

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

14th – 23rd JULY 2016 RIBHOI DISTRICT



SL NO	NAME	VILLAGE	BLOCK	SEX/AGE	EPIC ID	NO OF POULTRY REARED	PHONE NUMBER
1	LEVEL LYNGDOH	mawkangi	umling	(M) 21	-	25	9774749153
2	WOTLAND KHONGKAI	Kynjoin umram	umsning	(M) 60	Mvdo632984	5	9862113314
3	WELFORT RYNGHANG	pynthor	umsning	(M)18	-	17	7421087407
4	PHRANGKUPAR MATLANG	pynthor	umsning	(M)38	DH50609123	-	8014383427
5	HAMSTERLY RYMPEI	pynthor	umsning	(M)31	DHJO608844	-	8794437192
6	THRIDIAN RYNGHANG	pynthor	umsning	(F) 45	DHJO609107	20	7421087487
7	SIANTI RYNGHANG	pynthor	umsning	(F)59	DHJO609172	25	9982541744
8	WENLY SARI	Umdap damu	umling	(M)46	-	-	8132008767
9	TARJEN MARING	Umdap damu	umling	(M)17	-	20	-
10	ROBERT MARING	Umdap damu	umling	(M) 21	-	-	-
11	BISHAR NONGKHLAW	mawbri	umsning	(M)20	-	-	16
12	BANTEILANG KHARSATI	mawbri	umsning	(M)19	-	-	10
13	THOMAS SYIEMIONG	mawbri	umsning	(M)45	-	-	8131924824
14	STAYWARD SOHSHEN	mawbri	umsning	(M)18	-	8	-
15	IBANSIUS SANGKLI	mawbri	umsning	(M)18	-	-	-
16	GILBERT BARIM	mawbri	umsning	(M)17	-	3	-
17	ADRIAN KHARSATI	mawbri	umsning	(M)16	-	-	-
18	SYNSHAR SHYLLA	mawbri	umsning	(M)28	-	30	-
19	KHRAWBOR NONGKHLAW	mawbri	umsning	(M)18	-	3	8575479331
20	IENGSKHEM SOHSHEN	mawbri	umsning	(M)21	-	6	8575994740

21	ERIK MATLANG	mawbri	umsning	(M)15	-	3	-
22	JASPER MARWEIN	Mawbri	umsning	(M)17	-	8	8575141229
23	SHORTENGLAND RYMPEI	pynthor	umsning	(M)63	DHJO608893	20	8794238891
24	PASSHON RYNGHANG	pynthor	umsning	(M)80	-	-	8014903390
25	JOHN LYNGDOH	mawkangi	umling	(M)19	-	15	8575445239
26	JIMSON LYNGDOH	shangbala	umling	(M)24	XQV004201 0	5	8794752261
27	MERILDA RYNGHANG	pynthor	umsning	(F)32	DHJO608018	5	9615489353
28	IDEAL MAWPHNIAW	pynthor	umsning	(F)28	ZRLOO4625 0	13	9615399571

LIST OF BACKYARD POULTRY ENTREPRENEURS WHO ATTENDED THE TRAINING 14TH -23RD JULY 2016



INTRODUCTION BY DR.B.LYNGDOH



The session started with a speech from Dr.B.lyngdoh livestock consultant M.I.E on the scenario of poultry farming in the state of Meghalaya along with the potential ,challenges,and the market opportunity .

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 –Resource Person –DR.H.S.SHYLLA



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

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 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 ' F . 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 amphalities 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:what is the temperature inside the hatcher ?

RP: The temperature inside the incubator is 99.5 F during first 16 days and 98.5 F during last three days incase of chicken embryo.

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 is the routine of vitamins ?

RP: vitamins are given for 5-7 days and can be given after deworming

SESSION ON COLD CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT OF VACCINES



The day was started with the session on cold chain management by DR.H.S.SHYLLA on the mentioned topic

He 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: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:How much is cost of syringes and vaccine ?

RP: The cost of vaccine is 21 rs and syringes is 5 rs.

Trainees: Where can the syringes be availed ?

RP: North Eastern agency.

Trainees: can you please eleaborate on diferrent routes of vaccination ?

RP: There are various routes intra oral, intranasal,subcutaneous and intramuscular.

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



The session was taken by DR.D.SUN , 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 on the layer,broiler and kuroiler birds.

Trainees: what type of litter can be use ?

RP: sawdust or any other material but should be dry .

EXPOSURE LEARNING FROM SHNONGPDENG



The trainees were taken on an exposure trip to Nongpdeng, Dawki. They were elaborated on the various economic activities of the people residing in the Dawki area. The livelihood activities of the people are agriculture, Tourism, retail shops, and various related trade activities.

