Assessment of Trade Export Agriculture with Other Sectors in Development Programs in 2016

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Abstract: Today, agricultural activity each country to respond to the increasing need for food, Raman has a growing population and provide adequate food, heavily dependent on exports and is Import crops. limited natural resources resulting from lack of malicious abuse from various sources on human health and the environment, the necessity of optimization models in export and import crops up has made. Agricultural production systems in because of mechanization, fertilizers and chemical pesticides and improved seeds to has changed and therefore, significant changes in crop production activities has been created. With time and the centuries due to growing population on Earth, ecosystems, agriculture gradually out of the living condition and the intensive agricultural ecosystems (modern) has moved. However these systems in performance and efficiency of agricultural activity is low and can not meet growing world population needs, particularly in food supply is needed. Ecosystems so compact that traditional ecosystems due to the use of new technology, a production efficiency is greater. Higher efficiency of modern ecosystems to help optimize only possible to make more opportunities than threats to be. In recent years, the actual activities of Iran export crops for the transformation of many diverse, low and bag products and services and the structure has faced. Allowing access to new production technologies, changes in values caused the cost of new crops is up. General equilibrium theory in doubt up new export crops and the fundamental theory of strong country in advance of development is considered. Diversity of crops can be a bit of data per year compared with previous years concluded. Indeed, statistics presented should provide features such as multi-faceted image of the products and services and applications in a variety of crops and analysis is planned.

Key word: Export · Program · Agriculture · Development

INTRODUCTION

A Little Attitude to Agricultural Exports: In industrialized countries like America and in developed countries like European countries in this area fully qualitative and quantitative analysis has been done. Econometrics and an analysis of data - in agricultural output in developing Turkey is done in the period 2000-1975. Agricultural products include 104 output of the Cobb Douglas function of the total physical energy, the chemical and seed. Also various indicators such as energy, attributed to - output, net energy and energy efficiency were met. The results showed that the chemical and physical energy, especially nitrogen significant effect on output levels are set. Represents the estimated energy loss indicators in the index over time has been that conveys the fact that inefficient consumption patterns in agriculture has done serious threats that can be followed. But in third world countries or such threats and opportunities for Iran from exporting garden products has been done.

Function approach in economic activity, suggests the proper position in the economic activity of Iran garden products. Because production of garden products has been able to job creation, providing income and its share in GDP, consumption needs of the population and also provide exchange, a more favorable position than any other economic activity to earn. Since the main activity of the major segments of the Iranian rural communities, agriculture and production of crops, livestock and the garden is, so it is necessary to review and analyze the appropriate pattern, the performance increase in agricultural systems. One of the items forming the fuel cost variable in the garden is producing, so efforts to

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optimize use of fuel in order to reduce production costs garden products, one of the most important step is to increase efficiency. Today, the use of fossil fuel energy as well as making fertilizer and other chemicals used in horticulture is highly increased. Despite that agriculture as a source of net energy production is considered, but the current status, energy used to produce more energy derived from it. Consumption of non renewable resources too common in agricultural systems and the effects of physical, chemical and biological soil with their long-term side effects on the ecosystem pass, causing permanent farming systems are. Therefore, today due to heavy reliance on fossil energy in modern agriculture and the recent increase in prices and fossil fuels become scarce, should the use of renewable energy in agricultural activities moved. Such metabolically active influence on garden products can be a bit of livestock and poultry activities, crops, honey production, forestry products, electricity, water, oil, textiles, clothing, footwear, pulp, building, transportation, health services and hospital services, sports and recreational activities also influenced garden products and can increase the cost and impact of export and import products to be rebellious. So check this interactive effect of each other is very important. Do the necessary research to analyze the above time and minor macro will prove.

