



# Investigating the Impact of Agricultural Joint Stock Companies and Production Cooperatives on Rural Development in Kamyaran

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## **Abstract:**

Agricultural joint stock companies and production cooperatives are one of the forms of exploitation systems after the land reform, and the dissatisfaction of the peasants for various reasons at the beginning of the revolution led to the dissolution of many of them. After three decades, some regional and national experts have shown concern for their revitalization, because they believe that by solving the previous problems of these companies, the goals of modernizing agricultural and rural development can be achieved in the programs after the victory of the revolution. Kamyaran Agricultural Joint Stock Company is one of the five companies retained after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and Golshan Production Cooperative is the only company established after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in the city. In the present study, an attempt has been made to investigate the economic, social, cultural and welfare effects of these two companies on rural development in the covered villages. This research has been done with a descriptive-analytical approach. The required data and information were collected using a questionnaire through statistical samples and library resources and materials. The study area is the villages covered by two companies and due to the limitations of the members of the study community, the census method has been used. Statistical data were analyzed in SPSS environment using correlation, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis and regression tests.

**Keywords:** Rural Development, Agricultural Development, Agricultural Joint Stock Company, Production Cooperative

## **Introduction**

One of the most important goals in the process of economic development of the country and the continuation of security at the economic, social, political and.... Levels are the development of rural areas and the other is the development of the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the economy of

these regions in the country is based on the mentioned sector. It can be said that development developments or lack of development in each of them will be effective in a cycle like the other. The production process in the agricultural sector has many obstacles and challenges, such as the inefficiency of the agricultural exploitation system, which was the result of

land reform in the 1940s. Dispersion, fragmentation and small size of lands on the one hand and the aggravating process of this situation, affected by social and religious characteristics (inheritance law) on the other hand has led to the growth and dominance of the smallholder system among rural farmers (Fund for Agricultural Systems, 1993, Iran , 32, Azkia Vaymani 1387: 67) Since one of the appropriate and practical solutions in rural areas to increase the level of well-being of villagers, is to achieve the desired performance per unit area, so by organizing farmers and farmers in the form of organizations and systems of proper operation can be This goal was achieved. In this regard, it is necessary to study the status and economic performance of agricultural joint stock companies and production cooperatives as a method and method of exploitation (Asayesh, 16, 17, 1380). Therefore, the main economic outcome of the mentioned exploitation systems is as follows: Integration Agricultural lands-Proper use of agricultural machinery-Improving productivity-Creating employment and economicization of production units-Correct use of facilities and resources and finally increasing the income of villagers (Akbari, 2001, 6).

### **Problem statement**

In Iran, the majority of the population lives in rural areas and most of them work in agriculture or related activities. Therefore, addressing issues such as food security, public participation in decisions and the

protection of biological resources without considering the agricultural sector is almost impossible. One of the main pillars of sustainable rural development is attention and research in agricultural exploitation systems and because agriculture is the most important part of the rural community, so studying its dimensions is one of the key points in rural cognition and development. These systems can play a decisive role in rural development. Since the process of self-development is a function of ecological, economic and social factors, internal and external. Therefore, changes in agricultural and rural structures will be effective (Sajaat Ali; 2006; 63). The emergence of exploitation systems in Iran has a very long history and coincides with the formation of monogamy, but the expansion of the family exploitation system dates back to the time of reforms because agricultural practices before land reform were more based on the landlord system which declined after land reform and exploitation systems in particular. The family replaced it because these systems are an essential part of rural development policies (Todaro, 1998: 20 Kautsky, 2002: 18). In the field of agricultural development and rural development, many studies have been conducted, which are mainly abstract and from a one-dimensional perspective. In fact, the role and impact of agricultural exploitation systems in sustainable rural development has received less attention in research. For example, in a study and it has been concluded that these indicators have had a greater impact on rural development (Ibid, 2007. 129). Abdollahi also introduces agricultural exploitation systems as the



