GAMBAGGRE	(F) 34	FQX0523878	10	8575926904
29	GRIN MARAK	WRIBOKGGRE	RONGRAM	(F) 45	GXY0609065	5	
30	GRETHINA N MARAK	AGINDARENGGRE	GAMBAGGRE	(F) 29	FQX0524058	10	9089787613
31	SARILA MARAK	WRIBOKGGRE	RONGRAM	(F) 45	1CD0017020	20	9774245099
32							

LIST OF BACKYARD POULTRY ENTREPRENEURS WHO ATTENDED THE TRAINING 13-22 JUNE 2016

DAY 1 13/6/2016

INTRODUCTION BY DR.H.P.Paul



The session started with a speech from Dr.H.P.Paul OSD MBDA on the scenario of poultry farming in the state of Meghalaya along with the potential ,challenges,and the market opportunity .He also gave a brief introduction into the Intergrated Basin development livelihood programme a flagship programme of the government of Meghalaya.

The resource person discuss on the scope of poultry farming as a profitable enterprise as birds can be raised for meat ,eggs.

The venture can be started specifically for selling broiler for its meat and layers for eggs or dual purpose breeds by raising birds that have been designed by genetics selection and breeding to meet the required target .

Introduction to backyard poultry as an enterprise –RP-DR.B.Lyngdoh

DR.B.Lyngdoh livestock consultant MIE provides an overall insight on how to take rearing of poultry as a business venture , its meat is a “universal meat ” with less interference with customs, traditions and religious taboos .He also cited examples on the imbalance of trade between plain and tribal belts as more flow of money into the former than the latter .

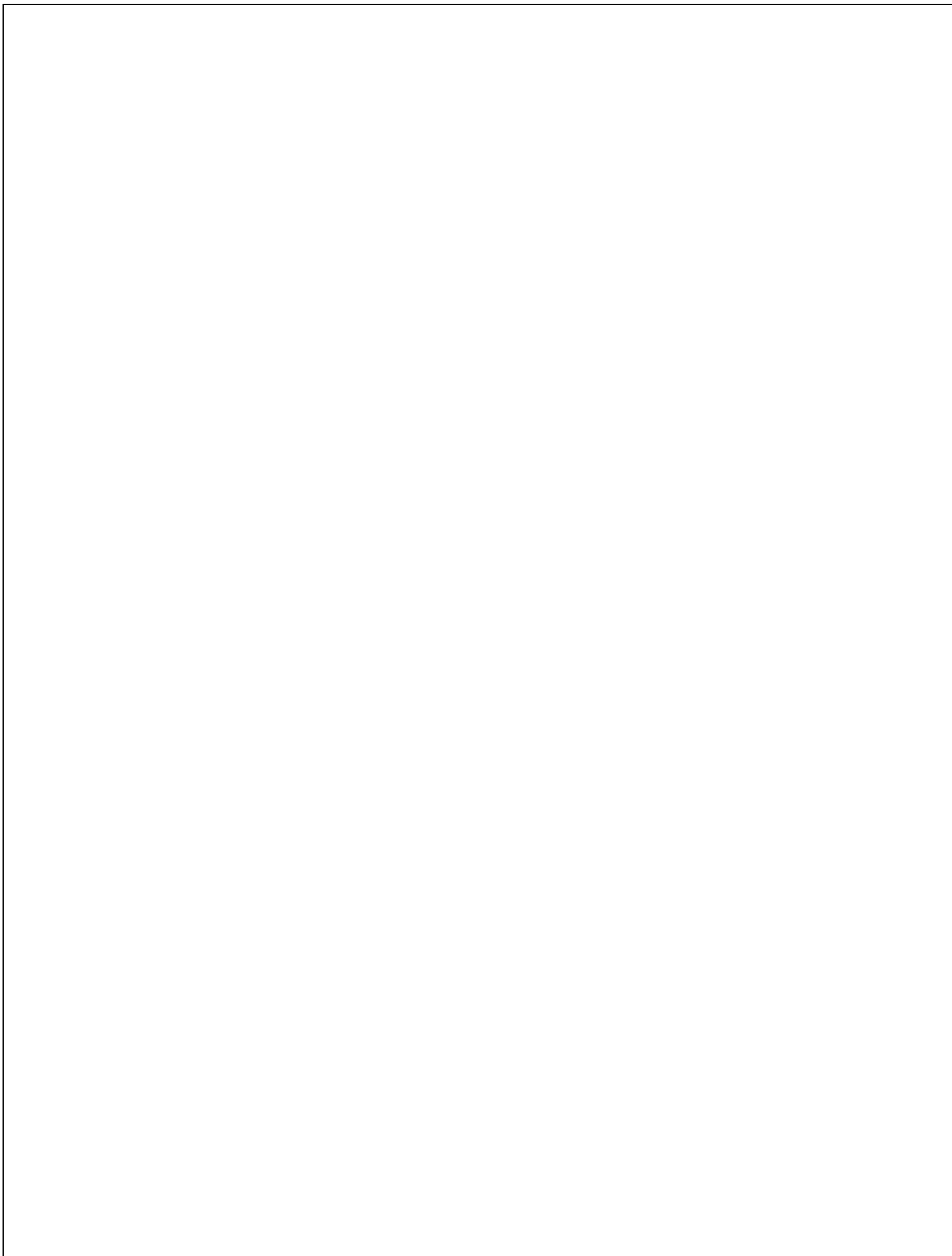
The resource person also stressed on the need of knowledge of business accounting ,market linkage and assessing the risk on the financial health so as to have a firm grip on the profit and loss that may occur in any business venture .

