

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is an agricultural country. There are huge land for broiler farming and have large number of manpower with low cost. Poultry especially broiler farming play an important role in our national economy. 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 kept for commercial production of meat in our country. Broiler keeping is a source of pleasure, diet as well as income from selling of meat. Broiler farming has become popular both in urban and rural area. The upbeat impact of this farming system in Bangladesh has also been explored by Islam and Sasaki (2009). They found that in rural Bangladesh, small-scale independent broiler farming improved the economic situation of rural farmers and increased the empowerment, decision making ability and social status of the women in families. These positive factors encourage farmers to start farming independently

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 number of broiler farms increased by more than 2.6 times in 2001-02 as compared to that of 1994-95 and broiler contributes nearly 24 percent of total meat production in Bangladesh (Raha, 2005). Broiler meat production was increased from 151200 tons in 2001 to 547200 tons in 2006 (BPIA, 2008). In 2006, the annual per capita meat consumption was 5.9 kg where 3.9 kg (66%) came from the commercial broiler production sector (Dolberg, 2008). In India, Thailand, and the Philippines, integrators account for a large proportion of the broiler industry, and contract broiler farming is popular with a sizeable number of poultry firms (Fairoze et al., 2006; Costales, 2004; USDA, 2006). 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). Findings of 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 is an important source of high quality protein, vitamins and minerals to balance the human diet. 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. Depending on the farm size, broiler farming can be a main source of family income or provide subsidiary income and gainful employment to farmers throughout the year. 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. Broiler drooping's or manure are has high fertilizer value and can be used for increasing yield of all crops. It is also use as a good feed for fish. 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. During my internship program I worked in Upazilla Veterinary Hospital, Kaligang, Lalmonirhat where I collect data and information by visiting the broiler farm. Here I focus the present status of broiler farming in my area. Broiler farms have not been established in this area at a large scale as per the demand because of various types of problems including unconsciousness among the people. During my Program period (25/07/17 to 05/08/17) I visited 30 broiler farms. In office record 30 farms are recorded in my duration. Flock size of most of the farms is 600 to 3000.

Objectives of the study:

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To estimate and assess the average farm profitability of broiler farming.
2. To describe the management procedure and overall husbandry practices of broiler farming to the farmers.
3. To find out the problems and prospects of broiler farming.

CHAPTER - II

MATERIALS AND METHODS

i. Location:

In Kaliganj Upazilla most of the farms are situated near the house. Some of the farms are separated from the house. Some farm are located near the road and bank of the pond. For improved faming system, having good transport facilities and other facilities are considered during site selection for farming. The place must be high enough to facilitate well drainage system.

ii. Selection of study area:

My selected area are some unions of Kaliganj Upazilla, Lalmonirhat district, Rangpur division in Bangladesh. The area was selected because of no study of this type was conducted previously in this area



Figure 1: Study Area

iii. 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.

iv. Period of data collection:

The necessary information of the study was carried out when I was staying at Kaligang Upazilla Veterinary Hospital, under Lalmonirhat district from 25/07/17 to 05/08/17. During this period I visited some farms & collected data on Prospects and problems of Broiler farming at Kaligang Upazilla by using an interview schedule through face to face interviewing.

V. Collection of data:

During the study period I visited 30 broiler farms in different unions in Kaligang Upazilla. Data were collected by taking interview.

Table no. 1 At a glance cenerio of Broiler farming at Kaligang Upazilla:

Name of the union	Number of broiler farm(s)
Dologram	2
Chandrapur	6
Cholbola	9
Kakina	6
Chaparhat	2
Modati	5
Total	30

vi. Data analytical Techniques:

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS-16.0. 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.

CHAPTER - III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Management Practices of Broiler Farming:

3.1 Husbandry practice:

i. Collection of Chick:

Collection of broiler chicks is important for broiler farming. The farm owner collect the chicks from different hatcheries. Almost the chicks were collected from the Aftab Bahumukhi farm limited, Kazi farm limited and other farms. The price of day old broiler chick was paid 30-45Tk. per chick.

ii. Flock size:

Here show 12 broiler farms on the behalf of 30 farms due to almost same flock size. Different flock sizes are observed in different unions. The average number of flock is 1000. In this study minimum flock sized farm is 500 where maximum is 3000.

