

The Role of Cooperatives in Socio-Economic Development among Youth of Qom Province

Akbar Kheiri¹

Abolghasem Heidarabadi*²

Ali Rahmani Firouzjah³

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Abstract

The cooperative is one of the three most important economic sectors of the country. Co-operatives can contribute to the economic and social development of a society. This study aimed to study the role of cooperatives in economic and social development in Qom province. The research method is survey and its tool is a questionnaire. The statistical population of this study is the members of manufacturing and service cooperatives of Qom province which are 830044 persons in total. Through multi-stage cluster sampling, 400 members of cooperatives were selected as sample. The findings of the study show that the mean of social development variable is at an average downward level. The highest average was in terms of indices of civic activities, physical health and generalized norms, respectively. The lowest mean is also for social cohesion and social awareness. Average economic development is 2.44 and is below average. And it's also lower than social development. Multivariate regression results show that 40.5% of social development changes and 30.1% of economic development are affected by cooperatives and cooperatives. The result is that cooperatives and their positive performance can provide the basis for social and economic development. Co-operatives can also play a role in creating an economic cloud.

Keywords: Co-operative, Co-operative Culture, Social Development, Economic development, Qom.

¹. Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology, Babol Branch, Islamic Azad University, Babol, Iran. A.kheiri@yahoo.com

². Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Babol Branch, Islamic Azad University, Babol, Iran, ashahin2000@yahoo.com (Corresponding Author)

³. Associate Professor, Department of sociology, Babol Branch, Islamic Azad University, Babol, Iran. Arf1347@hotmail.com

1. Introduction

Production and service cooperatives in many countries have a very high position as an important tool for the participation of the masses in the benefits of economic development (Ahmadi Shadmehri, 2005, p. 8). Cooperatives as non-governmental organizations are part of the country's economic system that operate in production, distribution and consumption with historical, religious and executive support, which can be studied and explained from different angles (Rasoul Tabar Malekshah, 2013). Cooperatives and the cooperative sector can be effective in the economic and social development of a society (Ebrahimzadeh and Barimani, 2005, p. 91). The study of the role of cooperatives in economic and social development is of great importance from the perspective of contemporary sociology. Because there is a lot of connection and correlation between these two concepts of cooperatives and economic and social development, and one of the main sectors of the economy is the cooperative sector and its performance.

Various studies of Jabbarzadeh Shiadeh and colleagues (2017), Rasoul Tabar Malekshah (2013), Ebrahimzadeh and Barimani (2011), Ebrahimzadeh and Barimani (2005) and Shamsaldini (2009) as well as researcher studies show that the cooperative sector can develop and the modernization of a country is effective. Although the role of cooperation in the development of societies has been mentioned in various researches, but in Iran as well as in Qom province, the cooperation sector has not yet found its special place and this has become an issue that has led the researcher to study investigate the role of cooperatives in economic and social development of Qom province. In other words, although the five-year development plans of the country refer to the cooperative sector, but its function is not appropriate and has not provided the ground for the development of the country.

Cooperatives are the best way for the masses to participate in development activities if they have proper management and the principle of democratic oversight. They can get people to invest with government support and the accumulation of small community savings. They also evoke a sense of responsibility for the companies and public capital that actually belong to them, and thus take a fundamental step in investing and solving the problems of unemployment and increasing national production, which ultimately leads to the

prosperity and development of the national economy. But this has not been done well and has become a major challenge in the country, including Qom province. In this article, the researcher seeks to answer the following two questions. First, what is the role of production and service cooperatives in the social development of the province for the youth, and second, what is the impact of production and service cooperatives on the economic development of the province?

