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## **KPFBA opposes draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act (Amendment Bill, 2022) By Dr. Sushanth Rai, President, KPFBA**

The Karnataka Poultry Farmers and Breeders Association (KPFBA) has opposed the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act (Amendment Bill, 2022) which it believes is going to harm the poultry sector as there is no distinction between commercial animals (poultry, turkey etc) and other types of animals.

In a letter addressed to Dr. O.P.Chaudhary, Joint Secretary (Animal Welfare), Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, the KPFBA mentioned how the proposed law is vague and would lead to confusion and litigations, unless there is clarity about how animals are classified. There should be clear differentiation between the following: Pet animals: birds, cats, dogs, rabbits etc; Draught animals: donkeys, mules, etc; Commercial animals for food: poultry, turkey, aquaculture, etc; Animals for performance and entertainment: horses, dogs, monkeys etc. and Zoo Animals: all wildlife in captive conditions.

**One common law for all animals not right:** The KPFBA states that there should be “One common law to address all the above different animals will create chaos and would be a disaster in nature. As every animal has different genetics, nutritional needs, biosecurity requirements, housing needs etc. each of them needing a different law as per their needs, which should be considered on priority.”

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### **Separate Act needed for animals /birds reared for human consumption**

Similar to the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, a separate act for the wild animals living in the forests, the PCA Act should be bifurcated into two parts. “One Act that should take care of animals that are used for entertainment purposes and film shooting purposes and the second act should take care of animals/birds which are reared for human consumption or commercial reasons such as poultry, dairy, goat farming, etc.”

The draft was not drafted by taking into consideration the views of the poultry sector while it took into consideration only animals used for entertainment and film shooting purposes. The KPFBA has demanded a separate Act for poultry or other livestock that is consumed by humans.

As per the proposed amendment to Section 10 (1) the Animal Welfare Board has been empowered while the KPFBA wants the State Department of Animal Husbandry to be the nodal agency. The KPFBA has sought exclusion of amendment to Section 10 (2) which empowers the agencies to enter and inspect poultry farms. The KPFBA said entry should be allowed only after observing biosecurity protocols by a qualified veterinarian only.

The insertion of 11C (offence by poultry farms or livestock industry) is vague and will lead to unnecessary harassment of poultry farmers and misuse of law, he said and mentioned that at times vaccination, grading,



post-mortems, beak trimming, feather cutting & even culling of infected birds are done under standard farming practices which are part and parcel of animal husbandry in poultry farming.

The KPFBA has mentioned that amendment in Section 34 says that “Provided the animals so seized shall be kept in the custody of the local SPCA or recognised animal welfare organisation, except the complaint, as per the order of the Jurisdictional Magistrate in accordance with the Rules under this Act.” It is not clarified who will take accountability in case of mortality of the seized flock/animals held by the local SPCA or animal welfare organisation. The KPFBA has sought from the government to look at these observations on priority as there are over 10 lakh poultry farmers & entrepreneurs and millions of work force who are directly and indirectly dependent on the poultry sector.

The KPFBA has sought immediate changes to the amendments in the PCA Act to accommodate the concerns of the poultry sector. Poultry farmers are food producers of India and this law (PCA Act’1960) should be amended considering the ground reality and financial condition of poultry farmers.



**KPFBA**

Karnataka Poultry Farmers  
& Breeders Association



*wishes you*

*happy  
new year*

**2023**

The new year is filled with possibilities and opportunities, so dream big and believe in yourself this year.  
Happy New Year.

*With Best Compliments from:*

**Dr. Sushanth Rai. B – President**  
Management Committee, Members & Staff of  
**Karnataka Poultry Farmers & Breeders Association**

Design: inukhan



## Union Minister assures poultry sector on Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment

The Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, **Dr. Parshottam Rupala** assured in the Parliament that the suggestions of the poultry sector will be considered when taking up the draft amendments to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment, 2022. Replying to a question raised by **Mr. K.R.N.Rajeshkumar**, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), the Minister said the government will not disturb the poultry sector, a key contributor to the economy of the nation.

