Seminar Report On

Poultry Problems in Sylhet

Department Of Business Administration
Shahjalal University of Science & Technology
Sylhet- 3114

COURSE NO:- BAN 100

Submitted To:

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Date of Submission :19/06/2011

seminar paper has been prepared for submission into the department of Business Administration, jalal University Of Science & Technology, Sylhet, as a partial requirement for the fulfillment of BBA ram.

Letter of Certificate

I am extremely pleased to declare the following group of students has been giving this topic **“Poultry problems in Sylhet”** for conducting a project work and compose a seminar paper. They have reviewed all the relevant literature and surveyed a good number of institutional opinions for collection of their primary and secondary data. I have supervised them throughout the preparation of this paper. I also certify that the paper is an original one and has not been submitted elsewhere previously for publication in any form. They are wished all the best in their attempt.

……………………………………

Saleh Ahmad Abdullah

Lecturer

Dept. of Business Administration,

Shahjalal University of Science & Technology,

Sylhet-3114

Letter of Submission

To,
Saleh Ahmad Abdullah,
Lecturer,
Department of Business Administration,
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology.
Sylhet-3114

Subject: **Letter of Submittal**

Sir,

We are given with the topic **"poultry problems in Sylhet"** for writing a seminar paper for presentation. Accordingly for the collection of data (Both Primary and Secondary) we have investigated into the relevant literature, journals, books, and have surveyed different owners of the poultry farm, poultry business man and conduct an opinion survey on the problems and prospects about poultry sector in Sylhet.

We may note that, there has been no dearth of sincerity on our part to bring their issues under study into focus. However, we would like to request you to consider if any error is found in the paper.

Finally we would like to request you to accept our paper and thereby permit us to present it before the panel of experts

Truly faithfully yours,

Name	Reg. No	Signature
➢ Kawsar Mahmud Chowdhury	2009731062	
➢ Mufti Tamimul Quamar Ahmed	2009731064	
➢ Monjoy Devnath	2009731065	
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Acknowledgement

Our project work is on "**Poultry problems in Sylhet**". We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all those people who have been instrumental in making our project successful. A number of individuals have contributed to this project. To name only a few of them would be a farce, instead, we express our sincere attitude to all of them.

We are grateful to all of the teachers of our department; as they have been invaluable in their direct and indirect interaction with us.

We owe a special thanks to our respected supervisor Saleh Ahmad Abdullah, Lecturer Dept. of Business Administration, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet.) who is our supervisor of this project. He has always been a source of great help, guidance and inspiration to us.

We have collected data from these institutions & sources, which helped us to make our project paper successful, and those are given below:

*** Government Poultry farm in Sylhet

*** Poultry farm owners in Sylhet

*** Poultry outlet owners in Sylhet.

We are grateful to our loving classmates for their generous helping to make suggestions and exchange views with us. We sincerely appreciate the stuff of Department of Business Administration for their numerous assistances.

Thanks to everyone who contributed to our project.

Executive Summary

The report contains various aspects of poultry business in Sylhet including problems and threats in this sector, present condition of accommodation and security in various poultry farms in Sylhet.The main objectives are to develop huge number of unskilled people into semi skilled or skilled. Before developing a research paper on **“Poultry Problems in Sylhet”** we had done field works and collected all available information regarding to the topic. The main purpose of this paper is to find out the major problems which has created depression at poultry business in Sylhet & also make some reasonable recommendations for both government & private poultry sector so that the Sylhet region may become the best & most successful poultry business area in Bangladesh.

We went to 5 farms and 15 outlets of poultry in Sylhet. We found that among 5 farms, 80% owners are facing feeding problem in this sector. From outlets we found that 86.6% business owners are facing feeding problem. We tried our best to identify all the problems and gave here a recommendation for this problems. We should bear in mind that poultry business is now contributing a lot to the economic development of most of the developing countries but the business has not grown vastly in Sylhet because of some problems. This research paper identified these problems as well as prospects with proper recommendation of poultry business sector in this division.

