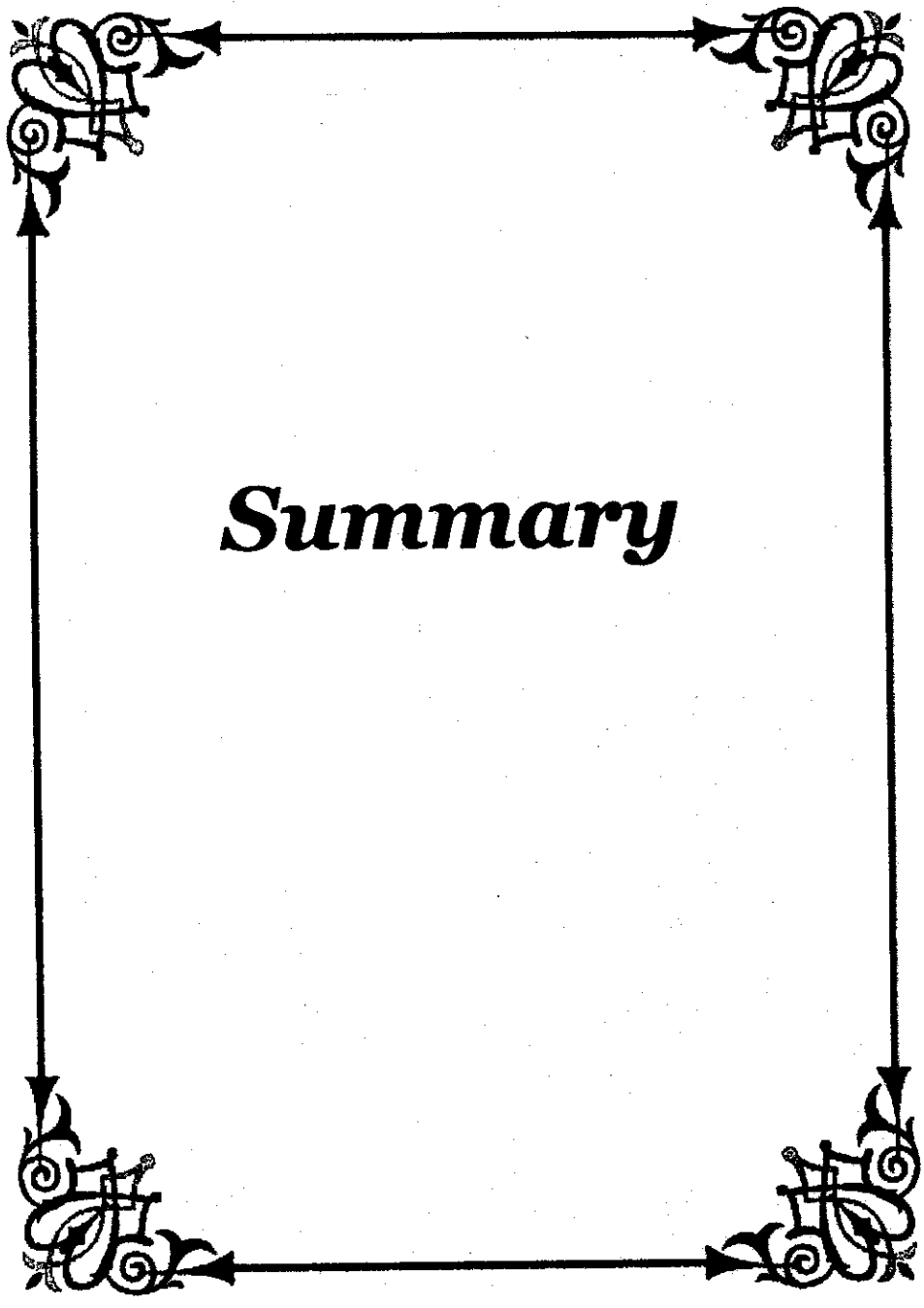

Summary

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The small core of the large projects and is also the basis for Heavy Industries and depend upon the view of the process of direct investments with the passage of the global economy with many twists, turns, which is in recession, inflation and the global recession and high unemployment rates in developing countries and advanced economies alike turned the whole world to take care of projects Small, but a salvation has devoted her specific strategies of different countries in terms of investment, employment and management needed to survive.