It may be recalled here that Mr. Rajeshkumar, the MP from Tamilnadu had raised the issue in Parliament stating that including poultry sector as per the draft amendment would adversely impact the sector. Stating that the poultry sector is major economic activity, involving over 20 lakh families across the country, they would be affected if the amendments were made a law.

Mr. Rajeshkumar had pointed out that not just Tamil

Nadu, but also other states such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Gujarat, Odisha etc are major contributors of poultry, within the country and also for export purposes. He requested the Minister not to club domesticated birds with other animals as one common law to address all the above different animals will create chaos and would be a disaster in nature. As every animal has different genetics, nutritional needs, biosecurity requirements, housing needs etc. each of them needing a different law as per their needs, which should be considered on priority. The Minister said all the points raised by the member and the poultry sector would be looked into before any decision is taken.

KPFBA took this opportunity to send a message of gratitude to, **Dr. Parshottam Rupala** Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and **Mr. K.R.N.Rajeshkumar**, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) for taking up our concern in Rajya Sabha on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2022



## Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund for Poultry Sector

The Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Parshottam Rupala, mentioned in the Lok Sabha recently that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) has taken various steps to promote the poultry sector.

He mentioned that the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) of Rs 15000 crore is being implemented since June 2020 with the objectives of ensuring that protein-rich food was available to the growing population and also to prevent malnutrition.

He said that under AHIDF, the following activities have been included for availing credit - Technologically assisted poultry farms (Layer farms with environmentally controlled system, Broiler breeder farms with environmentally controlled system and Hatcheries with environmentally controlled facilities); Meat processing and value addition infrastructure; and Establishment of animal feed plants Eligible beneficiaries like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Section 8 Companies, Private Companies and individual entre-

-preneurs availing credit facilities will get 90% loan for which 3% interest subvention will be provided by the Central Government.

The Central Government is also providing Credit Guarantee of 25% of total borrowings for those projects which are fulfilling the definition of MSME projects.

Further, under the National Livestock Mission, for development of entrepreneurs in rural poultry, the Central Government is providing 50% subsidy up to Rs 25.00 Lakh to establish Parent farms; Rural hatcheries; Brooder-cum-mother unit for production of hatching eggs with minimum 1000 parent Layers and Chicks; and Rearing of chicks up to four week in the mother unit. The eligible entities are Self Help Groupss (SHG); Farmers Producer Organizations organisations(FPO); Farmers Cooperatives organisations (FCOs); Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Section 8 companies.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has developed an online portal for a completely digitized process with all the important documents to be uploaded on the portal [nlm.udyamimitra.in](http://nlm.udyamimitra.in).



## Workshop on 'Bridging Research and Extension Gaps for Sustainable Livestock Development in Karnataka'

Livestock extension is very poor or almost absent since only 5.1 percent of households have access to livestock-related information, according to a research report. There is no exclusive livestock extension program, and most services are animal health-focused, not extension-focused. To address this need, the Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University (KVAFSU), Bidar organised a two-day state level workshop on 'Bridging Research and Extension gaps among multi-stakeholders for sustainable livestock development in Karnataka' on December 6 and 7.

The first session was on 'Livestock Development in Karnataka - Perspectives of Development' in which the following departments / organizations gave presentations - Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Government of Karnataka; Karnataka Livestock Development Agency; Karnataka Milk Federation; Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Bengaluru; Karnataka Veterinary Council; KSWDL, Reliance Foundation, BAIF, MYRADA, ASCI and the Karnataka Poultry Farmers and Breeders Association (KPFBA).

The second session was on 'Livestock Development in Karnataka: Perspectives of Research and Development Organizations', in this ICAR-NDRI (Southern Region); ICAR-IVRI (Southern Region); ICAR-NIVEDI; ICAR-NIANP; ICAR-IGFRI, (Southern Region), Dharwad; CPDO&TI – Bengaluru; UAS- Bengaluru; UAS- Dharwad; UAS –Raichur and KVAFSU – Bidar made presentations.

