

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study:

The people of Bangladesh are blessed with a variety of agricultural resources of which chicken rearing is considered to have potential both for poverty alleviation and food production (Sumy et al., 2010). Poultry sector has turned out to be promising dynamic sector with enormous potential for rapid poverty reduction. This sector as a whole has shown growth rate of about 2.8 percent annually over the nineties (PRSP, 2004). Therefore, broiler farming plays an important role in improving livelihood, food security and poverty alleviation in rural and semi-urban communities in developing countries including Bangladesh.

Broiler production has become a specialized and speedy business at present time for the people of the country. Short life cycle of the broiler and requirement of relatively less amount of capital attributed to its popularity to the farmers. This industry has immense potentialities from the point of view of the economic growth of the country as well as fulfillment of basic needs and to keep the price at a minimum level and ensuring food especially animal protein for the human being. This industry has immense scope for the country through changing livelihood and food habit, reduction of dependence of meat related to cow and goat and ultimately has positive impact on GDP growth rate of the country (Ahmed JU et al., 2009). The overall socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries, their egg and meat intake ability, empowerment of rural women in decision making and employment opportunities were significantly increased by rearing poultry after the intervention made by Smallholder Livestock Development Project (SLDP) (Alam J, 1997).

In our country, broilers are kept for commercial meat production. Broiler farming provides enjoyment, food, and cash through the sale of meat. Broiler farming is becoming increasingly popular in both urban and rural areas. Broiler farming has motivated people from many walks of life, including small farmers, landless laborers, educated unemployed, and industrialists, to start small and large-scale broiler farms.

The improved growth performance of broiler chickens could simply be due to increased feed consumption. Feed consumption followed the same pattern as weight gain. These non significant differences in growth performances 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 country with a high population density. Malnutrition affects the majority of the population. Bangladesh is unable to provide proper nutrition for her people. Protein is a vital component of diet that can be found in meat, eggs, and fish. Beef, chevon, mutton, and other meats are too expensive for most people to purchase. Broiler meat is a simple and inexpensive source of protein. In Bangladesh, poultry meat accounts for a significant portion of total meat consumption and the importance of poultry in terms of GDP and meet up animal originated protein deficiency is growing by the day in Bangladesh. Thus an attempt was made to submit an intern report entitled as **“Study on Management, Bio-security and Marketing System of Broiler Farms at Mirsharai Upazilla”** now presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

1.2 Objectives of the study:

- (i) To describe the management and broiler farming practices of broiler farming as a farm businesses;
- (ii) To estimate and assess the average farm profitability and available marketing channels of live broilers;
- (iii) To understand the challenges that the farm owner faces both in production and marketing.

CHAPTER- II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to FAO, 1997 appropriate size of the operation, maintaining highly productive stock, efficient utilization of resources, better housing, adoption of standard hygienic practices, reducing cost of production and adequate planning for marketing of the products play a major role in making commercial egg production more profitable.

Kumar and Mahalati (1998) reported lower costs of production and higher r floreturns for larger than smallecks.

Elwardany et al 1998 stated that efficient utilization of feed and avoiding unnecessary feed wastage would minimize total cost of production. Thus, management of egg laying birds in an appropriate rearing environment would ensure better profitability.

Farooq et al., 2002 stated the disease in any stage of production affect the productivity of the farm. He suggest to avoid overcrowding, effective use of brood-grow house under better hygiene, appropriate light schedule and use of cages instead of floor houses for egg type layers will reduce mortality

Alam et al. 1998 reported the intensive farm rearing system has got more production and high profit by rearing the hybrid and exotic breed.

Talukdar et al., 2010 also cited the environmental effect of production performance due to managerial effect.

FAO, 2008 country report stated that disease outbreak and low biosecurity and managerial practice decrease the average production performance in both commercial and smallholding poultry farm in Bangladesh.

Kabir et al., 2010 conducted a research on Isa brown strain at Mymensingh and stated the effect of management in production of egg of the layer. He found lower production than the expected level due to poor management and environmental effect.

Das (2005) reported that 80% poultry products were purchased by institutional buyers and 20% by individual consumers in Sylhet Sadar thana. Egg price was fully dependent on market demand while broiler price was equally dependent on production cost and market demand. Owing to religious belief and social tradition, live poultry birds were purchased by the consumers. The processing and dressing in marketing operation was an uncommon in Sylhet town market. This scenery is common in most area of Bangladesh.

