UNIVERSITY BUSINESS ACADEMY IN NOVI SAD

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ENGEINEERING MANAGEMENT IN NOVI SAD

Management of Natural resources in function of developing agricultural production system in LIBYA

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

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Abstract (or resume) in the language of the text:	The current literature on the Libyan context indicates that Libya has adopted two main approaches to agricultural policy: the medium-term approach, which was in place from 1983 to 1995 and from 1996 to 2010; and the annual approach, effective from 1996 to 2010. However, no study has yet aimed to address the impact of these

	varying approaches on the agricultural sector in Libya, and the reason behind the change of approach to policy. In addition, no research has yet been conducted to identify and outline the mechanism of decision-making in the Libyan agricultural sector. In addition, a considerable and controversial debate about the resource curse, or 'Dutch Disease' as it is sometimes called, has concluded that despite the fact that the discovery of oil has brought many benefits to the economy, it has at the same time also presented many challenges to other sectors, including the agricultural sector. It has been noted that agriculture is no longer central to the economies of many Middle Eastern countries. This is due to the discovery of oil, and the fact that many Middle Eastern countries now rely heavily on oil as a source of their GDP. The critical assessment and analysis of literature, conducted using the tri-angulation process. Libya is one of the most basic oil-creating worldwide areas on the planet; the expansion of its horticultural territory is vigorously needy oil income (Ham, 2002). In the nineteen-eighties and the nineteen-nineties, the Libyan specialists looked to create techniques to advance farming through a fixed of plans (for example Three-years Plan (1983-1985), Five-years Plan (1986-1990) and Five-years Plan (1991-1996) (GPC, 1999). Notwithstanding, toward the beginning of the nineteen-nineties, there has been an exchange from key medium-term projects and plans to an arrangement of yearly guidelines. Notwithstanding this change in agrarian inclusion spans, past investigations have to a great extent didn't enlist the impact that this change in method had at the exhibition of the rustic zone. This exploration became to fill this gap in writing. This absolute last chapter of the examination plans to pull in ends and propose proposals for the improvement of rural arrangement definition and execution in Libya. It additionally makes proposition for additional examination into how agrarian improvement is influenced by horticultural standards. The fundamental point of this take a gander at, as set out become to explore the effect of changing ways to deal with farming inclusion on Libyan agrarian generally speaking execution. This final chapter of the research aims to draw conclusions and suggest recommendations for the development of agricultural policy formulation and implementation in Libya. It also makes proposals for further research into how agricultural development is affected by agricultural policies. The main aim of this study, as set out was to investigate the impact of changing approaches to agricultural policy on Libyan agricultural

	performance. This study evaluated the performance of the agricultural sector during the period where two approaches were implemented. The study discussed some previous studies that addressed the issues of agricultural development in general. How specific agricultural policies have developed and how constraints resulting from a policy have been dealt with. The researcher discussed the experiences of oil-producing countries, especially Arab oil countries, which rely on oil revenues for development projects, as is the case in Libya, and touched on the phenomenon of the Dutch Disease and its effects especially on agricultural development.
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reči:	
Izvod (apstrakt ili rezime) na jeziku završnog rada:	Trenutna literatura o libijskom kontekstu ukazuje da je Libija prihvatila dva glavna pristupa poljoprivrednoj politici: srednjoročni pristup koji je postojao od 1983. do 1995. i od 1996. do 2010 .; i godišnji pristup, na snazi od 1996. do 2010. godine. Međutim, nijedna studija još uvek nije imala za cilj da se pozabavi uticajem ovih različitih pristupa na poljoprivredni sektor u Libiji i razlogom promene pristupa pristupu politici. Pored toga, još nije sprovedeno istraživanje koje bi identifikovalo i zacrtalo mehanizam odlučivanja u libijskom poljoprivrednom sektoru. Pored toga, značajna i kontroverzna rasprava oko prokletstva resursa, ili „holandske bolesti“, kako se ponekad naziva, zaključila je da, uprkos činjenici da je otkriće nafte donelo mnogo koristi ekonomiji, istovremeno predstavilja brojne izazove drugim sektorima, uključujući poljoprivredni sektor. Primećeno je da poljoprivreda više nije centralna u ekonomiji mnogih zemalja Bliskog Istoka. To je zbog otkrića nafte i činjenice da se mnoge zemlje Bliskog Istoka danas u velikoj meri oslanjaju na naftu kao izvor svog BDP-a. Kritička procena i analiza literature, sprovedena korišćenjem procesa trijuliranja. Libija je jedno od najosnovnijih područja na svetu koje stvara naftu; širenje hortikulturne teritorije snažno je potrebno od nafte (Ham, 2002). U 1980im i 1990im godinama, libijski specijalci su želeli da stvore tehnike za unapređivanje poljoprivrede pomoću fiksnih planova (na primer Trogodišnji plan (1983-1985), Petogodišnji plan (1986-1990) i Petogodišnji plan (1991-1996.) (GPC, 1999.) Bez obzira na početak devedesetih godina, došlo je do razmene ključnih srednjoročnih projekata i planova i dogovora o godišnjim smernicama, bez obzira na promene u agrarnoj politici i obuhvatanje proteklih istraga, u velikoj meri, nije uticalo na uticaj ove promene u metodi na izložbi rustične zone. Ovo istraživanje treba da popuni ovaj jaz u pisanom obliku. Poslednje poglavlje ispitivanja planira da predlaži predloge za poboljšanje definisanja i izvršenja ruralnog aranžmana u Libiji.Takođe, predlaže dodatno ispitivanje kako na poboljšanje u agraru utiču hortikulturni standardi. U vezi s tim, potrebno je razmotriti pitanje, kako je postavljeno, da se istraži uticaj promene načina na koji se može uključiti u poljoprivredu na libijskom agrarnom području. Ovo

	poslednje poglavlje istraživanja ima za cilj da izvuče zaključke i predloži preporuke za razvoj formulacije i primene poljoprivredne politike u Libiji. Takođe daje predloge za dalja istraživanja o tome kako na poljoprivredni razvoj utiče poljoprivredna politika. Glavni cilj ove studije, kako je postavljeno, bio je istražiti uticaj promenljivih pristupa poljoprivrednoj politici na libijske performanse u poljoprivredi. Ova studija je procenila performanse poljoprivrednog sektora u periodu kada su primenjena dva pristupa. Studija je razmatrala neke prethodne studije koje su se bavile problemom razvoja poljoprivrede uopšte. Kako su se razvile posebne poljoprivredne politike i kako su rešena ograničenja proizašla iz politike. Istraživač je razgovarao o iskustvima zemalja koje proizvode naftu, posebno arapskih naftnih zemalja, koje se oslanjaju na naftne prihode za razvojne projekte, kao što je slučaj u Libiji, i dotaknuo se fenomena holandske bolesti i njenih efekata, posebno na razvoj poljoprivrede.
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ABSTRACT.

Progress in the "Agricola" program may be a priority for the Libyan authorities, vital assets that have been continuously allocated to them throughout the period (1983-2010). The arrangements were made under a series of specific statements about the objectives. As a general rule, these investigations show that change in the farm has changed in the face of a number of political and wise harassment. Those issues that have been diagnosed were access to oil deals and the decline that has been identified with the need for global decision-making. Those **(Johnson),** began to master about the public population sector, which ended up being portrayed by a poor budget performance, needing a negative impact once the strategy of progress as much as Bungle also unfolds from the decline. Political ideologies, particularly the point about the discovery of self-sufficiency, have shifted under political propaganda that have served the non-public objectives of demanding the decision elite, as constrained by a heartless framework of financial change.

Libya also suffers from a shortage of limited water resources, despite efforts to build dams, seawater desalination plants and the industrial river project, where ground water is the main source of water in Libya, accounting for (97%), of the water used and is geographically unbalanced. It is therefore inconsistent with the regional distribution of the population. To secure population requirements, develop the water resource, maintain it from pollution and achieve economic approach. The main contribution to understanding has become to know how to integrate recognized issues into the conceptual framework to create a political and economic environment where agricultural regulations will fail. What the researcher has done examines how these different factors interacted to stimulate the failure of the rules. From this knowledge of the way, key lessons can be learned across different countries that deal with the potential risks of mineral wealth that interact with political structures that create an opportunity for widespread corruption and the inability to look critically at government regulations. The overall performance of the agricultural place decreased when the guidelines were developed on an annual basis and the government withdrew its support for .What the researcher did was analyze how these different factors reacted to cause policy failures. From this understanding of the process, key lessons can be learned by other countries facing the potential risks of mineral wealth that interact with political systems that create an opportunity for widespread corruption and inability to critically review

government policies. The important cost of this research is that it provides for the first time in-depth information on how change indicators affect the overall performance of the rural area of Libya. It is doing so by drawing attention to the impact of policy adjustments on improving the agricultural sector. The research generates results that can be transferred to other developing countries, particularly those in North Africa, which have economies that are very similar to those of Libya; for oil-producing countries in Africa.

Key words : Agricultural , Policies , Development , Man-made river ,Management, Farms , Libya , Natural resources .

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ABREVIATION.

- ABD …….……...……. Africa Improvement Bank.
- CBL …….……..……...Central Bank of Libya.
- CIA ……..……...……..Central Intelligence Agency.
- EGA ……..…….……Environment General Authority.
- EU ……..… European Union.
- FAO ……..……. Food & Agriculture Organization.
- FRD ……..……....…...…… Federal Research Division.
- GAI ……..…….…….....…… Gove mental Affairs Institute.
- GDP ……..…….…...……..Gross Domestic Product.
- GPC ……..…….. General Planning Council of Libya.
- GPCP . ……..…….....…..Global Precipitation Climatology Project.
- GPCT ……..…...…….....…..Goals, Plans, Challenge, and Time.
- GPS……..……..…Global Position System.
- IMF ……..……..……..….. International Monetary Fund.
- M.LD……..……..…… Million Libyan Dinar.
- MNA ……,…..……...……..Mediterranean North Africa.
- NCB……..……...……..……...….National Commercial Bank.
- NEPAD …….....The New Partnership for African's Development.
- OECD ……Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- OLS ……..……..……..……..…Ordinary Least Square.
- OPEC ……..…...Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Country.
- RER ……..……...…..……..…..…….Real Exchange Rate.
- UN……..……..……..United Nations.
- UNEP ……..……..……..United Nations Environment Program.
- UNDP ……..…….United Nations Development Program.

- UNSD ……..……..…...…… United Nations Statistics Division.
- USA …….…...…..……United States of America.
- WB……...……..…..…… ……... World Bank.
- WFP ……..…..……...……...……World Food Program.

CHAPTER - I

1.0. Introduction.

Farming advancement became a key want of Libyan government, real property being allocated to it amid the period (1983-2010). Approaches had been placed into a development of unequivocal explanations of targets. Homesteads cultivating become prominent for advancement, explicitly to meet focuses for creature protein generation. This examination it seems that demonstrates that rural association and ranches cultivating explicitly as bombed underneath every one of the measures considered.

The writing audit recognized various capability causes which have been fashioned into a theoretical system that has been linked to the contextual investigation of ranches cultivating. Homesteads cultivating has been picked as a contextual investigation to discover the motives for horticultural preparations disappointment, as it lets in the everyday problems confronting rural advancement, for example, environment and geology to be segregated because of their irrelevance for ranches cultivating and the awareness to be coordinated to the political and monetary problems. The exploration it appears that evidently demonstrates that farming advancement was upset by way of diverse political and monetary troubles.

The issues identified had been; accessibility of oil earnings and the debasement associated with the choice world magnificence has had a terrible task in horticultural advancement manner, as a ways as high reliance of on oil, and government disregarding of enhancing profitability prompted upward push of the Dutch contamination indications in farming part; the proceeded with mastery of open segment, that turned into portrayed via poor economic execution, has negatively affected improvement technique as a ways as fumble and unfold of defilement. Political perception systems, specifically the point of acknowledging independence, had been a political purposeful exposure which served the individual focuses of decision tip top, instead of a sound cause for economic advancement. The key dedication to the getting to know was the comprehension of the way the troubles recognized within the calculated machine coordinated collectively to

make the political and economic condition in which farming arrangements will fall flat. What analyst has done spoil down how these diverse variables have linked to motive the disappointment of strategies. From this comprehension of system key exercises can be learnt by extraordinary nations confronting the ability dangers of mineral riches communicating with political frameworks that make the open door for huge scale debasement and powerlessness for basic audit of government strategies.

1.1. Research aims and rationale.

Historically, agricultural development and economic development are closely connected **(Johnston and Mellor 1961).** Agricultural development was thought-about joined of the elements of a comprehensive set up of economic and social development; it had been viewed because the initial crucial step towards broader development, reduction of impoverishment and food insecurity **(Norton et al. 2006).** In several developing countries, poor agricultural performance has created negative effects on food self-reliance and food security **(Beaumont and McLachlan 1985).**The event of the agricultural sectors meant a sustained increase in economic process and economic development **(Alyabis, 2011).** In Libya, food self-reliance was one in every of the most objectives within the development of the agricultural sector and therefore the formulation of state policies during this sector. African nation aimed to be independent within the main agricultural food product that contributed for the most part to the diet of Libya's population; consequently, there was a pressing have to develop this sector to satisfy the magnified demand to food and to appreciate the target of food self-reliance **(Egzaima, 2007).** African nation has dedicated a lot of effort, over the past four decades, to developing the agricultural sector. Over this era, (1980-2010) concerning two hundred **M.LD** was earmarked for this purpose **(CBL, 2009) (Otman** and **Karlberg, 2007);** this cash was chiefly spent on ending a spread of agricultural and rural development programs and activities one that entailed the reclamation and development of land, and therefore the implementation of the many agricultural projects. These programs aimed to cut back the gap between production and also the growing demand for food **(Larbah, 1996).** Despite the large efforts exerted on agriculture, they appear to own fallen short with relation to

realizing the key targets of the world, namely, food autonomy and reduction of the role of oil, per relevant figures and statistics printed by the final Authority for info **(GAI)** in numerous years. Recent statistics for African country rumored a rise in food imports to the extent that they accounted for quite seventy five of the overall food requirements **(GAI 2009)**. Moreover, these statistics mirrored the low rate of the world and also the low average contribution to Gross Domestic Product **(GDP)** in relevance the degree of investment pumped up into the sector. Generally, since African country gained independence within the early Nineteen Fifties, it's incessantly pursued development **(Vandewalle, 1998).** though development processes weren't clearly known throughout the primary decade following independence, thanks to the acute impoverishment that characterized African country at that point **(Allan, 1983),** with the invention and export of oil within the early sixties, social and economic development began to require place all told activities throughout African country. Together with the prevailing oil wealth, the amendment within the political and economic context of African country throughout the last six decades has affected the conclusion of future goals for comprehensive economic and social development **(Edwik , 2007). (Porter , 2006)** and **(Otman** and **Karlberg , 2007)**. Argued that despite the high level of value, that derived principally from rock oil exports, considering the tiny Libyan population, the Libyan economy, aside from the oil sector, was undeveloped. Moreover, in spite of the continual increase in government disbursement on development plans within the non-oil sectors, their productivity and contribution to the value was trivial. Though government priorities differed over the course of time, counting on the political and economic conditions, the extent of paying was perpetually increasing. **(Ghanem, 1985),** discovered that this contradiction between funding and performance lay within the indisputable fact that there was continuously cash offered to pay. The continued investment in growth and development was conjointly related to the continuation of low growth and productivity in very important economic sectors like agriculture. The agricultural sector was one in all the economic sectors targeted by the event planners in African country, whether or not by the government of the United Libyan Kingdom1 or by the government of the Jamahiriya . Tens of billions of LD are spent on agriculture throughout the last six decades, however the particular standing of

the world reflects the shortcomings of the event method. This leads US to contemplate the difficulty of why the agricultural sector did not understand the targeted development and growth, and thus did not reach autonomy in most production sectors in spite of the high levels of presidency disbursement. Growth in agricultural production, with its three main activities (plant, animal and farms production), remained terribly low **(Larbah, 1996)**, and its share within the gross domestic product declined year once year. While **(Alkhomsy, 2008)** expressed that farms farming had received important attention from the Libyan government since the seventies, (**Algaud ,1996).** Argued that farms fanning had received less attention than alternative important agricultural activities like irrigation, cultivation and husbandry. Not with standing, it's potential to mention that it's received sizable resource, particularly throughout the primary stages of providing the mandatory infrastructure. Compared to the opposite agricultural sectors, farms fanning has been characterized by terribly low productivity and weak growth **(ADAO , 2009).**

(Alkhomsy, 2008) argued that the continual decrease within the variety of farms since the seventies, the low annual production figures, the poor contribution to the gross domestic product, furthermore because the rumored lack of improvement within the farms farming sector, indicated that the farms farming sector was one in every of the weakest of the agricultural sectors. Despite various bucks being pumped-up into the arena, the government's development plans for farms.

1.2. General Background on Libya.

1.2.1. Location.

The Food and Agriculture Organization **FAO** and World Food Program **WFP** (2011) announced that Libya is a Mediterranean nation situated on the North of Africa, inside the Arab and Muslim world, with an all out territory of (1.790.540 Km^2), (around 685,500 ml^2). It has outskirts with Egypt (1,115 km), and Sudan (383 km) from the east, Algeria (982 km) and Tunisia (459 km) from the west, and Chad (1,055 km) and Niger (354 km) from the south. Toward the north, Libya has a coastline on the Mediterranean

Sea, stretching out for around (1900) km, with a mainland rack territory coming to around (63595 Km^2), with profundity of around (200 m) **(Alkhomsy, 2008).**

Libya contains three primary districts: Tripolitania toward the west (where the capital Tripoli is situated, along the Mediterranean coast), Cyrenaica toward the east (where Benghazi, the second biggest city is found) and Fezzan toward the south (where the city of Sabha is found). **(Sharaf, 1984).**

1.2.2. Topography.

All in all, the Mediterranean North African **(MNA)** nations display two primary sorts of geology: in the North there are beach front fields, levels and mountains, and in the south, semi desert and parched desert. In spite of the perceived similitudes in the geology of the nations in this district, there are many distinctive topographic highlights; for instance, the Atlas Mountains in Morocco, Algeria and Tunis, and the Nile River in Egypt (**Hillstrom** and **Collier, 2003).** The United Nations Environment Program **(UNEP)** and the Environment General Authority (EGA - 2008), perceived four kinds of geography in Libya:

1.2.2.1.The Coastal Plains.

This region stretches out along the ocean coast; it generally runs somewhere in the range of (5 and 25) Km in width, reaching out to around 100 Km toward the west of Libya to frame the Jefara Plain.

1.2.2.2. The Mountains

There are two primary territories of low sandy and rough mountains, encompassed by levels: Nafusah Mountains in the north, west and Alakhdar Mountains (Green Mountains) in the north east. Both ascent to a limit of 1,000 m and are described by tight and soak valleys towards the coast. Libya's most noteworthy mountain is the Tibesti, in the southern desert.

1.2.2.3. The Semi Desert.

This region is found just toward the south of the mountain territories and reaches out similar to the sandy desert. It is viewed as a progress zone between the mountain and the desert. These areas are not considered agricultural because they lack water, and few are suitable for grazing desert animals. They are also non-existent due to the difficult living conditions in them.

1.2.2.4. The Desert.

This sort of geography makes up the greater part of Libya's property; there is a blend of sandy, rough and volcanic desert. Over (90%), of Libya's territory was desert and semi-desert.

1.2.3. Climate.

The Mediterranean and Sahara are the prevailing impacts on Libya's atmosphere, bringing about an unexpected progress starting with one sort of climate framework then onto the next. As indicated by the **(FAO, 2005),** Libya's three climatic divisions are:

1. Mediterranean atmosphere along the waterfront strip, with warm to sweltering, dry summers and mellow to cool and moderately wet winters.
2. Highland and level atmosphere in the Nafusah Mountains and Alakhdar Mountains, with warm summers, cold winters and higher precipitation, including snow on the slopes.
3. Desert atmosphere in the south to the inside, pre-desert and desert, with torrid temperatures and vast day by day warm amplitudes. Downpour is uncommon and unpredictable and it decreases logically towards zero in the south.

Agricultural production in Libya is largely dependent on climatic factors such as changes in rainfall and very different temperatures, which greatly affect lunch production, and most crops produced in Libya depend little on agricultural technology, and therefore are highly sensitive to environmental factors. Agricultural and food production in many developing countries is affected by climate change and the main cause of climate change is: -

The large thermal emissions that occurred during the industrial revolution in Europe in particular and continuing until now, which led to the phenomenon of global warming and thus the occurrence of global climate changes such as high temperatures, which caused the melting of ice in the frozen pole and the increase in the level of sea and ocean water and low rates of rainfall in some regions of the world only What is stated in the United Nations report, in which the report clarified the urgent need to take the necessary steps worldwide to avoid the dangers that may arise from global warming due to greenhouse gas emissions, and the most important m Does the report reach the following: -

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Economic and social effects of climate change, as the suffering of the regions suffering from drought and water scarcity is expected to increase and the period of time for the occurrence of drought cycles will decrease from about a hundred years to ten years, and in terms of food, grain production is expected to increase (20%), in the areas of higher latitudes and production decrease by about 30 % In developing countries. As for terrestrial resources and as a result of the rise in sea level, it is expected that the coastal lands that fall below sea level will suffer from losses estimated at about one trillion dollars.

Climate change has become besieging all aspects of life and increasing the difficulty of living in the environment, and it has become the main danger that lies at the top of the sources of threat to human life and survival by undermining the fundamentals of life. Although the phenomenon is well known and how to treat it, it may be difficult to prevent or eliminate it. And reduce its repercussions . It has become like a chronic disease or that has reached a late stage, and

it has become a human being to wait for the disasters that will come to come, the last of which is the loss of his life and survival. It is expected that there will be severe and successive crises in water resources as well as in food and ecology is interested in studying the interaction between plants and water consumption, which includes the amount of rain, temperature change and the difference of relative humidity, and the rains are one of the most important elements of the water sources so Analysis of rain climate information will determine the initial perception of the severity of drought and address problems related to drought, and agricultural and food production is likely to be negatively affected in many developing countries, due to climate change, especially in countries with low income levels and rates. High hunger due to being highly vulnerable to the effects of droughts, floods and hurricanes. Adaptation of the agricultural sector to the context of climate change, even if it involves high costs, is crucial to food security, poverty reduction, and the preservation of the ecosystem. Hence, the current momentum of investment in improved agricultural policies, institutions and technologies to achieve food security and energy security, but rather It provides a unique opportunity to include climate change mitigation and mitigation measures at the heart of the planned strategy to serve the agricultural sector.

Libya is not isolated from the world, as such climate changes will affect the available natural resources and agricultural production. Libya is located in the middle of the north of the African continent on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, and due to the expansion of the area of Libya, it is affected from the north by the climate of the Mediterranean, which changes south to the semi-desert climate. Where Libya is exposed to rain in the winter, where it reaches moderate rates in the northern outskirts of it, and the rate of rainfall ranges between (150/500 mm). In the plain of Jafara and in the mountains of Jabal Al Akhdar in a year, the rainfall rates decrease in the central region and in the south direction, to reach about 50 mm per year south of the latitude of 30 degrees north. As for the areas of the south in the north of the Sahara, they are not exposed to rain in some years. According to a report (Environment Public Authority, 2008). The Libyan lands are subject, by virtue of their geographical location, to the dry desert climate, which is characterized by high temperature and fragile ecosystems. Except for that, only the coastal plains areas that are the most arable for the country because of their good soil and suitable rainfall.

The semi-wet region is represented in a limited area in the Jabal Al-Akhdar region, while the semi-arid region is in the Benghazi Plain and parts of the narrow coast to the north of the Green Mountain as well as the northern part of the Jafara Plain, while the dry region represents the largest regions in the north of the country where its lands vary in every From Al-Butan, south of Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar, south of the Al-Jafara Plain and the Sirte Plain, while the desert region (very dry) is the largest area and includes part of the Sahara.Libya is exposed to the phenomenon of drought from season to season, and led to the cultivation of some marginal lands and the indiscriminate expansion of the cultivation of rainfed crops, the most important of which is barley and the subsequent use of multi-disc mechanical ploughs, and cutting of forests for use in heating or to replace them with temporary agriculture or buildings, especially the south Tripoli and Jabal Al-Akhdar area, soil salinity in some agricultural projects, and the decline of groundwater levels at high levels, such as in the Al-Jafara Plain, seawater interference in some coastal areas, drought, excessive pastoral activity, spread of some agricultural pests and low productivity The general nature of the pastures and the disappearance of many pasture plants adapted to the local environmental conditions to provide all the conditions that help to desertification in several areas of Libya.

1.2.3.1. Rainfall.

The normal yearly precipitation changes from broad to uncommon as indicated by season and geology. It has been estimated between (150 ml to 350) ml for every year in the waterfront territory, with the most astounding precipitation, at (600 ml) for each year, in the territories of the Alakhdar Mountains and Jefara Plain, and the least, at under (10 ml), in the south. The precipitation for the most part happens amid the winter months, from October to March **(Pallas, 1980** and **Alghraiani, 1993).**

1.2.3.2. Temperature.

The most reduced temperatures are recorded in December and January. From February until the early or the mid of July, the temperature increments steadily. The most noteworthy temperatures are recorded toward the finish of July and in August. In the waterfront regions, normal temperatures are (23C and 25C).

In the semi-desert, normal temperatures are between (25C and 28 C), while greatest temperatures in the desert regions surpass (30 °C).

The high temperatures experienced in the beach front region decrease at elevation in the slopes In mid year, the seaside temperatures close ocean level now and again surpass (43°C), while in winter time temperatures can tumbles to the point of solidification .

1.2.3.3. Winds.

Winning breezes are from a north-easterly bearing in the north west and are northwesterly over the remainder of Libya. Ghibli is the most normally utilized neighborhood name for the primary southerly wind which hits north Libya in the spring and harvest time, blowing from the desert, filling the climate with sand and residue and raising the temperature to about (50° C). It has been considered as the fundamental factor in the disintegration of sand from the desert toward the north grounds **(Jindeel 1988).** The states of the indigenous habitat, including geography and climatic conditions have constrained rural exercises; for instance, dampness stress has come about because of the low and exceptionally factor precipitation, while temperature boundaries have prompted short editing seasons. Low quality and shallow soils implied that just (1.7%), of Libya's property was fit for arable cultivating. These were significant hindrances to farming development, which was amassed in the north east and west of Libya, and around little desert gardens in the desert **(GAI 2009 and UNEP 2009).**

1.2.4. Natural Resources.

Libya is a country rich in oil and natural gas and is considered one of the main energy-exporting countries in the world and is the main source of national income and represents about (92%), of income, according to a study by the Libyan Oil Council. These occurrences are mainly concentrated in the Sirte, Ghadamis and Murzuq basins as well as marine areas located in northwestern Libya and exploratory studies are still It is not yet complete with regard to some other regions.

As for the non-metallic mineral resources, including carbonic rocks (limestone - dolomite - calcite, which had the largest share among the wealth of this country, as it provided raw materials to the industrial sector in many different industries, these fortunes are largely concentrated in the north.

As for the metallic ores, which have not been exploited until now, the most important of which are iron ores concentrated in the south. Recent studies have also shown evidence of gold and rare elements present in the Eastern Waynat and uranium minerals in the western Waynat region. We explain the most important of these sources:

Limestone.

It is a compound of calcium carbonate, which is used in the manufacture of cement and lime, and as an auxiliary material in the iron and steel industry and as a filler in many industries such as paint, plastics (plastics) and adhesives, in addition to the possibilities of their use in chemical industries, and limestone is spread abundantly in Libya, especially and largely in Northern regions, many sites have been identified and studied in detail and are being invested in many existing factories to produce cement. Its suitability is determined in the manufacture of white cement and as a filler in the paint industry, using the first level in the Portland cement industry, as the reserve is large and sufficient to expand in this industry and that the next level is used in the manufacture of white cement and as a filler in the plastics granulation industry. PVC

Dolomite stones.

Dolomite stones enter in many industrial purposes, especially in the manufacture of refractory bricks, the manufacture of glass, and as a filler, and for the production of polished slats and aggregates. Dolomite is found in many locations in Libya where it is invested extensively to produce the ash and as an auxiliary material in the iron and steel complex and in many industries the other.

Cal carnet.

It is one of the types of carbonate rocks of marine origin, resulting from the gathering of seashells mixed with sand in varying proportions. They are spread along the coastal strip, where

they differ in their thickness, degrees of cohesion, and chemical components from one location to another, and are widely used in the production of stone building blocks, where they resulted in their random exploitation and intensified in the northwestern regions to many environmental problems.

Clays.

They are compounds of aluminum silicate with the ability to thermal endurance and the possibility of formation as they play an important role in the industry. They are among the basic materials for the manufacture of cement, porcelain, faience, pottery and refractories, in addition to their role in the manufacture of paper, rubber, insulators and in the oil industries. Mud deposits cover most of Libya.

Gypsum materials.

The total reserve is estimated at about (8), billion tons and is currently used in the cement industry by some local companies. These raw materials are used in many industries and they must start investing in a practical way.

Silica sand materials

Silica sand materials are available in large reserves and sourced from the rocks of the composition of Abu Shaybah exposed in Gharyan region and are currently used in the glass and cement industry as well as a large reserve in the region of Josh and also there are excellent quality reserves in Adri area in the beach area and they were studied and found that they have international specifications for the crystal industry ornamental rocks. The most important are granite rocks, which are available in huge quantities in the Eastern Al-Uwaynat area in each of Jabal Al-Bahri, Arkno, Jabal Al-Uwaynat and Shazi, as well as other types of igneous and exposed rocks in Gharyan and Al-Orban region, including basalt and phonolite, which are usually used in paving roads, railway tracks and tiles, as well as a source of rock wool.

Tania - Metal materials.

The most important of these are Wadi Al-Shati iron ores and the total indicated reserves of all types of ores in the region is about (3.5), billion tons, with (35-55%). Iron content and the South Tarot lens have proven reserves of (420), million tons of magnetic ore with about (55%), iron content, and reserves of (475), million tons of magnetism with about (50%), iron content. Iron ores generally have phosphorous impurities the southern regions are distinguished by the presence of evidence of gold minerals, as well as the rare elements in the Eastern Awaynat region, which enter into the nuclear and electronic technology industry and need advanced studies, as well as the presence of uranium in the western Awaynat region.

Salts.

Salts are one of the oldest deposits that have been extracted in Libya, most notably salt deposits such as sodium chloride, magnesium, potassium and sodium carbonate. Salt has an important role in the chemical industry such as the production of chlorine gas, sodium element, potassium, and it also enters the soap industry, the detergent industry, leather tanning, the ice industry, and many other industries.

