

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Agriculture plays a significant role in the Egyptian economy. The Egyptian agriculture is considered the chief fundamental for the Egyptian economy. Besides it is the corner-stone for every social and economic development of the state. This is because agriculture an industry where the majority of people work. The number of labours in the agricultural field is about 4.13 Millions; representing nearly 40 % from the total number of the Egyptian labours who were approximately 10.43 Millions during the period 1976 - 1980 .

Agriculture contributes a great percentage in the national income the average of the agricultural production reached 3453.92 Million pounds representing about 18.23% from the national production which was estimated about 18946.7 Million pounds during the same period.

The study aims at studying the efficiency production for agricultural economic resources in Kalubia Governorate.

The study relied upon data from the sample was taken from three villages Batanda (in Banha district and Mochtohr, Beltan intokh district. and its number is 120 orchards these were taken from both the initial and productive orchards by Sample Random methods from two class area (less than one Feddan, from one Feddan to less than three feddan). The study was divided into introduction and five chapters. the introduction includes the Problem of Study, Its plan, Sources of data.

Chapter one includes review and dealt with different approach for measuring economic efficiency of Agricultural Economic resources used in Kalubia Governorate, (production function, cost function and added Value).

Chapter two analysed and measured Elasticity of production for Crops Cotton, Summer Maize and wheat.

Chapter three measured the production Efficiency of Agricultural Resources used in the above mentioned Crops in Kalubia Governorate.

Chapter four studied the factors of developing Agricultural Production in Kalubia Governorate.

Chapter five included summary and conclusions. the study showed that Agricultural Economic, resources used in Producing these Crops are used to the degree that achieved the Economic efficiency .

the Study showed that net return per Cotton Faddan amounted (70.38) , (116.47) P.E. for class one and class two respectively, and showed that net return invested of Capital (0.15) , (0.23) P.E. for the same class and showed that added value nearly (126.13) , (165.26)P.E. for class one and two respectively.

the study showed that net return per Wheat Faddan amounted (355.4) , (290.4) P.E. for class one and two respectively, and showed that net return invested of Capital (1.07) , (0.77) P.E. for the same class and showed that added value nearly (393.8) , (324.9) P.E. for class one and two respectively.

the study showed also that net return per Summer Maize Faddan amounted (197) , (209.3) P.E. for class one and two respectively, and showed that net return invested of Capital (0.75) , (0.70) P.E. for the same class and showed that added value nearly (235.6) , (242.1) P.E. for class one and two respectively.

the study showed the necessity of developing agricultural economic resources in the Kalubia Governorate through the good services for the agricultural lands, agricultural machinism, introducing well provided breeds of higher productivity crops, controlling the common insecticides in the Egyptian markets to fight insects and plant diseases,

protecting the animal wealth through veterinary cases.

Finally, developing agricultural extension agency to raise agricultural management efficiency for increasing agricultural production and agricultural income for the individual level and the national level.



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ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMIC RESOURCES IN KALUBIA GOVERNORATE

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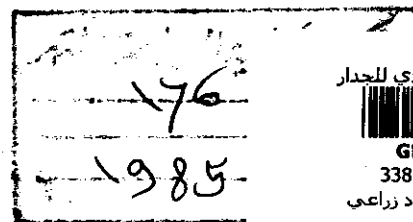
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