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 are 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.

Trainees: what is the difference in the number of capacity making of blocks between mudblock and c-brick?

RP: For mudblock it is manual and c-brick is automatic power.

Trainees: can the cement hold the mixture together ?

RP: yes , it can hold the foundation together

SESSION ON PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF ROUTES OF VACCINATION -RP-DR.FCG 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 birds

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

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



The session was taken by MR.W.SHYLLA ILRT, The topics lectured in this session are .

Self help group ?

1. A group consist of people sharing a common interest working together to achieve a common goal,knowing each other by face and having an intimate interaction with each other
2. Size 10-20
3. Follow sound organizational,management principles agreed rules and regulations ,frequent meeting and maintenance of accounts
4. Guided by principle of self help rather than dependence on external help

First step SHG do ?

1. Make a small saving every month and thus create a common pool for a meeting the small credit
2. Interest recharge to help build up its common pool
3. Decide the rate of interest and loan repayment and installment
4. Open saving account in Financial Institution

How to form Self Help Group (SHG)?

1. Identify Potential members
2. Set up Criteria and categories all households based on; HH with most frequents interactions. HH which go to work together, HH with no difficulty in sharing food, HH with no dislike and HH which have common skills.
3. Forming SHG may take several days. No hurry
4. After identification of membership decide the name objectives and activity.
5. Next meeting, Framing bye- laws saving amount and frequency and more important selection of leaders.

Steps In The Formation Of Village Organization (VO)?

1. Discussions in the SHG and a training programmerorganizations
2. Collective discussions to establish basic structure functions and norms of the proposed VO.

3. Selection of respective
4. Exposure to other Village Organization
5. Capacity building of other representatives.

Structures of the Village Organization

There are three wings of a Village Organization

1. General Body
2. Executive Committee including office Bearer Committee
3. Functional Committe

QUERY FROM THR TRAINEES

Q)can the formation of shg be done for other business ?

A)multiple business can be done in a SHG as to avoid risk if a business fails.

Q) “ I am a member of shg and have deposited 50 rs per month and the total collection is 20 thousand”
what is the next step forward?

A)Regular Meetings are the strong foundation of SHG so the next step will be to discuss on issues and to arrive at a conclusion to decide the business to be undertaken .

Q) Can we maintain financial tracks as most people in rural areas are illiterate and can they be chosen s members of SHG?

A)It is not a yardstick that uneducated individuals cant be chosen as member of SHG ,but incase of financial aspect a person of integrity and aptitude in mathematical calculations is needed.

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: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 K.H.A.D.C , gurantor/surety.

Trainees:are subsidy available for livestock ?

RP:No, subsidy is available only for dairy at the @33.3% subsidy for Schedule tribe.

Trainees:After an account have been opened ,can loans be avail the very next day ?

RP:yes

Trainees:can loans be avail for other business ?

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

Trainees :who is the more appropriate authority to approach for an income certificate ?

RP:An income certificate can be obtain from the local M.L.A or B.D.O for an income of 90,000 and at 50,000 the local durbar can issue a certificate along with letterhead.

Trainees: is the MUDRA under APEX bank ?

RP: MCAB can't avail this scheme as it is not a member of ARMEC

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.

- a. WHO-11kg/person
- b. National nutrition committee-31 kg/person
- c. 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 like nursery pond for spawn ,rearing pond for fry, stocking pond for fingerling. He also advise 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 utilize 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 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 khasi 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.

The trainees was also demonstrated the power walk to give a view on the day to day problems that have been plaguing our society with social,economical and political problems.

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:what happens if registration is not done ?

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

Trainees:Do we need to register for other types of food products ?

RP:yes the need to register is essential as per the law of land for a food safety license.

Trainees: how to preserve meat ?

RP:It can be preserve in deep freezer.

Trainees: How can we register for a food safety license ?

RP: The registration can be done by meeting the Food Safety Officer and the documents needed are EPIC ID and two passport size photos.

Trainees:what is the cost for obtaining a license?

RP: If income is exceed 12,00,000 lakh above the fee is 2000 and if 1,00,000 lakh income is 100 rs.

Session on risk management



The session was conducted by Mr.S.Shullai he 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.

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.

QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

TRAINEES: what is the power of the bulbs used in the brooder?

RP: 60 WATT BULB

TRAINEES: How many bulbs are required per brooder?

RP: 4 Number of bulbs are required per brooder.

TRAINEES: what is the duration of stay inside the brooder?

RP: Within one month the chicks can be removed from the brooder.



- Review of the learning acquired by entrepreneurs –DPM,BDU, Nongpoh RIBHOI DISTRICT
- Evaluation and valediction



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