Ahmed (2008) reported that sudden excessive heat or cold lowered the egg production. Due to quick temperature change in the reproductive tract egg formed very slowly. Normally it takes about 23 hours to form an egg in the reproductive tract. Remedy of the problem is temperature controlled by thermometer and application of Vit-C in hot season.

CHAPTER-III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Location of the study areas:

The study was conducted at Mirsharai upazilla, Chattogram district of Bangladesh. The Upazilla was consists of five unions: Osmanpur, Ichakhali, Durgapur, Mayani, Mithanala. A survey was conducted on twenty households at Mirsharai upzilla who rear poultry in scavenging system mainly by women.



Fig-1: Location Map

3.2 Reason for selection of study area:

The study area was selected at Mirsharai Upazila due to my Internship placement was there and my village home also at this Upazila.

3.3 Preparation of the survey schedule:

To pursue the study a pre prescribed questionnaire was used and 20 broiler farms from Mirsharai Upazilla. Farm management parameters such as farm size, housing system, commercial hybrid broiler strains, litter materials, drinks during loading day old chicks in house, brooding system, vaccination, de-worming, growth promoter use, day old chick purchase, feed purchase, and live broiler marketing were studied, while farmer characteristics such as education level, training, experiences, and work forces on broiler farming were recorded

3.4 Period of data collection:

The necessary information of the study was carried out when I was staying at Mirsharai Upazilla 01/02/2021 to 18/05/2021. During this period I worked actively & collected data on Prospects and problems of Broiler farming at Mirsharai Upazilla.

3.5 Collection of data:

During the study period I worked several broiler farms of Mirsharai Upazilla. Data were collected by taking interview.

3.6 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.

3.7 Limitations of the study

The required information of the study were collected by stating only 01/02/2021 to 18/05/2021 ending of one batch of broiler marketing due to shortage of time and fund during the internship placement period at Mirsharai Upazilla.

CHAPTER-IV

results AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Management practices of Broiler Farms:

4.1.1 Husbandry practice:

(i) Collection of Chick:

Collection of broiler chicks is important for broiler farming. The farm owner collects the chicks from different hatcheries. The price of day old broiler chick was paid 45-50Tk. per chick.

(ii) Flock size:

During my internship period I worked in different size of broiler farms the average flock sizes were found which is given bellow:

Table-1: Flock Size of broiler at the study area.

Farm no.	Flock Size
1	1400
2	1000
3	950
4	1100
5	1000
6	1800
7	1000
8	800
9	1000
10	1300
11	1100
12	1600
13	1300
14	1500
15	1450
16	1250
17	1000
18	1250
19	1300
20	1200

Source: Field Survey, 2021

(iii) House: A suitable house is the prime need for the rearing of poultry birds in the intensive method. In Mirsharai Upazilla there are two types of house are observed.

1. Brooder house
2. Grower cum finisher house.

(iv) Floor, feeder and waterer space followed by the farmers are given below:

a. Floor space:

Table-2: Average available floor space of broiler farming

Age of the bird	Floor space / bird
1st week	.5 sq. ft.
2 nd week	.75 sq .ft.
3 rd week	1 sq. ft.
4 th week	1 sq. ft.
5 th week to finishing	1.25 sq. ft.

Source: Field Survey, 2021

b. Feeder space

Table no.3 Average Feeder space of broiler farming

Age of the bird	Floor space/bird
1 st Week	1 inch
2 nd week	1.5 inch
3 rd week	1.75 inch
4 th week	2 inch
5 th week to finishing	2 inch

Source: Field Survey, 2021

c. Water space:

Table-4 : Average Water space of broiler farming.

Age of the bird (week)	Waterer space / bird
1 st	.5 inch
2 nd	.75 inch
3 rd	.75 inch
4 th	1 inch
5 th week to finishing	1 inch

Source: Field Survey, 2021

v. Temperature Schedule

Table no.5 Temperature Schedule of Broiler Farming

Age of bird (week)	Temperature
1 st	95° F
2 nd	90° F
3 rd	85° F
4 th	80° F
5 th	75° F
6 th up to restore finishing	70° F

Source: Field Survey, 2021

vi. Litter management:

Table-6: Litter management of Broiler farming

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

Source: Field Survey, 2021

vii. Feeding

Feeding is the main function to rear broiler chicks. The chicks should be given small quantity of feed frequently for the first week. The owner was used the following way for feeding of the broiler.

