

CHAPTER-I

Introduction

Boiler chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) are a gallinaceous domesticated fowl, bred and raised specifically for meat production. They are a hybrid of the egg-laying chicken, both being a subspecies of the red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*). Typical broilers have white feathers and yellowish skin. Most commercial broilers reach slaughter-weight at between five to seven weeks of age.

Bangladesh is an agricultural country. There is huge land for broiler farming and have large number of manpower. Bangladesh natural climates are suitable for broiler farming for their maintenance and growth. Broiler means a young, tender meat of chicken whose FCR is high within a short period of rearing under human captivity. Broilers are reared for commercial production of meat in our country. Broiler farming has encouraged the people of different sections such as small farmers, landless laborers and educated unemployed as well as for industrialists to establish broiler farms on small & large scale. The growth performance of broiler bird might simply be a function of higher feed intake. Feed consumption followed similar trend to that of weight gain. These non-significant differences in growth performance support the findings of (Oliveira et al, 1974), (Shanmugasundaran et al, 1976), (Haque & Chowdhury, 1994), (Anisuzzaman & Chowdhury, 1996), (Hussain et al, 1996) & (Sarica et al, 1998) the study clearly indicate that all broiler farms made good profit.

Bangladesh is a densely populated country. Most of the people suffer from malnutrition. Bangladesh is unable to provide proper nutrition for her people. Protein is the important element of food, which is found in meat, egg and fish. “Broiler meat contains high quality protein and micro-nutrients which has had a tremendous impact on health and nutrition for the poor people in rural areas”(Neumann et al,2002; Barroetoa,2007).Another, study reported that it can be the main source of family earning or can provide sufficient income and gainful employment opportunity to rural farmers throughout the year(Bhende,2006).The price of beef, chevon, mutton etc. are too high for most of the people are unable to buy. Broiler meat may be the easy & cheap source of protein. Poultry meat contributes a good percentage of the total meat in Bangladesh. Contribution of poultry to GDP and foreign exchange is essential and increasing day by day. Now-a-days, Bangladesh Government gives more opportunity for

developing broiler farms in urban and rural areas. Due to high FCR, initial investment is little than others and faster return of investment and profit, the broiler farming at small and large scale is increasing day by day.

The district Tangail occupies an important place in Bangladesh in respect of poultry farming because of availability of all facilities. So, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the existing management system of poultry farming and understanding the socio-economic condition of the farmers.

The specific objectives of the study

- i. To assess the socio-economic characteristics of broiler farm owner in the study areas
- ii. To discuss the husbandry practices of broiler farming in the study areas.
- iii. To estimate the average farm profitability of broiler farming.
- iv. To find out the problem faced by the broiler farm owner both in production & marketing and suggest probable suggestions.

CHAPTER – II

MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Area:

The study was conducted in kalihati Upazila in Tangail District which is 295.6sq. km, located in between 24°38' north and 90°00' east longitudes. The Upazila is surrounded by Bhuapur and Ghatail Upazila on the north, Tangail sadar and Basail Upazila on the south, Sakhipur Upazila on the east and the Jamuna river on the west.

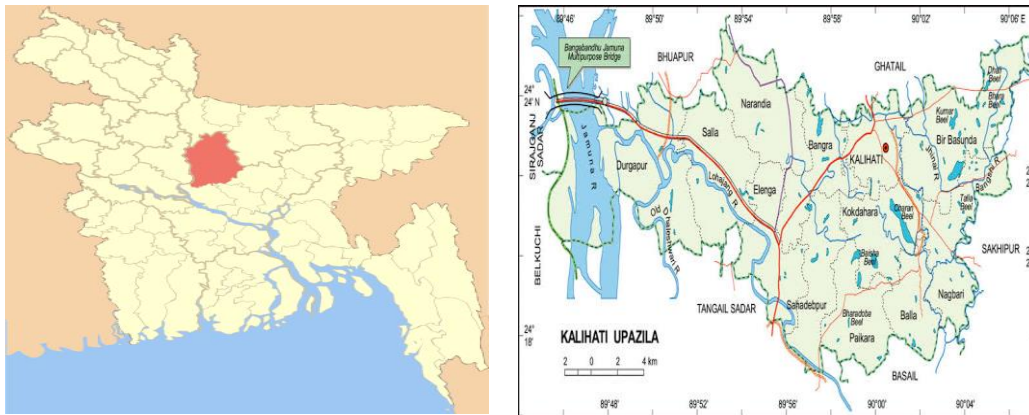


Figure: Location of study area

2.2 Selection of study area:

My selected area are some unions of Kalihati Upazila, Tangail district, Dhaka division in Bangladesh. The area was selected because of no study of this type was conducted previously in this area.