It additionally has stays of ancient civic establishments going back to the Phoenicians, Romans and Greeks, alongside antiquated Islamic destinations; it houses five **(UNESCO)** World Heritage Sites: three of which are remnants of traditional Roman or Greek urban communities including Leptis Magna **(Denis, 2006).**

1.2.5. Population.

The United Nation Statistics Division **(UNSD-2010)** has assessed Libya's populace at (6.294.000), with a normal development rate of (2.5%), in the course of recent years. Roughly (38.5%), of the populace was monetarily dynamic, and the majority of them were engaged with the authoritative open segment. The populace was in this manner genuinely youthful, with (35%), of the complete populace younger than (18). Be that as it may, the legislature depended profoundly on outside specialists, particularly in the two segments of farming and development. This was confirm by the quantity of individuals

moving to Libya looking for employments. The biggest number of transients was from Egypt (more than one million) and from nations in Sub-Saharan Africa (1.5 million). Littler quantities of vagrants started from Tunisia (number obscure), Pakistan (80,000), Bangladesh (50,000), the Philippines (26,000), and from Nepal (approx. 2,000) **(GAI, 2010).** The populace thickness of three people for every square meter was considered as one of the most reduced on the planet. In any case, most of the absolute populace (about 85%) were gathered in the urban regions in the north of Libya **(UNSD 2010).**

Libya's atmosphere was one explanation behind the spatial dissemination of the populace focuses, and for the assurance of the populace developments **(Danis, 2006)**, together with the constant progression of settlers from the country regions to the urban focuses, looking for higher-return occupations and better instruction. Another explanation behind the ceaseless movement was the unequal dissemination of the nation's riches, and the improvement programs among the locales **(Kezeiri** and **Lawless, 1987).**

This convergence of populace (Libyan and non-Libyan) in the urban territories, and the expansion in ways of life created a consistent increment in the interest for products and sustenance. As indicated by **(Ghanem ,1985),** neighborhood farming and modern creation couldn't extend rapidly enough to satisfy the development in need, so there was a ceaseless increment in complete imports to the Libyan market, financed by oil incomes.

1.2.6. Culture and Tradition.

For the vast majority of Libya's history, the general population of Libya have been exposed to differing degrees of outside control, for the most part from Mediterranean realms: the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, Vandals, Byzantines, Islamic Caliphate and the Ottoman Empire **(Hahn et al., 1981)**. These verifiable times of remote intercession in Libya finished in Islam and Arabic turning into the fundamental parts of the Libyan culture; be that as it may, the past human advancements have left their effect on numerous conventions in Libya (ensembles, tunes, move and cooking). The authentic setting of Libya has fabricated a different and rich culture and, over the progression of time, this has molded and organized the present Libyan culture. Prior to

the disclosure of oil and independent of the little size of the populace around then (close to two million), (80%), of Libyan individuals lived in country and migrant zones. They drove an extremely straightforward life, contingent upon horticulture for their sustenance **(Allan, 1983).** Generally, Libya was a rural society depending on development and grazing creatures, principally sheep, goats and camels **(Alan,1983).**

This was reflected in the nation's cooking. Indeed, however it outskirts the Mediterranean, ranches did not highlight all around profoundly in the Libyan eating routine. By and large, there were four principle parts of the conventional Libyan eating regimen: olives (and olive oil), palm dates, grains and milk. As to creature protein assets, **(Hamed , 2007).** Called attention to that sheep meat was the primary wellspring of creature protein in the Libyan eating routine, trailed by poultry **(chicken),** and then ranches, while hamburger and other creature protein sources did not highlight unequivocally. Homesteads was progressively favored in the west of Libya, though in the east, sheep was liked. He likewise expressed that the waterfront urban communities devoured a greater number of ranches than inland urban communities that were a long way from the coast. In any case, he found that there had been a steady increment in the nearby utilization of ranches as late.

1.2.7. Political Context.

In general, since Libya became an independent country in (1951), it has witnessed two main political regimes: the monarchy regime that governed between (1951 and 1969), ruled by King Idris al-Senussi, and the Jamahiriya regime of (1969-2011), led by Mummer Qaddafi.

> Idris al- Senussi: also known as Idris Ist of Libya **(Muhammad Idris bin Muhammad alMahdi as-Senussi, (12 March 1889 - 25 May 1983),** was the first and only king of Libya, reigning from (1951 to 1969), and the Chief of the Senussi Muslim order.

Role Under the monarchy regime, Libya was ruled by four governments: three provincial (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan), and one national **(Fathaly** and **Abusedra, 1980).**

(Vandewalle 2006) observed that King Idris replaced the federal system with a unitary form of government in (1963). Allan (1981) noted that before the discovery of oil, the monarchy government was remarkably flexible; it accepted the views of the **(UN),** planners and the intervention of the foreign aid providers such as Britain. Although such aid was not always assured, at least it helped the Libyan economy to survive during this period before the discovery of oil. After the discovery of oil, the country's situation was better.

(**Mummer Qaddafi: Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar Al Qaddafi).** was the official president of the Libyan Arab Republic from (1969 to 1977) and then the "Brother Leader" of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from (1977 to 2011). The researcher prefers to use the name Qaddafi as the most widely known name for him amongst Libyans. Changed for the better and the government successfully established the fundamental economic and social infrastructure. **(Berween 2003)** pointed out that Qaddafi's idiosyncrasies have affected the domestic and international policies of Libya, and it was very difficult to understand the political context of Libya without understanding the politics of Qaddafi himself.The Federal Research Division, **(FRD- 2005,)** remarked that in reality, Libya became governed with the aid of an authoritarian regime controlled with the aid of Qaddafi, a small group of his depended on advisers, and several relatives inside the northern harbour city of Sirt, which became at the southern shore of the Gulf of Sidra. But in fact, Libya became governed with the aid of an authoritarian regime dominated by way of Qaddafi and a small organization of loyalists".

(Ghanem 1985) Maintained that "it was clear from the first statement that massive adjustments had been coming in the manner whereby the new regime has recommended socialism, more self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food". Libya moved strongly closer to a planned economic system, with vital adjustments implemented by way of 1983, when the public sector commenced to dominate all activities. By the mid -1990s, the economic

system was absolutely directed via the state, and the monetary directives of the Green Book similarly bolstered the Qaddafi government's centralizing grip at the economy.

In Qaddafi's opinion, improving the industry and agriculture sectors would make Libya independent, and thus realize self-sufficiency, which would eventually lead to freedom; he stated in the Green Book that there was "no freedom for a nation that brings food from across the sea" (Qaddafi, 1977(. This statement in particular expressed the interest of Qaddafi in the policy of food self-sufficiency, and the considerable attention given to agriculture as the main tool to achieve such a policy. However, the continual decrease in the productivity of the agriculture sector, despite the increase in government spending on the sector, implies that food production under the policy of food self-sufficiency remained a political rather than an economic drive.

1.2.8. The economic importance of agricultural production.

The agricultural sector is one of the important tributaries of the national economy and has expected roles to contribute to increasing the welfare of citizens, improving their food level, reducing the cost of living, providing job opportunities for its employees and related activities as inputs and outputs, so that this sector contributes to the localization of technology and expertise. National, which works to contribute to raising the efficiency of production and rationalizing the consumption of natural resources, especially water, and in addition to its important economic role, there are health, social, demographic and security dimensions that are equally important, namely, to achieve balanced development between regions and provide a decent livelihood. Maintaining village growth, desertion, settling the badia and reducing unemployment and poverty.

The agricultural sector contributes (4%), of non-oil **GDP** and this sector represents an area estimated at (2%), of the total land area in the country, so the state has adopted programs and initiatives aimed at transforming the agricultural sector from a traditional sector to a technical sector that benefits from the relative advantage in the regions. Sponsoring the state, despite the importance of this sector and its main role in achieving economic development, it faces some challenges both in natural resources and human beings one of the most important obstacles to agricultural expansion water scarcity in a desert country representing a subcontinent such as

Libya, where the agricultural sector consumes more than (80%), of the Water resources available, which requires the importance of taking into account the aspect of rationalization in water use and the continued development of guided irrigation systems and raising their efficiency and. focusing on plant, animal or fish products that do not deplete this vital.

Although some agricultural companies and agricultural projects are distinguished in the good use of the production elements by achieving positive rates for the producing unit, the majority of farmers have low efficiency in using the production elements in light of the high fixed costs for them resulting in high costs of the production unit, which puts the farmers in a bad competitive position, which requires the importance of consideration Economic aspects and activating cooperative work to reduce fixed costs (agricultural machinery and equipment, labor, warehouses).

The seasonality of agricultural products, the speed of their damage, the difficulty of controlling entry and exit from the production arena, and the impact of agriculture under weather conditions characteristics characterized by the agricultural sector and differs from the industrial sector, resulting in increased need for employment in times of harvesting accompanied by increased waste and waste from Agricultural products highlight the most important challenges of the dilemma of "agricultural marketing" and the costs on farms increase, which requires the importance of developing agricultural markets in remote areas to identify areas of deficits and surplus in those markets in accordance with the forces of supply and demand. The establishment of sophisticated agricultural marketing entities and activating the role of agricultural cooperatives as associations for farmers to represent them to make the unified purchase and sale of the inputs and outputs of their farms to obtain preferential prices despite the provision of loans by the Agricultural Development Bank to farmers, but the farmer faces The problem of poor financing due to the lack of guarantees such as the industrial and real estate sector.

The agricultural sector is linked to many government agencies to obtain licenses and various services during the stages of production and marketing, which creates grey areas that worsen the situation of farms and disrupt or reduce some of its benefits, given the importance of the agricultural sector and its role in the development of the national economy, especially in the areas

of security. Food and sustainable rural development requires continued state support and the encouragement of the private sector to invest in food supply chains and logistics, in addition to overcoming the difficulties and challenges facing workers in the sector and the associated front and rear links.

1. 3. Decision Libya will be an MNA country.

It is those second biggest nation on Africa, with downright zone about (1.790.540) Km^2. A large portion from claiming its territory will be desert Further more just (1.7%), need been fit for arable cultivating. Also, the restricted water assets need hindered the farming division done Libya, Regardless of the spread about irrigated Agricola frameworks in the seaside plains. In it need the most reduced thickness of number amongst the **MNA** countries, Also over (80%), of the downright Libyan populace need turn into moved in the Northern seaside strip, Libya need also get a standout amongst the primary oil countries, positioning fourth " around the **OPEC** states. Its oil fares constitute regarding (97%), about Libya's mixture fares. This region, together with the characteristic gas and the petrochemical industries, want been regarded as Likewise the ones spine of Libya's economy. The sector's dedication with **GDP** want passed (75%), particularly occasionally approximately blasting global oil costs. It need commanded the entirety financial system, with all one of a kind parts depending upon the oil incomes to order their development Also operation. All one-of-a-kind sectors, particularly farming. What's extra enterprise, need lagged distant behind, however the large endeavors exerted with create them, specially below Qaddafi's lead. Those Libyan financial system Might a risk to be depicted concerning instance an organized financial system whereby fashionable society part want beaten all exercises. Also, on an in depth extent, the ones Libyan initiative acquired An communist framework. Through communism Libya searched to create productivity, equity Furthermore self-sufficiency, In mild of the ides What's greater open schools help Qaddafi, specifically following as a whole lot guide of the production of the Jamahiriya administration within the (mid-1983)s.

He assumed a giant part in forming Libya's photo internationally and nationally, politically, socially further more monetarily. As an awful lot instructions what's greater ideologies need been intensely covered previously, characterizing the necessities and drawing structured upon tactics for the national improvement arrangements. He, for example, furnished for highest point necessity of the profitable components of "agriculture Furthermore enterprise" inside the conviction that agribusiness Also enterprise might activate self-dependency Furthermore self sufficient . By Libya's economic system started and Johnson had proceeded have to middle of the road starting with structural lopsidedness due to its overwhelming dependence looking into financing Toward oil dealing with What's more exportation, Furthermore typically depended around fashionable society component to oversaw economy for its monetary exercises. Those legislature inferred its earning from absolute area oil.

Other purpose for lopsidedness have been the bad designs from claiming utilization of financial resources, Similarly as lack of expertise for effectiveness factors might have been clear inside the non-oil segment.

In these lopsided characteristics within the Libyan financial system Furthermore its dependence as soon as absolute department brought on its powerlessness on differentiate those profitable base. Also, Qaddafi's political convictions and the accessibility of sizeable sums from claiming coins emanating straightforwardly Furthermore by implication beginning with those oil division influenced those entirety methodology about financial What's greater social development Previously, Libya and Subsequently those legislature budgetary arrangements that confirmed the ones structure of the Libyan financial system.

CHAPTER- II

LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.0. Introduction.

This unmarried segment critiques writing critical with exploration factor one, will check out those problems of Agricola development on connection to administration method accomplished a developing economy.

On analyze significantly the over research aims, those unmarried phase need been organized as takes after: the principal a piece critiques written works on the a part of agribusiness Previously, national development, its affects searching into funding development Furthermore destitution decrease. Those element Additionally opinions expositive expression on the new views of the part of agribusiness What's greater concentrates with admire to little-scale farmers, country development, and the can be allowed part of strategies carried out fortifying the a part of agribusiness accomplished improvement. Those unmarried section inspects writing on the relationship the middle of country development approach What's extra Agricola approach. Agricola techniques and governance, the energy from claiming education, engagement and strengthening for policymaking, those '**Dutch disease'** problems of investment development have been additionally analyzed. Those result of these reviews will endorse those talk element.

These opinions of the expositive expression were directed with the Libyan setting finished mind Also for the expectancy for upgrading understanding of the sway of evolving Agricola preparations methodologies for Agricola division execution clinched alongside Libya. Farming worker concerning illustration a mankind's try principally preparations for the processing of sustenance Furthermore crude substances to a percent commercial firms for the ones preparation for products on satisfy mankind. Those improvement of agribusiness for a nation is based for Agricola strategies embraced Eventually Tom's perusing that businesses in the kingdom which thus relies on the necessities and necessities of that country. Industrialization, for example, now after which competes with farming to that's best the top of the iceberg consideration. Those issue

from claiming Agricola development towards the ones out for mechanical development want been dubious on economists. **(Prebisch ,1959), Higgins , 1959)** and **Schultz ,1964)** assume that mechanical development is greater crucial over Agricola development. Importantly, the part of farming worker over funding advancement particularly its dedication of the **GDP** completed nations that bring wealthy oil belongings for example, Libya want been doubted.

2.1. The position of agriculture in development.

Agribusiness Likewise An term might be conceptualized from separate perspectives. Starting with those perspective of the farmer, agribusiness is an common act depended for will meet crew wishes Also an aggregation prices equal time those economist conceives for farming worker as a paramount sector, which ought help investment advancement and the horrible down home item **(GDP).** As stated by using (**Arumapperuma , 2006)**, farming worker might be a convoluted expression that incorporates big numbers sports and actions: “the technology alternately act of farming, including development of the soil for the growing about merchandise and the raising from claiming animals to provide food, wool, What's greater different results.

The applied out advancement of farming worker need been impacted by massive numbers Components for example, work productiveness, location productiveness, nature's area Also buying and selling and lending. These elements expect a paramount part to strolling the manner of Agricola development. For addition, the ones picture of Agricola development might range contingent upon the setting and the situation encompassing the ones segment. In the directly nineteen-sixties, a real improvement inside the Agricola division could have been witnessed, particularly inside the proper on time levels for industrialization . **(Johnston** and **Mellor, 1961; Schultz, 1964).**

It was diagnosed that traditional agriculture should be transformed swiftly into a modern-day kind through the adoption of science based technology; this would thereby make a massive contribution to standard national boom. Second, economists explicitly diagnosed the strong boom linkages and multiplier effects of agricultural increase to the

non-agricultural sectors. In addition, a few economists argued that agriculture plays an crucial role in national development**. (Lewis, 1954)** suggested there are massive sectors of the economy where the marginal productivity of labour is negligible, zero, or maybe negative. These labor resources are tied to the number one area, and are a key factor for industrial increase, with a purpose to arise with growing the labor force inside the primary area. Hence, the number one zone plays an important, albeit passive, position in improvement.

Johnston and **Mellor, (1961),** identified a few active roles that the rural zone plays throughout the progress direction:-

Agriculture components food crucial for a growing financial system, as meals call for grows, despite the fact that at a lowering rate, with income (Engel's law).

Agricultural exports generate the foreign exchange fundamental to import capital items; agriculture, because the most crucial sector in less advanced international locations, is the one quarter in a position of producing the financial savings mass that the non-agricultural area wishes for capital accumulation. .

A developing agricultural zone creates a better nearby market for the nonagricultural sector. The above are nonetheless precious for establishing economies with tremendous essential quarter. Victorious industrialization is typically preceded thru periods of dynamic agricultural growth. Although this does not recommend a causality hyperlink, international places which have launched into a victorious industrialization path, first professional rapid.

For agricultural expansion, it no longer feeds on resources useful for accommodating assets from leisure time in a monetary climate, but with a useful resource for rapid increases in productivity. The countries that were able to industrialize without first having an agricultural expansion are the exception. . Agriculture has been said to have strong and direct links to agricultural processing and backlinks to industries providing inputs.

It is empirically recognized that a large proportion of manufacturing in the early stages of development is agriculturally related. This multiplier effect is gigantic. Contemporary work on

Latin suggests to us that after calculating these backward and forward linkages within the framework of inputting output, the percentage of agriculture from **(GDP),** is about (50%), more than respectable statistical estimates **(Perry et al., 2005).**

Regarding the reasons that have an impact on the role of agriculture in development **(Diao et al. 2006),** the causes responsible for enhancing the position of agriculture in improving in terms of agricultural conditions, model ownership, and arid geographical area in identifying the main elements for choosing the characteristic of agriculture in developed international locations were identified. The United States of America and Europe's thirteen international sites are equal in globalization, compact and good strings, rapid technological and institutional improvements, and environmental constraints. On the other hand, **(Christopher et al, 2010**). Huang and **(Roselle, 2009),** showed that the rapid progress of the non-agricultural sectors, specifically the industrial zone, institutional and structural changes within the Chinese economic climate as well as adaptive insurance and financial reform guidelines have implemented a remarkable position in the increasing characteristics of the agricultural sector in progress. **(The World Bank, 2007),** and **(Brooks, 2010)**, stated that agricultural labor productivity and land through subsidies and guidelines for beneficial resource insurance significantly affected the agricultural quarter in Asian international locations.

2.1.1. Agricultural improvement and monetary growth:-

The term development does not refer to a single phenomenon or activity and does not mean a general process of social change. All societies, rural and urban, change all the time. This change affects, for example, the norms and values of society, its institutions, its production methods, the attitudes of its people, and the way in which it distributes its resources. Members of the rural community and its customs and practices are never fixed but constantly evolving into new and different forms. There are different theories that seek to explain this process of social change (as a development, as a cultural adjustment or even to resolve conflicting interests) and examples of each interpretation can be found in different parts of the world linked to development more closely to some forms of work or intervention to influence the entire process of social change. It is a dynamic concept that suggests a change in or move away from a previous position. All

societies are changing, and rural mentoring tries to develop certain aspects of society in order to influence the nature and speed of change. In the past few decades, different countries have been studied and their level of development determined; In other words, it is assumed that some.

This guide is primarily concerned with rural guidance and the livelihoods of farmers and their families. Therefore, the concept of rural development must be considered with a particular reference to agriculture, because agriculture is the basis of the livelihood of most rural families. In the past two decades, there has been a growing focus on rural development programs and projects, recognizing that rural development is as important as building urban and industrial complexes. Development must have two feet: urban Imation and rural improvement, there are very strong reasons for resource management in rural development. More than half of the world's population and the vast majority of people in developing countries (Asia, Africa and Latin America) live in rural areas and earn part or all of their livelihoods from some form of agriculture. Most of these people are still extremely poor and rely on agricultural practices that have not benefited much from modern technology. They live in isolated and often unhospitable places, with access to the resources they need to improve agriculture. Many live barely on a subsistence level. Only in terms of the number of people, there is a very strong case.

2.1.2. Agriculture and poverty reduction.

A high percentage of the citizens who suffer from extreme poverty live in rural areas, and most depend on agriculture as a means of livelihood, yet the poor remain the ones who suffer most from hunger because they do not have income to buy food, and often live in disaster areas due to conflict and climate change. The main **FAO** report, The State of Food and Agriculture Report (2017), indicates that inclusive off-farm agricultural economies can create jobs, provide sources of income and eliminate hunger in rural areas, giving the poor an opportunity to feed their families and live without wasting their dignity.

Country legal frameworks are the backbone of improving the livelihoods of the rural poor. **FAO** assists countries in developing evidence-based policies, strategies and programs to achieve the first goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (poverty eradication) and the second goal (Eradication of hunger) together. This work includes promoting comprehensive structural

transformation, increasing access to land and resources, diversifying income sources, providing decent jobs, gender equality, strengthening rural institutions, and enabling social protection for the rural poor.

Basic policy messages:

In low-income countries, the impact of investment in agriculture on poverty reduction is greater than in other sectors, as it gives rural people a direct opportunity to benefit from their main assets i.e. land and employment. Consequently, investing in small family farming and in the livelihoods of fishermen, forest dwellers and herders is a step towards sustainable poverty reduction.

In spite of this, supporting the agriculture sector is not sufficient to eradicate poverty, there are basic political approaches to achieve this are strengthening social policies, enhancing coherence between agriculture and social protection; enhancing the capacity of productive organizations and rural institutions; and increasing investment in rural infrastructure, research And services to create new income-generating opportunities for the rural poor outside the farm.

There must be coordination between policies aimed at reducing rural poverty and supporting each other in the various government ministries, including the ministries of agriculture, infrastructure services, public services, social affairs, work, health, education, finance, planning and the environment.

(60%), of working women worldwide work in the agricultural sector, so rural poverty reduction policies must consider gender equality and take into account the differences between them, and strive to empower rural women economically.

The Sustainable Development Goals call for no one to be left behind. For **FAO**, this means helping farm families, small-scale fishers, forest dwellers, herders, rural women and indigenous peoples to earn a living from agriculture and from rural areas.

2.1.3. Effectiveness of agriculture for development:

Literature on agriculture supplies specific varieties of equipment to measure the effectiveness of using agriculture for progress. Household assets are most important determinants of the capability to take part in agricultural markets. The securing of livelihoods in subsistence agriculture has been usually triumphant in assembly the arena's robust demand for meals. Food prices in international markets may simply opposite their lengthy-term downward development, a prediction that creates growing uncertainty approximately world food safety. Local weather exchange, environmental degradation, growing opposition for land and water, larger energy prices, and doubts approximately destiny adoption charges for brand spanking new carried out sciences all present big demanding situations and dangers that make predictions complex **(OECD ; 2010).** These challenges centre on how one can:-

- Make smallholder farming extra effective and sustainable.
- Improve rate incentives and increase the quality and quantity of public investment.
- Make product markets paintings well.
- Improve access to financial offerings and reduce publicity to un-insured risk.
- Enhance the overall performance of producer organizations.
- Promote innovation thru technology and technology.
- Make agriculture greater sustainable and a company of environmental offerings.

2.1.4. Agriculture and rural improvement.

Agriculture is given tremendous attention in rural improvement memories the area making enhancements to small farmer's earning and productivity effects in poverty cut price. Old experiences concerning agriculture indicated to a horrible relationship between productivity and poverty **(WB, 2007). (Zhou ,2010),** pointed out that East and South Asia have seen boom of cereal productivity throughout the inexperienced Revolution, which led in flip to cut price of poverty in the ones regions. According to **(WB ,2007),** the poverty incidence (percentage of humans residing on decrease than one dollar a day) faded from

approximately (50%), to spherical (10%), in East Asia and (32%), in South Asia from (1981 to 2004). In Africa, about three-quarters of the individuals stay in rural discipline, and are engaged in form of agricultural events, inclusive of small-scale farming, farm animals production, farming, searching, artisan mining and logging **(WRI, 2005).** Progress of Sub-Saharan Africa has not visible great changes evaluating to East and South Asia. Small farms have a couple of roles, where they have got the functionality to reap the targets of agricultural insurance guidelines, equivalent to social, economic and environmental goals. Small farmers have accountability to contribute to provision of food, progress of agricultural vegetation and observe of agricultural range by way of way of the ages, to no longer mention the contribution of small farms in poverty discount and meals safety.

Stated that the small farm is typically more efficient than the huge-scale agricultural project. Some economists have additionally pointed to the inverse relationship between farm length and productivity. Moreover, small-scale cultivation performs an crucial role in promoting and stimulating nearby economies; in income generation within the markets; and it creates neighborhood markets in addition to developing a sturdy demand for neighborhood products **(Sen, 1999).** The changing of agricultural regulations, particularly in business nations within the second (½), of the twentieth century, caused dramatic adjustments in agricultural zone structure.

According to **(Weiss, 1999)**, these adjustments in agricultural structures additionally contributed to equity within agriculture, productiveness and efficiency of farming, a call for government services and infrastructures, and the well-being of nearby communities. Monitoring the agricultural regulations and supporting policymaking requires studying the connection with the overall performance of farms **(Poppe** and **van Meijl, 2004).** In addition, in line with (**Woodhouse , 2010),** the modifications inside the meals trades and agriculture, which have been acquired due to globalization and liberalization, have raised serious debates approximately the talents of small farmers to participate correctly within the development of the financial system.

A quantity of scholars, equivalent to **(Byres ,2004)** and **(Dyer ,2004),** agreed that the motive smaller farms reward better land productivity is unrelated to performance, however instead to the exploitation of circle of relatives labour. **(Woodhouse ,2010)** questioned their conclusion and careworn that labour productivity ought to receive better attention and the perception that will increase in land productiveness can be comprehensive through improving labour productiveness will need to be re-evaluated. He added that 'investment is consequently key to raising labour productiveness and, logically, funding in agriculture will handiest take vicinity if farming will pay a wage higher than the possibility cost of labour' **(Woodhouse ,2010),** in his discussion about productivity, raised some essential questions. First, does the modern productivity of exertions within the region suit the charge of labour with the aid of and massive, second does the investment of additional hard work result in bigger profit? Woodhouse gave a negative solution to the number one query, utilizing Africa as an example. In his response to the second one query, he recounted that 'in the absence of a large shift in productivity and/or loads better agricultural costs, extra exertions-extensive farming will further lower hard work productivity, signifying a honest slash ‘exertions wage’, tantamount to a form of agricultural involution'.

However**, (Ashley** and **Maxwell, 2001)** and **(Hazell e t al.,2007)** argued that colossal scale farms are more easily geared up to respond to speedy alterations inside the zone considering famers on such farms are particularly skilled and are accordingly extra equipped to undertake ultra-modern carried out sciences and take care of the elevated demand for capital and mechanization than small scale farmers. It can be argued that many research addressed the feature of agriculture in progress in one-of-a-type nations. Examples are: - (**Johnston** and **Mellor ,1961), (Pryor** and **Holt,1999), (Cabral** and **Scoones ,2006), (Van Huylenbroeck, Lauwers,** and **Fernagut, 2006), (Byerlee, Diao** and **Jackson ,2005), (Brandt, Rawski** and **Lin , 2005), (Sonntag et al. ,2005), (Huang** and **Rozelle ,2009), (Arumapperuma ,2006),** and **(Gemmell, Lioyd** and **Mathew e t al. ,2000) .** Some of these authors additionally aimed to analyze the nature of ways the function of agriculture will depend upon the measure of improvement. However, they agreed that

there's no unique normal for choosing this position considering the truth that of the super nature and diploma of growth in every and each nation and the exceptional agricultural regulations applied in each united states.

2.2. Agricultural rules consistent with OECD (2008).

Agricultural coverage represents a fixed of strategies, processes and reforms, which can be followed within the agricultural region to benefit distinct goals. Agricultural coverage is a manner to arrange and use economic assets to acquire the goals of society inside the agricultural sector. These coverage regulations use a type of economic requirements to provide an explanation for the conduct of financial assets in the agricultural quarter. In keeping with the **(Wilton Park file, 2008),** Agricultural coverage guidelines of national governments and the global community need to be consistent and lengthy-time period and enable effective and in rate markets to increase, coverage rules have got to apprehend the reality of farming is massive at the national and international level**" (Ellis ,1992),** mentioned that agricultural policy is a part of the economic coverage of the nation, which is carried out to the rural region. This observe seeks to discover how fiscal insurance regulations in Libya shaped the country's agricultural coverage regulations.

According to **(Norton ,2004),** the essential standards for the development of agricultural approach in the long run can be divided into five concepts, which might be particularly based totally on economic, monetary, social, institutional and environmental sustainability.

Some huge objectives of agrarian inclusion should be to:

• Enhance the statute of equivalent open doors among people.

• Increase the proficiency of fiscal rural resources.

• Increase the benefits of ranchers and development the commitment of horticulture to countrywide profit.

• Understand the monetary government assistance of the network.

• Increase the expense of blast inside the farming part to build its commitment to add up to neighborhood creation.

The agriculture-for-improvement time table offers demanding situations for implementation. One is dealing with the political economy of agricultural regulations to conquer policy biases, beneath-funding and mis-funding. The different is strengthening governance for the implementation of agricultural guidelines.

2.2.1 Agricultural coverage and improvement.

Rural development has a big quantity of connotations and the time period "rural improvement insurance" is traditionally used to seek advice from a significant kind of government interventions **(WD, 2008)**. In a few nations, rural improvement policy can be used interchangeably with regional policy, above all while rural development is considered to be absolutely a dilemma of fiscal growth. In such cases, the coverage focal point could extend a long way beyond agriculture or related sectors to issues comparable to the supply of infrastructure and public offerings **(Wilfred** and **Edwige, 2004).** In different international places, rural development insurance is visible from extra agro-centric standpoint, in terms of increasing the contribution of agriculture to the nearby economic device. These systems aren't necessarily inconsistent, however they've an impact on perspectives on the set of guidelines that fall within the area of rural development and the kind of issues they may be purported to address.

The (**OECD),** has inspected various case research of rustic improvement rules (Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the USA), concentrating exceptionally on their linkage to farming approach **(OECD, 2009).** The accompanying variables delineate some intriguing discoveries:

A) - The linkage among rustic and horticultural strategies: In a couple of countries (for example Australia, the US), country advancement approaches and horticultural rules are in huge part isolated. In others, they're firmly connected (for example Norway).

B) - How much guidelines have a horticultural discernment: In Japan, the essential accentuation is on agribusiness as a vehicle for rustic improvement. In others (for example Switzerland, the United States), the focal point is more extensive and incorporates inclusion measures to sell the improvement of provincial foundation, for example, streets or lodging).

C) - The discernment inside horticulture: This shifts impressively. In certain countries, the essential accentuation is on upgrading the endeavor abilities of ranchers to help them to change and adjust to outside financial weights or different challenges, comprehensive of natural calamities or climate exchange (for example Australia, Canada and the United States). In others, there might be a more expansiveness of inclusion to incorporate ranch speculation, seriousness of the agro-nourishment industry, natural control, animal government assistance, nourishment top notch and sanitation, the assurance of social legacy, and holding agribusiness in less-wanted districts (for example The EU).

D) - The obligation for arrangement: In nations alongside Canada and Switzerland, this is generally regressed to sub-national governments, for example "base up". In different occurrences it is basically controlled from the middle, for example "top-down" (for example The EU, Japan, and Norway).

E) - Funding: In Japan and Norway, this is to a great extent accomplished through noteworthy government uses. In others, it is total among pertinent and neighborhood governments (for example Australia, the EU and Switzerland). In certain occurrences, there are endeavors to include non-open companies, or to make open private organizations the utilization of measures alongside contract ensures (for example Australia and the US).

