

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to:

- My father, mother, brothers, sisters and
uncles,
- The soul of my late brother (Mohamed), May
the Almighty Allah include him in His Mercy,
- My dear friend and colleagues, who never
refrained from rendering me their help
when ever needed

With my deep love and respect

Yours

Safa

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at studying the socio-economic characteristics of dairy producers, analyzing the characters of dairy breeds herds and investigating costs, returns and profits gained from dairy production in Hillat Kuku Area. Non-probability sampling technique was used to collect data from 60 milk producers in the study area, by means of a well set questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and partial budget techniques were used to reach to the stated objectives.

The results revealed that; most of the farmers had low educational level, high experience in dairy production and depended solely on dairy production for their living. The herd structure composed of 22% male and 78% female. Herd structure of female groups reflected very poor and an inefficient manner of herd composition, hence negatively reflected in the production costs. Herd characters of the hybrid breeds (hybrid Kenana-Frisian, and/or Butana-Frisian) which are mainly used in the study area reflected an improvement in this sector in terms of milk production 8, lactation period, calving interval and age at first calving. On the other hand, animal feeding and labors were the most costly items of dairy production. Results also revealed that dairy industry has positive and encouraging profit to invest in.

Mixed-farming, extensive extension program to enlighten producers about the optimal herd structure and adoption of technology should be used to improve this sector.

الخلاصة

هدفت هذه الدراسة لدراسة الخصائص الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لمنتجات الالبان، و تحليل تركيبي، وخصائص قطاع الالبان وتحليل التكاليف والعوائد والارباح في منطقة حلة كوكو. استخدمت العينة غير العشوائية في الحصول علي البيانات من 60 منتج البان بمنطقة الدراسة وذلك عن طريق الاستبانة. استخدم اسلوب التحليل الاحصائي الوصفي و الميزانية الجزئية للوصول لاهداف المذكورة.

أظهرت النتائج أن معظم المزارعين تلقوا تعليم بسيط ولهم خبرة عالية في إنتاج الألبان ويعتمدون على تربية الأبقار كمهنة رئيسة في معيشتهم. يتكون القطاع من (22% ذكور و 78% إناث. تعكس تركيبة قطاع الإناث الضعف و عدم الكفاءة الأمر الذي ينعكس سلباً على تكاليف الإنتاج. عكست تركيبة القطاع الهجين (كنانة + فرزين او بطانة + فرزين) المستخدمة عادة في منطقة الدراسة تحسن في هذا القطاع في ما يتعلق بإنتاج الألبان و فترة الحليب و فترة بين الولادتين و العمر عند أول ولادة للبقرة. من جهة أخرى فقد شكلت تكلفة التغذية أعلى بند تكاليف حيث ساهم مساهمة مقدرة في التكاليف الكلية. تمثلت التكاليف الأخرى تنازلياً في العمالة، الأدوات والمعدات، الخدمات العلاجية والوقائية، حجر الملح .

أظهرت النتائج أيضاً أن إنتاج الألبان له ربح مجزى ومشجع للاستثمار فيه توصلت الدراسة أيضاً إلى الآتي :-

الاهتمام بالزراعة المختلطة ، بالإضافة إلى برنامج إرشادي مكثف لتنوير المنتجين بالتركيبة المثلى للقطاع وتبنى التكنولوجيا الحديثة التي تؤدي إلى تحسين هذا القطاع .

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Abbreviations

AOAD:	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
CBS:	Central Bureau of statistics
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
HAC:	High Advisory committee
MAR:	Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resource
SD:	Sudanese Pound
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Science social
TDN:	Total Dry Nutrient