2.3 Preparation of the survey schedule:

The survey was developed in accordance with the objectives of study. Survey schedule was prepared to get the desired information from the broiler farm owner. Then data was collected by visiting of farm to farm.

2.4 Period of data collection:

The necessary information of the study was carried out when I was staying at Kalihati Upazila Veterinary Hospital, under Tangail district from 01/02/21 to 31/04/21. During this period, I visited some farms & collected data on Broiler farming at kalihati Upazila by using an interview schedule through face to face interviewing. I visited 20 farms in different unions in kalihati Upazila.

2.5 Data analytical Techniques:

The collected data were analyzed after coding, decoding, summarized when stay in CVASU campus with the correspondence of supervisor. Simple statistical methods such as mean, percentage, standard deviations etc. were applied for analyzed the collected data to meet up the study goals and objectives.

2.6 Limitations of the study:

The required information of the study was collected by a single visit in each farm after ending of one batch of broiler marketing due to shortage of time and fund during the internship placement period at kalihati Upazila Veterinary Hospital.

CHAPTER-III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Socio-economic status of the farmer

Broiler farming was an income generating enterprise for almost all the farmers. People from all strata of the society, irrespective of religion, education, occupation & economic background were involved. About one third of the farmers were literate, the other were illiterate. The majority (70%) were not engaged in other form of occupation and by this occupation their economic condition was sound enough to maintain their families. Different variables and categories used to describe socio-economic status of the farmers are enlisted in Table-

Table- 1: Factors associated with socio-economic status of the farmers (N=12)

Variables	Categories	No. of farm
Type of farmer	Landless (0.00-0.50 acre)	1
	Marginal (0.51-1.24 acre)	2
	Small (1.25-2.47 acre)	2
	Medium (2.48-4.94 acre)	3
	Large (4.95 acre)	4
Investment source	Own	6
	Bank loan	3
	With interest from money lender	2
	Without interest from money lender	1
Size of the farm (No. of birds)	<500	2
	500-1000	8
	>1000	2
Farming is main occupation	Yes	8

	no	4
Poultry farm management skill	High	5
	Medium	4
	Poor	3
Source of drinking water	Own tube-well	10
	Shared-in tube-well	1
	deep tube-well	1
Level of educational knowledge	High(above secondary)	2
	Medium(secondary)	8
	Poor(primary)	2

Source: Field Survey, 2021

3.2: Farming practices:

Broiler farming was an income generating enterprise for almost all the farmers. People from all strata of the society, irrespective of religion, education, occupation & economic background were involved. About one third of the farmers were literate, the other were illiterate. The majority (70%) were not engaged in other form of occupation and by this occupation their economic condition was sound enough to maintain their families.

3.2.1: Strains that are used by farms:

The broiler was nondescript types widely differing phenotypes. The so- called Hab chicks, Strabo, ISA-I 757 are common. Some farmers collected chicks from Kazi farm and some farmers from BRAC farm.

3.3 Husbandry practices:

a. Collection of Chick:

Collection of broiler chicks is important for broiler farming. The farm owner collected the chicks from different hatcheries. Almost the chicks were collected from the Kazi farm

limited, Aftab bahumukhi farm limited and other farms. The price of day old broiler chick was paid 30-32Tk. Per chick.

b. Flock size:

During my internship period I visited 20 farms but here show 12 broiler farms due to almost same flock size. Different flock sizes are observed in different unions. The average flock sizes were found which is given bellow:

Table no. 2: Flock Size of broiler at the study area:

Number of visited farm	Flock Size
Farm 1	600
Farm 2	400
Farm 3	550
Farm 4	800
Farm 5	500
Farm 6	350
Farm 7	600
Farm 8	1000
Farm 9	1500
Farm 10	800
Farm 11	500
Farm 12	1300