2.Review of Literature

In the field of empirical background, it should be said that various studies have examined the role of cooperatives and cooperative companies in social and economic development. first Consulting Engineers Company (1998), Taherkhani and Heidari Sarban (2004), Mirakhondi (2007), Bayat (2009), Shamsuddini (2009), Fadai (2010), Sarafraz et al. (2011), Nasiri (2010), Asadi and Agha Malekabadi (2012), Maroufi (2013), Fal Soleiman et al., (2013), Jalali (2014), Mechanicy & et al (2014), Sabzi (2015), Pirayesh and Porkari (2015), Samian et al. (2015), Sepehrdoost and Zamani Shabkhaneh (2015), Bozorgparvar and Khosravi Pour (2015), Jabbarzadeh Shiadeh and et al., (2017), Gorji Karsami and Babaei Karnami (2017), Soltani Moqaddas and Mirza Ali (2015), Mosaei and Mohammadi Mofrad (2015), Korkinejad et al. (2018), Pinski (2001), Donna and Chinhua (2001), McFile (2003), Benin (2010), Dugavara Blue (2005), Motamed et al. (2011), Ini. and et al (2012).), Vang and et al (2013), Herbel and et al (2015), Youlandou and et al (2015), Maurice (2015), Samian et al. (2017), Okwara and Ogblum (2017), Figueroa and Frank (2018), Hembah And Dub (2017), believe that cooperatives and cooperatives are a good lever for social and economic development that can be used in the optimal use of living, working and production conditions and improving the level of The welfare and social status of the community should be effective.

Real cooperatives have different economic, social, cultural, political and even environmental aspects. Therefore, they are able to give planning to the human and environmental aspects and adapt it to the needs and ideals of the people. Cooperatives are able to take into account human and humanitarian considerations in the general development programs of the regions and the country, and lead the regions and then the country towards balanced and

comprehensive development. On the other hand, cooperatives are able to reduce government interference in economic, social, cultural and political affairs and, by reducing the size of government through the development and expansion of cooperatives, expand the oversight aspect of government, leading the government to large-scale investment. Encourage infrastructure.

Achieving the progress and development of countries requires the use of talent and power and the significant presence of the people and their participation in the development process; In such a way that development and participation are considered as intertwined matters and the development process is associated with stability and success when it is accompanied by increasing people's participation (Moghnizadeh, 2001, p. 142). Development is not possible without social capital and cooperatives are considered as objective symbols of social capital in society. With the increase of social capital in society, life becomes less expensive and this can provide a platform for development. Empowering social groups paves the way for development. Cooperatives are one of the most widely used and effective networks in different communities that both seek social satisfaction and are effective in the production of economic products and the provision of public services. The relationship between social capital and cooperation is a two-way relationship, social capital creates cooperation and collaboration between individuals in society, and cooperation leads to the creation of social capital.

In recent years, when the intensification of globalization in the economy has prevented many models of development in imperialist and socialist societies from serving the interests of the public, only the cooperative model has succeeded in playing a strategic and fulfilling role in economic equations based on its social identity. A cooperative organization in the form of a collective organization without dependence on social and economic institutions is able to create equal opportunities for its members, and the basic basis for the formation of such an institution is only the voluntary membership of each member. Cooperative members also have equal voting rights and shares in the decision-making process and the distribution of performance benefits. Therefore, the cooperative model is the most democratic type of economy and conforms to the standards of civil society. Cooperative economics, in order to be more profitable

and productive, needs to educate its members and raise their job awareness. So this model guarantees the development of human resources and the growth of knowledge-based economy in society.

The goal of cooperative theories is to develop models that help understand how cooperatives work or potentials that can work in the real world. The ultimate goal of such models and theories is to assist cooperative managers, employees, and others in developing public policy toward cooperatives in the problem-solving process. Countless individuals and thinkers have contributed to the development of the cooperative movement with their constructive thinking. Saint-Simon believed that when the foundations of cooperation and co-operation were weakened, corruption and destruction would grow stronger and humanity would fall. Sansimon believed that the talents of individuals and their needs are different, and therefore everyone should be evaluated in proportion to their merit and the use it brings to society and valued (Talib, 1997: 35). He believed that the government should be in the hands of the creators of society's wealth, ie workers and farmers, and because he wanted all people on equal terms, he was opposed to inheritance (Bahrami, 1975, p. 6).

Robert Avon is the inventor of cooperative socialism. Avon wrote the plan of the utopia with the belief that society should be free from poverty, crime and disease, and that people should live happily and without fear of the future and ultimately optimism. The cooperative is the most important result of Owen's actions and a source of pride, as it leads to the elimination of profits. Robert Avon's social theory, the new moral world, can be achieved without resorting to violence. He believed that society could be changed through education and role models (Jade and Rest, 2001).

Karl Marx presented the Marxist theory of economic development and believed that with the development of socialist society, the classless communist society, which is the utopia of his theory, would emerge. It will be realized according to a new criterion. Neil Smelser believes that specialization takes place in various fields such as economics, family, political system and religious institutions. Smessler's model describes the social changes that occur with economic development. Smelser emphasizes the expansion of structural segregation and division of social work based on specialization in the institutions

and activities of individuals and democracies, relying on knowledge instead of tradition and the tendency to make greater use of technology and the development of cities and commercialism. Are its cultural requirements.

