SUCCESS STORY ON COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF FRENCH BEAN

KVK Scientist interacting with the farmer: Farmers' Field

French Bean is a traditional crop and the agro-climatic condition is vey suitable for its cultivation in Mokokchung district. However its cultivation is confined only for home consumption. In recent years its cultivation is gaining popularity due to its wide adaptability, fixes nitrogen, fits very well into various cropping systems and opening of market outlet.

Generally Jhum farmers cultivate Kharif crops and the field is left fallow during rabi season and cultivate second year Kharif crops and abandon the field. The rabi season between first and second year and the third year Jhum field can suitably be utilized for commercial cultivation of French bean without much expenditure on cultural operations.

With a twin purpose of judiciously utilizing the available fallow land and to go for commercial cultivation of French bean an FLD programme was conducted during the rabi season 2007 after harvest of first year Jhum paddy of Mr. Limalemba at Anentsuyong Project site in Mokokchung Village. The crop was sown in first week of September 2007 and harvested in December with a total yield of 6 quintals/ha. It was sold @ Rs. 25/Kg and he got Rs. 15,000/-. During the kharif season of 2008 the same FLD was conducted in an abandoned second year Jhum field. The crop was sown in first week of march 2008 and harvesting of fresh pods for vegetable purpose started from first week of June. In total 2500 Kgs of French bean pods were harvested which were sold @ Rs. ıg an income of Rs. 20000/-. Thus during one year with two cropping season he has earned Rs. 35,000/-. With a total expenditure of Rs. 15000/- and net return of Rs. 22,000/-. With his success recognized he is more determined to take up its cultivation in bigger area and many farmers are taking up commercial cultivation.

Harvested French Bean for Vegetable Purpose

Give details of innovative methodology or innovative technology of Transfer of Technology developed and used during the year : NA

Give details of indigenous technology practiced by the farmers in the KVK operational area which can be considered for technology development (in detail with suitable photographs) : NA

S. No.	Crop / Enterprise	ITK Practiced	Purpose of ITK

Indicate the specific training need analysis tools/methodology followed for

- **Identification of courses for farmers/farm women : PRA**
- **Rural Youth : PRA**
- **Inservice personnel : PRA**

Field activities

i. **Number of villages adopted : 2**
ii. **No. of farm families selected : 20**
iii. **No. of survey/PRA conducted : 5**

Activities of Soil and Water Testing Laboratory : NA

Status of establishment of Lab :

1. Year of establishment :

2. List of equipments purchased with amount :

Sl. No	Name of the Equipment	Qty.	Cost
1			
2			
3			
Total			

Details of samples analyzed so far :

Details	No. of Samples	No. of Farmers	No. of Villages	Amount realized
Soil Samples				
Water Samples				
Total				

SUCCESS STORY ON YISEMYONG BEE FARMERS SOCIETY

This is a success story on Public Private Partnership (PPP) in which each sector contributes, accomplish mutual objectives.

Apiculture is enterprise practice by 30 farmers in Yisemyong which is one of their main secondary source of income. However they were practicing primitive methods of beekeeping and without organized group and market outlet.

Sensing its importance and potential the KVK Mokokchung approach the Nagaland Bee and Honey Mission (NBHM) to promote a collaborative project. The NBHM in collaboration with our KVK organized and imparted three days training at Yisemyong to 50 farmers on Latest Scientific Management in the field of bee keeping during 2007.

After the training the bee farmers have formed a society comprising of 14 members and got registered through the initiative of KVK. The NBHM too come forward and tie up with the society in the form of PPP. By establishing this PPP the communication handicap is now bridged.

Now each society members are keeping 20 to 50 bee hives and the honey is directly purchase by NBHM.On their part the NBHM is providing bee boxes, honey extractors equipments etc on subsidized rate and also update the farmers knowledge through trainings, exposure trips etc where KVK is taking active part. Recently the NBHM has placed an order to make 2000 nos. of bee boxes by the society @ Rs.800/ box and the members are actively engaged in making the boxes.