Key words : Poultry, Human resource, Economy, Problems.

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Chapter One: Introduction

Introductory aspects of poultry business:

The Poultry industry is one of the largest contributors to GDP and employment of Bangladesh. Over the eighties and early nineties this industry flourished tremendously and saw a phenomenal growth. Towards the last decade however, the industry went through high variations in prices and very low margins most often leading to losses especially for commercial broiler and layer farmers. In addition, the industry is facing problems associated with technology changes and proper health care measures, hatching, breeding etc. The paper aims to show the picture of the growth of poultry industry and it's major problems. As we are specified to work in Sylhet region so basically this paper will show the major problems which are faced by poultry businessmen in Sylhet. We hope that the findings of this research may be considered by the government and private policy makers.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

This study is intended for evaluating the basic problems in poultry sector occurred in Sylhet region.

The specific objectives are given below :

- ▶ To explore the present status of the poultry sector in Bangladesh
- ▶ To be familiar with overall operations and risks in poultry business.
- ▶ To evaluate performance and success rate of poultry business.
- ▶ To know the obstacles regarding poultry business in Sylhet region
- ▶ To make some recommendation on how to solve the problems.

1.3 Scope of the study

The study has been undertaken on the basis of the information which includes interview to the different persons associated with poultry business.

1.4 Rationale of the Study:

The government is facing a huge imbalance between import and export trade. That is why govt is searching few sectors that will. Be able to generate more revenue or save some foreign currency for5 the sake of the smooth mobility of the country. Poultry is one of the important sectors for Bangladesh which can manage more earnings if this industry is properly organized. Poultry sectors are facing many problems in Bangladesh, for why this sector is not growing well specially in Sylhet. This paper tries to unearth the real situation of the poultry sectors in Bangladesh. We also run this study for the greater benefit of the human being. As human being we need to eat and what we eat it has a specific effect on health. In Bangladesh about 47.5% people live below the poverty line and they receive less than 1900 calories per person per day as against the standard of 2300 calories (HDI UNDP 2006) . As protein intake is recommended to be in the range of 0.8-1.6 gm per day per kg body weight for humans (Anonymous 1998), this requires 56-112 gm protein per day for a person of 70 kg body weight. Thus there is a need to increase the protein production to fulfill the demand of the people and subsequently to make them sound and healthy for increasing their working ability on which the economic condition of a country depends on.

1.5 Limitations of the study:

The report is vast and not possible to make it over a night. And it is also very hard task to collect data from people. So it is hard task to prove all the information on that necessary segment which might make report more resourceful and outstanding. Time is the main constraint and limitation for preparing the report. Businessmen were very busy to provide us necessary information regarding small problems those they always face to run their business. Also it is a great limitation for us that we cannot find details and necessary information on how climate change hampering small business in Sylhet local area from internet. So we had to work hard for collecting information about this.

As it is the first seminar paper on such topic in Bangladesh, hence our inexperience is also another limitation for this report.

- Limited time.
- Lack of work experience.
- Lack of money.
-
- Lack of enough secondary data.
- Long distance of small business farms
- Lack of cooperation of businessmen.

Chapter Two: Methodology

2.1 Methods of the study

This paper is being tried to complete quantitative and macro level study in a confined, specific and a given period. To prepare the term paper we have followed some specific methods and techniques, which were helpful collecting and analyzing data. After we determine what and why we are looking for, then we begin our task. In this paper we have used mainly primary data.

After getting adequate materials, we went through the materials and were trying to find the answer of our objective questions. Within the process we had to conduct with our supervisor and some of the teachers of our department.

Evaluating all the information we gathered we reached our conclusion.

2.2 Selection of the study area

Our study covered the present poultry problems in the Sylhet city as a requirement of our seminar work. We also examined these problems both poultry outlets and poultry farms.

2.3 Sample size

We have selected 5 poultry farms and 15 outlets from the number of farms and outlets in Sylhet Finally we have analyzed the primary data which we got from these.