Source: Field survey, 2021

c. Housing

There are different styles and designs of houses such as shed type, Gable type etc. During my study I found that most of the farmers constructed gable type house for their birds which is made by bamboo and tin and suing the wire net around the houses, almost all of the houses are east-west facing and keep the house in well ventilated

d. Floor, feeder and water spaces followed by farmers:

Age	Floor space	Water space	Feeder space
1 st week	0.5 Sqft/bird	0.5 inch/bird	1 inch/bird
2 nd week	0.5 Sqft/bird	0.57 inch/bird	1.5 inch/bird
3 rd week	1 Sqft/bird	0.75 inch/bird	1.5 inch/bird
4 th week	1 Sqft/bird	1 inch/bird	2 inch/bird
5 th week	1Sqft/bird	1 inch/bird	2 inch/bird

Source: Field survey, 2021

e. Chick transportation:

Farmers are start their rearing program from day old to market age. They start their program by collecting the chick from hatchery or other selling enterpriser. After collection most of the fanner transports their chick by taxi or tempo. It is noted that chick is packed in paper box.

f. Disinfection of the farm: The floor of the house is usually disinfected by phenol, bleaching powder or limewater before placing the litter materials. But among the disinfectants the farmer most commonly uses bleaching powder.

Most of the farmers fumigate the house before 7days of arrival of chicks and they follow the following formula for fumigation Potassium permanganate (ppm): Formalin (400/0 formaldéhyde) at 1:2 ratios.i.e. 60 gm Potassium permanganate + 120 ml formalin for 100 cubic ft. areas. Then applied litter materials. Rice husk and saw dust were widely used by the farmers with a depth of 1 -2 inch. The other litter materials are wood savings, straw etc.

g. Treatment of the chick in the house:

After arrival of the chick in the house farmers firstly gave the chick water with the mixer of Glucose, Vitamin and minerals. Then feed is given in a paper sheet for the first 3 hours, after that feed was given in feeder. Number of waterer & feeder used by the farmer is shown in following table:

h. number of Feeder:

	0-2 Weeks	3-5 Weeks
Chicks feeder	2 ft. long feeder/ 50 chicks	-
Tube Feeder	-	4 in number/100 birds

Source: Field survey, 2021

i. Number of waterer:

	0-2 weeks	3-5 weeks
Waterer	1 plastic drinker/50 birds	-
	-	1 Plastic drinker/50 birds

Source: Field survey, 2021

j. Brooding:

Artificial heat was use in brooding chick. It was seen that 5-10 brooder/500 bird & electric bulb were used by the farmers as a heat source for the first 2 weeks of age Number. Electric bulb used by farmers for heat source is shown in following table:

Number of chicks	No. of electric bulb	
	Summer	Winter
500	100 watt 2 in number and 60 watt 1 in number	200 watt 2 in number and 100 watt 2 in number

Source: Field survey, 2021

After 2 weeks' brooder guard had been withdrawn and the brooder house is used as grower house.

k. Temperature schedule for broiler:

Age(weeks)	Temperature of Brooding
1 st	90°F
2 nd	85°F
3 rd	80°F
4 th	75°F
5 th	70°F

Source: Field survey, 2021

* It was seen that most of the farmer used thermometer for measuring temperature.

l. Litter management:

Litter material	Depth	
	Winter	Summer
Rice husk	1.5-2 inch	1 inch

m. Vaccination schedule:

Vaccination program is important to reduce disease prevalence and mortality. Various type pharmaceutical company and government vaccine are used to develop their immune system.

Table no 3: Vaccination schedule of Broiler farming system.

Age	Vaccine	Disease	Dose & route
Day 3	BCRDV	Ranikhat	1 drop in 1 eye
Day 7	Gumboro	Gumboro	1 drop in 1 eye
Days 14	BCRDV	Ranikhat	1 drop in 1 eye
Day 21	Gumboro	Gumboro	1 drop in 1 eye

Source: Field survey, 2021

n. Feeding:

Feed is an important factor for broiler growth and profitability. More feed consumption, more weight gain. The chicks should be given small quantity of feed frequently for the 1st week. Some farmers collected feed from Nourish feed, some collected from CP feed. The farmer uses the following way for feeding the broiler.

