

# FSR/WOMEN PROGRAMME ON POULTRY MANAGEMENT IN VILLAGES HASTAL & JEENDAR TEHSIL FATEH JANG.





*With Compliments of*

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POULTRY MANAGEMENT IN VILLAGES HASTAL & JEENDAR  
TEHSIL FATEH JANG.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE ( P.R.I. ), PUNJAB,  
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May, 1990.

## II

### P R E F A C E .

Rural poultry is predominantly contributing eggs and meat to the galloping population growth in our country, in the face of the fact that womenfolk who are custodian of rural chickens are not exposed to scientific practices which are essential to make chickens manifest their potential. Keeping this in view; development of a training programme, interalia, was decided to be one of the main objectives of this institute. Verily, any development effort in the absence of sufficient training and knowledge becomes an absurd activity.

This institute has been holding training courses on regular basis and as per laid yearly targets; and in collaboration with F.A.O. for foreigners as well. This FSR training project at villages of Hastal and Jeendar was in line with its ongoing programme which, in fact, has been quite successful so far as its interdisciplinary and interagency research approach is concerned. As usual, follow up was assigned due consideration and arrangements made with our sub office at Fateh Jang. The monitoring of impact of this project has revealed aspects some of which are worthy of consideration for the future projects and others are in line with prevailing trends and show goodness of fit towards objective of this project that when skills are upgraded, performance substantially improves and death rate is minimised.

I am grateful to Dr.M.Dowson and Dr.A.Majid for their interest and funding this project. Thanks are due to Dr. Bashir Mahmood Bhatti for providing close supervision throughout the course till its successful termination and ultimate assessment of impact. The services of Dr.(Mrs.) Shaheena Mashkoor, Veterinary Officer, are appreciated for diligently carrying out teaching assignment and Mrs. Bushra Tariq for coordination.

May, 1990.

  
(MUHAMMAD SALEEM QURESHI )  
COURSE COORDINATOR/DIRECTOR.

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- Title:** Improving the skills of rural women in solving  
of the Project: the production and management constraints of  
 poultry production/farming.
- Objectives:**
- 1- To assist rural women, analyse their problem in poultry production and marketing.
  - 2- To enhance the skills and knowledge of the rural women in poultry farming.
  - 3- Accelerate among rural women adoption of improved poultry husbandry and improve their family welfare.

**Staff: Course Coordinator:** Dr. Muhammad Saleem Qureshi.

**Principal Scientist:** Dr. Bashir Mahmood Bhatti.

**Supporting Staff :** Mrs. Shaheena Mashkoor, V.O.  
 Miss Ishrat Naseem, L.S.A.  
 Miss Faiza Inayat, L.S.A.

**Justification of the Project:**

In Pakistan there was a total population of 56 million chickens in the rural areas in 1989, which produced 1915 million eggs and 68080 metric tons of poultry meat. The latter constituted a significant contribution in the rural economy of the country. Since time immemorial, rural chickens are mainly reared by the woman folk which implies that poultry keeping in the villages has been a woman - dominated industry. In management of chickens our women folk in the villages adopted practices which were inherited from their elderly mothers and due to our societal inhibitions our women could not be exposed to new management techniques and thus rural poultry remained a product of out moded skills surviving on scavenging.

The problems of rural poultry are identical throughout the country with varying intensities or variable stress areas depending on socio-economic conditions or geographical reasons. The surveys launched from time to time including village Hastal and Jeendar have revealed the major problems of rural poultry as (i) lack of better in built growth and laying potential. The indigenous chicken dominating in our villages have poor potential. (ii) Lack of proper nutrition. The chickens mostly scavenge and thus their potential remains unexpressed; (iii) High rate of mortality mainly due to Rani Khet Disease ( New Castle Disease) and (iv) lack of training in scientific chicken managemental skills and practices.

Any improvement in rural poultry production is only possible if some institutional intervention is introduced which can effectively take care of these problems. The Dte. of Poultry Development Centre holds training courses of different durations, ensuring coordination of technical staff for public in general and rural women folk in particular. These courses have always produced positive results. It is due to the latter that there is a steady growth rate of 9 percent observed in rural poultry.

This project was launched under MART which also focuses on interdisciplinary research and interagency dialogues towards designing and execution of improved technology and system assessment for small farm families. The ultimate objective was to increase the skills of rural women of village Hastal and Jeendar of Teh. Fateh Jang.

Prior to this project, MART was already running a project on pest control in these villages. Following successful responses, another intervention on rural poultry in these villages was thought about and launched,

in collaboration with Directorate of Poultry Development Centre, (Punjab). Rawalpindi. Action plan was prepared.

Action Plan in Time Profile:

A project on poultry production for women was started in villages Hastal and Jeendar, Tehsil Fateh Jang simultaneously with project on Pest Control. 25 women were selected from each village and enrolled as trainees.

ACTION PLAN IN TIME PROFILE:

S.No.	Jobs to be done.	Responsible	Date.
1-	Selection of the three villages in the target area.	Consultant(WP), Poultry Scientist (PS) and resources person (RP).	-
2-	Collect house-wise data on poultry population.	"	-
3-	Study of attitude of village women on poultry keeping.	"	"
4-	Motivate interested women for poultry keeping.	"	-
5-	Organise group of 20-25 women in each village.	"	-
6-	Ascertain the current skills and knowledge of the rural women in poultry keeping.	Poultry Scientist.	-
7-	Identify the training venue & appraise the trainees regarding their responsibilities.	Consultant(WP), Poultry Scientist & resource person.	-
8-	Orientation regarding poultry keeping and supply of some poultry units to each selected house-hold.	"	Week 2; Oct. 89
9-	Appointment of Lady Stock Assistant.	Director (PRI)	Before Oct. 15, 89
10-	Training Kit development.	PS & C (WP)	Week 3, Oct, 89

1	2	3	4
11-	Supply of training kit to each selected house-hold.	C (WP), PS & RP	Week 4;Oct,89
12-	Teach principles of feeding chickens (Lecture/Practical)	PS	Week 1;Nov,89
13-	Demonstration of feed ingredients which can possibly be fed to chicken & are available in villages.	PS & Lady Stock Assistant (LSA)	Week 2,Nov;89
14-	Fundamental principles of scientific management (Lecture/Practical)	PS & LSA.	Week 3;Nov,89
15-	Discuss economic importance of diseases in chicken rearing & identification of a sick and healthy bird.	PS & LSA	Week 4,Nov,89
16-	Discuss important poultry Diseases,their symptoms & cure.	PS	Week 1,Dec,89
17-	Principles of disease prevention & vaccination	PS & LSA.	Week 2-3,Dec.,89
18-	Teach selection of a laying hen from a non laying one followed by practical demonstration.	PS & LSA.	Week 4,Dec,89 Week 1,Jan,90
19-	Teach selection of hatching eggs and brooding hen followed by practical demonstration.	PS & LSA.	Week 2.3,Jan,90
20-	Data collection to assess the impact of training till the end of programme.	PS & LSA.	Oct.89-Feb.90
21-	Revision.	PS & LSA.	Week 4,Jan;90
22-	Evaluation of trainees through oral exams,practicals and quizz Selection of master trainers from group of trainees to undertake further training in villages.	C. (WP),BP,PS & LSA	Week 1-2,Feb,90
23-	Report writing and recommendations for the next phase.	Director(PRI),Dr.B Bhatti and PS.	Week 3-4, 90
24-	Holding of workshop/seminar at NARC.	Advisor(FSR), National Coord.(FSR)	Week 1,March,90

Action plan could not be strictly adhered to so far as time profile was concerned due to late release of funds allocated for project. The detail of budget allocated for this project is given in Annexure - I.

Keeping in view the subject matter relating to lectures and practicals, an outline of instruction material was drawn up and necessary infrastructure arranged.

OUTLINE OF SYLLABUS FOR TRAINING OF WOMEN FOLK  
OF VILLAGE HASTAL & JEENDAR.

- I. Economic importance of poultry rearing.
- II. Management of domestic chickens.
  - Poultry housing.
  - Litter material.
  - Space for rearing of birds.
  - Waterers.
  - Feeders.
  - Ventilation.
  - Egg nests.
  - Temperature control.
  - Lighting and Egg production.
  - Hygienic measures.
- III. Feed.
  - General principles of feeding chicken.
  - Importance of following in poultry feeding:
    - Water.
    - Energy.

