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Summery

Agriculture sector is one of the main sectors of development in Egypt. So the country gave great importance, during the last decades, at all levels, to the scientific discoveries and technological advances, the thing that clearly affected the national agricultural production.

Food gap is considered one of the most important contemporary issue which make people think of it as the world governments generally and the developing countries especially because they suffer from food shortage which results in the increase of imports and the deficit in commercial balance.

The country gives much importance to the subject of food security in order to provide food needs, especially the strategic goods as wheat in the first class because bread occupies the first position of the food of all people classes.

They study aim to study the wheat gap to examine the problem of increasing consumption of wheat and the local production deficit to face production needs.

This study including production wheat crop at the national and the regional levels in Kalubia Governorate to recognize its productive

ability during the period of study "78-1997".

Also, it included the consumption quantities of wheat to determine the gap size and to put some suggestion to reduce this gap and the amount of imports which reached to about 4.6 million ton and to reduce the deficit in the balance of payment.

This study also included the problem of providing bread in the proper quantity and quality for people consumption and the suitable price to all current income levels in society.

Also, the study included ways of presenting new alternatives for wheat in bread subsidy that considers a burden to the Egyptian balance of payment.

To execute the research purposes, mentioned above, the study depended on ways of descriptive and quantitative analysis using some statistic tools which go with the nature of data as "the simple slop regression" and step - wise regression .

The study depended on two sources of gaining information. the first is the secondary data sources published and unpublished, as "the central administration of agricultural economics and statistics of agriculture ministry", "the central department of general mobilization

and statistics", and the two ministries of supply and agriculture in The Kalubia Governorate.

The second is using the data application from to obtain basic information through interviewing the people of the study.

The study is divided to five main parts, the first part includes introduction from through the importance and aim of research, the methodology , the sources gaining information besides review of literature .

The second part includes the production of most important cereal crops. It is divided into two chapters that contain the study of wheat and golden corn concerning the cultivated areas, the food productivity and the total of production in the Republic and Kalubia Governorate during the study period "78-1997" to know the effect of the reform policy "economical reform" on these variables, also to determine the productive ability of that Governorate as it become obvious that Kalubia has productive ability in cultivating the wheat crop and its food production has increased to about 7.0 of a feddan in comparing with the Governates in the Republic.

The third part contains three units, the first unit includes the

developing of national and individual consumption of wheat and the most important elements that influence the consumption: the population increase subsidy, income, the charges of the Egyptians working abroad and general level of price.

The second and the third unit contain the study of some economical concepts as the concept of food security, Auto - sufficiency and the ways of increasing it, the wheat gap and the important elements that influence it, as the rate "proportion" of Auto - sufficiency reached to about 55% of the wheat crop in 1996 and the gap rate estimated to about 4.7 millions tons.

The fourth part contains three units: The first and the second units present wheat marketing as it is a main base to the production and consumption, the most important transforming industries based on wheat as grinding industry bread marketing-all sorts of it, and presenting new alternatives for wheat in marketing bread.

The third unit of this part will includes the loss of wheat and its effect on wheat gap, as the rate of loss reached to about 8.5% of the gap in 1996.

The fifth part presents the study two samples of bread consumers

and bakeries in Kalubia Governorate. The first unit includes the reason of selecting the study sample of Benha and Kafr-Shoukr regions. Also the size and distribution of the sample in the cities and villages of the study. This is by using the simple random sample of consumers, and the way of counting to the sample bakeries in the country side of Benha and Kafr-Shoukr regions. Where as, second unit includes the most important elements that effect bread production in the bakeries of the study sample and the criterions of its productive efficiency while the third unit include the most important elements that influence bread consumption of consumer's sample.

The results of the study: the study ended in many important results as the clear impact of economical liberation policy on wheat production, as the rate of the increase of cultivated areas in the republic during the application of economical liberation reached to about 95.3%, and in Kaubia about 23.6%.

Also the food productivity was estimated to about 44.6% and in Kalubia about 36.4% and the effect on the aggregate production which reached to about 165.7%, in Kalubia about 74.9% the thing which differs from the rate before the application of the economic liberation

policy.

Concerning wheat consumption, the individual income reflects about 98%, 95% of the aggregate annual changes in the individual consumption of wheat over the period before the application of the liberation policy and after it, and the internal flexibility reached to about .056%, .18% of the same two periods.

The study presented some expected rate of self - sufficient for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, as they reached about 61%, 67%, 72%, and the rate of the gap is about 4.5, 4., 3.9 million tons respectively.

Concerning the study sample, it was selected about 50 bakeries "of different kinds" and 150 consumers of bread distributed in Benha and Kafr-Shoukr regions. Consumers were classified according to the educational, age and professional position.

The study present to the most important measures of productivity and economic efficiency of these bakeries. It used the groups of connection to show the most important elements that influence bread production. It was cleared out the daily work hours, the amount of the consumed wheat and the and the difference in elements in the different kinds of bakeries.

**ECONOMIC STUDY OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
OF WHEAT IN KALUBIA GOVERNORATE**

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