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

Number of visited farm	Flock Size
5	500
4	600
1	800
6	1000
2	1100
2	1200
3	1500
1	1700
3	2000
1	2500
1	2700
1	3000

3.2: Housing System and Standard parameters:

A suitable house is the prime need for the rearing of poultry birds in the intensive method. In this study there are two types of house are observed. Most of the house is Grower cum finisher house, but little few Brooder house also present.

1. Brooder house
2. Grower cum finisher house.

Table no 3: Overall Housing System and Standard parameters:

Parameters	Categories	Frequency (n=30)	Percentage (%) (n=30)
Farm size	Small (100-500 birds)	5	16.66
	Medium (501-1000 birds)	11	36.66
	Large (1001-2000 birds)	14	46.66
Name of strain	Cobb-500	22	73.33
	Ross	8	26.67
Rearing days	30	3	10
	31	3	10
	32	16	53.34
	33	4	13.33
	34	4	13.33
No. of shed	1	26	86.7
	2	3	10.0
	3	1	3.3
Sources of broiler chick	Nourish Poultry and Hatchery Ltd.	17	56.66
	Provita Farms Ltd.	10	33.34
	CP company	3	10
Drainage facility	Insufficient	21	70.0
	Sufficient	9	30.0
Water source	Deep tubewell	30	100
	Pond	0	0
Litter material	Saw dust	23	76.66

	Rice husk	7	23.33
Litter change	1	4	13.34
	2	20	66.66
	3	6	20
Ventilation	Good	24	80
	Poor	6	20

Rearing: During data collection different rearing days are observed in different Farms. In table 3 the average rearing days were found 32, where minimum range is 30 and maximum range is 35.

No. of shed: Different sheds are observed in different Farms. In table 3, showed that average number of shed is one but two and three shed farm is observed.

Drainage facility: Drainage is necessary for broiler farming, Most of the farm have no proper drainage system, but some farm have proper drainage system.

Litter management: Litter management is vital issue for successful farming. Litter materials help to prevent some diseases such as foot commonly use: Rice husk, Saw dust, Wood saving etc. But saw dust is commonly use in brooding and growing ages.

