Investigating Role of "Rural Small Industrial Enterprises (RSIE)"
in Economic development of Rural Areas In Khoy Township: West Azarbaijan Province

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ABSTRACT: The theories of sustainable rural development and related successful and informative experiences and performances indicate the importance of concentration on nonfarm activities. One of the most influential and apparent examples of this approach is the role of rural small industrial enterprises (RSIE) and small-scale industries. The governments encourage the investment in these activities through institutional, functional and supportive policies that will lead to changes in socio-economic conditions of people in rural areas. There is a direct reference to industrial development and rural industries in paragraph 1-35 of general policies of the fifth national development plan. The rural development planners and policy-makers have addressed this in different parts of this plan and particularly in article 194. The present study explains the role and potentials of RSIE in the environmental, economic and human empowerment of rural areas in Khoy township from the point of view of the owners of these units. It is an applied survey research with a descriptive-correlation statistical design and data is collected by an interviewer-administered questionnaire besides to document method and field operations. The statistical sample size consists of 67 active RSIE in Khoy township from 80 with an exploitation permit. The productive activities of the enterprises are defined formally by their establishment in rural areas and the number of employment they define in country authorities. The data is processed by SPSS and descriptive and inferential statistics are employed to analyze it. The results indicate that majority of managers and owners of RSIEs belong to the age range of 51-60. The majority of them have more than three years of experience. Around 75% of the owners have second occupation in agricultural activities. An RSIE employs 10 people on average and 62.2% are rural people, while 52% have not benefitted from technical, professional and extension trainings. The raw materials of 66.1% are provided from agricultural sub sector (livestock, horticulture and farming). 69.4% of RSIEs have less than 15 kilometers distance from the Khoy county. 50% of the RSIEs employees are covered by social security and retirement plans. In addition, the results indicate significant relationships between the development of RSIEs and the level of employment, increase in income and production, improvement in the life standard and economic development of rural areas at 99%.

Keywords: Rural development, Rural Small Industrial Enterprises (RSIEs), Khoy township, Rural Industrialization, Industry Owners.

INTRODUCTION

By increasing technologies in world and possibility of industrial products with high added-value and with labor force less than before, there have been considerable changes in productive structure of associations in world. In this change small and medium scale productive enterprises have acquired special and important position beside to big enterprises have acquired and important position beside to big enterprises which indicates increasing and suitable interaction of small and medium scale industrial groups and enterprises with big scale enterprises.

Nowadays in most of world countries specially developing countries, Rural Small Industrial Enterprises (RSIEs) development is as the most basic needs of rural communities and in fact one of the infrastructures of rural economic development. The experiences of developed and developing countries indicate that establishment and development of (RSIEs) in rural areas have always had many changers in terms of socio-
economic, spatial figurative and environmental in small and big scales, thus developing RSIEs in rural communities and around cities is effective as a beginning point of change for making employment and production increase and can help to achieve goals of self-sufficiency and economic independence of countries.

In south- east Asian countries and in industry-evolving countries developing RSIEs are making important role in socio-economic and industrial production aspects and delivering services. In middle-east countries these enterprises have been increased as main provider of new employment, innovation and change position and pioneer in creating new technologies and are as an important area of investment activity and make an effective role in economic development of their countries (Lee, 2007).

For the time being, developing RSIEs in all countries of world is as one of solutions for solving economic problems and omitting obstacles in rural exploitation systems and using new technologies (Radpear, 2008).

Developing countries hope to conquer problems of disadvantage through RSIEs development in direction of rural industrialization strategy and provide areas of perfect use of natural resources agricultural raw materials, invest, and skilled human force. As rapid advances of industrial developing countries such as south Korea, Taiwan, Turkey and Indonesia and developed industrial countries such as Germany, Japan, USA and other developed countries indicate that small and medium enterprises (SME) in these countries have been as bases of growth and development and access to modern industries.

According to studies of international labor organization (ILO), 70% of innovations and industrial invents have been made by entrepreneurs who were working in small scale enterprises, also this organization had emphasized in a published report in 2000 that world countries should be able to provide 500 million new job opportunities in rural districts (Asayesh, 2004).

Countries with dense population such as Indonesia, Turkey, India, China, Newzealand, husbandry and agricultural activities could not support rural districts with high population enough, thus RSIEs development was recognized as a suitable substitution for agricultural complementary activities and was exerted as a constructive action on nonfarm activities and rural development strategy. It has been with two obvious goals: firstly providing non-farm employment and income-making opportunities i.e. rural people are always sustained as producer and secondly by this way, rural economics has important links with national economics (Safeir, 1979).