2.4 Structure of the study:

The research paper is quantitative and descriptive. It is descriptive because data collected from various source. It is quantitative because opinion of people is measured in quantitative scale.

2.5 Sources of data:

This study is mainly based on primary data that are collected from poultry businessmen, outlet owners, Government poultry farm and some experts of this field. To collect opinion we took interview of 20 respondents both from poultry farm and outlets with a set of semi-structured questionnaire and deep conversation with some them. Secondary data have been collected from research articles, journals, newspaper, seminar reports organized by the students of business respondents and websites mentioned of the end of the seminar paper.

2.6 Analysis of collected data:

We have analyzed the collected data through table, diagram and annexed so that it can be easily understood.

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Chapter Three: Overview of poultry Business

3.1 Birds Eye View Of Poultry Farming:

Poultry farming is the practice of raising domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, and geese, as a subcategory of animal husbandry, for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food. Chickens farmed for meat are called broilers, whilst those farmed for eggs are called egg-laying hens. The majority of poultry are raised using intensive farming techniques. According to the World watch Institute, 74 percent of the world's poultry meat, and 68 percent of eggs are produced this way.[1]

One alternative to intensive poultry farming is free range farming. There are few categories in poultry farming. We will discuss it on the later part of our seminar paper. Through this farming system poverty can be removed from any country but he/she has to know about the correct policy of opening a farm or has to know about the obstacles of poultry farming. Now-a-days poultry farming is a great earning sector for a developing country like Bangladesh. The Poultry farm is one of the biggest contributors to Gdp and employment of Bangladesh.

3.2 Poultry farming system in Bangladesh:

There are four systems in poultry farming .Those are given below:-

- Traditional/Rural background scavenging.
- Semi-scavenging
- Commercial farming system
- Contract/Integrated farming system

3.3 Background and the state of poultry business in Bangladesh:

The poultry and livestock sectors are integral parts of the farming systems in Bangladesh.
There are about 90 million chicken and 12 million ducks in the country. About 89 percent
of rural livestock household's rear poultry and the average number per household is 6.8. It is an important source of cash income for the poor rural families, particularly for women. Most birds are kept in a scavenging system and are fed on household waste and crop residues. The predominant poultry breed in Bangladesh is the local. The productivity of the hen is about 40-60 eggs per year. Some other exotic breeds such as Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock, Australorp and Fyaumi are now available in the government poultry farms. There are six government hatcheries in Bangladesh which produce day old chicks, but there is no distribution system in rural areas. These exotic hatching eggs and day old chicks are now

distributed to BRAC project areas to develop the local breed. There are some commercial farms in Bangladesh, where the production cost of eggs and meat is comparatively higher than of eggs and meat produced in scavenging system. The annual growth rate in the chicken population was 6.5% between 1990-94 (Alam,1996). The annual per capita egg consumption was only 23 although it should be 100 from a nutritional point of view. For optimal productivity, the high yielding varieties (HYV) of poultry requires improved feeding, but presently the feed which is prepared in the government farms is far less than the need and consequently balanced feed is not available in rural areas. The prevailing poultry diseases in Bangladesh are Newcastle, Fowl Pox, Fowl Cholera, Fowl Typhoid, Coccidiosis, deficiency diseases and worm infestation, etc. Without interventions, the mortality rate of the poultry in the scavenging systems is high (35% to 80%) due to diseases and predators. In spite of 4 types of important vaccines are produced in Bangladesh, remote rural areas are not served due to lack of service delivery mechanisms. There are only four field staff and one livestock officer at sub-district level and they are responsible for about 200,000 poultry, 50,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep and goats. Government institutions that are responsible for the delivery of support services in the rural areas are not geared to assist BRAC's target group. There is thus a need to assist particularly the landless in their efforts to earn an income and to the extent possible, improve their long term potential for deriving income from sustainable agricultural practices. In remote areas where government services are not operative or inadequate, BRAC collaborate with the government machinery to extend the service delivery system by developing and using local manpower.

