

EVALUATION OF SOIL CONSERVING POLICIES BY COMPARING PERIODIC LAND PRODUCTIVITY CLASSIFICATIONS

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Introduction

Land Productivity classification of the Egyptian cultivated acreage is periodically carried by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. Three different classifications are available since land productivity classification was firstly carried in 1960. The classification was repeated for the second time in 1965, then in 1970 for the third time. Land productivity classification is carried in two stages. Egyptian countries, within the first stage, are classified into five classes according to average productivity of cultivated acreage for a given crop computed for the last five seasons preceding classification. The superior class (A) is ranked (5), compared to a rank of (4) for class (B), (3) for class (C), and so on.

This is repeated for the leading Egyptian field crops, namely wheat, barley, horse beans, lentils, lupines, homas, sugarcane, cotton, onions, clover peanuts and fenugreek. Over all rank of the county is computed in the second stage, where its ranks for different crops are weighted by their acreage computed as a percentage of the county's total crop area. Counties afterwards are classified according to their overall ranks into five classes, with class (A) being the superior one, class (B) being the second one, and so on⁽¹⁾. Results of the 1965 and 1970 land productivity classification for the Egyptian cultivated acreage are presented in Appendix Tables (1) & (2).

(1) Ahmed Z. Sheera, *Economic Classification of Cultivated Acreage in Egypt*, Cairo: Dep. of Ag. Econ. & Stat. Ministry of Ag., April 1959. pp. 9 - 26.;

Egyptian cultivated acreage, in view of the fact that the economy is mostly agricultural and in face of invulnerable restrictions imposed on its expansion, is the most vital determinant of agricultural production.⁽¹⁾ Cultivated acreage, during the twentieth century has almost remained constant.⁽²⁾ Yet, population has been rapidly increasing at very high rates. Soil conservation policies, in these regards, are of vital concern to the welfare of both the society in general and the rural population in particular. Various governmental agencies, notably the ministries of agriculture and irrigation, are held responsible for formulation and administration of Egyptian soil conserving policies. Increasing, or at least maintaining the productivity of the already cultivated acreage is the ultimate goal of those policies. Periodic land productivity classification can, in these regards, be used to check the adequacy of those policies in achieving their goal.

Productivity changes as exists from Land Classifications Acreage of Improved Productivity : Data presented in Table (1) show Egyptian cultivated acreage distributed according to productivity classes as of 1970. Meanwhile, acreage of various productivity classes of 1970 were re-distributed according to their original classes of 1965 classification. An overall view indicates significant improvement in land productivity, where acreage of class (A) increased from 1.1 million feddans in 1965 to 2.2 millions in 1970. Acreage of other classes, on the other hand, were subject to noticeable reduction, where that of class (B) decreased from 1.6 million feddans to 1.4 millions as of 1965 and 1970

- (1) M.M. El-Zalaki, *An Analysis of the Organization of Egyptian Agriculture and its Influence on National Economic and Social Institutions*, (Ph. D. Thesis), Dep. of Ag. Econ., U.C., Berkeley, 1940, pp. 269-276, see also Yehia Mohi El-Din, *Egyptian Agriculture : A Case of Arrested Develop.* (Ph.D. Thesis), Dep. of Ag. Econ., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, 1966.
- (2) The Egyptian government, since the late fifties has been conducting an ambitious policy of land reclamation. Reclaimed land within the last two decades, amounts to nearly 912,000 feddans. However productivity of most of this acreage is still far behind the already cultivated. There still exists a wide room for improving its productivity. This matter, is however, confronted by rather complicated technical, administrative, economic, and social obstacles.

respectively. Acreage of class (C), as well as that of class (D), as of the 1970 classification were found to be smaller than those of 1965. Acreage of class (C), within the sixties, decreased from 2.2 to 1.3 million feddans, whereas those of class (D) were found to remain almost unchanged amounting to nearly 900 thousand feddans.