On day two, a group exercise was conducted in which participants were divided into groups as extension / service group and research group. There was a session on 'Road Map for Livestock Sector Development in Karnataka'. The two-day workshop was presided by Dr K C Veeranna, Vice Chancellor, KVAFSU, Bidar.

On behalf of KPFBA Dr. Umakanta B, Senior Scientist – KPFBA made a presentation on activities of KVAFSU-KPFBA Poultry Training Center and Diagnostic Laboratory, while Dr. Sushanth Rai. B, President – KPFBA took part in the panel discussion.

Dr. Yathiraj S, former dean and Board Member KVAFSU, Bidar applauded the efforts of KPFBA in serving the poultry sector. Dr. Yathiraj particularly mentioned the joint efforts of KVAFSU and KPFBA in establishing the KVAFSU-KPFBA



Poultry Training Center and Diagnostic Laboratory at Veterinary College, Bangalore, which he said would give a boost to the development of poultry sector in general and meet the objectives of both the organisations.



L-R: Dr. Ramesh K.P, Director NDRI, Dr. Nagaraj - Dean, Gadag Veterinary College, Dr. Prakash Nadur - Dean, Shivamogga Veterinary College, Dr K. C. Veeranna - Vice-Chancellor, KVAFSU-Bidar, Dr. Sushanth Rai. B – President, KPFBA, Dr. P.S Mahesh – Joint Commissioner, Gol and Director, CPDO&TI, and Dr. Raghavendra Bhatta – Director, NIANP, Bangalore



## PERSON OF THE MONTH: Dr. H.N.Nagabhushan, - technical expertise to the fore

Dr. H.N.Nagabhushan, General Manager (Parent Sales and Service) at Venkateswara Hatcheries, is a thorough professional with extensive knowledge about the poultry sector. Winner of the Arvind Bhat Memorial Poultry Veterinarian Award in 2017, Dr. Nagabhushan brings to the table technical expertise that positively impacts the poultry sector. His deep insights on poultry genetics, breeding etc are noteworthy and the Karnataka Poultry Farmers and Breeders Association not only acknowledges it but also picks his brain now and then.

Dr. Nagabhushan's grasp of all things veterinary is amazing, beginning with his college days where he was a recipient of three gold medals. After completing schooling at Agumbe, he moved to Bangalore to pursue degree in veterinary science and later did his post-graduation in poultry genetics and breeding.



Immediately after his post-graduation in 1990, he joined well-known Ross Breeders and DeeJay Hatcheries as poultry geneticist and was with them for eight long years, before moving to the giant group Venkateswara Hatcheries and has been doing yeomen's service there in various capacities. Born in 1965 in Hulkodu village in Shivamogga district, Dr. Nagabhushan has come a long way in a career spanning over 30 years and plays a pivotal role in KPFBA as well as the Institution of Veterinarians of Poultry Industry, an association of poultry professionals. He has been the General Secretary of KPFBA for the periods 2010-2011 and 2015-2017.

## Understanding Poultry Feed Analysis Reports -Part-1

Dear Members,

You have been receiving reports on feed analysis from the KVFSU-KPFBA Laboratory. The reports are generated by portable NIR equipment, "Nutriopt Adviser". NIR estimates the nutritive composition of feed using light reflectance and measure the amount of compounds in a sample. The NIR provides fast, reproducible and cost effective results with minimal sample preparation and allow same day communication of the results. These reports on nutritive value of raw materials and finished products help in accurate feed formulation, ration balancing programs and in quality control which determines the most economical ration that will meet the requirements of birds. The results can only be useful when the test sample truly represent feedlots that the birds consume.