Table-7: Feeding Practices of Broiler Farming

Age (week)	Nature of feed
1 th	Crumble
2 th	Crumble
3 th	Pellet
4 th	Pellet
5 th up to finishing	Pellet
6 th up to finishing	Pellet

Source: Field Survey, 2021

viii. **Weight gain:** After proper feeding weight gain which is recorded by the farm owner are given below:

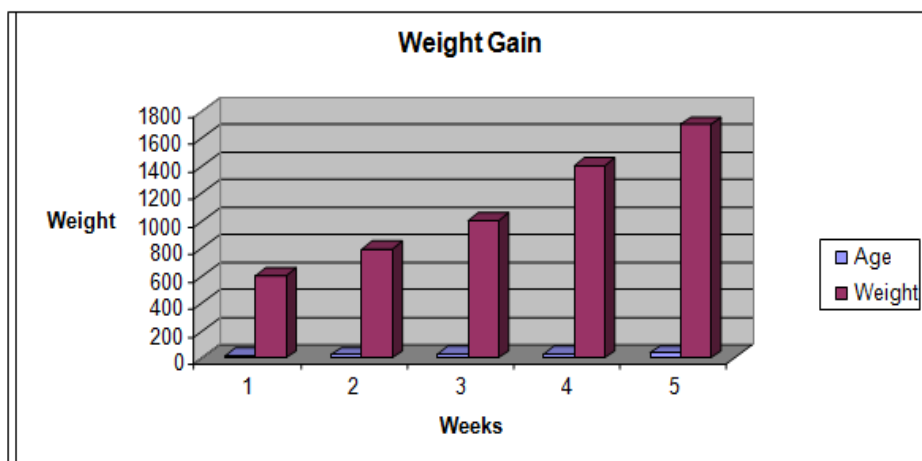


Fig-3: Graphical Representation of weight gain.

ix. Vaccination schedule:

Table-8: Vaccination schedule of Broiler farming system

Age	Vaccine	Disease	Dose & route
Days 1-3	BCRDV	Ranikhat	1 drop in 1 eye
Days 12-14	Gumboro (D-78/228E)	Gumboro	1 drop in 1 eye
Days 21-22	BCRDV	Ranikhat	1 drop in 1 eye
Day23-24	Gumboro (D-78/228E)	Gumboro	1 drop in 1 eye

Source: Field Survey, 2021

B. Feeding practices of Broiler farming:

The broilers need more feed and the farm owner collects the feed from different companies. The owner mainly follow the literature of the Quality Pro vita feed,CP,Nourish and some other companies for their feeding management. The companies supply three types feed that is broiler starter, broiler grower and broiler finisher. The Nutritional level of Quality feed is as follows:

Table-9: Feeding Practices of Broiler Farming

Nutrients	Quality feed		
	Broiler starter	Broiler grower	Broiler finisher
Moisture %	11	11	11
CP%	21	21	21
CF%	3.5	3.5	3.5
Fat%	5.6	5.5	5.5
P%	.5	.5	.5
Ca%	1	1	1
Me kcal/ kg	3000	3100	3200

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table-10: Standard Level of Broiler Feed

Nutrients	Broiler starter	Broiler grower	Broiler finisher
Moisture %	11	11	11
CP%	22	21	20
CF%	3.5	3.5	4
Fat%	3	3	3
P%	.5	.5	.5
Ca%	1	1	1
ME kcal/ kg	2900	3000	3000

Source: Jadhav M. F. Siddiquei-1999, Hand book of Poultry Production & Management.

4.2 : Bio-security Management

4.2.1 Entry of the farm:

Entry of the farm is one of the most elements of maintaining farm bio-security as this is the pathway of transferring diseases by people to the farm. Some important bio-security measures were undertaken were found as follows:

4.2.2 Foot bath:

All personnel should use foot bath on entering the farm. Foot bath is used for disinfection.

4.2.3 Spray room:

All personnel must use spray room on entering the farm to prevent infection into farm that carry from outside of the farm.