- Protein.
- Vitamins
- Minerals and Salts.
- Benefits of a complete feed ( Balanced ration )
- House hold food articles which can be fed to chickens and their nutritive value.
  - Wheat. (Grinded).
  - Rice (Broken).
  - Maize (Grinded).
  - Barley ( Jau).
  - Millet (Bajra).
- Concentrate packs.
  - How to prepare a complete feed with concentrate pack.
  - Advantages.

#### IV Rearing and Identification of sick and healthy bird.

##### V Vaccination.

- Why vaccine is important ?
- Schedule of N.D. Vaccination.
- Preparation of vaccine.
  - Significance of timely vaccination.

##### VI Important Diseases.

- Economic importance of diseases.
- Common diseases of chickens:
  - Coryza.
  - Respiratory diseases.
  - Coccidiosis.
  - Worm infestation.
  - Ticks.

- N.D.
- Pox.
- Nutritional deficiency diseases.
  - Symptoms.
  - Preventive measures.
  - Treatment and control.

VII Selection of laying hen and non laying hen.

VIII Hatching of chicks.

- Season for hatching eggs.
- Selection of broody hen.
- Selection of hatching eggs.
- Natural brooding.
- Precautions during brooding.
- Care of day old chicks, their feeding and disease prevention.

IX Moulting in laying hens.

X Effects of Extreme seasons on birds and their management.

XI Vices and their prevention in birds.

- Cannibalism.
- Picking.
- Egg eating.

XII Comparison of Desi bird with Exotic breeds.

XIII Poultry by Products; their use at house hold level.

- Eggs.
- Shampoos.
- Bakery Items.
- Manure.
- Feathers.
- Egg shells.

Practical Training:

- Making of a suitable Khuddha (House).
- Use of house hold articles to be used as waterer/feeders & nests.
- Demonstration of commercial utensils.
- Cleaning of house ( Khuddha ).
- Cleaning of waterers and feeders.
- Selection of feed ingredients available in home.
- Selection of litter Material.
- Preparation of complete feed with concentrate pack.
- Storage of feed.
- Identification of sick and healthy bird.
- Collection of vaccine.
- Storage of vaccine.
- Preparation of solution for vaccination.
- Sterilization of syringes and needles.
- Vaccination technique.
- Post mortum. Lesions as suggestive of different diseases.
- Methods of medication for common ailments.
- Identification of common diseases from apparent clinical symptoms.
- Practical guidelines for selection of a laying hen.
- Practical guidelines for selection of non-laying hen.
- Egg setting.
- Demonstration of Desi bird.
- Demonstration of high laying Exotic bird.
- Hints for treatment of different diseases.
- Hints for marketing of eggs.

Methodology:

The training was imparted through:

- i) Lectures.
- ii) Practicals.
- iii) Movies.
- iv) Audio visual aids.
- v) Flip charts & pictorial hand outs.
- vi) Provision of poultry birds and training kits to selected house holds.

Physical Achievements:

- |    |                                     |  |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) | Name of villages selected.          | i- Hastal (Teh. Fateh Jang).<br>ii- Jeendar( -do - ).<br>iii- Gagan dropped after September, 1989.   |
| b) | No. of women selected for training. | i- Hastal            25<br>ii- Jeendar.        25<br>Total number of <u>50</u><br>women for training |

The particulars of selected women are given in Annexure

## III &amp; IV.

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| c) | No. of lectures delivered and aspects touched.<br>Period: 1st July, 1989 to 15th January, 1990 | i- No. of lectures delivered : 11<br>ii- Subjects touched in lectures.<br><br>- Economic importance of poultry rearing.<br><br>- Fundamental principles of Scientific Management of domestic chickens.<br><br>- Principles of feeding chickens.<br><br>- Identification of sick and healthy birds.<br><br>- Principles of disease prevention and vaccination. |
|----|--|---|

- Important Poultry Diseases, their problems and cure.
  - Selection between a laying hen and non laying hen.
  - Selection of hatching eggs and broody hen.
  - Effect of stress on birds.
  - Effect of seasons on birds.
  - Vices and their control.
  - Comparison of desi bird and exotic rural breed.
  - Poultry by products.
  - Each lecture was followed by practical demonstration.
  - It was done on 29-1-1990.
  - Relevant literature supplied to literate ladies.
- d) Revision of course.
- e) No. of high laying potential birds supplied for demonstrative rearing and upgrading of existing desi chickens. 100 Poultry units (600 birds) of Fayoumi breed were supplied free of cost. Each trainee was given two poultry units, as per laid down target.
- f) Vaccination work done and medicine supplied.
- i) 800 birds including poultry units have been vaccinated. Once (Nov. & Dec., 1989) against Newcastle disease.
  - ii) Second time vaccination was done on 20-2-1990.
  - iii) Vaccination done again on 8-3-1990.
  - iv) Vaccination against Fowl Pox done in village Hastal to 300 chickens.
  - v) The following medicines have been supplied free of cost to trainees:

- Erythro FZ
- Vita-stress.
- Coopane.
- Coxid.

- vi) Debeaking done on 13-2-1990 to 700 chickens of both villages.
- g), No. of visit paid to the villages w.e.f. July, 1989 to Jan., 1990.
- h) Evaluation of trainees and selection of Master Trainees.
- i) Veterinary Officer 19
- ii) 2 lady stock Assistant 31 jointly (Appointed on 1st December, 1989).
- 7 February, 1990.

Questionnaire prepared for evaluation is attached as Annexure-II

The performance of trainees is given in Annexure-III & IV.

- i) Distribution of training kits and certificate distribution. 50 training kits were given as per target. Each training kit contained : One plastic (imported) syringe; one (imported) thermos to store vaccine; literature and canvass bag to carry all these articles & One dozen needles.
- 18 February, 1990

The trainees were taught method of vaccination from the very beginning of training course. It was ensured that they vaccinated their birds regularly, cared them & fed them properly so that the impact of this training is evaluated at the end to draw conclusions for application in future courses.

#### Follow Up.

Follow up is an important step to produce impact of any project. It is general experience that the project in which this aspect is not effectively taken care of, does not produce the desired impact and thus becomes a futile activity. In this project this aspect was adequately looked after.



Dr. Zafar Altaf, Secretary Livestock addressing FSR/MART experts on field day at Tanaza Dam.



Poultry units under shade of typical village Chapper

The Veterinary Officer Incharge Sub Office, Fateh Jang alongwith his staff, was assigned to keep a constant contact with trainees and master trainers and provide them vaccines and essential medicines in requisite quantities and also ensure that chickens are regularly vaccinated as per prescribed schedule. Consequently the Veterinary Officer Fateh Jang, his stock Asstt. and Lady Stock Assistants appointed under this project carried out follow up and afforded all facilities such as supply of vaccines/medicine, technical advice on managemental, disease problems and marketing of egg etc. to the trainees and other women folk in villages of Hastal and Jeendar.

Field Day:

On 18th February project area i.e. village Hastal and Jeendar was visited by a team of experts from MART, Course Coordinators and other Scientific staff involved in domestic Poultry Management and Pest control projects. Dr. Zafar Altaf, Secretary Livestock Punjab was the Chief Guest. It was, in fact, on the spot monitoring of the impact of both the projects. Besides, assessment of trainees, the scientific staff involved in training made presentation on objectives & practical methods adopted for training of womenfolk of both the villages. The Secretary Livestock, Punjab was kind to personally meet the women trainees of Poultry Management Project and listened to their problems etc.

On demand of ladies, the Secretary Livestock directed to distribute poultry units to another batch of 25 ladies from each village. This directive is complied with. In addition to poultry units, these ladies are also imparted training on basics of poultry keeping so that they are able to manage them properly and breed them further to draw maximum benefit.



FSR/MART Women experts coordinating in the project.



Women Participants exchanging views with experts.

### Impact of the Project:

In order to study the impact of this project, a questionnaire was designed which ensured monitoring of assessment of course and trainees / their attitude and production practices. The questionnaire used in monitoring is attached as Annexure -V.

