

Maintenance of Relative Advantage of Canola Cultivation via Indigenous Know-how & Expansion of Agricultural Insurance in Zebarkhan District of Neishabour Township

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Abstract

Irregular import of edible oil has caused a great concern for the country's authorities in recent years. Disproportion of production with increase in the number of population and low percentage of self-sufficiency of edible stuffs could be cited among other reasons for the status quo. The state officials have therefore prepared considerable facilities in order to encourage farmers to produce oilseeds. Such efforts have encouraged farmers to increase oilseeds cultivation and production throughout the country in general, in Neishabour Township in particular. However, cultivation of an agricultural crop should be in conformity with regional potentials and be continued in case of income priority over production costs. To this end, economic experts use the "comparative advantage" index in this respect. The present study examines comparative advantage developed by Ricardo and Heckscher-Ohlin in Zebarkhan district. It was carried out through survey method and random sampling of farmers who cultivated canola. The sample size was ultimately 60 cases of canola cultivators. The questionnaire included open and closed questions through which the data was collected and analyzed for validity and reliability. Research findings indicate that comparative advantage of canola cultivation is confirmed by the farmers. Meanwhile, farmers who are continuing, and are interested in canola cultivation put more value on their land by more Agricultural insurance payment. Some recommendations have been suggested in this article for the maintenance of relative advantage of canola cultivation in Zebarkhan district of Neishabour township.

Keywords:

Canola, Comparative Advantage, Indigenous know-how, Agriculture Insurance, Neishabour Township

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