

The case study Alashtar in family farming THE Advantages of Agricultural Intensification area in IRAN

The research uses census information, field observations, interviews with symbolic samples, as well as reports on crop production and has analyzed the differences between the area of land use and yield per unit area using comparative techniques of agricultural land use. The field of study The purpose of field research was to compare and was Alashtar plain in Lorestan province analyze family farming systems with other agricultural systems. The initial question was whether the policies and programs of the government in the field of agriculture are a complete reflection of reality. Does the government provide adequate support for the functioning of agricultural systems? At the theoretical level and review of sources showed that higher the level of agricultural intensification¹, the greater the relative efficiency of family exploitation systems has been proven not only in Iran but also in countries such as Japan, China, and Taiwan, based on research by Lapitten and Susan Green et al. Family knowledge storage responds well to changes in climate and the market, but is also a precursor to the low costs of change, especially A survey of technological change, in the use of new innovations and inputs agricultural credit granted during the twenty years after the revolution also shows that more than 80% of the credits and facilities have been provided to users who own more than 50 hectares of agricultural land. And family farms are almost forgotten; calculations have taken place; redistribution of large land units and substantial change in government policies to support family utilization systems will double the production of agricultural products in Iran It is very important that in family farming systems the use of new technologies is avoided because such holders are less technologically savvy and mostly use rental technologies. In large scale agricultural systems such as agro-industrial units the ownership of agricultural machinery such as tractors, combines, and other production tools is much wider and broader. Because of this, such systems have to use older, worn-out technologies and are therefore; especially compared to family farmers; less productive and have less degree of agricultural intensification. In addition, highly valuable and civilizing innovations in Iran such as aqueduct originated from family-owned systems. In recent years a new way of cultivating cucumber under the Crete-plastic units promoted and expanded by family farming systems in Alashtar plain and firuzababad area of Lorestan province. Also, varieties of greenhouse cultivation, mixed cultivation and rice cultivation have been developed by family farmers in Visyan area of Lorestan province.

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Agricultural intensification is a transition to at least five stage that these leads to the moving from subsistence and unstable farming norms to agricultural commercial and sustainable farming systems

These processes are associated with the adoption of technologies, labor saving, increase land investments and institutional innovations (long-term land rights).

Thus agricultural intensification is the movement from forest and bush fallow systems of cultivation to annual and multi-crop cultivation systems.

Permanent cultivation requires labor investments for irrigation, drainage and terracing. It also requires the development of more evolved manuring techniques to restore soil fertility. Land preparation and weeding become much more important tasks. In addition intensification process leads to both an increase in agricultural intensive employment and increase yield per hectare