

***A REPORT ON
MANAGEMENT, PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS
OF BROILER FARMING***



**Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the
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A Report Submitted by

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A Production Report Submitted as per Approved Style and Content

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ABSTRACT

A report on Management, Prospects and Problems of Broiler farming system of Bangladesh that reflects present broiler rearing system including bindings of it. The necessary information of the study was carried out during my internship period. During this period I visited some farms & collected data on Prospects and problems of Broiler farming at. During my study period I visited broiler farms in different area. Most of the villagers are interested in rearing broiler under farming system. The estimated net benefit per farm having average flock size 1000 during the visiting period was found Tk.14,000.00. But they felt always threaten to rear broiler due to they faced various problems. So the possibility was found high but facility was found very low. If the problems can be removed, people would be more encouraged to establish broiler farms in all seasons

Key Words: Broiler farming, Net Profit, Possibility and Problems.

CHAPTER –I

INTRODUCTION

Broilers are one kind of poultry that are reared for mainly meat purposes. It kept for commercial production of meat in our country. Broiler keeping is also a source of pleasure, diet as well as income from selling of meat.

Broiler farming has become popular both in urban and rural area. 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 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).

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. Price of beef, chevon, mutton etc. are too high for most of the people 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.

During my internship program I worked in Dynamic Agroveter Farm, Baiyazid, Chittagong. Broiler farms have not been established in this area as per the demand because of various types of problems including unconsciousness among the people.

To find out the prospects, problems of broiler farm and to justify the authenticity of profitable broiler farm rearing.

Objectives of the study:

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know and describe the management skills of broiler farmers;
2. To know the overall husbandry practices of rural broiler farming practices;
3. To estimate and assess the average farm profitability of broiler farming;
4. To know the problems faced by the farm owners both in production and marketing.

CHAPTER –II

MATERIALS AND METHOD

i. Location:

In Bayjid most of the farms are situated in Chitagong Metro. Some of the farms are separated from the house. For improved farming system, transport facilities and other facilities are considered during site selection for farming. The place must be high enough to facilitate well drainage.

ii. Selection of study area:

The area was selected because no study of this type was conducted previously in this area.

iii. Preparation of the survey schedule:

The survey was developed in accordance with the objective of study. Survey schedule was prepared to get the desired information from the broiler farm owner.

iv. Period of data collection:

The necessary information of the study was carried out during my internship period. During this period I visited some farms also & collected data on Prospects and problems of Broiler farming using an interview schedule.

V. Collection of data:

During the study period I visited different broiler farms in different thana in Bayzid.

CHAPTER III

Management Practices of Broiler Farming:

A.

Husbandry practice:

i. Collection of Chick:

Collection of broiler chicks is important for broiler farming. The farm owner collect the chicks from different hatcheries by dealers. The price of day old broiler chick was paid 25-40 Tk. Per chick.

ii. Flock size:

Flock size are is 1000/1200 sqft

iii.Housing:

A suitable house is the prime need for the rearing of poultry birds in the intensive method. 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 no. 1 Average available floor space of broiler farming

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

b. Feeder space:

Table no. 2 Average Feeder space of broiler farming

Age of the bird	Floor space/bird
1 st Week	1 inch
2 nd week	1 ½ inch
3 rd week	1 ½ inch
4 th week	2 inch
5 th week to finishing	2 inch

c. Water space:

Table no. 3 Average Water space of broiler farming

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

v. Temperature Schedule:

Table no. 4 Temperature Schedule of Broiler Farming

Age of bird	Temperature
1 st week	35° C
2 nd week	33° C
3 rd week	32° C
4 th week	30° C
5 th week	28° C
6 th week to finishing	27° C

vi. Litter management:

Table no. 5 Litter management of Broiler farming.

Litter material	Depth	
	Winter	Summer
Saw dust	1.5-2 inch	1 inch

vii. Feeding:

Feeding is main function to rear broiler chicks. More feed consumption, more weight gain. The chicks should be given small quantity of feed frequently for the 1st week. The farmer use the following way for feeding the broiler.