Table- 4: Feeding Practices of Broiler Farming

Age	Nature of feed
1 st week	Crumble
2 nd week	Crumble
3 rd week	Pellet
4 th week	Pellet
5 th week to finishing	Pellet

o. Weight gain:

Weight gain is also important factor for successful farming. Some farmer follows this rules, some farmers have no weight machine to measures weight. After proper feeding, weight gain which is recorded by the farm owner are given bellow:

Table-5: Weight gain with ages in Broiler farming:

Age	Weight
21 days	900 gm
24 days	1000gm
30 days	1200 gm
35 days	1600 gm
40 days	1700 gm

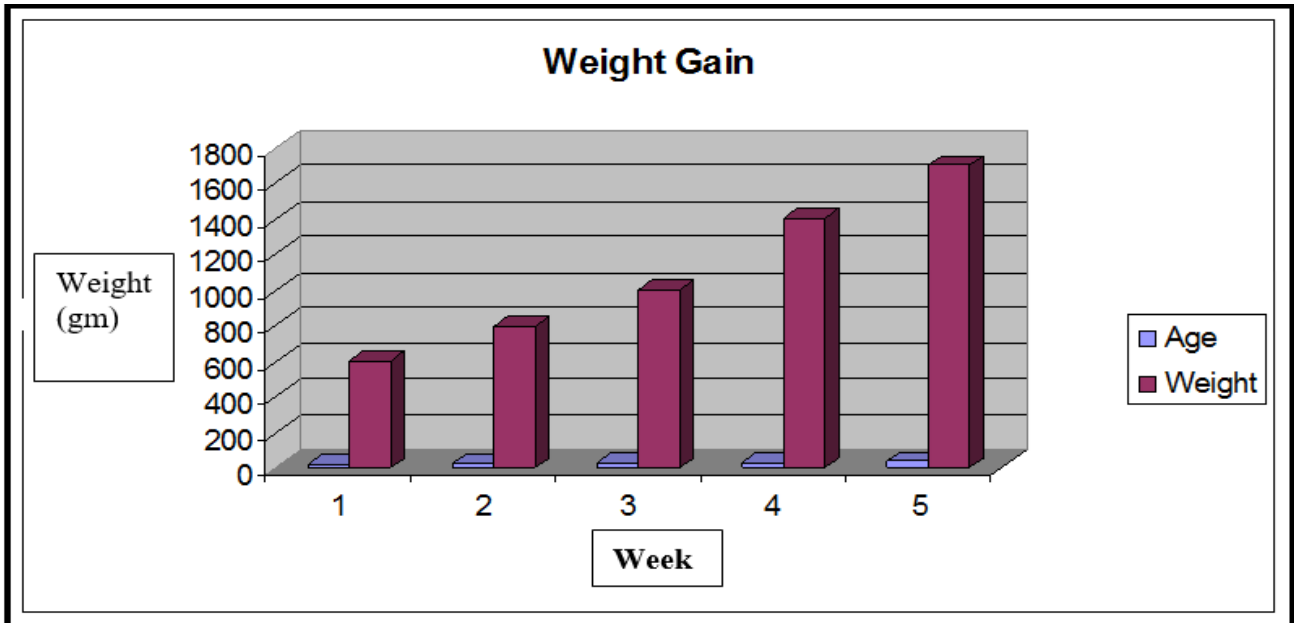


Figure-2: Graphical representation of weight gain

3.4 Marketing information of Broilers:

Broilers in this area were raised and sold when age at 5 weeks either at the local market or at the farmer doorstep to individual and local traders.

Table-6: Marketing information of Broilers

Parameters	Purchase cost/chick	Feed cost/Kg	Price of meat/Kg
Farm-1	30	35	135
Farm-2	32	34	134
Farm-3	30	35	136
Farm-4	31	35	135
Farm-5	30	32	137
Farm-6	32	35	135
Farm-7	30	35	136
Farm-8	31	32	134
Farm-9	30	34	136
Farm-10	32	35	135
Farm-11	30	34	137
Farm-12	31	35	135

Source: (Field Survey, 2021)

Farm profitability of commercial broiler at different farms in kalihati Upazila:

Parameters	Farm-1	Farm-2	Farm-3	Farm-4	Farm-5
Body wt.(kg)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
Feed intake (Kg)/bird	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
FCR	1.87:1	2.13:1	1.87:1	1.7:1	2:1

Mortality rate	3%	2.5%	3%	2.0%	2.5%
*Cost involve/bird	145	148	142	150	145
Return/bird	216	201	217	229	205
Benefit/bird	71	53	75	79	60
Cost Benefit ratio	1: 0.48	1: 0.35	1: 0.52	1: 0.52	1: 0.41

Parameters	Farm-6	Farm-7	Farm-8	Farm-9	Farm-10	Farm-11	Farm-12
Body wt.(kg)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Feed intake (Kg)/bird	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2
FCR	1.93:1	2:1	2.06:1	2:1	1.76:1	1.81:1	1.7:1
Mortality rate	3%	2.5%	3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%
*Cost involve/bird	148	142	140	145	151	150	145
Return/bird	216	204	201	217	229	219	202
Benefit/bird	68	62	61	72	78	69	57
Cost Benefit ratio	1: 0.45	1: 0.43	1: 0.43	1: 0.49	1: 0.51	1:0.46	1: 0.39

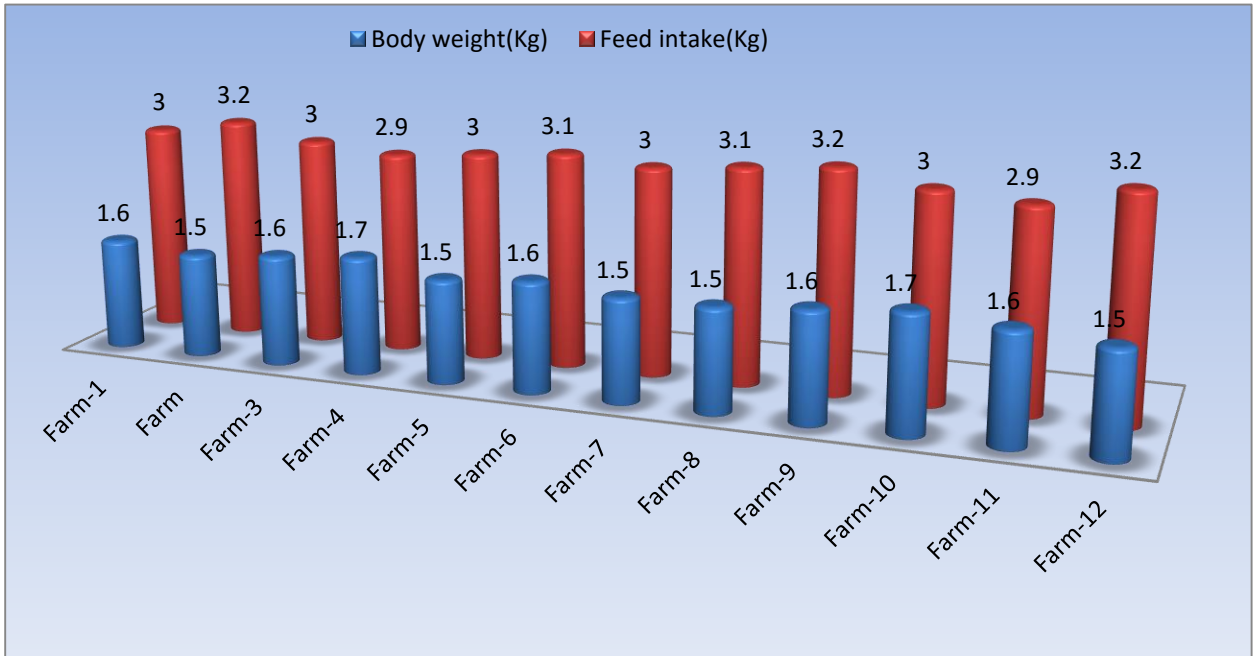


Figure: Graphical representation of body weight and feed intake

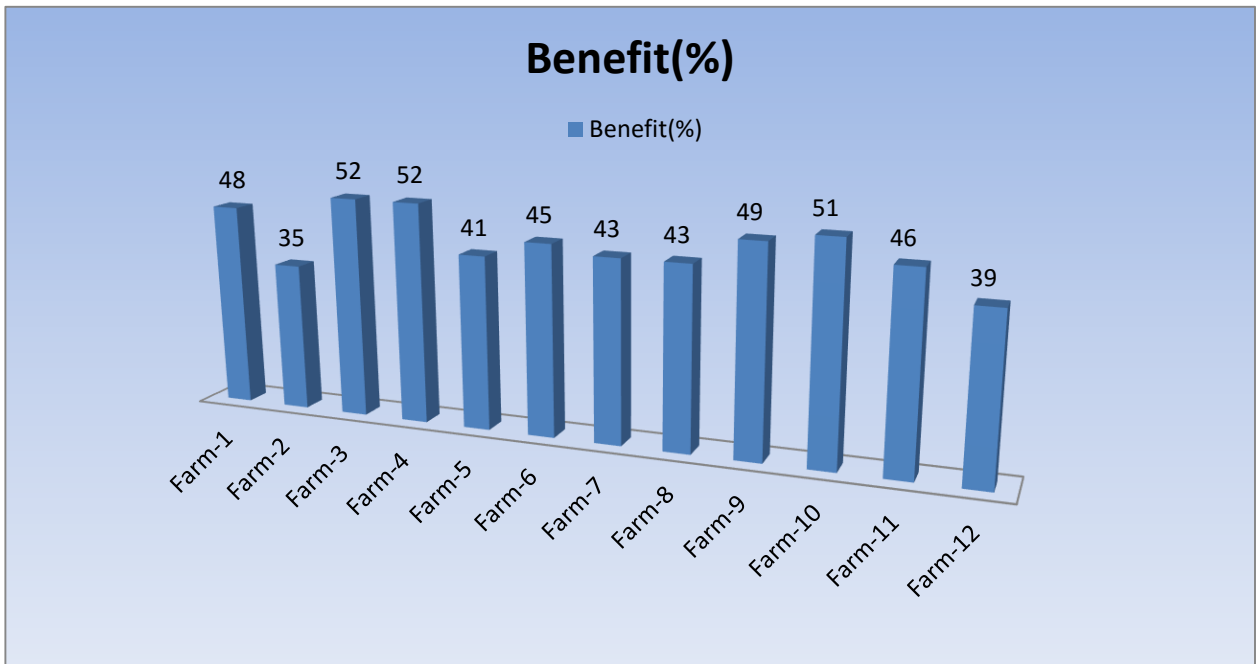


Figure: Graphical representation of benefit (%) of respective farms

