



Towards Agricultural Productivity Enhancement the Experiences of Islamic Republic of Iran

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Agricultural sector and Natural resources have played an important role in food security and safety in I.R. Iran because of creating job capacity up to %23, getting %14 Gross National Product (GNP) and attaining %31 of non-oil export products and more than %90 of needed food. So, this sector is regarded as one of the main bases in attaining national security.

There are 4.3 million householders who are cultivating 18 million hectares of lands. The rate of self-sufficiency for food products, in Iran is more than %90 at the moment. A great part of Iran's success in agricultural products has been due to the arrival of new sciences and technologies in agricultural sectors.

The rate of our agricultural products was more than 125 million tons last year.

(2022), while in 1978-79 (the year of victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran) our country was one of the main importers of agricultural products in the region and in the world. Now a day with the double population increase in 40 years, the amount of agricultural product shows more than four times increase, whereas the cultivated lands have had %20 of increase. It can be concluded that the main part of these changes have been because of capacity building and enabling the farmers with the increase in attaining technical knowledge and applying new research findings and innovations and using them with producer's experience from one hand, and government supportive policies and developing the infrastructures, on the other hand.

Today Iranian farmers are considering productivity increase for their products. We have planned to have 130 million tons of agro-products in this farming year and it is estimated to have the amount of agriculture products to 300 million tons with the focus on science oriented agricultural productivity by 2030. Based on

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this, the ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture is obliged to enhance productivity in the related sectors and to follow and execute the programme by applying a sound use of resources, facilities and equipments, by the help of expert manpower and with coordination of other ministries and organizations. Based on the identified goals in agriculture, the average growth in added values in agriculture is annually 6.5 percent, of which %4.3 is attained by increasing new investment and %2.2 by productivity growth of all factors (TFP).

Also based on the article No. 146 of the 5th and 6th national development plans the government is obliged to support financially and regulatory monitoring by giving priority to agricultural production cooperatives. In these plans a lot of issues such as production capacity, tendency toward self - suffocation capacity in producing major agricultural and animal products have been mainly covered. On the other hand, consumption pattern correction based on nutrition standards, the development of science industrial based agriculture to manage food safety, developing infrastructures and enhancement of added values based products are the most important policies which have been done for completing the food and agriculture chain in I.R. IRAN.

Based on the article No. 79 of the 5th development plan in order to enhance productivity rate in economic growth to one of third at the end of plan, all the executive institutes and organizations were obliged to publish the changes in productivity and its effects on economic growth in each field.

In order to identify effective variables and policies on productivity growth, to persuade the unties to this issue, %3 of each part of financial and credit allocations of the government and its payment is only done by the confirmation and agreement of planning and strategic monitoring deputy of the president to check if the law and regulations are well executed.

According to the article No. 123 of Constitution Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the ministry of Jihad-e-Agriculture deals with the issue of productivity growth in agriculture sectors including natural resources, and have executed vast activities to enhance regional and organizational productivity in regard with the above mentioned issues, following have been sternly pursued

- Enhancing knowledge and change in attitudes and agricultural producer's technical skills.
- Qualitative development of human resources working in the ministry.
- Development of productivity in agricultural and natural resources sectors.
- Having the effective use of fundamental resources and production elements specially water & soil in the sector.
- Reduction of losses in production processes, processing and consumption of the agricultural and natural resources products.
- Qualitative and quantitative increase of horticultural, agronomical, animal and natural resource.
- Determining and definition of the productivity indicators in natural resources and agricultural sectors.
- Evaluating and the analysis of productivity in agriculture and natural resources.
- Planning to improvement of productivity in agriculture.
- Execution or implementing of productivity enhancement programme in agriculture and natural resources.

Because of the above-mentioned tasks, in the last 5 years of doing the 5th plan by the government, the productivity growth was positive so that it increased from 1.04 to 1.07 percent. But it differs to %1.13 with the quantitative objectives of the 4th national development plan. In the other words, %49 of the objectives of the fourth plan was done to enhance the productivity growth of a producing factor in agriculture sector.

In this regard, according to Article 123 of the Constitution Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide programs, facilities to improving productivity in agricultural sector the Law of Increasing Productivity in Agriculture and Natural Resources in 35 articles, approved and passed in the Parliament in 2010 and has declared to run by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran while the general policies of the system in the agricultural sector were announced for implementation in the same year by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution. Although a full assessment of impacts of executing the law after is difficult, but comprehensive look at its effects with emphasis on the use of all capacities and

capabilities particular in the private sector and non-governmental organizations looking to add value and enhance productivity in the agricultural sector.

Based on these ruled, the government is obliged to manage productivity facilities and correction of production and consumption styles and execute them to reach the objectives in fourth and fifth programs specially in regard with the executive policies of article No. 44 of the Constitution Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran on privatization. Among which fifth article from the fourth development plan of development deals with aiming at productivity development in planning, the average productivity of work force, capital and productivity of all factors, quantitative objectives were assigned for economies sections.

In addition, the execution of Targeted Subsidiary Law (TSL) from 2011 has been a great economic revolution in the country and its results not only lead to economic stability but also concluding sustainable development in all economic sectors including agriculture. The execution of TSL has been of a great help to agriculture, of which we can refer to production structure amendment, the correction of input structure, fuels and in a lot of agriculture's producing units including: farm field, stock raising, and poultry husbandry, milk producing units, and green houses and the like.

As a result, Islamic Republic of Iran follows the following issues with full potentiality and some are the innovations and executions carried out at home

- Development of pressurized irrigation networks and water pump station in mountainous areas that lead to the land expansion to make orchards up to 6 million hectares.
- Building sub-branch systems of irrigation and drainage.
- Mobilization and agricultural lands reclamation and land leveling by the use of fully modern laser methods.
- To prevent land uniformity and law execution in this regard from 2007.
- Decrease in losses of agriculture.
- Decrease in loss of agro-products.
- Expanding non-season cultivation.
- Increase investments of processing and complementary (Finalizing) industry.
- Development and amendment of store spaces and agricultural product freezing and cooling rooms.
- Increasing and improvement of mechanization rate.
- Executing and carryout protective tillage based on scientific aspects.

- Expanding agricultural products ports processing which play important roles in the control and management of loss.
- Developing investment funds in agriculture.
- Insurance of agricultural and livestock products to support farmers.
- Establishing and expansion of product cooperatives networks and rural cooperatives and trade unions in different sectors of agriculture.
- Creating international collaboration in agriculture sectors.
- Managing livestock sanitation and food safety
- Plant protection and production safety by the aims of safe producers, safe production, safe consumer, environment conservations
- Development of rural areas index and norms and nomadic inhabitant income.