2.2.2 Stakeholders and arrangement changes.

Partners are the individuals who claim the rights or interests in a system, for example, the individuals who end up worried about the way forward for a strategy. For an association, partners are any team or man or lady who can influence, or is influenced through, the achievement of the association's objectives and activities. **(Hemmati ,2002).** These may be patrons, networks, social

organizations or firms. Partner evaluation (SA) is a system applied, for delineation, to make institutional and strategy change process reachable through the utilization of representing, and basically all things considered with, the wants of people who have a 'stake' or an enthusiasm for the changes viable. With data on partners, their interests, and their inclination to look up to change, promoters can pick how extraordinary to oblige them, hence guaranteeing that guidelines followed are politically down to earth and supportable **(Robb, 2003).** Partner assessment has four boss traits, which might be the partners' capacity at the change quandary, the amount of effect (vitality) they protect, the amount of interest they've inside the particular change, , and the gathering/alliance to which they have a place or can reasonably be associated with timing is a key thing inside the presentation of Stakeholder appraisal to ensure the well worth of the conclusive outcomes for protection plan. **(Hemmati ,2002)**, affirms that multi-partner approaches objective to unite every key partner to make a commitment in another kind of verbal trade, determination finding, (and most likely decision making), on a definite difficulty. Destitution and Social affect appraisal **(Robb, 2003),** is connected to greatest inclusion change systems, yet its product in rural changes is crucial. The extreme recurrence of destitution in provincial districts and the typically defenselessness of the occupation frameworks of the farming awful make it most extreme essential to ensure that distributional effects are consistent with neediness rebate targets. The field monetary organization's rustic methodology **(World Bank, 2003)**, requires developing the profile of country progress endeavors by the utilization of:-

1- Fostering an enabling environment for broad-based totally and sustainable rural increase.

2- Enhancing agricultural productiveness and competitiveness.

3- Fostering non-farm economic increase.

4- Improving social well being, managing and mitigating risk, and lowering vulnerability.

5- Enhancing herbal resource control sustainability.

To achieve those targets, there ought to be considerable coverage reforms with change policy. It is important to put off obstacles to powerful market operations, sell

markets, improve agricultural financing, introduce sound meals safety regulations over the past twenty years, many international locations have embarked on wonderful reforms of the rural sector with diverse pursuits, amongst others, subsidizing urban shoppers, generating earnings, and stabilizing the economic system. In most cases, the reforms have had many favorable results, however have not but yielded the popular outcome in phrases of poverty discount and food protection. This is for the reason that their influences have been constrained with the aid of partial implementation and structural constraints **(Deininger, 2005; Gardner, 1996; Lundberg, 2005).** Agricultural reforms are a foremost part of the Poverty bargain approach Papers (PRSPs) in masses of the nations for which these techniques were devised. Agricultural reforms can deliver about full-size poverty discount however to be effective, they've got to bear in mind the essential socio-economic, political, and institutional persona's of the rural awful **(von Braun et al., 2003)**.

There nonetheless is a hollow between present PRSPs, the agriculture and rural progress procedures adopted by the usage of the countries, and the popular impacts of the proposed quarter reforms. The drivers of reform and the kinds of reforms in the agricultural region are additionally important to hold in mind. Agriculture and rural reforms contain region-huge policies in pricing, advertising and studies; extension associations and insurance regulations; and actual sub sector actions to deal with troubles, and design safety nets that directly defend terrible rural dwellers from shocks.

In line with **(de Janvry** and **Sadoulet ,2002)**, as nearby and international stipulations trade, the performance of those institutions can be affected. For illustration, ordinary land tenure packages can also carry out perfectly top even as population densities are low, but may be much less robust as they expand. Research with the useful resource of **(Lundberg** and **Deininger ,2005),** discusses crucial conceptual and methodological troubles concerning the analysis of agricultural market and land reform. Each papers define the economic motives that impact the reform applications in the agricultural area, the specific coverage reform selections, as good as considered one of the important financial equipment that have been used to investigate the influences of the reforms. In the case of agricultural market reforms, **(Lundberg ,2005)** shows that, in many instances, decision

makers and stakeholders are unaware of the magnitudes and distribution of talents reform affects. Given the excessive stakes associated with land policy reform, it will must focal factor on social results, social strategies, and vigor relationships, in addition to economic elements and outcomes. Attractive stakeholders in coverage components has received importance due to the cost of farmers in agricultural insurance, tremendously in developing countries.

This changed into confirmed by means of **(Eliasi, Aubin** and **Sunga ,2009):** "One of the motives for the beyond disasters encountered within the guide of African agriculture lies within the top-down nature that characterized the coverage making and implementation method, these not often included effective consultations with farmers, particularly small-holder farmers, regardless of the fact that they constitute the bulk of stakeholders".

2.2.3. Governances and backbone making in keeping with Swinnen (2010).

Agricultural coverage suffers from dis tortious ns with reference to the mechanism of decision-making. The modern-day period has visible a expand in reviews, which have investigated the outcomes of political regimes and policymaking; (**Birner** and **Resnick, 2010),** said, with respect to policy choice making, interest institution frameworks were at the cornerstone of maximum.

Political financial device strategies". As a result, the coverage approach that has been followed through a few curiosity groups may want to not be regular with the targets of financial coverage. **(Birner** and **Resnick ,2010)** said this, indicating that the voices of all stakeholders will ought to be heard. Nonetheless, in authoritarian regimes, choices visit the extra sturdy interest groups, the area insurance policies are devised to further their pursuits. The maximum agricultural security, but, is to be visible within the liberal international places; with a range of agricultural aid insurance guidelines witnessed in those African international places, which have obvious the improvement of democracy, of path, the major interest group within the agricultural quarter, specifically in setting up nations, are farmers. The region monetary institution (2011) indicated that (75%), to

seventy eight% of the poorest parents in the world depend on farming, pastoralism and forestry, all of which can be regarded beneath the term agriculture. Participation as stakeholders will increase the possibilities for smallholder farmers and the agricultural bad to elevate their political voice. The exclusive agri-commercial enterprise zone has end up extra bright, above all in additional urbanized nations and those gift procedure transformation. But these elevated stipulations by myself do not guarantee the successful use of agriculture for progress capabilities and ambitions. Smallholders ought to have their voices heard in affairs of nation, and insurance makers and donors must take keep of the new opportunities (World monetary institution, 2008). Market disasters are pervasive, mainly in the agriculture-situated international locations, and there's a need for public insurance to relaxed captivating social effects. The country has a role in market development, handing over middle public items, enhancing the investment local climate for the private region, and practicing suitable conventional beneficial resource management through the use of introducing incentives and assigning property rights. Strengthening the capacity of the kingdom in its new roles of coordinating at some point of sectors and partnering with both the personal zone and civil society is urgently needed if the agriculture-for-development agenda is to be performed efficaciously **(FAO, 2004; World bank, 2008; Van Donge, Henley** and **Lewis, 2012).** Accordingly, assisting agriculture and empowering, teaching and tasty the farmers inside the making of coverage that influences them can be key to decreasing poverty and securing humans's proper to meals **(Fraser, 2009; World bank, 2011). (Dyer, Boucher** and **Taylor ,2006)** and **(Narayan,2009),** pressured that empowering farmers and thrilling them in decision-making is mostly a very potent method of growing guide for given agricultural insurance regulations. **(Narayan ,2004)** said, "Poverty reduction on a giant scale is dependent upon empowering the vital actors, those who are maximum stimulated to maneuver out of poverty - terrible people themselves". He added that this requires a change in angle from all actors; and that farmers must be motivated to take responsibility for their own futures**.(Schmerler ,2006)** argued that the upward thrust of establishment retailers, seed and fertilizer corporations, distributors, and development agencies, and in lots of instances

the policies of governments, have step by step eroded farmers electricity to govern the way they manipulate their farms and consequently their livelihoods.

The arena economic institution (2011) indicated that in most African countries, agricultural policy documents don't have any clear vision of what empowerment might include and to what volume the improvement businesses' conceptions of empowerment fit in with an empowerment mannequin that appears for massive alterations inside the social and political characteristic of the farmers. Distinctive conceptions of empowerment may suggest radically distinct progress consequences for awful rural households genuine by means of manner of development projects. Schooling is an extra key precept that makes it feasible for farmers to take part in selection-making. Nonetheless, academic desires can fluctuate relying on a farmer's skills, competencies and gender. **(Rogers 2003)** noticed that well-expert farmers are a simply right place to begin for robust, adaptable food creation and agricultural sectors. Considering that (1982), **(Jamison** and **Lau ,1982)** have compelled the vital relationship among investment in everyday education and in advisory offerings.

2.2.4. Comparison of agricultural regulations.

Recent years, in step with **(Gardner -1992),** have witnessed a splendid plurality and variety within the methods employed to assess insurance; however, there has however been no actual assessment of agricultural guidelines in Libya. **(Gilg , 1996)** indicated that there were three maximum essential strategies to assessing agricultural rules. First of all, scientific machine/logical positivism that's hooked up on empirical data assortment; secondly, structural assessment which is based totally on the interaction between structural forces; thirdly, the publish-present day method in order to additionally be mentioned as a human agency (behavioral) method. The identifying feature of detailed method is maximum normally the manner in which information is accrued and used. For extra clarification, ordinary meta-narrative or empirical analyses depend typically at the concept that coverage already has an outcome. Therefore thru statistical evaluation and econometrics we will test the have an effect on of regulations quantitatively, and pick out

the beneficiaries and losers of the ones coverage rules. Structural analyses rely on targeted concepts comparable to political financial system. The put up-latest technique is located on the importance of episodic and peripheral activities. It relates those to social lifestyle, institutions and curiosity groups concerning agriculture. It is frequently keen approximately what is cited as 'the dominance of agriculture' and the challenges most often faced with the aid of manner of agriculture, specially the coverage of collective consumption. The post-present day technique offers a fashion of simulation and gives wonderful eventualities for intervention in the agricultural area; for illustration, it'd simulate what's going to happen to agricultural expenses if assistance is cancelled. **(FAO**

, **2009)** recognized a collection of quantitative gadgets used in the analysis of the have an effect on of guidelines.

Nonetheless, each quantitative and qualitative assessment can be applied to evaluate the impact of rules. Mixed technique, based on information from key stakeholders, may additionally simply include non-numerical know-how from qualitative assessment or quantitative facts gathered. Complete assessment of policies and their influences is in

maximum instances utilized in choosing solutions and alternatives. . According to **(Fairooz ,1998),** those tactics are not at the same time exotic, even though some of their proponents have erroneously claimed that quality their angle is valid. Within the gift gain information of, the researcher has adopted a hybrid technique that mixes a meta-narrative, and scientific manner/logical positivism, which is primarily based on empirical information collection, as suitable as built-in micro- and macro-evaluation with the aid of a few signs at macro and micro degrees. Such a technique allows the researcher to research direct and indirect effects of the coverage rules and it gives outcome which might be more complete. This is exceptionally in regards to authorities initiatives within the areas of agricultural progress, poverty discount, sales distribution and the reactions of farmers to agricultural guidelines.

2.2.5. Agricultural coverage regulations in constructing nations.

Establishing international locations have the most accountability to ensure that their insurance guidelines are sound and support sustainable increase. In many developing countries, agricultural development can have a particularly strong have an impact on making improvements to monetary opportunities and on poverty discount **(OECD, 2008).** Investment in agriculture, consisting of agricultural studies, extension and education, can stimulate plenty-desired expand in productiveness. Growing employment and earning derived from agriculture may additionally moreover have multiplier consequences, increasing demand for non-agricultural items and offerings **(OECD, 2008).** Deficiencies which have an impact on agriculture incorporate technological capability, delivery, storage and marketing infrastructure, as desirable because the legal framework. Exploitation of technological advances in agriculture might increase productiveness and assist it to comply with new requisites. Poor folks will should have expanded entry to effective sources. Rural fiscal markets and institutions need help so they are able to furnish simpler access to credit. These policies are subsequently the duty of organizing U.S.A . Governments. **(Binswanger** and **Deininger , 1997),** indicated that agricultural guidelines in putting in place nations bear from distortions which have an effect at the performance and effectiveness of coverage guidelines. **(Krueger, Schiff,** and **Valdes , 1991)**, acknowledged these distortions in extra element. This was via the absence of aid and investment insurance regulations, the lack of proper infrastructure, the dearth of agricultural take a look at in developing international locations, and because of the reality that growing international locations imposed direct taxes and oblique expenses on the rural sector.

These incorporate import responsibilities on agricultural inputs, which brought about greater creation expenses, and the lack of competitiveness in assessment with developed nations corresponding to the USA, which broaden assist for farmers to very excessive levels.

To fortify coverage coherence for development, constructing countries, in step with **(OECD , 2010)** and World Bank (2008), ought to :-

- Create a supportive environment for progress via using persevering with to sort out horrible governance, corruption, inclined public administration and conflict and by means of way of offering rural human beings with access to sources which includes land and water:-
- Step up public investments in rural infrastructure and agricultural examine to broaden farm productivity and competitiveness; decide and sell distinct rural initiatives that would additionally make a contribution to lowering rural poverty.

- Improve steady and credible financial rules, which inspire one of a kind investment and the creation of farm and off-farm employment.

2.2.6. Agricultural policies in oil rich developing international locations.

In this section, those specialist means should the table an general point on the economy of the Arabic locale. A great deal consideration may be paid of the countries, that need comparable contexts with Libya. With begin with, it is functional with the table a review on the country for farming worker inside the Arabic countries.

Arab countries can be classified into two categories. The first category is the oil producing countries of the (Gulf Cooperation Council). It is characterized by a small number of residents and large incomes, and therefore has the ability to adapt to the problem of high food prices.

The second is the non-oil-exporting countries with a large population density and where a large segment of the population is close to or below the poverty line. And these poor segments have no possibility to adapt their expenditures to the phenomenon of rising Prices, especially since a large part of the budget of these families is devoted to the purchase of basic commodities that make up products. The food is for the most part. The limited maneuverability of this situation leads poor families to resort to sometimes non-methods. Economic protection to protect themselves, which explains the riots that broke out in the streets of many Arab countries such as Egypt, Morocco and how did Arab governments respond to this crisis.

What are the medium and long-term implications.

Middle East Program **(Hazran, 2008).** On the measures you have taken? What alternative policies can be recommended to address the food crisis?

Today, the Arab states were faced with the necessity of dealing with these prevailing realities on the international level, but they are facing themselves. Also a number of its own problems, the most important of which are:

The inefficiency of the agricultural sector, which suffers from major problems in terms of finance and market access, to aside from ineffective practices that farmers resort to and weak training and education systems, they have emerged these problems are the result of ill-conceived agricultural policies that may create inappropriate incentives for farmers.

Non-efficient. Production in the agricultural sector has declined due to massive displacement to cities and neglect of agricultural development tural areas. The presence of an environment not conducive to cultivation due to water scarcity and the narrow arable land. Sources report on The World Bank reports that the MENA region contains less than (1 %), of global sources .It is considered that renewable pure water is considered to be (5%), of the total population of the world. Fall (50%), of the twenty countries where the rate of pure renewable water available per person is less than a thousand meters Cube in the Middle East and North Africa.

The inefficiency of the energy sector, where the ratio of energy consumption to **GDP** is one of the highest .The proportions in the world, even compared to the **OECD** countries. It should be noted that .This "addiction" to cheap energy hinders the competitiveness of the agricultural sector in non-exporting countries for oil.

Concentrations and monopolies exist in many sectors where there are a limited number of manufacturers or dealers.

In response to the acute crisis, how Arab countries dealt with the new reality varied the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council produce Bahrain, Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar and the Kingdom Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates account for about (23 %), of the oil consumed in the world More than (40 %), of the world's oil reserves. High oil prices have

allowed the **GCC** countries Gulf countries by mitigating the social repercussions of high food prices and reducing the consequences of exacerbating inflation and the deterioration of its currencies pegged to the US dollar, by almost double the wages of state employees. As well,

The Gulf Cooperation Council countries intentionally kept oil prices at their current level locally and increased public spending. However, whatever the case may be, the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council are already suffering from significant inflation rates that exceeded one (10 %), in the Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates, and approaching this high percentage in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, noting that Bahrain is the only country that has maintained an inflation rate. It is relatively low administrative measures taken by governments will not suffice to curb inflation, especially in sectors not based on trade exchanges such as real estate markets or imported food commodities. Besides, the wage increases for foreign workers

Which the countries of the Cooperation Council count on them a lot to exacerbate the phenomenon of inflation. On the other hand, the majority of non-oil-exporting countries increased the salaries of public sector employees and urged the sector free to do likewise. Some governments have also tried to enable the poor to benefit from them directly through direct cash transfers or ration cards to replace the commodity price subsidy policy that was serving the interests of all consumers, regardless of their financial situation. But in general, the non-oil producing countries were found

It was more difficult to mitigate the effects of price hikes and many faced riots in protest of the food crisis. In Egypt, for example, (32 million), people out of eight million live on less than two dollars a day. Led spike the price of bread five times, due to riots that claimed the lives of Egyptians in April 2008, after confrontations with the army. Measures taken by the government to address this problem included the allocation of($ 2.5 billion) .The new budget to support the price of bread, a ban on rice exports, and entrust the army to prepare and distribute bread the poor. Also, public sector wages have increased by (30 %). In Jordan, prices of staple foods increased by (60 %), within one year. Other than that, the opposition it was more peaceful than the riots that broke out in (1996), due to the food crisis. Early in (2008). The Jordanian government canceled aid for oil as a result of tight budget restrictions. But it is balanced this measure increases public

sector employees 'wages, eliminates commodity fees, and strengthens safety nets social to help the poor.

In Morocco, the government was forced, after violent protests, to denounce the rise in bread prices, to reverse the increase. By (30%), in the prices that they had approved. The violent confrontations between the police and the rioters ended a number of arrests have raised fears of a possible repeat of the riots in Casablanca in (1981), Because of the high prices of food products.

In Algeria, the wages of state employees increased by (15 %), in response to the doubling of the prices of oil used in cooking, sugar and cooking. The Algerian state has been unable to use its oil and gas revenues to relieve it the severity of the crisis is the fact that most of these revenues are allocated to the payment of external debt.

Yemen also witnessed violent riots in protest against the food crisis after the doubling of wheat prices and high prices rice and oil used for cooking is one-fifth. Expectations are for record inflation and high prices.

Food may seriously expand poverty by (6%). Finally, food prices increased by (30%), in Lebanon in the fourth quarter of the year, in Hay Tasjel. These prices increase by (20%), in Syria. The Syrian government's response was to increase the salaries of the sector's employees

Year increased by (25 %). In Lebanon, the authorities have raised the minimum wage from (200 to 330) US dollars.

Despite the violence that has occurred, governments in the region have managed to control public discontent to date by raising wages and rationalizing aid. The protests were not as severe as in the 1980s or the nineties for a number of reasons. First, the measures taken by the governments have succeeded despite not being addressed the problem of high food prices at its roots, in providing limited and temporary solutions such as reducing fees and improving networks.

Social safety and price support for major foodstuffs. Second, the public sector still employs large numbers of powers workers, which helped many families cope with the effects of price increases. This dependence on the state made many people are reluctant to address the government, which is

their main source of livelihood. Third, given the global character for the food crisis, citizens tend not to assign responsibility for these problems to their governments.

The measures approved by the Arab governments, especially the non-oil producing countries, will not succeed in achieving results.

Sustainable, and this fact is partly the result of budgetary constraints due to the serious deficit that it suffers from Most of the Arab countries.

Likewise, public spending in these countries is inherently inflexible and dominated by salaries and wages, and defense spending security, and public debt interest payments. In order to maintain the high level of quality government assistance and quality for social safety nets, these countries must reduce their capital expenditures, i.e. spending on public utilities roads, means of transportation and infrastructure.

However, this step may have negative repercussions on the rest of the sectors economic, noting that the current time is not conducive to the government raising taxes to increase its domestic revenues. In the short term, there is no quick exit from the crisis caused by high food prices. The countries are still not the oil producers in particular are facing a real danger that the number of participants in the protests may increase people condemn the dangers that threaten their livelihoods. It is known that it is not difficult to take the results of resentment and anger at Arab countries are geopolitical .In the medium and long term, Arab governments need to change their policies to address the fundamental problems that they suffer among them is the agriculture sector and the issue of excessive energy consumption. At the national level, each country is obligated to reconsider in their agricultural policies by providing incentives such as tax breaks, flexible loans, and the introduction of effective mechanisms this would increase local production and create jobs in rural areas. These states should work parallel to expanding social safety nets to protect fragile segments of the population that depend on limited income sources.

Likewise, it should strive to enhance competition, dismantle some existing monopolies and facilitate the establishment of defending societies about the consumer. At the international level, developed countries need to review their food production and aid policies.

It is clear that the promotion of biofuels is not in line with the requirements of the present time, except that the World Food Summit it was recently held in Rome that it failed to reach agreement. Likewise, developed countries must focus rather than relying on cash assistance.

An affair measures to reduce financial speculation in commodity markets help to keep food prices

Low levels. Finally, many developing countries need assistance in managing public food supplies

The development of new buying methods by adopting international best practices in order to reduce the impact of rapid fluctuations in prices in the commodity markets.

2.2.6.1. Oil discovery and development of agriculture.

The discovery of herbal assets, specially oil, has had a profound impact on the arena economic system. **(Sachs** and **Warner ,1999),** indicated that higher cyclical fluctuations in country wide incomes end result while international locations depend notably on natural resources. Whilst revenue flowing from different styles of resources, inclusive of agriculture, courses throughout the economy, production and the sample of revenue created by using the lifestyles of oil and minerals, which can be the major kinds of herbal sources, offers upward push to a completely specific final results.

Matsuyama, (1992) devised a formal model referred to as the 'linkages approach1 to analyze the role of herbal assets in development. He showed the role played through agriculture in a version wherein production is demonstrated through learning-by-doing. He also indicated that in the course of the discount of learning-induced development of manufacturing, the improvement rate of the economy becomes low due to the fact the economic system shifts far from manufacturing and toward agriculture.

Additionally, several challenges arise. These have emerge as known as the 'Dutch disease'. **(Martin** and **Subramanian , 2003),** define the Dutch Disease as a correlation among herbal assets and monetary growth; it displays the poor impact of natural assets on the complete economy because of an inefficient macro policy not able to cope with the large coins flows that result from the invention of a natural resource. As referred to above, this time period has commonly been used because the disaster of the Netherlands

in the course of the nineteen-seventies and the nineteen-eighties. The “Dutch disease” is explained in terms of a reallocation of resources across sectors and a structural transformation, in place of as a dynamic growth method. The aid boom is predicted to have an effect on the financial system in ways: the spending impact and the useful resource movement effect.

According to **(Feltenstein ,1992),** in the course of the past twenty years, most countries that have skilled an economic boom or the invention of a natural resource were exposed to the disaster, in most cases experiencing a massive decline in exports from different sectors of their financial system. For example, in an oil-exporting country like Mexico, large oil sales coincided with a massive contraction of agriculture and agricultural export sectors. Sectors other than the oil sector suffered from an inability to compete in foreign markets due to a higher exchange rate, which become as a result of increased demand for its oil exports.

It has been observed, however, that the “resource curse” model won't be an appropriate tool for describing the growth styles of (**OPEC)** or Arab economies, on the grounds that it is based on assumptions of complete employment of sources, external balance, wage/rate flexibility and immobility of manufacturing factors throughout borders, assumptions that don't always keep genuine for (**OPEC)** or Arab economies, wherein country possession of oil sources offers the state an important position in sectorial supply and costs. The first task is the viable appreciation of the Real Exchange Rate **(RER).** This is due to the increase in the rate of non-tradable goods and offerings, (windfall revenue). The second venture is the viable drop in productiveness, in which the capacity productivity achievements end up confined as interest shifts in the direction of the non-tradable sectors **(Martin** and **Subramanian, 2003). (Matsuyama , 1992),** declared that the function of agricultural productivity in monetary improvement will be addressed in a quarter model of endogenous increase.

Firstly, preferences taken into consideration as non-homothetic and the profits flexibility of command for the rural top is less than unitary.

Secondly, the engine of increase taken into consideration learning-by means of-doing in the manufacturing region. Regarding closed economies, the sort of model predicts a wonderful link between agricultural productivity and economic increase. It formalizes traditional wisdom, which emphasizes the want of agricultural revolution for business revolution. On the opposite hand, with respect to open economies, such model predicts a poor link. This is namely, that a more rapid improvement will be experienced via an financial system with a quite unproductive agricultural zone.

One of the essential factors that must end result is an open financial system with a boom method plan and expected boom overall performance. In many respects, agriculture has suffered from the consequences of the Dutch Disease: we are able to see this happening in Ghana during the length of oil exploration. Firstly, the real exchange rate appreciation impacts Ghanaian agriculture; the expanded concentration of exertions in towns can result in multiplied pressure on agricultural. Wages and a decrease inside the external competitiveness of the import-competing and export-orientated agricultural sectors.

Secondly, the non-tradable area is also affected; there's an impact on agricultural products. Thirdly, the price of imported food falls, as compared to domestically produced meals, so Ghanaian agriculture ought to suffer **(Matsuyama ,1992).** However, it's miles viable for the imported inputs to be less highly-priced with **(RER),** appreciation, so that it's miles possible for agricultural manufacturing to growth by means of oil sales funding.

In countries such as Ecuador, Mexico, Algeria and Iran, the agricultural zone suffered plenty throughout the nineteen-seventies due to the oil increase **(Martin** and **Subramanian, 2003).**

CHAPTER- III

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH.

3.1 - Data collection and studies hypothesis.

The researcher divided the number one work into tree statistics resources (more than one resources of evidence). The first source become from inside the farms, where the researcher visited the agriculture farms farm sites, and carried out established interviews with the farm directors and owners. The second supply changed into from files, which include (authorities and non-authorities) reports (as secondary records). The third supply of evidence came from some of interviews carried out with three groups of stakeholders: the agriculture farms farming professionals, agricultural economists, and officers. Through the adoption of this strategy, the researcher aimed to reap as plenty information as viable approximately the issue at hand, and to triangulate the argument to as a minimum come towards answering the research question.

The use of a couple of perspectives and different kinds of statistics series was a function of the growth within the excellent of the case take a look at lending weight to the validity of the findings. The use of or more bureaucracy of information collection and/or using or greater views is called "triangulation". Through triangulating information and/or views, it turned into possible to shape a fuller and more robust picture of the case, improving claims to excellent **(Stake, 1995).**

Blaikie, (1991) argued that triangulation advanced the validity of the research and that the cause of triangulation of information assets became to develop legitimate and reliable instruments. For this research, triangulation turned into very important because of the shortage of posted government facts about the sector. It changed into additionally crucial with admire to the specific connection with the Libyan socio-cultural and political context, wherein it become difficult to obtain real and credible statistics, either due to the lack of facts resources or because of the secretive nature of the political system, which provided little data about authorities functions and processes. Therefore, the researcher had to get entry to available authorities documents; she additionally managed to interview a

few officials and key players from the educational and studies establishments a good way to obtain valid and reliable records from these resources. The researcher additionally obtained statistics from the actual ground of agriculture farming thru structured interviews and site visits to the farms.

3. 2. Documents.

Secondary records (Grey literature) become described as information which exist already and have been accumulated for other functions. Documents had been used as a part of the contemporary studies as a secondary source of information. Generally, assets of external statistics are, for instance, diverse computerized databases, associations, other government organizations and different posted sources including libraries and newspapers **(Burke** and **Larry, 2005).** Such facts help to make number one information series more unique since they allow the researcher to discern out the gaps and deficiencies in records acquisition and the additional statistics that needs to be accrued. They also help to enhance our knowledge of the hassle at hand **(Boslaugh, 2007).**

Secondary facts additionally have the advantages of usually having a pre-mounted degree of validity and reliability; thus, re-exam by means of next researchers isn't always required. Moreover, secondary records may also be useful for designing successive principal research and in supplying a base for assessment with the accumulated major statistics consequences. Thus, it is always realistic to start any research pastime with a assessment of secondary information. Grey facts changed into employed further to primary facts. The researcher used a number of documents to guide the number one statistics amassed from the interviews for analyzing the conceptual framework. To the high-quality of the researcher's understanding this become a comprehensive list of files relevant to the research topic. There can be different files but due to the restrained availability of posted secondary files approximately Libyan agriculture, and due to the dearth of a formal facts gadget and the lack of archive store centre in Libya to be had to researchers, it changed into hard to find all of the files. In this regard, the researcher hired her personal relationships, particularly with colleagues at Omar Almokhtar University, to gather those

documents. It became not a selective list; rather, it protected all documents that the researcher may want to find.

Briefly, the documents had been classified into two groups: governmental and nongovernmental. The documents have been written in one-of-a-kind languages; a number of them were written in Arabic even as others in English. Also, some of the documents had been in paper layout while others were electronic.

The critical evaluation of the statistics involved rigorous cross examining of both authorities and non-authorities assets. Findings were then examined in the context of policy and its implications. This system, also the usage of files, turned into meant to increase the validity of the number one assets, through cross-verifying or triangulating the evidence from different facts sources. This also helped to make the discussion of the topic more objective. On the opposite hand documentary research was used to accumulate evidence from these files in phrases of examining the troubles presented within the conceptual framework. The documents also fill the gap in the number one studies in terms of particular operational information approximately agriculture farms farming; For example, the researcher changed into now not able to acquire facts approximately the failed farms; however, the once a year reports organized through MBRC supplied the researcher with the necessary records approximately these farms, The information protected descriptive statistics approximately the visited farms . throughout Libya, and detailed reports about every single farm, offering experts' vision on each farm and how it become operated. This furnished the researcher with a more complete photograph about the agriculture farms (successes and failures), which in turn turned into expected to offer insights and signs of the improvement system in the agriculture farms farming region.

3.3. Interviews.

In this observe, the interview technique became followed as suitable for this qualitative research. The motive of the interview technique become to gain the necessary information. awesome deal of qualitative records can be received from talking with human beings; accordingly, a qualitative studies interview that sought to cover each the

genuine and the content levels changed into deemed extra appropriate for the modern-day studies **(Kvale, 1996).**

Basically, interviews have been carried out with four organizations of stakeholders: officers, academics professionals, and farmers. Interview approach became selected due to the fact it's far relatively casual in style, enabling the researcher to invite questions in a fixed of layout to research interesting and unexpected issues. According to **(Mack et al**., **2005)**, in qualitative research, there are three common forms of sampling: purposive, quota and snowballing. For this observe, purposive sampling was discovered to be the maximum suitable sampling method for assembly the research necessities.

Burke and **Larry (2005)** argued that sampling in qualitative research is normally purposive; the primary goal of qualitative studies is to select data-rich cases. Purposive sampling strategies are generally followed while the pattern is considered as representative of the whole population and when it enables the researcher to satisfy the studies inquiry.

Saunders et al. (2007) recognized that purposive sampling ought to take some of shapes, which includes severe cases, vital cases, and heterogeneous, homogeneous, and regular cases. The participants (whether or not officials, teachers, specialists or farmers) had been chosen on the basis of judgmental sampling, where the choice of the sampling gadgets changed into primarily based on the informants' revel in and information about the problems undertaken by the examine **(Kitchin** and **Tate, 2000);** those key players have been anticipated to provide the records and facts required to examine the conceptual framework and therefore to assist to reply the research question..

The mapping of the selected stakeholders on the idea of the remarks to the studies topic at the side of the information required at the relationships among the stakeholders. According to their role as governors, it turned into expected that the officials would gift facts that meditated governmental views, to justify and guard authorities policies and capabilities which affected the development of the rural zone in trendy and agriculture farms fanning in unique, developing agriculture and the agriculture farms farming sectors.