Total cost

*Cost involve/bird= _____

Total no of birds

Cost involved per bird including housing, vaccination, medication, electricity, feed and chick cost.

The above table shows that body Weight was highest in farm-**4,10(1.7)** followed by farm-1,3,6,9,11(1.6),farm-2,5,7,8,12(1.5) respectively.

FCR was found best in farm-**4,12(1.7)**, followed by farm-10(1.76), farm-11(1.81), farm-1,3(1.87), farm-6(1.93), farm-5,7,9(2.0), farm-8(2.06) and farm-2(2.13) respectively.

Return /bird varied from farm to farm due to high market price. The farm-**4,10(229)** then farm-11(219), farm-3,9(217), farm-1,6(216), farm-5(205), farm-7(204), farm-12(202), farm-2,8(201) respectively.

Benefit was estimated highest in Farm-**4(79)**, farm-10(78), Farm-3(75), farm-9(72), farm-1(71), farm-11(69), farm-6(68), farm-7(62), farm-8(61), farm-5(60), farm-12(57), and farm-2(53) respectively.

And cost benefit ratio was determined best in farm-**3,4(1: 0.52)**, then farm-10(1: 0.51), farm-9(1: 0.49), farm-1(1: 0.48), farm-11(1:0.46), farm-6(1: 0.45), farm-7,8(1: 0.43), farm-5(1: 0.41), farm-12(1: 0.39) and farm-2(1: 0.35) respectively.