center and axis of all activities related to the development of sustainable agriculture in Iran and states that the transition from traditional agriculture to modern and profitable agriculture through the reform and creation of new and suitable agricultural organizations is one of the main activities. From any other factor can be effective in increasing productivity and comprehensive performance improvement and consequently sustainable development of the agricultural sector and ultimately balanced development of rural society (Abdollahi, 1991, Foreword). Some researchers believe that production cooperatives and agricultural joint stock companies in Iran, which were established after the land reform and were relatively successful during their time after the Islamic Revolution, are in a better position compared to other systems (Hosseini Abri: 2001, 302). Other research shows that just as land ownership, literacy and education of farmers in the use of modern equipment are among the problems of agricultural exploitation systems, the unavailability of banking services and cooperatives and urban services in rural communities also affects agriculture and rural development and can cause extinction. (Guld, 2005, 32, LENinhan, 2006, 87) In addition, factors such as land slope, soil erosion, household size and wealth distribution play a role in agricultural exploitation systems (Hasan, 2005, mwakubo, 2007, 55). In other studies of the Chinese Green Revolution, researchers believe that some industrial agricultural reforms from 1949 to 1979, in addition to self-sufficiency in food production and

supply, led to greater fruitfulness and wider use of foreign species and ultimately the development of traditional agriculture (xu & hou, 2004, 141). A study of the history of agricultural joint stock companies and production cooperatives shows that due to the following reasons, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, many of these companies did not continue and were liquidated (Lahsaeizadeh, 1372: 163)

1. Josiah rule in the country
2. Special changes caused by the revolution
- 3- Delegating the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture to farmers to decide on the maintenance or liquidation of agricultural joint stock companies
- 4- Lack of government support and in some cases denial of the existence of these companies
5. Incitement of some influential local elements and even its boycott by some religious authorities
6. Dissatisfaction of some farmers
7. Inefficient management

So far, extensive research has been done in this field in Iran, each of which according to its own point of view has examined the types of systems from sociological, ecological, geographical, economic, managerial and other aspects, but considering a specific system (agricultural companies and production cooperatives) and Its role in rural development is something that has been discussed in recent decades and less attention has been paid to it. Therefore, considering that Golpayegan city is one of the agricultural and livestock poles of the country and one of the country's agricultural joint stock companies that

covered agricultural lands after land reform in 1347. Nivan Nar village was formed and despite the dissolution of most agricultural companies after the victory of the Islamic Revolution was revived and revived, which according to the effects of this company in the development of rural agriculture can be studied and on the other hand after the victory of the Islamic Revolution is a production cooperative. In terms of management structure, there are some differences with the agricultural joint stock company. To be studied as a pilot and their role in rural development of the city should be examined. Accordingly, the present study seeks to answer the following important question:

What is the role of agricultural joint stock company and production cooperative in rural development of the study area (Kamyaran city)? In this research, an attempt has been made to study the economic, social, cultural welfare effects, etc. of these two companies (Kamyaran Agricultural Joint Stock Company and Golshan Production Cooperative). Certainly, this study can form part of the shortcomings and problems in achieving the basic goals. Agricultural joint stock companies and effective production cooperatives have been identified and appropriate work solutions have been adopted by experts. Therefore, it is of practical and fundamental importance.

## **The importance of the theoretical subject of the research**

Considering the issues was risen in the studies in this field as well as the study of rural development and the belief in this issue, it is theoretically and practically important, some of which are mentioned below.