He also highlighted the spirit of healthy competition in business by imbibing the values of quality services and knowledge of poultry markets of the state

Screening of film of successful entrepreneur –RP –MR.Nangsan.k.warr



During this session a film was shown on a successful entrepreneur from pynursla village who took up broiler, kuroiler and turkey farming under the special plan assistance scheme of the Government of Meghalaya and a film was also screen about backyard poultry farming from the tribal belts of Orrisa .



Day 2 14/6/2016

Session on practical demonstration of Deworming of birds



The session was taken by DR.F.C.G.DIENGDOH livestock manager and he provided the schedule in the Deworming of poultry birds (rural) .Deworming is usually done once in 6 months and can be administered either in drinking water or feed as per the required dosage to the birds .

The deworming drug use was generic name- Albendazole and marketed in various trade names such as Albomar, Analgon, Kalbend, Wormizole .The required dose is 30-50 ml /100 birds .

The trainees participated in the demonstration and the resource person spoke about the effect of helminths in the overall health and productivity of the birds .

QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

Trainees:what other deworming drugs are available ?

RP: Fenbendazole,oxfenbendazole .

Trainee:From where can we buy the Deworming drug?

RP:It is available at jyoti trade agency, north eastern agency and from veterinary dispensary of state government .

Trainees:why deworming is needed ?

RP:it is essential to kill the various helminths that are the main cause in retarding the growth of the birds.

Session on hand on demonstration for selecting hatching eggs, grading minimum egg weight etc for low cost hatchery –DR.J.NONGRUM



The session on demonstration for selecting Hatching eggs was taken by DR.J.NONGRUM and Mr.D.Marak at poultry farm Nongpyiur upper shillong . The resource person discussed on the following topics

Selecting of eggs

1. Calcium spots on the shell are not selected
2. Weight eggs should be in the range of 55-60 gm
3. Soft shelled eggs are not selected
4. Shell with blood spots are not chosen
5. Abnormal shaped eggs are not selected
6. Cracked shell eggs are not selected

The resource person also elaborated about the time taken for hatching eggs and the time spent in the incubator and hatcher .

Grading of eggs

There are several methods of grading such as AGMARK GRADING, ISI OR BIS grades ,grading standard of usa.In general grading of eggs is based on the following criteria.

1. Base on weight
2. Base on external appearance of shell
3. Base on candled out properties

4. Based on mark desirability –brown or white shelled eggs

Five major function are involved in the incubation and hatching

1. Temperature : incubation temperature should be used at 99.5 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit . During last three days incase of incubation of chicken embryo . Maintenance of optimum temperature is must to get optimum hatchability
2. Humidity : percent relative humidity is determined by using both dry bulb and wet bulb readings . the relative humidity in the shelter should be maintained at 60 % RH for the first 18 days and in the hatcher it should be maintained at 70% RH during last 3days . At high humidity the embryo become over size due to more amount of yolk unabsorbtion i.e pot belly and amphilities may occur in low humidity there may be dry & difficult in hatching . A sign of low humidity is in stickly embryos during pipping and hatching that result in embryos not being able to turn themselves in the shell and complete the act of piping and detaching themselves from the shell how humidity contributes to spraddler , star gazer and those that cannot stand , walk or orient themselves well enough to reach food and water.
3. Ventilation : ventilation is important in shelter and hatcher because fresh oxygenated air is needed for respiration (oxygen intake and carbon dioxide is given off) of developing embryos from egg setting until chick removal from the incubator .
4. Egg turning : the albumen (White) of an egg contains virtually no fat particles and has a specific gravity hear that of water . the yolk however has a specific gravities lower than water and float on water .

QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

Trainee: what is the hatching period in poultry ?

RP: The incubation period is 21 days .

Trainee: What is the time spent in the incubator and hatcher ?

RP: 18 days is spent in the incubator and the next three days in the hatcher.

Trainee:can the eggs be placed in local chickens for hatching?

RP: yes.

Trainees: why after the commercial generation the performance is low ?