Most of the improvement, however, is concentrated in lower Egypt, Giza, Fayoum, and Beni-Sweif governorates of Mid Egypt, and a limited number of counties in Upper Egypt, namely Assiut, Abnoub, Luxor, and Aswan, (Fig. 1). Acreage that was classified as (B) in 1965 and moved to the superior class (A) in 1970, amounts to nearly 1.1 million feddans, covering the cultivated acreage of the counties of Berket El-Sabeh, Toukh, El-Adwa, Abu-Tig, Abnoub, Assiut, Mit-Ghamr, Minia-El-Kamh, Kewesna, Benha, Ashmoun, El-saf, El-fashn, El-Santa, Tanta, Shebien-El-Kanater, Kaliub, Zifta, Zagazig, Aga, El-Ayat, Beha, Shebien-El-Kom, El-Khanka, El-Kanater-El-Khieria, and Hehia. Acreage that was classified as (C) in 1965 whereas improving to (A) in 1970 includes the cultivated acreage of Abu-Kebier and Belbies counties amounting to nearly 125 thousand feddans. Acreage improved from (C) to (B) in 1965 and 1970 classifications respectively amounts to 903 thousand feddans approximately, extending over the cultivated acreage of counties of Koutour, El-Mahala-El-Koubra, Kelien, El-Mansoura, Dierb-Negm, Giza, Kom-Hamada, Abu-Hamad, Imbaba, El-Wasta, Biela, El-Senbelaween, Bosh, Fayoum, and El-Bedrashien. Acreage improved from the fourth class (D) to the preceding one (C) amounts to nearly 184 thousand feddans including the cultivated acreage in the counties of Senouris, Rosetta, Luxor, and El-Delengat. Acreage whose productivity has improved during the sixties from the lowest class (E) to (D) covers an area of almost 65 thousand feddans, including the cultivated acreage in Tamia and Aswan counties, (Fig. 1).

Improvement in land productivity previously discussed is the net resultant of various policies conducted for soil conservation. Some of these policies, however, are directly related to soil fertility, i.e. improving the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the cultivated acreage. Improving irrigation and drainage conditions, using subsoilers, and addition of lime

Table (1) — Land Productivity Classification : Acreage of Various Classes of the 1966-70 Classification According to their Initial Classes in the 1960-65 Classification.

Cultivated Acreage according to 1960-65 Classification	Cultivated Acreage According to 1966-70 Classifications										
	A		B		C		D		E		
	Fed.	%	Fed.	%	Fed.	%	Fed.	%	Fed.	%	
A	892,007	41.1	195,077 ⁽³⁾	13.6	41,175 ⁽³⁾	3.0	—	—	—	—	1,128,259
B	1,133,508 ⁽⁴⁾	52.3	337,715	23.5	96,935 ⁽⁶⁾	7.2	—	—	—	—	1,568,158
C	124,545 ⁽²⁾	5.7	903,245 ⁽⁴⁾	62.9	1,031,886	76.2	167,898 ⁽⁸⁾	19.2	—	—	2,227,574
D	—	—	—	—	184,166 ⁽⁷⁾	13.6	643,040	73.5	102,421 ⁽¹⁰⁾	73.7	929,627
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,531 ⁽⁹⁾	7.3	31,736	22.8	96,267
Newly Est- Counties	19,310	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,766	3.5	24,076
Total	2,169,370	100.0	1,436,037	100.0	1,354,162	100.0	875,469	100.0	138,923	100.0	5,973,961

(1) Includes counties of Berket El-Sabeh, Toukh, El-Adwa, Abu Tig, Abnoub, Assiut, Mit Ghumr, Minia, El Kamh, Kwesna, Benha, Ashmoun, El-Saf, El-Fashn, El-Saïta, Tanta, Sheblien El-Kanater, Kallub, Zifta, Zagazig, Agu, El-Ayat, Beba, Sheblien El-Kom, El-Khanka, El-Kanater El-Khleria, and Hehia.