The project is raising honey bees in agricultural projects and the important economic and can be considered successful projects which does not require a large capital at the same time a source of per capita income and national income and is characterized by Egypt fitting climate and provide a suitable environment for bees from the agricultural land surrounding Mounahal.

The industry is a white cheese of important economic activities in the field of agriculture and industry in the Republic as it is a good way to save the liquid milk from damage and corruption, which are subjected to the milk changes, making it unusable and cheese white high nutritional value because it contains most of the compounds important in the milk and is a problem in the study sought to assess the economic efficiency of most of the existing projects in the governorate of Qalyubia through re-evaluation of the economic performance of these projects to determine the net return achieved for these projects in order to raise the efficiency of investment in this vital area.

As industry is carpets of important economic activities in the field of handicrafts at the level of the Republic and the carpet hand-fashioned small problems that are offset from the lack of skilled labor and the problems of funding and level of technological and marketing problems and for the study of carpets in Qaliubiya The study showed that the average number of employees of the entity is 13 per capita and that of workers in this industry it takes their time entirely in the industry, which confirms that the industry competing with agricultural activity to get the work item which is the very nature of competition with agricultural activity in terms of absorption of the work item and the study aimed to shed light - in general - on some economic aspects of the production of carpets in an attempt to identify the high cost of productivity and estimate the actual costs of production in order to evaluate the profitability of the project, either through financial evaluation of projects or through the evaluation performance piece, or both, as the research aims to give a true picture of projects similar in order to facilitate decision-making appropriate investment for agricultural projects in general and in the production of honey bees and the production of cheese and hand-made carpet and includes the study of six sections in addition to the forefront of containing the problem of the study and its objectives and the way in research, data sources and deals with the door the first review of reference for the most important findings of previous studies as a starting point in each study the Part II include the current economic situation for the production of honey, cheese and white carpets in Egypt and Qaliubiya during the study period.

Problem of the study:

The view of many economists that focus on small projects is a typical solution is to get out of economic recession. Especially if encouraged and supported. And suffer the developing countries in general and Egypt in particular the problems of unemployment, which reached 8.8% of the total labor force in Egypt in 2008 so it was the trend towards small enterprises as a means to resolve the problem of unemployment, which reflects the importance of small projects for the Egyptian economy, and in the recent state tried hard preparation of a national program to encourage the establishment of small enterprises and to overcome the obstacles faced by these projects, especially that small projects are labor intensive and require a limited investment, and given the exposed these projects of the problems and pitfalls the necessary study of some of these projects and identify-effectiveness of and problems and ways of overcoming these problems and obstacles they face.

Objectives of the study:

The study aims primarily to identify the impact of small projects in rural Egypt on rural development through the following sub-goals:

1 - Identify the most important development projects in rural Brief Egypt.

2 - Determination of the efficiency of small projects under study through the appreciation of the standard production functions and cost functions and determine the size that maximizes profit and the size unapproachable costs and financial

evaluation of projects for rural income from small enterprises in rural Egypt.

3 - identify the most important variables affecting the revenues of small projects studied.

4 - identify the most important problems facing small-scale industry projects and try to find solutions to them. Research method and data sources:

The study relied on methods of economic analysis, descriptive and quantitative data necessary to analyze and express economic relations with many measures used, such as multi-phased approach gradient in addition to the standard non-discounted used in financial analysis for small enterprises in rural Egypt.

As for sources of data have adopted the study on two sources of data:

1 - secondary data from official sources from the Ministry of Agriculture and support center information.

2 - Preliminary data from a random sample Qaliubiya central province Tokh and milk.

Plan of study:

The study includes five major sections in addition to the Introduction (contains research problem - and the aim of the research - the search method - and the sources of data collection) and also contain a summary in Arabic and in English as well as summary and appendices and references.

