Discuss Strategies to Optimize Utilization of Agricultural Land Crushed East Azarbaijan, County of Ahar

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify ways to manage the land in the southeastern County of Ahar village is Vargahan. The aim of this study was applied to the survey. The population of the region under study, 2,868 people lost their utilization and utilization by the formula Cochran 200 randomly selected and their responses were analyzed. The main instrument was a questionnaire survey. The findings show that the average age of farmers in the region about 56 years old are mostly imported. 43.5 percent of agricultural land is less than 5 km from the center of the village and an average of 10.5 km of agricultural service centers away In order to maintain the integrity and the division of profits between the inheritors.

KEY WORDS: Fragmentation of agricultural lands, utilization.

INTRODUCTION

Breakable parts agricultural show is a process through which land owned by farmers, instead of focusing on a point in separate parts are often small and far apart (Kovacs, 2001). Due to the limitation of soil and water resources and the importance of land in agricultural production, it is clear that these resources should be used efficiently. Breakable barrier in the way of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production in rural areas, the loss of labor productivity-vector between components, increased costs, loss of water, the problem of the proper use of mechanization and unfavorable, of the screw (Rizov et al, 2001) According to studies done by the Systems utilization Iran have come to the conclusion that the most important feature of the small agricultural land and agricultural land is low efficiency.

The County of Ahar due to good soil and water resources, fertile ground for the development of agricultural activities. But the small size of the units is not possible exploitation the possibility of using the it. The comparison showed that the exploitation of the first group of about 26.6 of utilizations its place in only 1.7 percent of the land to possess. While the last group with about 0.2 percent to 5.1 percent of agricultural land utilizations close to the city, which is indicating a satisfactory range of small and scattered-beings of agricultural land in the County of Ahar utilizations skins.

Overall breakable severe phenomenon of agricultural land in the area under study is rooted in the inappropriateness of the method of land redistribution, land reform programs before and after the Islamic Revolution.

Generally that a number of pieces of land utilization seem several pieces, breakable pieces factors affecting agricultural lands and provide suitable solutions to prevent it help that it could be up and running the way prevention policy to solve the problem of land fragmentation is considered. in the study area (district Vargahan), 26 percent of the utilization of about 25 per cent less than 1 hectares of land owned and 38.2 of the utilization 2 to 5 hectares, 20 percent of the land in their possession. The statistics show that the size of the land in this area is small. Certainly utilizations 75 percent cut could be said that less than 5 hectares, while only 15 percent
utilization of more than 5 hectares and of this group, only 15 percent of the land in their possession. One of the factors contributing to the small size of production units, land breakable social reasons, family, employment and land values skins. The study aims at understanding the current status of land strategies for organizing agricultural land be considered.

Background research:
Generally overall purpose of the organization that collected the scattered pieces of land and small farmers crushed or in other words, take all appropriate measures to apply agricultural techniques designed to prevent more breakable ground, and fix problems such as lack of proper implementation of the principles of soil conservation, irrigation, drainage and etc., as collected small pieces of land and integration, improve economic situation and therefore boost farmers' standard of living will (Van Dijk, 2003). FAO organized process of land the size of individual farms optimum shape, structure and direction for agricultural uses are defined (King and Burton, 1982). There are different (Zhou, 1999; 3).

Chao (1985) believes that the lack of non-agricultural jobs in China's fertile land size is a determining factor in breakable. He states that according to the justice system in each of the heirs who married before they take their share of fertile land. And those who seize their land due to its high income tend to leave agricultural land and non-agricultural jobs do not.

In this context, this study aims to provide solutions to the lands County of Ahar are split.

Methods:
The research organization of agricultural villages County of Ahar Vargahan dependent variable and independent variables, demographic characteristics, agronomic characteristics, economic characteristics. All utilization villages County of Ahar population Vargahan samples were stratified sampling method. The study sample was selected from 15 villages in the region, while talking to the agricultural region of the interoperability point of view, as well as to ensure exploitation. Given the sample size of each village farmers were stratified sampling method and survey questionnaires given to this group of farmers was to gather information. According to statistics, the number of farmers in the district Vargahan about 2868 people, using Cochran formula as an sample size was 200. The main tool for data collection and measurement of variables questionnaire. In the present study to analyze the data and to achieve the objectives of this descriptive and inferential statistical method were used.