RP: The poultry strains have been designed by multinationals companies by genetic selection at great grand parents, grand parents,parents and commercial lines and the pedigree lines are a hidden secret so performance is low after the commercial stage.

Session on screening of film on poultry processing –DR.FCG.DIENGDOH



The day concluded with the screening of film on processing of poultry meat .He pointed out the various steps involved in the slaughter of birds which include scalding, pinning, singeing ,evisceration , washing and chilling.For the need to get good type of carcass the birds should be practically free from pin feathers and birds to be processed should not be fed for several hours prior to killing,but should be fed plenty of water.Ther are many ways to slaughter poultry ,generally in farm processing plants,poultry is usually killed by cutting the birds throat either from outside or from inside.

Scalding is the process of emerging the carcass in hot water for the purpose of easy removal of feather.

Pinning in which feathers are removed with a pin knife

Singeing is done by moving the bird over a singer or a blow lamp

Evisceration is done directly after slaughter and removal of the non edible portion.

Chilling of carcass is done after evisceration process is over .The carcass is then cooled in tanks containing equal parts of water and ice.

DAY 3 15/6/16

Session on demonstration on how to reconstitute different poultry vaccine and route of administration



This session was taken by Dr. H.S. Shylla . He highlighted the need to know exactly on how to reconstitute the poultry vaccine as farmers are the first in line in protecting against viral disease which inflict maximum damage on the health of poultry birds .

- 1) For reconstituting the diluents and the Vaccine the trainees were given syringe to draw out the diluent and and mixed in the powder vaccine
- 2) He also listed out the various routes for delivery or administration of different such as through i/o – Intraocular I/n – Intranasal, I/m – Intra – muscular S/C – Sub cutaneous routes which are essential in the prevention of diseases.
- 3) He also discussed on the vaccination scheduled of backyard poultry and the different poultry vaccines.

<i>DISEASE</i>	<i>AGE</i>	<i>ROUTE</i>
<i>MAREK DISEASE</i>	<i>DAY OLD</i>	<i>S/C</i>
<i>NEW CASTLE DISEASE</i>	<i>4-7 DAYS</i>	<i>I/O OR I/N</i>
<i>INFECTIOUS BURSAL DISEASE</i>	<i>18-21 DAYS</i>	<i>I/O OR DRINKING WATER</i>
<i>RANIKHET DISEASE</i>	<i>35TH DAY</i>	<i>I/O OR DRINKING WATER</i>
<i>RANIKHET DISEASE (R2B)</i>	<i>8TH WEEK</i>	<i>I/M OR S/C</i>
<i>FOWL POX</i>	<i>10TH WEEK</i>	<i>I/M OR WING WEB METHOD</i>

Fig.vaccination schedule

QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

Trainee :what are antibiotics ?

RP: antibiotics are the class of medicines that use against bacterial diseases.

Trainee: how to detect symptoms of diseases ?

RP: symptoms varies with specific symptoms that can be easily recognized such as fowl pox with formation of cutaneous growth in the beaks but clinical signs of most diseases are not specific and are hard to recognize

Trainee:why the need of vaccination?

RP: To prevent against the viral diseases as most viral diseases have no cure , and even if the medications are there the use of these antiviral drugs are costly .

Session of film on poultry diseases



Mr.Nangsan.k.war Livestock manager elaborated on the various diseases of poultry birds along with etiology,symptoms and diagnosis cause by bacterial ,viral,mycoplasma ,rickettsia,protozoa and nutritional deficiency diseases by showing film on poultry diseas

DAY 4 16/6/2016

SESSION ON COLD CHAIN MANAGEMENT OF VACCINES AND PROCUREMENT OF VACCINES



The day was started with the session on cold chain management by DR.F.C.GDIENGDOH and MR.Nangsan.K.WARR on the mentioned topic

They gave a brief introduction on the cold chain which is the most critical factor that determines the efficacy of vaccines but its importance is often neglected by the personnel engaged for vaccine transport storage and administration and this is probably due to break up of the cold chain system and that's why a guideline was furnish to the trainees in this regard

- All live vaccine (attenuated) should be stored below 8 c preferably in deep freeze .store all killed (inactivated)vaccine between 2-8 but do not freeze ,the vaccine should be protected from light and heat
- Keep reconstituted vaccine in the bath during entire vaccination period and avoidance of frequent cooling and thawing .

QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

Trainees:For how long can we keep the reconstituted vaccine ?

RP:The reconstituted vaccine should be preferably kept only for 2 hours .

Trainees:what is the duration of days that the vaccine can be stored?

RP: The vaccine can be stored as long as cold chain of management is maintain.

Trainees: what is the preferred time for vaccination of birds?

RP:The birds should be vaccinated in morning hours and also the birds should not be sick .