At present on an average each members are earning Rs.5000/- per harvesting season and the NHM is going to fulfill its objective of exporting organic honey outside the state. It is widely recognized that the productivity level of agricultural and horticultural crops has been enhanced through cross pollination in an around Yisemyong and thus provide important linkages through these farming system.

SUCCESS STORY ON CUCUMBER

Aliba, Chungtia and Kinunger villages are the major producer of off season cucumber in Mokokchung district. The cucumbers are sold in the main markets as well as it is supplied to other districts of the state. Sowing starts by mid-January and harvesting commence by April and last till May. However, due to nationwide lockdown during the peak harvesting period the off season cucumber farmers were badly affected as there was total ban on movement in the villages, even for marketing of farm produce of the farmers. Many farmers were forced to throw away loads of this perishable fruits in their fields as there was no alternative means to take it to the markets for sale. Due to this the farmers were devastated as they will be losing a lot of money if they cannot sell their produce. In an effort to address this problem,KVK Mokokchung took an initiative in finding a solution to solve marketing problems of the villages. Mokokchung district administration developed an App known as **Mokokchung Cart** for home delivery. Hence, KVK Mokokchung in consultation with the district administration linked the growers with the marketing agency and helped the growers in disposing off their produce. As part of the programme the marketing agency collected the produce directly from the farmers ensuring that they receive a fair farm price. The products were transported to the town and sold by way of home delivery system. At the same time, local consumers are also delivered the items at a reasonable rate during the lockdown.By this way the growers earned a good amount of money even during the lockdown without wasting the produce.

SUCCESS STORY ON TOMATO

Triple disease resistant tomato F1 hybrid ArkaSamrat brings back smile on farmers face

Mr. Imtitoba is a farmer from Longkhum village under Mokokchung district, Nagaland. He cultivates mostly horticultural crops like tomato, chilli, cole crops, carrot, radish etc. He never used to miss tomato crop in his crop plan in entire farming experience. However, due to incidences of several diseases he incurred heavy losses in tomato crop for several years due to non-availability of diseases resistant varieties. Therefore, KVK Mokokchung initiated on farm testing on ArkaSamrat, which is a triple disease resistant variety (BW, ToLCV, EB),developed by IIHR, Bangalore. It was found that the variety was very adaptable in that village and hence he was encouraged to grow the variety.

Mr. Imtitoba intitially took up the cultivation of ArkaSamrat cautiously by planting only 1500 plants along with normally cultivated variety during the summer of 2020. He was impressed with the performance of the new varietyArkaSamratin terms of growth, yield and very less disease incidence especially blight disease as compared to his normally cultivated variety. On an average he harvested about 5-6 kg per plant of tomato fruits. The tomato fruits fetched higher price over other variety because the fruits of ArkaSamrat had attractive deep red colour and the fruits were very firm with very good keeping quality which is suitable for distant market. He harvested around 4000 kgs of marketable fruits earning a net income of Rs. 350000/-.Impressed and convinced, Mr. Imtitoba again raised about 2000 seedlings during August 2020 as second crop. The yield of second crop was little less due to shortage of irrigation as it was grown during dry season. He however harvested about 2800 kgs and earned a net profit of aboutRs 250000. A field day was organized inviting farmers from the village to give awareness about the new variety.

With the success of the variety ArkaSamrat he further increased his area under ArkaSamrat during the summer of 2021 and planted about 4000 seedlings and harvested 5500 kgs and earned a net profit of Rs. 487000/-. Seeing the performance of ArkaSamrat in terms of yield and disease resistance other fellow farmers have also started taking up the variety. Mr. Imtitoba is now cultivating the tomato hybrid ArkaSamrat continuously and in this way he has become a model tomato farmer in adopting and popularizing the triple disease resistant tomato F_1 hybrid ArkaSamrat.