4.2.4 Vehicles:

Vehicles should be parked in a specified location away from the poultry houses, with the exception of service trucks with heavy equipment (30 meters). The vehicles should ideally be fitted with a disinfectant sprayer for treating the wheels and cabin mats.

4.2.5 For visitors:

Visits should be avoided as much as possible. When a visit is necessary, it is important to follow a protocol that will serve a dual purpose: protect the birds on the farm and on other farms, and educate visitors regarding the risks of disease transmission.

Visitors should be informed about the potential of disease transmission through vehicle, equipment, and human traffic. Visitors must use the foot bath, spray room on entering the farm.

4.2.6. Entry of the farm shed:

Entry of the farm shed was also found another important key element to maintain bio-security of the farm. Some important bio-security measures were undertaken were found as follows:

4.2.7. Use of separate sandals and dress:

Infection can be transfer by sandals and dress. So all personnel must use different sandals and dress before entering the shed.

4.2.8 .Foot bath

Foot bath is used to prevent infectious disease in the farm shed. All personnel must use foot bath on entering the shed.

4.2.9. Use of mask

Mask is used to protect the bird gaining any infection from personnel and also to protect the personnel from birds infection or disease like Avian influenza.

4.2.10. Location of the farm

The farm should be located few quarter kilometers away from dwellings. It should not be located near the main road.

4..2.11. Source of water:

The supply of water must be from safe source. Water should be kept clean, cool and free from pathogens. Chlorination may be used to sanitize a water supply. It helps to control bacteria and also helpsto prevent slime and algae build-up in water lines. A chlorine level of 3-5 ppm is recommended at the drinker level. Water analysis, at three month intervals, is good practice to determine the need for treatment.

4.2.12. Hand washing:

Dirty or unwashed hands transfer infection. All visitors to the site should be required to wash their hands before entering. All staff should wash their hands before starting work, after breaks and when changing work activities.

4.2.13. Water Sanitizing

Drinking water can be a potent source and spread of infection. Header tanks and pipelines need to be regularly cleaned and disinfected with a non-tainting disinfectant.

4.2.14. Aerial Disinfection:

Spraying a fine disinfectant mist or fog over birds can help reduce cross infection and secondary infection during outbreaks of respiratory and other diseases. It is particularly of value in preventing secondary bacterial infection (e.g. *E. coli* septicemia) following a virus challenge such as Infectious Bronchitis Virus.

4.2.15. Cleaning and disinfecting procedure:

Disinfect flock environments on a regular basis. Disinfection reduces the pathogens in the flock environment, which thereby reduces the risk of disease. Disinfecting involves two steps: cleaning and applying a disinfectant. Always clean first. If the area is not cleaned thoroughly, the disinfectant will not work.

4.2.16. Rodent and wild bird control

Rats and mice can be responsible for the spread of a number of serious diseases on breeder farms including Salmonella infections. Ensure that feed spillages are removed as quickly as possible and that houses are secure from vermin. Use an effective Rodenticide and baiting program for control of rats and mice. Birds can carry infection to farm from other places. So step should be taken to prevent the entry of foreign bird into farm.

4.3: Farm Profitability:

A. Profitability of Broiler Farming practices:

Net Profitability: $\pi = TR - TC$

Where, TR= Total meat produced (Qty. kg) x Multiplied by per Kg broiler

TC = Cost for all factors

The cost benefit analysis of a farm is given below (Average Flock size-1190).

Recurring expenditure:

1. Land – Own

2. Housing Rent - Own

3. Day old chick cost:

Total chick 1215 at the rate of Tk. 45.00 per chick:

$$1215 \times 40 = \text{Tk.}48,600.00$$

4. Feed cost:

$$3\text{kg /bird} = 1215 \times 3 = 3645 \text{ kg.}$$

$$\text{At rate of 50 Tk. Per kg of feed} = (3645 \times 50)$$

$$= \text{Tk. } 182250$$

5. Other cost:

(Electricity, medicine and labor): Tk. 50,000

$$\text{Total} = (48,600 + 182250 + 50000) \text{ Tk.}$$

$$= \text{Tk.}280850.00$$

6. Income:

Average weight 2kg / bird

Mortality rate: 2%

No. of bird after mortality calculation : 1190

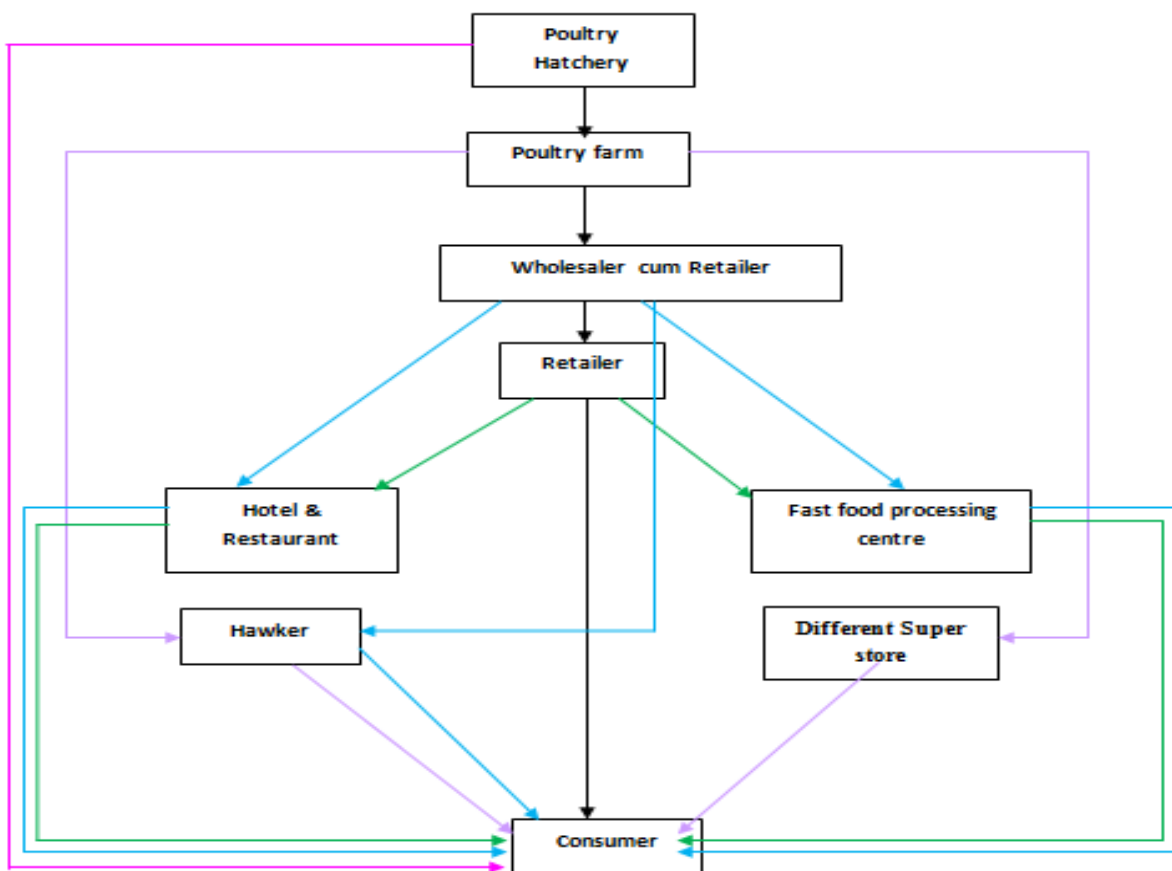
Total weight: $1190 \times 2 = 2380$ (average body weight 2kg/bird)

Total income: $2380 \times 140 = 333200.00$ Tk. (at the rate of 140 Tk./ kg)

Net profit $= 333200.00 - 280850.00 = \text{Tk.}52350.00$

4.4: Marketing System

Marketing channel are the alternative routes of product flow from producers to consumers (Kohls & Ukl, 1980). It involves a variety of crucial operations carried out at various stages by a network of intermediaries that connect producers and customers. Other poultry farmers sell their birds to a wholesaler, retailer. They have direct contact with hotel and restaurant owners, as well as fast food vendors. Chicken is sometimes sold by hawkers in the city.



**Fig-1: The marketing channel of poultry & poultry meat product
Direct marketing channel**

Direct Channel: Farm/ poultry farm to Consumer.

Indirect marketing channel:

Other farm owners sell their poultry to the wholesaler cum retailer or retailer. They have direct contact to the hotel & restaurant and fast food traders. Sometimes the poultry are also sold by hawker in the city.