SESSION ON DISEASE AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY FROM DAY OLD TO LAYING STAGE



The session was taken by DR.M.SANGMA , he spoke about the various technical aspect of poultry rearing with minute details on the management , feeding, breeding, and the various disease along with preventive and treatment aspect .

SESSION ON PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF ROUTES OF VACCINATION -RP-DR.F.C.G.DIENGDOH



During this session the resource person demonstrated the various routes of administration of vaccines and sensitized the trainees on the need to know exactly of when the period of vaccination should be done .For this the trainees were taught the various routes such as intranasal, intraoral ,subcutaneous

and intramuscular which are necessary for poultry farmers to vaccinate against the various viral diseases of bird.

SESSION OF FILM ON MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY-



MR.N.WAR Livestock manager he explained that for better understanding of management of poultry the trainee was asked to watch the film on management of birds

Day 5 17/6/2016

SESSION ON PRATICAL PREPARATION OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF POULTRY FEED RATION



The session was conducted by DR.H.S.SHYLLA .He told the trainees that a proper formulation of ration is essential as it maximizes the utility for the birds and minimize the cost through proper mixture of ingredient and feed types. The essential components that make up the diet of the birds are carbohydrates ,protein ,mineral and vitamins. There are two types of feed starter and finisher diets.

He emphasized on the scientific dosages as per the DCP,TDN,M.E requirement and the need of proper feeding practices so as to ensure that birds are healthy to have a firewall of immunity against diseases .

Trainees:why is it essential to formulate rations ?

RP:It is essential as to minimize the cost of production as 70% of the production is spent on cost of feed to raise the birds and also to supply the essential components of energy ,protein,minerals,vitamins.

Trainees: what can we do incase of scarcity of feed?

RP: incase of scarcity of feed we should preferably shift to locally available feed materials but it can differ from breeds to specialized strains in adjusting to the local feed and its better to consult an animal nutritionist

SESSION ON FORMATION OF SHG/VO/CLF/ACTIVITY GROUP OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR



The session was taken by MR.Fabian Malang.

1. WHAT IS AN SHG?

- *“A self-help group is a collection of people who have common problems that cannot be solved individually, and have therefore decided to form a group and take joint action to solve the problems.” (IGNOU)*
- *“A self-help Group is a small economically homogenous and affinity group of rural poor voluntarily acing together:*
 - *to save small amounts regularly*
 - *to mutually agree to contribute to a common fund*
 - *to meet their emergency needs*
 - *to have collective decision making*
 - *to solve conflicts through collective leadership and mutual discussion*
 - *to provide collateral free loans with terms decided by the group at market driven rates” (S.M. Sheokand, NABARD),*

For BRO: SHG means an informal group of people who at their own initiative come together and resolve to work collectively for a common goal. SHG is characterized by clear membership, acceptable

leadership, rules and regulations developed by members themselves and clearly divided responsibility.

It is (in BRO):

- a group for empowering the rural poor
- of members who belong to same socio-economic strata who want to improve their living standard
- members from their own group of members who can relate to each other
- every member saves weekly or fortnightly or monthly and puts his savings in the group, which forms a fund
- lends this amount as a loan with a reasonable interest fixed by the group, to any member who needs money
- When group becomes capable, it can link itself with the bank and take loans directly from the bank.
- Saving and credit management is the main aim of the SHG

A Self Help Group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous affinity group of resource poor people, voluntarily formed to save small amounts convenient to all members and mutually agree to contribute to a common fund/corpus to be lent to its members for their emergent productive and consumption needs as per the decision of the group.

2. Nature (characteristic features) of SHG:

- Local
- Voluntary
- Developmental
- Focussed
- Common problems
- Homogeneous
- Informal
- Small size
- Non-political
- Democratic

3. WHY SHG (Purpose)?

- ┌ Save people from the clutches of money private lenders.
- ┌ Promote thrift among the poor
- ┌ Promote habit timely of loan refund

- └ To facilitate quick loan at low interest rate
- └ To facilitate loan for productive and for other uses
- └ To help make the best use of loan and work together and attain self-reliance.

4. WHY SHG (*Philosophy*)?

- It is an initiative of the people for the people and by the people – democratic.
- It ensures participation of the people at every stage of their growth.
- It becomes a school of non-formal education:
 - A forum of social analysis,
 - An arena of Entrepreneurship training and
 - An experience in saving and management of small money
 - A process of growth in self-esteem and self-confidence.
- It is a self-reliant, self-sustaining institution
- It is a platform to address common issues
- It is a wonder means to bring about desired improvement in the lives of the poor.

5. Who can form SHG?

- ◆ Poor people in need of small money
- ◆ Victim of money lenders
- ◆ People who have no power to augment their income
- ◆ Any 10 persons at home with each other on the basis of area specific, need specific and interest specific
- ◆ They include friends, neighbours, relatives, co-workers.