It is worth mentioning that seed replacement of old varieties which are low yielding and susceptible to disease by improved varieties which are disease resistant and high yielding is possible if more awareness and encouragement on these varieties is made.

Title of the Success story: INTEGRATED FARMING

Name of KVK: Mokokchung

Contact Details:

Mr T. Chuba.
Yisemyong, Chuchuyimlang block,
Mokokchung,
9856551527

Brief on Background information:

Mr T. Chuba is a farmer from Yisemyong village, who owns a total of 1.6 ha of land where he used 0.8ha for growing Maize and rearing honey bee, he also rears Local chicken but earning only Rs 67000/-annually. Despite his maize cultivation, rearing honeybee and local Chicken his annual income from these enterprises didn't provide much for his family. Though he was cultivating Maize and rearing honey bee along with local Chicken, his farm income was low due to non application of technology in his farming. In 2015 he attended a training program organized by KVK on Integrated Farming system which made him realize the importance of technology application in farming. Under DFI program he was also a beneficiary and received quality seeds, scientific bee box and improved poultry chicks.

Year of adoption of the Intervention by Farmer for Doubling Income
Total land holding of the farmer in ha. (Where intervention is taken up)
Crops/ enterprises under taken before
Area (ha.) during the initial years
Current status of land holding (include area expansion & reason of expansion)
Problems Faced by Farmers before

Details of the technology:

Integrated Farming System: Agri + Poultry + Honey Bee

Under Agriculture, improved variety of Maize RCM-76, Rainbow Rooster under poultry enterprise and upgrading of conventional bee box to scientific bee box in honey bee rearing

Performance of Technological Intervention (Result):

In 2016 he integrated the three components into scientific farming system. With improved Maize variety (RCM-76), improved poultry strain (Rainbow rooster) along with scientific bee box he started integrated farming system. That year his earning from three enterprises increased to Rs. 150525/-

Before intervention:						
Components	**Name**	**Area(ha)/nos**	**Yield(Q)**	**Gross income(Rs)**	**Net income(Rs)**	**B.C**
Field crops	Maize(Local)	0.70	12q	18400	12400	3.07
Honeybee	Honey	17 boxes	1q	45000	30000	3
Poultry	Local	4	0.05	1200	800	1.5
:						
After intervention						
Field crops	Maize (RCM-76)	1	32q	62000	48500	4.59
Honeybee	Honey	50boxes	2.55q	114750	95250	5.88
Poultry	Rainbow Roaster	25	0.7q	15625	6775	1.76

At present Mr T. Chuba is proudly earning more than Rs. 250000/- annually with more to support his family comfortably.

Horizontal spread of technology:

Integrated farming module consisting of Agri + Poultry + Honeybee adopted by Mr. T. Chuba, which is replicated by other farmers in the village may not consist of the same component with respect to Agriculture however, improved production technology with improved variety, improved poultry rearing with improved strain and honey bee rearing in scientific bee boxes has been well adopted by 80% of the villages as of 2022 bringing better income to the farmers of the village.

Title of the success story –

Oyster Mushroom cultivation enhances farm income in Mokokchung, Nagaland

Background

Mushroom cultivation in the homestead has been practiced by the farmers of Mokokchung district for quite some time. There is a huge demand for mushroom in the market and favourable climatic conditions for its production. However, the farmers are unable to produce year round due to lack of scientific production techniques and non availability of spawn in the district. In this context, training on scientific methods of mushroom cultivation techniques was necessary to educate the farmers to make it sustainable and profitable enterprise.

KVK intervention

Keeping the potential of mushroom production in view, KVK Mokokchung conducted training on scientific methods of mushroom production at Longmisa Village where 16 farm women attended the programme. Techniques on mushroom cultivation were demonstrated and the farmers practically learned spawn run and preparation of polybags. Among the trainees, Mrs. Chayusenla was very enthusiastic and was interested in cultivation of mushroom on a commercial scale. She was provided with 50 packets spawns, 2kg of polybag, 2 sprayers and financial assistance for construction of mushroom production unit. Suitable technical guidance was given to her from the initial stage of straw substrate preparation till harvesting of the crop.