Channel 1: Poultry hatchery→Poultry farm →Wholesaler Cum Retailer →Retailer → consumer.

Channel 2: Poultry farm→ Wholesaler cum retailer→ Hotel & Restaurant → Farm→ Consumer.

Channel 3: Poultry farm→ Wholesaler cum retailer→ Fast food processing center→ Consumer.

Channel 4: Poultry farm →Retailer→ Hotel & Restaurant → Consumer.

Channel 5: Poultry farm →Retailer →Fast food processing center →Consumer

Channel 6: Poultry farm →Wholesaler cum retailer →Hawker →Consumer

Channel 7: Poultry farm →Hawker →Consumer.

Channel 8: Poultry farm→ Different Super store→ consumer

Fig-03: Marketing Channels

4.5 Market Participants:

In case of poultry & poultry meat products market participants involved are-

4.5.1 Poultry hatchery: Artificial incubation is used at a poultry hatchery to produce and deliver day old chicks. They sell their day old chicks to their own sales shop or demand that the chicken farm owner collect their DOC from the farm. Hatchery owners bear the majority of the poultry shipping costs.

2. Poultry farm owner: The marketing channels of poultry start from collection of day old chicks by commercial farm owner from hatchery. Most of the farm owners sell their poultry to the wholesaler cum retailers and small portion of local consumer.

3. Wholesaler cum retailer: They are professional poultry traders who have fixed establishment in the city. They purchase poultry from poultry farm in large number and sell to the retailer, hotel & restaurants owner, fast food traders. They sell in large quantity to the retailers at cheaper prices.

4. Retailers: They are the last link in the poultry marketing. They purchase poultry from wholesalers cum retailers & sell at their retail shops to the consumers, hotel & restaurants owner & fast food traders.

5. Hotel & restaurant owners: This is a place where poultry meat is cooked with other products for selling. The hotel owners/managers purchase poultry (live or dressed) farm retailers and wholesaler cum retailers for cooking in hotel.

6. Fast food traders: Here fast food items are stored and displayed for selling. After buying poultry or poultry meat from poultry traders (retailer and wholesaler cum retailer), the fast food trader brings those at the processing plant. In processing plant fast food is prepared from poultry meat.

7. Hawker: The hawkers are part time traders. They purchase poultry from retailer and sell to 18th the consumer in city.

8. Super store traders: They purchase the poultry from farm owner. Then they sell their products to consumers.

4.6 Marketing functions:

A. Exchange functions:

Pricing- 1. Buying 2. selling.

i) Pricing: In case of poultry marketing, farm owners fix price on the basis of production. All poultry traders follow the open bargaining method for fixing the price at the time of buying & selling.

B. Physical functions:

i) Storage & packaging: Poultry are marketed alive in Chittagong like other parts of the country. Now a day's dressed broiler are sold. A kind of iron & bamboo made case is used for temporary storage. The traders can store live bird maximum for three days. Refrigerator is used in hotel & restaurants for storage poultry meat.

ii) Transportation: Mainly bus, truck & pick-up vans are used for transporting poultry from farm to city area. Hotel owners and fast food traders transporting poultry from the poultry traders by rickshaw and van.

iii) Processing: Every poultry trader has a dressing center where the poultry are dressed. In hotel business, after bringing live or dressed poultry from the poultry traders it is cut into some pieces of optimum size. In fast food trade various fast food items are prepared from poultry meat.

C. Facilitating functions:

i) Grading & standardization: In poultry marketing, poultry traders normally grade poultry on size & weights.

ii) Financing: Small portions of the farm owner in the study area are self financed. Most farm owner and traders are run their business with institutional credit.

iii) Risk bearing: In case of poultry & poultry meat marketing physical and market risk are occurred. Physical risks occur from theft, death, loss of weight. Market risk arise from the changes in market price.

iv) Market information: In the present study poultry traders collected information from fellow traders by observing present marketing trend, from leaflet & ne

CHAPTER–V

PROBLEMS OF BROILER FARMING AT MIRSHARAI UPAZILLA

5.1 Shortage of feed & proper nutrition

Bangladesh is a highly populated country. There is no enough land for feed cultivation. As a result, the farm owner faces the crisis of feed. The feed which are found in the market have less nutritive value. The broiler does not gain proper weight by consuming those feed.