6. Benefits:

- Strength of unity
- Community Organization
- Mutual support
- Increased mobility; wider interest, increased knowledge and skills
- Increased awareness
- Questioning traditions
- Developing skills and talent
- Increased respect
- Propagates voluntarism
- Thrift and saving

- Credit
- Non-financial resources
- Access to external resources
- Political empowerment
- Self-sustenance

7. Essential requirements for a good SHG

- ⇒ Trust
- ⇒ Clear membership
- ⇒ Leadership
- ⇒ Division of responsibilities
- ⇒ Norms (rules & regulation)
- ⇒ Consensus
- ⇒ Fund
- ⇒ Networking
- ⇒ Team management of resources
- ⇒ Record keeping (minutes & accounts)
- ⇒ HRD & CRD
- ⇒ Access to fund

8. CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF HELP GROUPS:

- i. 10 – 20 members – group has a name
- ii. Regular saving
- iii. Regular meeting
- iv. Revolving fund
- v. Revolving leadership
- vi. Record maintenance – minutes & Accounts
- vii. By-laws
- viii. Bank account
- ix. Income generation activities (IGA) – small enterprises
- x. Addressing social issues
- xi. Networking

9. HOW TO FORM SHG?

STEP 1: FORMING: 1 month

- Facilitator sells the idea to people
- Call for meeting of the village
- Give Awareness and Motivation
- Get members to join SHGs based on homogeneity and affinity
- Start sitting for meeting

STEP 2: STORMING: 1 month

- Members still not sure whether to continue in SHG or not
- Some leave, so hunting for new members
- Members make or break the SHG

STEP 3: NORMING: 1 month

- Formulation of rules (by-laws)
- Trying them out

STEP 4: PERFORMING: 1 – 3 months

- Sit for SHG meetings
- Increase savings,
- Give and get refund loans
 - Learn to maintain records,
 - Live according to their rules
 - Build up group cohesion
 - Access to external loans
- Build their capacities (training & exposures)
- Teach them to assess & grade themselves
- Make them self-reliant

10. Factors for ensuring sustainability of SHG

- └ Clear understanding among the members about the main objectives of the group
- └ Free & open communication & feedback among the members
- └ Consensus in decision making
- └ Ability to resolve conflicts

- └ Developing own rules & regulations
- └ Attendance in meeting should over 90%
- └ Good By-laws and effective implantation of rules and regulations
- └ Regular revolving leadership
- └ All resolutions should be read out to the group before signatures are obtained
- └ Regular savings and raising of own capital
- └ No cash in hand with any member other than the authorized one
- └ Funds to revolve regularly
- └ Good interaction while granting loan
- └ Heavy emphasis on loan recovery/no loan to defaulters
- └ Recover loans on a monthly or weekly basis as decided by the group
- └ Repayment only in group meetings
- └ Timely audit of accounts and action on the findings of the audit
- └ Annual sharing of profits (dividend)
- └ Inter SHG Collaboration
- └ Good Linkage with banks, government departments etc.
- └ Formation of federation at village, block or district level as feasible

QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

Trainees:How many members can we form a self help group?

RP:As per NABARD the minimum is 5 and maximum is 20

Trainees:can we select from different villages as members of SHG?

RP:same villages are preferable as need of interaction along with same vision to succeed.

Trainees:Are are regular meeting necessary ?

RP:The strong foundation of a strong SHG are meetings so its necessary to discuss issues, common objectives and changes to be made.

Trainees:is there any agency to monitor the SHG?

RP:The apex bank NABARD monitors the SHGs.

SESSION ON CONCEPT OF ENTERPRISE AND ENTREPRENEUR



The session on concept of enterprise and entrepreneurship was taken by PRODEEP SANGMA MBDA .He highlighted the need of integration ,multi livelihood facilities and a proper marketing support.He also emphasized on the need of using low end technical facilities by banking upon the need to convert the needless into the needful .He also brought up the need of entrepreneurs to explore the outside market for better prices

ENTERPRISE

- **PROFIT MOTIVE**-An enterprise or a business is run primarily for profit.
- **RETURN TO INVESTMENT**-An enterprise is not only with a profit motive but also for quantum of profit .How much return and in what ratio the entrepreneur gets for investing money and other resources is also very important.
- **ENCHASING OPPURTUNITY**-An enterprise will always be on the look out for increasing profit .THIS means entrepreneur must be on watch for oppurtunities and see if they can be turned into a profitable activities.
- **BUSINESS SENSE**-Business sense is that intangible feeling that an entrepreneur gets,the ability of sense,if profits are available from oppurtunities and to understand the market.
- **ORGANIZED WORKING**-An enterprise necessarily needs working in an organized ,planned manner.The enterprise needs to meet commitments to customers,supplies its own workers on time.
- **TIMING**-The very basis of an enterprise if that a product or service is provided to the customer at the right time.
- **CALCULATED RISK**-Anything that is done in an enterprise has an element of risk.BUT enterprise is not gambling.
- **PLANNING**-For an enterprise to be well organize and managed ,planning for future is needed.