(2) Includes counties of Abu Kebler and Belbies. (3) Includes counties of Fareskour, Abu Tisht, Gerga, El-Balyana, Akhmiem, and Tema. (4) Includes counties of Koutour, El-Mahala El-Koubra, Kefien, El-Mansoura, Dierb Negrn, Giza, Kom Hamada, Ftwa, Abu Hamad, Imbaba, El-Wasta, Biela, El-Senbelaween, Bosh, Fayoum, and El-Baderashien. (5) Includes the counties of Sohag. (6) Includes the counties of El-Minshah and Shoubra Khlet. (7) Includes the counties of Senouris, Rossette, Luxor and El-Dellingat. (8) Includes the counties of Ismailia, El-Manzala, Esna and Kom Onbo. (9) Includes the counties of Tamia and Aswan. (10) Includes the counties of Abu El-Matamier and Alexandria.

Source : Compiled and computed from Appendix Tables (1) and (2).

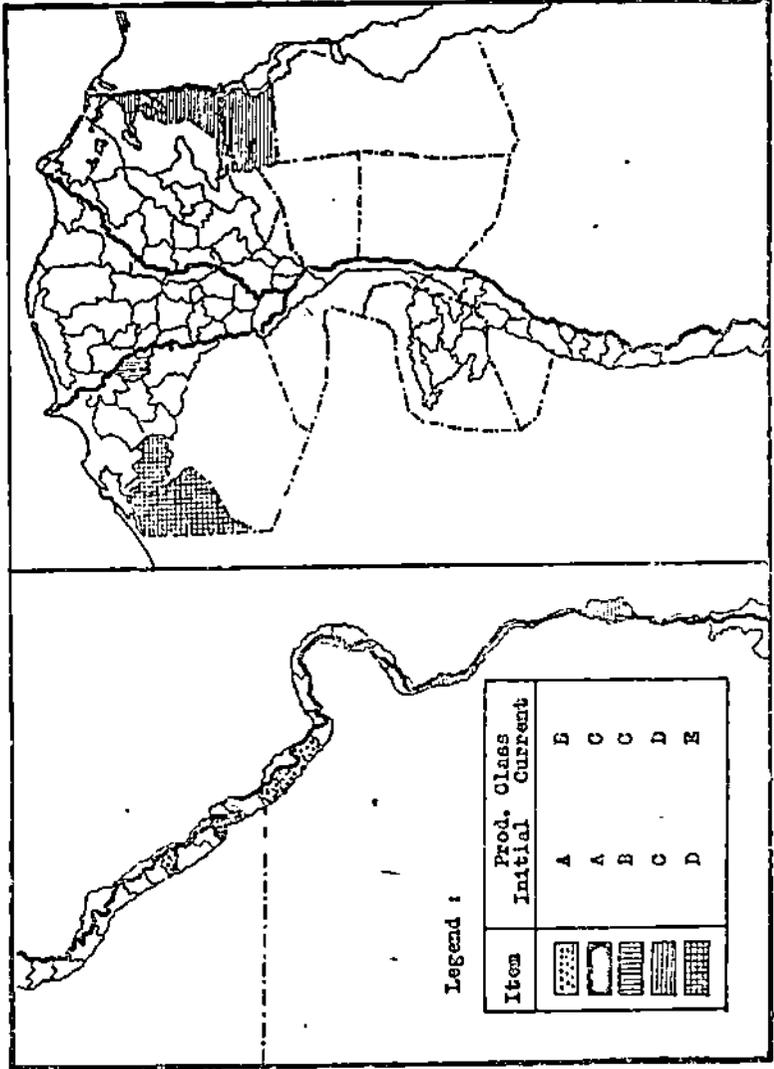
are examples that can be cited in this regards.⁽¹⁾ Other development policies, such as better transportation, better seeds, pest control,... etc, may have indirect effects on land productivity. Huge investment outlays were allocated to agricultural production within the sixties for execution of projects included in the first two five years plans. Improvement of land productivity can, therefore, be attributed to those plans.