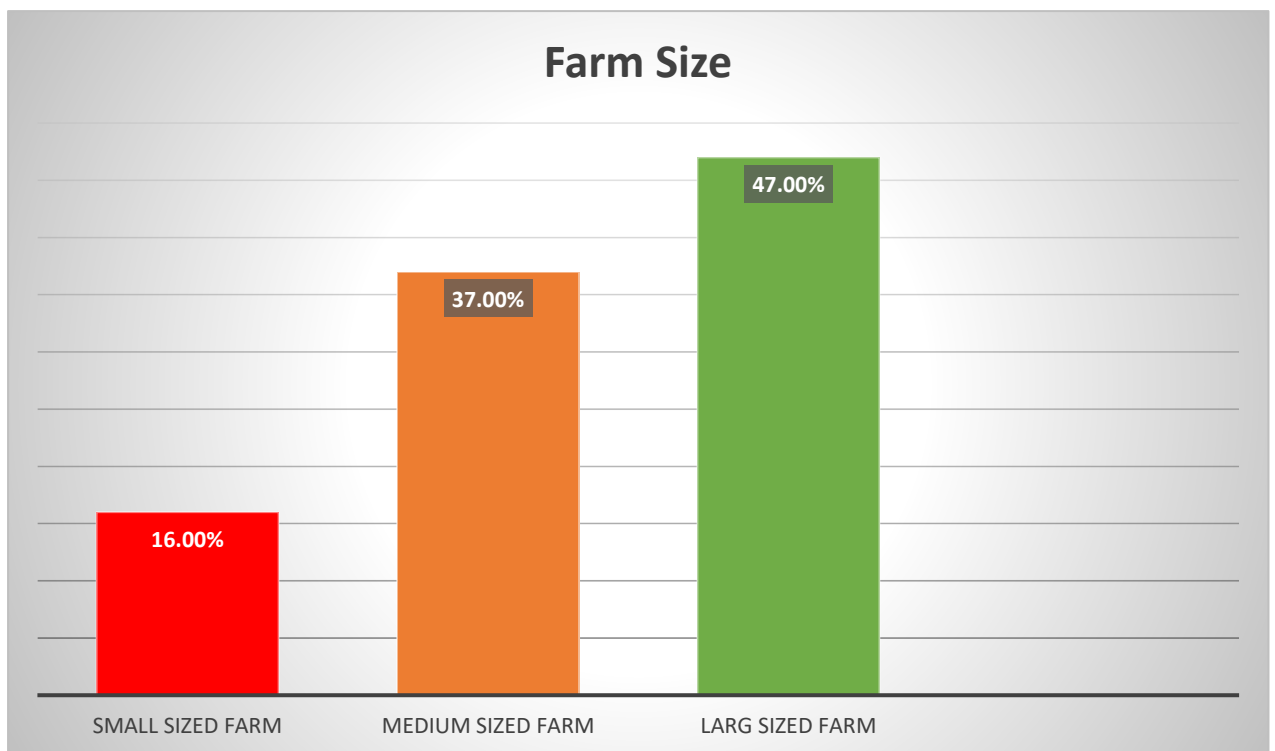


Figure 2: Farm size percentage of broiler farming system in Kaligang Upazilla

Standard Floor, Feeder, Waterer space, Temperature and humidity Schedule followed by the farmers are given below:

Table no 4: Standard Floor, Feeder, Waterer space, Temperature and humidity Schedule:

Average available floor space of broiler farming	
Age of the bird	Floor space / bird
1st week	0. 5 sq. ft.
2 nd week	0
3 rd week	1 sq. ft.
4 th week	1 sq. ft.
5 th week to finishing	1 sq. ft.
Average Feeder space of broiler farming	
Age of the bird	Floor space/bird
1st Week	1 inch
2nd week	1 ½ inch
3rd week	1 ½ inch
4th week	2 inch
5th week to finishing	2 inch
Average Water space of broiler farming	
Age of the bird	Waterer space / bird
1st week	.5 inch
2nd week	.75 inch
3rd week	.75 inch
4th week	1 inch
5th week to finishing	1inch
Temperature and humidity Schedule	
Age of bird	Temperature
1st week	95° F
2nd week	90° F
3rd week	85° F
4th week	80° F

5th week	75° F
6th week to finishing	70° F

3.3: Feeding System and Standard parameters:

a. Feeding System:

Feeding is the vital issue for rearing of broiler chicks. More feed consumption, more weight gain. The chicks should be given adlibitum feeding at 3to5 times per day. On the consideration of FCR (feed conversion ratio), the feed quantity vary frequently for the 1st week of age. Three types of feed were offered such as starter (0-15 days), grower (16-25 days) and finisher (26 to next). At First day starter feed was offered on chick paper. Adlibitum feeding is frequently practice at Broiler Farming. Mainly three types of feeders are use. Tray feeder was used from 3to5th days, Linear feeder was used from 6 to17 days and Round feeder was used from 18 to next days of rearing. Some learned unemployment farmer are used some digestive stimulants, enzymes, vitamin mineral premix to their feeding practice schedule. At first day they supply glucose and vitamin-c as a anti stress factor. Vitamin-ADE and vitamin B-complex also provided with water at certain ratio. The farmer use the following way for feeding the broiler.

Table no.5: 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
6 th week to finishing	Pellet

b. Standard Feeding Practices of Broiler Farming:

The broilers need more feed and the farmers collect the feed from different companies. The farmers mainly follow the literature of the Quality and Pro vita feed company for their feeding management. They also use the CP and Aftab feed. Those companies supply three types feed that is broiler starter, broiler grower and broiler finisher.

