



POULTRY FARMING: PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT IN KUNKURI OF JASHPUR DISTRICT (C.G.)

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ABSTRACT

Poultry Farming is the process of raising domesticated birds such as chickens ducks, turkeys and gees for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Rural poultry farming involves rearing of improved chicken varieties under free range, semi intensive or intensive condition. Our poultry farm is going to be standard commercial poultry farm hence will be involved in raising, processing and marketing chickens and eggs, Poultry farm and egg production line of business because we want to leverage on the various opportunities available in the poultry industry and make high profit. Broiler today has emerged as the fastest growing segment for poultry industry with the increased

acceptance of chicken meat in city, town and village the demand for broiler is growing in a fast pace. A layer is a commercially viable egg producing bird, eggs is in great demand because of its nutritive value easy and quick preparation time and as co-ingredient in wide variety of preparation. Local regulation, the first application of an organo-phosphorus type insecticide is made immediately after the old breeders have been removed, water tank, pipes and nipples are cleaned highly concentrated chlorine solution on (200ppm) in the water tank. House are cleaned and all too important equipment available in house.

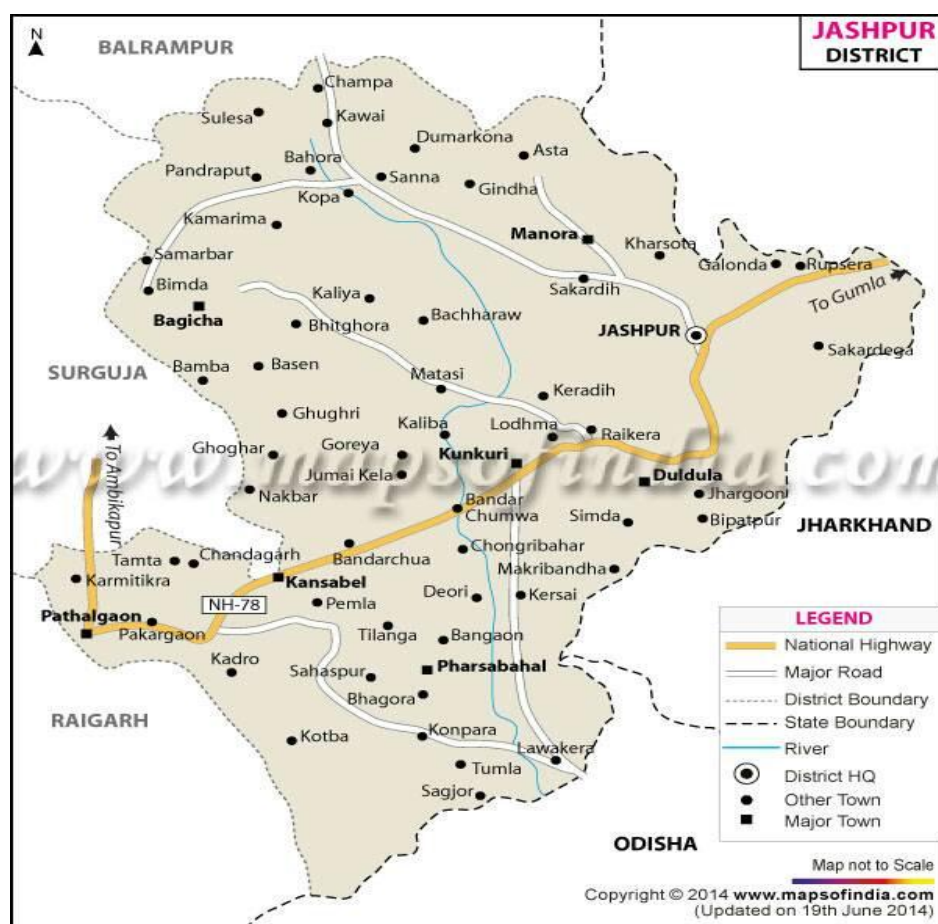
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INTRODUCTION

Poultry farming is main purpose of meat & egg Production for food. Poultry are formed in great number with chickens being the most numerous. More than 50 billion chickens are raised annually as a source of food for both their meat & eggs. Poultry meat is in important

source of protein, minerals and vitamins to balance the human diet. Specially developed varieties of chicken (broiler) are now available with quick growths high feed conversion efficiency. Depending on the farm size, broiler farming can be a main source of family income. Commercial chicken farming is most successful business in Asia and other parts of world. Proper care of birds and farm management practice will result in decent profit in short of time.