They also discovered the difficulties facing the sector from the officers' views, the Agricultural Bank.

Director become selected to be interviewed as it was anticipated that he could provide rich information regarding the government financing rules and the influence they have got had on the development of the sector.

The researcher predicted that the authorities might represent energy courting to the alternative key players in the pattern. The officials were at the side of the selection makers who might, presumably, affect the farmers and the experts who have been within the establishments that administratively paintings under the Ministry of Agriculture. On the other hand, it was expected that the specialists could gift practical and technical statistics and records that contemplated their issues regarding the difficulties going through the agriculture area. Farming sector especially, and mirror their views as those who have been immediately concerned in agriculture farms farming and who further had long revel in in this subject.

The one expert changed into selected on the premise of his function because the administrator of Agriculture Projects, a branch which is under the Ministry of Agriculture. The other expert became the head of the Agriculture Department in MBRC and Director of the Field Visiting Team from the centre that conducted annual surveys covering the agriculture farms across Libya. Based on their positions, those centered professionals were anticipated to provide greater technical and practical insights on the arena. They have been also anticipated to criticize and deeply discuss the problems presented inside the framework on the basis of their realistic expertise and long enjoy in field of agriculture farms farming. This angle on these specialists changed into particularly constructed up in keeping with personal positionality in terms of the researcher employing non-public relationships to get entry to interviewees.

It changed into anticipated that the teachers could gift facts that pondered their criticizing views, on political and monetary guidelines associated with the agriculture area. Also they would give insights into the precise region of agriculture farms farming. The

two academics have had long revel in in the field of agriculture economics, exceeding 30 years in every case. They have posted many educational papers, on various agricultural problems along with agricultural productivity, agricultural regulations, agricultural efficiency and agricultural development and planning.

These two academics were not only selected for interview because of their long enjoy, and overarching understanding, however also because of the personal courting as colleagues inside the identical college wherein the researcher works as a lecturer. The researcher changed into of the opinion that they might respond undoubtedly to the questions, and communicate freely, based on trust, within a political way of life that did now not permit humans to express poor views about the government and political leadership. It turned into hoped that the in-depth interviews could encourage them to specific opinions that they couldn't voice of their publications.

The agriculture farmers have been predicted to provide inner insights into the issues going through agriculture farming in specific. Likewise, the farmers might be capable of provide crucial views on the unique troubles centered by way of the dependent interviews, whether their perspectives veered in the direction of the authorities facet (the selection makers) or the expert side (folks that provide technical consultancy).

In social science research, there are many sorts of interview, however the maximum not unusual bureaucracy are: dependent, unstructured, and semi-based **(Dawson, 2002; Miller** and **Brewer, 2003).** Two forms of interview have been hired in the present day research:

3.3.1. Semi Structured Interviews:

The researcher utilized the interview method to reap wealthy facts to test the conceptual framework and for this reason to answer the studies question. According to **(Bernard ,1988),** semi-based interviews are pleasant used when the researcher has most effective one risk to interview a participant. As a number of the important thing interviewees participating in this studies have been government officials and it'd have been tough to interview them more than once, this method turned into beneficial. In this

research, semi-structured interviews have been carried out in order to investigate the problems that emerged from the literature and as a consequence to modify or undertake the conceptual framework that had been evolved from the literature.

Although the interviews were guided by using a set of distinctive and predetermined questions, the researcher had the scope to delve similarly through facilitating dialogue. **(Robson ,2002)** argued that this permits for more clarification, and that the statistics generated could be wealthy and qualitative. The questions had been standardized to make sure that the researcher covered the perfect material. This type of interview gathered detailed data in a style that become quite conversational. Semi-established interviews are frequently used while the researcher desires to probe deeply into a topic and to apprehend thoroughly the solutions provided.

3.3.2. Interview Schedules (Structured Interviews).

Face to face interviews use predetermined questions because the interview schedule **(Lewis et al., 2004)** and have essential components: a set of questions designed to be asked exactly as worded, and instructions to the interviewer approximately how to proceed through the questions. The questions appear inside the order in which they are to be asked. The questions are designed so they may be administered verbatim, exactly as they may be written.

A structured interview serves to extract information from the respondents. It capabilities as a preferred manual for the interviewers, each of whom needs to ask the questions in exactly the equal manner **(Collis** and **Hussey, 2003). (Miller** and **Brewer 2003)** cited the structured interview as a listing of written questions that would be completed by verbally responding to the questions inside the presence of the researcher. This model is commonly referred to as a scheduled interview. In phrases of the present day look at, the researcher determined it greater appropriate to ask the respondents to finish the based interview with the aid of verbally responding to some of closed-ended and open-ended questions inside the presence of the researcher. This sort of dependent interview was selected for interviewing the farms farm farmers and directors of the web sites. Generally,

with these interviews, all interviewees were asked the equal questions; they have been also requested to pick out solutions from among a fixed of alternatives. This conformed to the sort of a fashionable interview schedule design with predetermined questions to be replied in a face-to-face interview.

This sort of interviewing became a more convenient manner of gaining qualitative data from survey style interviews **(Patton, 1990).** The reasons for the usage of this specific shape of established interviewing have been:

The wide variety of farms centered by using the take a look at become very small, and the usage of postal questionnaires would have extended the chance of losing a number of them for one reason or another; for example, if the farmer did not reply or send the questionnaire back to the researcher. Moreover, even if best one structured interview have been lost, it'd have meant the lack of (20%), of the sample, and this become considered excessive percentage that could have negatively affected the sample and subsequently the validity of the information accrued.

Interviewing the farmers face to face changed into expected to inspire the farmers to be extra assured whilst answering a selected set of questions, through explaining to them the drivers in the back of accomplishing such research. It became additionally predicted that the fanners might not fully understand the questions and accordingly would not be capable of supply the specified answer for the determined questions, so the researcher would beautify the validity of the dependent interview with the aid of being gift to provide an explanation for the misunderstood questions.

Asking all the farmers the equal set of questions would facilitate the analysis of the statistics, and promote a valid discussion of already prepared issues of these interviews.

3.4. Research subject matters tested in the primary studies.

For this studies, specific questions were designed to accumulate extraordinary forms of data, in keeping with the themes and sub issues cautioned by using the conceptual framework. Therefore, the questions had been designed to analyze the subsequent subject matters:

3.4.1- The present day state of the agriculture farming region.

3.4.2- Drivers of authorities regulations:

3.4.2.1. The role of the oil quarter.

3.4.2.2. Political Ideologies.

3.4.2.3. Planned financial system.

3.4.3 - Elements that obstruct the development procedure (Agriculture farming):-

3.4. 3.1. Lack of an effective financing machine

3.4. 3.2. Lack of marketing system

3.4. 3.3. Lack of a clear imaginative and prescient of planning

3.4.3.4. Weak infrastructure

3.4.3.5. Institutional instability and risky guidelines and regulations

3.4.3.6. Lack of information system.

3.4.3.7. Lack of skills and education programs.

3.4.3.8.Corruption.

3.4.3.9. Mismanagement.

3.4.3.10. Lack of tracking systems.

3.4.4. Achievement of development teargas:

Food self-sufficiency, contribution to decreasing the position of oil and diversification of the economy, and lowering unemployment. The semi-established interviews concerned three businesses of stakeholders: Academics, officials and specialists. They have been formulated to contain a number of themes masking troubles associated with the subject of this study. The objective of those interviews become to provide a important discussion at the improvement of agriculture farming in Libya, and the way it could be generalized to the alternative agricultural sectors in Libya and elsewhere. They were also supposed to become aware of the principle drivers and the reasons at the back of the failure of the agriculture in Libya. The questions have been designed to be extra open ended and to present the interviewee the hazard to express his/her opinion independently. These themes were derived from the literature assessment and the conceptual framework.

3.4.5. For the structured interviews the questions have been designed to acquire deeper facts,

About the training of agriculture fanning in addition to the subject matters from the conceptual framework. These subject matters had been carefully decided with respect to the changes that befell in the studies cognizance, moving from a purely monetary observe to a closer eco-political take a look at, that specialize in qualitative in place of quantitative information.

In the pursuits of precision, it might be critical to clarify the modifications that happened at this degree of devising the data series strategies, in phrases of the established interviews.

At the beginning, the researcher predicted that the take a look at population might consist of hundreds of farms. In this context it is also relevant to say that in the first degree of the studies the quantity of farms identified through the authorities document from the, General Authority of agricultural Wealth (2008). Exceeded. The researcher planned to distribute questionnaires to some of farms based totally on the statistical measures to outline the legitimate length of the chosen pattern. Therefore, the researcher did not at first plan to conduct interviews with the fanners, but revised her studies design

while she determined out that the real number of farms become notably lower than that given by way of the Ministry of Agriculture. Of (17), farms diagnosed by the MBRC in (2004) through area survey, have been defunct and only (5), had been still functioning. Hence, the researcher decided to use all of the surviving farms because the sample, and to satisfy the human beings in rate on these farms face to face. It is pertinent to factor out that it become extremely tough to visit the defunct farms. Regarding question layout for the structured interview, the researcher in the beginning meant to collect facts suitable to a purely monetary look at, specializing in issues related to financial performance, profitability, feasibility and investment.

However, whilst the research topic started to trade (see segment 3.0), the researcher started out to awareness on deeper troubles and issues beyond sensible economic concerns and began to analyze elements and drivers associated with the improvement of agriculture area through which to provide an explanation for the failure of agriculture improvement. However, because fewer farmers have been involved than originally predicted, the researcher centered on collecting extra in-intensity operational records that covered troubles linked immediately to the exercise of agriculture farming, to cope with the contemporary situation in the quarter. He also felt that such statistics might be precious for similarly researchers because of the substantial lack of information and literature approximately the sector.

It was essential to provide a description of the contemporary repute of the operated farms that could stand closer to the truth regarding this zone of agricultural business. This would meet the conceptual need to establish that there had been failure to gain development targets. The data accrued from the primary sections of the structured interview have been meant to meet this want, with the researcher expecting to gain valid facts describing the direct difficulties facing the farms at the ground; for that reason supporting the idea of failure of the agriculture farms farming sector to attain the centered development. The link among the framework and the structured interview issues is clarified thru the following points:

First, there have been the ones factors that reflected the issues dealing with the agriculture farms farming in particular. So the primary a part of the structured interview changed into designed with closed questions to accumulate greater information about the farms . Moreover, it aimed to gather data directly related to the operation of the agriculture farms. This raised worries of a monetary, technical (operational costs, (constant and variable) and production operations), and marketing (markets, prices, profits and returns) nature. Some of those troubles is probably constrained to farms farming operations even as others might be generalized to different agricultural sectors. Second, there were those elements that might have meditated at the development of the agriculture zone.

The second part of the based interview consisted of semi closed questions that gave the respondents a chance to clarify their reviews approximately wider issues going through the agriculture farms farming area outdoor the farming subject, inclusive of financial, political, social and ecological worries. It treated the critiques and perspectives of the farmers concerning the limitations that avert the improvement method and that could be generalized to the alternative agriculture sectors. In standard the records from all sources: documents, semi dependent interviews and based interviews had been predicted to cope with the problems presented within the conceptual framework.

3.4. 6 . Logistical Considerations for Conducting Primary Research.

There have been many considerations in determining on the perfect technique of facts series, or even if the technique selected became suitable for answering the studies questions, there were other, logistical issues that the researcher had to cope with in engaging in the discipline studies.

3.4.7. Gaining Access to Targeted People.

Laurila, (1997). Stated three types of get entry to. The first type changed into formal get right of entry to which noted achieving an agreement among the corporation and the researcher on specific situations in terms of what, while and how empirical facts have been to be gathered. The second kind become non-public get admission to that

entailed the researcher understanding the relevant executives, managers and individuals in the organization. The third form of access involved the researcher being capable of foster non-public rapport primarily based on a terrific information, in addition to collaboration between the researcher and the organization.

The researcher hired his private relationships to access some key interviewees, specifically the officers, because it was particularly hard to get admission to officers in better governmental positions. The trouble of getting access to different interviewees became compounded.

Likewise the difficulty of gender arose whilst assembly professionals. However, compared to getting access to officials in high governmental positions, gaining access to the professionals become somehow less difficult, due to the colleague relationship with a few experts inside the MBRC, who facilitated contact with the professional interviewees. Furthermore, being a researcher she become made welcome on the centre, because the specialists had been at first researchers and shared a commonplace scholarly background and an interest in studies work.

Moreover, the Agriculture Biology Research Centre turned into the primary centre for agriculture studies in Libya, which performed the yearly surveys of agriculture in Libya; for this reason, it turned into justified for the researcher to goal the MBRC to advantage get admission to specialists in agriculture. Contact with all the participants become installed earlier than the discipline studies began. Indeed, due to time limitations it become crucial for the researcher to get right of entry to the interviewees as quick as viable. If the researcher had depended on the ordinary administration approaches to arrange assembly with the excessive-ranking officials, it might have taken longer than the time scale of the discipline research, specially as he become analyzing in the field agricultural production management in Libya

The researcher determined get entry to the agriculture farms lovers problematic because of the location , However, of the (17), farms diagnosed through the **(MBRC in 2004),** as functioning agriculture farms, only (5), farms have been still operating. The

researcher therefore based the pattern on the surviving five farms, however although he made frequent tries to go to the defunct farms, he become not able to do so. The motives for this problem protected the reality that as those farms ceased to function many years in the past, they had been unoccupied. Moreover, their contact records and registration certificates have been hard to get admission to due to the inefficient data system in Libya. Also, some of those farms had been handiest partly set up many years ago and that they had never operated considering that then.

3.4.8 .Timeline for Conducting the Field Research.

To entire the facts series from the primary assets, the researcher organized a plan to successfully exploit the constrained time. However, the subject look at plan became based on three main determinants:

1- The rest rained time scale.

2- The distance between the web sites in which the interviewees had been based and farm visits have been to be performed. On The minister turned into a lecturer at Omer Al-Mokhtar University, and he turned into on the instructional coaching personnel whilst the researcher became at undergraduate level (1994-1998), the researcher turned into one in all his students from (1994-1997).

3- The availability of funding to cover touring expenses.

The researcher carried out the plan in two predominant stages:

• The First level became in (2009), (from 20th of May to 30th of June) and centered the important thing gamers positioned in the Eastern part of Libya: In this level, the researcher controlled to conduct site visits to two agriculture farms located inside the
Eastern a part of Libya and to behavior four semi-structured interviews.

• The Second degree changed into in (2010), (from 1st of August to fifteenth of September) and targeted the important thing players located in the Western part of Libya: in this degree, the researcher controlled to visit three agriculture farms placed inside the

Western a part of Libya and to behavior semi-structured interviews. Two improvements have been made during the research duration to the original research plan.

The first concerns one of the farms, the farm at Ain Al-Ghazal, which was visited in (2009), during the trip to the Eastern take a look at area. Although it had simplest commenced to perform in that year, the next year, (2010), whilst the Western part of Libya become centered, the researcher become knowledgeable that Ain Al-Ghazal farm had stopped operating. Hence, the researcher decided to revisit the farm because it turned into a terrific opportunity for her to see one of the currently failed farms at close range. Unfortunately the researcher became no longer able to meet the individual that were in fee of this farm; however, she turned into capable of visit the website online and take some notes.

Secondly, the researcher revisited a number of the interviewees after the events of (17 February, 2011), in Libya, a popular revolution that added down Qaddafi's regime in Libya. This revolution caused a brand new political environment of freedom to spread in the course of the USA and initiated various adjustments, which even though tough to measure might be feasible to experience. In the light of those adjustments, the researcher idea that it might be beneficial to re-interview the important thing gamers on this have a look at regarding questions relating to the selection makers and their political roles.

The concept became to check whether human beings were more assured in giving their personal reviews or whether they might change their answers to some of the questions that had been asked, with none political affects and in the absence of the safety grip of a regime which prohibited people from expressing any opinion that brazenly criticized the political leadership. It was certainly a hazard to have a look at the extent of the credibility of information acquired from human beings underneath extraordinary political circumstances. It was predicted that this initiative could no longer most effective display political affects on human’s critiques, but would additionally growth the credibility and objectivity of those interviews.

As it turned into very difficult to tour to Libya within the duration of armed conflict, the researcher decided to hold these interviews with the aid of email. The researcher re-asked a selected set of questions related to authorities policies and political issues. The researcher was not able to touch all the key interviewees; handiest of the stakeholders have been re-interviewed with the aid of email. Although this initiative was no longer a part of the original plan, it become delivered to the research to beautify the validity and credibility of the records gathered through the researcher.

3.4.9 .Field Research Language and Communication Issues.

The researcher accomplished interviews with the important thing informants in Arabic. This was especially because it become their spoken language and the handiest approach of communicating with them. However, these interviews might be translated into English. The based interviews had been conducted in Arabic and the responses were transcribed at once onto a solution sheet with the aid of the researcher (based interviews). The farmers were acquainted with this type of interview, as the researcher followed a similar technique to that adopted by the MBRC in their annual survey. The professional who ran that area survey had practiced that method correctly for greater than 5 years and consequently the researcher predicted it'd be powerful.

On the opposite hand, the semi-based interviews were recorded on tapes and then transcribed onto paper. They had been then translated into English. The key informants collaborating within the semi-structured interviews were satisfied to be interviewed and common the recording technique. The following re-interviews with a number of the focused interviewees have been truly translated, as they have been dispatched to the researcher in the written layout of email.

3.4.10 .Data Analysis.

Data evaluation became executed after the raw statistics were prepared in such a manner that useful information can be extracted. The technique of ordering the records was critical to comprehending what the records contained and what it did no longer contain. There are diverse techniques for facts evaluation and it can be quite clean to

manipulate information in the analysis procedure to reach at favored conclusions. Thus, it was important to pay near attention to the procedure of records evaluation and to motive significantly about the statistics and the conclusions drawn. However, the conduct and emotions of the interviewees had no impact at the produced records and had been now not applicable to the current have a look at. As this research was qualitative, it was essential to seek suitable statistics evaluation techniques so as to extract beneficial data from the qualitative information. In popular, narrative evaluation changed into employed in this research. **(Reissman , 1993)** found that narrative analysis in the human sciences belongs to a family of processes that includes numerous forms of textual content, that have an episodic form in commonplace. Investigators' definitions of narrative analysis lead to numerous methods of evaluation, all of which require the extraction of textual content for similarly analysis, which entails deciding on and organizing files, composing field notes and deciding on sections of interview transcripts for nearer evaluate **(Silverman, 2001).**

Narratives do not talk for themselves; they require interpretation while used as records in social studies. However, there are several varieties of narrative evaluation; they include thematic analysis, structural evaluation, interactional evaluation and per- formative evaluation.

Qualitative information evaluation on this study turned into completed by figuring out styles and subject matters to make sense of a mass of qualitative records. **(Boyatiz ,1998)** argued that the emphasis is on the content of a textual content, "what" changed into said greater than on "how" it turned into stated; the "told" in preference to the "telling´. Thematic evaluation became followed in this have a look at to analyze information drawn from the exceptional sources, which worried grouping many extraordinary narratives into similar thematic classes; every item in the organization intended the equal component or stated the same issues.

The researcher were worried about the method of studying the desired data because the first degree of this observe. Because the interviewees had been requested to express

their reports and to become aware of drivers of development in Libyan agriculture in preferred and in agriculture farms farming in unique, the examine targeted at the text itself and the content of the dialogue, which become relevant to the problems presented within the conceptual framework and to answering the research questions.

3.4.11. Steps of Thematic Analysis.

The first step of facts evaluation turned into executed by transcribing the uncooked recorded data and then translating them into English in addition to changing all records accrued from the established interviews to Microsoft Word format and translating them into English. The (government and non-authorities), documents have been then analyzed. However, it became hard to translate all of the files because of the large volume, which accounted for more than one hundred and fifty thousand words. In the second one step, thematic analysis become used to pick out the themes, so the researcher began with a prepared listing of issues, after which searched the information for text to in shape these issues. This procedure directs the researcher's route in analyzing the information **(Taylor** and **Renner, 2003).**

This step changed into conducted thru coding the interviews and document texts and phrases using colour highlighting to fit them to the topics, figuring out them on separate sheets. No one, to date, can claim very last authority on the "best" manner to code qualitative facts. **(Geoffrey ,2007),** recognized that a few researchers use coloration codes to pick out these "blocks" of text to provide a visual cue of the exceptional ideas/subject matters represented in the facts. Colored highlighters had been useful for distinguishing the special topics embedded within the interview data. **(Meanwhile, Saldana, 2009)** and **(Boyatzis , 1998),** additionally touched upon the coloring of textual content within the technique of manual qualitative information analysis. **(Saldan , 2008)** made reference to circling, highlighting, bolding, underlining, or coloring rich or good sized participant charges or passages to draw the eye of the researcher, thereby facilitating the coding process, in addition to coding with words and short phrases.

The researcher searched for key categories and issues that could assist to organize the discussion into stages. Displays these themes, which were highlighted in distinctive colorings to make it simpler for the researcher to understand the classes.

The coding turned into performed manually using this coloring technique.

Themes of records evaluation coded through coloration:

The efficiency and productivity of the farming zone. Achievement of improvement targets.

Drivers of authorities' regulations:

1- Role of the oil quarter.

2- Political Ideologies.

3- Planned financial machine.

Elements obstructing the development manner of agriculture farms farming quarter:

1- Monitoring machine.

2- Mismanagement.

3- Corruption.

4- Lack of skills and training program.

5-Lack of information device.

6- Institutional instability and instability of rules and regulations.

7- Weak infrastructure.

8- Lack of clear imaginative and prescient of planning.

9- Lack of marketing system.

10-Lack of green financing machine.

11- Other problems emerging at some point of the evaluation.

These issues were particularly derived from the conceptual framework which become developed from the literature overview. **(Weston et al. , 2001)** argued that their technique to the collection and analysis of the interview data changed into motivated via a number of conceptual frameworks that emerged from the context and the communities.

On the other hand, their biases and perspectives encouraged interpretation throughout analysis, from how the codes have been evolved to how the consequences had been interpreted. Researchers have attempted to apprehend the conceptual frameworks that prompted their interpretations and analysis, despite the fact that some can be so implicit that they're unrecognizable. They have been pretty aware that those frameworks formed the idea for knowledge approaches to coding interview records**. (Creswell , 1998)** noted this as a priori theoretical orientation while **(Charmaz , 1990)** described it as a logical deductive technique, in assessment to, for instance, grounded theory, in which the questions are clarified for the duration of statistics analysis. The issues that have been recognized primarily based on the expectancies of the researcher targeted on operational problems that pertained mainly to agriculture farms farming, which could not be generalized to the opposite agricultural sectors However, from each the conceptual framework and the researcher's historical past, different problems had been anticipated to emerge for the duration of the evaluation technique, which would be considered and coded through the identical technique.

3.4.12. Analysis of qualitative statistics from the semi-structured interviews.

The researcher tested the transcriptions of the interview texts that meditated the identified subject matters, as demonstrated, whilst reading the transcriptions, the researcher predicted that new problems might stand up out of doors the issues that have been already identified.

3.4.13. Analysis of qualitative data from government and non-authorities Documents.

Despite the truth that the files were in exclusive languages and bureaucracy, (Arabic/English), (electronic/ paper layout), the principle of coding changed into just like

that used inside the interviews. Where PDF layout documents have been allowed to be copied, the researcher transferred them to Microsoft Word format. The researcher retyped (the read only) PDF layout into Microsoft Word format. She then applied comparable mechanisms for coding phrases and texts, using colours that have been used for the semi-established interviews.

3.4.14 .Limitations of the Research.

Marshall and **Rossman (1999)** pointed out that "there aren't any perfect studies designs it's a trade-off'. A major trouble which researchers often face is the problem of collecting appropriate statistics. For example, whilst human beings can be organized to take part, there is probably cultural reasons that make them fear giving an honest response, and consequently they offer records which they sense safe in giving. Additionally, the respondents may deliver answers, particularly in an interview situation, which they think the researcher wants, irrespective of whether or not or not they're a reflection of the truth. However, on this studies, the primary barriers will be summarized as follows:

1- Difficulties in gaining access to some key participants, particularly folks that were in the authorities. However, the researcher relied closely on personal connections and social relationships to attain get entry to and to fulfill the focused people inside the agriculture and agriculture farms farming quarter.

2- Difficulties in getting access to the failed agriculture farms although the researcher controlled to get admission to raw facts approximately them to decorate the validity and credibility of the research. She acquired a few annual reviews about those farms (annual surveys 2004-2009). Like most Third World countries, Libya is a developing USA . and it did no longer possess a widespread range of information assets. Also, it became hard to access government documents because of the poor great and credibility of the information machine in Libya.

3- Time control became difficult given that the researcher turned into analyzing in the Serbia, even as collecting statistics from Libya, wherein time turned into judged

consistent with one of a kind ideas. Cultural differences mean that during Libya people might now not usually method interviews and crowning glory of established interviews with the equal understanding of urgency as human beings in the Serbia.

3.4.15.Ethical Considerations.

This studies was undertaken in accordance with a fixed of common standards of good practice. These had been derived from the Research Ethics Framework, and that they constitute the ethical guiding concepts used According to those ideas, all researches should conform to:

- Beneficence,
- Non-malfeasance
- Integrity.
- Informed consent.
- Anonymity/confidentiality.

In this studies, all participants were informed about the predicted advantages of the research. Farmers, officials, lecturers and professionals have been predicted to be aware of the development of the agriculture region in standard and of agriculture farms farming in precise. This was because of the national cognizance of the benefit to Libyan society in fashionable. Another moral principle that ought to be taken into consideration in line with beneficence is not any malfeasance. Risk, harm and hazards, such as emotional and intellectual distress, and possible damage to economic and social requirements are factors that have to be prevented in studies **(Hammersley** and **Atkinson, 2007). (Crang** and **Cook, 2007).** The participants were not exploited, harmed or put at threat. They were now not in any way deceived or misled in phrases of who the researcher changed into or what the researcher became starting off to attain **(Bryman, 2001).**

On the other hand, the researcher become identified as an academic researcher gathering data for a PhD look at; these statistics were revealed to all participants. The

researcher introduced the research, and the importance of the interviews as a part of the requirements for the have a look at, clarifying that the studies turned into only completed for scientific functions that the interview could now not take an awful lot time, that facts might be used only for scientific functions, and that it would be fantastically confidential. Prior to any studies investigation, **(Hamersley** and **Atkinson, 2007)** said the want for obtaining approval from the research setting and the studies subjects. All participants in this have a look at had the choice of participating or declining to participate in this studies. The participants were knowledgeable about the anonymity and confidentiality of the facts delivered. They had been assured that all the accrued statistics might stay secure, that the facts furnished could remain confidential, that participants could continue to be nameless and that they have been free to withdraw from the research at any time, with no rationalization required. **(Kenyon** and **Wood, 2009). (Maclagan , 2003)** argued that confidentiality is required throughout records collection; the researcher is required to defend confidentiality whilst writing and publishing the project. The names of participants aren't to be posted: they should most effective be regarded to the researcher. The participants should no longer be named in the studies; instead, they have to be noted by preferred labels and codes. To make certain anonymity and confidentiality whilst reporting the data, the participants had been known as follows:

- Officials (A and B)
- Experts (A and B)
- Academics (A and B)

All these moral issues have been respected and brought into account while conducting this studies; all the information received from the interviewees was handled confidentially in order that no interviewee could be anxious or fearful to take part in the interviews. At the identical time, all of the interview questions virtually explained to all participants, who had their queries replied and critiques respected.

CHAPTER- IV

AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN LIBYA.

4.0. Introduction.

This chapter opinions literature applicable to Research Aims to assess significantly the agricultural regulations of Libya for the length (1983 to 2010), and to discover the key issues that cause weaknesses in agricultural rules and investigate the effectiveness modern coverage.

Literature on both the historical development of agriculture in Libya and Libyan agricultural policy is scarce. This take a look at is one of the several tries that may be had to fill the gap. This chapter contributes to the literature through the collection and evaluation of information from authorities and other sources and provides summary background to the historical improvement of agricultural policies. It also examines projects undertaken by means of the Libyan authorities on agricultural improvement, guidelines and plans. The performance of these guidelines is assessed in chapters four and five. The modern-day bankruptcy first offers a general history to Libya, with precise interest to the financial sector, to provide an define of macro and agricultural rules in Libya.

The researcher then examines the agricultural guidelines in operation during core periods: between (1983 and 1995); and after (1995).

The background addresses research aim:

This chapter aimed to throw the light on the agriculture coverage of Libya and the most factors affecting it and its success.

Which is to observe the modifications and development that has taken place in each macro guidelines and agricultural policies in Libya as nicely as studies objective. Which is to become aware of key policy projects in Libyan agricultural development through secondary records.

4.1. Geographical place of Libya.

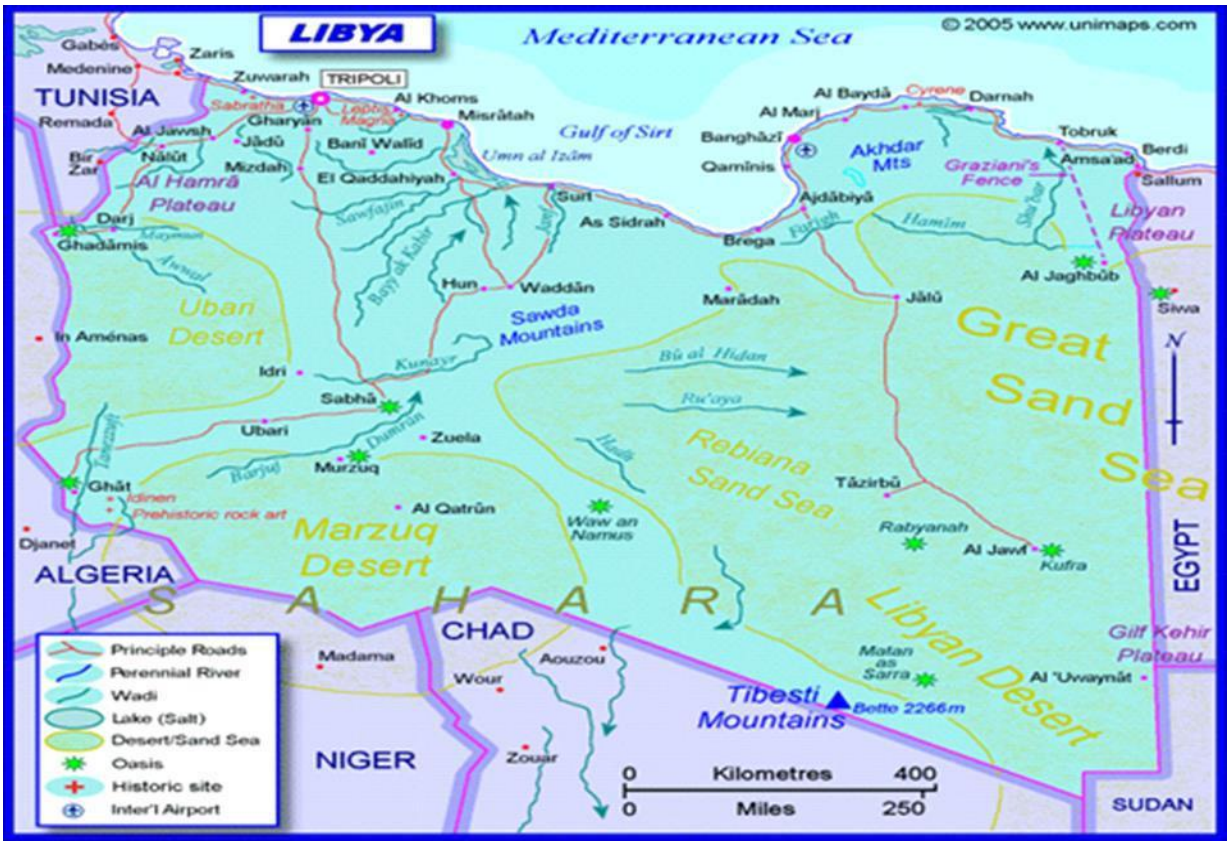
According to **(AOAD , 2006),** and **(FAO , 2005**), Libya is placed in North Africa, it's miles the fourth largest USA in Africa through vicinity, and is situated inside the centre of the North African coast of the Mediterranean Sea and border on the East through Egypt, the south with the aid of Sudan, Chad and Niger, and the west by using Algeria and Tunisia.