Nutritional level of Quality & Provita feed is as follows:

Table no. 6: Feeding Practices of Broiler Farming:

Nutrients	Quality feed			Provita feed		
	Broiler starter	Broiler grower	Broiler finisher	Broiler starter	Broiler grower	Broiler finisher
Moisture %	11	11	11	11	11	
CP%	21	21	21	22	20	20
CF%	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Fat%	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
P%	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.45
Ca%	1	1	1	1	1	1
Me kcal/ kg	3000	3000	3000	3050	3150	3150

Standard Level of Broiler Feed: Standard Level of Broiler Feed are very important for the successful broiler farming. Price of feed is one of the main issue for successful broiler farming. The feed price depend on how many ingredient's and how much level use. The chart is shown the standard level of broiler feed.

Table no. 7: 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	3000-3100

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

Here mentioned that the ME (kcal / kg) and Fat (%) of Pro vita feed is higher than the standard level. The feed mill company produce their feed by giving digestibility trail. They observe the FCR and growth rate in their desirable feed formation. The Nutritional level of Quality & Provita feed are standard level but some time it will be slight high by giving trail to increase their reputation.

Weight gain:

Weight gain is also important factor for successful farming. Regular taking weight is recorded into record books. Some farmer follow this rules. Some farmer have no weight machine to measures weight. After proper feeding weight gain which is recorded by the farm owner are given bellow:

Table no. 8: Occurring of weight gains in Broiler farming

Age	Weight
22 days	600 gm
25 days	800 gm
30 days	1000 gm
35 days 40 days	1400 gm
40 days	1700 gm

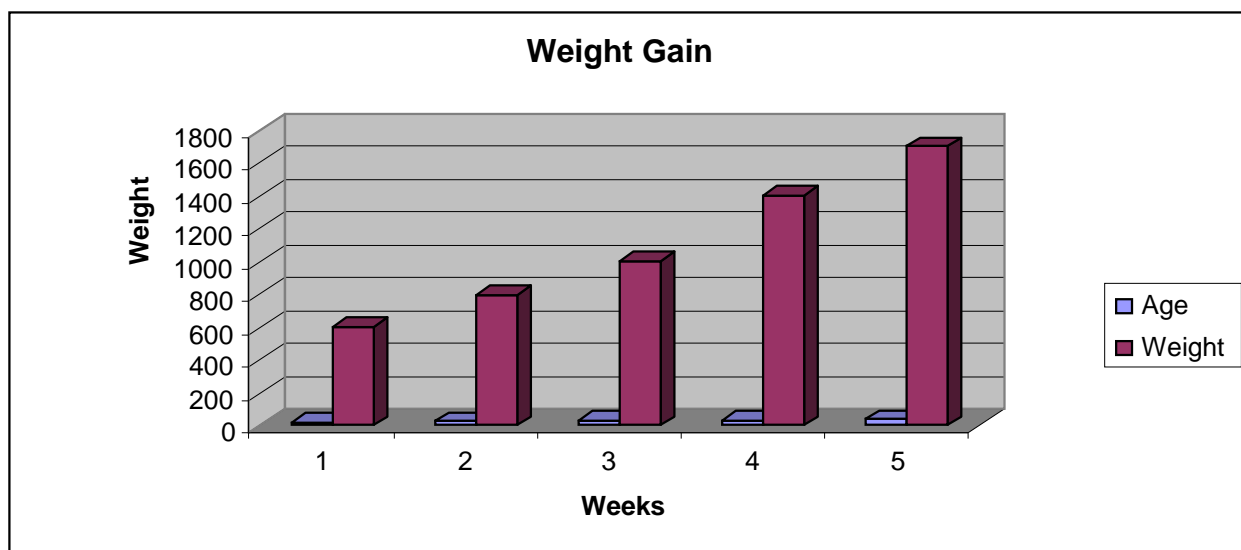


Figure 3: Graphical Representation of weight gain.