Chicken is high protein helps in building muscles. Chicken meat is good for heart health. Chicken improves immune power. Basically broilers are raised for meat purpose, where as layers for egg production. Farmer can even go back yard chicken forming of country chicken raising at home. At part from meat and egg production, manure that produced in the farm has good market value. This manure can be used as organic compost in various field crops. If we are planning for a poultry farm on small scale or large scale, we should make perfect plan that involves farm building housing to marketing. The Further development of poultry husbandry is linked first and foremost with the strengthening egg the feed base the foundation of



Chick quality and broiler performance

For best broiler performance it is important to deliver the chicks to the broiler farm as quickly as possible and feed them immediately. Provide chicks with the proper environment and correctly manage them to meet all of their requirements. Attention to detail throughout the entire production process can determine final broiler performance and profitability. This involves good management of healthy parent stock, careful hatchery practice and efficient delivery of chicks that are of good quality and uniformity. Chick quality may be influenced at every stage of the process.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Period of Study:- A 5 month Period from November to march in the year of 2016-2017 was taken up for this research. However a short duration has also been considered whenever necessary to collection data.

Collecting data

In the Present study, data have been collected from 02 or 03 Poultry farms. The area selected for this study is kunkuri in Jashpur district (C.G.). There are 7/8 poultry farms as per the records of the poultry of the Animal husbandry department in Jashpur Dist. Poultry farms are Jashpur district in kandora, kamtara, dugdugiya, karbala road, balachhapar, Telitoli.

The farms with bird strength between 500 to 1500 are taken as small size farm and birds strength between 2000 to 10000 birds are medium size birds, therefore, kunkuri 8000 Broiler 1 chicken are 1 kg. 200 gm. weight & 2000 layer birds in Jashpur district 2200 Broiler birds in poultry farm.

Table-1 Selection of Sample farms

s.n.	size of farm	No. of Birds	Total no. of farms in Jashpur Broiler/ layer		Total no. of farms in kunkuri Broiler/layer		Sample farm selected Jashpur/kunkuri	
1.	Small	1500	01	00	01	00	03	00
2.	Medium	10,700	02	00	04	01	00	01
		Total	03		06		04	

Macro Minerals

The provision of the correct levels of the major minerals in the appropriate balance is important for high – performing broilers. The macro minerals involved are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium and chloride.

Table-2 Some margin of security should be taken into account for the protein levels

0-10 Days	Pre-starter
11-21 Days	Starter
22 Days till marketing	Finisher

As feed is the major cost of poultry production which significantly affects the production performance of the birds. So feed and feeding is most important consideration for efficiency poultry farming.

Improper feeding not only affects the production performance but also causes several deficiency diseases.

The feed needs to have all the nutrients (Carbohydrate, protein, fat, minerals & vitamins) in right proportion. In addition some additives to facilitate digestion and growth is often added in reputed commercial feed.

Table-3 Type of Feed

Age (Days)	Protein Level	Metabolisable Energy (M.E.)	M.E./Protein Level
0-10	22	2900-2950	135
11-20	21	3000-3050	143
21-33	20	3100-3150	155
34-42	19	3100-3150	163
+42	17	3150	185

