

Characterisation of Contract and Non Contract Broilers Farming in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

Santosh Kumar Singh¹, H.C. Verma², Subodh Kumar³, Mustak Ahamad⁴, Amit Kumar⁵

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Abstract

The present study was carried out in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The state was purposively selected because, broiler farming in Uttar Pradesh as already discussed is in developing stage as compared to southern, western and other north Indian states like Punjab, Haryana etc. There is a substantial gap in demand and supply of poultry meat and table eggs. Uttar Pradesh being the most populous state and having large Muslim population has huge potential for growth of poultry sector. The Eastern Plain Zone was selected purposively due to highest poultry population among all other zones. The Eastern Plain Zone comprises of 12 districts namely Ambedkarnagar, Azamgarh, Ballia, Barabanki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sultanpur and Varanasi. For the present study, three districts viz. Sultanpur, Amethi and Pratnagarh were selected purposively out of 12 districts, on the basis of poultry population. Two blocks Mahrajganj and Bilariyaganj from Azamgarh district and another two Kashi Vidyapeeth and Pindra from Varanasi district were selected, purposively on the basis of poultry population and intensity of contract broiler farmers. From each block, two lists, one of contract broiler farmers and other of non-contract broiler farmers were prepared. From each list 10 contract and 10 non-contract poultry farmers having at least 2000 birds and two years of experience in poultry farming were selected randomly. Thus from each block 20 farmers (10 contract and 10 non-contract) were selected which make the total sample size of 120 broiler farmers (60 contract and 60 non-contract)

Keywords: Comparative study; Contract farming; On-contract farming; Poultry farmers.

Author Affiliation: ¹Research Scholar, ²Assistant Professor, ⁴Student, ³PhD. Scholar, Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension Education, ³Professor, Department of Livestock Farm Complex, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Ayodhya 224229, Uttar Pradesh India.

Corresponding Author: H.C. Verma, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Extension Education, College of Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Ayodhya 224229, Uttar Pradesh India.

E-mail: drhukumchandravarma@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

The poultry farming in India occupies an important position due to its enormous potential to bring about rapid economic growth, particularly benefiting the weaker section due to its low investment requirement and short gestation period. The poultry, which was considered as a backyard proposition in the early 60's has now been transformed into a strong ago based commercial activity having tremendous employability and income generation potential. The poultry sector in

the country during the last ten years (2003-2013) APEDA (2013)² has witnessed cyclic boom and burst phenomena due to accelerating factors such as high demand for poultry products as a result of overall economic growth and consequent rise in income, investments from multi-national food giants, disintegrating joint family system leaving limited scope for home cooking etc. on one hand, and decelerating factors such as high feed cost due to instable supplies of agro feed ingredients, emergence of deadly poultry diseases and resultant distortions in domestic as well as global poultry trade, limited investments in poultry infrastructure and more recent economic factors such as high inflation and ever rising cost of energy /fuel etc. on another hand.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A study was carried out in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The state was purposively selected because, broiler farming in Uttar Pradesh as already discussed is in developing stage as compared to southern, western and other north Indian states like Punjab, Haryana etc. Uttar Pradesh being the most populous state and having large Muslim population has huge potential for growth of poultry sector. The Eastern Plain Zone was selected purposively due to highest poultry population among all other zones. The Eastern Plain Zone comprises of 12 districts namely Ambedkarnagar, Azamgarh, Ballia, Barabanki, Chandauli, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mau, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sultanpur and Varanasi. For the present study, three districts viz. Sultanpur, Amethi and Pratnagarh were selected purposively out of 12 districts, on the basis of poultry population. Two blocks Mahrajganj and

Bilariyaganj from Azamgarh district and another two Kashi Vidyapeeth and Pindra from Varanasi district were selected, purposively on the basis of poultry population and intensity of contract broiler farmers. From each block, two lists, one of contract broiler farmers and other of non-contract broiler farmers were prepared. From each list 10 contract and 10 non-contract poultry farmers having at least 2000 birds and two years of experience in poultry farming were selected randomly. Thus from each block 20 farmers (10 contract and 10 non-contract) were selected which make the total sample size of 120 broiler farmers (60 contract and 60 non-contract).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Housing Management Practices of Poultry Farmers

Table 1 revealed that the majority 58.3 percent of the contract poultry farmers had medium level of housing management practices followed by high (41.7%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Where as in case of non contract poultry farming also majority 78.3 percent of the non-contract poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of housing management practices followed by high (21.7%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Then overall majority 68.3 percent of the poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of housing management practices followed by high (31.7%) and low (0.0%) respectively in both contract and non contract poultry farming. This table reveals that the Medium level of adoption of housing management practices followed by high in both contract and non contract poultry farming found in the research area. Ahmad *et al.*(2018)¹ also reported the similar finding.

