

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2021.1003.185>

Socio-economic Assessment of Kadaknath Poultry Farming Stakeholders from Balodabazar and Kanker District of Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Kadaknath poultry farming, Stakeholders, Self-help group, Business personnel, Progressive farmers

Article Info

Accepted:
12 February 2021
Available Online:
10 March 2021

Kadaknath is also called Chhattisgarh's 'Black Gold' and it is being famous because of its black meat and its eggs also have a high amount of protein. Kadaknath poultry keeping is practiced by the majority of the poor and marginalized rural households all over India. Kadaknath Poultry Farming gives sustainable livelihood opportunities for women, women's SHGs, tribal farmers, unemployed youths, etc. The study was conducted in two district namely Balodabazar and Kanker of Chhattisgarh state, because FLD (Front Line Demonstration) of kadaknath poultry farming was conducted in both districts. Most of the stakeholders of kadaknath poultry farming were in the young age group category who are graduates and above with 1-2 years of experience in kadaknath poultry farming.

Introduction

India's organized or commercial poultry sector accounts for almost 75 percent of the total production of meat and eggs, while the unorganized sector accounts for 25 percent. The total poultry population is 851.81 million according to the Government of India's 20th Livestock Census reports (including backyard poultry population of 317.07 million), which is a 45.8 percent improvement over previous

livestock censuses. During 2017-18, egg production in India was about 95.2 billion and per capita availability (PCA) was around 74 per annum.

Kadaknath poultry is a native poultry breed in western parts of Madhya Pradesh, inhabiting Jhabua and Dhar district. Kadaknath is also called Chhattisgarh's 'Black Gold' and it is being famous because of its black meat and its eggs also have a high amount of protein.

Tribal farmers usually rear Desi poultry breed in their backyard method resulting in low sale prices, but farmers are now attracted to rearing Kadaknath poultry bird that is disease resistant and very much liked by them. The main income of source is selling of eggs and male birds for meat purpose.

Kadaknath Poultry keeping is practiced by the majority of the poor and marginalized rural households all over India. Kadaknath Poultry Farming gives sustainable livelihood opportunities for women, women's SHGs, tribal farmers, unemployed youths, etc.

Kadaknath poultry breeds are highly adaptable in the environment condition of Kanker district of Chhattisgarh state and its market values and demands are very high and direct selling in large scale to nearby states and cities.

Reviews

In their paper, Rao and Thomas (1984) said that the kadaknath bird is very famous because of its special abilities, such as adaptability to the local climate, resistance to certain diseases, quality of meat and many other requirements unique to the type of breed.

Ahuja and Sen, (2007) In their study entitled, there is also increasing evidence to show the role of rural and tribal poultry farming in improving the food and nutrition security of the poorest households, reducing the vulnerability and insecurity of livelihoods, and promoting gender equity.

Barik *et al.*, (2010) studied, the integration of non-crop businesses such as poultry + mushroom cultivation + vermicomposting as a sustainable system that provides maximum net return and extra employment under rainfed conditions (Bendapudi, 2016). The kadaknath bird is being reared in the Jhabua District of

Western Madhya Pradesh by Bhils & Bhilalasadivasiyas.

Thakur *et al.*, (2018) surveyed the promotion of Kadaknath poultry breed by backyard rearing for tribal farmers' livelihood security in more than nine district of Chhattisgarh State, created 1866 mandays/year employment opportunities and tribal farmers earn Rs. 5,60,000/- from 25 poultry units.

Mooventhan *et al.*, (2019) stated that farmers of the tribal areas have been highly benefitted by the *Kadaknath* farming group. The birds gained the acceptable saleable weight of 1.10 kg in 105-120 days. The farmers sold the poultry at 700 to 800/kg body weight. In this way, each beneficiary was able to generate a net income of rupees 80,000-90,000 per year.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in two district namely Balodabazar and Kanker of Chhattisgarh state, because FLD (Front Line Demonstration) of kadaknath poultry farming was conducted in these districts. For the present study, kadaknath poultry farming were selected purposively because these are livelihood improvement technologies which have been introduced and sustained by ICAR-NIBSM, Baronda and KVK of IGKV, Raipur Chhattisgarh. A total of 60 stakeholders which includes 8 researchers, 27 progressive farmers, 15 business personnel and 10 self-help group of kadaknath poultry farming were purposively selected.