Debate:
- Demographic characteristics of respondents: The results showed that the mean age of Vargahan exploitation 57.5 and 35.1 of the farmers were illiterate and 24.5 percent year primary education, 27.2 of respondents with secondary education school level, 11.7 percent have a high school diploma and only 1.5 percent had higher education.
- Agronomic characteristics of respondents: The results showed that the average number of crops grown crop farmers moved to 4.23 and 79.3 percent of farmers cultivated wheat crop that is a place of expression 58.4 of the respondents in the private land to grow and work. 28.5 percent of land to joint and only 13 percent of leasehold skins. On average, about 8.7km from the village, it can be said that the land away. It could be said that 69.2 percent of 3 hectares and smaller units. 44.2 Two plots percent of respondents, 26.6 percent and 2.8 percent have 4 pieces of land are the three pieces. Investigation showed that average variable number of split parts of each piece is split into pieces 4.33. The results show that 44.4 percent of the units have been split into 3 pieces and 46 percent of units have been split into 4 pieces. Generally could be said that 6/84% of overall exploitation have been split into 4 pieces and less.
- Economic characteristics: Survey respondents showed that average income of farmers 120 million real in income. Respondents moved average of 34.3 tons of product. 46 percent of respondents to a place that 78.1 percent of loans and bank loan facilities and loan application for a place at one time. Determine the annual cost of production in the utilization Vargahan villages of Ahar shows the average utilization of 44721430 real production costs moved.
- Strategies to manage the land split in strategies to prevent the breakable area 13 solutions were studied and the farmers were asked to assess the suitability of the strategy to prevent the breakable area. The results showed that the sales strategies land scattered around a farmer gave him (by providing banking facilities) has the highest priority for the organization and the prevention of breakable know the land and the subsequent transfer of parts to heirs, changes in priorities There.

Conclusion:
According to the study, the time will be effective after the studies and investigations, to identify the problems and identify the solutions and recommendations they lead, the following suggestions in order to achieve the desired results in the reorganization and consolidation of agricultural land are presented as follows:
- Considering that the majority of farmers in the area are old age group, and most of them are primary-level education Therefore, these groups of Potential perceived disadvantages Fragmentation of agricultural land and the lands are also the acceptance of innovations related to integration It is recommended that a suitable extension educational programs to encourage farmers and to motivate them to consolidate their land to be developed based on the study area.

- Since most farmers’ feasibility study area strategy "sell land to a farmer scattered around the earth," to organize and consolidate scattered agricultural lands are suitable, therefore it is recommended to take a way to achieve the purpose, farmers must be respected opinion. Whereas past experience shows that if farmers do not accept a plan with full consent, in various ways, have expressed their opposition, not only do not participate in the promotion, but, will also sabotage. Whereas past experience shows that if farmers do not accept a plan with full consent, in various ways, have expressed their opposition, not only do not participate in the promotion, but, will also sabotage.

- The results of the study indicate that the diversity of cultures and the land variable than other variables affect the breakable pieces of agricultural land, so large-scale land by heirs are more at risk of cut, therefore it is suggested, first of all in order to prevent criteria breakable pieces of agricultural land through changes in inheritance law is codified. It should be noted that in some countries, because such a law would not land fragmentation, measures thought that with a little adjustment in Iran and no conflict with Islamic law are not applicable. Undoubtedly, the best legislation in the field of agricultural land in different regions and the least amount of land that cannot be distinguished in the field of prevention of comminution can be considered more useful parts.

- Since most farmers tend to consolidate their land and most of them loans and farming facilities, drainage, reclamation and leveling of land and the authority to choose how to integrate been mentioned. It is recommended that the: credit facilities and financing for infrastructure operations in the field and equip it with enough incentive and farmers in rural areas to be established integration.

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