

ECONOMICS OF SHEEP PRODUCTION IN BENGHAZI REGION â€“ LIBYA

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ABSTRACT:

Sheep production is one of the main livestock production activities in Benghazi â€“ Libya. It is the unique source of wool, in addition to its production of milk and meat. Moreover the pay back period in sheep production is shorter than other livestock production activities as production of cows and camels. The research paper aims mainly at studying and analyzing the production capacity of sheep in Benghazi region in order to recognize the current situation of this sector and measure its profitability. It aims also at estimating the optimum marketing weight of fattening lambs. Studying the costs structure of sheep production shows that the sheep feeding expenditure consider the major part of total cost, followed by cost of labour which estimated at about 59% and 11% of the total cost respectively. The average and net revenue for the one head of sheep estimated at about 141 and 29 Libyan dinar respectively. The profitability for one dinar spent in sheep production sector estimated at 0.26 dinar. The results show that the maximum net revenue per head of sheep and the maximum profitability of one dinar spent in sheep production sector estimated at about 39.5 and 0.39 dinar respectively. The study estimated also the optimum marketing weight of lambs which maximize the prouder profit at 44.4 Kg. Finally the study illustrated some scenarios to determine the optimum marketing weight of lambs under different companion of costs and renames these scenarios could be used as a guide for sheep producers.

Key words: Sheep production, Libya.

SUGAR PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT:

This study discusses the different ways used of measuring sugar production efficiency during the period (2006 – 2008) such as: (1) Operation efficiency of sugar manufactories, (2) Extracting efficiency of sugar cane and sugar beet, (3) productivity of using agriculture land in cane and beet sugars production, (4) productivity of using water irrigation in cane and beet sugars production. According to estimating the operation efficiency of cane sugar manufactories showed that the average operation rate of all the cane sugars manufactories was about 96.8 %, and the maximum efficiency was about 118.5% at Edfo manufactory, while the minimum efficiency was about 66.1% at Abo – Korkas. Also with respect to estimating the Extracting efficiency of cane sugar showed that the average Extracting rate of all the of cane sugars manufactories was 10.41%, and this efficiency reaches its maximum with about 11.3% at Nagaa – Hamdy, and its minimum was about 10.76% at Abo – Koos. Also with respect to Operation efficiency of beet sugar manufactories showed that the average operation rate of all the beet sugars manufactories was about 112.4 %, and this efficiency reaches its maximum with about 135% at El - Dakahlia, and its minimum was about 18.8% only at Noubaria. Also with respect to estimating the Extracting efficiency of beet sugar showed that the average Extracting rate of all the of beet sugars manufactories was 13.5%, and this efficiency reaches its maximum with about 13.8% at Kafer – Elsheikh, and its minimum was about 10% at Noubaria. Also deals with estimating productivity of using agriculture land in producing cane sugar and beet sugar. It has been found that the average cane sugar was about 4.35 Ton/Fadden, and about 363 kg/Fadden/month, while with respect to beet sugar was about 2.53 Ton/Fadden, and about 391 kg/Fadden/month. And with estimating the productivity of using water irrigation in producing cane sugar and beet sugar. It has been found that the average cane sugar was about 484 kg/10003, and about 40 kg/10003/month; while with respect to beet sugar was about 726 kg/10003, and about 112 kg/10003/month. Lastly introduces a comparative economic study between sugar cane and sugar beet. The results according to the period (2006 –

2008) shows that the sugar beet is more efficient in producing sugar than sugar cane with respect to productivity of unite land (Fadden), and unite water (10003) in forms physical (quantity) and momentary (income).

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