

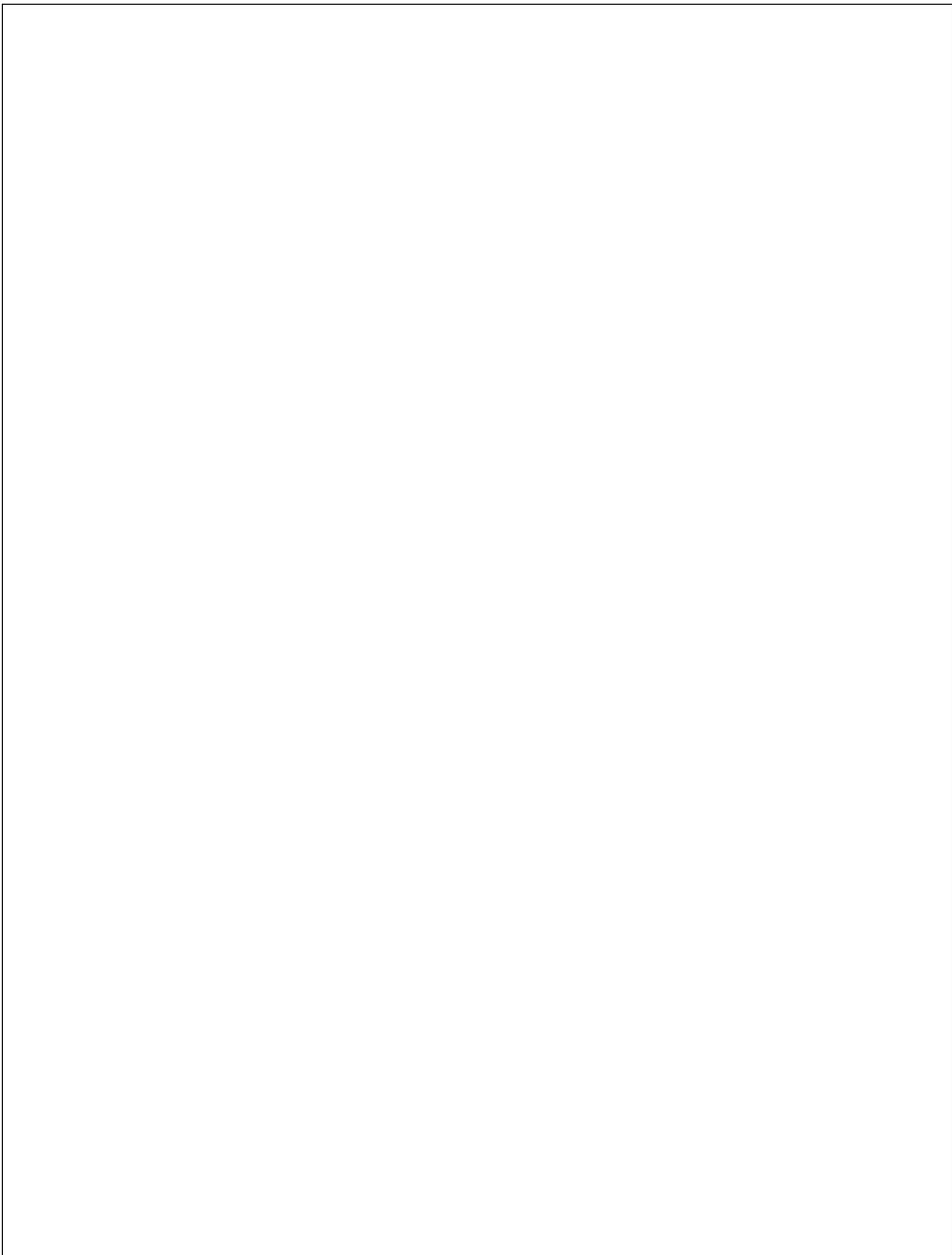
**REPORT ON BACKYARD POULTRY AS AN ENTERPRISE TRAINING AT  
CENTRE OF LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE & SERVICES (COLKS) MYLLIEM**

