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Problems and obstacles to the implementation of agricultural policies in Alexandria for 2022

DOAA ABDALZAHRA HASAN, and Prof. dr. Dhilal Jawad Kadhim

University of Koufa/Department of Geography/Faculty of Education for Girls

Dhilal.j.kadhim@uokufa.edu

duaahassan929@gmail.com

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Abstract

The study area has good geographical (natural and human) characteristics for agriculture, from climate, water sources, agricultural land, manpower, physical, moral, and other characteristics. The agricultural situation in the study area is currently governed by several factors, including the realities of the political system that are incompatible with modern agricultural development projects and self-sufficiency programs. and the nature of land and water, as agricultural land nowadays suffers from a significant decline in the area under cultivation, accompanied by a decrease in agricultural dunum yields, with a rise in soil salinity, scarcity of wastewater quantities, and shortage of extrusion and drainage projects These problems are the result of cumulative errors and require exceptional efforts to address them.

Search Problem

(Are there problems hampering the application of agricultural policies in Alexandria?)

Research hypothesis

There are several obstacles to the application of agricultural policies in the study area, including natural and human impediments.

Research Objective

The research aims to identify natural and human problems affecting the application of agricultural policies that have a direct impact on agricultural production in the study area.

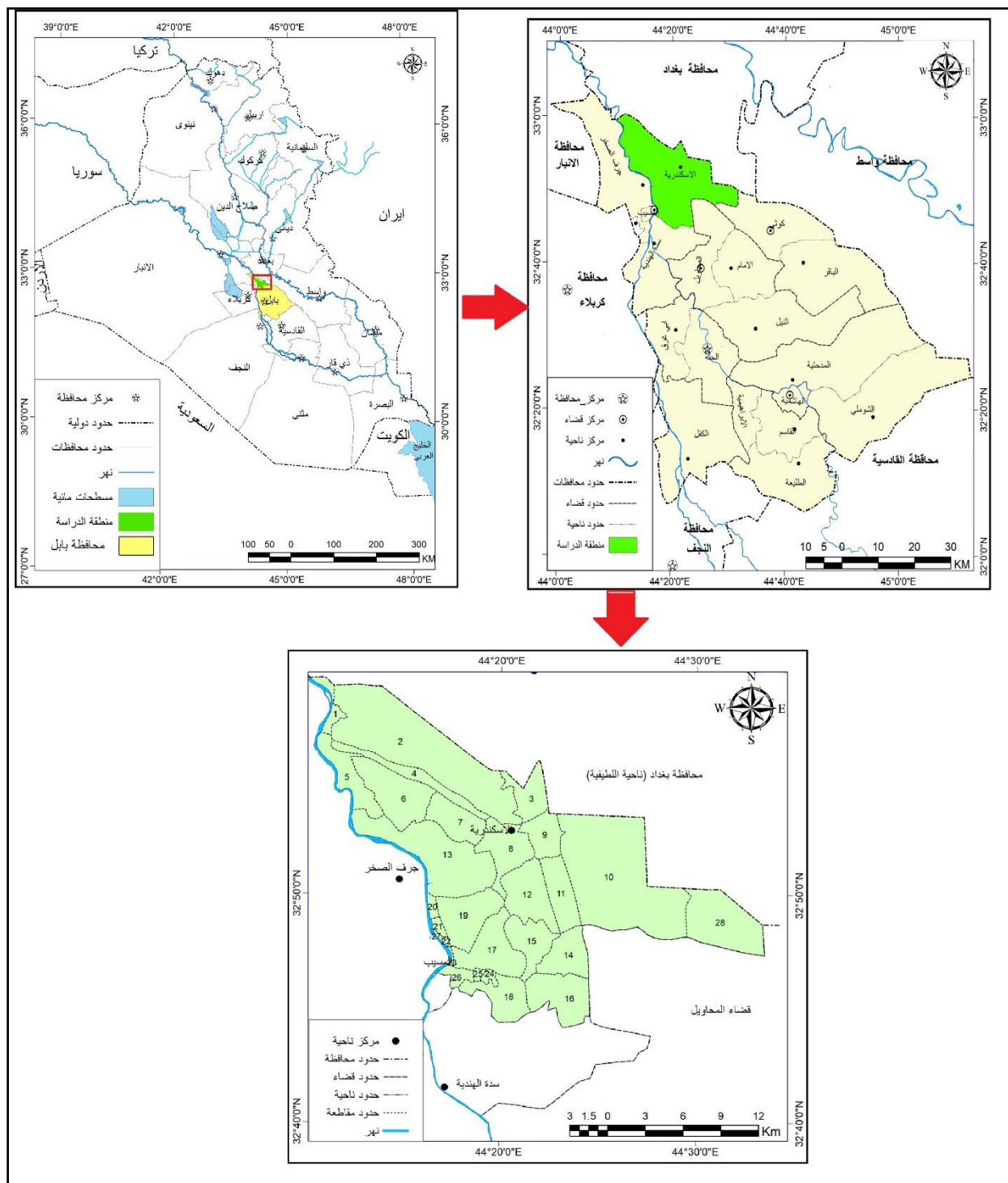
The importance of research

The importance of agricultural policies is that it is seen as a driving tool for the development of agricultural production and provides it through the use of its appropriate tools and procedures according to the resources available in the study area and the best exploitation of it without drain.

Research Limits

The spatial boundaries of the search (Alexandria district of the Messib district of Babylon governorate) represented a map (1).

Time limits (current reality for 2022)

Map (1) Destination location for Alexandria from Iraq and Babylon Governorate**Source:**

1. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, General Survey Authority, Iraq Administrative Map, scale 1: 1000,000, 2022.

2. The Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Water Resources, General Survey Authority, Map of Babylon Administrative Governorate, 1 scale: 500,000, 2022.

Keywords:

1. Natural and human factors available in the study area.
2. Highlight problems in the application of agricultural policy
3. Results and proposals
4. References

First: Natural Factors**1. Surface**