In the study, we notice that production performance long stand depends on chick's quality i.e. different hatchery. Production variation was also dependent on different strains. It is also observable that some hatchery supplies often different quality maintaining chicks. It is depending on demand and supply of chicks. In the study the chicks of KAZI farm (1.7:1) have shown better performance than others. The farmers who will rear the chicks of KAZI and fed their flock C. P's feed, will get more profit. On the other hand, the chicks of BRAC (2.06:1) show lower performance due to low quality chicks. Their chick's weight, feed conversion ratio, are low but disease prevalence and mortality is higher than other. Overall the whole study shows that the average weight gain, feed conversion ratio of broiler at Kalihati Upazilla is almost satisfactory.

CHAPTER-IV

IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS

4.1.1: Variability in chick quality

Lack of chick's quality is a common complaint to the farmers. Chick quality was the highest in scoring among the constraints of the farmers (Kawsar et al., 2013 and Chand et al., 2009). A number of factors relate to breeder farm and hatchery management affects the quality chick's production (Chowdhury, 2013). The chicks are delivered to dealers and agents after so called grading. Chicks of different grades like A, B, C, etc. clearly indicate variation in quality (Chowdhury, 2011). Consequently, farmers are receiving different quality chicks which affect performance. This makes farmers unhappy during management and marketing. Quality feeds.

4.1.2 Variability in feed quality

It was another major problem for poultry farming of all categories farm holders. All of the poultry farmers depend on commercial feed mill for feed. Having quality feed in time may become a challenge for broiler production.

4.1.3: Marketing system

Since the farmers are not well organized and there is no regulatory body for them, they have to follow the traditional system of marketing which permits this chance little bargaining. Farmers are deprived from legal prices of their products frequently. The middlemen exploit. Marketing of live broiler was also a problem, and 37% broiler production is affected of small scale broiler farming (Emaikwu et al., 2011).

4.1.4: Treatment of diseases

Although prevention is the key to make success in combating diseases (Chowdhury, 1984). Treatment of diseased birds may be applied in some cases. However, the quacks and nonqualified personnel should not be involved in veterinary practices that may affect negatively in poultry farming as well as profitability.

4.1.5: Insufficient bank loan

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, access of farmers to credit facilities has decreased considerably. Financial institutions reduced interest to encourage farmers for poultry farming as well as the recovery of their credit.

4.1.6: Lack of quality vaccine

Some important diseases can be prevented by vaccination. Disease outbreak was one of the major constraints for the development of broiler farms in Birampur. These diseases were prevented by proper vaccination programmed in the study area but high price of vaccine, improper storage and unavailable supply hamper the prevention of diseases prevalence in study area. The quantity and quality of vaccines available against the major diseases were not up to the desired standard. However, the potency declined from the district livestock office to the Thana livestock office and finally falls to between 45-80% potency at the user's level.

4.1.7: Impact of COVID-19 on broiler farming

The impact of COVID-19 on Bangladesh poultry sector is clearly visible. The Covid-19 has awfully disrupted the poultry production system and created an unwanted mismatch between the demand and supply of poultry products. There is a negative growth in farm inputs and final products. A distinct impact of COVID-19 on the poultry sector was a fluctuation in live chicken and egg prices prior to, during and following lockdown (January–June 2020). During this period, the government ordered closure of all businesses and institutions other than hospitals, kitchen markets (*kachar bazar*), pharmacies, and other emergency and health-related services. These have resulted in some inevitable negative consequences.

4.2 Prospects of broiler farming in the study region

4.2.1 Generate additional income

Farmers respond that broiler farming is an additional income within existing homestead of them. It was evident that all of the marginal and small farm holders regarded farming as an additional income. (Miah, 1990).

4.2.2 Profitable Cash earning business

All of the farm holders respond in this point well. There is also found similarities in the study of Miah (1990) and Mohd-Shoriff-Saleh (1985).

4.2.3: Treat as a profession

Pandey and Tewary, (1985) declare that broiler farming as a profession and a lot of people involves in this sector. Day by day many educated people become involves in this profession.

4.2.4 Treat Broiler as an industry

The broiler production process is very much an industrial one now. Worldwide, in 2005 production was 71,851,000 tonnes. From 1985 to 2005, the broiler industry grew by 158%.

4.2.5: Need less and short duration capital:

Broiler farming needs less capital than other business. But more profit can be gained in short time.