The first section includes two chapters dealing with the first chapter the theoretical framework for the study and Chapter

II of reference for the review of the most important findings of previous studies as a starting point in each study.

Part II also addresses the current economic situation for the production of honey, cheese and white carpets Qaliubiya province.

Part III addressed the method of drawing the sample and how to choose the centers of villages and the distribution of the sample and the sample size selected townships and villages in the selected sample.

It also includes Section IV to study the statistical analysis of production functions and functions costs for a sample of the study, and divided this section into two classes first in examining the statistical analysis of production functions for small projects under consideration and Chapter II includes the study of statistical analysis functions, the costs of small projects under consideration and also examine the structure of the terms of the total costs of the generating unit of study projects. Part V deals with the evaluation of performance and profitability criteria for projects selected and the study concluded the study supplements the study included the conclusion and references in Arabic and another in English.

Part IV dealt with the statistical analysis of production functions and costs of project honey sample study.

Chapter I deals with study of the most important factors affecting the production of the sieves and have been identified by the following factors:

R e = the estimated quantity for the production of honey bee seen in the g e .

Q 1 = number of cells seen in him.

X 2 = amount of sugary food in grams per kilo seen e

Q 3 = amount of drugs used in liters seen in him.

Q 4 = number of hours of work seen in him.

The method is used multiple regression analysis and progress to estimate the parameters of production functions for the honey bees at the level of the study sample using data production season 2009/2010.

First, the statistical analysis functions for the production of honey bees Center Tokh

A - statistical analysis of production functions in the village of honey bees Namul:

The results showed in the picture logarithmic that both the number of cells (Q 1) and employment (x 4) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of honey, reaching flexibility, productivity, 0.86, 0.27, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production, which confirms the results of the study are positive elements of the number of cells (Q1) and employment (Q4).

B - statistical analysis of production functions in the village of honey bees Moshtohor:

The results showed that the logarithmic image in both the number of cells (Q1) with a positive impact on the quantity of honey produced where production flexibility was 1.01, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

c - statistical analysis of the functions in the village of honey production facility milk:

The results showed that the logarithmic image in both the number of cells (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 4) with a positive effect on the quantity of honey produced, reaching flexibility, productivity 0.73, 0.28, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.
D - statistical analysis of production functions in the village of Ramla honey bees:

The results of the equation in logarithmic image that both the number of cells (Q 1) and the amount of drug (Q 3) with a positive effect on the quantity of honey produced, reaching flexibility, productivity 0.77, 0.22, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

E - the statistical analysis functions for the production of honey bees in the village Tahlh:

Explained the results of the equation in logarithmic image that both the number of cells (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 4) with a positive effect on the quantity of honey produced, reaching flexibility, productivity, 0.662, 0.506, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

Chapter II deals with study of the most important factors affecting the production of white cheese, which were identified the following factors.

R e = the estimated quantity for the production of white cheese in tons seen in him.

Q1 = the amount of milk in tons seen in P e. X 2 = amount of rennet per liter seen in him.

Q 3 = the amount of salt in tons seen in him.

Q 4= per hour of human labor seen in him.

Q 5 = daily supplies (preservatives, colors, and alternative fat and butter paper) seen in him.

The method is used multiple regression analysis and progress to estimate the parameters of production functions at the level of white cheese sample study using data from the productive season of 2009.