Table-4 Estimated Feed Consumption of Broiler**FEEDING – SCHEDULE**

Age in days	Weight in Grams	Body Weight Grain/Day
1 st day	22 gm/bird/day	45-55 Gms
2 nd day	22 gm/bird/day	55-95 Gms
3 rd day	24 gm/bird/day	95-135 Gms
4 th day	26 gm/bird/day	135-175 Gms
5 th day	28 gm/bird/day	175-215 Gms
6 th day	30 gm/bird/day	215-255 Gms
7 th day	32 gm/bird/day	255-295 Gms
8 th day	34 gm/bird/day	295-335 Gms
9 th day	36 gm/bird/day	335-385 Gms
10 th day	38 gm/bird/day	385-425 Gms
11 th day	40 gm/bird/day	425-465 Gms
12 th day	42 gm/bird/day	465-505 Gms
13 th day	44 gm/bird/day	505-545 Gms
14 th day	46 gm/bird/day	545-585 Gms
15 th day	48 gm/bird/day	585-625 Gms

16 th day	50 gm/bird/day	625-665 Gms
17 th day	52 gm/bird/day	665-705 Gms
18 th day	54 gm/bird/day	705-745 Gms
19 th day	54 gm/bird/day	745-785 Gms
20 th day	56 gm/bird/day	785-825 Gms
21 st day	58 gm/bird/day	825-865 Gms
22 nd day	60 gm/bird/day	865-905 Gms
23 rd day	62 gm/bird/day	905-945 Gms
24 th day	64 gm/bird/day	945-985 Gms
25 th day	66 gm/bird/day	985-1025 Gms
26 th day	68 gm/bird/day	1025-1045 Gms

Table-5 Estimated Feed consumption of Layer**FEEDING SCHEDULE OF LAYER BIRDS****IN JASHPUR DISTRICT FARM**

Age in Weeks	Weight in grams
1 st week	Full Feed (adlibitum)
2 nd week	Full Feed (adlibitum)
3 rd week	35gm/bird/day
4 th week	40gm/bird/day
5 th week	43gm/bird/day
6 th week	46gm/bird/day
7 th week	49gm/bird/day
8 th week	52gm/bird/day
9 th week	55gm/bird/day
10 th week	59gm/bird/day
11 th week	62gm/bird/day
12 th week	65gm/bird/day
13 th week	68gm/bird/day
14 th week	71gm/bird/day
15 th week	74gm/bird/day
16 th week	77gm/bird/day
17 th week	80gm/bird/day
18 th week	85gm/bird/day
19 th week	90gm/bird/day
20 th week	95gm/bird/day
21 st week	108gm/bird/day
22 nd week	116gm/bird/day
23 rd week	125gm/bird/day

OBSERVATION

Poultry enterprises may vary from basic backyard poultry keeping to mechanized and automated production. Various types of poultry enterprises are illustrate in table :-

Table-6 Types of poultry enterprises

	Backyard Poultry	Farm Flock	Commercially Poultry farm	Specialized Egg production	Integrated Egg production
Subdivision of egg production	Pullet growing feed production	Hatchery production separated from farming	Feed production separate from poultry farms	Chicken meat production becomes independent of egg production	Separate enterprise reintegrated as business
Main management characteristic	Natural hatching	Artificial hatching sexing	Feed mixing	Egg processing	Controlled environment houses
Type of farming	Substance forming	Mixed farming	Joint egg & meat production	Eggs industry (Single commodity)	Egg complex
Labour	Part time	Part time	Full time	Division management & labour	Separate daily work and random work
Building	Free range	Water feeder	Water feeder	Manure disposal equipment	Egg belt automatically controlled house



Backyard poultry production is at the substance level of farming. Birds live free range and hatch their own egg. Their diet is supplemented with crop waste or food left overs. The labour involved in backyard poultry production is part time. Farm flocks production is slightly more specialized. Egg are hatched at a separated location where the hatch and sexing of the birds are controlled. Specialized egg production consists of separating poultry for meat & egg production. Integrated egg production is the most advanced enterprises and involves full mechanization on and automation of the egg production cycle including battery egg

laying, temperature controls and mechanized egg collection methods. Birds usually start to lay at around five months (20-21 weeks) of age & continue to lay for 12 months (52 weeks) on average, laying fewer eggs as they near the moulting period. The typical production cycle lasts about 17 months (72 weeks and involves three distinct) phases, as follows.