3.4: Management System Broiler farming:

Table no. 9: Management system of broiler farming:

Vaccination schedule of Broiler farming system		
Age	Vaccine	Disease
Days 1-3	BCRDV	Ranikhat
Days 12-14	Gumboro (D-78/228E)	Gumboro
Days 21-22	BCRDV	Ranikhat
Day23-24	Gumboro (D-78/228E)	Gumboro
Biosecurity		
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	18	40
Yes	12	60
Total	30	100.0
Foot bath		
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	20	66.7
Yes	10	33.3
Total	30	100.0
Management of disease condition:		
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
dealer	16	53.3
self	5	16.7
vet	9	30.0
Total	30	100.0
Feature of vet. Doctor calling		
Condition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
critical situation	15	50.0
occasional	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0

Vaccination schedule: My selected area's farmers of some unions at Kaliganj Upazilla, Lamoni rhat district, Rnagpur division in Bangladesh don't follow the vaccination program due to lack of proper knowledge. But vaccination is very important of broiler farming. Now a days some learned unemployment farmer maintain the vaccination program. Various types pharmaceutical company's and Govt. vaccine are used to develop their immune system.

Biosecurity: Biosecurity is an important factor. During collecting data observe that most of farmer maintain biosecurity, but still now some unconsciousness present

Foot bath: Foot bath is a part of biosecurity, but in field condition observe that most of the farmer avoid foot bath

Management of disease condition: Disease condition management is very much important point but during data collection observe that most of the people contact with the dealer to manage disease. Some people contact with the veterinarian.

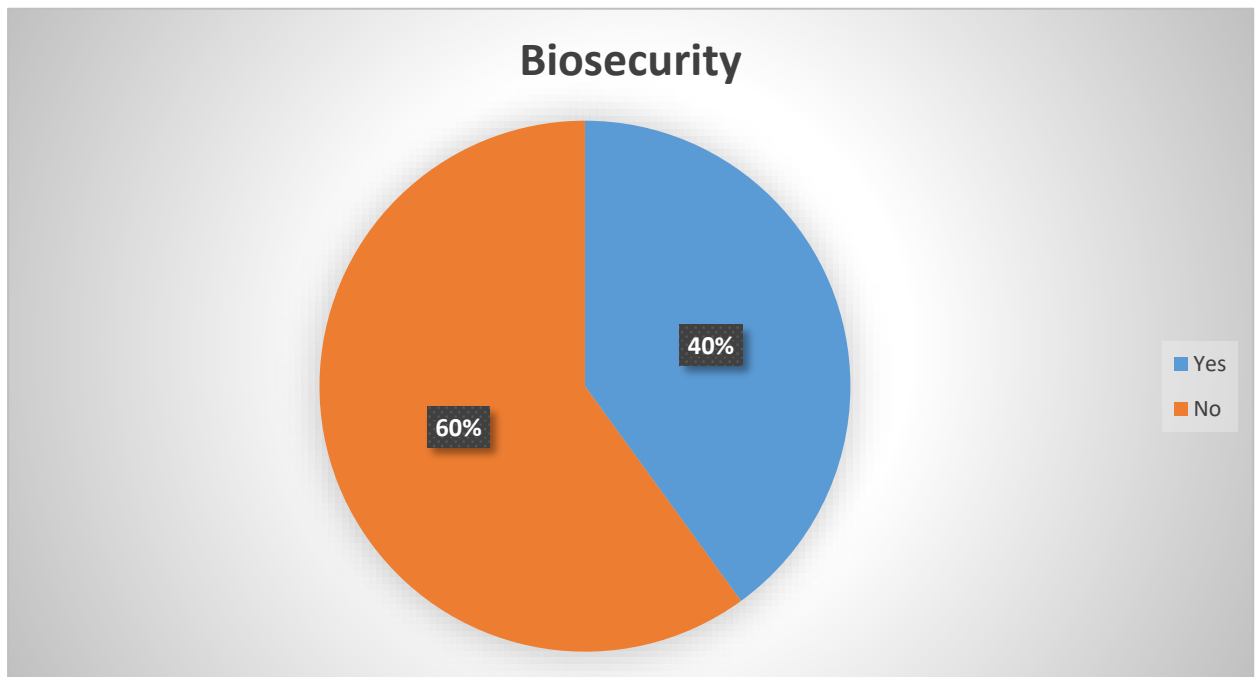


Fig:4., Biosecurity percentage in broiler farming system in Lalmonirhat District



Figure5:Housewife working in broiler shed management.



figure 6: Poor biosecurity and low management.