Some believe that working in cooperatives provides the necessary basis for achieving personality development and promoting the mental and intellectual abilities of members and leads to their active participation in group activities (Karaei, 2000, p. 227). Joseph Proudhon attributes the consistency and durability of any government to the existence of cooperation and cooperation between individuals; Therefore, it supports the principle of solidarity and cooperation (Taleb, 1997, p. 46). William King says that the purpose of forming cooperatives is to change the economic system of human society, so that it becomes unjust and man reaches a position where moral virtue has ruled over all aspects of his life, a sense of selfishness and the selfishness of individuals should be eliminated in order to create an economic and social system that is based on cooperation and public interest (Nezam Shahidi and Alizadeh Aghdam, 1999, p. 7). Louis Blanc believed that society should enable every individual to work according to his or her abilities and ensure his or her basic human rights to life. According to Blanc, this is not possible in the case of free economic competition and class differences, and to achieve this, he proposed the establishment of large manufacturing companies. The basis of Blanc's proposed companies was freedom of choice and cooperation (Shakiba Moghadam, 2001, p. 21).

Charles Fourier was one of the founders of the idea of creating production cooperatives. He believed that in order to build a society without intermediaries and without illegitimate economic operations, the various social classes should concentrate their economic life through a cooperative organization and cooperation in a common unit. He advised that consumption and production cooperatives should work together to eliminate intermediaries. He also believed that the amount of production should be determined according to the needs of consumers (Namagh, 1998, p. 24). Inglehart does not see postmodernism as a complete rotation of modernization, but merely attempts to moderate the dogmas of modernization theorists into modeling. He tries to make the acceptance of these components easy and receptive for different countries by globalizing and seeing the indicators of modernization and modernization. One of the most

important approaches in the field of development is the socio-cultural approach to development. The socio-cultural approach to development discusses development with a combined approach and includes the role of both social and cultural factors in the field of development.

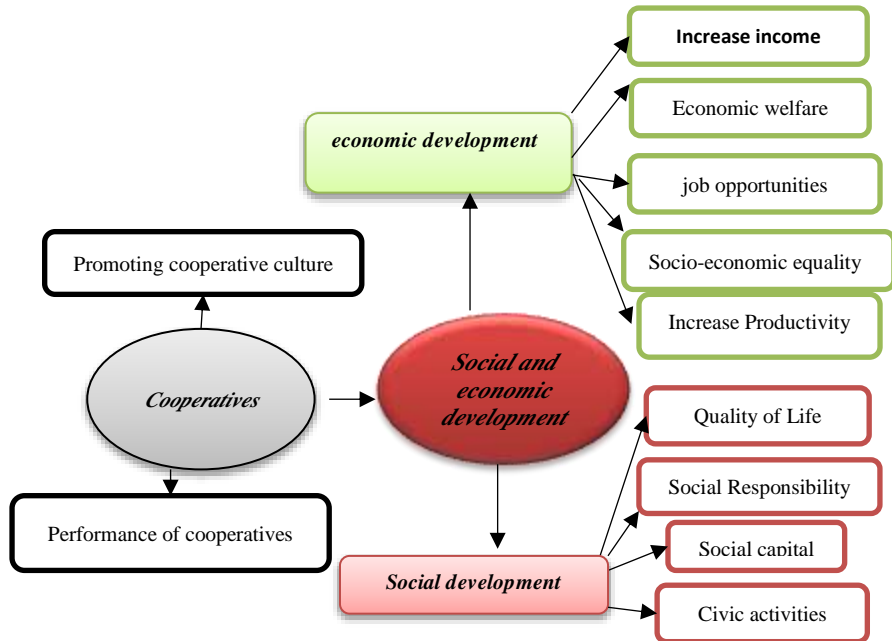


Figure (1) Theoretical diagram of research

The study of different theories as well as the breadth of the dimensions of the subject under study in the field of independent variable of cooperative (cooperative culture or cooperative performance) and the dependent variable of economic development and social development caused to choose a combined view and as a combination of each theory. Accordingly, the process of selecting the variables measured by the research, modernization and post-construction theories were used for the dependent variables of economic development and social development, and for the independent cooperative variable, Marxist theory and cooperative theories such as Louis Blanc and Charles Fourier were considered.