A summary of responses of womenfolk with regard to domestic poultry rearing from both villages is given, in comparative form, as under:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>% responses of 25 women from each village.</u>	
	<u>Village Hastal</u>	<u>Village Jeendar</u>
- Did you participate in the training course.	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)
- How do you grade this course.	Good (100%)	Good (100%)
- Do you feel this course improved your knowledge	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)
- What is your level of formal education.	Primary (8%) Illiterate (92%)	Primary (16%) Illiterate (84%)
- Did you like training technique? Was it in order or you suggest some improvement.	It was in order (100%)	It was in order (100%)
- Do you recommend holding of similar course for other ladies of your village.	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)
- Prior to this training what was approximate rate of mortality in chicks.	Maximum (100%)	Maximum (100%)
- Your chickens died mostly of which disease ?	Rani Khet (100%)	Rani Khet (100%)

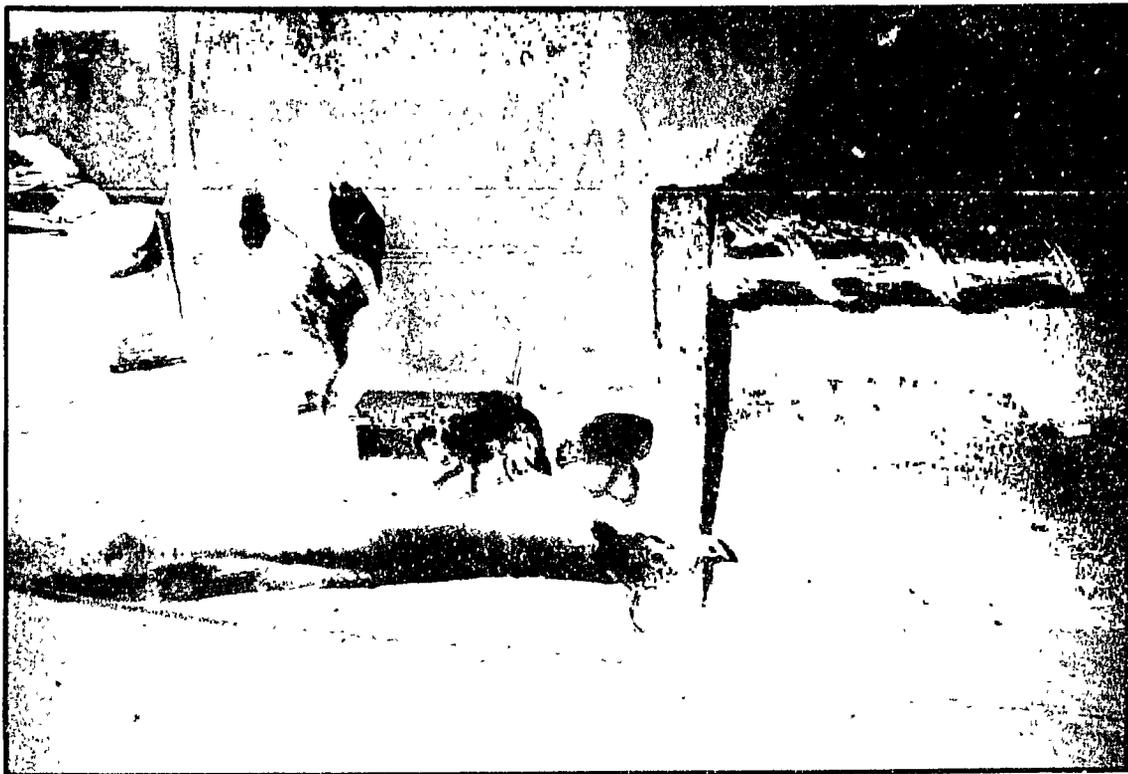


Training kits are being distributed to successful women trainees of village Jeendar.



Selection of master trainers from woman participants.

1	2	3
- What measures you adopted to save your chickens.	Indigenous (80%) treatment Vaccination (20%)	Indigenous (100%) treatment
- What was outcome of your own indigenous measures ?	Positive (80%)	Positive (92%)
- Have you gained sufficient knowledge from this course to save your chickens and enhance their production.	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)
- Have you started vaccinating your chickens with your own hand ?-	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%)
- Did you notice some marked reduction in rate of mortality.?	Marked reduction (100%)	Marked reduction (100%)
- Fayoumi chicken, lay higher .Did mixing of Fayoumi chicken affect egg production of your desi chickens?	Good effect (64%)	Good effect (36%)
- Do you intend to further hatch chicks from Fayoumi birds supplied under this project?	Yes (72%)	Will think when laying started (100%).
- Have you constructed a Khudda as taught in course for your chickens?	Yes (72%)	Yes (56%)
- Are other women of your village inspired by this course to rear chickens.	Yes (100%)	Yes (100%).
- What age group is interested in rearing chickens ?	Youngster (8%) Adults (12%) Old (80%)	Youngsters (3%) Adults (40%) Old(52%)



Fayoumi poultry units distributed under this scheme



Indigenous Chickens found in village Hastal

	1	2	3
- Are you getting vaccine regularly from our sub office at Fateh Jang?		Yes (100%)	Yes (96%)
- How do you sell your surplus eggs.		Sell to Wagon Wala (64%) Individual selling (36%)	Sell to Wagan Wala (72%) Individual selling (28%)
- Have you adopted cooperative method of marketing eggs?		No (100%)	No (100%)
- Do you require hatching eggs to boost poultry production?		Yes (56%)	Yes (84%) Egg be supplied from Fateh Jang.

#### Egg production & chick mortality:

The egg production position in village Hastal is illustrated in Fig.I. It is clear from the illustration that egg production remained nominal from month of July, 1989 till Nov. 1989 and there after as a result of institutional intervention egg production tended to increase despite the fact that Nos. of birds in lay decreased which is attributable to improvement in management and effective disease preventive measures. The mortality among chickens as illustrated in fig-II was also observed to be about 5 percent which showed gradual decrease and ultimately was fully safeguarded by the end of March, 1990. The latter shows significant effects of preventive vaccination and improved rearing conditions.

Similarly egg production in village Jeendar was low during month of July, 1989 till October, 1989. The production showed substantial increase from month of November, 1989 onwards. This shows that improvement in