3.5: Standard Profitability of Broiler Farming:

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-1000).

Recurring expenditure:

1. Land - Own.

2. Hosing Rent - Tk 30,0000 (one time)

3. Day old chick cost: Total chick 1000 at the rate of Tk. 72.00 per chick: $1000 \times 72 =$
Tk.72,000.00 tk

4. Feed cost: 4kg /bird = $1000 \times 4 = 4000$ kg.

at rate of 30 Tk. Per kg of feed -

$4000 \times 30 =$ Tk.120,000.00

5. Other cost: (Electricity, medicine and labor):Tk. 30,000

Total= TK. (30,000+72000+120,000+30000) = Tk.2,57,000.00

Income: Average weight 2kg / bird

Total weight: $980 \times 2 = 1960$ (2% mortality)

Total income: $1960 \times 140 = 2,74,400$ Tk. (at the rate of 140 Tk./ kg)

Net profit = $2,74,400 - 2,57,000 =$ Tk.22,400.

4.3, Production cost and marketing price of live broilers Lalmonirhat District

About 50% respondents purchased day-old chicks at 31-33 taka per chick whereas 80% respondents purchased feed 35-40 taka per kg. About 75% respondents considered market weight as 1.5 kg per bird, whereas the rest 25% sold broiler weighing about 1.8 kg per bird. Almost similar result was observed by Hauque (2005), who found 1.5 kg average market weight per bird. Perry et al. (1999) also found average market weight per bird was 1.10 kg. It ranged from 1.07 kg to 1.70 kg per bird. Majority of the respondents (60%) sold broiler at 30-33 days of age bird. About 80% respondents marketed broiler with a price of 110-115 taka per kg bird, rest 40% marketed broiler at 120-125 taka per kg bird. Karim (2001) showed that there was a wide range of fluctuation in market price, which might be due to the fact that farmers, while selling the bird, were captivated by the middleman. Out of the 20 respondents 30% respondents had production cost 90-95 taka per kg live bird and 45% respondents had highest production cost at 101-104 taka per kg live bird which is in close agreement with the results previously reported by Hauque (2005).

Table 10. Factors associated with cost of broiler production and marketing

Parameters	Categories	No. Res-pondents (n=20)	% Res-pondents (n=20)
Price (Taka/chick)	25-30	5	25
	31-33	10	50
	34-40	5	26
Feed price (Taka/kg)	35-40	16	80
	41-45	4	20
Market weight (kg/ bird)	1.50	15	75
	1.80	5	25
Marketing age (d)	30-33	12	60
	34-37	8	40
Marketing price (Taka/kg live bird)	110-115	16	80
	120-125	4	20
Production cost (Taka per kg bird)	90-95	6	30
	96-100	5	25
	101-104	9	45