Results and Discussion

The data in the table 1 shows that more than half of the stakeholders (51.67%) belonged to young age group followed by middle age group with 38.33 percent and old age group with 10.00 percent. Similarly, majority (35.00%) of the stakeholders belongs to

graduates and above category followed by middle school (21.67%), primary school (13.33%) and higher secondary (11.67%).

Only 10.00 per cent and 8.00 per cent of the stakeholders are educated till high school and illiterate respectively. When it comes to experience, majority (53.33 %) have 1 – 3 years of experience in kadaknath poultry farming followed by 4-6 years (38.33 %) and more than 6 years (8.33%). The data from the table 1 reveals that, majority of the stakeholders have 1 -3 years of business experience in kadaknath poultry farming followed by 4 – 6 years (25.00%) and more

than 6 years (10.00%). It is evident from the data that majority (36.67%) of the stakeholders have 11- 20 years of farming experience followed by 31.67 per cent of stakeholders have 1 – 10 years of farming experience and 20.00 per cent of the stakeholders have 21-30 years of the farming experience.

Indian rural people have crop production as major occupation, but needs diversification of agriculture to sustain in changing scenarios. Chicken rearing has the potential to alleviate poverty alleviation and increase food production.

Table.1 Distribution of stakeholders according to their Age, Education and Experience and Business experience in Kadaknath poultry farming and Farming Experience

n=60

S.No.	Category	Frequency (n=60)	Per cent	Rank
A.	Age			
1.	Young age	31	51.67	I
2.	Middle age	23	38.33	II
3.	Old age	6	10.00	III
B.	Educational categories			
1.	Illiterate	5	8.33	VI
2.	Primary School (Up to 5 th Class)	8	13.33	III
3.	Middle School (6 th to 8 th Class)	13	21.67	II
4.	High School (9 th to 10 th Class)	6	10.00	V
5.	Higher Secondary (11 th and 12 th Class)	7	11.67	IV
6.	Graduation and above	21	35.00	I
C.	Business Experience in Kadaknath poultry farming			
1.	1-3 Years	32	53.33	I
2.	4-6 Years	23	38.33	II
3.	More than 6 Years	5	8.33	III
D.	Business experience in			

Kadaknath poultry farming				
1.	1-3 Years	39	65.00	I
2.	4-6 Years	15	25.00	II
3.	More than 6 Years	6	10.00	III
E. Farming experience				
1.	1-10 Years	19	31.67	II
2.	11-20 Years	22	36.67	I
3.	21-30 Years	12	20.00	III
4.	More than 30 Years	7	11.67	IV

Kadaknath farming is a highly profitable agri-business and it gives employment opportunities to many rural peoples. The Kadaknath Egg Production Business and Kadaknath Chicken Production Business are both very good start-ups with very low investment. Kadaknath breed farming is a simple business for its low maintenance and quality byproducts.

Kadaknath eggs are rich in nutrients, vitamins, and protein and the meat is one of the healthy poultry products having an array of health benefits. It is estimated that a tribal family makes a great deal of income per year on one Kadaknath bird. Entrepreneurs and existing poultry farmers will be able to get a high return on investment.

In rural economy poultry farming contributes an important role especially for the socio-economic development of the weaker section of the society in the state of Chhattisgarh. Similarly, in tribal areas also it generates self-employment, provides supplementary income and supplements protein rich diet at relatively low cost. Therefore, the strategy for rural Indian has to be worked out critically which can be modified and improved to fit different regions of our country. It is also important to create awareness among farmers and conduct regular training programmes about kadaknath poultry farming.

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How to cite this article:

Hem Prakash Verma, P. Mooventhan and D. K. Suryawanshi and Pandey, P. K. 2021. Socio-economic Assessment of Kadaknath Poultry Farming Stakeholders from Balodabazar and Kanker District of Chhattisgarh. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 10(03): 1510-1514. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2021.1003.185>