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Backyard Poultry Farming

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Abstract

The foremost popular poultry farming practice in rural part of India is Backyard poultry farming. In Backyard poultry farming poultry are reared native birds with small flock size by farmers to generate the income to fulfill the requirement. Backyard poultry production is usually supported traditional local breeds, producing both chicken meat and eggs. In a simple backyard poultry farming it requires a couple of hens and a cock. For short period Backyard poultry farming provide good income with minimum capital investment. The manure which are obtained from backyard poultry are used as fertilizer in kitchen gardening. It's a good source of income for the poor people of rural areas poor.

Introduction

An adulthood practiced in rural areas of India is backyard poultry farming. It's mostly carried by poor farmers and in tribal communities. Poultry sectors play important socio-economic roles in developing countries. The backyard poultry play important role to strengthen the socio-economic status of the normal farmers, because it's getting to be a handy enterprise with low-cost initial investment, but high economic return alongside guarantee for improving protein deficiency among the poor. Backyard poultry farming are often easily intensify with improved sorts of chicken and may promise how better production of meat and egg. Backyard poultry birds are given household kitchen waste and crop byproducts.

Backyard poultry farming generates employment among the poor people particularly women with a coffee cost investment. The increasing productivity of backyard poultry can contribute to minimize poverty and reducing malnutrition on a broad scale.

Advantages

- Generate employment to the marginal farmers.
- High return on small investment. Any loved one like woman, children can manage the backyard poultry.
- People that cannot perform tough agricultural works they boost their income through backyard poultry.
- Cost of feed is extremely less as birds feed by scavenging or is given household kitchen waste, insects, leftover feed and grains within the street or crop field situated nearby dwellings.
- No extra infrastructure required for running backyard poultry farm it are often started in small covered area.
- Require less veterinary care as birds are very hardy. Some people keep poultry as backyard for hobby purposes.
- Birds which are reared under free range condition having egg and meat of low cholesterol concentration. Products obtained from backyard poultry farming are having high price value and having a good source of animal protein which can overcome the malnutrition. This poultry farming is named poor's men

'ATM' because the farmers have choice to sale the birds and eggs at any time anywhere with cash.

- Disease resistance power is good when birds are reared under free range condition.

Features of Bird for Backyard Poultry

- Better to survive under adverse environment condition.
- Good mothering ability.
- Good scavenger.
- Fighting ability.
- Disease resistance.
- Well body conformation.
- Attractive and colored plumage.

Breeds of Poultry Suited for Backyard System

Improved varieties include Gramapriya, CARI-nirbhic, CARI-Shyama, Vanaraja, Gramalaxmi and Nicobari. Out of these the first four are of dual purpose whereas rests are egg type in Table 1 and 2.

Table 1: Indigenous chicken breeds of India for backyard poultry

Breed	Location
Aseel	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa
Busra	Gujarat and Maharashtra
Chittagong	Meghalaya and Tripura
Kadakhnath	Madhya Pradesh
Punjab Brown	Punjab, Haryana
Mewari	Central and Southern Part of Rajasthan
Ankaleshwar	Gujarat
Danki	Andhra Pradesh
Daothigir	Assam
Ghagus	Karnataka and A.P
Harringhata BlackWest	Bengal
Miri	Assam
Nicobari	Nicobar
Tellichery	Kerala
Kalasthi	Andhra Pradesh

Housing Management for Backyard Poultry Farming

Simple housing is required for backyard poultry farming. Proper housing is one among the prerequisites of sound poultry farming and an honest housing is comfortable,

Table 2: Breed developed by Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), Izatnagar, Bareilly (UP)

Breeds of poultry
CARI NIRBHEEK (Aseel Cross)
CARI SHYAMA (Kadakhnath Cross)
HITCARI (Naked Neck Cross)
UPCARI (Frizzle Cross)

safe, economical and convenient. For better production performances certain criteria which will be considered are – Poultry house should be oriented in east-west direction to guard from summer wind and cold stress. Housing material like wood, bamboo, grass, thatch etc are often utilized which are low in cost. Floor should be above ground level (minimum 2ft) to scale back gas formation inside the shed there should be free air movement. Thatch, tiles, asbestos etc. are often used for building material. Good ventilation should be there for breeder house. Provision of bulb fitted above the bottom as hover could also be utilized to stay the chicks warm.

Feeding Management

In backyard poultry farming the feed cost is taken into account to be minimum. Broken rice, ground nut straw, wheat, rice bean are often given to birds. Feed quite 1.5 months leads the birds more susceptible to Aflatoxicosis in season. Generally twice feeding is practiced; once at morning and another at evening in backyard poultry farming. The space requirement for feeder is 2 to 7 cm at brooding period, 7 to 10 cm during growing stage and 12 to 15 cm/bird at laying stage. The water space should be 0.5 to 1.5 cm during brooding, 1.5 to 2.5 during growing and a couple of.5 cm during laying period. 105 to 120 gram/day feed required for an adult bird. The bird could also be furnished with extra feed ration @ 30 to 40 gm/ bird/ day for better performance once they are reared on scavenging (Sonaiya, 2004). The poultry feed should contain a minimum of 17-20 % protein with energy state (ME) quite 2600 kcal/kg feed.

Health Care Management

The diseases which mostly affect the birds are - Ranikhet disease, Marek's Disease, Fowl pox, Gumbroo disease etc. So for better health care management vaccination should be done against these diseases. Deworming for internal and external parasites also should be done to require care of a healthy flock. Other diseases could be affect the poultry birds are Coccidiosis, infectious coryza, Salmonellosis, etc.

Schemes for Rural Backyard Poultry Development in India

A scheme administered by Central Government, India provides the advantages to the people from Below Poverty Level. Government has taken this initiative to

realize subsidiary income and nutritional support for livelihood during 2013-14, around 40 crores has been sanctioned which covered for assistance to just about 1.66 lakh BPL beneficiaries. Under Rural Backyard Poultry Development programme introduced in 2009-10, till date funding has been done and it's including around 6.13 lakh BPL beneficiaries.

Tips Suggestion for Backyard Poultry Farming

For back yard poultry farming disease free, improved strain, dual purpose poultry birds could also be procured. Vaccination should be done on regular basis. Fungus free bird and clean beverage should be supplied continuously. Poultry shed should be clean and disinfected regularly. Sick bird should be culled. Outsider should be restricted to enter poultry shed. Poultry equipment should be clean regularly.

Conclusion

Backyard poultry production act major role to enhance socio-economic status among the poor families of rural areas of India. Backyard Poultry farming generate of income and employment to sizable amount of individuals

in rural areas. It also helps to market respect in society. Low productive and reproductive efficiency, high mortality, poor veterinary health care and extension services and poor housing and nutritional status are major constraints. In rural areas proper use of locally available indigenous feed resources and ethno-veterinary medicine, training and educating farmers are often viable options to enhance backyard poultry production.

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