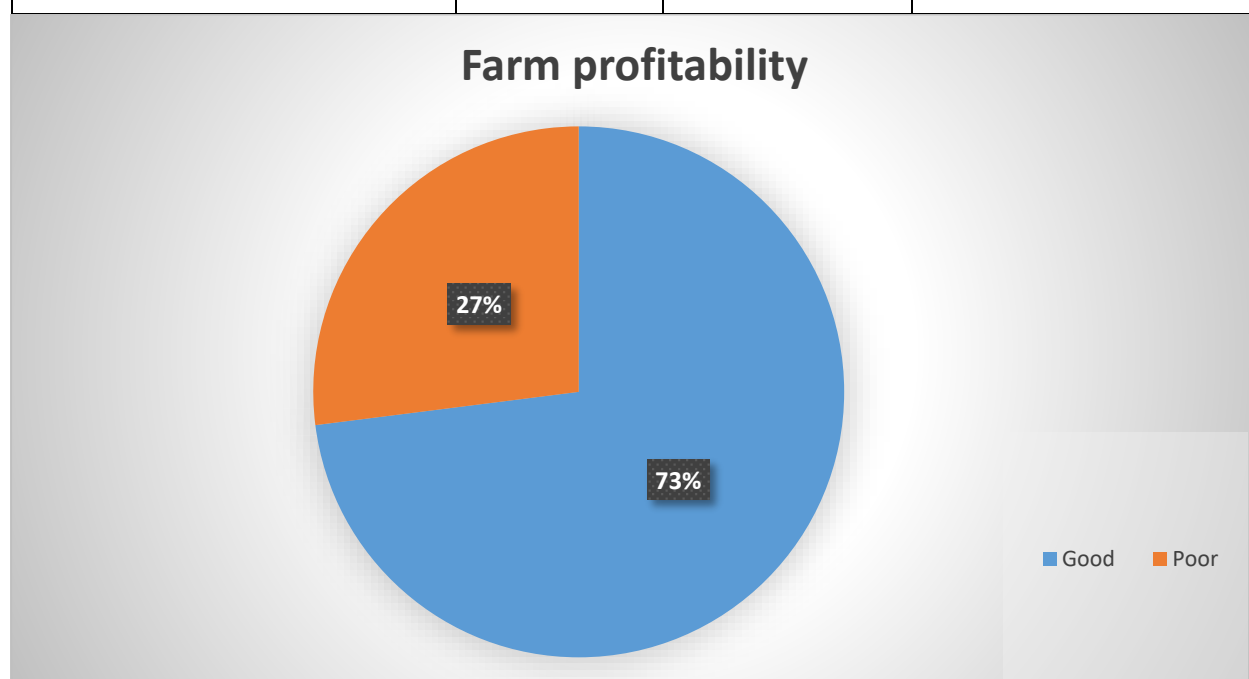


Fig 7: Farm profitability percentage in broiler farming system in Lalmonirhat District

B. PROBLEMS OF BROILER FARMING IN KALIGANJ UPAZILLA

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.

2. Lack of transport facilities:

A transport facility of Kaligang Upazilla is not so good. It is difficult for the farmers to transport the necessities from one place to another. So people do not find interest to establish farm.

3. 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 our Upazilla there is a huge deficiency of electricity. So broiler farms can not be established though there is a large demand of broiler meat.

4. 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. Low quality chick:

The hatchery owner supply low quality chicks. As a result the farm owners are 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.

6. 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 owners face to huge loss.

7. Lack of knowledge:

Most of the farm owners are illiterate and they have lack of knowledge about farm management, as a result the broilers do not grow rapidly. Most of the farmer do not use vaccine due to their lack of knowledge. They think that vaccine and drugs are responsible for high mortality rate.

8. Lack of well established diagnostic lab:

There are no any opportunities for diagnosis of disease in village level because lack of well established diagnostic laboratory in the village. In the district level there is no diagnostic laboratory.

9. Lack of post mortem facilities:

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

10. Lack of proper vaccination:

Proper vaccination is also barrier for the establishment of broiler farm in rural areas. The farm owner do not vaccinate their birds in due time because of lack of vaccine supplied by the Govt.

11. Lack of bio-security knowledge:

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

12. Unavailability of expert consultants:

People of remote area do not get good & expert poultry consultants. So many birds die without any treatment.

13. Unavailability of drugs:

Good and varieties quality of drugs are not found in the village. It is a major cause of death of poultry and a barrier of establishment of farms.

14. High cost of drug:

The cost of poultry drug is very high. The poor farm owners are not able to buy drug of high cost for the treatment of their birds.

15. Absence of proper disease control model:

There is no any disease control model in the rural level on which the farmer can prevent diseases occurred in the farm.

16. 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 in the village level.

17. 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 for the development of broiler farm in rural area.

