

Economic Empowerment of Rural Women through Community Based Indigenous Poultry Farming:

Piloting results based rural deshi chicken model in two villages of Bogura District



Abdullah Al Mamun
Muhammad Riazul Islam

Mashrufa Tanzin
Dr. Mohammad Mohiuddin



**Rural Development Academy [RDA], Bogura
Bangladesh**

Abstract

The objective of this study was to assess and compare the traditional and improved management system of indigenous chicken in order to find the ways how to increase the traditional management system of indigenous poultry rearing practices for economic empowerment of rural women through community approach. Two villages of Sherpur upazila viz Ranobirbala and Ramnagar under Bogura district were selected to conduct this study. In first phase, 25 rural women from which each provided with 20 day old chicks of indigenous origin. In commercial point of view, indigenous poultry have more demand for its unique tastes. It is evident that flock size per household has been increased significantly at 1% level ($p < 0.01$) which implies that participant women were interested and got benefit and hence invest their resource to rear more chicken than what is found during baseline survey. The other important aspect of improved management shows that the age at marketing of deshi chicken has been decreased substantially from 180 days to 75 days followed by changing of the marketing channel. It is revealed that the intervention on chicken rearing using improved management system increases the household income from 17% to 51% which is mainly due to increasing number of chickens. The body weight gain has been increased significantly at 5% ($p < 0.05$) while the mortality has been decreased significantly at 1% ($p < 0.01$) which could be due to improve health and management practices such as regular vaccination and deworming. The improved management causes a net return gain which is also significant. The input costs is significantly higher before intervention at 1% level ($p < 0.01$) due to the fact that they did not invest any resources which has been increased after intervention. Even with higher input cost, the net return has been increased at 1% level of significance ($p < 0.01$). So, community approach of indigenous poultry farming having with low mortality due to better feeding management and ensuring vaccination against Ranikhet disease was done on day 5 and 21 of age respectively including neighbouring households of the study village. While intervene the technology in community base indigenous poultry rearing, regular monitoring can improve the performance of the indigenous chicks supplied at the door steps besides providing health care, vaccination, deworming and required technical support to the rural poor women.

Key words: Indigenous chicken, Women empowerment, Community based, Traditional system