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3.4 Most common and destructive poultry diseases in Asian countries:

Escherichia Coli infections, Viral inclusion body hepatitis, Botulism, Newcastle disease(Rani-khet), Poxine, Bird-Flue, Marek's Disease, Gamboro, Coccidiosis, Fowl Cholera, Infectious Bronchitis (IB), Ascaridiosis, Vitamin E /B/B2 deficiency, Pulmonary Hypertension (Ascitis), Syndrome in Broiler chickens.

Chapter Four: Graphical Presentation

4.1:Poultry problems at a glance in Farms:-

Graphically we can show it below:-

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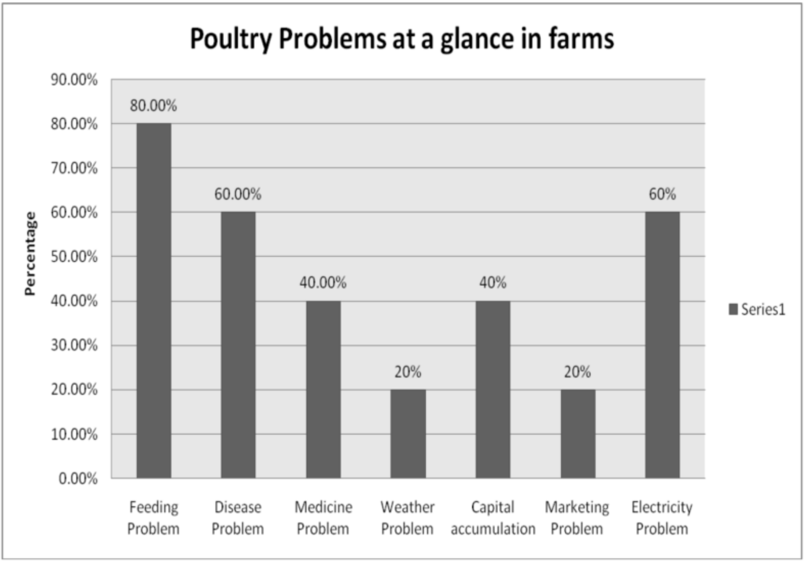

Figure 1: Major poultry problems in farms

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4.2 : Poultry Problems at a glance in Outlets:

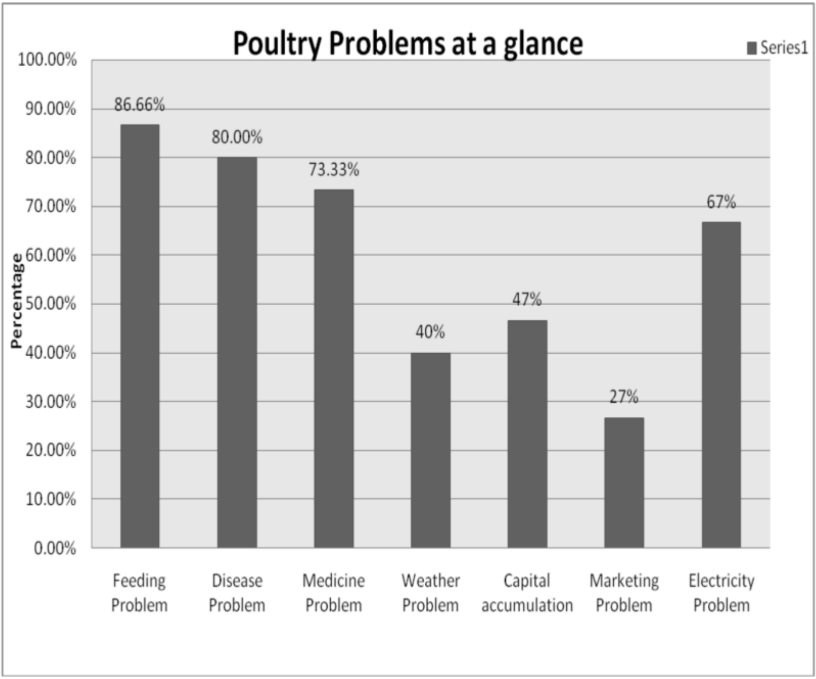

Figure 2: Poultry problems at a gance in outlets

Chapter-Five: Recommendation & Conclusion

Recommendation:

These problems can be overcome if some steps are taken by the concerned authority. The main objectives are to develop huge number of unskilled people into semi skilled or skilled. There are probable steps suggested by the researchers by the opinion taken from various poultry farmers and relevant authorities.