Surface manifestations are important natural factors influencing agricultural production, Agricultural operations are determined by the exterior of terrestrial terrain. Plains are one of the most suitable for agricultural land uses and are less expensive for agricultural production because of the ease of land ploughing processes. The study area is located within the area of the sedimentary plain, which is characterized in general by the plunge of its surface and is free from the phenomenon of extreme instillation, The surface height of Alexandria is between 44-55 from sea level in its northeastern tip and occupies an area of 25 km² and a 6.6 proportion of the total area and between 26-31 m of sea level in its southern and south-eastern part, which occupies an area of 79 km², and a 20.9% proportion of the total area of the area.

2. Climate

The climate factor is one of the most influential natural phenomena in determining the quantity and quality of crops, identifying areas that can be cultivated with specific crops as well as the climate being a major factor in soil composition, varying types and fertility. The climate affects agricultural production in both vegetable and animal parts by showing its impact in determining the type of plants that grow in each region. The most important elements and phenomena of the climate affecting the plant are heat, solar radiation, moisture, rain, wind and storms. It is heat that determines the generic ranges of plant species and rain that determines the quarterly distribution of plants within those generic ranges and also affects heat in all chemical processes in the plant, such as food solubility and water absorption processes. It also affects the plant's ability to grow and reproduce, the dry and semi-dry climate and its fluctuating rain from year to year and from place to place and by virtue of those climatic characteristics, rainwater cannot be relied upon to build and develop the agricultural sector.

3. Water resources.

Water sources in Babylon governorate, including Alexandria, Euphrates River, are groundwater, seasonal surface water and permanent surface water. Like other water-arid areas, the study area is of paramount importance, with the water system directly affected by the climate system. In such desert climatic conditions resulting from high temperature, low precipitation and fluctuations, it has become evident that groundwater is the primary and reliable source of various life and economic activities.

4. Soil

Undoubtedly, soil is a natural formation in a continuous dynamic development manufactured by nature with physical processes, chemical and life reactions between rock, air, water and biological wraps. The nature of this soil varies and its fertility, characteristics and relevance to agriculture depending on the variation of the surface, climate and natural plant from another place. It is divided into several varieties each according to the characteristics of each type of soil.

