



PRODUCTION ECONOMICS OF CATTLE FATTENING IN NEW VALLEY GOVERNORATE

[17]

EI-Shatla¹, H.S.A.; E.S.S. Aly¹ and T.A.A. Abd Allha²

1- Agricultural Economic Department, Desert Research Center, Cairo

2- Agricultural Economic Department, Center of Agricultural Research, Asutte

Keywords: Production Economics; Cattle Fattening

ABSTRACT

Fattening cattle projects represents an important role in the agricultural economy, as these activities contribute by about 36% of the total value of agricultural production, amounting to about 159.09 billion Egyptian pounds. The average value of medium term livestock loans presented by the Bank of Development and Agricultural Credit during the period (2000-2012) was about (3 – 7.8) million Egyptian pounds, respectively.

The search was a problem in that in spite of the availability of many economic possibilities and productive conditions that support and strength the chances of success of fattening cattle projects New Valley Governorate it was shown that Governorate has a Weak Contribution in Live stock Production. The objectives of these research is studying productive and economic efficiency for fattening cattle through some economic and technical relations to identify the most important factors that affect the economic efficiency in production. These objectives has been realizing depending on two methods of data collection, the first depends on secondary data, and the second depends on the primary data through using questionnaires to collect data a sample of cattle breeders at (Mott, acement, balat villages) at Dakhla district. The study used qualitative and quantitative statistical methods to achieve the objectives of the study, such as the equations of time trend in it's linear and quadratic, cubic, forms and use multi-phased regression method.

The most important results that research can be summarized as follows:

- Decrease in short-term current value animal loans by annual rate of about 0.37 million pounds.
- Decrease in short-term real terms animal loans by an annual rate of about 0.23 million pounds.
- Decrease in medium-term current value animal loans by an annual rate of about 0.95 million pounds.
- Decrease in medium-term real terms animal loans by an annual rate of about 0.34 million pounds.
- Increase numbers of cows by an annual rate of about 11.1 thousand units.
- Decrease the numbers of buffalo by an annual rate of about 0.03 thousand units.
- Increase the numbers of sheep by an annual rate of about 4.9 thousand units. It shows also the in significance of increasing the numbers of goats.
- Declining numbers of camels by an annual rate of about 0.28 thousand units.
- Results of calculating the production function of calves for total sample of the study shows a statistical significant positive relationship between gross flesh and the quantity of each of green fodder, concentrated and dry, employment and the weight of the animal at the beginning of the grow-out period, as an increase in the amount of those variables respectively by 1% leads to an increase in the amount of output by about 0.055%, 0.692%, 0.161%, 0.008%, 0.037%.
- Results showing also that the marginal product of feed for total sample was about 7.79, 75.68, 17.39 kg live weight of feed green, concentrated, dry, respectively, means that the marginal product of concentrated feed greater than the

تحكيم: أ.د. محمد عبد الصادق السنتريسى
أ.د. محمد فوزى سعيد شاهين

marginal product of other feed refers to preferential use of concentrated feed production red meat.

- The optimum weight and maximizing profit weight for the total sample was about 445, 495 kg.

In light of results, the research recommends the following:

1. Expansion in the establishment of livestock production projects, and work to support and encourage breeders by increase loans, and to facilitate the procedures for obtaining it.
2. Increasing the concentrated feed production in deferent areas to be compatible with the geographical distribution of animal wealth.