Acreage of Deteriorated Productivity : A more critical insight, however, indicates that in spite of that overall improvement, productivity of a sizable part of the cultivated acreage was subject to severe deterioration. This deterioration covered an area of nearly one-half million feddans. The degree of deterioration within that area differed, however, from one location to the other. In other words, an acreage of nearly 195 thousand feddans, namely those of the counties of Fares-hour, Abu-Tesht, Gerga, El-Balyiana, Akmiem, and Tema, deteriorated from the superior class (A) to the second one (B). Deterioration in productivity of the cultivated acreage of Sohag county amounting to 41 thousand feddans, was rather evident, where it was classified in 1970 as class (C), while it was included within the superior class (A) in the 1965 classification. Acreage deteriorated within the sixties from class (B) to (C) amounts to nearly 97 thousand feddans, covering the cultivated acreage of both El-Minshah and Shoubra-Khiet countries. Cultivated acreage of the counties of Ismaeliia, Elmanzala, Esna, and Kom-Ambo, covering an area of almost 168 thousand feddans deteriorated within the sixties from class (C) to (D). Acreage deteriorated from (D) in 1965 to (E) in 1970 amounts to nearly 102 thousand feddans, covering the cultivated acreage of Abu-El-Matamier, and Alexandria countries, (Fig. 2).

Most of the deteriorated acreage, however, is located in Upper Egypt, covering almost all counties of Sohag governorate,

(1) The Ministry of irrigation is entitled the function of formulation and administration of irrigation and drainage policies. The Ministry nowadays, is conducting an ambitious program for draining all of the cultivated acreage. This program is being supported by international organizations such, as the International Band and the Food Program of the U.N. Other agricultural development programs are carried by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Classification of Land Productivity According to Location
 — (1) Stage of Improved Productivity and Extent of Improvement.



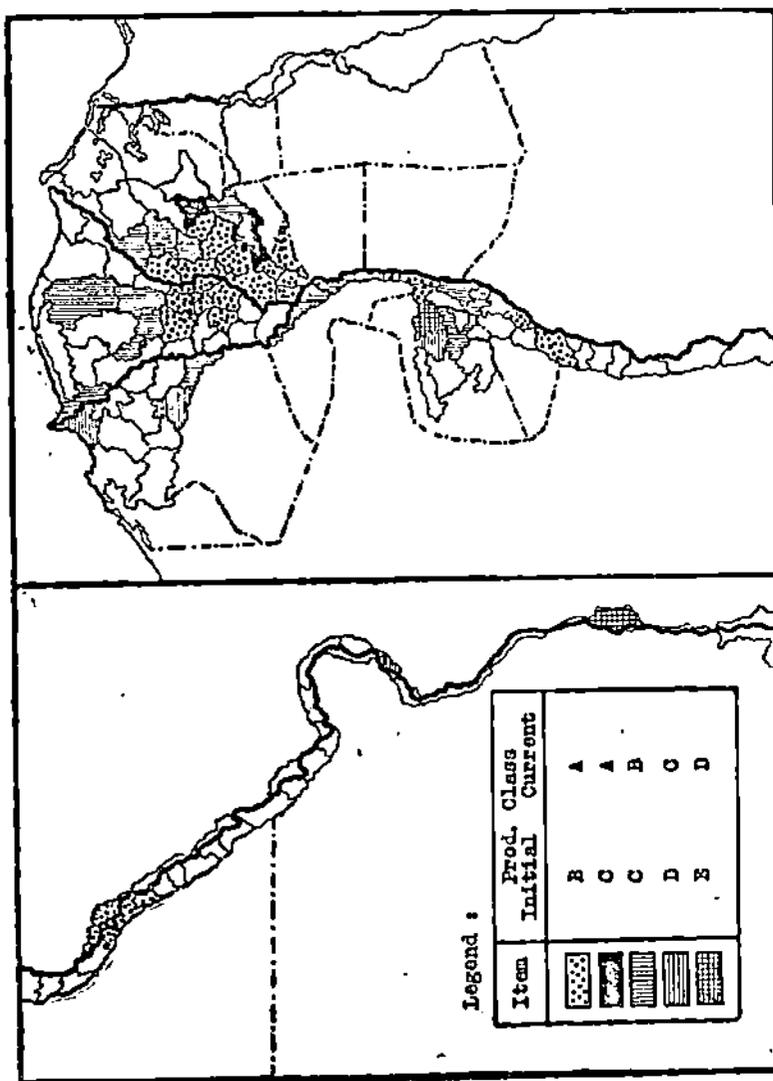
Source : Table (1).