In Iran RSIEs (rural small industrial enterprises) are called to household and small economic industrial enterprises, established for accelerating non-farm activities in rural districts and mostly rural labor force is used and raw materials or local product (agricultural, forest or rangeland) are used and usually their products are delivered to local markets as these non-farm activities decrease all kinds of unemployment (season and hidden).

In village and provide employment and income and cause rural settlement in their living place and provide maximum employment for 50 persons. About definition measure in Iran, investment and settlement in village and number of human force is focal point but in different countries in terms of official and statistical there are various definitions (ministry of jihad-e-agriculture, 2007).

The aim of this research is delivering a framework for developing RSIEs which have been formed in Khoy township since 3 decades ago. Studying present situation of these enterprises and also investigating their role in rural economic development increasing income and rural employment and also increasing product are further goals of this research.

Brief review on situation of small industrial enterprise in Iran and district under study

In Iran, more than 30% of country population live in rural area and huge of food security and considerable share of employment (more than 20%) rely on villages, but rural development has not faced to suitable situation in development plans.

Studying results of design of collecting statistics of small industrial enterprises in 2004 in country approves this reality that the most number of these enterprises are active in producing nonmetal mineral and the fewest number of them are active in producing tobacco and cigar, based on it, these enterprises have 10-49 person of labor force, more than 24% of total labor force of industry sector are employed in small industries and more than 19% of labor force work in medium scale industries and their share in added-value of country industry sector has been about 9.7% and 8.9%, also in 2001, 98% of small scale industries had invest less than 5000 million Rials that 94.8% of employment has been provided by these enterprises, in this year 70.2% of employees have worked in enterprises less than 24 persons and 18.9% have worked in enterprises with 25-50 persons (Hefdahtan et.al 2010)

In table No.1 animal and agricultural products abilities of Khoy township have been which is a suitable area for developing activity of RSIEs.

The employment rate average in small scale enterprises of Khoy township was 2.15 persons which indicates small scale production of these enterprises. 16.6% of total enterprises have more than 40 employees.
Totally these enterprises have 2893 employees that from only 11% of industrial employees of province (organizing design of rural environment of Khoy township, 2007).

Table 1. Annually production average of processed and agricultural products of Khoy township in 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>processed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red meat</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meat</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>6730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>4400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>5750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>41000</td>
<td>40300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticultural products</td>
<td>64678</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm products</td>
<td>33400</td>
<td>18400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The accomplished studies in Iran and abroad

In respect to variety of accomplished studies in Iran and abroad, the most important results of the studies are summarized in the following table:

Table 2. The result summary of foreign and internal studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>The year of research and studied country</th>
<th>Researchers findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Motiei Langroodi</td>
<td>Iran-2001</td>
<td>In rural development strategies we should pay attention to diverse rural economics and to make effective it by providing all kinds of activities specially developing RSIEs, because industries concentration in village decreases problems related to industries neighbourhood with cities including high density of population, problems related to traffic and environmental pollutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Taherkhani and Heydari</td>
<td>Iran, 2004</td>
<td>Rural areas industrialization by focusing on RSIEs development, new strategy of rural development is making employment, prohibiting rural immigration and improving income gap among urban and rural households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tabatabaei and Azhari</td>
<td>Iran, 2008</td>
<td>RSIEs concentration in a place as industrial clusters decreases expenses of these enterprises strongly and they are called as economies localizations. The major causes of decreasing expenses include: more suppliers, public infrastructural investments which reply to cluster needs also presence of financial markets familiar with industrial activities and high chance of transferring information and technology among enterprises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Islam Rizvanoal</td>
<td>China,1999</td>
<td>In his comprehensive research in rural areas of china after Improvements period he recognizes industrialization as promoting motor of rural development in china and announces by establishing RSIEs in rural areas meanwhile increasing households income pattern of foodstuffs consumption and resistant consumptive goods have been changed considerably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alka patrikh</td>
<td>1996, mexico</td>
<td>Results of RSIEs establishment in rural areas include making employment, increasing income, decreasing immigration and local inequalities, increasing rural welfare and exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Saith Ashvani</td>
<td>1998,India</td>
<td>There is a meaningful relation between RSIEs development and bringing industry to villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Eshir taj, Ahloh vakia</td>
<td>1999, India</td>
<td>In relation to industrial policies in India influencing canals between industry and agriculture sectors can be seen: production like, demand link, saving and investment link and there is a strong relation between production, demand, saving, and investment and industrial development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Misra, R.P</td>
<td>1990,India</td>
<td>Rural Industrialization has a meaningful role in process of rural development by increasing rural products, productivity and finally decreases local inequalities. There is a meaningful relation between villageindustrialization and increasing products and decreasing in equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J.T.shi</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Specialization, local balance, increasing local incomes increasing employment coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alkaparikh</td>
<td>1996,India</td>
<td>Decreasing poverty, increasing awareness, improving training more investment in rural and agricultural sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Scap</td>
<td>1996, China</td>
<td>Agricultural extension, income increase, rural immigration decrease resistant consumptive goods and foodstuffs consumption pattern change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lubuo, Linda</td>
<td>1998, Australia</td>
<td>RSIEs development pays attention to relation between ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authors of this study

