



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES



Determinants of Wheat Production in Libya

Fouzi Salih Faraj, Farhana Ismail & Rossazana Ab-Rahim

To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v10-i12/8284> DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v10-i12/8284

Received: 18 October 2020, **Revised:** 12 November 2020, **Accepted:** 28 November 2020

Published Online: 15 December 2020

In-Text Citation: (Faraj et al., 2020)

To Cite this Article: Faraj, F. S., Ismail, F., & Ab-Rahim, R. (2020). Determinants of Wheat Production in Libya. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 10(12), 178–191.

Copyright: © 2020 The Author(s)

Published by Human Resource Management Academic Research Society (www.hrmars.com)

This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this license may be seen at: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

Vol. 10, No. 12, 2020, Pg. 178 - 191

<http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/IJARBSS>

JOURNAL HOMEPAGE

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
<http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/publication-ethics>



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN BUSINESS & SOCIAL SCIENCES



www.hrmars.com

ISSN: 2222-6990

Determinants of Wheat Production in Libya

Fouzi Salih Faraj, Farhana Ismail & Rossazana Ab-Rahim
Benghazi University, Benghazi, Libya Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Sarawak, Malaysia

Abstract

Agriculture has an important place in Libyan economy since it is a major source and necessary to maintain this sector to ensure food and food security. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the cultivated of wheat, rainfall and temperature range on wheat production. Time-series data were employed and analysed by using the ARDL bounds test approach of cointegration. The results of estimated coefficients in long run relationship indicate that cultivated of wheat has a positive effect on wheat production and highly significant influence at 1% probability level. Likewise, rainfall is found to be a positive sign related to wheat production but not significant. Meanwhile, the effect of temperature is negatively associated with wheat and non-significant at probability levels.

Keywords: Cultivated Area, Rainfall, Temperature, Wheat Production, Libya

Introduction

The agricultural sector one of the most sectors seeks to achieve economic prosperity through its strategic role in the country's economic development process (Praburaj, 2018). Specifically, the agricultural sector contributes providing employment opportunities; source in foreign trade which is needed for capital and maintenance imports required in the non-agricultural sector (Bijaya, 2010) as well as it is a key component of the industrial economy. Consequently, plays an important role in food supplies to the local market and producer goods for export (Nurgaziev, 2010).

Wheat is arguably the most important food crop in the world. (Morris and Rose, 1996) and has played an outstanding role in feeding a hungry world and improving global food security (Shiferaw et al., 2013). In addition to provides substantial amounts of several components that are essential or beneficial for health, notably protein, vitamins (notably B vitamins), dietary fibre, and phytochemicals (Shewry and Hey, 2015; Darwish et al, 2018).

The wheat crop in Libya is one of the important grains exclusively in the composition of some local food industries and using its secondary output for animal feed (Abdel Aty, 2018). Therefore, the wheat cultivation in Libya has received a great deal of attention, due to its importance in providing this crop for the people and reduce the import of this commodity (Ministry of Information and Culture, 1994).

In this context, Libya has adopted many different plans and comprehensive agricultural policies (Al-Maslati, 2012). These plans and policies were implemented to further develop and