These are as follows:-

I. Government initiatives: To develop human resources to operate poultry sector effectively to compete locally and globally; government has to take major step like create institutions for training poultry farmers and businessmen, increasing infrastructure and financing. Government has to motivate the businessmen and their allied to come up for better training and education.

II. To design Proper HRD planning for poultry farmers : Government authority should take the overall responsibility to make effective human resources through coordination of various agencies. This agency should monitor the co-ordination matter. Effective HR planning and coordination is equally significant for the private and the public sector in Bangladesh. Especially educational infrastructure should be updated based on need. In Bangladesh, there is lack of poultry training institutions, it should be more than that otherwise unskilled labor will never be able to meet up the future demand of protein through poultry sector.

III. To arrange easy loan: Every organization like government, private financial institutions, NGOs, and foreign investors should come up to give micro credit to poultry sector.

IV. To employ professional trainer: To generate the admirable flow of skilled human resources in poultry sector, professional trainer is mandatory for all. Professional trainer should be hired from domestic or foreign sources to give technical knowledge, proper education, training, and motivations to the poultry farmers.

V. To adapt appropriate Modern technology: A low-cost intensive or semi-intensivepoultry technology should be initiated for the sake of developing skilled human resource for the poultry industry. These sorts of projects should have technical capacity and ability of farmers to provide the required inputs exclusively from their own resources.

VI. To remove load-shedding: Load-shedding is a great obstacles for poultry farms. We have to fix this problem to get positive results.

VII. To develop security situation: The relevant authority should improve the security situation for smooth supply of day old chicks, live birds movements, poultry Accessories and equipment movements all over the country.

VIII. To ensure proper supply of medicine: The authority should have to take proper steps to ensure regular supply of medicine.

IX. To arrange workshop, seminar, and live demonstration for relevant Poultry workers : The relevant authority should arrange workshops, seminars, conferences, and live demonstrations for imparting training to the farmers regarding the latest knowledge of poultry and marketing.

After maintaining all the recommendations, skilled human resources will be built so that they will be the key factors or contributors to develop the poultry sector and Bangladesh as well.

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Conclusion:

The role of poultry sector for developing human resources is enormous. Country like Bangladesh has great emergence to develop her human resources into efficient and effective basis for the domestic market to meet up the demand of protein. It is one of the substitutes in connection with the development of Bangladesh. Skilled human resources can be able to contribute to the society in a significant way in various sectors. There is extraordinary competition in free market economy. Everybody compete with their efficient human resource and increase their productivity, innovation of new products, ensures quality assurance and create new market positioning. Moreover, efficient human resources should be created from a good institution. Consequently, human resource development through good institutions should be given the top most preference in the poultry development process of Bangladesh. After maintaining all the recommendations, skilled human resources will be built so that they will be the key factors or contributors to develop the poultry sector and Bangladesh as well.

Chapter-Six : Appendix

Appendix A(i) Farms data:

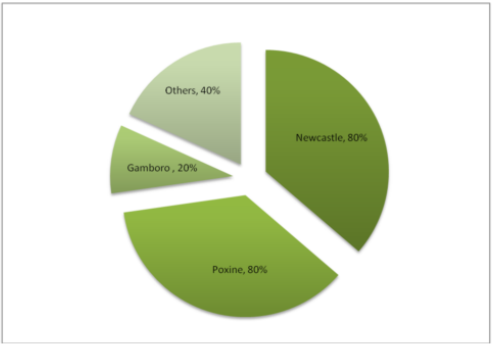


Figure 3: Major diseases

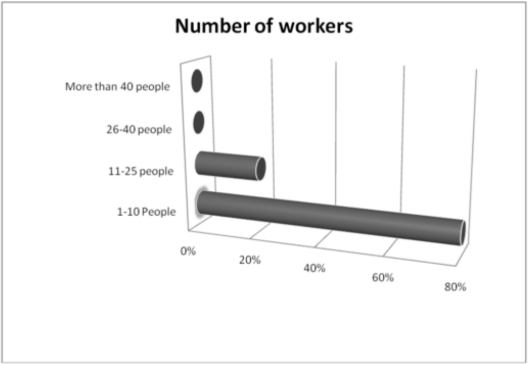
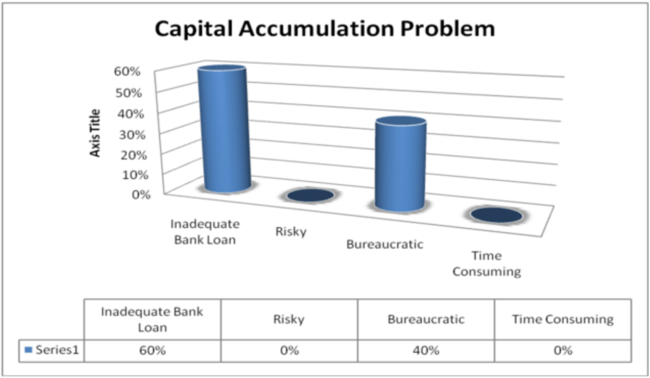


Figure 4: Number of workers



	Inadequate Bank Loan	Risky	Bureaucratic	Time Consuming
■ Series1	60%	0%	40%	0%

Figure 5: Capital Accumulation problem

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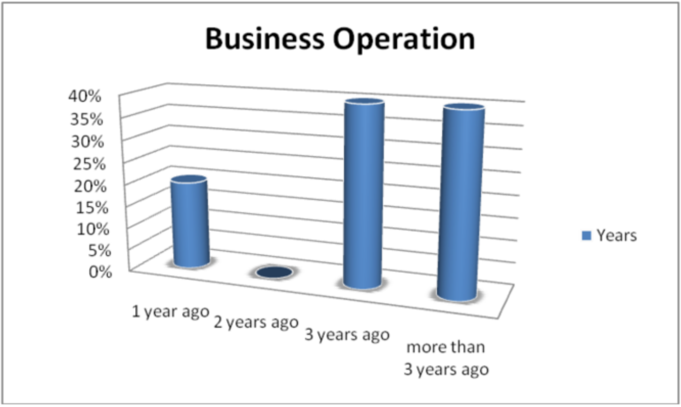

Figure 6: Duration of starting th business

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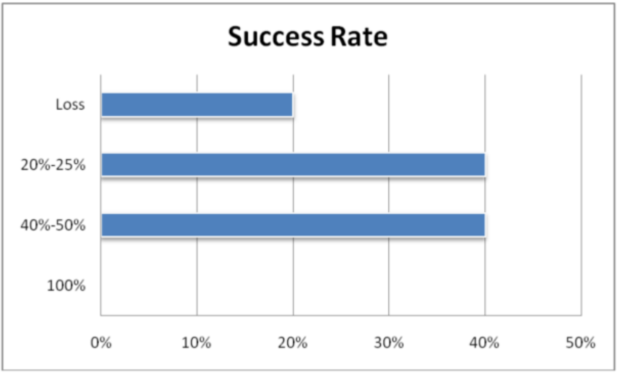

Figure 7: Satisfaction of return on investment

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Appendix A(ii) Outlet datas:

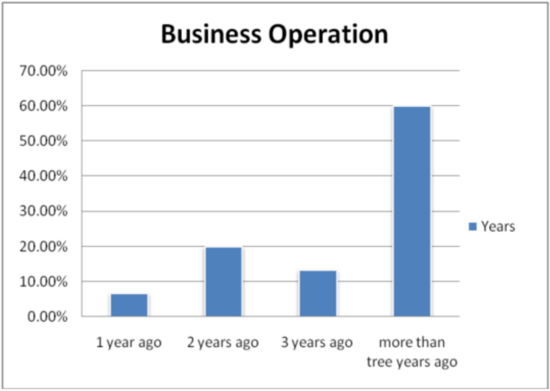

Figure 8: Establishment date

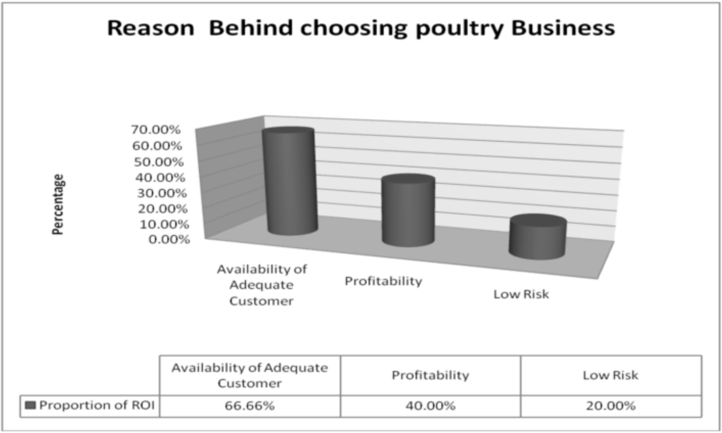

Figure 9: Reason behind choosing poultry business

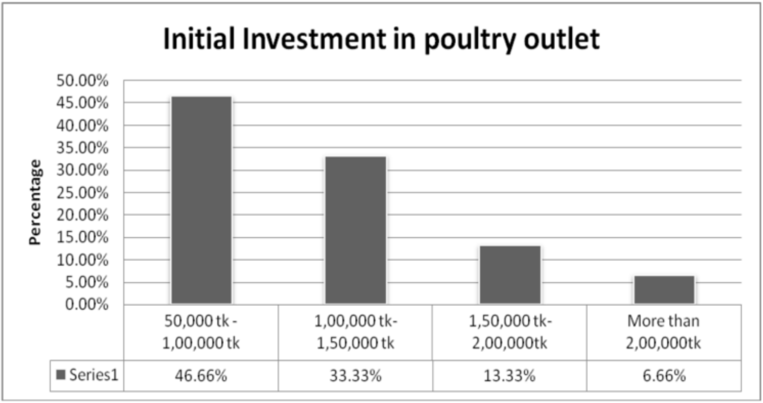

Figure 10: Initial investment in poultry outlet

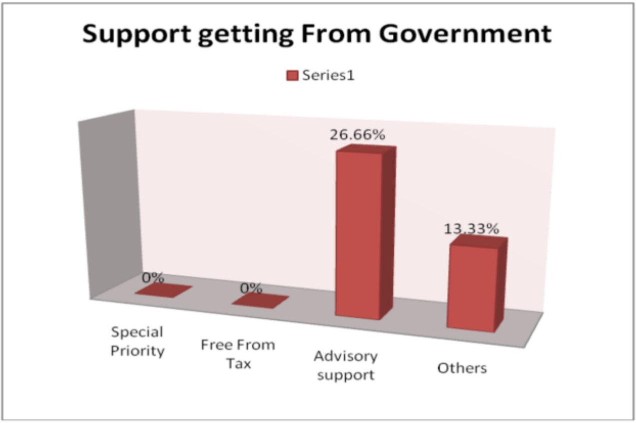

Figure 11: Sopport getting from government

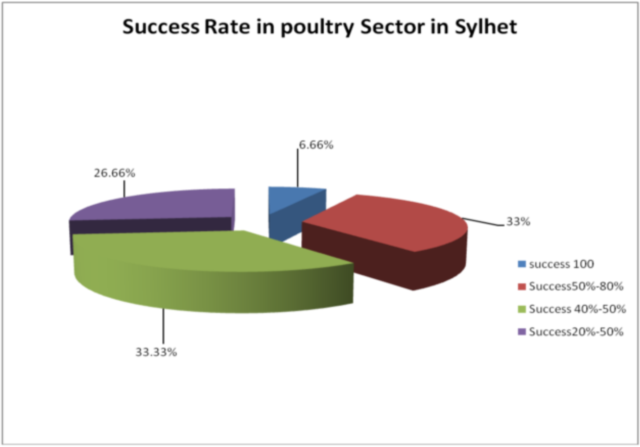

Figure 12: Satisfaction of return on investment

Appendix 'B':-

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FARMER

Name & Location of the farm :