Fig I

GRAPH SHOWING PRODUCTION AND SALE OF EGGS  
IN VILLAGE HASTAL (Feteh Jang) UNDER MART PROJECT

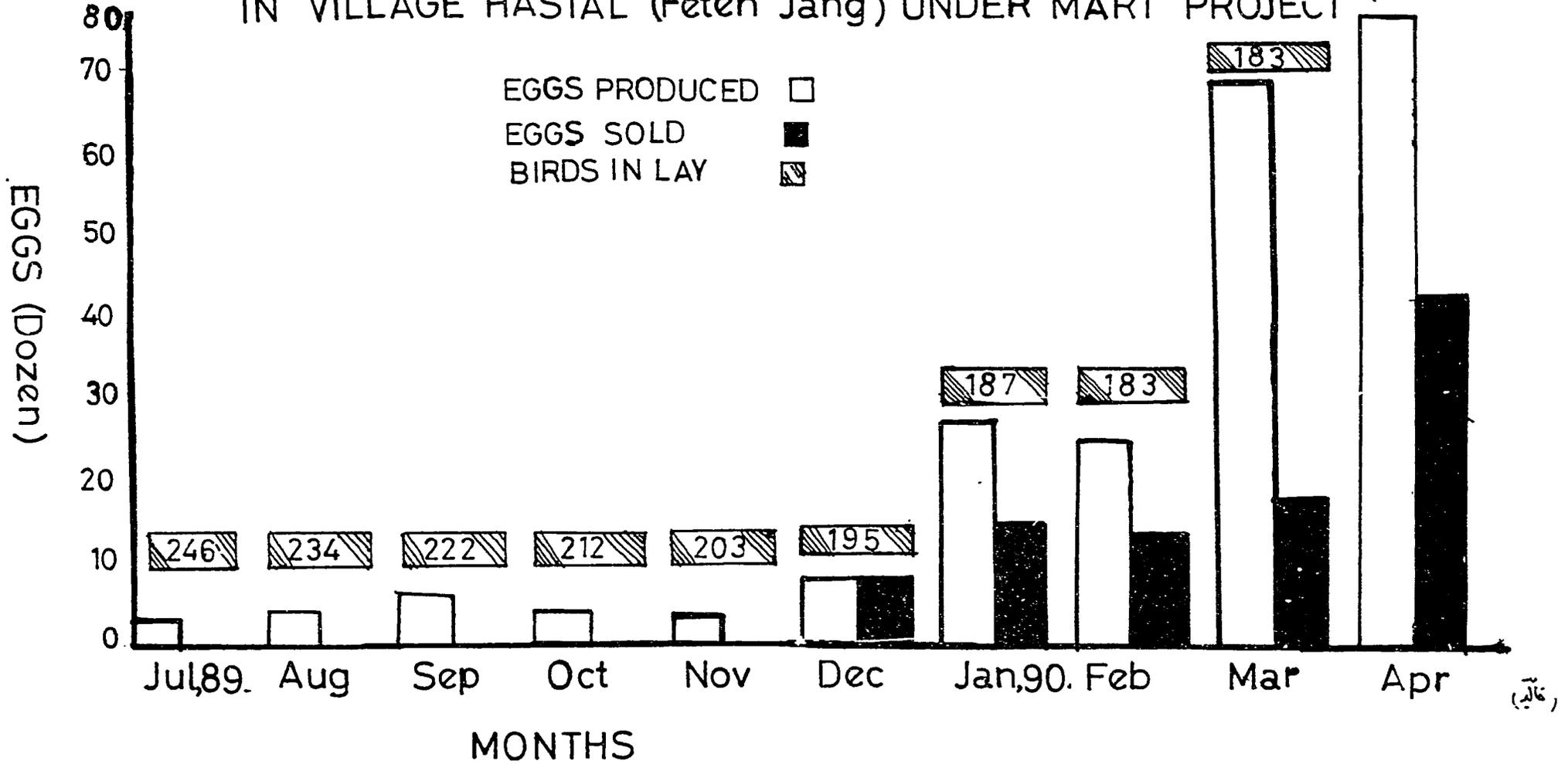
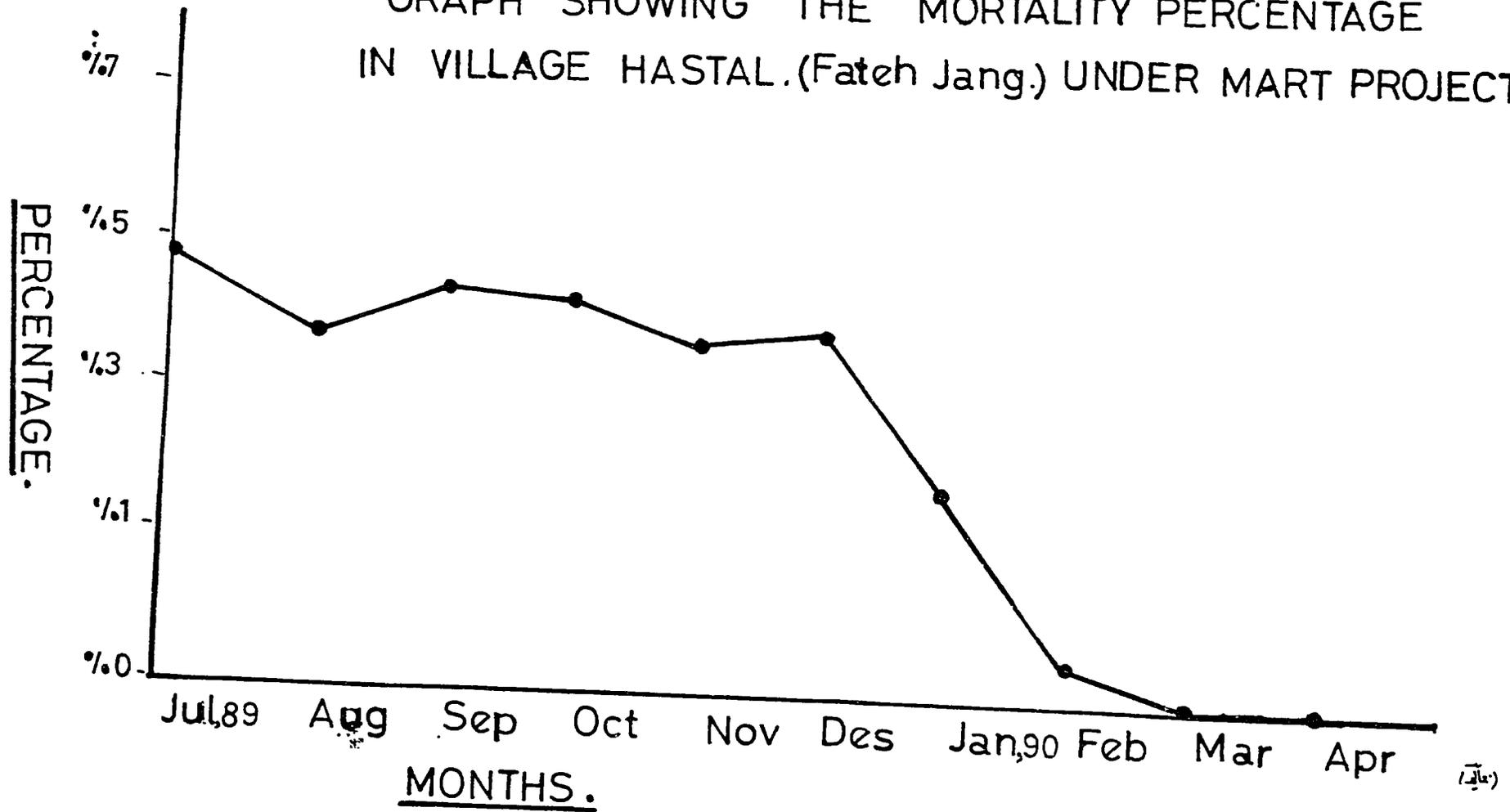


Fig II

GRAPH SHOWING THE MORTALITY PERCENTAGE  
IN VILLAGE HASTAL.(Fateh Jang.) UNDER MART PROJECT



production was due to improvement in rearing practices. So far as mortality is concerned it was observed to be 8% as shown in fig-IV but showed a progressive decline till it was almost nil by the month of March, 1990. This clearly shows that improvement in rearing conditions and regular vaccination of chickens resulted in effective safeguard of chickens against fatal Rani Khet disease.

#### Marketing of Eggs:

As is obvious from fig-I & III, marketing of eggs has been quite unsatisfactory in village Hastal. It was hardly 28.5% eggs which were sold but contrary to it the situation of marketing of eggs in village Jeendar as 55.73% of total eggs produced were sold. The objective of developing domestic poultry farming as an income generating activity is not achieved when there is no proper marketing channel established. Towards this end efforts are being made through staff of sub office Fateh Jang to ensure that surplus eggs from both villages be marketed on co-operative basis or some alternate collection system. Presently eggs are being collected either by some Wagon Wala or by bicycle Hawker and this system is not satisfactory. In the face of it a better marketing position in village Jeendar is due to better transport facilities whereas village Hastal is handicapped by its outskirts location.

#### SALIENT FEATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

As a result of study of impact of this project the following important features have emerged which warrant consideration in similar future projects.

