SUMMARY

The state has given due care to the enterprises of newly young graduates in the new reclaimed land to achieve economical and social objectives. The economical objectives aim at raising the average self sufficiency of some agricultural yields as well as aiming at raising exports to participate in the solution of the problem of unemployment through providing the young graduates with real job opportunities. The social objectives aim at not only establishing new urban communities to hinder the rise in population in cities and countryside but also to put an end to the environmental pollution.

The study aims at measuring the economical and productive efficiency of the projects of dairy farms and the projects of raising bees for the newly graduates in the new reclaimed lands to acknowledge the efficiency of these new projects.

The study includes five units in addition to an introduction which in turn includes the study problem, the study objectives, the study method, data resources and the study plan.

The first unit includes a referential manifestation for previous studies as well as a brief display for a number scientific studies and researches which have been conducted in the same scope of the study in addition to the results and recommendations of the conferences and seminars connected to the subject of the study.

The second unit includes the statuesque of dairy and honey production in the Arab Republic of Egypt. This unit also

includes two sections; the first handles dairy production in the Arab Republic of Egypt and explains the economical importance for milk as the real value of milk production in Egypt reached 1794.4 million pounds in 2004 representing 8.8%, 25.12% of the real value of animal and agricultural production and through the study of general directional time equations for the development of the real values of animal, dairy and agricultural production, it becomes clear that it takes a steady increase of annual increase estimated by 595.8, 250.2, 47.8 million pounds respectively. This section also includes the development of dairy production in the Arab Republic of Egypt as the study shows that the total dairy production is the total sum of milk production of cows, buffaloes and goats milk; and through studying the general directional time equations of total milk production of cows, buffaloes and goats it clear that it takes an increasing rise estimated by an annual increase of 75.065, 76.156, 9 thousand tons respectively; the section includes the most influential factors on dairy production as well.

The second section handles honey production in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The study explains the economical importance of honey in Egypt as the real value of honey production in 2004 reached the amount of 19.8 million pounds representing 0.09%, 0.27% of the agricultural and animal production respectively.

This unit includes the study of general directional time equations of the development, productive, prices and total production of the preparation of local (baladi) honey cells

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, it is clear that it takes a decreasing annual average estimated by 15.21 thousand cells , 0.034 kilograms, kilogram and 17 pounds respectively and that the statistical significance has been proved.

By studying the general directional time equations of the development of foreign (efrangi) honey cells preparation, total production and prices in The Arab Republic of Egypt , it is clear that it take an increasing rise of average annual rise estimated by 24.57 thousand cells, 27 thousand tons, 0.26 pounds respectively and the statistical significance has been proved. This section also includes the most important influential factors on honey production.

The third unit includes the study sample; how it was chosen, stating its size, study area and the properties of the study sample.

The fourth unit includes two sections the first deals with the statistical analysis of production functions and the costs of dairy projects in dairy farms set up by the newly graduates of the study sample.

The study shows, concerning the totality of the sample of West of Nubaria area from mixed cows using liner regression, that the most influential factors on dairy production are the amount of nutrition and labour where the marginal physical production has reached 2.48 starch unit, 5.65 day/labour respectively.

And by using the double regression logistics it is shown that the effective factors of production flexibility on the amount

of production are nutrition and labour which reach 0.77, 0.37 respectively; the total flexibility reaches about 1.14.

As for the totality of the sample in the area of El-Bostan from mixed cows, using the liner regression, it is manifest that the most effective factors on dairy production are the amount of nutrition and labour as the marginal physical production of these factors reaches 1.269 starch unit, 6.695 day/labour respectively.

And by using the double regression logistics it is shown that the effective factors of production flexibility on the amount of production are nutrition and labour which reach 0.57, 0.437 respectively; the total flexibility reaches about 0.694.

As for the totality of the sample of West of Nubaria area from Frisian cows using liner regression, that the most influential factors on dairy production are the amount of nutrition , labour and years of experience where the marginal physical production has reached 7.469 starch unit, 13.7 day/labour , 5.3 yr respectively.

And by using the double regression logistics it is shown that the effective factors of production flexibility on the amount of production are nutrition, labour and years of experience which reach 0.53, 142.26 respectively; the total flexibility reaches about 0.93.

This section includes the statistical estimation of cost functions for the projects of dairy production of newly graduates.