By taking a look on studies results, the effects of RSIEs activities in rural areas can be summarized as follows:

- In viewpoint of most researchers, states attention to RSIEs has considerable efficiency in terms of providing employment specially in developing countries.
- In one-product countries such as countries having oil income improving RSIEs can decrease range of some problems of urban and rural areas.
- Agricultural products losses is one of the most problems of developing countries which is decreased strongly by improving RSIEs and increasing capacity of attracting raw materials.
- It decreases immigration rate specially young people immigration.
- The production cost in RSIEs is low in respect to rural labor force and relatively cheap and as a result it increases competitiveness among them.
- It empowers local markets and provides income capacity for rural communities for getting into reality social equality.
- It increases rural welfare and income as a nonfarm activity.
- It helps meaningful to rural economies factors by villages industrialization structure.

Developing these activities causes to entrepreneurship development in rural areas and among young persons.

In case of executing efficient plans by government for increasing exports of these enterprises, it connects local entrepreneurship to international invests.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Conceptual model and variables

By using theoretical bases and foreign and internal researches findings, conceptual model and variables considering in this research in frame of an illustrative model is according to the following diagram:

![Conceptual Model Diagram]

Figure 1. Research conceptual model

RESEARCH METHOD

Generally this research has a survey nature and its goal is applied and has thoughts into future. This research besides to describing general features and conditions of RSIEs, declares their role in villages economic development and other independent variables through inferential statistical methods, thus it is descriptive-correlation.
All RSIEs since establishing Jihad-e-sazandeghi and after combining ministries of jihad and agriculture, have taken action for getting establishment warrant and exploitation license, from this organization, and established enterprises in villages and around them and in recent year due to changes in official structure of some ministries and have become dependent of ministry of industries and mines and their productive activity is approved by jihad-e-agriculture organization are research statistical population and include 80 RSIEs having exploitation license. The statistical sample size includes 64 RSIEs (77.5% of total statistical population) too.

**Sampling method and sample size**

For sampling, stratified and quota method has been used among districts of Khoy township. The situation and scattering of statistical sample and population among districts of Khoy township is as the following table. In this research of total 80 RSIEs with different industrial units, 62 active enterprises having exploitation license were studied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City or district</th>
<th>Number of RSIEs or small scale enterprises having establishment license</th>
<th>Statistical population (N) (having exploitation license)</th>
<th>Sample size n=62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghara ziaodin</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eveoghli</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markazi-firooragh</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garasoo-Dizaj Diz</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safaeieh</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref: Data and statistics office of jihad-e-agriculture organization of West-Azarbaijan province, (2010)

**Research tool and its validity and reliability**

For collecting data in this research, questionnaires and completing them through interview has been used. The questionnaire was designed based on questions, hypotheses and aims of research and using other standard questionnaires of other researches. The questionnaire was prepared involving ten parts with 30 closed and open questions and a table of data for measuring employment of enterprises considering for research with 10 items and others such as increasing production and income, improving livelihood and productivity, decreasing rural immigration decreasing poverty and in equality, economic development of villages, factors and obstacles of RSIEs development and totally including 62 items.