### **A. From a theoretical point of view**

The role and position of villages in economic, social and political development processes at local, regional, national and international scales and the consequences of underdevelopment of rural areas such as widespread poverty, growing inequality, rapid population growth, unemployment, migration, urban marginalization, etc. According to Michael Todaro, the need to prioritize rural development over urban development is not because the majority of the Third World population is in rural areas, but because the ultimate solution to the problem of urban unemployment and population density is Improving the rural environment: By striking the right balance between the economic potential of urban and rural areas, as well as creating the right conditions for broad public participation in national development efforts and enjoying its benefits, developing countries will take a big step towards realizing the true meaning of development. 45, 1366)

On the other hand, the idea of being human-centered in the development process emphasizes the need to pay attention to rural areas that have great human resources, human beings who are both the goal of



development and the most important tool for development. Consider the role of rural development in the national development process should find its place of importance. According to him, the field of activity in rural development consists of five sections, which are:

- 1- Natural resources management
2. Rural infrastructure affairs
3. Human resource management
- 4- Agricultural development

Development of non-agricultural activities, which in his opinion should be considered in the framework of institutional development guidelines(Aff, 1364, 54)

The necessity of rural development in Iran according to the position, importance and role of rural society and the problems faced by this society and also according to the conditions of the country is quite clear. Live (Statistics Center of Iran, 2006)

## **B. Practically**

In the present study, the most important motives that led to the selection of the research subject to investigate the position of agricultural joint stock companies and production cooperatives in rural development in Kamyaran city are as follows.

- 1- Studying the performance of agricultural exploitation systems of agricultural joint stock companies and production cooperatives in Kurdistan province
- 2- Investigating the impact of agricultural joint stock companies and production cooperatives on the promotion of rural

development indicators (economic, social, welfare, cultural, health and educational, etc.)

3- Pathology and obstacles to the development of mechanized exploitation systems in Kamyaran city

4- Identifying optimal mechanized and collective exploitation systems in Kamyaran city

## **Research materials and methods**

The problem involved in the design of the research topic is to determine the exact size of the study area and its matrix. The matrix is the framework in which the research is done and describes the type of information collected in detail. Zamani also specifies a specific framework for conducting research and in fact indicates the result of research in a specific time period. (Askari, 1385: 15)

In terms of location, this study is located in Kamyaran city in the westernmost point of Isfahan province and at a distance of 200 km from the province and the plains and especially the villages of Nivanin (covered by the Agricultural Joint Stock Company) and the surrounding villages. It is located at a distance of 22 km from Kamyaran Sheristan and in an area of about 100 square kilometers.

In terms of time, this research was conducted in the first six months of 1393 and its statistical basis in terms of population was more in 1390, of course, the statistics of previous years have been used and in terms of agricultural issues, the crop year 1391-92 has been considered.

**Table1.** Livestock population statistics of Kamyaran

Number of hens per unit	Number of hens per unit	Number of laying hens	Number of broiler chickens	Number of beehives	Number of light livestock	Number of heavy livestock
10	4	12	70	16900	150000	43000

**Table 2.** Production statistics of livestock products in Kamyaran

baby fish (Piece)	All kinds of fish(Tons)	Quail meat (Tuna)	milk (Tuna)	red meat (Ton)	Chicken production(Tons)	Egg production (Tons)
2000000	200	150	65000	4000	6000	5000

**Table3.** Agricultural production statistics of Kamyaran

saffron and medicinal plants	Horticultural products	beans (Ton)	vegetables	Corn Forage Summer crops (Tons)	Potatoes (Tons)	Dry fodder (Tons)	Barley (Tons)	Wheat (Tons)
15	2500	2000	6650	12000	8000	15000	2000	3500

## Research Methods

One of the important parts of any research is its methodology. The research method in each branch of science includes a set of ways and rules that are used to conduct research. If in any research all the rules and scientific methods related to it are observed and scientific relations are established between the observations and experiences obtained, that research has scientific validity (Rezaei and Meybodi, 2005). In this chapter, the type of research method, statistical population, sampling method, data collection methods, data collection tools, determining the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, expressing research

hypotheses and variables, and data analysis methods are discussed.

From the point of view of classification of research based on purpose, the present research is of the type of applied research, in terms of the possibility of controlling variables, due to the impossibility of such a thing, it is of the type of quasi-experimental research; Because it is not possible to control the variables completely due to the post-event nature of the research. In terms of research method, it is of descriptive-correlational and causal-communication type which has been done in a survey. For this reason, it is a causal-relationship that analyzes the role of independent variables on the dependent variable and is of descriptive-correlation type, because it seeks



to describe and express how the subject is studied.