Studying the cost functions of total dairy production of the sample of mixed cows in the area of West Nubaria, the optimum rate output reaches 4.838 kg of milk for a single unit of mixed cows whereas the maximization of profit reaches 6.387

kg, as well the average sample production reaches 4.900 and 22.2% of the area producers exceeded the optimum rate of output which reduces the cost.

Studying the cost functions of total dairy production of the sample of mixed cows in the area of Al-Bostan, the optimum rate output reaches 4.805 kg of milk for a single unit of mixed cows whereas the maximization of profit reaches 5.042 kg, as well the average sample production reaches about 4.976 and 23.1% of the area producers exceeded the optimum rate of output which reduces the cost.

Studying the cost functions of total dairy production of the sample of Frisian cows in the area of West Nubaria, the optimum rate output reaches 6,445 kg of milk for a single unit of Frisian cows whereas the maximization of profit estimated by 9.273; as well the average sample production reaches about 6.400.

Studying the cost functions of the total dairy production of the Frisian cows sample in the area of Al-Bostan where the optimum rate of out put reaches 9.1944 kg of milk for a single unit of Frisian cows, the maximization of profit estimated by 12.579, the average production of the sample reaches 9 kilograms.

The second section includes the statistical estimation for the production and cost functions for the projects of raising honey bees of the newly graduates in the sample of the study.

The study shows, concerning the total sample in the area of West Nubaria of honey bees and by using the liner regression, that the most effective factors on honey production are the

number of cells , the amount of nutrition and years of experience. The marginal physical production of these factors reaches 132.2 cell, 2.38 kg and 1.63 yr respectively.

And by using the double regression logistics, it is shown that the production flexibility of the factors which affects the amount of production is the numbers of cells, the quantity of nutrition and experience which reach about 0.416, 0.37 and 0.14 respectively; the total flexibility reaches .926 which denotes the decrease in the outcome of capacity.

As for the total sample in the area of Al-Bostan of honey production and by using the liner regression, it is manifest that the most important factors which affect the production are the number of cells and labour as the marginal physical production of these factors reaches 16.5 cell, 2.48 day/labour respectively.

And by using the double regression logistics, it is shown that the flexibility of production of these effective factors on the quantity of production is the number of cells and the quantity of nutrition respectively; and the total flexibility reaches about…….

This section includes the statistical estimation of the cost functions for the projects of the newly graduates beehives. Studying the cost functions of honey production of the total sample in the area of West Nubaria it is shown that the optimum output reaches 108.86 kg, the maximum profit reaches 2367.6 kg and the average sample production reaches 1112.25 kg.

And by Studying the cost functions of honey production of the total sample in the area of Al-Bostan it is shown that the optimum output reaches 673.5 kg, the maximum profit reaches 2367.6 kg and the average sample production reaches 622 kg.

The fifth unit includes the production and economical efficiency. It also includes two sections in which the first section verifies the measurements of production and economical efficiency in dairy production farms.

(1) The measurement of the number of produced kilograms of a single animal head.

The study shows that the diary production of production unit which is mixed cows reaches 4900 and 350.6 kg for each of the two areas of West of Nubaria and Al-Bostan respectively, as well as the production of the Frisian cows reaches 6466.5 kg in the West of Nubaria and 9000 kg for Al-Bostan .

(2) The measurement of net profit:

It reaches 5391,7 and 9484.6 in the west of Nubaria and Al-bostan respectively.

(3) The average net profit to the cost:

It reaches for the mixed cows to 1.096 and 0.786 for the West of Nubaria and Al-Bostan respectively in addition to that the average net profit to the cost for the Frisian reaches 0.369 and 0.854 .

(4) The measurement of the cost of production unit:

The mixed cows give the growth of 1.400 and 1.222 in the west of Nubaria and Al-bostan respectively.

The cost of the production unit of Frisian cows is estimated by 2,557 and 1.619 pounds for the west of Nubaria and Al-Bostan respectively.

The second section includes the measurement of economical and production efficiency in the projects of honey beehives and some of the following measurements are used:

(1) The number of kilograms produced from the cell that reaches 13.16 and 12,11 kilograms for each of the West of Nubaria and Al-Bostan respectively

(2) Net profit

It reaches 6650.92 and 6501.7 pounds for the West of Nubaria and Al-bostan respectively.

(3) The net average profit to the cost

It reaches 0.566 and 0.471 for the West of Nubaria and Al-Bostan respectively.