



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
@ ASUNET



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of
15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

**ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF RICE
MARKETING LOSS IN DAMIETA
GOVERNORATE**

B 4886

**BY
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B.Sc. Agric. Science, (Agric. Economics) Ain Shams University , 1991

**A thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment
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(Agric. Economics)**

**Department of Agricultural Economics
Faculty of Agriculture
Ain shams University**

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APPROVAL SHEET

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BY

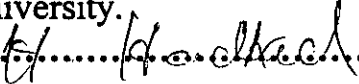
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production of 66 thousand feddans.

The study contains four chapters, the first deals with the review of literature and the theoretical background, the second chapter discusses the economics of rice. The third chapter described the sample of rice farms in Damietta Governorate while the fourth chapter analyzes the result of the sample and the assessment of losses during marketing stages.

KEY WORDS :

- Economic Loss
- Marketing Losses
- Qualitative loss
- Quantitative loss
- Post-harvest loss
- Losses in nutrition value
- Losses using experimental plots

Summary

Rice is an important cereal crop in the Egyptian economy. Egypt is self sufficient of rice production and has a surplus of the crop that is exported every year. Moreover, some industries like , rice milling, animal feed, oil are benefited from rice and its by-products.

Economic agricultural reform policy started in late eighties has a profound effects on rice production in Egypt; price incentives, improved varieties, extension services... etc. had its impacts on the area and yield of rice.

In 1999, rice area was put as 1.558 million feddan with 3.74 ton per feddan producing about 5-8 million tons. Rice export in the same year was put as 207 thousand tons.

Damietta governorate comes as the six Governorate in Egypt producing rice. The Governorate cultivates 61 thousand feddan producing 180 thousand tons, this represents about 5% of total rice area and production in Egypt.

Rice crop as other cereal crops is faced with many factors that caused loss in the crop particularly post-harvest losses. Some put these losses as 188 thousand tons or the equivalent to the production of 62 feddans.

The main objective of the present study is to assess rice loss during various marketing stages as from harvesting to storage. The study depends on data collected for a sample of farmers in Damietta governorate in 1999.

Methods and time of harvesting have its effect on the quantity of loss. Manual harvesting gave greater loss compared with mechanical loss; 255 Kgs./feddan and 11 Kgs./feddan respectively. The study showed that harvesting before the 5th of October gave less losses compared with that after the 5th of October; 130 Kgs./feddan and 144 Kgs./feddan respectively.

A negative relationship was found between losses and level of education, that is to say that losses increases by illiteracy of farmers and decreases as farmers progress in education.

Using experimental plots, the study compared rice losses during harvesting and threshing in a plot of 4² meters, making every effort to avoid losses, with a similar plot harvested and threshed normally by farmers, the difference between the two plots would be the loss in rice. The study found for example that losses in Kafr Saad village was 190 Kgs./feddan for Giza 176 variety and 140 Kgs./feddan for Shahata village for 178 variety.

The study evaluates the economic value of reducing rice losses in many aspects. The study found that rice losses in Damietta Governorate was assessed as 8784 ton, or the equivalent of the production of 2500 feddan, the value of this quantity was put as L.E. 4.392 million. Taking the same assessment of losses on the country level, value of rice losses would be L.E. 115.2 million. The economic loss of rice as its effect on export, labour and water use. Losses in terms of rice export was put as L.E. 60 million. In water use as 582 million

square meters. The study put some scenarios to assess the possibilities of reducing rice loss in order to recognize the return of reducing marketing loss of such crop.