Small Compared to Agricultural Exports: Exports of products in a country as an important parameter of economic cycles and lead to important imports and production needs for employment and prosperity are in countries that import export act as an alternative policy with limited success because it produced no results instead of merely Import and export of products considered surplus production will be achieved, but exporting countries with the approach based on market studies aim to generate action (such as Germany and South Korea) have been able to take effective steps in this area, so before each something important study target market and consumer tastes as well as product quality and price can be an important factor in the competitiveness of export products are making. In recent years, according to the goals and visions of economic and social development programs to determine the importance of exports approach and appropriate measures in this field and make as equipping customs official and border trade also sent delegations and exhibitions Abilities and notes The agreement was carried out by cue importance practitioners also shows the development of these

measures along with information on countries and markets products with the possibility of competition in terms of both quality and price can be an effective role to play.

Exports this year compared to same period last year following issues are important.

Exports of palm nuts and have increased in value, fruits and vegetables, fisheries and animal products industry conversion trend growth and rising export prices faced, pharmaceutical and industrial plants with significant increases in exports have faced.

Model: Word for the analytical phase must first be accepted definitions and then. In the special case of a pure agricultural production activities, only the production of goods j and the number of various production factors and intermediate goods used in this process is to be n. Commodity production activities related thereto (item j) the coefficient n can be described coefficient a_{ij}. Thus to produce one unit of commodity j a_{ij} of goods must be (or production factors) First, a2j units of commodity (or factors produced) and the second ... A_{nj} and units of commodity (or factors produced) n I used to go into the production stream in this case the manufacturing activity, a unit of commodity j is. So if the goal of producing commodity j Xj units of commodity j is the amount required as intermediate products (or production factors) is equal to i is a unit of the commodity.

$$M_1 + X_1 - (a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + ... + a_{1n}X_n) = F_1$$
$$M_2 + X_2 - (a_{21}X_2 + a_{22}X_2 + ... + a_{2n}X_n) = F_2$$
$$M_n + X_n - (a_{n1}X_1 + a_{n2}X_2 + ... + a_{nn}X_n) = F_n$$

In this equation, a_{ij} value agricultural products purchased per unit of production agriculture is a. A_{ij} coefficients defining this term is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_{11}....X_{1n} \\ X_{n1}...X_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & ... & a_{1n} \\ a_m & .. .. & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 ...... 0 \\ 0 ...... X_n \end{pmatrix}^{[Xij]=AX^{\wedge}}$$

In this case we have:

$$M_i = m_i X_i$$
$$X_i + m_i X_i = \Sigma_j a_{ij} X_j + F_i$$
$$X + MX - AX = F$$
$$(I + M - A) X = F$$

Table 1: Comparison of Export crops and conversion industries in the years 2008 and 2009

Change (percent)		Performance 88		Performance 87		Product Name	Row
Value	Weight	Value (M R)	Weight (tons)	Value (M R)	Weight (tons)		
66	-26	53933	2019	32451	2746	Types of nuts	I
		1826	148	1239	128	Fresh and dried dates	1
		38	10	137	15	Almonds and almond	2
		20014	740	11941	794	Kinds of raisin	3
		2517	122	4967	629	Page and Apricot	4
		9377	578	8787	706	Seeds and its	5
		20161	421	5380	475	Other dried fruits	6
72	127	1967841	362598	1146873	159418	Fresh fruits, vegetables, plants	II
		50	4	109	9	Pomegranate	7
		117998	8737	977	93	Grape and its	8
		71080	8716	93465	10665	Oranges, tangerines, lemons and other citrus	9
		35863	6195	20152	3622	Melon and cantaloupe	10
		315615	129074	409308	65	Apple Tree	11
		47725	20534	14504	10349	Watermelon	12
		463340	62678	244367	40337	Other fresh fruit	13
		5468	1494	11245	6096	Onion	14
		129376	29383	163713	45380	Potato	15
		175307	37435	62853	21034	Tomatoes	16
		15238	97	691	1419	Fresh Garlic Dry	17
		476961	57041	95880	19693	Other vegetables and vegetable	18
		113820	1210	29609	656	Fresh flowers and ornamental plants	19
1247	-46	411847	590	30573	1093	Pharmaceutical and industrial plants	III
		346670	6	50	4	Cumin and its	20
		0	0	40	10	Licorice extract and Pvrd	21
		1659	148	3171	308	Hana and topped	22
		18895	103	1247	98	Other herbs and industrial	23
		0	0	0	0	Coriander	24
		4368	194	11476	546	Khakshyr	25
		40255	139	14558	126	Gums	26
		0	0	31	1	Tobacco	27
754	2242	26563	937	3111	40	Animal Products	IV
		26563	937	3111	40	Birds (chicken and frozen chicken one day)	28