Fig III  
 GRAPH SHOWING PRODUCTION AND SALE OF EGGS  
 IN VILLAGE JEENDER UNDER MART PROJECT

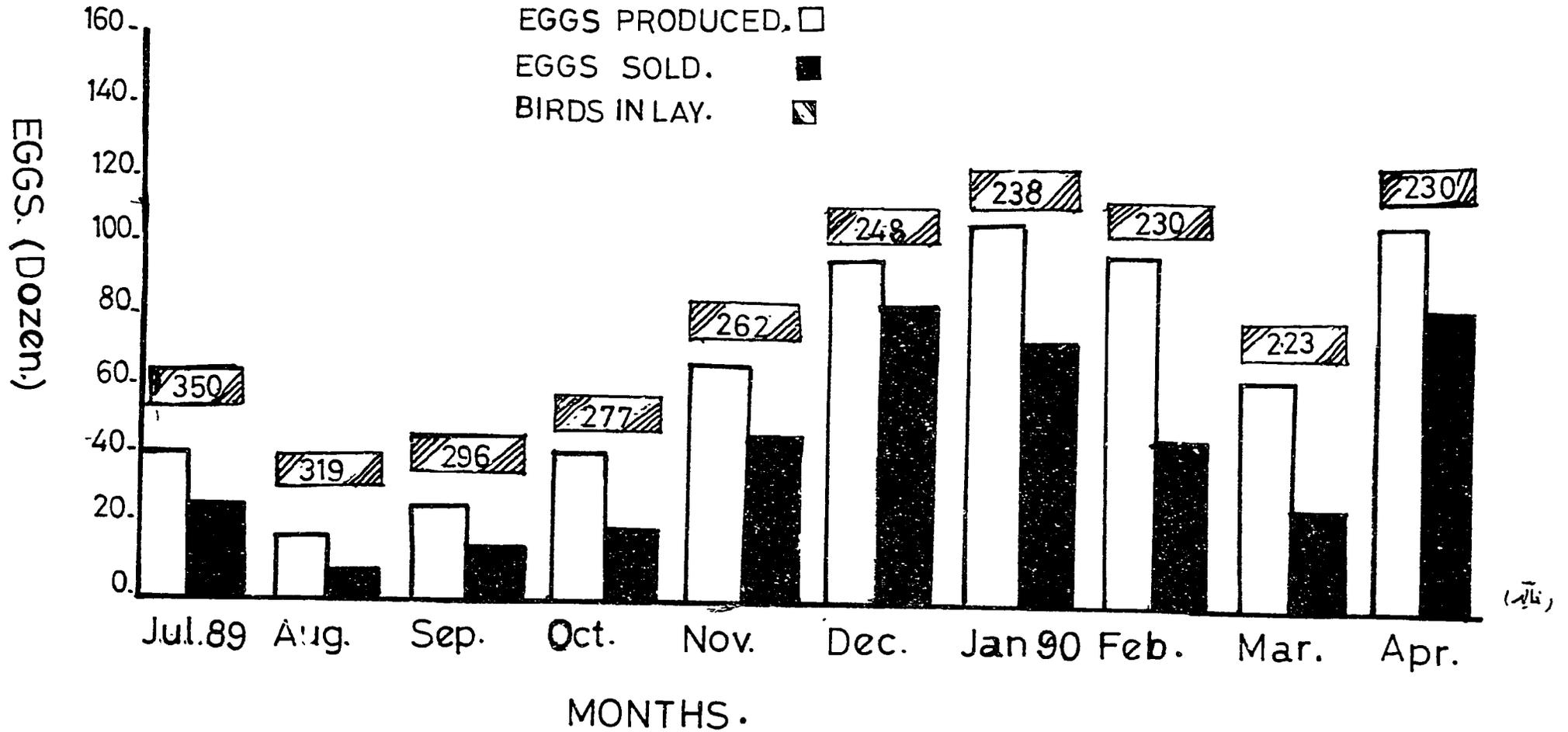
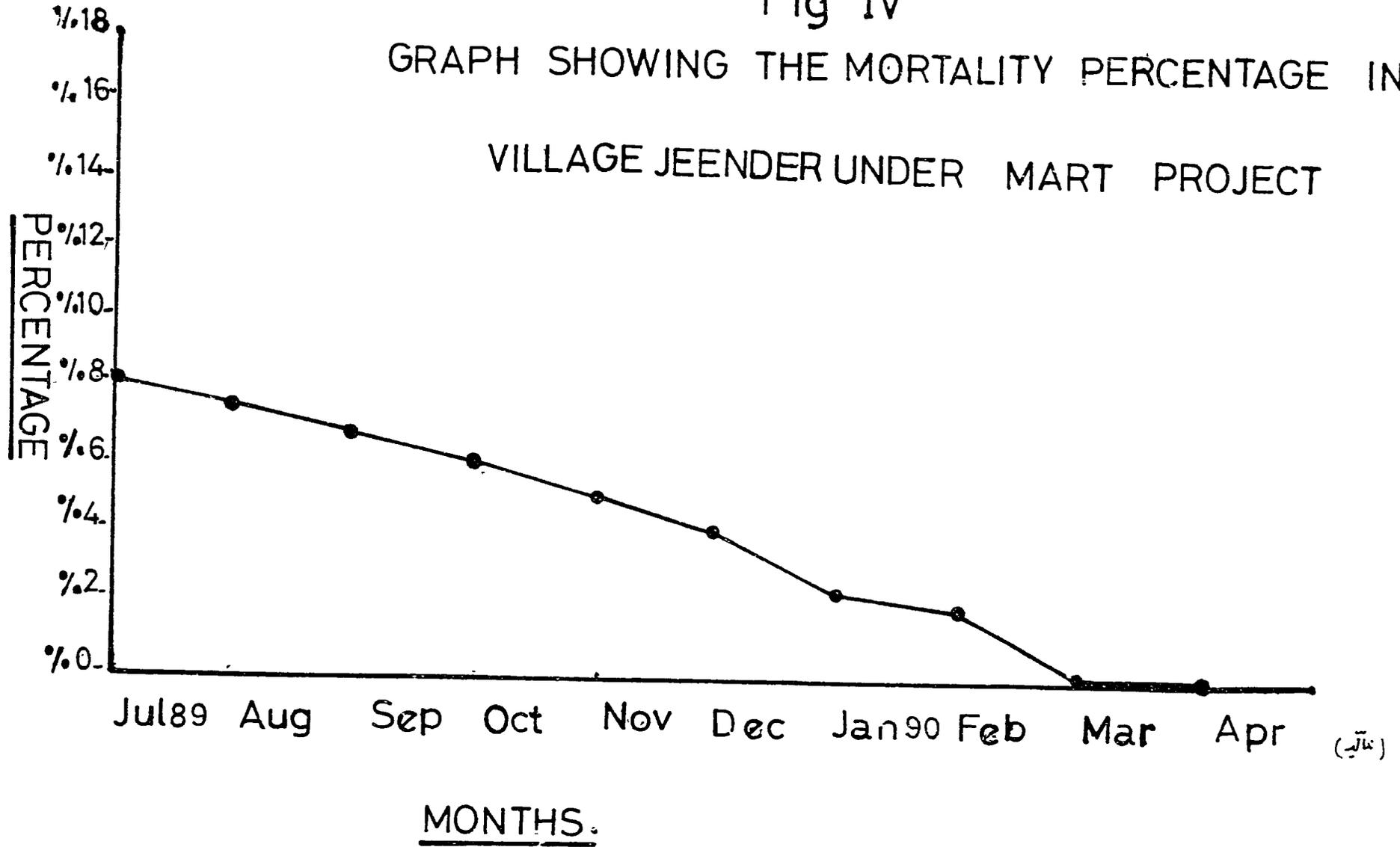


Fig IV

GRAPH SHOWING THE MORTALITY PERCENTAGE IN  
VILLAGE JEENDER UNDER MART PROJECT



- 1- There existed appreciable trend for rearing chickens in the households in both the villages. The management of chickens was mostly carried out by 80% elderly women in villages Hastal and 52% in village Jeendar.
- 2- The ladies realized economic importance of safeguarding of chickens from mortality due to different diseases particularly Rani Khet. They, therefore, showed keen interest in learning techniques of vaccination and were able to produce marked reduction in the rate of mortality.
- 3- Introduction of Fayoumi chickens produced good effect on the performance of Desi chickens and majority women were further hatching eggs from their Fayoumi birds.
- 4- The better performance of chickens in the hands of trained ladies has inspired other women of both the villages also <sup>to</sup> receive similar training.
- 5- The ladies of both the villages experienced difficulty in the disposal of their eggs. The marketing aspect is being organised by the staff of sub office at Fateh Jang. When marketing is regulated these ladies will be able to receive encouraging return from the sale of their eggs.
- 6- It was obvious that as a result of training of women on scientific methods of rearing chickens the egg production of chickens was increased and rate of mortality was decreased.
- 7- The impact of this project leads to suggest that training courses, if launched on the pattern of this project, can fetch better results and can effectively introduce the income generating concept of domestic poultry rearing.

A N N E X U R E S .