Esna country of Quena governorate, and Aswan county of Aswan governorate. This area is of vital importance for the Egyptian economy, since production of sugar cane and one of the main exportable crops, namely onions, is concentrated within its cultivated acreage. Deterioration took place following transformation of its irrigation from the basin system to the perennial one. Basin irrigation was applied in this area almost seventy centuries ago, i.e. since the pharaonic epoque. It was excluded from perennial irrigation, which was firstly introduced to Egypt since the early decades of the nineteenth century. The area was kept under basin irrigation to safeguard the country against Nile floods, where it was used to reserve huge water supplies during flood peaks. Completion of the High Dam permitted transforming its irrigation to the perennial system. However, it seems that the project was not thoroughly investigated, which was in turn reflected in deteriorating the productivity of most of the cultivated acreage of the area. Therefore, there exists a dire need for reinvestigating the design and execution of the project, to determine the reasons underlying this condition, and to take the necessary arrangements for avoiding such deterioration.

The balance of the deteriorated area is located in Lower Egypt, almost nearly the Mediterranean (Fig. 2). Factors related to its deterioration are likely to be related to its dire need for drainage. In fact, following the completion of the High Dam irrigation supplies became more available. Farmers were accustomed to use larger quantities of irrigation supplies. This fact coupled with that of increasing rice acreage to almost one million feddans annually with no sufficient drainage system are held responsible for raising the water table of the cultivated acreage, which may, in turn, complicate the problem of salinity.

Measurement of the Effects of Productivity Changes - Criterion of Measurement: There exists no well known criterion for measuring the effects of change in land productivity on cultivated acreage. This acreage is classified, according to land productivity, into five classes, namely (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) respectively. Productivity of acreage classified as (A) differs from 5.0 to 4.3, compared to 3.5 to 4.2 for class (B), and 3.4 to 2.7 for class (C). Cultivated acreage classified as (D)

Fig. (2) — Land Productivity Classification : Acreage of Deteriorated Productivity According to Location and Extent of Deterioration.



Source : Table (1)

is of productivity differing from 1.9 to 2.6, compared to 1.0 to 1.8 for class (E)⁽¹⁾. Accordingly, average productivity amounts to 4.65 for class (A), 3.85 for (B), 3.5 for (C), 2.25 for (D), and 1.4 for (E), (Table 2). Acreage classified as (C) represents the medium class. Therefore, it can be considered as the standard class. Productivity of other classes can be converted to represent acreage of standard productivity, i.e. can be converted to acreage of class (C). In other words, one feddan of class (A) produces 1.52 times as much as that of class (C), compared 1.27 for class (B), 0.74 for (D), and 0.46 for cultivated acreage classified as (E), (Table 2).

Effect of improved productivity can, therefore, be measured as an equivalent to an increase of the cultivated acreage in terms of standard acreage. This in turn requires measuring both the improved acreage, and degree of improvement measured as the difference in productivity for the initial and current classes. Multiplying this difference by improved acreage gives the effect of improvement measured in terms of standard feddans. Effect of deterioration can also be measured by the same way. However the change in productivity in this case will be negative.

Table (2) — Land Productivity Classification : Range of Productivity classes, Average Productivity, and Transformation of Average Productivity of different classes to Standard Productivity.⁽¹⁾

Classes of Prod. Class.	Range of Prod.	Average Prod.	Average Prod. As a Percentage of Standard prod.
A	4.3—5.0	4.65	1.52
B	4.2—3.5	3.85	1.27
C	2.7—3.4	3.05	1.00
D	1.9—2.6	2.25	0.74
E	1.0—1.8	1.40	0.46

(1) A feddan of the third productivity class was considered as a standard feddan, productivity of other classes were converted to indicate productivity of each class in terms of third class feddans.