Human ingredients

1. Population

The variation in the number of agricultural workers and the areas actually cultivated resulting from the availability of required water rations, soil fertility, the cost of food product prices, the availability of transport and transport routes, as well as exceptional conditions leading to the small number of agricultural workers, in terms of the impact of varying density ratios and their impact on the type of agricultural policy. Affects the varying size of the areas grown in orchards, as the cultivation of productive crops and horticultural crops needs large numbers of manpower compared to grain crops. In addition to these factors, other factors have an impact on agricultural production, including inherited agricultural experience, availability of capital, manpower and care for agricultural crops in terms of fertilization, control of agricultural pests, etc., as the study area's population stood at 308.346, with a growth rate of 2.9.

2. Social factors

Social factors have a clear impact on agricultural production and its geographical variation from region to region in a manner inconsistent with available environmental factors. In the sense that any cultural, civilizational, social and ideological difference from one place to another is accompanied by a difference in the diversity of agricultural production, farming methods and production methods. As a result, the individual must engage in behaviour that belongs to old roots and traditional methods that are consistent with his or her community and associates in rural communities.

3. Educational composition:

The peasant's educational level plays a major role in how his farm is managed in a manner commensurate with the nature of his land and to keep pace with the scientific development and technical progress in following modern farming methods and how to follow the agricultural cycle in his field so that he can grow yields for the highest possible benefit. These modern methods need farms to have a decent level of learning and at least literacy so that they can read and follow agricultural bulletins and guidelines. The importance of culture and learning day by day is highlighted as one of the general factors affecting the demographic conditions of the population. As Alexandria lacks advanced scientific expertise, both in the field of farms' experience in the management and decision-making of agricultural land resources, because of its low educational and cultural level, it continues to rely on its inherited experiences from one generation to the next.

4. Irrigation

Aerial agriculture is the dominant area of the study baptized by the President of the Euphrates River waters and its affiliated aerial streams. This type of aerial must be accompanied by a network of metabolites to avoid damage from excess water. The study area includes a multiplicity of irrigation systems because of its surface rug, varying surface nature from one area to another, as well as varying amounts of fall in most parts, as it does not suffice to irrigate agricultural crops and to cover livestock needs for livestock production. A range of irrigation systems are used, including medium irrigation, Sierra Leone irrigation, spraying and drip.

5. Agricultural tenure and ownership: -

Possession in the language is defined as anyone who has some money or another who has acquired it. He says he has the money if he has the money and the money or something is the possession. The number of agricultural holdings in the study area is 16,502, but they vary spatially, on the other hand, the largest number of agricultural holdings in Alexandria is about 3,924. The network's smallest agricultural tenure is about 41. Spatial variation in the size of agricultural holdings has a significant impact on agricultural production of both plant and animal types. The type of crop cultivated and the area of land cultivated as well as the number of animals that can be raised within the farm's or field's spatial space. The largest area of orchards is in Alexandria province and the acquisition rate is approximately 8 dunums. The smallest area is the Umm Biological District, with 894 dunums, and the acquisition rate is 2 dunums. 3 dunums The overall rate in the whole study area for possession is 3. 9 dunums. In the future, we hope that the gardens will increase as well as the possession of the same family.

6. Transport

Transport is a vital element of production through which any goods pass except in the early stages of production or in the marketing phase until their arrival in the end consumer. Improving transport routes leads to the creation of different markets for goods, especially agricultural goods. Good and paved methods create a close-priced trading system and give the buyer a greater opportunity to buy than the price of goods and goods falls.

7. Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing is one of the human and economic factors affecting agricultural production, especially the vegetation aspect of production for sale, trade, not for self-sufficiency and cultivation of a limited area of land. As is known, the larger the areas under cultivation with which the quantities of production increase, this increases their close connection with the market and its supply, demand and profitability. And so on. One of the advantages of agricultural production in many regions is that it is diverse and specialized in that one and this characteristic is lacking in other agricultural production patterns And this diversity is almost more prevalent in Iraq than in specialization. Sometimes farms are specialized in producing one or more commodities at the same time, they may produce certain agricultural products that require a special pattern of marketing that may be quite different from other patterns of agricultural production. Climate characteristics and changing weather often make for changing agricultural conditions that limit the peasant's ability and control over the quantity and quality of production.