ANNEXURE - I.BUDGET FOR POULTRY MANAGEMENT PROJECT:Estimated cost.

a)	<u>Participants.</u>	
i)	Salaries of 2 Stock Assistants Rs. 1100 p.m.	Rs.17000/-
ii)	Honorarium to officers.	Rs. 7000/-
iii)	Overtime (drivers).	Rs. 400/-
iv)	TA/DA to officers and staff.	Rs. 5000/-
v)	Running cost of vehicles (POL).	Rs. 5000/-
vi)	Stationery.	Rs. 5000/-
vii)	Miscellaneous 50 Training Kits Rs.200/each. 100 poultry units Rs.102/each. Training material (flip chart etc.)	Rs.10000/-  Rs.10200/- Rs.10000/-
viii)	Entertainment & gifts (opening ceremony and Seminars etc.)	Rs.10000/-
	GRAND TOTAL:	<u>Rs.73600/-</u>

## ANNEXURE - II.

مارٹ پراجیکٹ

کل نمبر 70

7 فروری 1990

سوالنامہ برائے تجزیہ تدریس

طالبات موضع ہستال، جینڈر تحصیل فتح جنگ

نام طالبہ \_\_\_\_\_ کل نمبر \_\_\_\_\_  
 موضع \_\_\_\_\_ حاصل کردہ نمبر \_\_\_\_\_

- 1- کھڈا بنانے کی جگہ کیسی ہوتی چاہیے؟  
 اونچی جگہ یا نیچی جگہ \_\_\_\_\_ نہیں کم یا زیادہ \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- کھڈے کا رخ کس طرف ہو؟  
 مشرقی مغرب \_\_\_\_\_ شمال جنوب \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- ایک جوان مسرخی کو کتنی جگہ درکار ہوتی ہے؟  
 1 مربع فٹ \_\_\_\_\_ 3 مربع فٹ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- کھڈے کی چھت کیسی ہونی چاہیے؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- بچھالی کی موٹائی کتنی ہو؟  
 پتلے ایک انچ \_\_\_\_\_ موٹی 3 انچ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- بچھالی کیوں استعمال کرتے ہیں؟  
 بطور بستر \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی ضرورت نہیں \_\_\_\_\_ نمی جذب کرنے کیلئے \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- بچھالی کیلئے کونسی چیز بہتر رہتی ہے؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- پینے کا پانی کیسا ہونا چاہیے؟  
 صاف \_\_\_\_\_ گندا \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- پانی کے برتن بنانے کیلئے گھر کی کونسی اشیاء استعمال کی جاسکتی ہیں؟  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(جاری ہے 21 پر)



- زیادہ گوشت اور انڈے کم لاگت سے پیدا کریں گے۔
- 23۔ ایک پیکٹ کتنے اجناس میں آمیزہ کریں گے ؟
- 5 کلو میں \_\_\_\_\_ 6 کلو میں \_\_\_\_\_ 10 کلو میں \_\_\_\_\_
- 24۔ فی مرغ کتنی خوراٹ در کار ہے ؟
- 2 چھٹانک صبح شام \_\_\_\_\_ آدہ کلو \_\_\_\_\_ ایک کلو \_\_\_\_\_
- 25۔ بیمار مرغ کی علامتیں کیا ہیں ؟
- موٹی تازی ہوتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_ کلفی سرخ اور ملائم ہوتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_
- آنکھیں چمکدار ہوتی ہیں \_\_\_\_\_ کہانا نہیں کھاتی اور سست ہوتی ہے۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- 26۔ بیمار مرغ کی حفاظت کیسے کرنی چاہیے ؟
- علیحدہ کر کے خوراک کا خیال رکھیں۔ \_\_\_\_\_ خاص حفاظت کی ضرورت نہیں۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- 27۔ انڈے دینے والی مرغ کی پہچان کیا ہے۔
- پیٹ \_\_\_\_\_ اور پیڑوں کی ہڈی کا درمیانی فاصلہ 4 انگشت ہوتا ہے۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- پیڑوں کی ہڈیوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ تین انگشت ہوتا ہے۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- پیٹ نرم اور بڑھا ہوتا ہے۔ \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی پہچان نہیں۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- 28۔ حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات کیوں ضروری ہیں ؟
- بیماری نہیں پھیلتی۔ \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی ضروری نہیں۔ \_\_\_\_\_
- 29۔ رانی کھیت کا ٹیکہ کتنی بار لگاتے ہیں ؟
- 3 بار اور پھر 3 ماہ بعد۔ \_\_\_\_\_ 1 بار \_\_\_\_\_ ہر ماہ \_\_\_\_\_
- 30۔ آنکھوں میں قطرے کونسے ٹیکے کا ڈالتے ہیں۔
- پہلا ٹیکہ \_\_\_\_\_ تیسرا ٹیکہ \_\_\_\_\_
- آنکھوں میں قطرے کونسی عمر میں ڈالتے ہیں۔ 5-1 دن \_\_\_\_\_ 10-12 دن \_\_\_\_\_
- 31۔ ٹیکہ تیار کرنے کیلئے کیسا پانی چاہیے ؟
- ابلکہ ہوا ٹھنڈا صاف پانی۔ \_\_\_\_\_ عام پانی بغیر ابلا ہوا۔ \_\_\_\_\_

( جاری ہے 23 پر )

- 32۔ تیار کرنے کیلئے کتنا پانی ڈالیں گی؟  
10 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 5 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 20 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_
- 33۔ دوسرے ٹیکے میں کتنا پانی ڈالیں گے؟ اور زیر جلد کتنا لگے گا اور کونسی عمر میں لگائیں گے۔  
25 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 50 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 1 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_  
آدھ سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 10 دن بعد \_\_\_\_\_ 21 دن بعد \_\_\_\_\_
- 34۔ تیسرے ٹیکے میں کتنا پانی ڈالیں گے اور زیر جلد کتنا لگے گا اور کونسے مرحلے میں لگائیں گے۔  
50 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 100 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 1/2 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_  
1 سی سی \_\_\_\_\_ 3 ماہ بعد \_\_\_\_\_ 6 ماہ بعد \_\_\_\_\_
- 35۔ رانی کہیت کے ٹیکے کی حفاظت کیا ہے؟  
کوئی حفاظت کی ضرورت نہیں \_\_\_\_\_ دیوپا سے بچائیں \_\_\_\_\_  
برف میں لائیں \_\_\_\_\_ تیار شدہ ٹیکہ ایک گھنٹہ میں ختم کریں \_\_\_\_\_
- 36۔ رانی کہیت کے بچے ہوئے ٹیکے کا کیا کرنا چاہیے؟  
دوبارہ استعمال کیلئے رکھ دیں \_\_\_\_\_ گھڑا کہو د کراس میں پھینک دیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 37۔ بیماریوں کے متعلق جاننا کیوں ضروری ہے؟  
کوئی ضروری نہیں \_\_\_\_\_ وقت پر علاج ہو جائے اور نقصان سے بچ جائیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 38۔ نزلہ وزکام کی کیا علامات ہیں۔  
چھنکیں آتی ہیں \_\_\_\_\_ آنکھ اور منہ سے پانی آتا ہے \_\_\_\_\_ مرغی صحت مند رہتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_
- 39۔ سانس کی بیماری کی کیا علامات ہیں۔  
منہ کھول کر سانس لیتے ہیں \_\_\_\_\_ آواز آتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی علامت نہیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 40۔ غونی پیچس کی کیا علامت ہے  
بیٹ میں خون آتا ہے \_\_\_\_\_ مرغی صحت مند رہتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_ اموات زیادہ ہوتی ہیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 41۔ پیٹ میں کیڑے ہونے سے کیا نقصان ہے؟  
کوئی نقصان نہیں \_\_\_\_\_ انڈے کم اور خوراک زیادہ کباتی ہیں \_\_\_\_\_

- 42- جوئیں اور چچڑیوں کا کیا نقصان ہے ؟  
 صحت کیلئے اچھی ہیں ————— خون چوستی ہیں اور بخار ہوتا ہے —————
- 43- رانی کہیت کی کیا علامت ہے ؟  
 بیٹ کارنڈ لال ہوتا ہے ————— بیٹکارنڈ سبز اور تلی ہوتی ہے —————  
 منہ اور ناک سے ریشہ بہتا ہے ————— گوئی علامت نہیں —————
- 44- رانی کہیت کے پہیلاؤ کو روکنے کیلئے کیا کیا جائے ؟  
 کوئی تدابیر نہیں ————— وقت پر ٹیکہ لگائیں —————  
 مرے ہوئے جانوروں کو زمین میں دبایا جائے ————— مردہ جانوروں کو کھلا پھینک دیں —————
- 45- چیچک ہوجانے پر کیا کرنا چاہیے ؟  
 کچھ نہ کریں ————— دانوں کو چھیڑیں ————— شکچر لگائیں —————  
 آنکھ میں قطرہ ڈالیں —————
- 46- چوزے کس موسم میں نکلوائیں - ؟  
 سخت گرمی میں ————— سخت سردی میں ————— شروع گرمی میں شروع سردی میں۔
- 47- کڑک مرغی کی کیا پہچان ہے ؟  
 بیمار ہو ————— حفاظتی ٹیکے لگے ہوں ————— چچڑیوں اور جوؤں سے پاک ہوں —————
- 48- کڑک مرغی کے نیچے کتنے انڈے رکھنے چاہیے ؟ اور اسکی خوراک کا خیال کیوں رکھنا چاہیے ؟  
 چار درجن ————— ڈیڑھ درجن ————— حرارت پہنچتی ہے —————  
 بیمار نہ ہوں —————
- 49- انڈوں کا انتخاب کرتے وقت کن باتوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے - ؟  
 لمبے اور نوکدار ہوں ————— پتلے چھلکے والے ہوں —————  
 گندگی لگی ہو ————— صحیح شکل اور صاف ہوں —————  
 سال بہر پرانے ہوں ————— چھ ماہ پرانے ہوں —————  
 گرمی میں ایک ہفتہ ————— سردی میں ڈیڑھ ہفتہ پرانے ہوں —————