Libya is placed among longitudes (9° and 25°).East and latitudes (25' 18° and 33°) north. The geographical vicinity of Libya is critical when taken into consideration as bridge linking Africa and Europe and among the Japanese and western parts of the Arab world. Libya has a total region about (1,775,500) Km^2 and bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the North by about (1,970), kilometers. The total populace reached approximately (5.77 million in 2007).

The majority of the population live in a belt alongside the Mediterranean coastline. **Figure . 4.1 below** is a map of Libya. **(El Shikhi, 2009).**

The excellent a part of Libya is placed inside the scope of barren region and warm climate prevails in most areas, besides the slim strip that extends alongside the Mediterranean and some mountainous areas placed within the North of the united states,
where rainfall are sufficient for agricultural activity. **(El Messallati, 2007).** For example, the weather of Al Jabal Al Akhder area is suitable for the boom of forests and jungle of evergreen and the Sahel Al Jafarah is suitable for seasonal grasses. Temperature is high due to the place of Libya inside the Orbital and sub-orbital except the coastal strip and the Al Jabal Al Akhder an El Jabel Al Garbi, even as the temperature is moderate or goes down considerably inside the winter.

Figure 4.1. Map of Libya.



Source, Ziydan (2007).

Throughout the year, humidity is excessive by means of the coast because of wet winds from the ocean and really low within the wasteland areas due to aridity. In summer, there are easterly winds, followed with the aid of south-easterly and north-westerly winds. In winter, northerly and north-westerly winds blow across the northern regions, while in the southern regions, the northern and North East winds prevail through out the year. Generally, Libya is characterized with the aid of a tropical desert weather dominated by means of drought **(FAO, 2005).**

4.2. Libyan economy resources.

Libya has gone via many political and monetary modifications because the (1900s),, when Libya skilled Italian occupation. Until oil became discovered within the overdue Nineteen-fifties, the Libyan financial system depended specially on the rural sector, which

contributed greater than (30%), to the **GDP** and employed about (70%), of the total labour force **(El Azzabi, 1984).** In addition, the agricultural sector provided raw substances for the producing sector. Libya changed into categorized at that time as one of the poorest countries inside the world. In (1969), Libya underwent a political transformation, and this resulted in the authorities nationalizing oil companies, agricultural lands and farms, maximum of which have been owned by means of Italian settlers. The Libyan regime then followed a socialist system of governance, with government intervention in monetary activities turning into the dominant characteristic within the Libyan economic system **(Abdussalam, 1985).** High oil revenues furnished the best surroundings for the financing of all development tasks, which includes agriculture, specifically for the duration of the nineteen-seventies when (80%), of state sales got here from oil. In the early nineteen-eighties, oil expenses started to say no and this had a giant impact on the Libyan financial system. The sharpest fall in oil charges befell in (1985), a year that saw Libyan authorities spending fall followed by an attendant lowering of portions of goods imported, and the consequent problems inside the fee of debts, **(Alfitouri, 2004).** At the quit of the nineteen-eighties, the government moved to switch the ownership of huge governmental projects to non-public investors, just like what passed off within the advanced countries of Europe, which include Britain, Germany and France, as well as in Japan **(Ghanem, 1985).** However, there were still symptoms of presidency intervention in monetary activities. There were also attempts by way of the government to reinforce the position of exchange via trade liberalization in (1992), and the gaining of club of the world change organization. Unfortunately, because of the practices of the political regime, Libya was exposed to monetary sanctions. Libya has large oil sales; and in step with reviews from the International Monetary Fund, oil production totally dominates all financial activity. Its contribution multiplied from (50%), of **GDP** in (2002), to about (71%), in (2007). Oil revenues contributed approximately (95%), of export profits and extra than (75%), of government receipts **(IMF, 2008). See table below:-**

Table 4.1.Contributions of the Libyan economy sectors to GDP (current prices) percent.

Sectors	1983	2003	2005	2007
Oil sectors.	49.70	57.60	69.50	71.60
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry.	2.70	3.60	2.20	2.00
Manufacturing.	2.40	1.90	1.30	1.20
Electricity, gas, and water.	0.50	2.00	1.30	1.10
Construction.	4.20	4.80	4.00	4.30
Trade, hotels, and restaurants.	6.90	4.90	3.90	3.40
Transportation, communication, and storage.	4.80	4.70	3.50	3.30
Financing, insurance, and business services.	2.40	1.50	1.00	1.00
Housing.	--	10.00	6.30	5.20
Public services.	7.20	9.00	6.80	6.80
Other services.	--	0.10	0.10	0.10

Source: IMF (2008) Central Bank of Libya (2008).

The economic importance of agricultural production is one of the important tributaries of the national economy and has expected roles to contribute to increasing the welfare of citizens, improving their food level, reducing the cost of living, providing job opportunities for its workers and related activities as inputs and outputs to contribute. This sector in the localization of technology and national expertise that work to contribute to raising the efficiency of production and rationalizing the consumption of natural resources, especially water, in addition to its important economic role, there are health, social, demographic and security dimensions that are equally important, namely, the development of balanced development between Regions, providing decent livelihoods, maintaining village growth, desertion, settling the people of **Badia,** reducing unemployment, and poverty. The agricultural sector contributes (4%), of non-oil **GDP** and this sector represents an area estimated at (2%), of the total land area in the country, so the state has adopted programs and initiatives aimed at transforming the agricultural sector from a

traditional sector to a technical sector that benefits from the relative advantage in the regions. Sponsoring the state, despite the importance of this sector and its main role in achieving economic development. One of the most important obstacles to agricultural expansion is the scarcity of water in a desert country that represents a subcontinent such as Libya, where the agricultural sector consumes more than (80%), of the available water resources, which requires the importance of taking into account the aspect of water conservation and continued development in guided irrigation systems, increasing its efficiency and focusing on products. Plant, animal or fish that do not deplete this vital element. Although some agricultural companies and agricultural projects are distinguished in the good use of production elements by achieving positive rates for the productive unit, the majority of farmers have a low efficiency of using production elements in light of the high fixed costs for them resulting in higher costs of the unit producing which puts Farms are in a bad competitive position, which requires the importance of taking into account the economic aspects and activating cooperative work to reduce fixed costs (machinery and agricultural equipment, labor, stores, etc.). Air is characteristic of the agricultural sector and differs from the industrial sector, resulting in an increased need for employment in times of harvesting. **as shown in the following Table:-**

Table 4.2.Commodity structure of total exports and imports in Libya during the period (2004/2007).

Statement	2004	2005	2006	2007
Exports	20410.00	31358.00	39187.00	44523.0
Hydrocarbon sector exports.	19533.00	30458.00	38207.00	43395.0
Other exports.	877.00	900.00	980.00	1128.00
Imports.	8768.00	11183.00	13062.00	17401.0
Food and beverages.	935.00	955.00	1145.00	1423.00
Industrial supplies.	1758.15	1845.12	2127.21	2754.19
Fuels and lubricants.	552.18	786.06	829.27	1207.85
Capital goods (export transport equipment) and parts and accessories.	2203.49	2058.95	2397.38	2731.28
Other imports.	3319.80	5538.87	7460.86	9284.68

4.3. The historical development of agricultural guidelines in Libya.

Libyans have been engaged in agriculture since the earliest times, before the emergence of oil and gas and its export, Libyan society was totally dependent on agriculture and grazing, and they practice it with the potential and traditional tools made of wood and iron residues, and at first agricultural agriculture was limited to some yields Essential such as grains and a few vegetables, including irrigated, And unirrigated agriculture. they also depend on some trees such as palms and olives. They are engaged in raising livestock, camels and horses. Although agriculture is important for their lives, it is based on the right scientific method and advanced technology. In the 1970s, the development plan began, which included agriculture and the food industry in particular, hence the great transformation despite the lack of qualified technical labor, but the need for strategic economic and social transformation, which was supported by huge budgets, produced plansstrategic development and approach within a series of policies.

These had been drawn up with the know-how that the improvement of the agricultural area could lead to economic diversification and decrease the function of oil within the countrywide economy. In latest decades, Libya has adjusted its guidelines, to conquer its agricultural troubles. It has optimized the usage of agricultural assets, and elevated the charge of agricultural improvement. **(Al Arbah, 1999).** In the subsequent section, interest will recognition on the rural rules of the two main observe periods, which saw the adoption of two specific procedures to agricultural policy; the effect of those two procedures at the overall performance of the agricultural quarter may be to assessed within the subsequent chapters.

4.3.1. The first agricultural guidelines method within the form of medium-term plans (1983-1995).

During this period, Libya adopted a series of agricultural plans and programmers that took the form of a three-year plan (1983-1985) and five-year plans (1986-1990 and 1991-1995). Agriculture has received some attention under the approach and objectives of fiscal and social transformation as it has become visible as the simplest quarter of national economic

diversification, with plans aimed at reducing the dominance of mining and oil export activity **(GPCT, 1996).** The plans sought to obtain them despite the challenges mentioned above, investments in agriculture have achieved some successes in the areas of improving production, land reclamation ,similarly, strengthen the capacity to formulate and implement various coverage measures, using national authorities. A special need has been given to identify areas/areas with high capacity for agricultural intensification and to diversify and design appropriate measures to examine ecosystems and sensitive resources (including water) and make some sustainable agricultural production. To address these problems, the "Mapping natural resources for agricultural use and planning" project between Libya and **UNDP** began with **FAO** as an implementing company to enhance the country-wide capacity to address land assets, first-class enhancement and expand physical resources. The data to be integrated into the selection-making tactics and the promotion of agricultural manufacturing. Agricultural development programs during this period focused on the development of agricultural industrialization, the sale of green use of natural and economic resources and the existing system of agricultural cooperatives in poultry, livestock, nurseries, greenhouses and agricultural credit. In addition, the ownership of some agricultural companies and manufacturing tools has been entrusted to individuals. Through these strategies, several sub-regulations on agriculture have been developed and summarized as follows:

Agricultural policies are embodied in an integrated set of administrative, legislative and executive measures through the programs taken by the public authorities in the state, and some private bodies contribute to them achieving specific objectives included in the agricultural development plans. These goals are often aimed at:

Encourage increased production to achieve food security, increase revenue from exports and intensify efforts to narrow the gap between the demand for food and its production as well as the protection of the natural environment from overgrazing and control desertification or setting up pastoral reserves, preserving biological diversity, and securing work requirements agricultural financing and agricultural support and production, marketing, storage and irrigation sources, irrigation methods, and so on.

These goals require the state to help farmers overcome all obstacles, as it requires from the state also balances a set of different goals.

Financial Policies:

It is concerned with the state's public financial means, such as public revenues. Public expenditures and the general budget, with the aim of defining the economic policies that the government wants to pursue, In order to achieve social goals such as achieving a balance between income and wealth through taxes, and determining. Offspring with certain financial incentives, and reducing consumption of luxuries by raising taxes to swell Este return it. The government also wants fiscal policy to achieve economic goals, such as reducing cash that leads to higher prices, a decrease in the value of the national currency, and directing the elements of production towards the productive branches (agriculture - industry - trade - services) that you want to develop, and the protection of agriculture National industries through tax incentives, unemployment rates, and financing of expenditures government, and financing productive and service development projects.

Agricultural bank financing policies:

Agricultural production financing plays an important role in the development of this sector and the ideal investment of its resources.

The Agricultural Cooperative Bank is the primary public means of financing the agricultural sector and its projects, implemented by the private and cooperative sectors, and some public sector institutions provide funding required for its projects from its assets or from the allocations allocated for that in its budgets.

The bank operates according to the finance operations system, granting types of loans as follows:

Short loans: they do not exceed one year and are allocated for production financing.

Major crops with in-kind and cash requirements as determined by the need schedule. The ratio ranges, these loans are between (81-86%), of the total loans offered by the bank.

Medium Term Loans: They are granted for a period not exceeding five years to finance operations land reclamation, fruitful afforestation, and financing of protected agriculture, as included in the schedule the need. The percentage of these loans ranges between (13-17%),of the total loans.

Long-Term Loans: They are granted for a long period of up to ten years of financing large projects whose entry into economic production requires a period of up to five years. The percentage of these loans ranges between (1-2%).

Although the trend is to increase the proportion of development loans (medium - long) at the expense short loans are a health phenomenon, as it is feared that the decrease in short-term financing will result for not providing the necessary production requirements. Thus lower crop productivity, especially since the bank is the only channel for distributing these supplies all this requires a review of the financing policies established by the Agricultural Cooperative Bank.

Whereas, these policies include:

1- Encouraging investment in the agricultural sector, especially the establishment of development projects by the sector the private.

2- That financing for development projects be combined with a technical and economic feasibility study for projects including implementation and production schedule.

3- Establishing an effective system for monitoring the implementation of projects financed by the bank.

4- Allowing private financing institutions to finance agricultural development projects.

5- Entering the private and joint sector by trading agricultural production requirements and canceling a funding restriction the agricultural sector in the agricultural bank.

6- Giving the joint agricultural sector privileges and facilities granted to the private sector and permitting by taking advantage of all the loans granted by the Agricultural Cooperative Bank.

Employment and human resource development in the agricultural sector:

Agriculture occupies an important position in the employment of a certain percentage of the workforce in the country, and data show the statistic indicates that the percentage of workers in the agricultural sector is decreasing year after year as a result of growth other sectors and their need for new workers in addition to agricultural migration resulting from improvement the educational level of rural people and their reluctance to work in the agricultural sector.

This trend was evident from the follow-up to statistical data when the percentage of those working in agriculture was (35%).The development of human resources in agricultural investment is the most important factor in the development of the agricultural sector through the following:

A. Formulating national implementation strategies and tools with international standards to encourage investment in the sector

B. Agricultural, and international support programs in this area (UNCTAD, FIAS, WAIPA), (UNDP, UNIDO, EU-ANIMA).

C. Working with the policy of the National Human Development Report, which Syria launched in (2005), in cooperation with United Nations Development Program (UND)

policies for protecting plant and animal wealth:

The Ministry of Agriculture is developing programs to protect plant production from agricultural pests threatening it, and it does so in two directions:

1. The implementation of compulsory struggles that threaten large areas of specific crops by the state instead of combating it by the peasants using individual means, given that this would be more expensive of collective control, in addition to the possibility that some farmers may not perform the necessary control at the time ,what is appropriate, either because they do not have the means or ignorance of the benefits of control, the Ministry of Agriculture is doing Combat control by agricultural aircraft, which provides full coverage of the affected area in addition to the low costs of control, and that is what happens in the fight against wheat weeds in the governorates infected, or control of wheat insects, especially Sunnah. The Ministry undertakes these struggles at the expense of the

farmers and uses the deducted sums for that the value of their marketed production through government institutions, or collecting the consequences for farmers by collecting the Ministry of Finance.

2. Give attention to biological control, in which integrated pest control programs are prepared specific crops depend on the biological enemy development of the insect that infects the insect and releases it into Fight seasons for the enemy to kill the insect (for example, citrus, Olives, apples, cotton and forestry).

The Libyan experience is considered a pioneering experience in this field in the countries of the region, and it is the result of continuous work for agricultural research, during which she was able to import, multiply, launch and discover vital enemies in the local environment, which greatly reduced the harmful impact of pests on the one hand, and the preservation of the agricultural environment Clean on the other hand.

3. Urging farmers to control pests spread on their farms and provide them with the necessary instructions to implement these individual struggles.

4. As for animal production, the Ministry of Agriculture is working to provide the necessary veterinary medicines for this purpose, veterinary services are carried out by fixed veterinary centers in addition to the dispensaries attached to some agricultural extension units, and these centers perform produced and preventive vaccines, in addition to treating parasites and clinical treatments for animals. As for the costs resulting from the vaccination and epidemic control campaigns, the state bears them, including value medicines distributed to animal breeders, but in the case of individual control, the animal breeder will bear the cost price of the medicine.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing an integrated program to improve the specifications of local cows hybridization with selected foreign veins is one of the important and ongoing programs that aim to benefit among the advantages of adapting local races to the environmental conditions in their areas of existence, and the introduction of characteristics it is desirable to it, such as increasing the production of

milk or meat refineries, or other specifications, and the Ministry bears the entire expenses of this program are due to its economic importance.

In the area of fisheries policies:

The state has paid special attention to fish development and development in order to provide for the needs of the population and has followed therefore, specific policies are based on the following:

To expand marine fishing in regional waters and beyond and to support it by scientific means necessary to increase its production.

- Extending the production of fingerlings and cultivating water bodies and water bodies in them.
- Stricter protection of fish wealth from encroachments and limiting the use of prohibited methods in fishing by:
- Strengthening monitoring and enforcement of laws governing this.
- Establishing an appropriate method for investing water bodies to raise fish.
- Reducing fish farming on groundwater wells.

***Rangeland and environment protection policies*:**

The Badia occupies a large area of the total area of the country, and it consists of valid areas for irrigation in its entirety, and a pastoral society lives in it, it is concerned with raising animals and transporting water and pasture.

Therefore, the Badia has been a subject of great interest and ongoing discussions regarding the investment of its terrestrial resources and water and determine the best way to invest them.

The determined and specific policies of the Badia aimed at improving the standard of living of the Badia residents and developing them Its fragile resources by:

Providing full services for the people of Al-Badia and Bedouin families and their sheep (water, care centers Veterinary, Guidance, Education, Reserves, Feed)

- Developing rangelands over specific areas and establishing natural reserves to restore vegetation and provide the necessary feed at the time of drought.
- Take the necessary measures to protect the desert from abuse and reduce rioting and indiscriminate in the grazing of natural pastures, which contributed to the deterioration of rangelands. Construction of the main roads for the movement of people and their flocks in the Badia regions.
- Drilling and investing wells to provide drinking water for breeders and their herds. The Libyan environment is a rich and diversified environment, with an agricultural, natural and extractive resource base. And it has a course Integrated agricultural according to the four seasons. But recently, she began to suffer from the appearance of erosion desertification, soil salinization, water pollution, depletion of water resources, and degradation of vegetation in Badia, which necessitated the Libyan government to develop environmental policies since the early nineties from the twentieth century to increase environmental awareness, and to develop plans for solutions to environmental problems, and cooperation

With Arab and international organizations related to environmental issues, and putting in place legislation to protect the environment especially Law No. (50 of 2000), according to which the environment is subject to legal protection and subjection establishing facilities to assess the environmental impact, as well as setting up sanitation projects.

Work has also been done to establish natural reserves, afforestation, and to combat desertification after it has been approved Libyan to the recommendations of the United Nations Charter relating to desertification for the year (1979).

Policies on overseas trade of agricultural products.

The trendy principle of foreign alternate policy in Libya at that time become based on the precept of specialization in merchandise with high aggressive benefit in phrases of each excellent and quantity. The export development centre in Libya turned into consequently hooked up to modify import and export operations and to identify the main challenges to export and import tactics which includes fine, general specifications,

advertising and marketing information, production and advertising charges. **(AOAD, 2008).**Agricultural manufacturing during this period, as shown in Table (4.3), below, noticed an boom in the manufacturing of vegetables and fruits, in spite of destructive climatic conditions and the growth in populace growth. Increases in the manufacturing of grain, fodder, meat and dairy merchandise had been very restricted. **(El Messallati, 2007).**

It can be argued that studies and literature focus on Libyan agricultural guidelines are very rare. This studies will be the first try and fill the modern-day gap within the literature. Few research adopted a unmarried angle in assessing agricultural regulations such as **(El Messallati ,2007),** which targeted on the significance of agricultural policies in Libyan **GDP**. **(El Shiakhi ,2009),** focused on the significance of pricing policies while
(Abdulgader ,2005), performed a examine into the significance of agricultural policies in meals security.

Table 4.3. Increase in the agricultural production in Libya for the period (2000 - 2007)/ (1000 tones).

Crop / Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Wheat	64.00	49.00	54.00	46.00	61.00	48.00	46.00	42.00
Barley	264.00	230.00	263.00	175.00	132.00	234.00	240.00	244.00
Legumes	3.00	2.60	2.80	2.87	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.50
Vegetables	1226.0	1226.00	1239.00	1256.00	1321.00	1254.00	1258.00	1260.00
Fruits	365.00	365.00	365.00	365.00	361.00	367.00	380.00	386.00
Olive oil	27.55	26.00	27.60	26.50	23.00	25.00	24.00	22.00
Meat	163.00	167.00	171.00	175.00	179.00	183.00	186.00	189.00
Dairy .M.L	270.00	278.00	286.00	296.00	302.00	310.00	310.00	310.00
Eggs. M.	800.00	826.00	854.00	873.00	902.00	932.00	900.00	900.00

Source: Elshiakhi (2009).

Accordingly, this study is the first try and assess the rural guidelines, which is supported by using a comprehensive perspective, primarily based on tri-angulation evidence. In addition, within the literature there was no correct assessment of strategies of

evaluation of agricultural rules in Libya: consequently, the involvement of stakeholders in the assessment of agricultural regulations in Libya in this look at is unique. Moreover, the evaluate of literature suggests that very little studies has been finished to apprehend how agricultural coverage formulation in Libya has been based totally on the best principles to gain the objectives of agricultural improvement. This take a look at contributes to the academic and scholarly debates on this topic, in a location that has, as yet, received no attention: Libya.

Finally, cutting-edge literature on the Libyan context indicated that Libya adopted two foremost procedures to agricultural policies: medium-time period approach (1983-1995). And the once a year approach (1996-2010) **(Al Arbah, 1996; GPCT, 1996; El Messallati**, **2007; and El Shiakhi, 2010).**

Nevertheless, no studies have but attempted to deal with the effect of these strategies on the agricultural area in Libya and the motive in the back of the trade in policy approach. In addition, no studies have been performed to understand and elucidate the decision making mechanisms that operate in the Libyan agricultural sector, and as a result this have a look at is can be taken into consideration the primary try and deal with such issues four.

4.3.2 The second agricultural policies technique inside the form of annual plans (1996-2010).

Due to the change of coverage technique inside the second period, after 1996, the pricing regulations have been completely abolished and that affected the production and the cultivation of crops, which formerly had received fantastic attention **(El Messallati**, **2010).**

Libya's agricultural policies after 1995 witnessed splendid modifications and enormous developments and were characterized by using trends toward the liberalization of home and overseas markets. After 1985, there become lower in making plans intervals from medium to short-term plans and the adoption of annual budgets. In addition, lengthy-time period plans shifted from rebuilding the productive shape and infrastructure

to budgets for operational and protection applications. Again, annual budgets have been divided into parts; administrative budgets and variable budgets directed at investments **(AOAD, 1996).**

After 1985, apart from the Great Man-Made river project, it could be argued that the financing of the agricultural zone in widespread did not go to constant investments, however was restricted to running expenses. The five -year plans (1996-2000 and 2001-2005) were handiest draft proposals, as the plans and policies have been no longer adopted **(AOAD, 2000 ; El Messallati, 2007).** This period turned into also characterized by way of the growing function of the private area in monetary activities. Production and advertising and marketing, export and import with a reduced direct function of the country. The reduced direct intervention via the kingdom in managing agricultural sources, and the use of charge and market mechanism tools, the disposal of nation agencies and initiatives and the switch of ownership in complete or in part to the non-public region affected agricultural manufacturing negatively **(AOAD, 2000)**.

Libyan political practices, which caused the financial sanctions, will also be a major motive for the noticeable change inside the Libyan economic system on one hand and the shape and technique of agricultural policies on the alternative hand. Again, the lower in oil fees and the financial sanctions at the time led to a decline in Libyan oil revenues, and this affected funding in other sectors. The restrictions imposed on imports due to political practices led to the decline in imports, particularly those regarding agricultural activities inclusive of machinery, fertilizers, pesticides and other facilities. The general desires for the rural sector were therefore known, however the mechanism for achieving them and the supporting policies for the once a year plans had been completely absent **(El Messallati, 2007).**

4.4. Oil discovery and Libyan agricultural development According to (Ghanem, 1985).

Oil become located in Libya in (1955) with production beginning in (1956). The first well became in the Western Fezzan. In (1961), the first oil turned into carried by way of pipeline from an Esso allowance at Zalten to its ‘sell overseas facilities’ at Marsa al Buraygah. In spite of

imparting direct employment for fewer than 20,000 Libyans in (1984), the oil industry has been taken into consideration the dominant field for the entire financial system because the nineteen-sixties. Since the nineteen-nineties, the consequences of the discovery of natural assets on the general economic system has been a be counted of concern; and powerful ways of handling natural sources were sought **(Kasprzyk, 2011).** These have given upward push to a widespread literature at the subject. Studying the relationship between social and political structures, institutions and coverage alternatives normally has been the primary problem of the literature and this section pays unique attention to the Libyan experience with unique emphasis on agriculture.

Delvin and **Lewin (2002),** stated that there are some of economies spherical the sector which locate themselves in terrible monetary situations and misuse their assets despite the reality that they may be supposed to provide the whole population with comfortable living. According to **(Barnett and Ossowski, 2003),** due to the issue of predicting highly volatile oil price sales and the need of planning for whilst the oil runs out, several issues have been encountered by means of the ones oil-generating international locations, particularly within the management in their economies. Most countries in which herbal assets, mainly oil, have been the found, go through from issues inside the long term improvement process. This differs from those nations possessing different herbal sources including agricultural products. Moreover, economies with large oil, gasoline or mineral endowments suffer very high poverty levels **(Lynn, 2005).**

Fasano and **Iqbal** (2003) mentioned that the fine effects, which began to pear with the oil discovery, have been accompanied by means of challenges. A name for a persevered fall in **(GDP),** investment in human capital, and organization improvements was made thru the excessive-speed nearby labour pressure. Furthermore, **(Collier ,2003),** stated that several developing nations have proven that natural useful resource revenues had been a missed opportunity that has given way to stagnation and corruption. . According to **(Wantchekon ,1999),** these sales gave upward push to incumbency advantage, susceptible democratic governance and socio-political instability, which spread all through the economy. He also proposed that the extent of dependency on herbal aid revenues is the essential determinant of African and Asian political regimes.

Likewise, **(Subramaninan ,2003),** asserts that because of bad economic control, many countries do now not benefit from their oil and gas endowment. Apart from the iron ore found inside the Wade Ashati, in the south-primary a part of Libya, few minerals in quantities sufficient for business use existed in Libya at the time of independence. There became little energy capacity due to the dearth of coal and hydroelectric power. In the modern-day sense, few exports existed because of the dearth of enterprise and restricted agriculture: accordingly, it become no longer feasible to initiate an alternate for the imported commodities the united states required. An additional trouble at some stage in the nineteen-seventies turned into the lack of Libyan experts within the labour force. Moreover, at the time of the independence, there was large illiteracy, a low-professional labour pressure, and a loss of technical and management knowledge in organizations. **(Ghanem, 1985).**

Consequently, Libya has long relied on the foreign employees in spite of heavy government spending at the education of the Libyan labour force. The number of nomadic and semi-nomadic those who lived in Libya was higher than the settled population; and the excessive rate of birth in addition accelerated the us of a's poverty.

According to **(El Messallati ,2007**), the rapid increase in population affected the financial system of agriculture and the green workers drifted into the city centres, where there has been a shortage of labour as well as unsated manufacturing unit or inadequately paid employment. One of the key problems that slowed improvement in agriculture became the unavailability of cultivable land, due to a loss of water supplies (irrigation) and bad utilization of current farming techniques. Agriculture had played an essential role inside the improvement of the Libyan financial system, especially on the time of independence. Tree vegetation and farm animals products furnished raw substances for a great deal of the USA business sector, as well as exports, employing greater than (70%), of the labour pressure and imparting about (30%), of the **GDP**, despite the fact that agriculture became especially reliant on climatic conditions. Degradation of cropland and overgrazing of meadows, the usage of primitive tools by using farmers, and consequent soil erosion had been not unusual Furthermore, maximum agricultural areas have been operated on a tribal basis, and have been inadequately utilized. It became difficult for people to predict rainfall, that's scarce and sporadic. Sometimes it became excessive and its use in irrigation

become tough because it had grew to become saline in some areas. There was constrained capability for irrigation and hydro-electric powered power because of loss of rivers. At that time, the plentiful and bottomless water resources situated in the decrease Sahara had yet to be found. Agriculture changed into nevertheless taken into consideration considerable for employment opportunities because it furnished for many people in spite of its low contribution to the **GDP. (El Azzabi, 1984).**

The gap between Libya's necessities and its family assets turned into bridged via worldwide and different foreign organizations, inclusive of the ones inside the United States, Britain and Italy from the nineteen-fifties up to the start of the nineteen-sixties. Nonetheless, with the intention to area the economic system at the course to fast self-sufficiency, the overseas network could not adopt an across-the board and endured expansion program. Thus, it became hard for the us of a's administrative machinery to use all the available assets from overseas at some point of the nineteen-fifties **(Vandewalle, 1996).**

Accordingly, Libya started to develop along the lines of a double economic system, a version in which there emerged separate economies, along one another - petroleum and nonpetroleum, specifically after the discovery of oil. The simplest hyperlink that appeared between them became that the petroleum organizations employed a restrained number of employees and paid the government part of their earnings in royalties and taxes.

Financial decisions, which prompted the activities of the petroleum financial system, came from outside the us of a, not from the neighborhood non-petroleum economy (World Bank, 1994). **(Vandewalle ,1996)**, states that the records of the independent Libyan economy can be dated from the fall of the oil expenses, in addition to its entry into the established oil marketplace in (1991), a period of over-abundance. This lower in oil costs had actual effect on the Libyan economic system. Due to the price surprise of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries **(OPEC)** in (1993), declining Libyan oil revenues reached their lowest level in (1985). Furthermore, small discounts in the Libyan economic system have been made because of the fall in oil revenue, which was more than (57%), of the whole **(GDP)**, in (1990), and, from which, the government had taken over (80%), of its sales in advance. Between (1990 and 1991), (14%),

changed into the average of the decreasing actual **(GDP),** which endured until past due 1986. In the overdue nineteen-eighties, the reversal of the negative trend in actual **(GDP**), improvement turned into unexpected. It was feasible to reap an overwhelming and a long-lasting achievement in the landlord-state because of the high importance of oil in the global economic system and the arbitrariness of geology in concentrating the arena's most efficient reserves in a handful of (1/3), world nations **(Ghanem, 1995).**

Therefore, making sure a stable upward push within the dwelling standards of the Libyan population requires dealing with the sales in a manner that permits for the diversification of its economic system. Since the oil zone does not provide lots employment, it best employs (11%), of the Libyan pressure, and because of the nature of the boom, it's miles essential for Libya to diversify its economy. Managing the transition from a planned to a market financial system and managing this oil wealth are two troubles going through Libya **(Vandewalle, 1998).** Currently, Libya has used its windfalls and avoided the feasible dangers of its oil discovery. This is taken into consideration to be the first step on the pathway to marketplace upgrades. In short, key to supporting the development of the Libyan financial system is the oil sector, specifically as it provides the financial extra to finance socio-monetary improvement plans.

