

The examination of factors influencing the adoption of rapeseed as a new crop in cultivation systems of Iranian farmers

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Iran is one of the largest importers of the oilseeds in the world. More than 90% of edible oil for the country is supplied through imports. Therefore, Iran has concentrated on introduction and propagation of rapeseed cultivation as a new crop in cereal rotations in order to save foreign currency and increase self-sufficiency of edible oil. Since rapeseed is under consideration as a new crop in Iran during the last four years, a small number of farmers have adopted this crop in their cultivation systems. Therefore, the most important problem that designers of developing agricultural section strategies will face is the condition of adoption of rapeseed cultivation by farmers and its rapid propagation. Identification of effective factors on adoption of cultivation of rapeseed by farmers can provide an important tool considering the policy for planners. Because the necessity of paying attention to propagation of cultivation of rapeseed as a new crop, and also emphasis of Iran's agricultural section planners to replace rapeseed with other crops in cereals rotation, leads to a need for identification of effective factors on adoption of this new crop by farmers. This research examined and analyzed the economical-social and structural factors such as of farmers characteristics, accessible resources, governmental aids and economic variables that somehow affect adoption of this new crop, using the collected data from farmers and also using logit econometrics model. The results showed that some factors such as price of rapeseed, comparing similar crops, training and governmental aids have an effect on adoption of rapeseed in the cultivation system.