( جاری ہے 25 پر )

50۔ انڈے کن مرغیوں سے حاصل کریں ؟

جن میں مسرغ نہ ہو ————— جن میں مرغ ہو ————— عام بازاری انڈے —————

51۔ انڈے سے چوزہ کتنے دن بعد نکلتا ہے ؟

15 دن بعد ————— 21 دن بعد ————— ہفتہ بعد —————

52۔ کیا چوزہ نکلتے وقت انڈے کو چھیڑنا چاہیے ؟

انڈے کو چھیڑیں ————— انڈے کو توڑ دیں ————— کڑک مرغی کو زیادہ پانی

پلائیں —————

53۔ ایک دن کے چوزے کو کتنی دیر حرارت درکار ہے ؟

کوئی خاص حرارت کی ضرورت نہیں ————— گرمی میں ایک ہفتہ لازمی —————

سردی میں 2 ، 3 ہفتے لازمی ہے —————

54۔ چوزے نکلواتے وقت کیا احتیاط کرنی چاہیے -

کڑک مرغی جب انڈوں پر اٹھے تو انڈوں پر کپڑا دیں —————

انڈوں کا نوکدار سرا اوپر رکھیں ————— کڑک مرغی کو کم خوراک اور کم پانی دیں —————

کڑک مرغی کو اچھی خوراک دیں —————

55۔ حرارت کیلئے بجلی نہیں ہے تو کیا انتظام کریں گے - ؟

ڈالڈا کے ڈبے میں سوراخ کر کے دہکتے ہوئے کوئلے رکھیں —————

کمرے میں لکڑیاں جلائیں —————

56۔ مرغی سال میں کتنی بار پر جھاڑتی ہے اور کونسی مرغی اچھی ہوتی ہے ؟

سال میں ایک یا دو دفعہ ————— ہر ماہ ————— کم پر جھاڑنے والی —————

زیادہ پر جھاڑنے والی —————

57۔ ایک دن کے چوزے کو کیا دینا چاہیے ؟

مکمل خوراک دیں ————— 24 گھنٹے کچھ نہ دیں —————

دلیہ یا چاؤن ایک ہفتہ تک دیں —————

( جاری ہے 26 پر )

- 58- مرغی پر موسم کے کیا اثرات پڑتے ہیں ؟  
 کوئی اثر نہیں پڑتا \_\_\_\_\_ انڈے کم آتے ہیں \_\_\_\_\_ ہر سات میں بیماری پھیل جاتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_
- 59- مرغی میں بری عادت کیا ہے ؟  
 کوئی بری عادت نہیں \_\_\_\_\_ گوشت خوری \_\_\_\_\_ انڈوں کا پینا \_\_\_\_\_
- 60- بری عادت کی روک تھام کیا ہے ؟  
 زخمی مرغی کو علیحدہ کر دیں \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی روک تھام نہیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 61- چونچ کس عمر میں کاٹی جائے ؟  
 انڈے دینے سے پہلے \_\_\_\_\_ ایک ماہ بعد \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی ضرورت نہیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 62- فیو می مرغی دیسی مرغی سے کیوں بہتر ہے ؟  
 زیادہ انڈے دیتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_ کڑک نہیں ہوتی \_\_\_\_\_ جلد کڑک ہو جاتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 ماہ بعد انڈے دینا شروع کر دیتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_ جلد بڑھی ہو جاتی ہے \_\_\_\_\_
- 63- یونٹ میں کتنی مرغیاں اور مرغ ہوتے ہیں ؟  
 4 مرغیاں اور ایک مرغ \_\_\_\_\_ 5 مرغیاں اور ایک مرغ \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 مرغیاں اور 3 مرغ \_\_\_\_\_
- 64- پولٹری سے کیا حاصل ہوتا ہے ؟  
 کچھ بھی نہیں \_\_\_\_\_ انڈے اور گوشت \_\_\_\_\_ غذا کی کمی کو پورا کر سکتے ہیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 65- مرغبانی کے فوائد کیا ہیں  
 پیٹوں سے کہاں حاصل کرتے ہیں \_\_\_\_\_ پر اور انڈوں کے چھلکے بھی مفید ہیں \_\_\_\_\_  
 آمدنی میں اضافہ کر سکتے ہیں \_\_\_\_\_ کوئی فائدہ نہیں \_\_\_\_\_
- 66- انڈے کس عمر میں کہاں جا سکتے ہیں ؟  
 ہر عمر میں \_\_\_\_\_ صرف بچے \_\_\_\_\_ صرف بوڑھے \_\_\_\_\_  
 جوان مرد اور بوڑھے نہیں کہا سکتے \_\_\_\_\_



ANNEXURE - III.

EVALUATION OF WOMEN TRAINEES OF VILLAGE HASTAL  
CONDUCTED ON COMPLETION OF TRAINING  
PROJECT.

S.No.	Name of Trainees.	Total Marks (100)	MARKS OBTAINED		
			Theory 70	Practical 30	Total 100
1-	Anwar Sultan W/O Rustan Khan.	"	66	25	91
2-	Shazia Begum W/O Sher Khan.	"	63	20	83
3-	Noor Khan W/O Khan Bahadar.	"	64	22	86
4-	Safia Begum D/O Malik Khan.	"	66	25	91
5-	Sadiqa Begum W/O Malik Sher Zaman.	"	69	28	97
6-	Tahira Jabeen W/O Abdul Qadoos.	"	65	27	92
7-	Balqees Bibi W/O Malik Muhammad.	"	68	25	93
8-	Shah Jehan W/O Muhammad Valiat.	"	68	27	95
9-	Razia Begum W/O Fazal Din.	"	69	28	97
10-	Maqsoom Begum W/O Malik Akhtar.	"	69	26	95
11-	Amir Begum W/O Fazal.	"	65	24	89
12-	Rukhsana Begum D/O Sher Khan.	"	67	23	90
13-	Khalida Tanvir W/O Tasawar Mahmood	"	66	22	88
14-	Gulab Bano W/O Malik Shahnawaz.	"	69	27	96
15-	Maqsoom Bibi W/O Malik Afzal.	"	67	24	91
16-	Maroof Begum W/O Muhammad Azam.	"	59	20	79
17-	Jan Begum W/O Muhammad Haq Nawaz.	"	58	20	78
18-	Rana Begum D/O Sardar Nazar Khan.	"	61	22	83
19-	Bushra Bibi W/O Muhammad Saeed.	"	68	25	93
20-	Qamar Sultan W/O Late Muhammad Khan	"	67	24	91
21-	Akbar Jan W/O Late Fateh Muhammad.	"	62	20	82
22-	Naz Begum W/O Najabat Khan.	"	63	24	87
23-	Najam Khatoon W/O Matloob Khan.	"	70	28	98
24-	Sahib Zadi D/O Malik Soba.	"	65	22	87
25-	Ibrar Begum D/O Sher Khan.	"	61	20	81

Note: Ladies at S.No. 5, 8, 9, 14 & 23 were selected  
as Master Trainers.

ANNEXURE - IV.EVALUATION OF WOMEN TRAINEES OF VILLAGE JEENDAR  
CONDUCTED ON COMPLETION OF TRAINING PROJECT.