5.2. Lack of electricity

Electricity is the prerequisite to make broiler farm. Without electricity it is almost impossible to manage a broiler farm from first to last. But in this area there is a huge deficiency of electricity. So broiler farms cannot be established though there is a large demand of broiler meat.

5.3. Low quality feed

The feed which are found in the market are of low quality. The feed suppliers do not maintain proper nutritive composition and hygienic condition.

5.4. Low quality chick

The hatchery owner supply low quality chicks. As a result the farm owner is deprived from having good and healthy chicks. Many chicks die in their early stage of life. It is very harmful for a farm and farmers lose interest to do farm

5.5. High mortality rate of chicks

When the farms become affected by any contagious disease, the mortality rate of the birds is very high. The farm owner do not take proper care and treatment in due time. As a result the farm owner face to huge loss.

5.6. Lack of knowledge

The farm owner are not well educated and have lack of knowledge about farm management, as a result the broilers do not grow rapidly.

5.7. Lack of well established diagnostic lab

There are no any opportunities for diagnosis of disease in this level because lack of well established diagnostic laboratory in the area.

5.8. Lack of post mortem facilities

There is lack of post mortem facilities of dead bird for the diagnosis of disease. As a result they cannot know the accurate cause of the diseases and not take proper preventive measure.

5.9. Lack of proper vaccination

Proper vaccination is also barrier for the establishment of broiler farm in this area. The farm owner do not vaccinate the birds in due time for the lacking of proper knowledge about vaccination.

5.10. Lack of bio-security knowledge

The farm owner does not maintain bio-security strictly. Local people, cattle, goat, dog, cat, other birds are always threatened for a farm. Farm owner do not use foot bath at the entrance of the farm.

5.11. Absence of proper disease control model

There is no any disease control model in this farm on which the owner can prevent diseases occurred in the farm.

5.12. Acute shortage of veterinary support staff

There is lack of veterinary doctor and other staff for the suggestion of farm owner for the development of broiler farm.

5.13. Influence of Drugs Company

Representatives of drug companies communicate with the farm owner and influence them for using their low quality drug. As a result the birds do not get sufficient active ingredients used in drug and die of disease unexpectedly. It acts as a barrier

5.14. Influence by feed supplying company: Many feed companies communicate with farm owner and influence them for using their low quality feed. It also acts as a barrier for development of broiler farm

CHAPTER-VI

CONCLUSION

Broiler farming has bright prospects in generating employment in Mirsharai Upazilla of the manpower with secondary level education and without training and having less experience. Farmers have the option to collect feed and chicks at a competitive market price because various chicken hatcheries and feed companies sell chicks and feeds. However, because farmers collect chicks and feed through dealers, dealers may take advantage of the opportunity instead of farmers. Buying feed on credit from a dealer could indicate that farmers are experiencing financial difficulties, making them more reliant on the dealer. Broiler farmers may benefit from a bank loan with a lower interest rate to assist them run their businesses without relying on dealers. The price of day old chicks and the marketing of live broilers revealed that selling live broilers at a high price and buying day old chicks at a low price makes the farm profitable. Higher feed prices, day old chicks, and live broiler market instability were identified as the key factors in the study.

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Appendix

Questionnaire for data collection

1.

- a. Name of the farm.....
- b. Name of the owner.....
- c. Father's name.....
- d. Address:

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
 - a. Deep tube well b. Pond

- System of water storage

a. Water tank b. Water house

- Frequency of water supply
 - a. Adlibitum b. Insufficient

D. Litter materials.....

E. Litter change.....

F. Ventilation

- a. Sufficient .b. Insufficient

G. Natural light.....

H. Artificial light.....

I. Bio-security.....

J. Foot bath:

- a. Yes b. No

K. System:

- a. all in all out b. Not

3. Number of sheds.....

4. Drainage facility:

- a. Sufficient b. Insufficient.

5. Have electric fan?

- a. Yes b .No

6. Most common diseases prevalence in the farm.....

7. Management of disease condition:

- a. Self management

- b. Quack

- c. Veterinary doctor

8. Feature of Veterinary doctor calling:

- a. Actively b. occasional c. In critical situation d. Not at all.

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

Name of the interviewee.....

Name of the interviewer.....

Date.....

Date:

Signature.....

Signature

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