(1) Sheera, Op. cit., p. 26.

Effect of Improved Productivity on Egyptian Cultivated Acreage : Improving the productivity of one feddan such that it is classified as (A) instead of (B) is equivalent to increasing its productivity by 0.25 of that classified as (C), compared to 0.52 standard feddan in case of improving it from (C) to (A). On the other hand, improving a feddan from class (C) to (B) is equivalent its productivity by 0.27 feddans of class (C), compared to 0.26 and 0.28 standard feddans if this feddan was improved from (D) to (C) and from (E) to (D) respectively, (Table 3). Multiplying these rates by improved acreage in each case gives the effect of productivity improvement in terms of standard feddan. Available data indicate that Egyptian soil conserving policies during the sixties resulted an increase in the cultivated acreage equivalent to that derived from extending the cultivated acreage by nearly 657,986 feddans of standard productivity.

Table (3) — Land Productivity Classification : Improvement of Productivity of Cultivated Acreage Measured in terms of Standard Feddans.

I	V			
Improved Acreage (Fed.)	(1) Initial Prod. Class	(2) Current Prod. Class	(3) Improv. in Prod. (S.F.)	(4) Effect of Prod. Imp. (S.F.)
1,133,508	B	A	0.25	283,377
124,545	C	A	0.52	64,763
903,245	C	B	0.27	243,876
184,166	D	C	0.26	47,883
64,531	E	D	0.28	18,069
Total	—	—	—	657,968

- (1) Initial productivity class as exists in 1960-65 classification.
- (2) Current productivity class as exists in 1966-70 classification.
- (3) Computed as the difference between initial and current productivities.
- (4) Computed in terms of standard feddans, i.e. acreage that is classified as third class, by multiplying column (V) by column (1).

Source : Compiled and computed from Tables (3) and (4).

Effect of Deteriorated Productivity on Egyptian Cultivated Acreage : Data presented in table (4) show the effect of productivity deterioration on Egyptian cultivated acreage computed in terms of standard feddans. Productivity of a feddan deteriorated from class (A) to (B) is equivalent to reducing cultivated acreage by 0.25 feddans of standard productivity, compared to 0.52 when it deteriorates from (A) to (C), and to 0.27 when it deteriorates from (B) to (C). Deterioration of a feddan from class (C) to (D) is equivalent to reducing the cultivated acreage by 0.26 feddans of standard productivity. Multiplying these rates by deteriorated acreage gives the effect of productivity deterioration on the Egyptian cultivated acreage, (Table 4). Computations indicate that Egyptian conserving policies during the sixties have unfavorably affected the cultivated acreage. Such unfavorable effect is equivalent to reducing the cultivated acreage by nearly 140 thousand feddans of standard productivity.

Table (4) — Land Productivity Classification : Deterioration of Productivity of Cultivated Acreage Measured in terms of Standard Feddans.

I	V			
Deteriorated Acreage (Fed.)	(1) Initial Prod. Class	(2) Current Prod. Class	(3) Deteriora- tion in Prod. (S.F.)	(4) Effect of Det. Prod.
195,077	A	B	0.25	48,769
41,175	A	C	0.52	21,411
96,935	B	C	0.27	26,172
167,898	C	D	0.26	43,653
Total	—	—	—	140,005

(1) As exists in 1960-65 classification.

(2) As exists in 1966-70 classification.

(3) Computed as the difference between the initial and current productivities.

(4) Computed by multiplying Col. (1) by (V).

Source : Compiled and computed from Tables (3) and (4).

Summary and Conclusions

Egyptian cultivated acreage, in a view of an economy that is mostly agricultural and in face of invulnerable restrictions imposed on its expansion, is the most vital determinant of agricultural production. Soil conservation policies are, therefore, of vital concern to the welfare of both the society and the rural population. Increasing, or at least maintaining productivity of already cultivated acreage is the ultimate goal of those policies. Periodic land productivity classifications can, in these regards, be used to check the adequacy of those policies in achieving their goal.