Although, most of you have a good understanding of the concepts of feed formulation, some are unsure of what a Laboratory Analysis is telling you. This hand-out will assist you to have better understanding of these reports and provide definition of key terms included in feed analysis and help to interpret feed analysis results. Further the members were enquiring about the nature of materials calibrated by the Equipment. The list of ingredients scanned by NIR is given in Table-1. A sample of NIR report along with BIS specification of poultry feeds (fifth revised edition) are given at the end of hand-out for your information, guidance and comparison

The NIR equipment generate two kinds of reports: 1. Proximate values of raw materials or finished products on broiler and layer feeds and 2. A comprehensive report on nutrient composition including energy value, SID, AFD of amino acids and table values of some critical minerals

Part -I of the Hand-out has been designed to provide the members on interpretation of proximate analysis of finished products

Proximate analysis refers to the determination of major constituents of feed and to assess if a feed is within its normal compositional parameters. The report show Dry matter, Moisture, Crude protein, Crude fat(Ether extract), Crude fiber, Starch and Nitrogen free extract (NFE).**They are applied in finished products as control to check that they meet the specification or requirement established during feed formulation like BIS, ICAR, NRC or Breeder specification of poultry feeds**

**Moisture:** The moisture content of feed determines amount of water in the feed sample. It is indicator of quality and a key for safe storage. High moisture content of feed with high temperature and poor aeration during storage predisposes feeds to mycotoxins and spoilage. Moisture in feed must be monitored because levels over 8% favour the presence of insects and over 12 -14%, there is risk of contamination by fungi or bacteria. It is advisable to formulate feed with low moisture content for feeding poultry birds to keep deterioration in the feed.

**Dry Matter** Dry matter (DM) is the air-dried component of the feedstuff with all the moisture removed. Dry matter portion of the feed is composed of protein, fat,

carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals and any essentials that can be quantified. The report specifies the dry matter of the feed analysed. Most dry feeds often have DM content around 85 to 92 per cent. It is important to always balance and evaluate rations on a dry-matter basis.

**Total Ash:** The ash component of the feed describes the inorganic content of the feed and is mainly minerals. These are critical nutrients required in specific amount in the poultry diets for stronger bone, blood clotting enzyme activation, muscle contraction and egg shell formation. A low ash content of the feed predisposes birds to diseases and poor egg shell formation. Too much ash in a poultry diet may cause bone, joint and kidney problems.

**Crude Protein:** This is a measure of nitrogen content in feed. Crude protein (CP) is the major constituent and cost component of feed and provides essential amino acids required for carcass growth, egg production, feather development and enzyme activity. Protein comprises chains of amino acids linked together by peptide bonds. AAs in birds are deposited in fixed ratio into body tissue. Therefore, the requirement of constituent amino acids is necessary rather than the protein per se. All proteins whether feather muscles or enzymes comprises a complex combination of these AAs. Therefore, adequate levels of available Nitrogen and Amino acids are necessary for optimum protein synthesis at each stage of production.

The minimum requirement of Crude protein for different classes of poultry may be referred to BIS specification given at the end of the hand-outs.

**Crude Fat (EE):** Fats in diet supply energy and fatty acids. It includes all compounds that are soluble in petroleum ether. Most fat occur in the form of Triglycerides. Fat must be present in poultry diet to absorb fat soluble vitamins. It is also added to increase energy in the diet and to improve palatability of mash feed. A crude fat level of at least 5% in the layer diets is highly recommended.

**Crude Fiber:** Crude fibre refers to the structural carbohydrates made of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin. These dietary components are resistant to degradation by mammalian enzymes. It is sum of non starch polysaccharides and lignin. The level of crude fibre could be in the range of 3 to 5 % in different types of ration. Increased fibrous components of the diet reduce growth performance and impair nutrient retention.

**Starch:** Starch is an important nutrient in animals and is one of the most relevant energy containing fraction. Poultry diet may contain upto 50 % of starch on DM basis and poultry are able to use most starch.

**Nitrogen free extractives (NFE):** NFE is determined by mathematical calculation and is obtained by subtraction from 100, the sum of percentages of Ash, Crude protein, Crude fiber, Ether Extract and Water. NFE is a source of energy and consists CHO, sugars, starch and major portion of hemicellulose.