Output and outcome

At the onset of technology adoption, Mrs. Chayusenla started with 100 mushroom beds. The cropping period was approximately 45 days where 190kg of fresh mushrooms were harvested and sold @ Rs.250.00 per kg resulting in a return of Rs. 47500.00. The benefit cost ratio was observed to be 2.04. She expanded her production area in the second year by establishing low cost production unit to accommodate 200-300 mushroom bags and become a role model for other farmers. The technology has spread to other women folks of her village as well as nearby localities covering one women SHG and 7 individual farmers.

Impact of the intervention

The training imparted, advisory services and regular monitoring of the farmers' production unit has resulted in substantial increase of income. Mushroom production technology has also made farm women realize productive utilization of their leisure time in preparation of straw substrate in the evening which otherwise were spend by talking with other folks. Additionally, the paddy straws which are generally spread and burnt in the field are preserved and help farmers generate additional income. Further, year round production of mushroom has enabled district horticulture department to regularly produce spawn which otherwise produced only on receipt of requisition in advance.

Training and demonstration

Demonstration unit

SUCCESS STORY ON-

Azolla integration with dairy for sustainable dairy farming

Details of Farmer:

Farmers Name: Mr. Temsutoshi

Address : Kubolong village,

Block : Kubolong

District : Mokokchung

Activity involved: Cultivation of Azolla (*A. caroliliana*) for livestock feeding

Background:

Mr. Temsutoshi has been practicing dairy farming for the past 10 years. His livestock includes dairy cattle of Jersey breeds with a total of six milch cows. He rarely keeps labour to care for his livestock and most of the works is done by him except for collecting fodder on few days on a wage basis. From collection of fodders, feeding, milking and selling of milk is done by him. For feeding he feeds the animals with concentrate feeds along with cultivated fodders from backyards and also the fodders from forest. The problem he faced were less availability of fodder from forest as well as cultivated fodder during lean period. The price of concentrated feeds was high and it has to be transported to his village which is about 25 kilometres away from the town.

KVK intervention:

In 2024, he was informed about the benefits of feeding azolla to cattle and also the reduction in cost of feeds which is one of the major inputs in rearing livestock. Our KVK provided all the materials inputs like plastic sheets, green nets coverings and azolla's. The technical specifications for cultivation of azolla were as follows:

i. A pit size of 1 x 3 x 0.2 m was made and covered with plastic lining.
ii. A thick layer of fertile soil was applied.
iii. The tank was filled with water to a height of 10 cm.
iv. Cow dung slurry @ 3-4 kg was applied.

On completion of the tank preparation, a small quantity of Azolla was inoculated and spread in the tank. In two weeks' time, azolla was ready to be harvested for incorporation into the feeds.

The advantages of having more than one propagation tank is it can be harvested alternately in rotation for giving continuous supply of nitrogen rich azolla in the feed.

Outcome of the intervention

The production of azolla was found to be promising as it grows very well. The average yield was observed to be 0.95 quintals in five months in a tank size of 3 square meters. An average yield of 0.63 kg per day per unit was obtained. With better nutrition from azolla feeding, the milking volume of the cattle improved as well as the quality. The milk production increased to 8.8 to 9 litres from 8 litres in a day with an average of 8.9 litres per cow which is 10 to 12.5 percent increase in milk production. It was observed that feeding concentrate feeds with Azolla at the ratio of 1:0.5 per animal reduced feed cost by 33% and give better returns.