Table 1: Distribution of poultry farmers according to their housing management practices.

Housing management practices	Contract broiler farming	Non-contract broiler farming	Pooled
	(n=60)	(n=60)	(n=120)
Low	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Medium	35 (58.3)	47 (78.3)	82 (68.3)
High	25 (41.7)	13 (21.7)	38 (31.7)

Values in the parenthesis indicate percentage.

Brooding Management Practices of Poultry farmers

Table 2 showed that the majority 70 percent of the contract poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of brooding management practices followed by high (30.0%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Where as in case of non contract poultry farming also majority 66.7 percent of the non-contract poultry farmers had medium

level of adoption of brooding management practices followed by high (33.3%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Then overall majority 68.3 percent of the poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of brooding management practices followed by high (31.7%) and low (0.0%) respectively in both contract and non contract poultry farming. This table reveals that the Medium level of adoption of

brooding management practices followed by high in both contract and non contract poultry farming

found in the research area. Bhimraj *et al.*(2017)⁴ also reported the similar finding.

Table 2: Distribution of poultry farmers according to their brooding management practices.

Brooding management practices	Contract broiler farming	Non-contract broiler farming	Pooled
	(n=60)	(n=60)	(n=120)
Low	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Medium	42 (70.0)	40 (66.7)	82 (68.3)
High	18 (30.0)	20 (33.3)	38 (31.7)

Values in the parenthesis indicate percentage.

Feeding Management Practices of Poultry Farmers

Table 3 revealed that the majority 76.7 percent of the contract poultry farmers had high level of adoption of feeding management practices followed by medium (23.3%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Where as in case of non contract poultry farming also majority 58.3 percent of the non-contract poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of feeding management practices followed by high (40%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Then overall

majority 58.3 percent of the poultry farmers had level of high adoption of feeding management practices followed by medium (40.8%) and low (0.8%) respectively in both contract and non contract poultry farming. This table reveals that the high level of adoption feeding management practices in contract poultry farming while medium level adoption feeding management practices in non contract poultry farming found in the study area. Babu, P.(2013)³ also reported the similar finding.

Table 3: Distribution of poultry farmers according to their feeding management practices

Feeding management practices	Contract broiler farming	Non-contract broiler farming	Pooled
	(n=60)	(n=60)	(n=120)
Low	0 (0.0)	1 (1.7)	1 (0.8)
Medium	14 (23.3)	35 (58.3)	49 (40.8)
High	46 (76.7)	24 (40.0)	70 (58.3)

Values in the parenthesis indicate percentage.

Health Care Management of Poultry Farmers

In Table 4 revealed that the majority 65 percent of the contract poultry farmers had high level of adoption of health care management practices followed by medium (33.3%) and low (1.7%) respectively. Where as in case of non contract poultry farming also majority 85 percent of the non-contract poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of health care management practices followed by high (13.3%) and low (1.7%) respectively. Then overall

majority 59.2 percent of the poultry farmers had level of high adoption of feeding management practices followed by medium (39.2%) and low (1.7%) respectively in both contract and non contract poultry farming. This table reveals that the high level of adoption health care management practices in contract poultry farming while medium level adoption health care management practices in non contract poultry farming found in the study area. Ahmad *et al.*(2018)¹ also reported the similar finding.

Table 4: Distribution of poultry farmers according to their health care management.

Health Care Management	Contract Broiler Farming	Non-contract Broiler Farming	Pooled
	(n=60)	(n=60)	(n=120)
Low	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	2 (1.7)
Medium	20 (33.3)	51 (85.0)	71 (59.2)
High	39 (65.0)	8 (13.3)	47 (39.2)

Values in the parenthesis indicate percentage.

CONCLUSION

Then overall majority 68.3 percent of the poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of housing management practices followed by high (31.7%) and low (0.0%) respectively in both contract and non contract poultry farming. Majority 70 percent of the contract poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of brooding management practices followed by high (30.0%) and low (0.0%) respectively. Where as in case of non contract poultry farming also majority 66.7 percent of the non-contract poultry farmers had medium level of adoption of brooding management practices followed by high (33.3%) and low (0.0%) respectively.

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Conflict of Interest:

None of conflict

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