



SUMMARY

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Agricultural cooperatives are considered appropriate economic tools to solve the problems of agriculture and agricultural development. The pursuit of goals such as increasing food production, achieving high levels of self-sufficiency, increase employment and raise living standards leads to economic growth. Agricultural cooperatives provide services to agriculture and contribute to agricultural development.

This study showed the ability of the agricultural cooperatives to achieve their economic and social objectives.

This study aims to determine the positive and negative impact of agricultural cooperatives and the results of the application of economic reform program in the agricultural sector by comparing their role prior to the application of economic reform and its role to strengthen the positive and address the negative impacts.

This addressed the theoretical framework of the study and review previous studies and impact of economic liberalization on the agricultural cooperatives in Egypt. It also contains a proposed strategy for agricultural cooperation under the policy of economic liberalization. This study dealt with the results of the scientific analysis of a sample study. The cooperative principles of cooperative societies and cooperative organization and economic structure for the cooperatives are presented.

This study addressed the theoretical concepts of economic reform and its stages of economic transformation, the reality of

the Egyptian economy before the implementation of the policy of economic reform and the implementation program of economic reform in the agricultural sector and justification of the Egyptian political and economic liberalization programs. The achievements of economic reform in the agricultural sector and the transition from central planning to indicative planning that encouraging the private sector and the legislative reforms.

This study also discussed the development of agricultural credit cooperatives, agrarian reform cooperatives and reclaimed land and water resources as well as associations under the economic reform programs. The number of cooperatives in agriculture in 2001 was 4265 with 100,000 members. The average capital per cooperative society in 2001 about 4760 pounds. The analysis have shown the associations of agrarian reform in 2001 was about 758 with capital of 13,616 pounds. The cooperatives of reclaimed land ware about 627 in 2001 with number of members in 2001 was about 165, with a capital of 9194 pounds in 2001

Part II has a section dealing with the policy of economic liberalization and the agricultural cooperatives in Egypt through three main chapters: the analysis covered the economic policy reform and its impact on the agricultural sector in Egypt and covered the following:

- 1- Production per feddan.
- 2- Production costs.
- 3- Farm prices.
- 4- Net revenue per feddan.

5- Farm area during the period study.

The analysis showed improvements in productivity of rice, wheat and maize production while increasing productivity fluctuations in for cotton crops during the period (87-2001).

It also showed the increase in production costs during the period of 87-2001 for each crop a long with prices of farm products. The net returns per feddan have increased for crops of wheat, grains, rice and cotton.

The cultivated land area has increased. The area of wheat during the period (87-2001), while noting a decline in the cultivated area of cotton crop during the same period. The cultivated area of maize production during the period (87-2001) has increased.

The analysis showed that the increase of areas planted with crops due mainly to the liberalization of prices of agricultural crops. The features of the change in the activities of cooperatives in the policy of economic liberalization has proved the diversity of services provided by agricultural cooperatives in their areas of credits has emerged in many areas in agricultural production during the period from 83 / 84 - 99/2000.

The role of cooperatives in the marketing of agricultural crops, that led to an increase in the income of farmers through the following:

1. Raising the prices of agricultural products
2. Reducing the profits of middlemen
3. Reducing marketing costs
4. Opening new markets at home and abroad

The concept of marketing cooperatives disagreed with the policy of economic liberalization among members of agricultural cooperatives, where you must be based the principle of freedom of choice in the supply of crops and agricultural products and the application of free market prices of agricultural products with the requirements of agricultural production at affordable prices, has reviewed the door in the areas of credit cooperatives. Agricultural development in rural areas have had such associations other activities such as cooperative learning training area, with regard to the overall awareness clubs to listen to the people for the village libraries of children and the establishment of literacy and environmental protection

A proposed strategy for agricultural cooperation under the policy of economic liberalization, with regard the development of the cooperative movement and the requirements of agricultural success is presented. These constraints are divided into impediments to cooperatives on outside factors and constraints due to factors within the cooperatives. The cooperatives should play a major role in many areas related to agricultural development if there are circumstances to revisit legislation and clarify the cooperative relationship between the government and the cooperative movement. Development of loyalty and belonging to the cooperative societies will find the necessary funding through the establishment of a cooperative bank, to carry out marketing and export abroad. Agricultural and rural industrialization strategy to ensure the liberation of agricultural cooperatives and proposed to include the new strategy for agricultural cooperation to prepare a new project for

agricultural cooperation in the integration of agricultural cooperatives in big entities through a review of the map of cooperative societies during the current survey Membership includes economic- capital and reserves and a plan to integrate the current number of 6630 in 1000 - 1500 Society large stores that have a subset of the service members. The distribution of agricultural cooperatives give input and training fully functional specialized management services to qualify for this task high efficiency and limiting the role of development banks and credit-related agricultural marketing business loans.

The central administration of the agricultural cooperatives to establish a list of measures is a compilation of the strategic ideas on the future role to be played by the agricultural cooperatives and received support from the list of the General Union of Cooperatives Central Agricultural Cooperative Union.

An analysis of a sample study. using a questionnaire contained questions about the agricultural cooperative associations. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The members of a special general assembly of farmers and members of a special Board of Directors of the agricultural associations the questionnaire showed the low level of agricultural cooperatives in the performance of its functions. The agricultural cooperatives is unable to provide farm inputs to members of appropriate form and also finds the majority of respondents, the integration of the scope of cooperation with other cooperative to form a strong economic entity, as the questionnaire very low in the presence of members of the Assembly and the decline of social awareness of the cooperative.

Finally, the study found that the field of agricultural cooperatives is currently under economic reform can not achieve their objectives due to its poor financial status and administrative and regulatory, legislative and lack of awareness among cooperative members and employees and general. Assembly of agricultural cooperatives. This necessitates the need to find solutions to the problems faced by many agricultural cooperatives in order to have a significant role towards its members in the process of agricultural development in light of economic reform.

**AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL CO-
OPERITIVES ROLE IN AGRICULTURAL
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