Oil revenues have brought about a wide change in all financial functions of the united state’s population and bodily resources; and these have encouraged all aspects of existence for the Libyan populace. Such exchange leads to some of unified factors **(Ghanem, 1985).** One of those constant elements is the authorities interference strategy, which has performed a main role within the grand changes of growth inside the Libyan economy for the reason that (1980). This distributed considerable budget to effective sectors which include agriculture, enterprise, tourism and infrastructure, which, in turn, throughout the country wide social-economic growth plan (1980-1995), converted the us of a's financial system from a traditional to a present day, extra diversified financial system **(Alfourjani , 2005).** In conclusion, sizable controversy nevertheless rages about the useful resource curse, or the so called **'Dutch Disease.(Ammani ,2011),(Stevens ,2003)(Martin** and **Subramanian ,2003), (Gylfason ,2006), and (McPhail 2008)** argued that in spite of the truth that the invention of oil delivered many benefits to the economy, at the identical time it also provided many challenges to other sectors, which include the agricultural region. No

have a look at has yet been achieved to expose how oil zone impacted at the performance of the agricultural quarter in Libya. Moreover, no study has been accomplished to show that, due to the invention of oil, agriculture is now not constitutes the focus of economic coverage in many Middle Eastern country.

CHAPTER - V

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN LIBYA.

5.0 Introduction.

(1996-2010), have been yearly in nature. The initial a piece of this Chapter analyzes agrarian sources in Libya with respect to horticultural improvement. This is in accordance with the second point of the examination, especially to consider the key factors that affect the improvement of the provincial locale in Libya.

The liquidation additionally analyzes the impact of the two methodologies (medium timeframe and yearly) to agrarian strategy framework in Libya for the length (1983 to 2010) on the general execution of the rural area. Horticultural strategies inside the primary time frame (1983-1995), had been of a medium timespan nature simultaneously as rural arrangements in the 2end length

5.1. Agricultural resources in Libya.

Today, the horticultural part is one of the vital regions that the Libyan open specialists are making a beeline for accomplish economical advancement in the nation, particularly by pushing a rural change approach spoke to in a five-year plan for this division (2009/2014), intending to give agribusiness a job in the national economy so as to accomplish independence in the field.

Nourishment and for sure, to exemplify these objectives, the arrangement centers around accomplishing nourishment security from farming, animal and fish rural creation and safeguarding regular assets from soil, groundwater, timberlands and marine assets and accomplishing ideal misuse of them. Extraordinary bodies have been set up in that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water to accomplish the aggressive five-year plan ventures for segment advancement Agricultural, and the capabilities delighted in by the nation. Monetary resources have critical impacts on account of their close to relationship with money related advancement in all states **(Gylfason** and **Zoega, 2002).** As of late, financial resources have gotten eminent consideration worldwide for reasons comprising of the fast development in populace, which has prompted sensational blast sought after for various merchandise and contributions. Financial assets are characterized as any kind of canvases or human endeavor or land and capital

which can be utilized for the assembling of different things and administrations. In this way, budgetary sources are possessions with financial worth **(Ikerd, 1997).** The accessibility of money related resources affects the degree of budgetary premium and on development, as there is a linkage among the arrangement of monetary sources and the cost of abuse on the main hand, and the degree of financial diversion and development expense on the inverse. For the most part, the elements of monetary assets offers more noteworthy adaptability inside the misuse of these sources, which permits further financial improvement **(Mogalad, 2000).** Financial sources comprise of human resources, capital, land and water. The accompanying segments view those in detail.

5.1.1 Human resources.

Financial and social improvement is firmly associated with the human detail in every single working region. The preparation of work, tutoring and recovery is one among the significant levels in venture of to be had sources. Besides, the connection among human improvement and financial advancement is significant and critical for the definition of progress plans. The degree of business is a basic budgetary and social pointer, which gauges the degree of monetary blast **(Ranis, 2004).** The size of HR depends at the populace and the charge of populate. Moreover, HR are the most vital money related assets, which can be abused as an inventory of assembling on one hand and the stock of interest for things and administrations on the inverse. The see of populace corresponding to agrarian improvement has astounding importance and the dispersion old enough arrangement is a principal factor inside the arranging of money related and social advancement. In Libya, the normal general work sooner or later of the span (1983-1995), as demonstrated Table (5.1), as far as labor in the farming segment and rural and water assets, the quantity of the workforce right now (2008), has split, after it came to (146), thousand individuals in (1998), which means. About (13%), of the absolute workforce in the nation has arrived at the quantity of horticultural specialists, veterinarians and experts.

Until the year (2008), to (23), thousand individuals, and the rural workforce is attempting to oversee and work (113), thousand ranches, while the quantity of animal reproducers is (22), thousand, who possess (5.7), million sheep and (148), thousand heads. From dairy animals and

180 thousand heads of camels. . This all-inclusive added up to around (4.8%), and (3.6%), from the yearly normal of all out work for the term of the two investigate interims individually. Table (5.2), likewise shows rural work over the span of the period (1996-2010). spoken to by methods for a quadratic condition and is the explanation that the yearly substitute changed among the high points and low points, the condition likewise outlines that the wide assortment in farming work improved by utilizing (14.54) thousand after which diminished by methods for (0.87) thousand, speaking to roughly (- 4%) of the yearly normal.

Table: 5.1 Population and the relative importance of the agricultural labour force in Libya during the period of (1983-1995). (1000 Inhabitant).

YEAR	Population	Total labour force	% of total population	Agricultural labour force	% of total labour force
1983	2052.40	538.10	26.20	129.00	24.00
1984	2128.80	607.20	28.50	131.40	21.60
1985	2228.90	677.40	30.40	133.40	19.70
1986	2322.80	732.70	31.50	141.20	19.30
1987	2420.60	764.80	31.60	144.90	18.90
1988	2522.60	772.70	30.60	147.90	19.10
1989	2628.80	789.00	30.00	150.10	19.00
1990	2739.60	812.80	29.70	153.40	18.90
1991	2855.00	946.60	33.20	162.40	17.20
1992	2970.20	1083.70	36.50	167.50	15.50
1993	3100.50	1179.50	38.00	173.00	14.70
1994	3231.10	927.10	28.70	185.50	20.00
1995	3322.80	894.20	26.90	177.60	19.90
Average	2655.70	825.06	30.70	153.60	18.90

Source: GPC, Management Plans and Programs, Economic and Social Indicators.

Table : 5.2. Result of statistical analysis for the equations of the general time trend of the total labour force and agricultural labour during the periods (1983 -1995 and 1996 – 2010).

Statement	Equation number	Equation	r^2
Total labour force	(4 -1)*	Y= 548.09 + 39.56X	0.73
	(4 -2)**	Y=766.58 +49.01X	0.85
Agricultural labour force	(4 -3)*	Y=221.33 +4.61X	0.96
	(4 -4)**	$Y=151.03 +14.45X-0.87x^2$	0.72

*** The first period (1983-1995).** **** The second period (1996-2010).**

5.1.2. Capital resources.

Zaman et al. (2007). Defined capital sources as machinery or tools /funds which assist labour to transform herbal sources into very last merchandise which include roads, machines, buildings, facilities, and commodities under garage for the cause of increasing and expanding manufacturing. Capital resources make contributions to increase monetary increase through improved rates of use of current capacities and enhancing production technology. Moreover, technical progress ends in multiplied productivity of resources, including capital, and also ends in improved manufacturing with out the want to increase

the economic assets used. According to (**Abdulgader , 2005**), the Libyan economy is characterized through the supply of financing capability in comparison to the economies of other growing countries. This is because the nation has been capable of use oil sales to finance economic and social development and infrastructure construction. Thus the oil

zone played a key position in financial development for the duration of the early levels of improvement planning (El **Messallati, 2007).**

Table (5.3), underneath indicates that improvement allocations reached about (59,503.9) M.LYD in the course of the duration of (1983-2010), while in the period (1983-1995) the allocations were about (2,586) M.LYD, with an implementation charge

approximately (85.2%). Development allocations increased throughout the period of (1981-1985) to approximately (11,780) M.LYD, with an implementation fee of (90.8%).

Table: 5.3. Allocations and actual expenditure on development in Libya during the period (1983 -2010) M.L.Y.D.

Period	Allocations	Expense	% of implantation rate
1982 -1985	8,813.2	8259.0	93.7
1986 – 1990	11,780.0	10692.0	90.8
1991 – 1995	7,075.6	4153.3	58.7
1996 – 1999	5,349.5	2351.0	45.7
2000 – 2002	5,527.0	4328.3	78.3
2003 – 2006	8,920.0	7215.7	80
2007 -2010	9,452.7	7920.0	83

Source: Central Bank of Libya.

5.1.2.1. Agricultural financing.

Agricultural financing in Libya is considered one of the main tools in achieving the goals of economic and social development in Libya, as it is considered the most important factors determining the path of economic growth, not only because it is one of the components of total demand but also because it is one of the items of the determinants of capital stock that is used to expand production capacity and increase Employment opportunities and economic growth rates.

This can only be achieved in the presence of efficient investment management.

In spite of the large financial resources realized from the Libyan oil sales, the economy is considered the least diversified economy in the Maghreb region and among the oil producing countries. Therefore, it has sought to clarify investment and agricultural growth in a specific way through the implementation of many reforms and structural adjustments to the national economy in general. Among the most important of these reforms, which had a prominent role in supporting and encouraging the role of the sector:

1. Reducing interest rates on agricultural loans.
2. Amending the tax law on productive activities to allow it to expand in the areas of production.
3. Abolishing customs duties on investment goods and reducing import taxes
4. The central bank allows autonomy to manage monetary policy and take decisions that raise the level.

During the year)2005(, the Libyan government created an agricultural investment fund that holds part of the foreign exchange holdings.

This study relies in its conduct on the published and unpublished secondary data from its official sources that are only reliable in Libya or the Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, as well as the use of a number of relevant references, studies and scientific research.

A review of data received from sources related to the volume of agricultural investment in Libya revealed that the annual average during the period)1995-2010(amounted to about $)107.6(, million. With a minimum of approximately 6 million for the year)1995(, and a maximum of)182.3(, million for the year)2002(.

It should be noted in this area that investments should increase in the agricultural sector to create opportunities for economic diversification, and to make a large and diverse contribution to work, whether in urban or rural areas.

Table: 5.4. Investment spending and the agricultural Investment expenditure of transition budget during the period of (1983-1995). M. LYD.

Years	Total investment expenditure	Agricultural investments expenditure	% of total investments expenditure
1983	413.80	88.90	21.50
1984	866.00	223.90	25.90
1985	923.20	242.20	26.20
1986	1187.30	288.10	24.30
1987	1280.30	263.70	20.60
1988	1371.30	281.80	20.50
1989	1868.80	379.70	20.30
1990	2551.60	489.90	19.20
1991	2872.60	487.50	17.00
1992	2365.90	308.60	13.00
1993	2096.30	252.90	12.10
1994	1834.70	262.30	14.30
1995	1523.30	182.80	12.00
Average	**1627.30**	**288.64**	**18.40**

Source: Central Bank of Libya: Annual Report, Tripoli, Libya & (Elmessallati, 2007).

5.1.2.2. Agricultural loans.

Agricultural funding plays an essential function in agricultural development and presents capital for agricultural production **(Potts, 1995)**. A big part of agricultural activity depends on agricultural loans, that are provided via the Agricultural Bank, that's considered one of the oldest and first-rate lending establishments in Libya. In the duration (1983-1995), the average cost of general agricultural loans amounted to about (11.1) **M.LYD** , that covered short-time period loans representing (49.6%), of general loans, medium-term loans representing (34.2%) and long-term loans representing (16.1%) of the total agricultural loans at some point of that duration. Compared to the period wherein

agricultural policies had been made on annual basis, see Table. (5.5), the average value of agricultural loans at some stage in the length (1996-2010). amounted to about (76) **M.LYD**. Short-time period loans within this era have been (15.3%), medium-term loans have been (30.2 %) and long-time period loans represented (54.4%) of the overall value of agricultural loans during that duration. From the above, it can be seen that there was a dramatic boom in long-time period loans whilst the percentage of short-time period loans has decreased. These investments provided many centers for the efficient zone such as homes for farmers. According to **(El Messallati -2007)** since the duration (1970-2000), approximately (12000) houses had been evolved and approximately (15) thousand farms had been beneficiaries of about (10,500) tractors, (7.2) thousand trailers, (11,500) ploughs, and (4,000) sowing machines, (32) silos for grain storage, and thirteen fodder factories. In addition, (40) cattle-breeding stations were installed and (1.8) million hectares of agricultural land had been reclaimed.

Table: 5-5. Investment spending and the agricultural investment of transition budget (1996-2010).

Year	Total investment expenditure	Agriculture investment expenditure	% of total investment expenditure
1996	396.30	29.20	7.40
1997	405.20	194.90	48.10
1998	507.30	14.00	2.80
1999	318.90	5.90	1.90
2000	660.90	47.40	8.70
2001	847.10	173.70	20.50
2002	794.10	53.50	6.70
2003	1541.00	141.20	9.20
2004	1539.00	149.80	9.70
2005	3701.70	183.70	5.00
2006	2664.10	121.70	4.60
2007	3581.40	104.00	2.90
2008	5996.90	106.00	1.70
2009	6854.50	108.00	1.50
2010	7718.70	125.00	1.60

Source: General planning council , management plans programs ,economic social indicators (1990-2010). Central Bank of Libya , Annual report Tripoli / Libyan agricultural bank..

5.1.3. Land sources.

According to classic financial concept formulated by **(Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus),** herbal resources are one in every of the elements that impact most on agricultural production and they can result in a decrease inside the marginal returns of labor and capital. Land is a shape of capital and its use is based on environmental elements such as:-

1).Population density.

2).Technical revel in and capital sources.

3).Fertility of soil. .

4).Geographical vicinity and markets, roads and railways infrastructure .

5).Pattern of land tenure. .

Land is defined as a commodity when it could increase the productiveness of labour. There are three determinants within the exploitation of land sources, including physical determinants such as bodily factors and conditions that influence the exceptional and performance of land use; for example, weather situations. Biological determinants are the spread of pests, insects and diseases. In addition, the regulatory determinants are the laws, legislation and policies that relate to land use. In addition, customs and traditions have a

brilliant impact within the exploitation rights of land resources. .

Libya has a total land district of roughly (177), million hectares, which speaks to the home grown land resources **(Abussnina, 1998).** In the length (1983-1995), the size of area utilized for the creation of occasional harvests was around (0.98%), of the general land. This expanded by about (1%), for the length (1996-2010) **(El Messallati, 2010).** The size of region utilized for everlasting harvest creation was 0.18% of the complete land area for the period (1983-1995). This raised marginally to (0.183 %), of the entire land locale of Libya in the length (1996-2010). The area of farming area utilized for regular vegetation got around (4,290), hectares, which spoke to (0.24%), at some phase in the length (1983-1995). **(El-Messallati, 2007).** During the second span of the investigation (1996-2010), the district of rural land utilized for regular harvests saw a measurably monster reduction of roughly (9.53), hectares as indicated by year, which spoke to around (0.53%), of the once a year normal. This lower may moreover be because of absence of consideration regarding recovered land, land that turned out to be left neglected for some of years just as an inability to attempt new plans after (1985), for the recovery of land and its

advancement, which brought about a diminishing yearly increment rate, for farming area. There changed into a development in woods areas in (1987-1988) and (1994-1995) of around (75), thousand hectares. This development changed into an aftereffect of agrarian speculation inside the first and 2d plans for horticultural improvement. These plans stipulated the assembling of lush zone seedlings for the forest task, and the arable land is next to no when contrasted with the spot

of Libya, as appeared inside the accompanying figure (5.1). These plans made arrangement for the assembling of lush zone seedlings for a forestation venture, the objective of which went into to blast the assembling of wood and make a reasonable situation.

Table. (5.6). Underneath delineates that the spot of farming area contracted for field has significantly expanded, through (148.35), thousand hectares, speaking to (1.17%), from the yearly normal over the span of the essential time of the examination. There turned into no change inside the region of agrarian land utilized for field during the time one span. This may reflect the imperative capacity of rural plans and applications in developing the farming territory utilized for a wide range of rural exercises including field. In the advancement of woodlands, the backwoods area at some phase in the essential rural improvement span (1983-1995) obviously expanded by around (10.82), thousand hectares yearly, speaking to about (1.84%), of the yearly normal of timberland place. The timberland area over the span of the subsequent term (1996-2010) diminished by around (5,530), hectares per year, roughly (0.82%), of the yearly normal. This lessening may likewise be a result of unbalanced boring of wells inside the proficient woods zones and transformation of timberlands for the assembling of money crops, notwithstanding the expanding marvel of overgrazing which diminishes the profitability of the backwoods.

Figure: 5.1. Libyan land fertility.

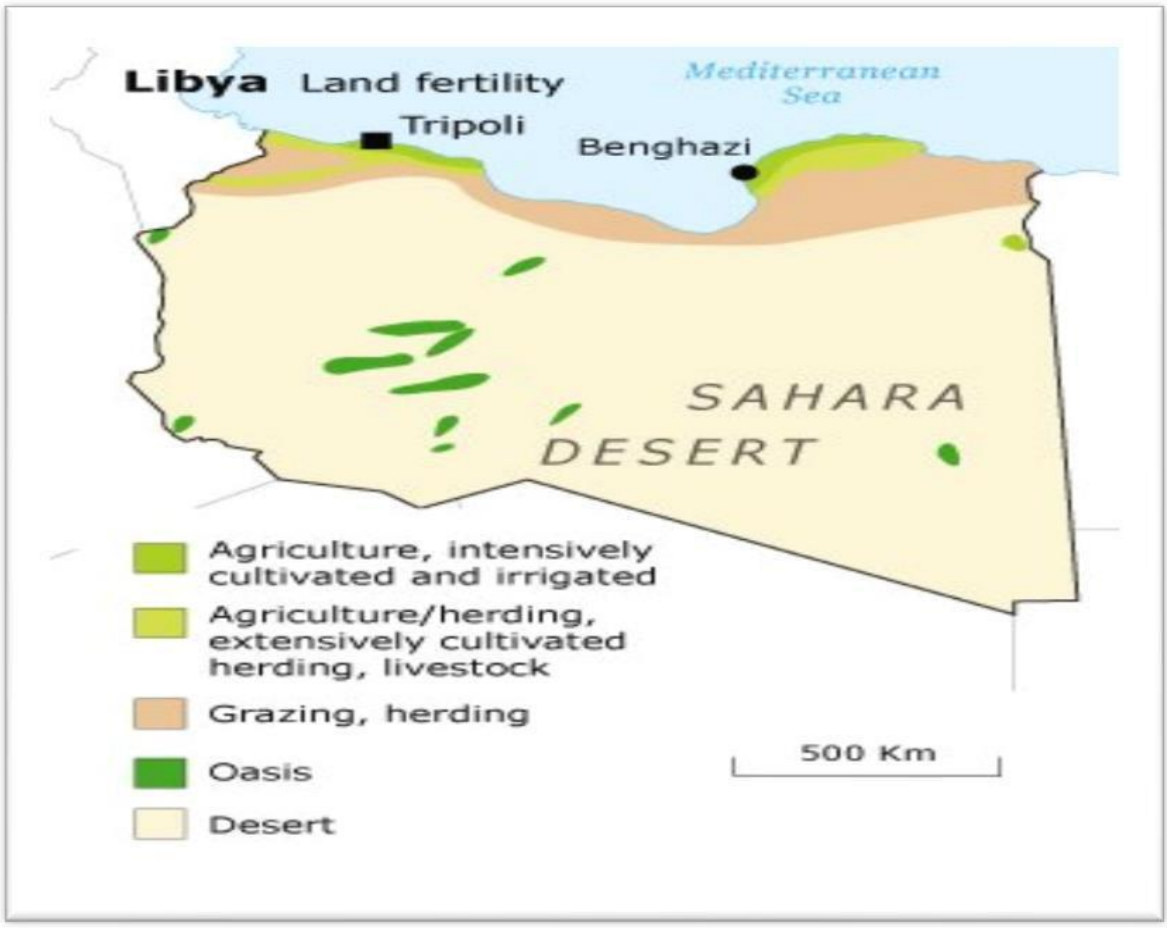


Table. (5.6). Underneath illustrates that the place of agricultural land hired for pasture has considerably increased, through (148.35), thousand hectares, representing (1.17%), from the annual average in the course of the primary period of the study. There became no change within the vicinity of agricultural land used for pasture throughout the second one duration. This may mirror the vital function of agricultural plans and applications in growing the agricultural area used for all sorts of agricultural activities including pasture. In the development of forests, the forest location at some stage in the primary agricultural improvement duration (1983-1995) appreciably increased by approximately (10.82), thousand hectares annually, representing about (1.84%), of the

annual average of forest place. The forest location in the course of the second duration (1996-2010) decreased by approximately (5,530), hectares a year, approximately (0.82%), of the annual common. This decrease might also be because of immoderate drilling of wells within the efficient forest areas and conversion of forests for the manufacturing of cash crops, in addition to the increasing phenomenon of overgrazing which decreases the productivity of the forests.

Table: 5.6. Factual examination of the conditions of general time pattern of the zones of farming area, fields and timberlands during the period (1983-1995) and (1996-2010).

Statement	Equation number	Equation	F value	r^2
Area of seasonal crops	4 – 5 *	Y= 1724 + 4.29X	1750.33	0.94
	4 – 6 **	Y =1879.2 -9.53X	4.3	0.18
Area of permanent crops	4 – 7 *	Y = 307.58 + 2.46 X	553	0.98
	4 –8**	Y = 367.5 – 3.66X	21.6	0.51
Area of pastures	4 -9 *	Y = 11607.6 +148.35X	213	0.95
	No change in the area			
Area of forests	4 –10*	Y = 510.77 + 10.82X	38.9	0.77
	4 –11**	Y = 729.59 -5.53X	29.6	0.59

(1983-1995)* **(1996-2010)****

5.1.3.2. Agricultural land holdings.

The total region of agricultural holdings in Libya was about (1.8), million hectares in (2006). In (2006), about 64.8% had been in private hands and those who had the proper to apply the land operated about (17.6%). Leased land represented most effective about (0.16%). The location of land held with the aid of farmers has extended among . (1984 and 1995), from approximately (1.6), million hectares to (2.2), million hectares. Irrigated lands amounted about (23%), of the full cultivated area in (1995).

(El Messallati, 2007).

Table: 5.7. Agricultural holdings and the manner of the use in Libya (2006).

Manner of the use	Area (1000 H)	%
Private domain	1172.00	64.80
Public domain	57.00	3.15
Occupancy	214.00	11.80
Sharing between the farmer and the owner of the land (Mogarasa)	13.00	0.72
Rent	3.00	0.16
Contract	23.00	1.27
Usufruct	318.00	17.60
Other method of use	9.00	0.50
Total	**1809.00**	**100.00**

Sources: El Messallati (2007) and El Shiakhi, (2009).

The pattern of smallholdings in Libya (less than 20 hectares) did no longer change during the length (1987-2000), and accounted for (85%), of overall holdings. The regions of El Mareg, El Goba, Al Jabal al Akhder and Sahel El Jafara are regions wherein there are concentrations of small-scale farms sized from five to twenty hectares **(Bedrani, Abidar and Laytimi, 2005)**. Table (5.7), above indicates the distribution of agricultural land holdings.

Farm sizes of much less than 5 hectares decreased from approximately (45.8%), in (1987), to approximately (34.3%), in (2000). However, the number of holdings between (5-20) hectares extended from about (41.9%) in (1987) to approximately 56% in (2000). Large holdings (extra than one hundred hectares) owned by way of the kingdom did now not exceed (1.26%), among (1987 and 2000), **(FAO, 2006).** These findings are critical in assessing whether or not the modifications are a factor of policy changes.

Table: 5.8. Below shows farm sizes between (1987 and 2000).

Categories land holding, ha	1987		1990		2000	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 5 ha	57060	45.85	50000	31.45	58300	34.29
5 – less than 20 ha	68588	41.90	88000	55.35	95000	55.88
20 – less than 100 ha	19380	11.84	19000	11.95	15000	8.82
More than 100 ha	686	0.42	2000	1.26	1700	1.00
Total	**163714**	**100**	**159000**	**100**	**170000**	**100**

Source: AOAD (2006).

5.1.4.Water resources.

Water resources are one of the crucial elements of financial development, specially agricultural development. Water is a important aid for food production. The remaining century, in particular over the past two decades, noticed a scarcity in the amount of fresh water in many nations due to population boom, and the growth of agricultural and industrial tasks that brought about the deterioration of some sources of water because of pollution **(Al Mahdawi, 2008).** Water crisis has led, in some cases, to extreme conflicts among neighboring countries, which compete for the purchase of those resources or to reap a more proportion of water. The provision of fresh water is an essential strategic dimension of development projects in all countries of the world. Libya has suffered from limited resources of water. The intensive use of water in Libya has led to deteriorating water high-quality and amount in some areas with high populace density and agricultural sports. About (95%), of the USA is blanketed via desert. The Mediterranean Sea to the North and the Sahara barren region to the south affect the climatic situations. The Mediterranean coastal strip has dry summers and relatively wet winters, whereas the Jabal Nafusah and Al Jabal Akhdar highlands gift a plateau weather with higher rainfall and humidity and low wintry weather temperatures. In the southern inland part, pre-desolate tract and desert climate conditions prevail, with torrid temperatures and massive thermal amplitudes. Rains are rare and abnormal **(Al Mahdawi, 2008).** Water sources in all countries of the world can be

divided into three assets: rainwater; floor water from rivers and freshwater lakes; and groundwater. Libya does not have any permanent water assets because of its very low and irregular rainfall and the nature of the geological formation. Therefore, the resources of water in Libya can be divided into conventional water assets and non-conventional water sources (Palace, 1988). Traditional water assets (groundwater and surface water) Traditional water sources represent the main supply of water in the Libya and are divided into

5.1.4.1. Ground water.

Groundwater is stored in aquifers below the floor and it is constructed from seepage of rainwater into these rocks. The floor water is renewed if it is fed without delay or indirectly because of seepage of rainwater into underground reservoirs, as is found in the northern areas of Libya. Groundwater may be accessed either naturally, because of water rising to the floor in the form of spring water, or by way of digging shallow wells. Groundwater provides extra than (95%), of the total amount of water currently used for all purposes and sports in Libya and its call for is in keeping with the rapid boom of all sectors and utilities. Groundwater is located in the five major water basins: El Jabel El Akhader basin; El Kofra and El Sareer basin; El Jafarah basin; El Hamada - El Hamra basin and the Murzuk basin **(GPC,1999).** .

5.1.4.2. Surface water. .

Surface water consists of rainwater saved behind dams and herbal spring water. This is one of the most important sources of water, particularly within the northern regions of Libya. Surface water assets make a contribution about (5%), of the total water sources in Libya. It has been exploited best after the development of several big dams. Surface water can be divided into, rainwater, water dams and spring water **(AOAD,1994).**

5.1.4.3. Rain water. .

Rainfall inside the northern a part of Libya ranges from (100 to 500) mm/year while closer to the south rainfall is less, with rainfall in elements of El Kofra, El Sareer and Murzuq nearly non-existent. Table (5.9), underneath suggests the price of rainfall and the share of the region coverage in Libya. The length of areas with rainfall of (500 to 600), mm in keeping with year

does now not exceed (0.02%). The place with rainfall from (0 to 5), mm consistent with year is about (45.2%), of the overall region. This deficit in rainfall has a negative impact on rain fed crops **(AOAD, 1990).**

Table: 5.9. Annual rates of rainfall and the proportion of the covered area in Libya.

Annual rates of rainfall	The proportion of the covered area in Libya
600 or more	0.01
500 -600	0.02
400 – 500	0.07
300 – 400	0.39
200 – 300	0.10
100 – 200	3.31
50 – 100	3.30
20 – 50	21.00
10 – 20	12.20
5 -10	14.40
0 – 5	45.20

Source : Al ARBAH (1996).

5.1.4.4.Water dams and spring waters. .

Several dams have been built on the primary valleys in Libya. The foremost targets for the construction of these dams have been to take advantage of the reserved water for agricultural and industrial purposes, and to protect cities, villages and development projects from the risk of flooding. It turned into additionally the goal to protect the soil from erosion, and the improvement of agricultural flats and groundwater re-charge **(Shalof and Fares, 2003).** The biggest dams had been built in Zliten in which the actual common of annual storage is ready thirteen million cubic metres. This is (21%), of the full water this is received from the dams in Libya .

5.1.4.5. Non- Conventional water resources. .

Non-conventional water assets in Libya encompass water desalination and wastewater remedy and the first-rate manmade river mission .

Water desalination. .

Desalination is the manner of desalinating seawater such that it could be used for consuming purposes and some other economic activities. Desalinated water as non-conventional resources is crucial water supply to many nations in particular people who have large shores **(El Messallati, 2007).** Libya is one of the African countries that desalinate seawater. Its production money owed for (69%), of desalination in North Africa

(El Shiakhi, 2009). The spread and dependence on this shape of water in many countries of the world has especially reduced as a result of the high fee in line with cubic metre

of production and the exposure of desalination stations to many natural and engineering problems **(Al Arbah, 1996).** The fee of obtaining in line with cubic metre of desalinated water in Libya is envisioned about (1271), dirham, or about (375) U.S. Cents, whilst the

estimated value of obtaining consistent with cubic metre of water by way of artifical river venture is ready (68), dirham, or approximately (20) U.S. Cents. The wide variety of desalination vegetation in Libya is set thirteen stations and its capability is approximately (76.7),million cubic metres/year. The station of Benghazi is the largest, wherein

the manufacturing ability is ready sixteen million cubic meters /year, representing

(23%), of the total desalinated water produced in Libya, at the same time as the station of El Brega is the smallest **(GPC,1999.** . ***Waste water remedy.*** . Libya gives exquisite interest to dealt with wastewater used for agricultural

initiatives. Libya has 40 treatment stations positioned in maximum major cities. Its total capacity is set a hundred seventy five million cubic metres annually. Treated water has been used for the irrigation of agricultural initiatives such as El Goarsha agricultural assignment and inexperienced plateau venture **(Sallof and Fares, 2003).** Usage of sewage water in irrigation of a few vegetation is limited due to the non-crowning glory of the implementation plans of included sanitation in cities and villages and the shortage of

working requirements similarly to the extreme shortage of educated technical specialists. Thus, the to be had portions of dealt with wastewater for irrigation are incredibly small
(Mahmoud eta l., 2003).

Man-made River.