Report by **Dr. Umakanta B.** Senior Scientist,  
KVAFSU-KPFBA Poultry Training Center and Diagnostic Laboratory



Table I. Raw materials and finished products scanned by Nutri OptAdvisor

Sl.NO	Raw materials/Feed
1	Broiler feed
2.	Layer Feed
3.	DDGS-maize
4	Fish Meal,CP58-63%
5	Fish Meal,CP63-68%
6	Fish Meal,CP<58%
7	Fish Meal,CP>68%
8	Groundnut Ext part Husk
9	Maize
10	Meat and bone mea lCFat<10%
11	Meat and bone meal CFat>10%
12	Rape seed Meal Ext.CP>38%
13	Rape seed Meal Ext .CP<38
14	Ricebran extracted
15	Ricebroken
16	Sorghum, Milocorn
17	Soy bean meal 43%, 5% <Cfiber<7%
18	Soy bean meal 43%, Cfiber > 7%
19	Soybean meal 46%, 5% <Cfiber<7%
20	Soy bean meal 47%, Cfiber< 5%
21	Soy bean meal 48%, Cfiber < 5%
22	Soy bean meal 48%, extruded
23	Soy bean meal expeller
24	Soy beans, full fat, toasted
25	Sunflower seed meal 27% CP
26	Sunflower seed meal 31% CP
27	Sunflower seed meal 35% CP
28	Sunflower seed meal 38% CP



Numbers of samples processed for the month of Dec 2022			
Sl No	Test	Details	No
1	NIR SCANNING	BROILER FEED	33
		DDGS	9
		DORB	8
		FULL SOYA FAT	1
		GROUNDNUT CAKE	7
		LAYER FEED	7
		MAIZE	5
		MAIZE GLUTEN	2
		MEAT AND BONE MEAL	4
		POULTRY MEAL	
		RAGI	
		RAPE SEED MEAL	7
		RICE	
		RICE POLISH	2
		SCANNED EROR	
		SOYABEAN MEAL	52
		SUNFLOWER	1
		WHEAT BRAN	
		2	POST MORTEM Examination
3	MYCOTOXIN		9
4	MICRO BIOLOGY		1
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>149</b>

# SUN-Vit D<sub>3</sub>





## BENEFITS

### LAYERS & BREEDERS

- Improved bone mineralization in young birds
- Optimizes Calcium & Phosphorus utilization
- Increases bone strength
- Improved egg shell quality
- Improved hatching egg selection
- Improved hatchability in breeders
- Effectively prevents & controls leg weakness
- Improved egg production
- Aids in preventing 'cage layer fatigue'

### BROILERS

- Effectively prevents & controls leg weakness
- Well developed frame improves FCR
- Improved weight gain
- Better Calcium & Phosphorus metabolism






**SUNBIOTIC**  
Bengaluru | +91 96632 02302  
sunbiotic15@gmail.com



## RECIPE: CHICKEN KORMA



### Ingredients

1 large potato, peeled and cut into 1/2-inch cubes  
 1 large onion, chopped  
 1 cinnamon stick  
 1 bay leaf  
 3 cloves  
 1 tablespoon canola oil  
 1 pound boneless skinless chicken breast, cut into cubes  
 1 minced garlic clove  
 1 teaspoon curry powder  
 1/2 teaspoon minced fresh gingerroot  
 2 medium tomatoes, seeded and chopped  
 1 teaspoon salt

### Preparation

- Boil potato in a saucepan, cook until tender. Drain water.
- In a skillet, saute onions, cinnamon, bay leaf and cloves in oil until onion is tender. Add the chicken, garlic, curry and ginger; cook and stir 1 minute longer. Add tomatoes, salt and potato.
- Cover and cook until chicken is no longer pink. Remove from the heat; discard cinnamon, bay leaf and cloves. Stir in sour cream. Serve with rice.

## CHICKEN TRIVIA



**Chickens can taste salt but not sugar, but they avoid both**



**Chickenpox has nothing to do with the chicken.**



**Chickens lay eggs at 40 degree Celsius (105 degrees Fahrenheit)**

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