3. Methodology

One of the most important topics in any article is the research method. In the present paper, the survey research method was used. The unit of analysis in this

research is the "individual" or members of cooperatives in Qom province. Field information collection method and questionnaire tools were used. The statistical population of the present study is the young members of production and service cooperatives in Qom province, which are equal to 830044 people in total. The sample size using Cochran's formula was 400 people and multi-stage clusters were selected by sampling method. Formal validity method was used to assess the validity of the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha method was used for item reliability. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of cooperatives is 0.780, social development is 0.732 and economic development is 0.765.

Cooperation: means cooperation, assistance, assistance, company, helping, helping each other and helping each other (Amid, 2003). The International Union of Cooperatives defines a cooperative as: an independent association of individuals who have voluntarily agreed with each other to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and goals through the democratic administration and oversight of a collectively owned institution. The role of cooperatives is to recognize the culture of cooperatives (with the dimensions of sense of responsibility, empathy and cooperation, sense of belonging and ownership and economic promotion) and the performance of cooperatives (with dimensions of knowledge and information of cooperative members, organizing members' participation in cooperative affairs and Organizational function of cooperatives).

Table 1: Theoretical and practical definition of the role of cooperatives

Dimension	Indicators	Definition
Cooperative culture	responsibility	a sense of responsibility towards cooperatives and giving life to cooperatives
	Empathy and participation	Expressing empathy and working in the affairs of cooperatives
	A sense of belonging and ownership	a sense of belonging to cooperatives
	Economic promotion	Improving the economic situation and further activity in cooperative affairs
Cooperative performance	Level of knowledge and information of cooperative members	Familiarity with cooperative laws
	Organizing the participation of members in the administration of cooperative affairs	How cooperative members participate in managing cooperative affairs
	performance of cooperatives	Cooperative success rate and performance from different angles

Social development: Social development is one of the main dimensions of the development process and expresses the social system in order to achieve

social justice, creating social integration and cohesion, increasing the quality of life and improving the quality of human beings.(Azkia and Ghaffari, 2005, p. 47). Social development can be measured by the indicators of civic activities, social responsibility, improvement of social status, social capital, quality of life.

Table 2: indicators of social development

Variable	Indicators	Definition
Structural social capital	social trust	Trust in acquaintances and persons who are mainly in contact with them and have face-to-face relationships, have confidence and good faith in the people and people of the society (strangers) and trust in the trust of the people of a society in institutions, organizations, organs and occupations , Professional and specialized.
	Social Awareness	The amount of public information about political, economic, social, cultural affairs and the most important current issues of the country and the city of residence
	Generalized norms	Adherence of common, moral and legal values and norms by the people
Cognitive social capital	social participation	Participation of individuals in various associations, organizations, classes and groups, feeling of empathy, empathy, cooperation, assistance and help, participation with the desire, will of individuals and without asking for help from the other party
	social solidarity	Maintaining group unity and compliance with its unifying elements and creating solidarity and a sense of mutual responsibility among members
Civic activities		Refers to social norms, organizations, and practices that facilitate greater citizen participation in public policy and decision-making, including access to civic associations, media participation, and more.
Social Responsibility		The degree of responsibility of the individual in society and in social activities
Quality of Life	Physical health	Includes the ability to perform daily life activities, the degree of dependence on medical treatments, strength and fatigue, mobility and agility, pain and discomfort, sleep and rest, and the capacity and ability to work and work.
	Community Relations	Includes personal communication, social support and side activities
	Social environment	Including material and financial resources, freedom, safety, availability and quality of health, medical and social care, advanced opportunities to acquire new information and skills, possibility of recreational activities
	Overall quality of life	General condition of quality of life and general health of the individual

Economic development: Economic development is the growth along with the increase of production capacities including physical, human and social capacities. Economic development is the use of productive resources in a way that causes the potential for continuous growth of per capita income in a society (Azkia and Ghaffari, 2005, p. 45). The most important indicators of economic

development are poverty reduction, employment, creating socio-economic equality, investment, level of economic welfare, per capita income, productivity, increasing production.