The industrial river project of projects to transport water from south to north is estimated at (6.5) million cubic meters where the land is suitable for agriculture and human gatherings and thus rightly be and thus fulfilled the dream of millions of thirsty along the north coast to drink fresh water and surplus goes to development Agricultural. This project will provide stability for nomadic families by turning them into agricultural activity, providing employment opportunities for large numbers of Libyans, providing them with training opportunities, reducing population pressure on cities and encouraging reverse migration to the countryside. One of the tasks of investing in the water phase II «Jabal Al Hasawna» that this device contains several work programs to invest the second phase water, which is estimated at (2.5), million cubic meters of fresh water per day, most of which is allocated to agriculture and estimated (80%), in order to reach the greatest degree of self-sufficiency and achieve security Food, in order to ensure the best possible economic return from this investment, and therefore the agency conducts economic and technical studies and research related to the exploitation of water for the river in agricultural activities of economic feasibility by establishing integrated agricultural projects and projects with individual holdings and identifying

the locations of these projects and their areas and crop take and water needs and appropriate irrigation systems and preparing technical and economic specifications for agricultural projects and preparing engineering designs for these Projects and access to the best method of investing river water and implementing various projects and complementary facilities and managing, monitoring and operating agricultural projects established by the Authority. There are soil studies in all regions and filtering the best soil with high production capacity, (245,296), hectares have been surveyed in (15), sites and are conducting laboratory studies of the fields through Libyan engineers in order to estimate the degree of interaction of **ph** soil and the degree of fertility has been taken and (46,196), spatial samples have been taken. There are also reports and explanatory

maps of the sites and all these works have been done. One of the most important projects that have been built on the industrial river system is:

- There are two projects that existed: the Village Bolly Agricultural Settlement Project.
- Agricultural settlement victims project.
- Al-Hera Agricultural Settlement Project.
- The Abushiba agricultural settlement project.
- The Wadi al-Hayal settlement project.
- The Trivas Agricultural Settlement Well Project.

Preliminary exploratory reports on the placement of these projects into the scope of investment have been prepared. The agency has carried out a comprehensive field survey of the Western Mountain region in Libya aimed at obtaining investment able areas with phase II water according to technical and economic foundations according to the agricultural foundations projects and the nature of existing agriculture that depends on rainfed agriculture in a way of establishing Reservoirs can be exploited by citizens, and we also carried out a comprehensive survey of the central area of Tarhuna- Shwerf with the aim of designing and implementing pastoral reservoirs for the purpose of using them to deliver water to pastoral communities to the areas located on the system track, taking into account the situation of pastoral reservoirs and communities. Population along the track has also been identified.

- The study of the general agricultural plan and the water management plan related to the investment of water phase II, which is represented in economic, social and technical studies to reach the best investment method for this water, and it became clear to us that the best method is: - supplying existing projects with their water needs To maintain large investments in these projects and to further improve production with the need to close old wells as soon as the river reaches them. Support for farms and holdings in coastal strip areas, which are severely under-stocked and seawater overlap.

- The establishment of new agricultural projects in the sites identified and cultivated in the area of the Area of The Jaffara Plain and western tricks any settlement projects "small farms" and large farm production projects, and it was considered in these investments to achieve the following objectives. Investments in existing projects and new sites should be economically viable. Investments should achieve social development. Investments should be in perspective of environmental conservation and development. The appropriate crop composition, water needs and the volume of storage required for each project as well as the types.
- The industrial river water investment authority has developed a distribution plan, it will be distributed to the investment projects of the authority, taking into account studies previously completed by the agency for this purpose and studies of the agricultural master plan and water management based on the programming of the system to transport (2.5) million cubic meters of Fresh water per day with an annual total of (910), million cubic meters of which (80%), was allocated to agriculture or (2), million cubic meters of water per day equivalent to (700), million cubic meters per year in order to provide an area of (10,000), hectares, which is:
- The area of the Jaffara Plain and this area has investment projects Ame: Al-Qura Bulli Agricultural Project, Wadi Al-Hay Agricultural Project, Bir Tarvas Agricultural Project, Wadi Al-Mejinin Agricultural Project. There are new projects: Abu Aisha Project, Abushiba Project, Wadi Al-Athal Project, Wadi Gdo Project.
- The Western Mountain region is also an existing project and private holdings throughout the region and has taken into account the economic and technical aspects of the distribution of the amount of water nominated for investment. Among the policy in which projects are implemented.
- Work is under way on the implementation of investment projects belonging to the device, which is the project Tarhuna and Wachta, which has been completed engineering designs and this project is located on the middle track of the system where it consists of (221), farms, including (177), farms, including (177), farms, and (44), farms in the site and diaspora, and the project consists of a reservoir. Earthy "assembly and balancing" near the feeding hole with a capacity of half a million

cubic meters through a pumping station the water is distributed to the pressure-breaking cabinets, one with a capacity of (6000 m^3), and the other (3000 m^3),. In this regard, (26), reservoirs are being implemented on the two tracks of the system with a capacity of (250 m^3), per tank.

- The production targets of the investment of water for the industrial river is:-
- In the framework of the investment for the second phase water plans to use (80%), of the water transferred for agricultural purposes and food production has already been completed agricultural investment in the second phase, for which about (2), ml has been allocated.

One of the most important objectives we seek is to contribute to increasing production as much as possible of important food commodities in accordance with the trends and needs of society to produce and raise the rates of self-sufficiency and achieve food security in its broad sense, based on the studies prepared. By completing the project's investment plans and programs at all stages, Libya will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in a large number of important strategic agricultural commodities from which more than (50 %), of the project is imported at present. In doing so, Libya will be a symbol and an example for the country that has harnessed its resources and capabilities in making progress and prosperity and in this project in every area, whether agricultural or industrial or economic, social or environmental, the benefits and benefits of this project lie in addition to increasing production and achieving security. The industrial river project and its important investments will achieve a range of social and environmental goals, the most important of which are:

- Achieving population stability for a large number of nomadic families by turning them into agricultural productive activity, providing them with the requirements of life and improving their standard of living. Providing jobs for large numbers of Libyans and converting them to agricultural production on farms and agricultural projects planned for construction, as well as in the industrial service activities associated with agricultural investments. Providing Libyans with the opportunity to train and educate through training and mentoring programs, with the accompanying increased productive capacity and increased experience.

- Easing the population pressure on cities and encouraging reverse migration through agricultural investments and employment opportunities that will be available through the project for large numbers of families and it is expected that this will have a significant positive impact on health, education and standard of living in Libya and there are environmental goals: - Maintaining Natural resources, especially soil and vegetation resources, through the reclamation, culture and drift protection programs planned for investment areas. The establishment of wind breakers in agricultural projects to achieve positive effects on the environment. Providing fodder for livestock production through crop composition, which encourages the regulation of pastures and the preservation of vegetation from overgrazing. Preserving water resources, especially in areas threatened by water depletion and seawater interference, by providing water and preserving underground reservoirs from degradation and pollution.

Figure (5.2). Man - Made River.

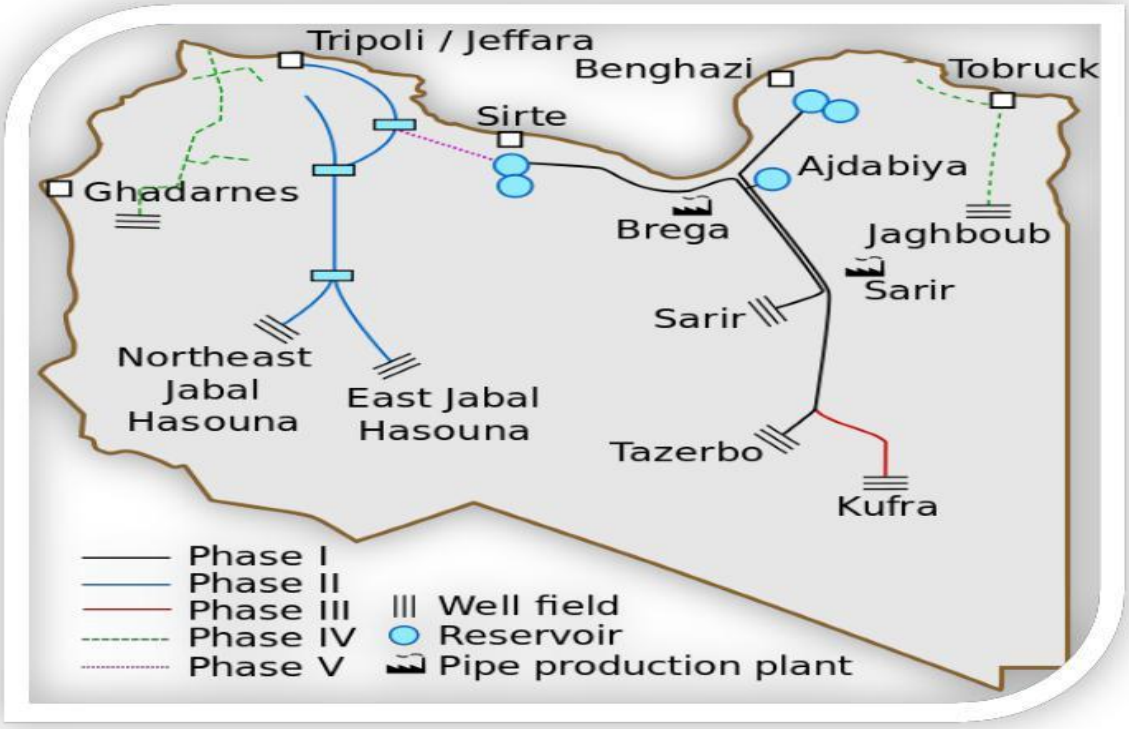


Table (5.10), below indicates that the amount of to be had water for intake in Libya in (2003), was approximately (4.94), billion cubic meters from specific assets. The quantity of water ate up is set (4.9375), billion cubic meters, which represents almost (100%), of the complete to be had for intake. Available statistics in (2005), shows that the amount of water utilized in household intake has reached approximately (396.78), million cubic meters representing approximately (8%), and the amount applied in business intake amounted to approximately (158.7), million cubic meter's, representing about (three.2%), of total amount of water fed on. However, the amount applied in the agricultural zone became estimated at (4,382), million cubic meter's, accounting for about (88.8%), of the entire quantities ate up.

Table: 5.10. Total water availability and consumption in Libya (2003).

Statement	Amount of water (million cubic meters)	Relative importance %
Groundwater	4670.00	94.43
Surface water	170.00	3.44
Water desalination	70.10	1.42
Water treatment	38.50	0.77
Total	**4945.60**	**100**
Agricultural consumption	4382.00	88.75
Industrial consumption	158.70	3.21
Household consumption	396.75	8.04
Total	**4937.45**	**100**

Source GPC (1999).

5.2. The Libyan agricultural change balance.

Agrarian fares comprise a little percent of by and large Libyan fares because of the reality the farming segment isn't equipped for satisfy the developing need for horticultural items as a result of people development. Subsequently, the country imports establish an immense a piece of all out imports with the expectation to cover the wants of horticultural items. It tends to be said that inside the agrarian change balance, Libya has experienced everlasting shortfall in farming items. The ensuing segment demonstrates the item piece of horticultural fares and imports. **(AOAD,2000).**

5.3. Commodity composition of agricultural exports.

Taking into account the issue of agrarian resources in Libya as alluded to before, the surpluses of rural fares are low. Nonetheless, fish and potatoes are the most basic fares items because of the reality Libya has a near bit of leeway in its assembling Table (5.11), underneath shows the sum and cost of rural fares of the most significant agrarian wares in Libya **(AOAD, 2004).**

Table: 5.11. Quantity and value of agricultural exports of the most important agricultural commodities in Libya (1988-2003) M/$.

Commodity	1988 -1992		1992 -1995		1996		1997		1998 -2003	
	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value
Fish	0.28	0.69	0.30	1.47	0.46	2.55	0.49	2.9	0.54	3.26
Potato	0.55	0.13	2.14	0.56	3.27	1.64	1.55	0.58	2.6	1.38

Source, AOAD (2004).

5.4. Composition of agricultural imports.

Agricultural imports hold to growth due to the populace growth. Table (5.12) beneath suggests that imports of grain and flour increased at the start of the nineteen-nineties from approximately (1,892), thousand tonnes to approximately (2,745), thousand tonnes in (2003) and the price increased from approximately ($378), million to approximately ($384), million for the same period, as become the case for sugar and vegetable oils. On the other hand, there were fluctuating quantities of imported Legumes

from year to year, and additionally increasing portions of imported animal products; stay or slaughtered meat, as well as dairy and derivatives products . .

The increase in the value of agricultural commodities imported may be because of higher prices globally.

Table: 5.12 . Quantity and value of agricultural imports in Libya (1988-2003) M/$.

Commodity	1988 -1992		1992 -1995		1996		1997		1998 -2003	
	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value	QTY	Value
Grain and flour	1891.75	327.64	2058.90	364.07	1010.07	293.2	2099.5	607.2	2745.0	883.2
Raw sugar	196.30	66.10	197.65	62.69	148.95	65.11	201.3	87.99	158.5	80.17
Legumes	10.80	7.60	34.98	14.92	74.95	31.93	8.46	3.60	10.98	26.02
Vegetable	90.27	106.79	109.21	119.21	97.38	108.3	108.3	134.3	143.9	146.2
Oil	42.62	45.50	45.18	46.95	50.99	50.30	34.69	37.59	52.31	52.66
Cow	61.12	51.30	60.78	40.92	190.80	170.9	100.00	170.8	207.25	384.6
Sheep	1460.00	118.40	781.18	66.68	302.39	44.96	299.5	44.50	298.0	32.16
Meet	5.03	11.75	2.13	4.97	3.88	9.12	4.39	16.27	3.02	13.34
Poultry	0.37	0.51	1.96	2.32	0.91	2.09	3.26	4.57	3.70	5.20
Dairy and derivatives products	391.94	102.50	371.65	91.82	307.07	98.91	142.4	75.52	374.4	178.4

Source: AOAD (2004).

5.5. Agricultural imports and exports all through the duration of (1983-1995).

Table (5.13). The average of agricultural imports for the duration of the period (1983 to 1995) changed into about ($223m), while agricultural exports for the same period amounted about ($6.8m). There changed into a huge deficit in agricultural trade balance all through this length. This is actually evident thru the coverage rate of exports to imports, which has been ranging among (0.008), and (0.11) during the length from (1983 to 1995). The coverage price is obtained by means of dividing export figures by using import figures.

Table: 5.13. The evolution of agricultural imports and exports during the period of (1983-1995). M.LYD.

Year	Imports	Exports	Export/Import Coverage
1983	85.00	1.10	0.013
1984	129.70	1.60	0.012
1985	161.80	1.30	0.008
1986	126.00	2.00	0.016
1987	190.20	1.60	0.008
1988	205.30	2.30	0.01
1989	238.06	5.60	0.02
1990	338.06	7.10	0.02
1991	404.50	7.15	0.02
1992	301.40	9.56	0.03
1993	275.20	12.36	0.05
1994	259.50	15.36	0.06
1995	184.00	21.36	0.12
Average	**222.98**	**6.80**	**0.03**

Source: (AOAD ,early book).

5.6. Agricultural imports and exports at some stage in the duration (1996-2010).

Table (5.14), display that the average of agricultural imports at some point of the length (1996 - 2010), was ($1319.14)M, at the same time as agricultural exports for the identical period amounted to about $28m. Agricultural trade stability suffers from permanent deficit, wherein agricultural exports cowl agricultural imports by way of best (0.02), despite slight upgrades in exports, specially exports of fish wherein extraordinary attention has been given to the fish industry recently. Big fish farms, particularly inside the north eastern part of Libya (Ras Al Hilal region), owned via Gaddaffi's son (Saif Al Eslaam), received vast financing and professional workers, and were backed with the aid of numerous resolutions.

Table: 5.14. The evolution of agricultural imports and exports during the period of (1996-2010). M.LYD.

Year	Imports	Exports	Export/Import coverage
1996	1315.80	42.70	0.04
1997	1205.50	48.08	0.04
1998	1152.10	47.40	0.06
1999	1029.30	58.38	0.02
2000	1691.00	35.28	0.02
2001	2295.70	48.75	0.02
2002	1565.40	27.65	0.02
2003	1123.30	21.56	0.02
2004	1002.50	15.32	0.01
2005	1265.30	17.45	0.01
2006	1425.00	12.50	0.01
2007	1658.00	8.50	0.01
2008	1732.30	7.08	0.02
2009	1684.50	7.17	0.002
2010	3392.30	7.19	0.05
Average	**1419.14**	**32.06**	**0.02**

Source:(AOAD Yearly book)

Despite the development in exports, low export-import ratio suggests that Libya is internet importer of agricultural commodities and is predicated on imports to offer the needs of the population for agricultural commodities. This helps the claim of decision-makers approximately an urgent want to take into account the improvement of the agricultural sector normally and agricultural policies specially to make sure food security. In addition, the deficit in agricultural trade stability is protected by the general budget, which burdens on country budget. Table (5.15), under shows the general time trend of imports and exports within the two exclusive periods in which the annual growth of agricultural imports amounted (15.29). Million in the first period (See Equation 4-12) then

improved to about (71.09). Million inside the 2end period (See Equation 4-13). On the opposite hand, there has been a mild lower in the agricultural exports, which amounted ($1.5),m in the first period (See Equation 4-14) even as the annual lower amounted about ($1.29),m within the second period (See Equation 4-15).

Table: 5. 15 . General time trend of agricultural exports and imports.

The period	Statement	Equation number	Equation	r^2
Medium – term plans 1983-1995	Agricultural imports	(4–12)	Y = 115.8+15.29X	0.42
	Agricultural exports	(4 – 13)	Y= -3.7+1.5X	0.82
Annual plans 1996 -2010	Agricultural imports	(4 – 14)	Y = 501.5+71.09X	0.53
	Agricultural exports	(4 – 15)		0.30

Calculated from table 5-13 and 5-14.

5.7 Agricultural quarter overall performance and the Libyan GDP.

Libya has experienced large political and financial upheavals when you consider that the start of the twentieth century, when it became listed as one of the poorest countries within the world. During this length, whilst it surpassed from Ottoman to Italian to UN control, more than (70%), of its populace were hired in agriculture, a zone that contributed extra than (30%), to the **GDP, (El Azzabi, 1984).** This was in addition to providing raw materials to the producing zone. Libya eventually gained independence in (1951 and in 1958); large reserves of oil have been discovered. The improvement of the oil enterprise brought in massive revenues, and absolutely converted the shape of the Libyan economy, which became dominated by means of this one sector. International Monetary Fund reports nation that from (2002 to 2007) the oil industry's contribution to the **GDP** rose from (50% to71.6%). At the same time, (95%), of export income and over (75%), of presidency receipts may be attributed to grease revenues.

5.7.1. Overview of the Libyan GDP and oil fees. .

Libyan **GDP** depends especially on the oil quarter. In (2007), the world contributed about (71.6%), to **GDP**, observed by means of public services area by using only'(6%) the rural area, via contrast, contributed about (2%).**(ELMessallati ,2007).** .

According to the Central Bank of Libya, the Libyan **GDP** saw a brilliant improvement all through the duration (1983-1995). It more than tripled, from (2.1827), billion **LYD** in (1973) to approximately (7.8521), billion **LYD** in (1995), at current expenses, attaining a increase rate of (13.8%). While, the **GDP** at constant charges accelerated from about (17,290), million **LYD** in (1983), to approximately (22,076.2), million **LYD** in (1995). The common of annual charge reached about (31,727), million **LYD**, reaching a boom of (6.3%). The highest price of **GDP** changed into in (1990) as a result of high global oil expenses in (1990). **(Abdulgader,2005).** On the other hand, the Libyan **GDP**, after (1980), due to the drop in oil charges, declined and performed a negative boom charge, which reached -(16.6%), at modern-day costs in (1991).**(Central Bank of Libya** and **El Messallati, 2007**). At the beginning of the (1990s), there was a relative improvement in crude oil fees. But, unfortunately, Libya came under monetary sanction in (1992), which averted the improvement of the Libyan financial system as desired. However, at the beginning of the second one half of (1999), the financial sanctions had been lifted **(El Messallati, 2007)**. Accordingly, the national financial system took off once again. In addition, the rate of crude oil elevated which caused a considerable development in the national economy. Between (1999 and 2000), the rate of oil accelerated via (59%). **(GPC, 2003),** which brought about an growth within the cost of **GDP**, at cutting-edge expenses, of approximately (6,960.), million **LYD** in (1996). This changed into to approximately (7,000.), million LYD in (2007), with a increase fee average of about (12.9%). In addition, at constant charges it extended from about (18.94), billion **LYD** in (1996), to about (51.28), billion **LYD** in (2007), with increase price average of approximately (9.1%), for the length (1996-2010). **(Central Bank of Libya and El Messallati, 2010)**. The effect of costs adjustments at the real **GDP** and on different monetary variables can be avoided through the use of the index charges (constant expenses) against of the cutting-edge fees **(Van Nunspeet Takema, 1999**), and **(El Messallati, 2007).** And In addition, **(Thompson 2009),** states that the use of constant fees rather of modern-day expenses can be the

high-quality manner to alter for inflation and present financial facts in real terms. In line with this, Central Bank of Libya employed the prices index for (1997) in computing the **GDP** from (2000-2009). This is confirmed by way of the Economic Bulletin issued via the Central Bank of Libya and the fees index for (1997), is also used inside the countrywide accounts released by means of the General Planning Council of Libya **(GPC, 2003).** Therefore, the present day charges have been transformed to constant prices with the aid of the usage of the prices index of (1997).

5.7.2. Performance of Libyan agricultural quarter.

Libya has pursued many agricultural guidelines via financial improvement programs aimed at the economic and social development of all sectors **(Abdulgader, 2005).** The dedication of the effectiveness and success of agricultural guidelines in Libya, as well as the effectiveness of investments allotted to the development of the rural quarter via planning and economic improvement applications, may be made by way of examining agricultural **GDP** and in step with capita income. This is in addition to the estimation characteristic of **GDP** and the rural production feature during the period (1983-2010), which is a part of this studies. Various studies on agricultural financial system by way of **(Adegeye** and **Dittoh,1985)**; **(Bos ,1997)** and **(Awosola et al, 2008),** used time collection to estimate the effect of mixed variables that is probably enormous in interpreting agricultural overall performance. This section aims to assess agricultural **GDP** and in step with capita at both cutting-edge and constant charges, first within the periods covered by the research (1983-1995) and (1996-2010) and then the whole examine length (1983-2010).

5.7.3. Agricultural GDP at cutting-edge and constant expenses (1983 -1995).

Agricultural manufacturing and its contribution to gross home product **(GDP),** are the most important signs for the overall performance of the agricultural sector in terms of attaining its objectives. This is because agricultural production is a part of (Gross National Product). Therefore, the development of the rural quarter may be inferred via agricultural output or the added fee of the world. **(Mucavele, 2007** and **Godoy & Dewbre, 2010).** The duration (1983 - 1995) became a turning factor for the agricultural region in Libya. Three plans for agricultural development were implemented **(Abdulgader, 2005).** These plans sought as a whole to boom the increase rate inside the agricultural sector and ensure its elevated contribution to **(GDP).**

They were also to gain excessive fee of self-sufficiency in agriculture and food products as well as set up a level of integration between the agricultural quarter and other sectors. Large investments have been allotted to achieve those objectives. **(ElShiakhi, 2009).** The fee of agricultural **GDP** has seen amazing improvement for the duration of the length (1983-1995) **(GPCT, 1999).** Table (5.16).The fee of agricultural GDP accelerated at contemporary expenses from about (60). **M.LYD** in (1983) to about (342.2). **M.LYD** in (1995). The average growth rate at modern-day prices became expected at (17%), for that period. However, at constant expenses, the fee of agricultural **GDP** extended from (475.3) **M.LYD** in (1983) to about (962.1). **M.LYD** in (1985), and the average boom price turned into anticipated at approximately (8.2%).In order to evaluate the evolution of agricultural **GDP** at cutting-edge and constant costs, the equation of standard time trend is anticipated as follows: Equation (4-16) in Table (5.17) shows that the value of Agricultural **GDP** at modern expenses extended annually at (26.93). **M.LYD**, representing (14.4%), of the annual common which become 186 million. There is a compound annual increase charge of (16.3%), and the value of (r^2), is approximately (0.93). It also proves a significant regression coefficient and enormous form as a whole at the version stage at is (95%).

Table: 5.16. The development of the estimation of GDP and Ag GDP at present and consistent costs during the time of (1983 – 1995). M. LYD.

YEAR	GDP Current Prices(A)	Ag GDP Constant Prices(B)	Ag GDP at current prices (C)	Ag GDP at constant prices (D)	Growth rate of A	Growth rate of B	Growth rate of C	Growth rate of D
1983	2182.70	17290.00	60.00	475.30	--	--	--	--
1984	3795.70	28702.70	65.00	489.30	73.90	66.01	7.83	2.54
1985	3674.30	25175.50	83.00	568.00	-3.10	-12.30	28.10	16.10
1986	4768.10	30287.00	100.00	633.30	29.80	20.30	20.30	11.49
1987	5612.70	34546.40	90.00	554.50	17.70	14.06	-9.70	12.53
1988	5496.10	24961.80	122.10	55.00	-2.10	-27.70	35.70	0.11
1989	76036.00	39947.60	140.40	737.70	38.30	60.04	15.00	33.03
1990	10553.30	55449.00	236.40	1242.00	38.80	38.80	68.40	68.38
1991	8798.40	45818.20	273.60	1425.00	-16.60	-17.40	15.70	14.71
1992	8932.40	34097.70	285.70	1091.00	1.50	-25.60	4.42	-23.40
1993	8511.30	29375.00	303.00	1046.00	-4.70	-13.90	6.06	-4.10
1994	7804.70	24729.50	323.00	1023.00	-8.30	-15.80	6.60	-2.10
1995	7852.10	22076.20	342.20	962.10	0.60	-10.70	5.94	-5.90
Average	**6583.40**	**31727.40**	**186.00**	**830.80**	**13.51**	**6.32**	**17.00**	**8.21**

Sources : Central Bank of Libya And(EL Mssellati , 2007).

Table: 5.17. Statistical analysis of the equation of general time trend of Ag GDP at current prices and constant prices during the period (1983-1995).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
General time trend equation of Ag GDP at current price .Y =B0 +B1x	1983/1995	4 - 16	Y = 2.038+26.93 x	0.93	163.7
General time trend equation of Ag GDP at constant prices. Y = B0 + B1x		4 -17	Y = 396.1 + 26.1x	0.58	15.4

5.7.4. Agricultural GDP at cutting-edge and constant fees at some stage in the duration (1996-2010).

During this duration, the method to monetary and social planning had modified from (3-5) year plans to annual plans. This become as a result of a pointy decline in oil charges. Oil is the main sponsor of policies for financial improvement in Libya. During this duration, guidelines had been labored out in line with budgets of transformation. Twenty- transition budgets were formulated and done from (1986 to 2007) **(GPCT, 1993).** With recognize to the evolution of agricultural **GDP** in the course of (1996 - 2010) as showed in Table .(5.18), there has been notable improvement. The price of agricultural **GDP** at present day charges extended from approximately (708.90). **M.LYD ,** in (1996) to approximately (1434). **M.LYD,** in (2010) and the average boom charge changed into anticipated at approximately (7.4%). At constant expenses, the price of agricultural **GDP** increased from approximately (1165.00). **M.LYD**, in (1983) to approximately (1374.00). **M.LYD**, in (2007) and the average boom rate became predicted at (2.1%), for the duration (1996-2010).

Table: 5.18 the evolution of the value of GDP and Ag GDP at current and constant prices during Tag the period of (1996 – 2010). M.LYD.

Year	GDP Current Prices(A)	Ag GDP at Constant Prices(B)	Ag GDP at current prices (C)	Ag GDP at constant prices (D)	Growth rate of A	Growth rate of B	Growth rate of C	Growth rate of D
1996	9137.70	15014.10	708.90	1165.00	- 1.00	- 10.90	12.50	1.30
1997	9670.80	13850.00	827.90	1186.00	5.80	- 7.80	16.80	1.80
1998	10672.20	13773.10	933.40	1205.00	10.40	-0.56	12.70	1.60
1999	12327.30	14054.70	1074.50	1225.00	15.50	2.00	15.10	1.70
2000	13800.50	13600.50	1267.00	1267.00	12.00	- 1.80	17.90	3.40
2001	12610.10	11266.70	1394.30	1246.00	- 8.60	- 18.40	10.00	- 1.70
2002	14075.20	11070.20	1449.70	1140.00	11.60	- 1.70	3.99	-8.40
2003	18456.90	14950.30	1439.70	1166.00	31.20	35.10	- 0.70	2.20
2004	18720.20	16637.20	1392.00	1237.00	1.40	11.30	- 3.30	6.10
2005	25914.10	25541.30	1348.00	1329.00	38.40	53.50	- 3.10	7.50
2006	31731.80	31954.30	1375.00	1384.60	22.50	25.10	1.90	4.20
2007	30892.00	44096.76	1107.00	1325.65	- 2.50	37.90	- 19.40	- 4.20
2008	41632.00	45693.88	1186.00	1341.67	34.70	6.30	7.10	1.20
2009	55227.00	49091.00	1254.00	1359.09	32.60	4.60	5.70	1.20
2010	70005.00	51288.12	1434.00	1374.00	26.70	4.40	14.30	1.10

Sources: Central Bank of Libya and (EL Messallati 2007).

To investigate the evolution of agricultural **GDP** at current and constant charges, the equation of preferred time fashion is predicted as follows: - Equation (4-18) in Table (5.19) underneath suggests that the price of Agricultural (**GDP)** at modern prices elevated annually by (55.42). M.LYD, representing (2.6%), of the annual common which turned into (977.5), million. It suggests a compound annual boom fee of (6%), and additionally estimates the price of (r^2) at approximately (0.76). It additionally proves a large regression coefficient and a full-size form as a whole at the model level is at (95%). In Equation (4-19), the fee of Agricultural **GDP** at constant expenses elevated annually by

way of (16.21). **M.LYD**, represented by (1.3%), of the annual common, which become (1203.9). **M.LYD**. There is a compound annual growth charge of (1%), and the cost of (r^2) are predicted at (0.86). It also proves a tremendous regression coefficient.

Table: 5.19. Statistical analysis of the equation of general time trend of Ag GDP at current prices and constant prices during the period (1996-2010).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
General time trend equation of Ag GDP at current prices Y=B0+B1 x	1996 - 2010	(4 -18)	Y= 340.1 + 55.42X	0.79	75.9
General time trend equation of Ag GDP at constant prices Y=B0+B1 x		(4 -19)	Y = 1017 + 16.21X	0.86	124.15

Calculated from table 5. 18.

5.7.5. Evolution of common of in step with capita of agricultural GDP at present day and constant expenses all through the length (1983-1995).

This indicator is considered as one of the critical signs used in financial and statistical research as it reflects general financial well-being **(Akram-Ladhi, 2008 and Godoy** and **Dewbre, 2010).** Table (5.20). And the average of consistent with capita of Agricultural **(GDP)** at cutting-edge fees has improved from approximately (26.7). Dinars in (1983), to approximately (94.6). Dinars in (1986), with a total increase of about (67.9). Dinars. On the alternative hand at constant charges, there has been an increase from approximately (11.9). Dinars in (1983) to about (26.1). Dinars in (1995), with a total increase of about (14.2). Dinars. Thus consistent with capita of Agricultural (**GDP)** stays unchanged in which the improvements and will increase are modest in the course of that duration Per capita common of (**Ag GDP),** (1983-1995) **LY.D**.