TYPES OF ENTERPRISE

1. Sole proprietorship business.
2. Partnership
3. Company registered under companies Act of 1956
4. Co-operative societies under state co-operative societies Act

5. N.G.O registered under societies registration Act

SESSION ON PREPARATION OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PLAN



The session was taken by DR.K.PATGIRI MCAB . He talk about the breeds of poultry vanaraja and vanarani from the state of karnataka in which it can also be reared under rural conditions .He presented the SWOT an analysis which is made for feasibility of a project for sanctioning a loan .SWOT is an acronym meaning

- S-STRENGTH
- W-WEAKNESS
- O-OPPURTUNITY
- T-THREAT

Strength means the capital that is needed to start a business ,weakness means the problems that may occur in administration,opportunity means the market supply,threat the problems that may occur from depreciating assets.A brief summary on a project report that is prepared by banks is also presented to the trainees along with total outlay of schemes,principal ,interest rates for different loans for layer,broiler,backyard poultry and the hatchery.

QUERY BY TRAINEES

Trainees: Are schemes available in garo hills ?

RP:YES .

Trainees:What are the documents needed to avail bank loans ?

RP:land documents, tenacy deed argument ,N.O.C if loan is upto 1 lakh , if loan is above 1 lakh N.O.C from G.H.A.D.C , gurantor/surety.

Trainees:how long is the repayment period ?

RP:The repayment period is 5 years.

Trainees:can loans be avail for other business ?

RP: yes .The loans for different business can be avail by visiting the different branches of MCAB.

Trainees:Are subsidy available for poultry ?

RP:NO, subsidy is available only for dairy farming with 33.3% for scheduled tribes.

DAY 6 18/6/2016

Session on integrated poultry cum fishery farming



The Resource person MR.David kharwanlang gave an introduction about fish which is a living creature which is cold blooded live in water, and breed dissolved oxygen .It contains all the ingredients that is needed like proteins ,carbohydrates ,vitamins ,mineral etc.

He also gave information on the per capita status recommended and available in india.

Per capita consumption of fish.

- WHO-11kg/person
- National nutrition committee-31 kg/person
- Nutritional requirement in the state-25000mt/yr

He also discusses on the culturable fish species like catla, silver carp, rohu, grass carp, and common carp. The resource person also said the poultry birds waste can be used as feed for the fish, the site selection is an integral part in the housing of birds and fishes with the topography, soil type, and source of water. The site should be on the catchment area with good soil type and near the source of water with the potential to tap runoff water. There are different kinds of pond like nursery pond for spawn, rearing pond for fry, stocking pond for fingerling. He also advises the trainees to correct the acidity of the pond by liming @250-300 kg/ha as the pH of water is an essential indicator for the productivity of fishes, after 7-10 days raw cow dung @10,000kg/ha should be applied to pond. Feeding should be in the ratio of 1:1 for mustard oil cake and rice bran

Poultry cum fish culture can be maintained by using the droppings of chicks rich in nitrogen and phosphorous would fertilise fish ponds. Poultry housing when constructed the water level using bamboos poles would fertilise fish ponds directly. This system utilizes poultry droppings for fish culture and poultry dropping at the level of 4500-5000 kg/fish/ha could be obtained by recycling pond manure into fish ponds.

The benefits obtained

- Catla-800 gm -1.0 kg
- Rohu-600-800 gm
- Mrigal-400-600 gm
- Silver carp-1.0-2.0 kg
- Grass carp-1.0-1.5 kg
- Common carp-800 gm-1 k

QUERY BY TRAINEES

Trainees:How much is the stocking density ?

RP:It is 1000 fish for 1sq metre

Trainees:Do we need to wash the ponds monthly or yearly?

RP:The water should be flush out every month and liming can be done @ 1 kg/1000 sq metre .

Trainees:In case of deficit of water in the pond can ducks be use for aeration ?

RP:yes, ducks when they paddled they help in aeration of the water by helping in dissolving the oxygen.

Trainees:In which months do we need to clean the pond ?

RP:there is no such desired month but it is done when the fingerling have achieve their growth.

Trainees:Are medications needed ?

RP: As per ministry of agriculture the concept of organic farming is taken in full force to avoid medication

Session on gender prospective on livestock poultry rearing



The resource person MS.Lulu Kamei MBDA deliberated on the issues concerning gender and the roles and responsibility of both the sexes.

She cited the complexity in the cultures of a patriarchal ,matriarchal, matrilineal system that roles differ along the lines of different systems with roles shifting from the male gender to female gender and vice versa. She presented facts that in her society that females are expected to look after livestock while in the garo society as per the response from the trainees that maintenance of accounts is the job of females while there are jobs that are done by both the gender in livestock rearing .

