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## **Short Communication**

# **Performance of broilers under farmer management**

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Contract broiler farming is one the system used to increase (related to chickens, hens, turkeys, etc.) production in Malaysia. Broiler Contract Farmers (BCF) participate in this system for having some benefits. This paper has (figured out the worth, amount, or quality of) money-based performance of the BCFs in Perak. A money-based (process of figuring out the worth, amount, or quality of something) of 60 BCFs was done in Perak to decide/figure out the performance of the system using money-based performance analysis. Panel moving backward model was used in the analysis. This model involves price per bird as (thing that changes (like a test score) because of something else that you control (like study time)) and size of farm (SOF), feed (changing from one form, state, or state of mind to another) rate, average body weight (ABW), Average Marketing Age (AMA), (rate at which people die) (MOR), and rearing housing system. The results show that all (numbers that change/things that change), except SOF, are significantly influence the performance of BCF at five percent level of importance.

The production of broiler had increased for the same period due to its ability to meet level of (the ability to survive with no outside help) with the (related to computers and science) progress in animal farming/managing money, nutrition, chicken breed and contract farming system that is practised widely (Tapsir, et al. 2011). It is guessed (number) that the contract farming system rule of the national broiler production. In that case, shortage of chicken in the market would happen if the broiler contract farming system does not exist in Malaysia. Therefore, it is not surprising that the (list of things to deal with/desire to reach a goal) of securing/making sure of a (good) enough domestic supply of eggs and (related to chickens, hens, turkeys, etc.) is included

in the Malaysia's Third National Farming-based Policy (1998-2010). In order to (accomplish or gain with effort) this (list of things to deal with/desire to reach a goal), an effort to (straight up-and-down) (combine different things together so they work as one unit) the industry and to stimulate (wasting very little while working or producing something) gains among the small farm part/area was singled out as one of the (success plans/ways of reaching goals). As a result, reported by Department of Veterinary Service (DVS) in 2011, even though guessed (a number) that output from contract farming in Malaysia will increase of current broiler production and it is expected to increase further in the future. Meanwhile, broiler consumption per person had increased a guessed (number) increase (Tapsir et al., 2011). In Perak, especially, the commercial companies supply all the input production to the contract broiler farms. The companies mostly act as (straight up-and-down) integrators and own the feed mill, parent person (who helps animals have babies) farms, hatchery, processing plants and marketing division. On average, Broiler Contract Farmer (BCF) manages. BCFs are paid according to the contract agreement between them and integrator based on their broiler performance, especially final live weight and dressed dead body weight. Therefore, this paper has (figured out the worth, amount, or quality of) money-based performance of the BCFs in Perak.

In term of institutional (way of seeing things/sensible view of what is and is not important), majority agrees that there are more positive about the (possible power or ability within/possibility of) contract farming. In way of thinking/basic truth/rule, contract farming provides significant benefits to those who involve in the system Glover and Kusterer 1990; Glover and Butter (1992) have talked about/said that contract farming as an institutional

arrangement enables farmers to access markets. While (based on a written agreement) arrangements can change/differ by crop and by country, contracting is a form of combined production where the contract farmer's supplies tools, land, labour and management while the integrators supplies technical help, some inputs such as seeds or bug-killing chemicals and begins/tries to buy the grower's output at a pre-serious and stubborn price. From the point of view of the integrators, this arrangement secures/makes sure of raw material supplies of the desired quality (subject, of course, to production doubt). Meanwhile, from the point of view of the contract farmers, such an arrangement provides a calm and confident market and because of this reliable income (to the extent permitted by production risks). Without a contract, risks would be too much and few small contract farmers would want to produce these crops. For this reason, Glover (1987) described contract farming as an institutional arrangement that combined the advantages of (large

farms with crops) (quality control, coordination of production and marketing) and of smallholder production (superior (rewards or reasons for doing something), equity (things to carefully think about)).

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