

Farming structure after the land reform in Iran

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This is the second paper in the author's geographical research which is based on the field survey on the agricultural study of Marvdasht district in Southern Iran.

Before the land reform large estates and sharecropping dominated there, and landlords periodically redistributed the sharecroppers' holdings in order to reduce their security to tenure and independence. The land reform broke up major holdings and redistributed land assets. In case of Marvdasht the land was divided between landlords and village sharecroppers in accordance with customary landowners' share.

Landlords were allowed to leave parts of their estates for themselves and each of the established peasants held only 8 hectares. Generally the land reform prepared the ground for increased use of farm machinery and fertilizer. But peasant economy relatively stagnated compared with large farm because of their farming structure.

The comparative study of farming structure will be made on the major problem in this paper.