4.2.6 Increase importance of Broiler Farming in Bangladesh

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Bangladesh. Agriculture contributes 21.84% demand for balanced diet. Poultry specially broiler is one of the important segments of agriculture in Bangladesh. The term poultry is used to designate those species of bird which render man an economic service and reproduce freely under his proper care. At present broiler farming is produced for commercial perspectives. It helps to generate employment and income and to build a poverty free and healthy society. In Bangladesh poverty, unemployment and malnutrition is the major obstacle for development. Here major portion of population lives below the poverty line. In our country many educated people are unemployment. Our children and mothers are victims of malnutrition. At this situation broiler farming is a good way of meeting the protein gap, employment generation and poverty alleviation in the shortage possible time. It also provides financial benefit. So, broiler farming is one of the most important emerging agro-based industries in the country.

CHAPTER- V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the above discussion it can be concluded that Kalihati under Tangail district is a very suitable and prospective zone for broiler farming and broiler production. But first it is crying need to solve the above mentioned problems and other constraints. Then it would be possible to establish broiler farms to meet the protein and nutrient demand of the people and to remove the poverty of people creating employment opportunities for the unemployed people. Government is to take proper steps and play an important role for establishment of a poultry zone in this area by solving all problems and giving more opportunities to the existing farm owners. The government can take a mega plan to establish a farm in each Upazila of Bangladesh using which as a model, local people would create their own farm. Finally, it can be said that small scale broiler farming contributed positively to the socio-economic development of the broiler farmers as well as the improvement of rural livelihood, in the study area.

The following recommendations may be put forward:

- Government should monitor the reasonable price of poultry feed and day old chicks.
- Facilities of the institutional loan to the owners of poultry farms should be made so that they can get the credit on easy terms.
- Hatcheries should increase the supply of day old chicks.
- For proper housing, nutrition, disease control, marketing and management-DLS should provide short term training for the owners of the poultry farms.
- The regular supply of electricity should be ensured.
- Government support should be provided to medicine and vaccine producing Institutions to ensure the availability of the medicine and vaccine in the area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At first I am really thankful to almighty Allah who has given me strength and opportunity to complete the report.

Completion of any work or responsibility gives nice feelings but the accomplishment of this work as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine(DVM) in (CVASU), not only has given me the pleasure but also given me the confidence to move ahead and showed me a new opening to knowledge. Standing at this opening, it is an honor to revoke the names of the person and the organization I am grateful to.

I would like to extend my gratitude to my supervisor **Meherunnesa Chowdhury Sumy**, Professor, Dept. of Agricultural economics and social sciences, CVASU. My heartfelt thanks to her for support and creative directions.

The author extends his gratefulness to the Mr. **Md. A. Halim**, Professor of department of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences, Faculty of veterinary medicine in Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Khulshi, Chittagong, for his guidance, inspiration during the study period and also preparing of this production report.

The author also feels much proud to convey his profound thanks to his friends and all well-wishers who have seriously encouraged him to run this study work.

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Biography

I am Md. Mehedi Hassan, son of Md. Rustom Ali and Farida Begum. I have passed my Secondary School Certificate (SSC) from Mirpur Bangla High School, Dhaka in 2012 and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) from Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka in 2014. Now I am an intern veterinarian under the faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. I am interested to work in the field of Poultry Nutrition.

Appendix
Study on Commercial Broiler farming in kalihati Upazila

1. A. Name of the farm.....

B. Name of the owner/Farmer/Employee.....

C. Address: Village.....Union.....

P.O.....Thana.....District.....

2. Husbandry practice:

A. Housing: a. Brooder house b. Grower cum finisher house

B. Feeding:

- Collection of feed.....
- Storage of feed
- Types of feed.....
- How many times feed supplied daily.....?

C. Watering:

- Source of water
- Frequency of water supply

D. Litter materials.....

E. Ventilation

a. sufficient. Insufficient

F. Lighting schedule.....

G. Bio-security.....

H. Foot bath:

3.

Number of sheds.....

4. Incidence of diseases.....

5. Management of disease condition:

- a. Self-management
- b. Quack
- c. Veterinary doctor

6. Health Programme:

- a. Vaccination.
- b. Anthelmintic

7. Marketing system.....

8. Cost & return.....

9 The farm is profitable or not.....

Name of the interviewee.....

Name of the interviewer.....

Date.....

Date:

Signature.....

Signature