Continued:

Change (percent)		Performance 88		Performance 87		Product Name	Row
Weight (tons)			Weight (tons)	Value (M R)	Weight (tons)		
		0	0			Eggs	29
		0	0			Other food	30
316	34	167585	6227	40258	4636	Marine Products	V
		103833	3424	8793	1029	Fresh fish, frozen and smoked	31
		0	0	107	44	Shrimp	32
		16472	479	8984	341	Honey	33
		47280	2324	22374	3222	Other agricultural commodities	34
-9	12	11777	1659	12925	1486	Types of grains and legumes	VI
		11777	1659	12925	1486	Chickpeas and various beans	35
372	25	1038333	19089	220144	15217	Conversion industries	VII
		39936	1514	46503	2331	Bread, biscuits and a variety of sweets	36
		229490	11284	115944	6188	Chocolate and like it	37
		5774	132	11775	442	Canned and canned	38
		15824	1229	13133	1205	Tomato Paste	39
		11093	1151	7404	1328	Vinegar and pickles	40
		693488	20	18	2	Rose and other distillates	41
		18500	1589	1081	298	Juice and concentrate	42
		15675	1502	10335	2631	Soft drinks, mineral water	43
		4629	478	2567	386	Macaroni	44
		3924	190	11384	406	Leaven	45
147	113	3677879	393119	1486335	184636	Total	***

Table 2: Effect of export crops on other sectors, 20,000 million Rials, impact on export crops farm sector, horticulture

As agricultural products
Crops
Gardening Products
Livestock and live poultry and its products
Honey bee and silkworm
Forestry products and stumpage
Fish and other fishing products

Equations Can Be Expanded as Follows: Also, the above equation can be written as follows as matrix. Matrix [a_{ij}] or technical coefficients matrix known as the letter A and the production of "X" show. Possible import of agricultural products to the internal variable pattern recognition in which case the simplest case, assuming that imports are produced according to:

Or as a Matrix:

$$(I + M - A)^{(-1)}(I + M - A)\,X \quad (I + M - A)^{-1}\,F$$
$$X = (I + M - A)^{-1}\,F$$

The diameter of the main components of the matrix always positive numbers out of it are always negative numbers or zero. Multiply the above equation with the parties in inverse (I + MA) we have:

That can be in charge of the final demand vector of agricultural products, production calculated. For this purpose it is necessary in advance, if imports are exogenous variables. Inverse matrix (IA) and if the underside is. Inverse matrix (I + M-A) to account.

Data on production - the output was expressed through an AX application generally indicates that domestic demand, including demand through imports and through the matrix A potential relationship or potential technology sectors and not real communication technologies will therefore express A through imports and domestic transactions matrix covers for calculating direct and indirect imports of u sed. The overall relationship shows potential links. Increase the value per unit final demand for goods of the variables, how much data would be needed.

Therefore, increasing export crops, import parts related to crops, honey, cocoons, more eggs and other products bee and silkworm, fish and other fishing products increased, but import parts horticulture products, livestock and live poultry and its products, forestry products and reduced stumpage.

CONCLUSION

Each country's export demand due to the two types are created through the application include data import and domestic demand, domestic demand through data supplied by the domestic economy and demand through imports from other countries will be provided. So the demand for imports may be higher because the country's dependence indicates the external world. Increasing agricultural exports, import parts related to crops, honey bees and silk worms, fish and other fishing products increased, but import parts horticulture products, livestock and live poultry and its products, forestry products and reduced stumpage finds. The greatest impact on the import of export crops, but honey is the least impact on export crops are forestry products. Export crops increased by reducing the direct relationship, especially livestock and poultry imports.

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