Second: Problems in the application of agricultural policies in the study area

Geographical ingredients face real problems, some of which are subjective (natural), that is, by natural factors, the salinization of the soil resulting from their high salts for a reason salts carried by river water through salt areas or poor irrigation and traditional irrigation methods; as well as high temperatures and evaporation factors have contributed to the worsening of the problem and, in particular, the backwardness of misuse projects, the misuse of water and the absence of comprehensive plans further complicated the problem. Some problems are caused by objective (human) factors, local, regional or international, As in the shortage of water flows, owing to Turkish control and the absence of international law regulating water rights and internal factors, The problems of agricultural technology, livestock production, political status and social composition s relationship and patterns of exploitation.

We do not lose sight of the social situation, the demographics and the low scientific and technical level of the population of the school area, as they live in a social situation that is not optimistic because of the security situation, the succession of wars and crises, which absorbed a whole generation of births, and have gradually and unquestionably affected the psychology and creative abilities of the citizen. and, in particular, irregular and unexamined migration between different sectors of society, As well as addressing this problem, which requires an extraordinary effort to rehabilitate and build human beings because it is the backbone of any construction and development And so a new survey of the land needs to be carried out to determine the area of agricultural land, for optimal use, as well as saline-affected for reclamation, Agrarian programmes and policies must be reviewed, as well as how to deal with available water wealth.

The main role of agricultural policies is to grow agricultural production the role played by these policies in resource specialization, Increasing the efficiency of its use, influencing income levels and redistributing it, and successive Governments in Iraq have endeavoured to use agricultural policies to influence agricultural production levels of both plant and animal types. to the contrary, since agricultural policies have faced many challenges and interrelated constraints that have prevented their application in a manner that achieves the desired objectives for the development and improvement of agricultural production, particularly after 2003, the opening of the domestic market to the world market, Iraq's accession to the World Trade Organization, the prevalence of administrative and financial corruption in all its institutions, including agricultural sector institutions, political changes, the absence of strict law and the apparent volatility of the various production crises resulting from the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to the aggregate sector. Affecting agricultural production rates, the effects of agricultural policy on all agricultural production processes and their impact on agricultural sector levels and the rest of the agricultural sector have created distortions in the inputs and outputs of the agricultural production process and challenges and constraints in the functioning of the production process

Conclusions

The negative policy of the neighbouring States from which the waters of the Iraqi rivers originate and the States through which these rivers pass until they reach Iraqi territory has significantly affected Iraq's amount of water.

1. The study area has the ingredients of good nature and humanity.
2. Lazy peasant farmer ornamental in the study area and his search for other more comfortable occupations and its transformation from producer to consumer of

agricultural crops. This trend was the result of many reasons not only borne by the peasant but also by many parties.

3. The lack of modern agricultural mechanization in the study language that supports the peasant in the rehabilitation of agricultural land and sometimes reliance on old and primitive means, which affects the size and quality of the land's productive yield.
4. Modern chemical fertilizers are not supplied by the State to the Iraqi farmer, and if available, they are given at exorbitant unsupported prices.
5. The failure to provide farmers with good seeds that contribute almost smoothly to raising the productivity of agricultural crops in quantity and quality.

Proposals

After learning of the findings of the study, we must draw up some proposals that require extraordinary efforts by the Government and bold decisions for the purpose of achieving these objectives. Real and serious steps must be taken to provide all the means for the advancement of agriculture. Agriculture is an important pillar of Iraq's economy, which cannot be underestimated or underestimated.

1. The need to provide production supplies, especially agricultural mechanization, from harvesters, tractors and agricultural atoms, to promote the agricultural sector in the region and to complete agricultural operations on time, especially tillage operations
2. Continued need for an agricultural policy that stimulates farmers' development and development of their production
3. Encouraging them to use technological innovations that provide them with access to rewarding returns and agricultural investments
4. Facilitate the granting of government loans to farmers without interest, increase the duration of payment and meet the loan from farmers by providing incentives to privileged farmers who exploit large areas in agriculture.

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