
Explaining the Performance of Agricultural Production Cooperatives in Rural Development with Environmental Approach (Case Study: Villages in Savojbolagh County - Alborz Province)

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Traditional farming practices, generally driven by family and retail systems, have not been productive, and optimum and more flexible management practices should be used to maximize profits. One of these efficient management methods is the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, which, by aggregating small and small-capitals, can provide favorable conditions of production. Producing cooperatives in terms of redistributing the benefits of agricultural growth, increasing job opportunities, expanding public participation and lowering investment risk in the agricultural sector, lowering production costs, etc., are good tools for improving the agricultural situation. Accordingly, what was considered as the main purpose of the present study is to explain the performance of Rural Development Cooperatives in Rural Development with an Environmental Approach approach as a case study in 28 villages with agricultural production cooperatives in Savojbolagh County, Alborz Province. The research method was descriptive-analytical. The population consisted of 708 cooperative peasants and cooperative managers. The sample size was estimated to be 250 according to the Cochran method. The results of descriptive and inferential statistics showed that the gradual establishment of many agricultural cooperatives in Savojbalagh villages between 1360 and 1395 and the increase in the number of members of these cooperatives, but the participation and assistance of villagers in cooperative population activities was moderate and In some cases it was lower; the agricultural sector's yields increased somewhat, but due to the failure of the production cooperatives to aggregate the micro-capital of the villagers, the

growth of the agricultural sector did not reach its true position. Although some crops such as wheat, barley and forage maize experienced higher levels and levels of production, this did not increase employment opportunities for villagers and reduce the migration of educated youth to the cities, affecting the consolidation and sustainability of the rural population. These results illustrate that although agricultural production cooperatives have taken steps to improve agricultural activities, they have not been able to achieve their proper position among the villagers due to the many deficiencies and shortcomings in this area.

Keywords : KEYWORDS: Agricultural cooperatives, Environmental planning, Economic prosperity, Participation, Rural areas, Savojbolagh city.

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