

## Identification of Components Cluster Development Orchard crops processing Business in Kermanshah Province

HOSSEIN HEIDARI<sup>1</sup>, ABDOLHAMID PAPZAN<sup>\*2</sup>, ALIREZA DARBAN ASTANE<sup>3</sup>

1, Ph.D. in Agricultural development, Campus of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Razi University, Kermanshah, Iran

2, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension and Education, Campus of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Razi University, Kermanshah, Iran

3, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Rural Planning, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

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### ABSTRACT

One of the strategies for sustainable development the agricultural sector is business to business collaboration in the form of a cluster that has attracted the attention of the world's scientific communities in recent years. The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors affecting development of cluster orchard crops business in Kermanshah province. Research paradigm, is mix-method qualitative – quantitative. The research method used in the qualitative section is the Grounded theory and in quantitative section is AHP. The population of the study included experts Industrial Township, Jihad-e-Agriculture Organization the Kermanshah province. The data collection process continued as the theoretical saturation was reached. The results indicated that 65 concepts were extracted from open coding; concepts were classified in 18 subcategories and 4 classes of cluster conditions, cluster development fields, intervening factors and effective strategies for the development of clusters. To prioritize these components, of AHP was used. The results of this section showed that in the created classes, the components of trust, access to manpower, cluster development and government support and support institutions are in the top priority. The results of this research can be used by rural development planners, experts Jihad-e-Agriculture Organization and Small Industries Organization and Industrial Township.

**Keywords:** cluster development, Agricultural businesses, Rural Entrepreneurship, orchard crops

### Objectives

Gardening is sector one of the important agricultural sectors in Iran. Its important is due to the production of high-value food and foreign exchange. Production more than 18 million tons of fruit, i.e. and 230 kg per person, Iran ranks first in the Middle East and ranks ninth in the world. The climate diversity and the richness of soil and water, the potential of land for the cultivation of horticultural products and steep slopes, along with the economics of gardening, has made Kermanshah province one of the most prone areas for the production of horticultural products, especially fruit. In this regard, one of the strategies for sustainable development of the agricultural sector is inter-agency cooperation that has been at the forefront of the world's scientific communities and has become one of the most important development strategies of the countries. Inter-firm collaboration can take place in a variety of ways, one of the most important of which is clustering. The cluster is referred to as a set of business enterprises based in a particular geographic region, which operate in a single business, complement each other and share challenges and opportunities. Therefore the purpose of this study was to investigate the factors affecting development of cluster orchard crops business in Kermanshah province.

**Methodology**

Research paradigm, is mix-method qualitative – quantitative. The research method used in the qualitative section is the Grounded theory and in quantitative section is AHP. The population of the study included experts Industrial Township, Jihad-e-Agriculture Organization the Kermanshah province. The data collection process continued as the theoretical saturation was reached.

**Result & Discussion**

The results indicated that 65 concepts were extracted from open coding; concepts were classified in 18 subcategories and 4 classes of cluster conditions, cluster development fields, intervening factors and effective strategies for the development of clusters. To prioritize these components, of AHP was used. The results of this section showed that in the created classes, the components of trust, access to manpower, cluster development and government support and support institutions are in the top priority.

**Conclusion**

The development of the business cluster of gardening products in Kermanshah province has been studied in depth through the present qualitative research. Surveys revealed that factors such as trust, geographic focus, business-to-business communication, opportunities and challenges, in order to develop clusters of horticultural products in Kermanshah province, were among the factors influencing the establishment. Clustered, entrepreneurship and collective identity, access to infrastructure, market access (internal and external), access to manpower, economic boom in the region, business access to appropriate technology and machinery are also in the context. Cluster development requirements, cluster development factor, climate change, sanctions and startups are also on the rise. But new components discovered in this study and not mentioned in previous studies include the vertical link between businesses, the region's economic boom, climate change, sanctions, startups, Business synchronization is among the other factors mentioned in the literature that have been emphasized in this study in order to develop clusters of horticultural products. The results of this research can be used by rural development planners, experts Jihad-e-Agriculture Organization and Small Industries Organization and Industrial Township.