APPENDIX 1

TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE STUDY

- Poultry farmer: The poultry owner and includes both agriculturists and non agriculturists who carry on poultry farming as an enterprise.

- Hatchery: Hatchery is used for hutch (or) produces the day old chicks out of eggs, the number of young birds coming out of the eggs at one time. To cope up with the fast growing need of the improve varieties of layer and Broiler chicks the hatcheries have to expand manifold.

- Broilers: Meat type breeds are characterized by large body. So they are generally of large size and heavy weight. The meats of these breeds are tender and fleshy. This type of the breeds called as broilers.

- Layers: The laying hens are called as layers, which is used only for commercial egg producing and for producing day old chicks (i.e., Grandparent).

- Integrators: Integrations are the agencies they provide chicks, medicine, feed, technical assistance and lift the birds between 40 and 42 days. They provide fixed growing charges per every kg of live birds produced by the farmer.

- Biosecurity: It is a set of practices designed to reduce the potential entry and spread of disease causing organisms on to and between sites.

- Mortality: It is a measure of number of deaths (or) death rate of birds.

- Crops: Crops means the number of batches taken by the poultry farmers in one year.
• Deep litter: A layer of 5 Centimeters thickness of a suitable material like coconut dust or any available straw of not more than 5 inches length and soft in nature could be used as a litter.

• Disease and intensification: A disease which affects the birds in extreme degree which cause heavy mortality.

• Rodent: A gnawing animals like rat.

• Brooding: It is a technique of providing warmth in the early day of bird’s life.

• Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR): The feed conversion rate means FCR is the amount of feed required to produce a unit (Kilogram) of broiler chicken.

• Pure Line: A breed or strain of bird in which certain characters appear in successive generations as a result of inbreeding or self fertilization. The first generation of broiler. (Broiler is fourth generation of pure line).

• Grandparent: Fertile eggs from pure line / Great Grandparent flocks are hatched to produce the Grandparents (GPs) of the commercial broiler chicken.

• Breeders: Breeders are hatched from the fertile eggs from grandparent flocks and, after arrival from the hatchery at one day old, are reared, housed and managed similarly to great grandparent and grandparent flocks.