Phase 1: small chicks or brooders: - This phase lasts from 0 to 2 month (0-8 weeks) during which time small chicks are kept in facilities (brooder houses) separate from laying birds.

Phase 2: Growers: this phase lasts about 3 months, from the ninth to the twentieth week of age-growers may be either housed separately from small chicks or continue to be reared in brooder-cum-grower houses. It is important to provide appropriate care to the growers particularly between their seventeenth and twentieth week of age as their reproductive organs develop during this period.

Phase 3 : Layers :- growers are transferred from the grower house to the layer house when they are 18 week old to prepare for the laying starting when they are about 21 week old and lasting until they are about 12 weeks old.

Factory affecting egg production : Typically, a layers production cycle lasts just over a year (52-56 weeks) during the production cycle many factory influence egg production :-

RESULT

Cost and profit

Calculation for the laying cycle (52 weeks) are more accurate and enable the farmer to determine whether the egg laying enterprise is running at a profit or a loss:-

Table –7 cost of layer poultry farm in kunkuri

Expense for rearing

Costs	Rs.
Feed (Total Kg. of feed multiplied by price per kg.)	2,953,700
Housing	3,60,000
Equipment	50,000
Labour	61,200
Vaccinations	10,000
Various	3,00000
Total Costs	3734900

Costs

When calculating costs for the laying cycle, the main expenditures to consider are :-

- Rearing - Rearing brooders until they become layers
 Housing - Building or maintaining laying house and brooder house.
 Equipment - The cost of miscellaneous items such as feedres, buckets etc.
 Feed - Total feed used during the years.
 Labour - Labour costs in manage birds curred.
 Vaccination-Medicines and veterinary visits
 Mortality - Loss of laying birds due to disease etc. and
 Various expense - Lighting, water etc.

Income:- When calculating income for the laying cycle, the earnings to consider drive from the sale of egg, sale of culled birds after the first cycle of production; and where applicable, manure sold as fertilizer.

Table-8 cost and income of layer poultry farm

costs	Rs
Houses	360000
Equipment	50000
Feed	2953700
Labour	61200
Vaccinations	10000
Various expenses	300000
Total Costs	3734900
Income	
Sale of eggs	2400000
Sale of culled birds	160000
(Sale of manure)	13500
Total Income	2573500



Tabel-9 cost and income of broiler poultry farm in jashpur district

Broiler	Rs.
Houses	10,000
Feed	2067590
Labour	54000
Vaccinations	10,000
Various expenses	2,00000
Total Costs	2341590
Income	
Sale of meat/bird	980000
Sale of manure	27000
Total	1007000

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CONCLUSION

India stands as third largest egg producer and fifth chicken meat producer in the world about 60 billion egg and 2.2 million metric tons of chicken meal Raising a home chicken flock can be good experience and a source of enjoyment. As a family project, it teaches about living beings and responsibility. The home chicken flock also can be an excellent source of low-cost, high- quality poultry products. Poultry significant improvement in the growth, productivity and reproductive performance of birds and also development of scientific method of housing, feeding, breeding, disease control etc. we still have several lacunae to be filled up; for example on ventilation, temperature control in poultry house, lighting program for broilers and layers, equipment specific pathogen free flocks, quality control of feed ingredients, marketing facilities etc. The egg and meat of birds reared in the backyard farming fetches higher premium due to high consumer acceptability even in the urban sectors where plenty of egg and poultry meat from commercial units are available. In addition to the stable supply of high-quality animal food, backyard poultry production promotes income opportunities particularly for the weaker sections in the rural areas. The backyard farming will certainly improve the economic status of a majority of rural/tribal families from lower socio-economic groups in the rural/tribal areas. Poultry produce eggs, men and manure. Poultry farming is a best business of high level produce egg & meat. A poultry farm investment focusing on broiler production is a relatively easy other for a positive ne profit.

However, if a worst-case of low price of meat 1 kg and high price of feed and chicks occurs, goof management practices would be critical to maintain profitability.

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