Second, statistical analysis of production functions, the status of white cheese Tokh

1 - Statistical analysis of production functions cheese Tokh city: Explained the results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of milk (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 4) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of white cheese production flexibility as they hit .844, .468. Which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

2 - Statistical analysis of functions cheese production in the village of Mit Kenana White:

Explained the results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of milk (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 4) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of white cheese production flexibility as they hit .884, .503. Which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

3 - Statistical analysis of production functions in the village of Kafr white cheese Alwan:

Explained the results of the equation in the multi-image Allegaretemh that both the amount of milk (Q 1) and the amount of rennet (Q 2) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of white cheese production flexibility as they hit .888, .377. This confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

Statistical analysis of production functions at the level of white cheese milk Center study:

1 - Statistical analysis of production functions in the village of Kafr white cheese Mnagher:

Explained the results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of milk (Q 1) and the amount of rennet (Q 2) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of white cheese production flexibility as they hit .754, .464. Which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

2 - Statistical analysis of production functions in the village of Ramla white cheese:

It also explained the results of the equation in the multi-image Allegaretemh that both the amount of milk (Q 1) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of white cheese production where flexibility was 1.42. Which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

3 - Statistical analysis of the functions in the village of White cheese production is dead-Attar:

Explained the results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of milk (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 4) with a positive impact on the quantity produced of white cheese production reaching flexibility 0.961,0.290. Which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

Chapter III examines the most important factors affecting the production of handmade carpets, which have been identified following factors.

R e = amount of production of carpets in viewing e meters.

Q 1 = the amount of wool yarn in grams per kilo seen him.

X 2 = amount of cotton yarn in grams per kilo seen him.

Q 3 = the number of hours per year per hour of human labor seen in him.

The method is used multiple regression to estimate the production function parameters for carpets on the central-level sample of the study using data production season 2009. Statistical analysis of production functions, hand-made carpet manufacturing center and Tokh milk and the total sample Explained the results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of wool yarns (Q 1) and the number of working hours (Q 3) with a positive impact on the quantity produced carpets Center Tokh reaching flexibility productive 0.435, 0.289, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production of this and it is clear

that function in the image Allogaitima which confirms the results of the function and positive elements of the quantity of wool yarn (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 3).

The results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of wool yarns (Q 1) and the number of working hours (Q 3) with a positive impact on the quantity produced carpets status of milk reaching flexibility, productivity, 0.33 0.431, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production.

It also explained the results of the equation in the image Allegaretemh that both the amount of wool yarns (Q 1) and the number of working hours (Q 3) with a positive impact on the quantity produced carpets with a total study sample, reaching flexibility productive 0.427, 0.226, which confirms the existence of opportunities to increase the amount of future production of this It is clear that the function in the image Allogaitima multi-line function and its image in the multi-linear, which confirms the results of the function and positive elements of the quantity of wool yarn (Q 1) and the amount of labor (Q 3). Functions, the costs of honey production projects: -

First, the costs of projects, functions, honey production center Tokh:

1 - functions, costs of production projects in the village of honey bees Namul:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce honey for the total village Namul that is squared is the best and consistent with economic logic and statistical, which showed the optimal size of production reached

106.69 kg, a size more efficient production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 8 educators, representing 47% of the total educators in this village of 17 breeders and estimate size of the holy profit, which is the equality of marginal costs with the average price shows that he does not agree with the economic logic and then was ruled out.

2 - functions, costs of production projects in the village of honey bees Moshtohor:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce honey for the total village Moshtohor that is squared is the best and consistent with economic logic and statistical, which showed that 75% of the changes in costs due to the change in production and estimate the optimal size of production reached 166.36 kg, a size more efficient productivity is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 12 farmers representing 43% of the total educators in this village of 28 breeders The estimate of the size of the holy profit, which is tantamount marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

3 - functions, costs of production projects in the village of honey bees Tahlh:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce honey for the total village Tahlh that is squared is the best and consistent with economic logic and statistical, which showed that 95% of the changes in costs due to the change in production and estimate the optimal size of production reached 187.44 kg, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 7 educators representing 33% of the total educators in this village of about 21 breeders and estimate size of the holy profit, which is tantamount marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

4 - functions, costs of projects honey production facility in the village of milk:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce honey for the total village facility milk that is squared is the best and consistent with economic logic and statistical, which showed that 72% of the changes in costs due to the change in production and estimate the optimal size of production reached 249.95 kg, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the

marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 10 educators representing 62% of the total educators in this village of 17 breeders and estimate size of the holy profit, which is tantamount marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

