

An Economic Study of Animal Production Activities at El Qalubiya Governorate

The Study consists of five chapters, the first deals with the review of literature in red meat, dairy and poultry production field - economic and technical Studies, the second reused the theoretical and analytical form of livestock and poultry in Egypt and research sample, the third sheds the light on the red meat production : it divided in two parts, the first part is related to red meat production in Qalubiya governorate and the second is related to red meat production in north Sinai governorate. The first part of the third chapter divided into three stages : the first (buffaloes) from birth - 85 Kilograms. the second from (90 - 200 Kg) and the third from (200 - 450 Kg) liveweight. By studying the different cost items, it was found that the production cost per ton of cow meat amounted to 4673 L.E in the second stage (traditional sector) equals the production Cost per ton of buffalo meat (specialized government sector). also, it was found that the progenitor cost per ton of buffalo meat estimated at 4766 L.E in the second stage (specialized private sector) , the production cost per ton of cow meat estimated at 5570 in the third stage (specialized private sector), the production cost per ton of buffalo meat amounted to 5629 L.E in the third stage (specialized private sector) and the producer cost per ton of cow meat amounted to 5827 (Agricultural reform) .By applying the return on investment criteria as measurement for economic efficiency, the study showed that the buffaloes and cows fattening had a gain estimated at 30% and 29 % in the second stage for both specialized private and traditional sector respectively, also, it was found that the buffalo fattening had again amounted to 41% in the third stage (specialized private sector) , the cows fattening had again estimated at 270/0 in the third stage (specialized government sector) and the cows fattening had also (Agricultural reform) .The study indicated that the production cost per ton of sheep and goat meat amounted to 8875 and 7963 L.E. in both private and government sector respectively in north Sinai governorate, while the production cost per ton of fattening steers estimated at 592 L.E .By applying the return on investment criteria, it was found that the sheep and goats breeding in Sinai had a high rate of return estimated at 168 % , the sheep and goats breeding in Elrebab (private sector) had a rate of return estimated at 29% , the steers fattening had again amounted to 28% and the sheep and goats breeding had again amounted to 23% in government sector the fourth chapter deals with the economics of milk production in Qalubiya and north Sinai governorate. The study showed that the production cost per ton of milk estimated at ,1806 and 1874 L.E in both specialized private and traditional sectors respectively , while this cost estimated at 2469 L.E. per ton of milk production in government sector. By applying the return on investment criteria in milk production field in Qalubiya governorates, it was found that the specialized private and traditional sectors had a rate of return estimated at 21% and 19% for both, sector respectively, as the government sector had a loss amounted to 6.5 % , also, the study showed that the production cost per ton of milk produced in north Sinai governorate estimated at 1423 and 2600 L.E. for both private and traditional sectors respectively. By applying the return on investment criteria in milk production field in north Sinai governorate it was found that the private sector sample had a rate amounted to 29% while in the other hand, the government sector (educational) had also estimated at 29 % .The fifth chapter investigated the economic analysis of poultry production activity in Qalubiya and north Sinai governorates .The analysis results indicated that the production cost per thousand eggs of white and brown varieties produced by private Sector estimated at 175 and 182

L.E. respectively, as his cost per one thousand eggs produced by government sector estimated at 172 L.E. By applying the return on investment criterion of table egg production activity it was found that the white and brown varieties produced by private sector had a rate of return amounted to 12% and 11% respectively, as for varieties of white eggs produced in government sector had a rate estimated at 2% . -The study showed that the production cost private and government sectors amounted to 694 and 609 L.E. respectively, as the production cost per one thousand of Egyptian eggs (incubation eggs) estimated at 2061 L.E. By applying the return on investment criteria, it was found that the Egyptian incubation eggs produced by government sector had a rate amounted to 2 %, also, the study showed that the production cost per ton of meat of hybrid and Isthmian varieties estimated at 3069 and 3332 L.E. respectively and by using the return on investment criteria was found that the hybrid and Isthmian fattening had a rate of return amounted to 30% and 20% respectively, as the family chicken breeding activity had a rate amounted to 130%. The study showed that the production cost per ton fattening chicken meat produced in north Sinai amounted to 3875 L.E., as on the other hand, the rate of return on investment estimated at 2.4% .1- Attention must be directed toward breeding cows and buffaloes and steers through subsidy for breeders such as cash loans.2- Expanding the varieties for meat through importing males or hybridization .3- Increasing the yield of the round fund in north Sinai .4- Improving the Egyptian families' billets in possessing and breeding family chicken to increase family income.5- Producing the traditional feed produced from all residual agricultural crops.