Redistributing acreage of different classes of the 1965 land productivity classification according to those of the 1970 one reveals a significant improvement in land productivity. Most of the improvement is concentrated in Lower and Mid Egypt. Improvement in land productivity is the net resultant of various policies conducted for soil conservation. Some of these policies affect directly the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the cultivated acreage. However, other policies, such as those of pest control, may have indirect effect on land productivity.

A more critical insight indicates that, in spite of that overall improvement, productivity of a sizable part of the cultivated acreage was subject to noticeable deterioration. This deterioration extended over an area of nearly one-half million feddans of the cultivated acreage. Degree of deterioration, as well as that of improvement, differs from one location to the other. Most of the deterioration was found to be concentrated in Upper Egypt, i.e. within the acreage of basin irrigation prior to the completion of the High Dam. Available evidence indicate that such deterioration resulted from transforming the irrigation of this area to the perennial system. This advocates the hypothesis that the project was not thoroughly investigated. There exists a dire need for reinvestigating the design and execution of the project.

Productivity of medium class was considered as a standard, and those of other classes were computed with respect to it.

This facilitated computing the difference of land productivity for the 1965 and 1970 classification. Multiplying these differences, which are likely to be positive in case of improved productivity and negative in case of deterioration, by improved or deteriorated acreage resulted the effect of soil conserving policies on cultivated acreage computed in the form of equivalent acreage of standard productivity. Egyptian soil conserving policies during the sixties resulted an increase in the cultivated acreage equivalent to that of increasing the cultivated acreage by nearly 657,968 feddans of standard productivity. These policies, however, have meanwhile resulted a reduction in the cultivated acreage equivalent to almost 140 thousand feddans of standard productivity.

Appendix Table (1) — Land Productivity Classification : Egyptian Cultivated Acreage Classified According to Productivity as of 1961-65.

Class	Range of Productivity	Number of Counties	COUNTRIES	Cultivated Acreage (Fed.)	%
A	5.0-4.3	28	Kafr Shoukr, El-Badary, Sedfa, Matia, Samlout, Kafer El-Ziat, Maghagha, Minia, El-Kousia, Dirout, Damietta, Sohag, Bassun, Fareskour, El-Shouhada, Beni-Mazar, Manfalout, Abu Tisht, Talla, Menouf, Malawi, Gerga, El-Bagout, Abu-Kerkas, Dier-Mawas, El-Baliana, Akhmiem, Tema.	1,113,819	18.7
B	4.2-3.5	38	Berket El-Sabeh, Toukh, El-Adwa, Abu-Tig, Abnoub, Assiut, Sakou-ita, Tahta, Dessouk, Mit-Ghamer, Mina El-Kamh, Quesna Benha, Ashmoun, El-Saf, El-Fashn, Awwad Touk, El-Mishg, El-Santa, Tanta, Shabien, El-Kanater, Kaliub, Smasta El-Wakf, El-Marakha, Zifta, Samanoud, Zagazig, Naga Hamadi, Aga, El-Mataria, El-Aiat, Beba, Shebien El-Koum, El-Ghanka, El-Kanater El-Khairia, Shoubra Khiet, Hehia, Beni-Sweif.	1,601,693	26.8
C	3.4-2.7	38	Koutour, El-Mahala El-Koubra, Kalien, Itay El-Baroud, El-Manzala, El-Mansoura, Belbies, Dierb Nang, Giza, Qena, Kom Hamada, Fowa, Kafr El-Shiekh, Dekirnes, Sherbin, El-Mahmoudia, Talkha, Abu Hamad, Abu Kebier, Kafr Saker, Imbaba, El-Wasta, Esna, Biela, El-Senbelawien, Madi, Sidi-Saleem, Damnhour, Fakous, Ismailia, Bouch, Fayoum, Armant, Deshna, Kom Ombo, Belkas, El-Badrashien, Ahnasia.	2,227,789	37.3