Validity of questionnaire is assessed by academic experts opinion and its reliability examined by Cronbach's Alfa coefficient. The research tool reliability and stability was approved by studying sample (by completing 15 questionnaires) and Cronbach's Alfa coefficient ($\alpha = 0.79$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different parts of questionnaire</th>
<th>Item number</th>
<th>average</th>
<th>Total average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increasing production and income</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving livelihood and increasing productivity</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreasing rural immigration</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.698</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village industrialization from viewpoint of industries owners</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.825</td>
<td>0.791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreasing poverty and inequality</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.859</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic development of village</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.773</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinicing factors on RSIEs development</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.865</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS**

**Results of descriptive statistics**

The average age of respondents has been 50.7 and the most frequency has been to age group of 51-60 years old, thus the majority of respondents are experienced persons. 3 persons or 8.4% are illiterate, 21 persons or 33.9% have under-diploma, 21 persons or 33.97 have higher-diploma and 17 persons or 27.4% have bachelor or higher. The most frequency and its percent is related to those having under-diploma till higher-diploma and the least is related to illiterates. Totally 38.7% are illiterate or under-diploma and 72.6% are illiterates, under-diploma and having diploma.

Based on data, 8.1% of enterprises have been established since 1-5 years ago, 14 enterprises or 22.6% since 6-10 years ago, 32 enterprises or 51.6% since 11-20 years ago and 11 enterprises or 17.7% since 20 years ago. The establishment average of RSIEs was 14.7 years. This activity is a main occupation for 39 persons or 62.9% and is as a second occupation for 22 persons or 35.5% Totally 57.9% of persons have worked one year, 71.9% have worked 2 years or more and 80.7% have worked 3 years or more. The average working is 1.9 years. 30 persons or 48.4% have declared that they have participated in professional and
technical training courses and 32 persons or 51.6% have not participated in mentioned courses. Generally the training course content has had relation with RSIEs management.

The results of this study showed that actual capacity of production of 17.7% enterprises is one ton and 14.5% is 2-5 tones, 16.1% is 5-10 tones and 51.6% is more than 10 tones. The average production of enterprises is 9.63 tones monthly.

The authority for getting production license of 54.8% of enterprises is jihad-e-agriculture bureau, 30.6% is mines and industries and 12.9% is related to other authorities. The most amount of authority for getting production license is jihad-e-agriculture.

The village provides raw materials for 30.6% of enterprises and the city provides for 41.9% enterprises raw materials and 25.8% of enterprises are provided by city and village.

20 persons or 87.7% have declared that distance between production enterprises from the nearest village is less than one kilometers, 25.8% of enterprises between 2-5 kilometers and 4 persons or 6.5% is between 6-15 kilometers. The average distance of enterprises to the nearest village is 2 kilometers.

51 enterprises or 82.3% sell their production internally, 8 enterprises or 12.9% sell their production to foreign countries, 3 enterprises or 4.8% sell the products locally. The most amount relates to internal sale the least relates to local sale. 36 enterprises or 58.1% have no woman employee, 20 enterprises or 32.3% have 1-3 woman employees and 6 enterprises or 9.7% have 4-7 woman employees. Totally 42% of enterprises have 7 woman employees. The woman employees average in these enterprises is 2.7.

16 enterprises or 25.8% have 1-5 man employees, 20 enterprises or 32.3% have 6-10 man employees and 26 enterprises or 41.9% have more than 10 man employees. The most amplitude relates to enterprises with more than 10 man employees.

In general 11.7% of total considered RSIEs employees are women and as average each enterprise has provided employment for 10 persons. 50% of employees have no diploma and 50% have higher than diploma educations. Due to local employees the results indicate that 27.4% of employees are not local and 40.3% of employees are local and the others are not clear.

Prioritizing effects, factors and obstacles of RSIEs development

Prioritizing effects of RSIEs activity about indices of increasing income and production

The following table shows data of some statistical indices about variables related to increasing income due to RSIEs development and their prioritizing.

By paying attention to computing coefficient index of changes, three major effects of RSIEs development are: using rural people from full-efficient varieties of agricultural products, increasing job opportunities and improving local and traditional markets.

Table 5. Indices of descriptive statistics and prioritizing effective variable in production and income increase due to RSIEs development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable related to income and production increase due to RSIEs development</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Changes coefficient</th>
<th>priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increasing use of full-efficient varieties for producing crops</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>16.34</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing job opportunities</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving local and traditional markets</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>18.58</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreasing income gap between city and village</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating income for groups with small land or without land</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.29</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>20.42</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In terms of villages industrialization factors such as rural sustainable industrialization prohibiting export of industrial raw materials from village and decreasing waste have been on the first to third priorities.