*23<sup>RD</sup> JUNE- 2<sup>ND</sup> JULY 2016 EAST KHASI HILLS*



SI no	NAME	VILLAGE	Block	SEX/AGE	EPIC NO	POULTRY	PHONE NO
1	BORMANIK KHARKONGOR	MAWRENGMIHNGI	MAWPHLANG	(M) 54	-	24	9862157841
2	RILINDA SOHLANG	MAWRENGMIHNGI	MAWPHLANG	(F) 45	DYP0501544	16	9856133080
3	PHIOSILA NONGPLYER	LAD MAWRENG	MAWPHLANG	(F) 55	-	-	9612544351
4	SPENLIN LANGSTIEH	RANGSHKEN	MAWPHLANG	(M) 56	6220511618	25	9615033596
5	ROSLAN KHONGMDAI	POMSHUTIA	PYNURSLA	(M) 52	-	10	9615822397
6	AMOS SHABONG	MAWLAM	PYNURSLA	(M) 28	YJM0074070	-	8575124972
7	ROBERT DKHAR	NONGSTOIN	NONGSTOIN	(M) 60	-	-	9856253220
8	SHARIKA KHARUMNUID	MAWLAI	MYLLIEM	(F) 35	MTLO553974	-	8731098540
9	EMANUEL SYIEM	LAWSOHTUN	MYLLIEM	(M) 25	YFROO29876	100	9774294872
10	JOHNSON NONGKHLAW	LAWSOHTUN	MYLLIEM	(M) 30	JCCO16282	58	8014027009
11	LAMPHRANG SYNGAI	UMPLING	MYLLIEM	(M) 31	HJFO528083	-	9856872783
12	RIJIED RAPSANG	MAWLAI	MYLLIEM	(M) 23	INIOO37291	-	9615652447
13	TESONSING KHARUMLONG	MAWSIATKHNAM	MYLLIEM	(M) 32	MTLO684894	-	8014034394
14	JWIK KURBAH	MAWSIATKHNAM	MYLLIEM	(M) 28	ZRL0006080	-	8014807647
15	FERDINAND NONGKYNRH	LUMMAWBAH	MYLLIEM	(M) 30	DYPO540856	-	9615039629
16	NICKY T.THANGKHIEW	LAIMER NONGKSEH	MYLLIEM	(M) 35	DYPO559922	-	8415066890
17	LINA RYNTATHIANG	SHILIANG KTIEH	MAWPHLANG	(F) 37	FNT0656439	26	9856442510
18	TIEWSIBON LANGSTIEH	RANGSHKEN	MAWPHLANG	(F) 48	FNT0642777	3	9615726678

LIST OF BACKYARD POULTRY ENTREPRENEURS WHO ATTENDED THE TRAINING 23JUNE -2 JULY2016



## 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>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 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.

## 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 aspect .

### Practical demonstration on hollow block making/mudblock, improved chullah



The resorce 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 mixturre together and the mixturre 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.

SESSION ON PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF ROUTES OF VACCINATION -RP-DR.B.LYNGDOH



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 programmorganizations

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)How to start self help group ?

A)There should be mutual understanding,first one year sustainability of SHG and there is no bar for age.

Q)Can we choose defaulter of banks as member of SHG?

A)Defaulter are not chosen to be member of SHG but experience people even if they are defaulter may be included but not chosen to maintain financial ledger.

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.

Q) is there any agency to monitor the SHG?

A) The apex bank NABARD monitors the SHGs.

#### 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.

#### 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 were 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.

### 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.

#### QUERY FROM THE TRAINEES

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

RP:60 WATT BULB

TRAINEES:How many bulbs is required per brooder?

RP:4 Number of bulbs is 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,EAST KHASI HILLS
- Evaluation and valediction

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