Practical demonstration on hollow block making/mudblock, improved chullah



The resource person MR.V .lyngdoh demonstrated the art of mudblock ,hollow block, and improved chullah making to the trainees to take it as a business activity .The ratio of mixing of sand and cement is in the ratio of 1:20 which is the essential components needed to hold the

mixture together and the mixture is then put under pressure of the block cement machine to stabilize the components .

Query by trainees

Trainees: what is the drying period of the mudblocks?

RP: It can be dried in 2 days under a protective covering from direct sunlight.

Trainees: what is the cost of the mudblock and cement machines?

RP: The cost of the mudblock is in the range of 50,000 rupees and the cement block machines is 1.5 lakhs.

Day 7 19/6/2016

Exposure learning from sohra



The trainees was taken on an exposure trip to sohra and visited the various scenic locations of sohra at Thangkharang park, Mawsmmai cave and Noh Ka likai falls and was deliberated on the various livelihood activities of the people of this region as tourist sector has given a boost to the livelihood of the people by providing jobs to the local youths and besides this region is an important agricultural hub in which areca nuts , oranges, bananas various other horticultural and livestock are produced along the mountain belts from laitkynsew, nongwar ,sohra and the plain areas of shella.

DAY 8 20/6/2016

SESSION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CLEAN CHICKEN SHOP AS PER FSSAI



The resource person MRS.DBS MUKHIM Assistant commissioner of Food safety of the Food and Health department provided an insight into the food safety standards act 2005 and the Prevention Of food adulteration act 1990 which are the rules and regulations that are needed to run an enterprise .The cleanliness is an integral part of poultry enterprise from farm to fork which is regulated as per FSSAI as poultry business goes hand in hand with cleanliness and hygiene.she also highlighted the need of a cold storage system for storing meat and its product for a longer time to prevent spoilage from microorganism such as bacterial growth,moulds and fungus.she also provided information into the manufacturer label

1. Brand name- it can take the form of a self help group
2. Name of the product-it can be food products such as jam
3. Date of manufacturing-the date in which it was manufactured
4. Best before date –it is the expiration date
5. Ingredient-the composition of the product are listed in the ingredient section
6. Manufacturer address
7. Logo
8. Net contents
9. MRP
10. FSSAI license number

QUERY BY TRAINEES

Trainees :Do we need to register all the food products ?

RP:yes registration is needed to produce any food products for example milk products,juice .

Trainees:what happens if registration is not done ?

RP:punishment with 6 months imprisonment and 5 lakh fine.

Trainees:What happens if shops sells more than the maximum retail price ?

RP:They can contact the food consumer affairs,legal metrology department.

Session on risk management



The session was conducted by Mrs.M.Myliemngap she deliberated on the various types of insurance which is needed especially in livestock to save from losses that may occur due to death,accident,or unwanted situations.

INSURANCE FOR POULTRY

1. BROILER-100/BATCH-DAY OLD-8 WEEKS
2. LAYER-100/BATCH-DAY OLD-72 WEEKS
3. HATCHERY-2000/BATCH-DAY OLD -72 WEEKS

A certificate along with signature is required from a veterinary doctor for claiming the insurance

Queries by trainees

Trainees:where are the insurance companies located in garo hills?

RP:In tura insurance companies are available.

Trainees : please elaborate on the MHIS scheme .

RP:The pay should not cross more than 50% of the sum insured that is 3 lakh as insurance company cannot pay more than the sum insured and there is a certain percentages that the company pay and it should be in the hospitals that are covered under MHIS.

Session on cash management(budgeting and accountability)



The session was taken by MR.D.Marbaniang Professor ST.Anthonys College.The topics lectured in this session are

1. Cash book-it is a register in which records for receipt and payments are kept such as bank charges,cheque payments and receipt, closing balance all have to be maintain in the cash book
2. Budget-it is the specific allotment of money for a particular programme which shouldn't exceed the sanctioned amount

The resource person also deliberated on the need of having a bank account which are listed below

- Bank account facilitates a safe custody of money
- Bank account holder get advances and loans
- Bank account help in making payment
- Bank account helps in collection of money

DAY 9 - 21/6/2016

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF DIFFERENT STAGES OF REARING
POULTRY AT RPBF ,kyrdemkulai



The trainees were taken on an exposure trip at regional poultry breeding farm, to provide a view on the day to day function of large scale farm with broiler, egg layer, guinea fowl, turkey, emu farming and was also shown on the cage system of rearing along with practical demonstration on candling.

Queries by trainees

Trainees: How do we select good eggs for hatching?

RP: The eggs are selected according to size, shape and clean shelled eggs.

Trainees: How candling is performed is done?

RP:candling is performed on 18th day to know the eggs that can be hatched and is done in a closed room under candling box .