Table no. 6 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

viii. Weight gain:

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

Table no. 7 Occurring of weight gains in Broiler farming

Age	Weight
22 days	900 gm
25 days	1100 gm
30 days	1900 gm
35 days 40 days	2300 gm
40 days	2600 gm

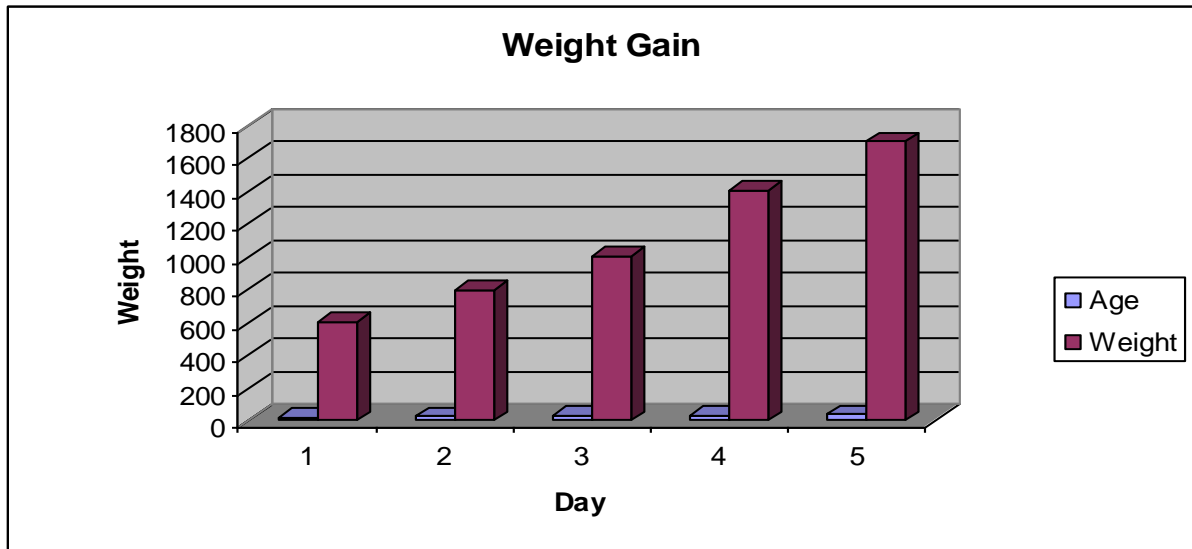


Fig: Graphical Representation of weight gain.

ix. Vaccination schedule:

Table no. 8 Vaccination schedule of Broiler farming system.

Age	Vaccine	Disease	Dose & route
Days 3-5	BCRDV	Ranikhat	10 vial/1000 birds/1 lit. water
Days 13-14	Gumboro (D-78/228E)	Gumboro	10 vial/1000 birds/1 lit. water
Days 21-22	BCRDV	Ranikhat	10 vial/1000 birds/1 lit. water
Day27-28	Gumboro (D-78/228E)	Gumboro	10 vial/1000 birds/1 lit. water



Figure: Feeding system of a broiler house.

B. 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 Nourish feed company for their feeding management. Two companies supply three types feed that is broiler starter, broiler grower and broiler finisher.

Nutritional level of Quality & Nourish feed is as follows:

Table no. 9 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:

Table no. 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.

Here mentioned that the ME (kcal / kg) and Fat% of Nourish feed is higher than the standard level.

CHAPTER - V

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. 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 (Flock size-1000).

Recurring expenditure:

1. Land - Own.
2. Hosing Rent - Tk 35,000 (one time)
3. Day old chick cost: Total chick 1000 at the rate of Tk. 32.00 per chick: $1000 \times 32 = \text{Tk.}32000.00$

4. Feed cost:

$2.5\text{kg /bird} = 1000 \times 2.5 = 2500 \text{ kg.}$
at rate of 42 Tk. Per kg of feed -
 $2500 \times 42 = \text{Tk.}105000.00$

5. Other cost:

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

Total = TK. (35,000+105000+30000) = Tk.170000.00

Income: Average weight 1.8kg / bird

Total weight: $950 \times 1.8 = 1710$ (5% mortality)

Total income: $1710 \times 108 = 184680$ Tk. (at the rate of 108 Tk./ kg)

Net profit = $184680 - 170000 = \text{Tk.}14680$

B. PROBLEMS OF BROILER FARMING

1. Shortage of feed & proper nutrition:

Bangladesh is a highly populated country. There is not 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. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 in rural area..

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it can be concluded that Char Fashion Upazilla under Bhola 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. As veterinary student I am very dishearten for 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.

Limitations of the study

The required information of the study were collected by a by me after ending of one batch of broiler marketing due to shortage of time and fund during the internship placement period and unavailability of proper transport along with lab facilities or modern facilities.

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The Author.

Biography:

This is Habib Nur from Cox'sbazar. He was born in 08 April,1993.He completed SSC from Palakata High School and HSC from Hajera Taju University College. His hobby is reading book , blog and different famous celebrater's writing. His professional target is to be an enterpreneuar and top buisnessman in agro sector.

Appendix

Questionnaire for data collection

1.

- a. Name of the farm: Dynamic Agro Farm
- b. Name of the owner/Farmer/Employee: Habib Nur
- c. Father's name: Md. Ali
- 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. Ad libitum 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

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