5 - functions, costs of honey production projects in the village of Ramla:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce honey for the total village of Ramla that is squared is the best and consistent with economic logic and statistical, which showed that 93% of the changes in costs due to the change in production and estimate the optimal size of production amounted to 66.69 kg, a size more efficient productivity is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 8 breeders, representing 53% of the total educators in this village of 15 breeders and assessment Size of the holy profit, which is tantamount marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out. Second, the cost functions cheese production projects Tokh White Center:

1-functions, costs of the project of producing cheese Tokh city:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce white cheese for the total city Tokh that is

squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 95% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production amounted to 11.110 tons, a size more efficient productivity is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 7 producers of cheese White, representing 35% of the total producers of white cheese in this the city and $ 20 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is the equality of marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

2 - Functions production costs for the project of producing cheese in the village of Kafr Alwan:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce white cheese for the total village of Kafr Alwan that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 86% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production amounted to 6.573 tons, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 5 producers representing 31% of the total producers of white

cheese in this village and of about 16 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is marginal costs equal to the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

3 - Functions of the costs of production of white cheese production project in the village of Mit Kenana:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce white cheese for the total village of Mit Kenana that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 57% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production amounted to 6.311 tons, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 7 products representing 37% of the total producers of white cheese in this the village and the 19 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is marginal costs equal to the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

4 - Functions production costs for the projects produce cottage cheese to the village of Ramla:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce white cheese for the total village of Ramla that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 86% of the changes

in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production amounted to 3.605 tons, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 6 producers representing 35% of the total producers of white cheese in this village The $ 17 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is the equality of marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

5 - Functions production costs for the projects produce cottage cheese to the village of Kafr Mnagher:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce white cheese for the total village of Kafr Mnagher that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 42% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production has amounted to about 5.054 tons, size the most efficient production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 5 producers representing 36% of the total producers of white cheese in this The village of about 14 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is marginal costs equal to the

average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

6 - functions, production costs for the projects produce cottage cheese to the village of Mit-Attar:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce white cheese for the total village of Mit-Attar that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 89% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production amounted to 5.518 tons, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has arrived for this Size 5 producers who represent 36% of the total producers of white cheese in this the village and the $ 14 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is the equality of marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

Third, the costs of projects function production of handmade carpets centers in the study:

1 - quadratic cost functions for the project of producing carpets status of milk:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce carpets for the total center of milk that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 68% of the changes in costs due to

the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production has reached 69.74 meters, a size more efficient productivity is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 19 products, representing 41% of the total producers of carpets in this city and of about 46 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is the equality of marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

2 - quadratic cost functions for the project of producing carpets Tokh Center:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce carpets for the total center Tokh that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 76% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production has reached 93.37 meters, a size more efficient productivity is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 17 product representing 31% of the total producers of carpets in this city and of 54 product size and grade of the holy profit, which is the equality of marginal costs with the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

3 - quadratic cost functions for the project of producing carpets with a total study sample:

An examination of the function of production costs for the project to produce carpets for the total study sample that is squared is the best and consistent with the logic of economic and statistical, which showed that 73% of the changes in costs due to the change in volume production and assess the optimal size of production has reached 82.50 meters, a size most the efficiency of production is the size that corresponds to the end point microprocessor to the average total cost, which intersects then the average costs with marginal costs and thus equal then the marginal costs with average costs are determined less expensive to produce the unit has reached this size 34 products, representing 34% of the total producers of carpets with a total study sample and the 100-product size and grade of the holy profit, which is marginal costs equal to the average price turned out to be not consistent with economic logic and then was ruled out.

ANALYSTIAL STUDIES OF SOME ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ROJECTS AGRICULTURAL IN EGYPT RURAL

BY

Madlen Makram Wilson Abd El Maseeh

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Higher Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture - Shubra Al Khaimah

THESIS

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of

The Requirements For The Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

In

(Agricultural Economics)

Under the supervision of :

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2011

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