Table 3: indicators of economic development

Variable	Indicators	Definition
Efficiency	Performance	The ratio of the actual return obtained to the standard and determined (expected) returns, which is the same as efficiency. Or, in fact, the ratio of the amount of work that is done to the amount of work that needs to be done.
	Effectiveness	The degree and extent of achieving the goals has been determined. Effectiveness shows the extent to which the desired results have been achieved.
	obligation	Commitment to the tasks assigned to the individual
	Collaborate and solve problems	Find innovative and innovative ways to improve the quality and performance of your work
Socio-economic equality	Economic equality	The degree of equality in access to valuable economic resources among members of society
	Social equality	It is a situation in which individuals, families and groups in society have relatively equal access to opportunities and situations in the social structure.
Career Opportunities		The role of cooperatives in creating new jobs for the new workforce in the region
The level of economic well-being		The relative level of economic well-being.

There are two main hypotheses that examine the role of cooperatives in social development and economic development of Qom province. Each of these two hypotheses can be divided into several hypotheses. 1. It seems that there is a significant relationship between cooperatives and social development of Qom province. 2. There is a significant relationship between cooperatives and economic development of Qom province.

4. Findings

The independent variable of cooperative role has two dimensions of cooperative organizational performance and cooperative culture. Table 4 shows that the sense of responsibility is strong with 87.3% in the respondents. Also, the economic promotion dimension with 69.9% in respondents is weaker than other dimensions. Also, the sense of belonging and ownership is strong with 78.6% in the respondents. Also, the mean values of each dimension of cooperative culture

show that they have the highest sense of responsibility with an average of 2.87 and the economic average with a mean of 1.26 have the lowest average among the dimensions of cooperative culture. Also, the average of cooperative culture is equal to 2.11, which is a higher than average number. Findings show that the level of knowledge and information of cooperative members is weak with 71.8% in the respondents. Also, the organizational performance of cooperatives is weak with 71.3% in the respondents. However, the dimension of organizing the participation of members in the management of cooperative affairs is 64.2% stronger than other dimensions. The level of cooperative performance is moderate to low and the dimension of organizing the participation of members in the management of cooperative affairs has the highest average, but the level of knowledge and information of cooperative members has the lowest average. In total, the independent variable of cooperative role is on average 2. And the cooperative culture dimension has a higher average compared to the cooperative performance dimension.

Table 4: Descriptive Findings of the Independent Variable of Cooperative Role

Variables	Weak	medium	Strong	Average of 3
responsibility	4.3	8.5	87.3	2.87
Economic promotion	69.9	18	12.1	1.26
A sense of belonging and ownership	6.2	15.2	78.6	2.73
Empathy and participation	28.2	13.5	58.3	2.21
Cooperative culture	30.4	29.6	40	2.11
Level of knowledge and information	71.8	14.4	13.8	1.35
Organizing the participation of members	18.9	16.9	64.2	2.46
Organizational performance of cooperatives	71.3	20	1.28	1.28
Cooperative performance	47.7	21.2	1.65	1.65
Average total cooperative role	32.3	35.4	2	2

The variables of economic development were evaluated in four dimensions of productivity, socio-economic equality, job creation and level of economic welfare. As can be seen, the average of the economic development variable and all four of its constituent indicators are below 3 and at a downward average level. But in the component of economic equality is more than 3 and equal to 3.14. This means that cooperatives can play a role in creating economic equality. Among the indicators, the highest average had the indicators of economic equality and the level of economic welfare, respectively. Also, the lowest

average is related to effectiveness and efficiency. The range of changes of all variables was higher than 3, which indicates the noticeable difference and gap of the samples in terms of these indicators. The average economic development is 2.44 and is below average.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics of economic development variables

Indicators	Average	S.D	Minimum	Maximum	range
Performance	2.43	0.651	1.20	4.50	3.30
Effectiveness	2.33	0.549	1	5	4
obligation	2.82	0.687	1.40	5	3.60
Collaborate and solve problems	2.59	0.642	1.25	5	3.75
Productivity rate	2.51	0.784	1.43	5	3.57
Economic equality	3.14	0.666	1.43	5	3.57
Social equality	2.71	0.702	1.50	5	3.50
Socio-economic equality	2.76	0.725	1	4.92	3.92
Creating job opportunities	2.89	0.589	1.20	4.20	3
The level of economic well-being	2.87	0.779	1	5	4
Average economic development	2.44	0.761	1	5	4

The social development variable was evaluated in four dimensions of social capital, social responsibility, quality of life and civic activities.