Table (1) — Continued

Class	Range of Productivity	Number of Counties	COUNTRIES	Cultivated Acreage (Fed.)	%
D	2.6-1.9	18	Etsa, Fayed, Kafr El-Dawar, Senouris, Rossetta, Kous, Idfu, Abu Komos, Abu El-Matamier, Ibshawai, El-Hussienia, Kafr Saad, Alexandria, El-Kanater, Luxor, Hosh Essa, El-Delengat, Tel El-Kebir.	929,627	15.6
E	1.8-1.9	4	Bourolos, Tamia, Aswan, Ayneba	96,267	1.6
Total	—	—	Egyptian Cultivated Acreage.	5,969,195	100.0

Source : Dep. of Ag. Econ. & Stat., Economic Classification of Egyptian Cultivated Acreage (1961-65), Cairo : Ministry of Agriculture, 1965.

Appendix Table (2) — Land Productivity Classification : Egyptian Cultivated Acreage Classified According to Productivity as of 1966 - 70.

Class	Range of Productivity	Number of Countries	COUNTRIES	Cultivated Acreage (Fed.)	%
A	5.0-4.3	50	Berk-El-Sabeh, Tela, Shebien El-Kom, El-Shouhada, Kafr Shouker, El-Kanater-El-Khairia, Minia, El-Kamh, El-Bagour, Benha, Toukh, Dier-Mawas, El-Adwa, Dierout, Sedfa, Kafr El-Zayiat, Menouf, Kaliub, Shebien-El-Kanater, El-Ayat, Abu-Kerkas, Minia, El-Kousia, Damietta, Ashmoun, Maghagha, Malawi, Abnoub, El-Badari, Mit-Ghamer, Kwesna, Zagazig, Beba, Zifta, Aga, Abu Kebier, Belbies, El-Fasho, Beni Mazar, Samalout, Matai, Menfalout, Basiun, El-Santa, Tanta, Hehia, El-Saf, El-Khanka, Abu Tig, Assiut, Gehina.	2,169,370	36.3
B	2.4-3.5	32	El-Mansoura, Beni-Sweif, Samsata, El-Wakf, Abu Tisht, Imbaba, Akhmim, Sakoula, Tima, Nagh Hamadi, Fiwa, Giza, Boush, Abu Hamad, El-Mataria, El-Maragha, Koutour, Klien, Tahta, Fareskour, El-Wasta, El-Baliana, Kom Hamada, El-Mahala El-Koubra, Biela, Dierb Nagm, Gerga, Samanoud, Dessouk, El-Senbalawen, El-Badrashien, Fayoum, Awlad Touk.	1,436,037	24.0
C	3.4-2.7	23	Ety-El-Baroud, Elkas, Sohag, Damanhour, El-Mishah, Rossetta, El-Mahmoudia, Sidi-Salem, Talkha, Ahnasia, ShoubraKhicet, Kafr El-Shiekh, Dkernis, Sharbin, Fakous, Armint, Madi, Kafr-Saker, Dethna, El-Delengat, Scnouris, Luxor, Kena.	1,354,162	22.7

Table (2) — Continued

Class	Range of Productivity	Number of Countries	COUNTRIES	Cultivated Acreage (Fed.)	%
D	2.6-1.9	16	Etsa, Kom-Ambo, Housh Essa, Ebshwai, Esna, Idfu, Kafr-Saad, El-Tel El-Kebier, El-Manzala, El-Hussienia, Kous, Abu Homos, Kafr El-Dawar, Ismailia, Tamia, Aswan.	875,469	14.7
E	1.8-1.0	5	Abu El-Matamier, El-Borolos, Alexandria, Suez.	138,923	2.3
Total	—	—	Egyptian Cultivated Acreage	5,973,961	100.0

Source : Dep. of Ag. Econ. & Stat. Economic Classification of Egyptian Cultivated Acreage, (1966-70),
Cairo : Ministry of Ag., 1970.

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