The statistical population of this study includes members of Kamyaran Agricultural

Joint Stock Company and members of Golshan Production Cooperative from the following villages:

**Table 4.** Villages covered by Agricultural Joint Stock Company

Number of shareholders	Village name
134	tobreris

**Table 5.** Villages covered by Golshan Production Cooperative

Number of members	Village name
270	Zarrin Job

In summary, the statistical population includes two groups of people as follows:

1- Shareholders of Agricultural Joint Stock Company from the covered village (Tobareh Riz) with .134 shareholders

2- Members of the production cooperative company from the covered village (Zarrin Job) with ..... 270 ... people

Attendance of two statistical societies of shareholders of Nivan Nar village under the auspices of Kamyaran Agricultural Joint Stock Company with 134 individuals and 270 members of Golshan Production Cooperative due to the limited statistical population of all members of the statistical population were selected by census.

In order to determine the validity of the research tool (questionnaire), the panel method of experts has been used. In this way, several copies of the designed questionnaire were provided to professors, experts and specialists and they were asked to comment on the content of the questions, its form and appearance. Then the

questionnaires were collected and modified using the results and at the end the final questionnaire was prepared and ready to assess reliability (Kalantari, 2010).

To determine the reliability of the questionnaire, first 30 copies of the questionnaire were completed among a group of members of Kamyaran Agricultural Joint Stock Company and Golshan Research Production Cooperative, and then the reliability of the questionnaire was assessed using Spss20 software using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. According to the results, the reliability of the questionnaire is 0.78 on average and is acceptable, which is presented in the table below:

The research variables in this article are the villages of Kamyaran city.

Independent variables in this study, whose role is studied on the dependent variable, include social and cultural, environmental, economic, educational and managerial factors.

Descriptive and inferential statistics are used to process data and describe and analyze them as follows:

### **Descriptive Statistics**

In the descriptive statistics section, first the tables of frequency distribution, percentage, cumulative frequency, center orientation indices including mean, median and facade, center dispersion indices including variance and standard deviation as well as scattering coefficient are used to describe and categorize the data. Has been.

### **Inferential statistics**

In this section, to prove the difference between the two groups, the Whitney test and the step-by-step determination of the

effect of the cooperative effect on the indicators are also used. The Spearman correlation test and stepwise multiple regression will be used.

### **Research findings**

This study was conducted to investigate the impact of agricultural joint stock company and production cooperative on rural development in Kamyaran city. In this chapter, which is related to the conclusion and suggestions, first a brief summary of the research is presented, and then the findings and conclusions about the research results are presented. Suggestions will be made in line with the results of the research and finally suggestions for future research will be expressed.

**Table 6.** Individual and professional characteristics of the respondents of the statistical community of shareholders of the agricultural joint stock company

<b>variable</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>standard deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
age	42.7	8.29	25	60
Production rate	18	6.588	30	0
Amount of shares	30	6.05	15	45



**Table7.** Other personal and professional characteristics of shareholders

<b>variable</b>	<b>group</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>	<b>mod</b>
<b>gender</b>	Male	114	92.7	male
	female	9	7.3	
<b>Property</b>	Properties	115	93.5	Properties
	Rental property	4	3.3	
<b>occupation</b>	Agriculture	70	59.9	Agriculture
	Livestock	48	39	
	Gardening	48	0.8	
	Other jobs	4	3.3	
<b>Educational level</b>	undergraduates	63	51.2	undergraduates
	Diploma	47	38.2	
	Associate Degree	9	7.3	
	Bachelor's degree and higher education	4	3.3	

**Table 8.** Some characteristics of the company from the perspective of shareholders

<b>variable</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>standard deviation</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Number of employees	120	18.29	12	150
Number of machines	50	7.07	30	80
Cultivated area	1600	142.98	1000	1900
Annual performance	13000	2916.56	10000	20000
Aquatic production	100	23.48	12	200

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