S.No	Name of Trainees.	Total Marks ( 100 )	MARKS OBTAINED.		
			Theory 70	Practical 30	Total 100
1-	Fazal Jan W/O Afzal Khan.	100	69	28	97
2-	Gohar Bibi W/O Mahboob Khan.	"	66	25	91
3-	Gohar Begum W/O Sakhawat.	"	59	20	79
4-	Sahib Bibi W/O Fazal Khan.	"	66	26	92
5-	Gohar Bibi W/O Rustam Khan.	"	69	27	96
6-	Surryia Bibi D/O Ahmad Khan.	"	60	23	83
7-	Alia Bibi D/O Hayat Khan.	"	55	16	71
8-	Khalida Bibi D/O Late Amanat Khan.	"	60	22	82
9-	Parveen Bibi W/O Ghulam Khan.	"	62	20	82
10-	Qamar Jan W/O Amanat Khan.	"	62	23	85
11-	Begum Jan W/O Muhammad Aslam.	"	60	20	80
12-	Sadiqa Bibi W/O Akbar Khan.	"	62	18	80
13-	Akbar Jan W/O Amir Khan.	"	68	27	95
14-	Kauser Bibi W/O Ashraf.	"	68	26	94
15-	Safia Bibi W/O Muntaz.	"	66	25	91
16-	Fazal Jan W/O Nawab Khan.	"	65	24	89
17-	Sadiqa Bibi W/O Akbar Khan.	"	62	20	82
18-	Zarian Bibi W/O Zumarad Khan.	"	63	19	82
19-	Noor Jehan W/O Aslam Khan.	"	65	23	88
20-	Karam Jan W/O Altaf.	"	66	24	90
21-	Rubina Bibi D/O Lal Khan.	"	64	20	84
22-	Iqbal Bibi W/O Muhammad Aslam.	"	67	25	92
23-	Fatima Bibi W/O Rustam Khan.	"	61	22	83
24-	Hamidan Bibi W/O Bahadar Khan.	"	62	15	77
25-	Gohar Bano W/O Noor Khan.	"	58	15	73

Note: Ladies at S.No. 1, 4, 5, 13 & 14 were selected as Master Trainers.

مارٹ پراجیکٹ

سوالنامہ تجزیہ و تحقیق تربیتی کورس

مہ نعدہ زیر اہتمام مارٹ پراجیکٹ

نام شریک کورس \_\_\_\_\_ دیہات کا نام \_\_\_\_\_

مکمل پتہ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 1- کیا آپ نے تربیتی کورس میں حصہ لیا \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- یہ تربیتی کورس آپ کو کیسا لگا ؟ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- کیا اس تربیتی کورس سے آپ کی معلومات میں \_\_\_\_\_  
کچھ اضافہ ہوا ؟
- 4- آپ کی تعلیم کتنی ہے \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- کیا تربیتی کورس میں پڑھانے اور سکھانے \_\_\_\_\_  
کا طریقہ ٹھیک تھا اگر نہیں تو کیسا ہونا \_\_\_\_\_  
چاہیے تھا ؟
- 6- کیا ایسا تربیتی کورس دوبارہ دیگر خواتین \_\_\_\_\_  
کیلئے منعقد کیا جائے - ؟
- 7- کورس میں شرکت سے قبل آپ کے پاس کتنی \_\_\_\_\_  
مرغیاں تھی ؟
- 8- آپ کی اپنی مرغیوں سے کتنے انڈے حاصل \_\_\_\_\_  
ہوتے تھے ؟
- 9- آپ کی مرغیوں میں شرح اموات کیا تھی ؟ \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- آپ کی مرغیاں کس مرض سے زیادہ مرتی رہی ہیں ؟ \_\_\_\_\_
- 11- اپنی مرغیوں کو امراض سے بچانے کیلئے آپ کیا \_\_\_\_\_  
اقدامات اختیار کرتی رہی ہیں۔

( جاری ہے 31 پر )

- 12- آپ کے اختیار کردہ اقدامات سے اموات \_\_\_\_\_ کی شرح پر کیا اثر پڑا -
- 13- آپ نے تربیتی کورس میں شرکت سے کیلئے \_\_\_\_\_ ایسا علم حاصل کیا جس کی مدد سے آپ اپنی مرغیوں کو امراض سے بچا سکیں اور پیداوار بڑھا سکیں -
- 14- کیا کورس کے دور ان آپ کو پولٹری یونٹ دیکھے گئے؟
- 15- آپ کے پاس اب کتنے پرندے ہیں اور انکی کیا تعداد ہے؟
- 16- پرندوں کی تعداد تفصیلاً لکھیں؟
- انڈے دینے والی مرغیاں \_\_\_\_\_ مرغ \_\_\_\_\_ چوزے \_\_\_\_\_
- 17- تربیت کے بعد کیا ان پرندوں کو رانی کیفیت کا ٹیکہ باقاعدگی سے لگایا جا رہا ہے -
- 18- آپ بتائیں کہ تربیت سے قبل اور تربیت کے بعد آپ کے پرندوں کے مرنے کی تعداد کیا رہی ہے؟
- 19- کیا ٹیکہ لگانے اور بہ ترنگہداشت سے مرغیوں کی اموات میں کمی ہوئی ہے؟
- 20- آپ کے کل پرندوں میں سے کتنے پرندے مرے؟
- 21- فیومی پرندے زیادہ انڈے دیتے ہیں انکی موجودگی سے آپ کی دیسی مرغیوں سے انڈوں کی تعداد پر کوئی فرق پڑا ہے؟

- 22- کیا آپ نے فیومی پرندوں سے چوزے نکلوانے کا پروگرام بنایا ہے اور کتنے چوزے نکلوائے ہیں؟
- 23- کیا پرندوں کو رکھنے کیلئے آپ نے کھٹا بنایا ہے یا کب تک بنانا ہے؟
- 24- کیا آپ کے دیکرہا دیکرہی گاؤں کی دیگر خواتین میں بھی شوق پیدا ہوا ہے؟
- 25- خواتین میں سے کس عمر کی خواتین مرغبانی میں شمولیت رکھنی ہیں؟
- بچیاں جوان مہر
- 26- کیا آپ کو ہمارے دفتر فتح جند سے ویکسین باقاعدگی سے مل رہی ہے؟
- 27- آپ نے ماہ جنوری 1990 میں کتنی مرغیوں سے کتنے انڈے حاصل کئے؟
- 28- آپ نے ماہ فروری 90ء میں کتنی مرغیوں میں کتنے انڈے حاصل کئے اور کتنے پرندے مرے؟
- 29- آپ نے ماہ مارچ 90ء میں کتنے مرغیوں میں کتنے انڈے حاصل کئے اور کتنے پرندے مرے؟
- 30- آپ کے گاؤں میں انڈوں کی فروخت کا کیا انتظام ہے؟
- 31- کیا آپ نے انڈوں کی فروخت کیلئے امداد باہمی کی طرز کا کوئی طریقہ اختیار کیا ہے؟
- 32- کیا مرغبانی کے فروغ کیلئے آپ کو سینے والے انڈے درکار ہیں -

تحقیقی جائزہ اثرات (مارت پراجیکٹ)

ANNEXURE - VI.

نام خاتون \_\_\_\_\_

نام گاؤں \_\_\_\_\_

نام ماہ	آپ کے پاس کال کتنے ہرندے تھے	انڈے دینے والی مرغیوں کی تعداد اور چوزوں کی تعداد	پٹھیوں کی تعداد	دوران ماہ کتنے ہرندے کسی بیماری سے مرے		
				مرغیاں	پٹھیاں	چوزے
جولائی 89						
اگست 89						
ستمبر 89						
اکتوبر 89						
نومبر 89						
دسمبر 89						
جنوری 90						
فروری 90						
مارچ 90						
اپریل 90						

تحقیقی جائزہ اثرات (مارٹ پراجیکٹ)

Annexure - VI (Contd.)

نام خاتون \_\_\_\_\_

نام گاؤں \_\_\_\_\_

اور کوئی بات	کتنے انڈے فروخت کئے گئے۔	کیا رانی کھیت کا ٹیکہ کیا گیا	دوران ماہ کتنے پرندے بیمار کیے علاوہ مرے			نام ماہ
			چوزے	پٹھیاں	مرغیاں	
						جولائی 89
						اگست 89
						ستمبر 89
						اکتوبر 89
						نومبر 89
						دسمبر 89
						جنوری 90
						فروری 90
						مارچ 90
						اپریل 90