Change in income before and after intervention

Income from dairy before intervention per milch cow	Income from dairy after intervention per milch cow
Cost of production per cow= Rs.49000	Cost of production per cow= Rs.43560
Gross income per cow = Rs.120000	Gross income per cow = Rs.135000
Net income per cow = Rs.71000	Net income per cow = Rs.91440
B:C ratio = 2.4:1	B:C ratio = 3.09:1

SUCCESS STORY ON- Cultivation of off season cucumber

Cucumber has been traditionally cultivated by Naga farmers in their jhum fields as a mixed crop during the Kharif season (April to August). It is one of the important component crops in the Jhum field and the harvest is used, mostly for household consumption and sometimes sold at the local market. Kharif crops of cucumber are harvested during rainy seasons and do not fetch a good price due to large production during the peak season. However there is high market demand of cucumber during off season but efforts were not made by the farmers to cultivate off season cucumber. One farmer, Shri. Burremba, an innovative and progressive farmer from Aliba village (Aliba village falls under Ongpangkong (South) Block in Mokokchung) felt the need and try 'off-season' cucumber cultivation as the fields were left fallow after the paddy is harvested. Though he had no technical knowledge and skills, with his farming experience and traditional knowledge, tested the preserved seeds in his Jhum field. Due to lack of technical know-how, the initial results were very discouraging. Sensing the possibility of growing the crop and its economic value the KVK intervened by imparting trainings, technical know- how etc, to many other interested farmers. The technical guidance given by the KVK staff resulted positively and this made him take up cucumber cultivation in a large scale and his 'off-season' crop soon hit the markets and earned him a good fortune as the produce fetched a much better income than the seasonal cucumbers. On an average he could harvest 150 Q/ha of cucumber which were earning a net profit of Rs. 2,30,000/-. Today, with his success, not only the Aliba villagers but also farmers from the neighboring villages viz, Chungtia, Kinunger, Khensa, Mekuli and Ungma also took up 'off-season' cucumber cultivation.

Today, the 'off-season' cucumbers from Mokokchung district have gained much popularity within the state and now it has become a trend amongst the farmers in the district. The farmer from these villages not only produces the cucumber but also act as a supplier of seeds. Farmers from other districts of Nagaland have come and visited the

fields and they have been motivated to try in their respective villages. Other KVKs in the state have also taken up this novel enterprise for assessment and refinement and for further introduction to their farmers.

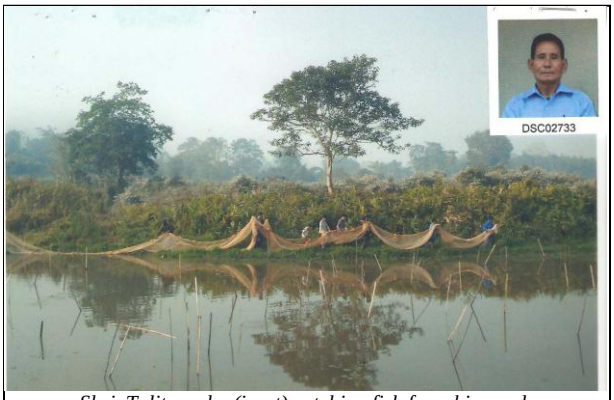
Best Exotic Major Carp Farmer (Fisheries) : Shri. K. Talitsungba, Longjemdang.

Background:

Shri. K. Talitsungba, the third son of Mr & Mrs Koridangchetba was born on 25th April, 1936 at Longjemdang village under Mangkolemba block in Mokokchung district. After his primary education in his native village, he pursued further education at Alongtaki ME School, Christain Mission School Impur, Govt. High School Mokokchung and studied upto PU (Arts) at FAC Mokokchung. He served in the Chang Thangyen ME School as teacher from 1961 to 1963 and as a teacher at Govt. High School Mokokchung from 1968-1970. In the year 1968, he led a school team from the Govt. High School Mokokchung representing Nagaland State in the Subroto Mukerjee Football trophy and bagged runners up. Later, he was posted in the Govt. High School Mangkolemba and rendered his services as teacher upto 1972. He opted for social service & elected as Area Council Member (ACM) from Japukong range and later elected as Regional Council Chairman of Mokokchung district in the year 1975.

