

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

**4<sup>th</sup> July -13<sup>th</sup> July 2016**



SI no	NAME	VILLAGE	Block	SEX/AGE	EPIC NO	POULTRY	PHONE NO
1	SILME M.SANGMA	UPPER RONJENG	RONJENG	(F)32	BRJO648956	10	8014309615
2	NANSIRITHA G.MOMIN	UPPER RONJENG	RONJENG	(F)32	BRJO645507	20	8575725417
3	TENGMERA S.SANGMA	DOMBU APPAL	RONJENG	(F)19	-	10	9615868980
4	MINA SANGMA	ARAGITTIM	RONJENG	(F)32	BRJO537332	8	-
5	KRUN MOMIN	ARAGITTIM	RONJENG	(F)38	BRJO510362	30	-
6	PORITHA SANGMA	UPPER RONJENG	RONJENG	(F)28	WCPOOOO992	-	8575421813
7	ARPILDA N.MARAK	ARAGITTIM	RONJENG	(F)26	WCPOO53967	-	8014739485
8	MINITHYS.K.MARAK	NARRINGRE DAMBO	RONJENG	(F)37	BRJO573196	12	-
9	BITHMONI SANGMA	NARRINGRE DAMBO	RONJENG	(F)49	BRJO573048	10	-
10	TENGBIA N .SANGMA	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(F)17	-	12	9856477502
11	PULMAYA N SANGMA	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(F)24	TQK0029413	13	8132923829
12	SEPULA N SANGMA	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(F)35	KSX06760001	10	961224159
13	GRENILLA MARAK	SONGSAK AGALGRE	SONGSAK	(F)34	DRSO634170	10	-
14	DELLILA SANGMA	SONGSAK AGALGIRI	SONGSAK	(F) 34	DRSO634212	2	8014634327
15	JENGRITHA M.SANGMA	ASIRAGRE	SAMANDA	(F) 28	KSX0524678	10	-
16	SARALLISH MARAK	BOLMORAM AGALGRE	SONGSAK	(F) 18	-	50	7421082486
17	TENCLEAR MOMIN	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(M) 47	KSX0675538	11	8413927795
18	BINING N,SANGMA	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(M) 29	TQKOO40998	10	8415893688
19	HEBITH MARAK	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(M) 33	KSX0769414	10	9615472791
20	STAYWARD SANGMA	DOBURINDING	SONGSAK	(M) 28	KSX0729624	16	8014400553
21	JANGKUBELL CH.MARAK	MASA A.KONG	SAMANDA	(M) 20	-	-	8256920891
22	CHIKAN A.SANGMA	ASIRAGRE	SAMANDA	(M)18	-	-	7421815935
23	RIKRAK M.SANGMA	ASIRAGRE	SAMANDA	(M)20	-	-	7421082486

LIST OF BACKYARD POULTRY ENTREPRENEURS WHO ATTENDED THE TRAINING 4<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> july 2016

DAY 1   4/7/2016

#### 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 .

#### 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 5/7/2016

## 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.

DAY 3 6/7/2016

## 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>35<sup>TH</sup> DAY</i>	<i>I/O OR DRINKING WATER</i>
<i>RANIKHET DISEASE (R2B)</i>	<i>8<sup>TH</sup> WEEK</i>	<i>I/M OR S/C</i>
<i>FOWL POX</i>	<i>10<sup>TH</sup> 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 diseses 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 .

#### DAY 4   7/7/2016

### 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.

Day 5   8/7/2016

#### SESSION ON PRATICAL PREPARATION OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF POULTRY FEED RATION



The session was conducted by DR.F.C.Diengdoh and MR.Nangsan .K.Warr.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 ENTREPRENEUR SKILLS –RP-PRODEEP SANGMA ,MBDA



The resource person stressed on the characteristics of an entrepreneur .An entrepreneur is one who is

- Persistent
- Creative
- Responsible
- Inquitive
- Goal oriented
- Self confident
- Risk taker

- Independent  
Skills needed by a successful entrepreneur  
Communication skills, math skills, technical skills, problem solving and decision making skills, basic business skills such as knowledge of economy, marketing, management.

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



The session was taken by DR.HP PAUL OSD MIE.

### 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 shg

#### 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:can we avail the loans if documents are not available ?

RP:no,the terms of the loan requires proper documents

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:from where can we buy the vanaraja birds?

RP:The birds are available at goalpara,dudhnoi,guwahati.

Trainees:do we need to contribute to the loan ?

RP: yes .10 % owners contribution is essential.

Trainees:can we pay at higher rate as at present Im paying for fishery loan

RP:yes

## 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 chulla



The resource person MR.V .lyngdoh demonstrated the art of mudblock ,hollow block, and improved chullah making to the trainees to take it as an 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 10/7/2016

Exposure learning from sohra



The trainees were taken on an exposure trip to Sohra and visited the various scenic locations of Sohra at ECO PARK, Mawsmay cave and Noh Ka Likai Falls and were deliberated on the various livelihood activities of the people of this region as the 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 11/7/2016

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 is the present scenario of the work done for food safety in east garo hills ?

RP:A food safety officer has been appointed in east garo hills to look into the cases pertaining to food safety

Trainees:What are the punishment for not having a food safety license ?

RP:The government have move forward in filing cases against shops which don't have a food safety license certificate and at the present in shillong city cases against shops which doesn't conform to the standards or not having a license have been processed.

Trainees : Do we need to ask food safety license from supplier?

RP:yes . A food safety license is mandatory and the name of supplier and importer.

### DAY 9 - 12/7/2016

#### **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 bv 380, 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 in case 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 festive months of November, December as demand is high during these months.

DAY 10    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,east garo hills.
- Evaluation and valediction

PREPARED BY

Livestock manager

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DR.F.C.G.DIENGDOH