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………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. When did you start the business?
    - ☐ 1 year ago
    - ☐ 2 years ago
    - ☐ 3 years ago
    - ☐ More than 3 years ago
2. How much money have you invested?
    - ☐ 50000-100000 TK
    - ☐ 100000-150000 TK
    - ☐ 150000-200000 TK
    - ☐ More than 200000 TK
3. What is the form of ownership of your farm?
    - ☐ Sole Proprietorship
    - ☐ Partnership
    - ☐ Public-Private Partnership(PPP)
    - ☐ Govt.
4. What is the major reasons behind choosing poultry farming?
    - ☐ Adequate customer
    - ☐ Profitability

- ☐ Low risk
- ☐ Others

5.What is the present financial condition of your business?

- ☐ Profit
- ☐ Loss
- ☐ Break Even Point (BEP)

6. What is the source of your capital?

- ☐ Bank Loan
- ☐ Personal
- ☐ Both

7. Did you face any difficulties in case of your business investment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

8. If Yes, then what are the difficulties?

- ☐ Capital Accumulation
- ☐ Insufficient Bank loan
- ☐ Corruption
- ☐ Others

9. How many workers are there in your business?

- ☐ 1-10
- ☐ 11-25
- ☐ 26-40
- ☐ More than 40

10.Are you facing any problem in this business?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

11. What types of problem are you facing?

- ☐ Capital accumulation
- ☐ Feeding Problem
- ☐ Disease problem
- ☐ Marketing Problem
- ☐ Medicine Problem
- ☐ Environment Problem
- ☐ Lack of poultry rearing knowledge
- ☐ Absent of government help
- ☐ Inadequate modern poultry equipment
- ☐ Above all

12. What kind of obstacles are you facing to obtain your capital?

- ☐ Inadequate Bank loans
- ☐ Risky

☐ Bureaucratic Problem
☐ Time Consuming

13. What kind of problems are you facing in feeding?

☐ Lack of proper supply
☐ Price hike
☐ Preservation problem
☐ Scarcity 0f quality food

14. If you face medicine problem then what are those?

☐ Absence of qualified doctors
☐ High price of medicine
☐ Lack of proper supply
☐ Low quality of medicine

15. In marketing section what kind of problems are you facing?

☐ Syndicate
☐ Transportation problems
☐ Lack of information
☐ High interest rate on loans

16. How is the weather affecting your poultry farming?

☐ Low temperature
☐ Excess cold
☐ Heavy rainfall in Sylhet
☐ Sound problem

17. How long do you need electricity to run your farm properly per day?

☐ 8-10 hours
☐ 11-14
☐ 15-20
☐ All the time

18. If you face electricity problem then what are those?

☐ Load shedding at the day time
☐ Load shedding at the night time

19. What kind of support you get from govt?

☐ Special Priority.
☐ Free From tax
☐ Advisory Support
☐ Others

20. Which type of season you (farmer) prefer most for profitable poultry farming?

☐ Summer
☐ Winter
☐ Other

21. What are the problems in summer/winter?

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22. What kind of disease attack here most of the time?
- ☐ Newcastle Disease (Rani-kheth)
- ☐ Bird-Flu
- ☐ Poxine
- ☐ Marek's disease
- ☐ Gamboro
- ☐ Coccidiosis

23. What's your success rate?
- ☐ 100%
- ☐ 50-80%
- ☐ 20-50%
- ☐ 0% / Loss

24. What is your future plan for the development of your business?

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Respondents Signature

THANK YOU FOR COOPERATING US.

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