A progressive fishery farmer:

Shri. K. Talitsungba gave up services and took keen interest in fishery farming. For want of technical knowledge about fishery farming, he attended various training courses in Breeding, Hatcheries, Management etc within and outside the state under the sponsorship of Dept. of Fisheries, Govt. of Nagaland. Then he initially started construction of inland fishery pond at Ilang Project in the year 1991 which was gradually increased to seven ponds covering an area of 1 hectare in 2009. He stated that besides training facilities, the Department of Fisheries has also provided various aids from time to time in the form of cash, kinds and technical knowledge through field visits. He also stated that inspite of remoteness of the location, the Director and the DFO, Mokokchung has personally visited his fishery farm and provided corrective measures due to which he could further improve his farm. He expressed his gratefulness to the Department of Fisheries for all kinds of help and encouragement extended to him. From a mere farmer, he has now become a fish farmer with an annual production of 1,500 kgs of EMC. His products are sold at Mangkolemba Town and nearby villages and realises a gross income of Rs. 150,000/- He utilises about Rs. 50,000/- in farm maintenance and gets a net income of Rs. 1,00,000/- annually for his family.



Shri. Talitsungba (inset) catching fish from his ponds

What he wants to tell to fellow farmers & unemployed persons:

If fishery farming is taken up with proper technical knowledge it is very remunerative and unemployment problem can be solved. For fellow fishery farmers who are just mere owner of ponds without income, management trainings is required to equip with the latest technology so as to become an owner of a productive pond.

Success Story

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recognized that the productivity level of agricultural and horticultural crops has been enhanced through cross pollination in an around Yisemyong and thus provide important linkages through these farming system.

SUCCESS STORY

The village has a good potential for tomato cultivation but at present the cultivation and production is low. This is mainly due to non availability of improved variety and seed coupled with non adoption of improved package of practices. The reason for low production in the district is also because of poor marketing facilities and lack of post harvest management. With a view to educate the farmers about the improved technologies and also to increase tomato production, KVK Mokokchung organized a farmers training programme on Improved Tomato cultivation practices at Kobulong during 2008 where 30 farmers attended the training. Apart from theoretical classes on various managemental practices, demonstration on nursery bed preparation, sowing and its management were also conducted. After the training seeds of tomato var. Megha-1 (which is an improved high yielding variety) was distributed to the farmers.

During the present case study the following information were obtained.

Cultivation practices before and after intervention

Sl	Before	After
1	Only local varieties which are low yielding were used due to non availability of HYV seeds	HYV Megha-1 was introduced in some of the farmer's field.
2	Seeds are never treated with chemicals so due to disease infestation germination of seeds are badly affected.	Seeds were treated with Endofil M-45 before sowing in the nursery hence, 96% germination was achieved
3	Never raise the crop in nursery. They usually clean a small area and broadcast the seeds randomly. Therefore due to overcrowding, the seedlings are not healthy	Raised nursery beds of convenient sizes were prepared and treated with Endofil M-45 and then the seeds were sown in line. After sowing, the seeds were covered with thin layer of powdered FYM and light irrigation was given till the seedlings attain transplanting age.
4	When the seedlings are ready for transplanting they normally uproot and plant it in the main field without treating the soil. Therefore, most of the plants suffer from disease infection.	Proper pit size was dug, treated and pits were filled with recommended dose of NPK along with well rotten FYM mixed with top soil. The seedlings were then transplanted in the pits and light irrigation was given after planting.

