



Assess and compare the socio-economic status of contract and non-contract broiler farmers in Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh

Alimul Islam* Naushad Alam**

*Research Scholar, Dept. of Agril. Extension & Comm. SHUATS, Paryagraj, 211007, India

E-mail- alikhhan9695@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

** Subject Matter Specialist (Agril Extension) KVK, Thariaon, Fatehpur

E-mail-naushadext@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Commercial poultry feeding is a highly perfected science that ensures a maximum intake of energy for growth and fat production. High-quality and well-balanced protein sources produce a maximum amount of muscle, organ, skin, and feather growth. The present study was aimed to assess and compare the socio-economic status of contract and non-contract broiler farmers in Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh. The study was conducted in the purposively selected Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh state in India on the basis of maximum numbers of poultry farmers. Two blocks were selected randomly namely Tulsipur and Gainsari with a sample size of 35 contract poultry farmers and 35 non-contract poultry farmers. Thus a total number of respondents were 70. Data were collected by using personal interview method. The investigation showed that maximum percentage of broiler farmers (53.33%) were young age, and have intermediate level of education. It was observed that 65% respondents belong from nuclear family, 50.83% from medium family and 41.67% from small family. Agriculture was the primary occupation as an income source in the study area and broiler farming was the secondary occupation. Around 28.57 percent of contract broiler farmers had low experience in broiler farming; whereas 31.42 per cent had low experience of non-contract broiler farmers. As far as extension contact of the farmers is concerned most of the farmers of contract farming 66.00 percent meet with village extension worker weekly, in non-contract farming 34.00 percent farmers meet with local leader fortnightly and 52.00 percent monthly. As far as mass contact is concerned 62.00 percent farmers of contract farming watching mobile phone related to poultry farming and enhancing the knowledge.

Keywords: - *Socio-economic, poultry, farmers, broilers.*

INTRODUCTION:-

Poultry farming is defined as 'raising different types of domestic birds commercially for the purpose of meat, eggs and feather production'. However, poultry farming although sounds quite profitable, but a lot of people fail due to the lack of proper knowledge and business idea. Poultry farming has been in existence for long decades in the Indian market and you have more chances to gain profit in this business. We have analyzed it in detail and prepared some key secrets to enhance and master this business. Poultry farming is one of the fastest-growing and most profitable agri-business in the current Indian market scenario. Moreover, poultry business is the best idea for those who want to pursue a successful agri-business career in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted to Assess and compare the socio-economic status of contract and non-contract broiler farmers in Balrampur district o Uttar Pradesh. There are 97 and 110 villages in Tulsipur and Gainsari block respectively out of these 5 villages were selected from each CD blocks purposively based on maximum number of contract and non-contract farmers. A total of 70 respondents were selected randomly and pre-tested interview schedule was used for the collection of data. Appropriate statistical tools were used to interpret the data. The independent variables were measured by using suitable scale and procedure adopted by various researcher in past with due modification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table-1 over all socio-economic status of contract and non-contract broiler farmers

Socio-economic status	Contract farmers		Non-contract broiler farmers	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low	9	25.72	10	28.57
Medium	14	40.00	15	42.85
High	12	34.28	10	28.57
Total	35	100.00	35	100.00

The above table shows that 25.72 per cent contract farmers had low level of socio economic conditions whereas 28.57 had low level of socio-economic conditions of non-contract broiler farmers. contract farmers 40.00 per cent had medium level of socio economic conditions while 42.00 per cent had medium level of

socio-economic condition of non-contract farmers, and 34.28 per cent contract farmers had high level of socio-economic conditions, while regarding non-contract farmers have 28.57 per cent had high level of socio-economic conditions.

Table-2 over all knowledge of contract and non-contract broiler farmers

Level of Knowledge	Contract farmers		Non-contract broiler farmers	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low	10	28.57	11	31.42
Medium	12	34.28	10	28.57
High	13	37.14	14	40.00
Total	35	100.00	35	100.00

The study also reveals that (28.57%) of the contract broiler farmers had low level of knowledge in broiler farming, followed by medium (34.28%) and high (37.14%) level of knowledge. While in case of non-contract broiler system 28.57 per cent of the farmers had medium level of knowledge in broiler farming, followed by low 31.42 per cent and high 40.00 per cent level of knowledge. Similar findings also reported by Singh et al 2018

Table-3 Relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics and level of knowledge about poultry farmers.

Si.No.	Variables	Knowledge of Contract farmers		Knowledge of Non Contract farmers	
		F ratio	Result	R ratio	Result
01	Age	1.352	N S	1.047	N S
02	Education	3.586	S	1.116	N S
03	Occupation	0.0839	N S	0.0759	N S
04	Family Size	0.0938	N S	0.873	N S
05	Land holding	2.188	S	1.062	N S
06	Annual Income	2.431	S	1.239	N S

The study revealed that the independent variables like educational qualification of the respondents, land holding of the respondents and annual income of the respondents are positively and significantly related to knowledge of contract farmers in the poultry farming

CONCLUSION:-

The study has assessed and compares the socio-economic status of contract and non-contract broiler farmers in broiler production. Analysis of data revealed that majority of the broiler farmers belonged to young age group, having intermediate level of education, Maximum broiler farmers had nuclear family, small family size and low level of experience in broiler farming Average experience of contract broiler farmers was lower than that of non-contract broiler farmers. Majority of the respondents possessed small land holding, agriculture as their primary and broiler farming as secondary occupation. Educational qualification of the respondents, land holding of the respondents and annual income of the respondents are positively and significantly related to knowledge of contract farmers in the poultry farming.

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