



E-ISSN 2347-2677

P-ISSN 2394-0522

[www.faujournal.com](http://www.faujournal.com)

IJFBS 2021; 8(3): 32-33

Received: 16-03-2021

Accepted: 18-04-2021

**Shilendra Singh**

M.Sc. Research Scholar,  
Department of Animal  
Production, RCA, MPUAT,  
Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

**Lokesh Gupta**

Head, Department of Animal  
Production, RCA, MPUAT,  
Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

**JL Choudhary**

Professor and Director Planning  
and Monitoring, MPUAT,  
Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

## Feeding and breeding practices followed by poultry farmers in Banswara district of Rajasthan

**Shilendra Singh, Lokesh Gupta and JL Choudhary**

### Abstract

The current research deals with the feeding and breeding practices of followed by poultry farmers in Banswara district. The field of investigation of this study covered two tehsils of Banswara district i.e. Bagidora and Banswara. The study revealed that in feeding and breeding practices maximum respondents (76.67%) of poultry farmer used own produced feed, (72.50%). respondents provided feed to poultry birds two times a day, maximum (74.17%) poultry rearers were not using feeder, 58.33 per cent rearers used earthen water, majority (80.83%) of poultry farmers used their own breeding male bird, 79.16 per cent poultry farmers selection of egg shape and size, majority (67.50%) of poultry farmers used Kacha house and 72.50 per cent female involved in work of poultry.

**Keywords:** feeding and breeding practices followed by farmers

### Introduction

#### Materials and Methods

The field of investigation of this study covered two tehsils of Banswara district i.e. Bagidora and Banswara. Six villages were selected from each tehsil and overall twelve villages were selected. From each village ten poultry farmers were selected. Thus, a total number of 120 farmers were investigated for current research. Frequency, percentage was carried out to calculate the numbers for the respondents of this study.

### Results and Discussion

#### Feeding practices

The results indicated that maximum respondents (76.67%) had used own produced feed and only 23.23 per cent had used market feed (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Feed used for feeding to poultry birds

Feed	Number of respondents	percentage
Own produced	92	76.67
Market	28	23.23
Total	120	100.00

It is clear from Table 2 that most of respondents, 72.50 per cent provided feed twice a day and 27.50% provided feed to birds once a day.

**Table 2:** Frequency of feeding

Frequency	Number of respondents	Percentage
Once a day	33	27.50
Twice a day	87	72.50
Total	120	100.00

Table 3 indicated that 74.17% poultry farmers had not used feeder and 25.83 per cent poultry farmers using feeder for feeding of birds.

**Corresponding Author:**

**Shilendra Singh**

M.Sc. Research Scholar,  
Department of Animal  
Production, RCA, MPUAT,  
Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

**Table 3:** Use of feeder

Feeder	Number of respondents	percentage
Using	31	25.83
Not using	89	74.17
Total	120	100.00

Table 4 indicated that majority (58.33%) of poultry respondents used earthen waterer and minimum (5.00%) used metallic waterer.

**Table 4:** Type of water

Type of waterer	Number of respondents	percentage
Earthen	70	58.33
Wooden	32	26.67
Metallic	6	5.00
Plastic	12	10.00
Total	120	100.00

Table 5 reported that majority (80.83%) of respondents were used their own breeding male and 19.17% poultry rears purchased breeding male birds from outside.

**Table 5:** Breeding male birds

Breeding male	Number of respondents	Percentage
Purchase from outside	23	19.17
Own	97	80.83
Total	120	100.00

Table 6 presented that 79.16 per cent poultry rears used criteria of selection on both egg shape and size and among 6.67 per cent used on egg shape.

**Table 6:** Criteria of selection of egg for hatching

Selection of criteria	Number of respondents	Percentage
On egg size	17	14.17
On egg shape	8	6.67
On both egg shape and size	95	79.16
Total	120	100.00

Table 7 reported that 67.50% poultry rears used Kacha house and 11.67 per cent poultry rears used Bamboo house.

**Table 7:** Type of poultry house

House	Number of respondents	Percentage
Pucca	25	20.83
Kacha	81	67.50
Bamboo	14	11.67
Total	120	100.00

Table 8 indicated that maximum 72.50 per cent female involved in work of poultry and minimum 10.00% male involved in work of poultry.

**Table 8:** Role of human resources for the work in poultry

Person	Number of respondents	Percentage
Male	12	10.00
Female	87	72.50
Children	21	17.50
Total	120	100.00

## Conclusion

Majority of poultry rears were not using recommended feed for the poultry birds because it was seen that farmers left them

in fields for feeding and they were also not using feeder so it may recommended to make easily available feeder and recommended feed so that they can purchase for poultry birds. Majority of poultry famers were using kacha house and provide feed to birds twice a day, use water for drinking only earthen water. Maximum respondents were used own breed male for breeding and selection of egg on the basic of egg shape and size. Majority of female were involved in work of poultry.

## Reference

1. Besbes B. Genotype evaluation and breeding of poultry for performance under sub optimal village condition. *World's Poultry Science Journal* 2009;65:260-271.
2. Chaturvedani AK, Lal N, Pratap J, Dhruw K. Housing, Feeding and Breeding practices of Backyard Poultry Production in Chhattisgarh, India. *International Journal of Agriculture Sciences* 2016;8(48):2000-2003.
3. Dairra SS, Tabuaciri P. Feeding management of poultry in high environmental temperature. *International Journal of Poultry Science* 2014;13(11):657-661.
4. Neves DP, Banhazi TM, Naas IA. Feeding behavior of Broiler chickens: A review on the biomechanical characteristics. *Brazilian Journal of Poultry Science* 2014;16(2):1-16.