5	Farmers never maintain spacing which results in poor plant growth and development and also reduces the yield.	Plants were maintained at a spacing of 60 cm row-row and 40 cm plant-plant.
6	The farmers depend purely on rain and seldom irrigate the crop. Therefore, the crop, especially during dry season suffers from moisture stress and results poor crop performance.	Irrigation at an interval of 7 days (or as per availability of rainfall) was given during the growing period but care was taken not to flood the fields.
7	After planting farmers leave the crop without any operations like mulching/earthing up, staking etc.	Intercultural operations like timely weeding, covering the exposed roots with soil, staking the plants when they are three weeks old etc were done. This practice helps in removal of host plants for pest/disease pathogens, conserve moisture and also give good support to the growing plants.
8	Farmers are often not aware about the use of agro chemical in their fields. Even if they use they use it randomly which affects the crop, and sometimes due to lack of proper information they even use the wrong chemicals. Fertilizers are also applied at high dose leading to over fertilization and crop damage.	Endofil M-45 @ 2-3 gms/lt of water was applied from the nursery stage till the plant matures at an interval of 10 days. As soon as the crop starts bearing fruit, application of chemical was stopped. 1% Urea solution was then applied to the plants in the form of foliar spray at an interval of 15 days till the fruits were matured. Urea application was stopped when the fruits start to ripe.
9	Tomato fruits get spoiled in the field or at home for the following reasons: a. Fruits are harvested in bulk but due to market problem the fruits cannot be sold off quickly. b. Mixing of disease infected fruits with the good ones leads to fast decaying of the fruits which becomes unmarketable. c. Lack of knowledge in post harvest technology.	Farmers were imparted training on proper sorting/grading and packing of tomato fruits and also value addition like preparation of sauce etc.

Before (Local cultivar) After (Improved practices)

Fruiting stage

Economic impact.(sold @ Rs 10/kg)

Yield (Q/ha)		Increase in yield (%)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)		Gross return (Rs/ha)		Net return (Rs/ha)	
Before	After		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
145	263	44.86	49,850	55,900	1,45,000	2,63,000	95,150	2,07,100

SUCCESS STORIES

Increasing farmer's income through Kadaknath chicken in Mokokchung, Nagaland

Introduction

Local chicken is always being the meat of choice amongst the local population. However, performance of local chicken in the district is decreasing over the years due to inbreeding depression creating a huge gap between demand and availability. In order to minimize this gap, there is a necessity to introduce a suitable breed with better performance like growth and egg production as well as ability to withstand the changing climatic conditions.

KVK Intervention

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mokokchung introduced Kadaknath, a dual-purpose breed, with the hope of solving the problems with indigenous chickens. Training on package of practices recommendation was given at Khanimu village and attended by 21 farmers. Four passionate farmers were provided with 50 each of day old chicks and these were reared under enclosure for a month by feeding starter feed. The sheds were constructed using locally available low cost materials. The chickens were let free after one month and allowed to forage in the open backyards.

Output and outcome

Mr. Meyatoshi Longkumer of Khanimu village after getting suitable training started his poultry unit with 50 Kadaknath birds. He reared the birds with proper care and the birds started laying eggs at 7 months of age with a body weight of 1.3kg as compared to 12 months and 1.2kg, respectively for local chickens. The number of eggs produced by Kadaknath at 40 weeks was found to be 52 while the local birds produced 30.

The farmer generated an income of Rs. 22300.00 by disposing the surplus male birds after retaining two male birds for breeding. He also sold 950 eggs and generated Rs.9500.00. Now he has about 30 chicks of different age groups hatched by his local chickens as Kadaknath hens are poor setters and do not brood their own eggs.

Impact

The dual purpose Kadaknath birds in backyard has instilled a sense of eagerness amongst the farmers in the village and neighbouring villages of the region due to easy accessibility of eggs and poultry meat at doorsteps resulting in providing additional income to farmers. The higher protein

and lower cholesterol in Kadaknath meat also opens alternative meat option to the increasing health conscious citizens of the district.

Kadaknath chicken foraging in backyards

Nest for egg laying