



common food and one of the most available ingredients used in cooking. Eggs are important in many branches of the modern food industry. The most common used bird egg is the chicken. Eggs are laid by female animals of many different species, including birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish, and have been eaten by humans for thousands of years. Chicken and other egg-laying species are widely kept throughout the world, and mass production of chicken eggs is a global industry. In 2009, an estimated 62.1 million metric tons of eggs were produced worldwide from a total laying stock of approximately 6.4 billion hens. Chicken eggs are widely used in many types of dishes, both sweet and salty, including many baked goods. Some of the most common preparations include scrambled, fried, hard-boiled, soft-boiled, omelette and pickled [4].

A large egg yolk contains approximately 60 calories, the egg white contains about 15 calories. A large yolk contains more than 10% of the recommended daily intake of 300 mg of cholesterol (although one study indicates the human body makes no additional cholesterol from egg). The yolk makes up about 33% of the lipid weight of the egg. It contains all of the fat, slightly less than half of the protein, and most of the cholesterol. It also contains all of the choline, and one yolk contains approximately half of the recommended daily intake. Choline is an important nutrient for development of the brain, and it is also important for pregnancy and nursing women to ensure healthy fetal brain development. The diet of the laying hen can greatly affect the nutritional quality of the egg. For instance, chicken eggs have a especially high in omega 3 fatty acid are produced by feeding laying hens a diet containing polyunsaturated fatty acids and kelp meal. Polyunsaturated fatty acids in the diet of the laying hen are important for

Mic o o O ce E cel o a e package and SPSS 17 package e e ed.

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e a of he ample e ponden can be ell de c ibed h o gh ocio economic cha ac e i ic . In hi d, di e en indica o of e ponden ' ocio economic fea e iden i ed.

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To anal e he da a, de c ip i e a i ic echni e a ed o nd o he mean and fe encie of di e en ene gie ed and p ice of inp and o p . A e age a calc la ed ing follo ing fo m la hich a al o ed b Cha ne e al. and Coelli [14,15].

$$AM = \sum X / N$$

Whe e,

AM =A i hme ic Mean

X = Val e of Va iable

N = N mbe of Ob e a ion

i = To al S m of a iable

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Pe cen age i he p opo ion of f ac ion a ic la ed in h nd ed h. I a comp ed b

en ing f e h d inking a e i al a ailable.

Table 3 ho ela ion hip be een fa ming e pe ience of po l egg fa me . e e ponden ha ing fa ming e pe ience of p o 10 ea ; he had 41.66%, 11-20 ea of fa ming e pe ience had 13.33%, 21-30 ea of fa ming e pe ience po e ed 25.00% of po l egg fa ming. Simila fa me i h mo e han 30 ea of fa ming e pe ience had 20.00% of po l egg fa ming.

...: Famil i a ocial g o p in ocie pical con i ing of pa en and hei child en'. T o o mo e peo ple ho ha e goal and al e , ha e long- e m commi men o one ano he , and e ide all in he ame d elling place.

Table 4 ho abo he famil i e of he e ponden . ei famil i e of 5-10 membe and he had 38.33% of he po l egg fa me 11-15 Membe and he had 46.66% of he po l egg fa me and mo e han 15 Membe he had 15.00% of he po l egg fa me .

...: Join famil e - p, he o kload i ha ed among he membe , o en ne all e ole of omen a e o en e ic ed o ho e i e and hi all in ol e cooking, cleaning, and o gani ing fo he en i e famil . E ended famil de ne a famil ha e end be ond he n clea famil con i ing of g and pa en , a n , ncle, and co in all li ing nea bo in he ame ho ehold. A ingle-famil de ached home, al o called a ingle-de ached d elling o epa a e ho e i a fee- anding e iden ial b ilding

Table 5 ho ha he e e e 46.66% e e join famil em, 10.00% e e e ended famil e and 43.33% e e ingle famil e of he po l egg fa me .

Hgiene i a e of p acice pe fo med fo he p e e a ion of heal h. While in mode n medical cience he e i a e of anda d of hygiene e commended fo di e en i a ion .

Table 6 ho abo he e ponden e e ca ego i ed in fo di e en ca ego ie on he ba i of hgienic condi ion on hei fa m . a 15.00% fa me i ea ing bi d in good hgienic condi ion, 51.66% in a i fac o 35.00% in poo hgienic condi ion.

Farming Experience	No. of farmers	Percentage
Up to 10 years	25	41.66
11-20 years	08	13.33
21- 30 years	15	25.00
Above 30 years	12	20.00
Total	60	100.00

Table 3: Distributions of the respondents according to their farming experience.


Di infec an a e b ance ha a e applied o non-li ing objec o de o mic oo gani m ha a e li ing on he objec . Di infec ion doe no nece a il kill all mic oo gani m , e pecial e i an bac e ia po e ; i i le e ec i e han e ilia ion, hich i an e eme ph ical and/o chemical p oce ha kill all e of life.

Table 7 ho ha mo e han 45.00% fa me p a chemical fo di infec ion p po e. I al o p e en ha 30.00% fa me ed o f miga e fo di infec ion p po e. I a al o epo ed ha 25.00% fa me do no e e ci e an ch p acice o di infec hei fa m.

A fa m i an a ea of land. I i he ba ic p od c ion facili in food p od c ion. Fa m ma be o ned and ope a ed b a ingle indi id al, famil comm ni co po a ion o a compan

Table 8 ho ha he e e e 100.00% fa me ho ha e fa m capaci a e age 1000 la e bi d on hei fa m .

When he lo d, pon he c ea ion of a enanc e e e o him elf and hi hei , ei he he en fo hich i a befo e le o fa m, o a lea one-fo h pa of ha fa m en , i i called a fee fa m en .

Table 9 ho ha on an a e age pe Fa m en fo (1000) bi d fa me pen a m of R .40000.00 in d a ea.

Amo n ed d ing a pa ic la pe iod o ac i e o imp o e long- e ma e ch a p ope plan , o e ipmen (Table 10).

Ca e fo child d ing he ea age of life; b ing p (Table 11).

**Citation:**

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- Government should provide subsidies on poultry feed, poultry medicine and other micro-nutrients [29,30].
- There is a need of proper guidelines for the poultry production to government and academic researchers and extension departments for proper guidelines of farmers.

## References

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