Prioritizing obstacles and effective factors in RSIEs development

By paying attention to coefficient index of changes the four following factors are the most basic obstacles in RSIEs development:

- Weakness of programming and organization structure of responsible agencies
- Nonindustrial structure in agriculture and traditional production
- Weakness of mechanization of product and supply chain
- Faintness of support of public agencies and organization

From viewpoint of respondents, prioritizing effective factors in RSIEs development in terms of importance are:

- Empowering production ability of agricultural sector
- Co-operative and private sectors investment
- Government supportive policies in area of financial and credit and educational increasing general awareness and informing
The results of inferential statistics and hypotheses test

In order to study effect of RSIEs development on economic development of villages of Khoy township, 7 hypotheses were designed and tested, thus Kruskal-Wallis test was used for studying meaningful relations among RSIEs development and its effect on studied variables.

The first hypothesis

There is a meaningful relation among RSIEs development and providing employment in villages. By paying attention that amount of second root of computed (Kruskal-Wallis, \( \chi^2 = 60 \)) with degree of freedom (d.f=5) is meaningful at 1% level, thus hypothesis of zero is rejected and research hypothesis is confirmed and it can be concluded there is meaningful relation between RSIEs development and providing employment in villages.

Other hypotheses

Other hypotheses as in similar method there is meaningful relation between RSIEs development and variables such as improving livelihood and welfare of rural people, immigration of rural people to cities, economic development of villages, decreasing poverty and income inanity and increasing production of agricultural product is, but it was not seen a meaningful relation between RSIEs development and decreasing poverty and increasing participation of rural people in local plans.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In recent three decades, establishing RSIEs in rural areas has been addressed in frame of industrial small towns with goal of access to rural development in country by taking pattern from countries getting into industrial development and with trend to village industrialization as an economic reality and executive policymakers and planners have paid attention to them.

Lack of water and other possibilities and infrastructures such as invest in Azerbaijan that has higher rural population compared to country average have caused some problems for agriculture and villages of district in such conditions face to water crisis, poverty, immigration and unemployment. In respect to governing conditions we can understand importance of RSIEs development on economic development of villages in studied district. Khoy Township is one of the Azerbaijan counties that is s geographical situation and also its township and also it is possible these villages are developed and grown. The present situation of RSIEs activity in this township indicates its higher share in province relatively.

This research has studied RSIEs role in economic development of villager of Khoy township, province of West Azerbaijan that its special goals is studying RSIEs role in increasing income, employment and products of rural people.

The nature and goal of present research is applied and descriptive – correlation. The research statistical sample includes 62 RSIEs of 80 RSIEs having exploitation license. For collecting data in this research, structured questionnaire with interview has been used.

The research results can be delivered in two aspects, firstly which effects do RSIEs have on indices and variables related to rural development and secondly which factors are effective on RSIEs development? The research results show that launching these enterprises in villages is an impressive step in necessary investment for establishing industries and rural sustainable development of Khoy township, meanwhile a meaningful relation was acquired between RSIEs development and providing employment in villages, cases such as decreasing immigration of rural educated persons, attracting rural surplus labor force and upside-down immigration to village are variables which have accepted positive effect from RSIEs development, thus by taking into consideration by socio-economic planners.

The research findings indicate a meaningful relation between RSIEs development and increasing agricultural products. Prioritizing among variables and items related to agricultural products and farmers income due to effectiveness of RSIEs development showed that increasing use of full efficient varieties for producing crops, providing income for group with small land or without land in villages, improving local and traditional markets, decreasing income gap between city and village are more important, thus RSIEs play an undeniable role in district and in increasing added–value of agricultural products and decreasing market problems and finally completing value chain in profit of farmers.

Studying effective factors in RSIEs shows that the most important factors are: empowering production ability of agricultural sector, presence of local markets, government supportive policies in area of financial, credit and educational, increasing general awareness and informing, encouraging and supporting private and co-operative sectors investment.

We can point out to the followings by studying other related subjects:
Lack of investment is the most important obstacle of RSIEs development thus it is suggested that policy-makers support RSIEs more specially supporting assurance and making variety to resources of providing investment;

One of the problems of present RSIEs is lack of entrepreneurship in different areas such as processing and marketing. Also, improving and designing development of advanced processing lines in these enterprises through development and research (R&D) centers, developing technologies related to post-processing steps such as packaging, transport to market, marketing and providing commercial, management and technical training in developing and improving these enterprises have plentiful effect.

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