18. 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 is rural area.

19. Lack of Govt. influence:

The Govt. does not take care of the remote area like ours. People do not get the help of the Govt. on broiler farming in this area. So this area is lag behind in this sector.

20. Condition of the people:

The overall condition of the people is not so good. Most of the people are illiterate, poor and unconscious. The illiterate people do not know how to establish a farm, poor people can not invest money and the unconscious people do not realize the value of protein for the formation of our body. They also do not know that this demand of protein for the body can be achieved by broiler meat in comparison to other meat.

For the above causes Kaligang Upazilla is not developed on broiler production.

C. Feasibility or prospects of broiler farming in Kaliganj Upazilla:

Kaliganj is a large Upazilla with an area of about 1400 square kilometers. About 5.0 lakhs people live in this area. The geographical location, environmental condition is very good where broiler farming is suitable for successful program. Most of the people are poor with lower lifestyle. To fulfill the nutritional deficiency specially protein demand of people is very necessary for their health and improve the body immunity. The cordiality and honesty of people is very praiseworthy. Unemployed people favor the establishment of broiler farm on a large scale in this area. Due to skill manpower with low cost is very helpful for broiler farming. Now a days the women or housewife are getting involve to broiler farming to overcome their poverty. In my area's cultivatable land six months are go under water due geographical location. So this huge time most of the men and women are without work. If this long time can be used for broiler farming, the poverty should be reduce effectively. By taking soft loan from Govt. and various NGO in our country, the most of the people can be run broiler farming at successfully. As a result both poverty and malnutrition problems should be reduced easily. So to become a self-confident and self-incomer by broiler farming have a great opportunity in my area.

CHAPTER - IV

LIMITATIONS

The required information of the study were 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 Kaligang Upazilla Veterinary Hospital. Most of the farmer are disinterest to give the interview. Some farmers are very illiterate and they don't familiar with the modern technology names related to broiler farming and various tools. Due to lack of educational knowledge, it is difficult to understand the farmers. In some area the transport facilities is very poor.

CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it can be concluded that Kaliganj Upazilla under Lalmonirhat district is a very suitable and prospectious zone for broiler farming and broiler production. But first it is crying need to solve the above mention and other constraints. Then it would be possible to establish broiler farms to meet the protein demand of the people and to remove the poverty of people creating employment opportunities for the unemployment people. It is very dishearten for me that such poor condition on broiler farming in my birth place. So by my study I would like to request the literate, elite and rich persons, persons dealing with animals, authority concerned and ultimately Government to take proper steps and play an important role for establishment of a poultry zone in this area by solving the all problems and giving more opportunities for the existing farm owners. The Govt. can take a mega plan to establish a farm in each Upazilla of Bangladesh using which as a model local people would create their own farm.

CHAPTER - VI

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CHAPTER - VII

Appendix

Questionnaire for data collection

1.

a. Name of the farm:.....

b. Name of the owner/Farmer/Employee:.....

c. Father's name:.....

d. Address: Village.....Road no.....House no.....

Union.....P.O.....Thana.....District.....Phone
no/Mobile no.....

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

CHAPTER - VIII

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The Author,
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CHAPTER - IX

BIOGRAPHY

This is Sajedul Islam, son of Iman Hossain and Sakina Begum who was born in Kaligang Upazilla at Lalmonirhat, Bangladesh. I completed my Secondary School Certificate (SSC) Examination in 2009 with GPA- 5.00 from BIAM model School and Collage, Bogra, Rajshahi, and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) Examination in 2011 with GPA- 4.40 from SOS Herman Gmainer College, Bogra, Rajshahi. Currently I have been studying Veterinary Science at the Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chittagong, Bangladesh. At present I am doing my Internship Programme which is compulsory for awarding my degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) from CVASU. . My favorite hobby is playing football, Cricket and exploring the unexplored. I feel much comfort and pleasure on voluntary community works for the betterment of e society as well as for the nation. I feel massive interest in the research of wildlife medicine and conservation, animal welfare and poultry science.

.....**THE END**.....