Trainees:what is the incubation period in turkey ?

RP:The incubation period is 28 days.

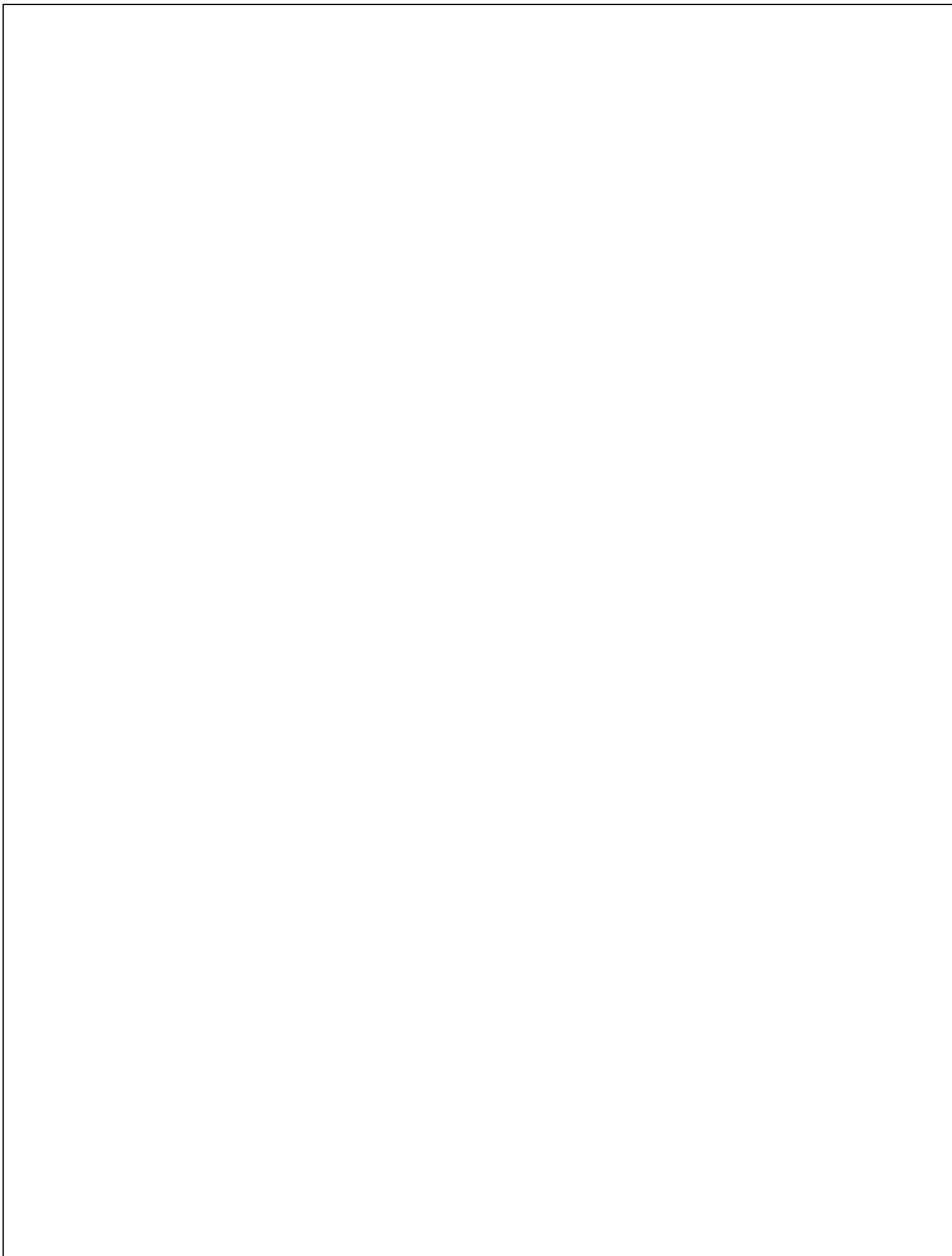
Trainees:what is the marketable weight ?

RP:The marketable weight is 7.5 kg but the preference differs among places as incase of Bangalore customers are willing to buy a body weight of 10 kg but in shillong customers prefer 3 kg body weight

Trainees:what is the market demand for turkey meat in Meghalaya?

RP:The best time to sell turkey meat is during the festives months of November ,December as demand is high during these months.





DAY10 22/6/2016



Disposal of poultry farm/slaughter house management ,DR.B.lyngdoh brief various waste from poultry rearing and slaughter units for backyard poultry rearing there is no need to follow strict regimen of waste management. But when thousand of birds are reared then waste management have to be follow citing examples of Agro-Vet poultry farm in Ribhoi, where district administration have to closed the farm until waste management is in place. Some slide was shown on waste management .

- Review of the learning acquired by entrepreneurs –DPM,BDU,TURA
- Evaluation and valediction

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