Table: 5.20. Evolution of the average of per capita of GDP and Ag GDP at current and constant prices during the period of (1983 -1995).

Year	Population	GDP Current Prices A)	Ag GDP Constant Prices(B)	Ag GDP at current prices (C)	Ag GDP at constant prices (D)	Growth rate of A	Growth rate of B	Growth rate of C	Growth rate of D
1983	2249.30	970.40	7686.60	26.70	11.90	--	--	00	00
1984	2422.10	1567.00	11850.00	26.70	11.00	61.50	54.20	0.00	-7.60
1985	2595.50	1415.60	9699.70	31.90	12.30	- 9.70	-18.10	19.50	11.80
1986	2795.50	1705.60	10834.00	35.70	12.80	20.50	11.70	11.90	4.10
1987	2860.10	1962.00	12079.00	31.50	11.00	15.00	11.50	-11.80	-14.10
1988	2939.10	1870.00	8493.00	41.50	14.10	- 4.70	-29.70	31.70	28.20
1989	3056.80	2487.00	13068.00	45.90	15.00	33.00	53.90	10.60	6.40
1990	3190.80	3316.00	17432.00	74.30	23.40	33.40	33.40	61.90	56.00
1991	3435.00	2562.00	13339.00	79.70	23.20	- 23.50	-23.50	7.30	-0.90
1992	3655.20	2444.00	9328.50	78.20	21.40	- 4.60	-30.10	-1.90	- 7.80
1993	3860.50	2205.00	7609.10	78.50	20.30	- 9.60	-18.40	0.40	- 5.10
1994	3642.60	2143.00	6789.00	88.70	24.30	- 2.60	-10.80	13.00	19.70
1995	3617.80	2170.00	6102.10	94.60	26.10	1.30	-10.10	6.70	7.40
Average	**3100.80**	**2063.05**	**10331.55**	**56.40**	**17.45**	**9.20**	**1.80**	**11.50**	**7.60**

Sources : Central Bank of Libya (EL Messallati 2007).

To assess the evolution of the common of consistent with capita of Agricultural (**GDP)** at present day and constant expenses, the equation of preferred time fashion is applied as in Table (5.21) below. Equation (4-20) indicates that the common per capita of **(Ag GDP)** at present day prices multiplied annually with the aid of (6.37). Dinars represented with the aid of (11.2%), of the annual common, which became 56.four Dinars. It indicates a compound annual increase price of (12%), and estimates the fee of (r^2) at approximately (0.91). It also proves a substantial regression coefficient and great

form as a whole at the version level is at (95%). Equation (4-21) indicates that the average of per capita of Ag **(GDP)** at constant prices multiplied with the aid of (1.33). Dinars represented by way of (7.6%), of the annual common, and a compound annual increase fee of (7.8%). The value of (r^2) is about (0.82). It also proves a vast regression coefficient and significant shape as a whole at the version stage is at (95%).

Table: 5.21. Statistical analysis of the equations of general time trend of per capita of Ag GDP at current prices and constant prices during the period (1983 – 1995).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
General time trend equation of per capita of Ag GDP at current prices Y = B0+B1 x	1983 – 1995	(4 – 20)	Y=11.82+6.37 x	0.91	120.6
General time trend equation of per capita of Ag GDP at constant price y=B0+B1 x		(4 -21)	Y=8.09+1.33x	0.82	52.3

Calculated from Table 5-20

5.7.6. Evolution of common of per capita of agricultural GDP at modern-day and constant prices for the duration of the period (1986-2007). .

Table (5.22), current expenses the common of consistent with capita of Agricultural **GDP** expanded from approximately (105.1). Dinars in (1986) to approximately (248.2). Dinars in (2007) at the same time as at constant expenses, the average in keeping with per capita **Ag GDP** increased from about (28.7). Dinars in (1986) to about (55.27). Dinars in (2007).

Table: 5.22. The development of the normal of per capita of GDP and Ag GDP at present and steady costs during the time of (1996 - 2010). LY.D.

Year	Population	The average of per capita of GDP at Current Prices(A	The average of per capita of Ag GDP Constant Prices(B)	The average of per capita of Ag GDP at current prices (C)	The average of per capita of Ag GDP constant prices (D)	Growth rate of A	Growth rate of B	Growth rate of C	Growth rate of D
1990	3662.00	1901.00	5173.80	105.10	28.70	12.40-	15.20-	11.10	10.00
1991	3937.00	1528.00	3992.80	104.40	26.50	19.70-	23.00-	0.70-	7.70-
1992	4050.00	1527.00	3755.40	104.50	25.80	0.10	5.70-	0.10	2.60-
1993	4315.50	1666.00	4036.90	101.90	23.60	9.10	7.50	2.50-	8.50-
1994	4525.00	1822.00	4070.00	108.70	25.70	9.40	0.50	4.70	0.00
1995	4728.00	1853.00	3693.30	114.80	24.30	1.70	9.10-	7.60	3.00
1996	4949.00	1865.00	3404.40	127.30	25.70	0.60	7.90-	10.90	5.80
1997	5042.00	1812.00	2977.50	140.80	27.90	2.80-	12.50-	10.40	8.60
1998	4873.50	1984.00	2841.90	169.90	34.90	9.50	4.60-	20.00	25.10
1999	4799.00	2224.00	2870.00	194.50	40.50	12.10	1.00	14.50	16.00
2000	5019.50	2458.00	2800.00	214.20	42.70	10.40	2.40-	10.10	5.40
2001	5347.20	2581.00	2580.90	236.90	44.30	5.10	7.80-	10.60	3.7
2002	5774.20	2184.00	1951.20	241.40	41.80	15.40-	24.40-	1.90	5.60-
2003	5300.00	2655.00	2088.50	237.60	51.60	21.60	7.00	13.30	23.40
2004	5428.80	3401.00	2754.90	265.30	48.90	28.10	31.90	3.00-	5.20-
2005	5551.00	3267.00	2997.20	250.80	45.20	3.90-	8.80	5.50-	7.60-
2006	5484.40	4369.00	4657.10	248.00	44.80	33.40	55.30	4.10-	0.90-
2007	5825.60	5138.00	5483.40	236.00	41.50	17.80	17.80	24.14	9.60-
2008	6077.30	6850.40	3027.40	188.40	50.50	2.70	44.30-	3.11	20.10-
2009	5837.03	9367.50	2902.80	195.15	52.13	36.70	1.50-	3.01	3.53
2010	5776.00	12118.2	2893.50	228.10	55.20	29.30	1.52-	2.92	16.83
Total	**5089.70**	**3537.70**	**3362.08**	**186.08**	**38.70**	**7.80**	**2.50**	**5.90**	**5.00**

Source: Central Bank of Libya (El Messallati 2010).

To examine the evolution of the average of consistent with capita of **Ag GDP** at current costs and constant, the equation of fashionable time fashion has been implemented as shown in Table (5.23), below. Equation (4-22) in Table (5.23), shows that the common of according to capita of Agricultural **GDP** at current prices multiplied annually by (7.98). Dinars represented with the aid of (4.2%), of the annual common, which turned into (186.08). Dinars and a compound annual growth charge of (5%). In addition, the fee of (r^2) is approximately (0.68). It also proves a substantial regression coefficient and enormous form as a whole at the version level is at (95%).

Table : 5 .23. Statistical analysis of the equations of general time trend of per capita of Ag GDP at current prices and constant prices during the period (1996 – 2010).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
General time trend equation of per capita of Ag GDP at current prices Y=B0+B1x	1996 - 2010	(4 – 22)	Y= 95.266+7.98x	0.68	43.5
General time trend equation)of per capita of Ag GDP at constant price y=B0+B1 x		(4 -23)	Y=20.69+1.57x	0.83	102.8

Calculated from Table 5-22.

Equation (4-23) indicates that the common of per capita of Agricultural **GDP** at constant charges increased by using (1.57). Dinars, represented by way of (4%), of the annual average which become 38.seventy seven Dinars and a compound annual increase charge of (4%). In addition, the value of (r^2) is about (0.83). It additionally proves a big regression coefficient at (0.95).

5.7.7. Effect of Agricultural GDP on net home thing all through the period (1983-1995).

As per **(Abdulgader-2005),** the followed characterization of budgetary exercises in Libya isn't unmistakable from the class embraced by means of the United Nations. This class is separated principally dependent on sports by method for ten fundamental segments:

Agribusiness, backwoods and angling; creation and industry; power, gas and water; development; exchange, cafés and inns; carport and transportation; account, protection, genuine domain; lodging) and open administrations. This stage interests to conduct an econometric inspect to decide the impact of Agricultural **GDP** on **GDP**, and look at the component of farming **GDP** because of reality that the agrarian district is the essential quarter of the Libyan nation wide economy **.(Salim** and **Thamer,2001).**

The condition of Gross Domestic Product is evaluated through the Ordinary Least Square **(OLS)** strategy throughout the period (1983-1995) at consistent costs by means of the utilization of **GDP** in light of the fact that the set up factor and the rustic **GDP** as an autonomous variable.

As indicated by **(Hutcheson and Moutinho ,2008),** the utilization of customary least squares **(OLS)**, or direct least squares are a system for evaluating the obscure parameters in a straight relapse model. Logarithmic conditions : (4-24 and 4-25), in Table (5.24), recreate the commitment of the rustic segment to **(GDP).**

Table: 5.24. Estimating GDP equation during the period of (1983-1995).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
Estimating GDP equation during the period of (1983-1995) by using Ag GDP as independent variable	1983 - 1995	(4–24)	Ln GDP =7.32+0.465ln y	0.32	5.14
		(4 -25)	$GDP=1510.2\ Y^{0.465}$ (Model of growth equation)		

Calculated from Table 5-16.

Condition (4-24) in Table (5.24), shows that the essentialness of expected parameters and criticalness of the model is at (95%). Likewise, (r2) is proximately (32%). Moreover, there's a positive connection between's the expense of **GDP** and the expense of farming **GDP**. The condition (4-25) shows the association among **GDP** and horticultural **GDP**, wherein the **GDP** condition is portrayed by bringing returns down to scale. Furthermore, in Equation (4-23), the coefficient of versatility speaks to the relative effect on the organized variable **(GDP)** because of

the change (1%) inside the unprejudiced variable **(Y).** This implies the flexibility is substantially less than one, which proposes a low commitment of the rural division to **GDP** during the period.

5.7.8. Gross domestic product and horticultural creation work all through the period (1986-2007).

Equation (4-26) in Table (5.25), shows that there is tremendous relationship between **GDP** and Agricultural **GDP** and the cost of (r^2 is 0.76).

Table: 5.25. Estimating GDP equation during the period of (1996 -2010).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
Estimating GDP equation during the period of (1983-1995) by using Ag GDP as independent variable	1983-1995	(4 – 26)	GDP=725553.17 - $1148.55y+0.378y^2+0.0007y^3$	0.76	19.1

Calculated from Table 5-18.

In addition, the elasticity (E) can be diagnosed thru the marginal product (MP) and the average product (AP) and this explains the relative impact of the impartial variable on the structured variable. The elasticity is represented as follows:

$$E = \frac{AP}{MP} = 0.7$$

The (E) fee is characterized by way of low elasticity (much less than 1). The contribution of agricultural sector to **GDP** decreased at some stage in the duration (1986-2007), when the Libyan financial system had adopted annual plans in comparison to the primary duration of medium time period plans.

5.7.9. Estimating Cobb Douglas Function during the length of (1983-1995).

Agricultural **GDP** feature was estimated at some stage in the duration (1983-1995), through the usage of the technique of least squares **(OLS),** in which it makes use of Ag GDP (Y) **M.LYD**, at constant fees as a based variable and capital formation inside the

agricultural quarter in **M.LYD** (K) and the Labour in the agriculture sector (L) according to thousand workers as independent variables. The analysis indicates the following results: Equation (4-27) in Table (5.26), under is sizeable at (95%). Also, (r^2) is approximately (0.82). The cost of productiveness elasticity, expected approximately (0.22), suggests that the Libyan agriculture became characterized with the aid of lowering returns to scale for the duration of the period of (1986-2007). Employment is the most vital thing affecting the Ag **GDP**.

Table: 5 .26. Estimating Cobb Douglass Function during the period of (1983-1995).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r_2	F
Estimating cobb Douglas Function (Linear form)	1983 -1995	(4-27)	Ln Y=11.85+3.12lnL+0.376lnK	0.82	23.04
Estimating cobb Douglas Function (Cobb Douglas form)		(4 -28)	Ag GDP =140084+0.35$L^{3.12}K^{0.376}$		

Calculated from Table 5-16.

The Equation (4-28) shows that the productiveness elasticity of those variables amounted to about (3.12), and (0.376), respectively. This suggests that the Libyan agriculture turned into characterized by increasing returns to scale throughout the duration of (1983-1995). Employment is the most important aspect affecting the Agricultural **GDP.** Thus, it may be stated that Agricultural **GDP,** characteristic in Libya in the course of the duration of financial and social planning is based at the labour issue and less dependent on capital.

5.7.10. Assessing Cobb Douglas Function all through the term of (1996-2010).

Equation (4-29) in Table (5.27) underneath shows the significance of estimated parameters and significance of the version is at (95%). Also, (r^2) is about (0.82). Equation (4-30) indicates that the productiveness elasticity of those variables are approximately (0.15 and 0.071), respectively, which means that alternate of (1%), in these factors results in a exchange in the same route at about (0.15 or 0.071), within the value of agricultural **(GDP).** It can as a consequence be said that Agricultural **(GDP)** function in

Libya during the period of annual economic and social making plans is based on the labour element greater than at the capital. In addition, the negative sign of Labour inside the equation approach the production feature is positioned in the (1/3), stage, that is characterized by way of negative value of marginal products**.** Thus, we find that contemplating the elements of farming movement and how to create them is a significant thing. From here the possibility of the five-year plan (2009-2014).

Table: 5.27. Estimating the Cobb Douglas function during of (1896 – 2010).

Statement	Period	Equation number	Equation	r^2	F
Estimating cobb Douglas Function (Linear form)	1996-2010	(4 -29)	Ln Y=7.47 – 0.15ln L+0.071lnK	0.82	23.04
Estimating cobb Douglas Function (Cobb Douglas form)		(4 – 30)	Ag GDP = 7.47 $L^{0.15}K^{0.071}$		

Calculated from Table 5 -18.

Came to accomplish what was not accomplished in the past plans and was received in its program (a general arrangement that incorporates all parts of horticultural creation), including the development of yields and fish and creature riches, considering the little populace and the absence of qualified and qualified specialized frameworks and on the other hand, we locate a low degree of work as far as wellbeing and expert skill and absence of information on the standards of current farming, and reliance on outside work in the rural area, which caused him to experience the ill effects of shortcoming underway. Present day Ah, and must be joined via preparing programs for every single horticultural architect on current cultivating techniques. As the farming, animal and water assets division characterized an arrangement for building up the part, this arrangement centers around finishing the framework of undertakings notwithstanding restoring some agrarian ventures and thinking about peaceful grounds and safeguarding and creating assets and actualizing horticultural nuisance control programs. The five-year plan additionally centered around securing domesticated animals and attempting to build their creation by creating Animal wellbeing and usage of foundation ventures for marine angling and fish creation and actuating the job of augmentation and horticultural data and giving the best administrations to ranchers,

reproducers and anglers in the part and at the degree of projects and plans Agriculture, Livestock and Water Sector The arrangement would like to make an ecological equalization, battle desertification, execute afforestation programs, ensure woodlands, create and set up nurseries, create stops and saves, set up green belts in urban communities, create water assets, preserve soil, and outline group rural regions.

CHAPTER- VI

SUMMARY.

Few studies adopted a single perspective in assessing agricultural policies in Libya. Instead they have examined them by considering: the importance of agricultural policies to the Libyan GDP, the importance of pricing policies, and the importance of agricultural policies in food security: no study has yet undertaken a comprehensive assessment of Libyan agricultural policies and the involvement of stakeholders in the assessment of agricultural policies in Libya: accordingly, this study is unique. Moreover, the review of literature shows that very little research has been undertaken to establish how agricultural policy formulation in Libya has been based on principles suited to achieve the objectives of agricultural development**.**

The current literature on the Libyan context indicates that Libya has adopted two main approaches to agricultural policy: the medium-term approach, which was in place from 1983 to 1995 and from 1996 to 2010; and the annual approach, effective from 1996 to 2010. However, no study has yet aimed to address the impact of these varying approaches on the agricultural sector in Libya, and the reason behind the change of approach to policy. In addition, no research has yet been conducted to identify and outline the mechanism of decision-making in the Libyan agricultural sector.

In addition, a considerable and controversial debate about the resource curse, or 'Dutch Disease' as it is sometimes called, has concluded that despite the fact that the discovery of oil has brought many benefits to the economy, it has at the same time also presented many challenges to other sectors, including the agricultural sector. It has been noted that agriculture is no longer central to the economies of many Middle Eastern countries.

This is due to the discovery of oil, and the fact that many Middle Eastern countries now rely heavily on oil as a source of their **GDP**.

The critical assessment and analysis of literature, conducted using the tri-angulation process.

Libya is one of the most basic oil-creating worldwide areas on the planet; the expansion of its horticultural territory is vigorously needy oil income (Ham, 2002). In the nineteen-eighties and the nineteen-nineties, the Libyan specialists looked to create techniques to advance farming through a fixed of plans (for example Three-years Plan (1983-1985), Five-years Plan (1986-1990) and Five-years Plan (1991-1996) **(GPC, 1999).** Notwithstanding, toward the beginning of the nineteen-nineties, there has been an exchange from key medium-term projects and plans to an arrangement of yearly guidelines. Notwithstanding this change in agrarian inclusion spans, past investigations have to a great extent didn't enlist the impact that this change in method had at the exhibition of the rustic zone. This exploration became to fill this gap in writing . This absolute last chapter of the examination plans to pull in ends and propose proposals for the improvement of rural arrangement definition and execution in Libya. It additionally makes proposition for additional examination into how agrarian improvement is influenced by horticultural standards. The fundamental point of this take a gander at, as set out become to explore the effect of changing ways to deal with farming inclusion on Libyan agrarian generally speaking execution.

This final chapter of the research aims to draw conclusions and suggest recommendations for the development of agricultural policy formulation and implementation in Libya. It also makes proposals for further research into how agricultural development is affected by agricultural policies. The main aim of this study, as set out was to investigate the impact of changing approaches to agricultural policy on Libyan agricultural performance.

This study evaluated the performance of the agricultural sector during the period where two approaches were implemented. The study discussed some previous studies that addressed the issues of agricultural development in general. How specific agricultural policies have developed and how constraints resulting from a policy have been dealt with.

The researcher discussed the experiences of oil-producing countries, especially Arab oil countries, which rely on oil revenues for development projects, as is the case in Libya, and touched on the phenomenon of the Dutch Disease and its effects especially on agricultural development. The mixed methodology used was discussed in detail in Chapter Four, and the

results of the documentary analysis were presented in Chapter Five. The findings of the questionnaire and interviews were presented in Chapter Six.

The examinations contends that inclusion technique and usage are key components that affect the advancement of horticulture in Libya. It furthermore proceeds with that the widespread changes in farming rules affected adversely on the rural region in Libya.

The World Bank (2008) referenced that the developing new form of agribusiness is driven by method for non-open business visionaries in generous cost anchors that connect makers to purchasers. This incorporates numerous enterprising smallholders upheld by method for ranchers' associations. To solidify and create non-open pioneering inclusion in the farming locale, the Libyan government wants effectively to energize such intrigue bunches by means of the advancement and green usage of appropriate standards. The recipe and execution of reasonable horticultural strategies should review to position of ranchers. The impact these approaches on ranchers should be calculated into inclusion framework and execution to decorate the improvement of agribusiness in Libya.

CONCLUSION.

Oil revenues are the main sources of finance for all other sectors in Libya, including agriculture, hence the sharp drop in oil prices in the early nineteen eighties led to a decrease in development fund allocations to the detriment of the sector. Agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Libya. This stems from the fact that the agricultural sector in Libya employs a large number of workers and provides the population with essential food commodities, food security, and self-sufficiency.

Two central types of rural arrangement systems have been executed in Libya among (1983 and 2010). Rural guidelines from (1983 to 1995), had been of a medium timeframe nature (3 to 5 years) while those from (1996 to 2010), have been yearly. Both arrangement strategies affected in any case on the general execution of the provincial zone in Libya. While for the most part, the medium term system contributed extensively to the improvement of agribusiness, the yearly methodology, from the point of view of dominant part of partners has had numerous difficulties that are hampering the advancement of farming. Horticultural approaches from (1983 to 1995),

had been more powerful than individuals who had been operational from (1986 to 2007). This was a result of the guide at first provided to the part with the guide of the administration at some phase in (1983-1995). Adequate venture from specialists had a full-size affect the degree of inclusion viability and effectiveness. On the contrary hand, the discoveries show that present horticultural rules have not been as effective as anticipated and improve improvement in the zone as they do never again meet ranchers ' needs.

The writing demonstrates that for rural rules to have significant effect, they need to improve publicizing conditions, arrangement of credits, seed and manure and appropriate rules and places for imports and fares for little ranchers. The examination expressed that such difficulties have been currently not fundamentally considered for the span of inside the length when yearly strategy plans were executed in Libya.

The investigations moreover reasons that the private part can play an incredible capacity inside the promoting of horticulture whenever coordinated into strategy definition. As it stands now, they contribute practically no to arrangement segments and this adds to the awful generally speaking presentation of the country part. There was stylish understanding some of the individual quarter that the money related and political climate in Libya isn't as helpful as it must be to empower higher speculation. This has added to the moderate improvement talented by means of the field.

Developing policies that will enhance the social and economic status of farmers and promote agricultural development should be the focus of the government. The government needs to raise awareness among farmers and manage their expectations in terms of the support farmers expect from the government. The research shows that government support to the agricultural sector from 1983 to 1995 played a critical role in the promotion of agriculture in Libya. Agricultural support systems such as pricing incentives, provision of inputs at subsidized prices and the involvement of farmers in policy formulation are vital for the development of agriculture in Libya. Both farmers and policymakers recognized the important role policy plays in the promotion of agricultural development in Libya and how an improved relationship between farmers and agricultural policymakers will impact positively on agricultural development.

From the above, two main reasons can be considered responsible for the current poor state of the agricultural sector in Libya. These are:

- Changing agrarian strategy from medium-timeframe plans to yearly plans which has affected adversely on the presentation of Libyan horticultural zone and the Low level of rancher meeting and inclusion in the procedure of dynamic.
- Low level of farmer consultation and involvement in the process of decision-making.

Contribution of the thesis to knowledge.

The contributions of this research can be viewed from several different perspectives.

First, this research identified that the nature and efficiency of agricultural policies are an important factor in the development of the sector. The research concurs that the type of agricultural policy approach adopted has a significant influence in shaping the role of agriculture within the wider economy.

The research also emphasized the impact of oil price fluctuation on the nature of and the approach of agricultural policy formulation and Implementation in Libya.

Contrary to what the literature mentions about oil resource discovery and the Dutch disease, the discovery of oil in Libya impacted differently on its economic sectors. The research demonstrated that the Dutch Disease could affect other sectors of the economy negatively, but until recently in Libya, these sectors had not experienced such effects. The discovery of oil actually impacted positively on agricultural development. However, the development depended on policies, which in turn led to different outcomes regarding the performance of the agricultural sector**.**

The research enhances the understanding of changing agricultural policies and agricultural development in Libya. It provides new perspectives on agricultural development in oil-rich countries.

At present, there is a deficit of both Arabic and English language literature on the impact of Libyan agricultural policies and this study bridges part of this gap.

It does this by examining agricultural policies and how they impact the performance of the sector. The research builds on knowledge about agricultural policies in Libya and their importance and thus contributes to increasing the focus on issues related to policy formulation and implementation and their effects on agriculture in Libya. The research develops an informed view on changing agricultural policies and the development of agriculture in Libya and raises awareness of the technical challenges farmers face about agricultural policy formulation and implementation.

The research also provides an in-depth study of the factors that relate to the impact of policy on agricultural performance. The research used an innovative approach to gather information from policy documents, a sample of farmers and policymakers. Such an approach gives an innovative approach to researching the effects of changing agricultural policies on the development of the sector. The researcher collected data using three different methods (interviews, questionnaires, and document analysis). The document analysis enabled an understanding of the historical development of agricultural policy and issues generated by the impact of changing agricultural policies on agricultural performance.

Compared with other studies of agriculture in Libya, the triangulation of data in this research is an innovative approach that relies upon gathering information from multiple sources and over two different periods (1983-1995 and 1996-2007) in the Libyan context. In addition, this study may be considered the first attempt to use a stakeholder analysis approach as a means of identifying the impact of agricultural policies in Libya.

The main contributory value of this research is that it provides, for the first time, an in-depth understanding of how changing policies impact on the performance of the agricultural sector in Libya. This was achieved by drawing attention to the consideration of the impact of policy changes on agricultural sector development. The research generates findings that are transferable to other developing countries, especially those in Northern Africa, with economies similar to that of Libya. It provides an opportunity for further research on other internal and external factors and their possible impacts on policy and agricultural development especially in oil-producing countries in Africa.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After careful review of the literature on agricultural policies and agricultural performance and analysis of research data, the following recommendations are made on how the agricultural sector can benefit from effective policy formulation and implementation.

1. There ought to be a clean and deliberate mechanism of agricultural selection-making; this will make contributions to the fulfillment of the sector. The function of farmers in selection-making should be normalized and farmers made to contribute to coverage formulation. This requires a better collaboration among all stakeholders in the agricultural sector on topics that relate to policy formula and implementation.

The World Bank (2011), **(Dyer, Boucher** and **Taylor 2006**), and **(Narayan ,2009),** inspire the participation of farmers in the choice making method for powerful improvement of the sector. **(Swinnen ,2010), Birner and (Resnick , 2010**) noted that the nature of the political regime encouraged the choice-making process and might cause significant distortions. This recommendation applies to countries that need to broaden their agricultural region effectively. .

2. Effective coordination among public regulations and economic guidelines, such as agricultural guidelines is recommended since this could impact considerably on making sure the conclusion of the goals of agricultural policies. WB (2007a) and Brooks (2010) have stated that the productivities of agricultural labour and land thru guide rules impacted considerably on the agricultural area in Asian countries . This can also be genuine for Libya if social and economic policies are included and agricultural policy focus prolonged to related sectors including the availability of infrastructure and public services **(See, Wilfred and Edwige, 2004).** This advice is applicable to Libya as well as different international locations that need to increase agriculture effectively.

3. The agricultural zone performs extra critical position than different sectors via the availability of food, which makes it imperative to present the agricultural area greater attention than other sectors, no matter its contribution to **GDP.** Whilst this advice can be unique to Libya, other international locations might also have their personal priorities.

4. The want to contain stakeholders in the evaluation of agricultural guidelines as well as the want for his or her engagement and empowerment in choice-making processes is usually recommended for the powerful improvement of agriculture in Libya. The participation of stakeholders increases the opportunities for smallholder farmers and the agricultural poor to raise their political voice thus selling social cohesion. It has been cited with the aid of **(Birner and Resnick ,2010)** that the voices of all stakeholders ought to be heard for powerful improvement. The method of engaging stakeholders in coverage method has won significance because of the importance of farmers in agricultural coverage, mainly in growing international locations. This changed into confirmed by using **(Eliasi, Aubin and Sunga 2009),** and **(Lundberg 2005),** who note that, in lots of cases, selection makers and stakeholders are blind to the magnitudes and distribution of ability reform impacts. Hence they neglect the importance of the stakeholder

engagement. .

5. Government assist for the agricultural area within the location of subsidies and advertising have to be reintroduced because of the positive impact those had at some point of the (1983-1995), period. This recommendation is precise to the Libyan context and might not practice to different nations. However, subsidies if nicely managed can sell the improvement of agriculture in maximum countries. The World Bank (2007) and Brooks (2010) stated that the productivities of the agricultural region could enhance drastically through subsidies and assist regulations.

6. Checking and following up the execution of farming rules changed into one of the fundamental requesting circumstances that have tormented the improvement of agribusiness in Libya sooner or later of every period. The examinations saw that the defenseless supervision, following and evaluation of guidelines achieved expanded costs of horticultural sources of info that focused on the state spending plan. Checking the horticultural rules and helping policymaking requires breaking down the association with the presentation of homesteads.
(Poppe and van Meijl, **2004).** This is a suggestion that could see to Libya and various nations which have vulnerable inclusion checking frameworks.

7. Enacting the capacity of agreeable social orders and improving the channels of verbal trade among ranchers and those responsible for the farming quarter will profit the advancement of the division, in Libya.

8. Religion and convention assume a basic job in horticulture and think about the presentation of the ranchers and the segment overall. These components should get genuine thought in the advancement of rules for the rural locale in Libya. Government need to take advantage of rancher's non mainstream and social inspiration and their idea inside the noteworthiness of work in horticulture and make the limit of this inspiration as a terrible part as achievable to hoist the leisure activity of ranchers and upgrade their exhibition at ranch level. The exploration proposes that horticulture is never again a moneymaking calling since it's miles unfit to give adequate salary contrasted with other monetary exercises. By and by, ranchers consider this to be as a noteworthy calling since it has a top notch history inside the Islamic religion.

9. It is normally prescribed that the administration of Libya should affirmation and improves the job of the non-open zone by methods for urging them to have a key impact in adding to the financial condition of the Libya. Horticulture is a urgent inventory of monetary increment through its commitment to the nation wide financial framework and presents speculation prospects for the non-open district **(Christiansen, Demery and Kuhl, 2010).** The investment of the private territory in agribusiness builds the potential outcomes for smallholder ranchers and the country poor to raise their political voice and make commitments to inclusion advancement **(World Bank, 2008).**

(Van Donge, Henley and **Lewis, 2012),** note that the nation has a situation in advertise improvement, providing center open products and improving the venture climate for the private area. Subsequently, fortifying the capacity of the non-open area and joining forces them is vital for agribusiness improvement.

10. The specialist prescribes that the administration need to concentrate on the need for nation mediation in the creation and showcasing of exceptional agrarian wares in which Libya has a relative advantage and where call for in abroad markets exists, for instance, dates, olive oil and fish, A report from (European. Commission DG Trade 2009) showed that 'there are open doors

for the EC to offer specialized help to Libyan makers towards developing creation necessities to encourage section of Libyan things like olive oil, dates, and fish into European market.

11. The new government need to pay more noteworthy enthusiasm to the oil issue, and examine from the reports of nations that have maintained a strategic distance from the Dutch sickness or asset revile.

12. The necessity of vertical expansion if we do well to manage the land resources by collecting them, water and human resources by investing in Africa and other neighboring countries in a way that benefits them and we have great benefits, and this point we must attach great importance to avoiding the negative effects of the **GATT**.

13. Encourage farmers to use modern irrigation systems, develop detailed maps of groundwater in desert areas, and the extent of water adequacy for any number of years, so that the investor sets his vision based on realistic facts.

14. The creation of young companies should be encouraged as they represent new ideas capable of development.

15. The legislation that protects the consumer from fraud must be modified, as well as the legislation that protects the consumer from the use of insecticides and fungicides because of their harmful impact on the environment and human health.

Attention must be paid to the methods of packaging and preservation in order to avoid loss and fraud in specifications.

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BIOGRAPHY

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