Table 6: Descriptive statistics of social development variables

Indicators	Average	S.D	Minimum	Maximum	range
social trust	2.40	0.730	1.50	5	3.50
Social Awareness	2.38	0.677	1.16	4.54	3.38
Generalized norms	2.75	0.826	1	5	4
social participation	2.52	0.813	1.30	4.51	3.21
social solidarity	2.32	0.632	1	4.37	3.37
Social capital	2.41	0.657	1.50	5	3.50
Social responsibility	2.37	0.642	1	5	4
Quality of Life	2.53	0.784	1.43	5	3.57
Physical health	2.83	0.651	1	4.92	3.92
Community Relations	2.46	0.774	1.50	5	3.50
Social environment	2.51	0.587	1.20	5	3.80
Quality of public life	2.46	0.476	1.20	4.28	3.08
Civic activities	2.89	0.761	1	5	4
Average social development	2.61	0.674	1	5	4

The average of the social development variable and all four of its constituent indicators are below 3 and at a downward average level. It had the highest average of indicators of civic activities, physical health and generalized norms, respectively. Also, the lowest average is related to social cohesion and social awareness. The average social capital is 2.41, which is almost average. Its average of five (minimum one and maximum five) indicates average

performance in terms of social capital. Among the dimensions of social capital, the status of the component of generalized norms with an average of 2.75 is better than the rest. The range of changes of all variables was higher than 3, which indicates the noticeable difference and gap of the samples in terms of indicators. The average social development is 2.61 and is below average.

The general hypothesis of the research is that there is a significant relationship between cooperatives and socio-economic development. The study of the correlation coefficient between cooperatives and socio-economic development shows that the relationship between the two variables of the role of cooperatives and economic development is equal to (0.543) which shows that the relationship is significant and has a moderate intensity of correlation. Pearson correlation coefficient between the role of cooperatives and social development is equal to 0.498 and its significance level is zero. Therefore, there is a positive relationship between the two variables, which means that cooperatives and their positive performance can provide the basis for social development.

Table 7: Pearson correlation between cooperatives and socio-economic development

Variables	Social Development		Economic Development	
	Pearson coefficient	sig	Pearson coefficient	sig
Cooperative culture	0.467	0.001	0.653	0.000
Cooperative performance	0.580	0.000	0.431	0.001
The role of cooperatives	0.498	0.000	0.543	0.000

After testing the general hypothesis, Table 8 shows the results of the sub-hypothesis test. The study of the correlation coefficient between cooperatives and quality of life indicates that the relationship between the two variables is equal to (0.605) which shows that the relationship is significant and has a moderate correlation intensity. Also, the observed probability value is equal to (0.000) which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a relationship between cooperatives and quality of life. The study of the correlation coefficient between the variable of the role of cooperatives and social capital indicates that the relationship between the two variables is equal to (0.371) which shows that there is a significant relationship between the variables of the hypothesis. This correlation is positive and direct and at a significant level. Pearson correlation coefficient between cooperatives and social responsibility is 0.443 and its significance level

is zero. Pearson correlation coefficient between cooperatives and civic activities is 0.528 and its significance level is zero. Therefore, cooperatives have a positive and significant correlation with the dimensions of social development, which shows the highest relationship with quality of life and the lowest with social capital.

Table 8: Pearson correlation coefficient between the role of cooperatives and the dimensions of social development and economic development

Variables	Pearson correlation	Sig	Result
social capital	0.371	0.000	
Social Responsibility	0.443	0.000	
Civic activities	0.528	0.000	Positive and significant correlation
Quality of Life	0.605	0.000	
Creating job opportunities	0.142	0.061	There is no significant correlation
level of economic well-being	0.606	0.000	
Productivity level	0.528	0.000	Positive and significant correlation
Socio-economic equality	0.545	0.000	

Among the dimensions of economic development, it is only the creation of job opportunities that has not had a significant relationship with cooperatives. Pearson correlation coefficient between cooperatives and job creation is equal to 0.142 and its level of significance is 0.061. But in the other three indicators of economic development, a positive and significant relationship can be seen with cooperatives. The relationship between the two variables of cooperatives and the level of economic welfare is positive and direct (with a coefficient of 0.606) and is at a high level. The correlation between cooperatives and the level of productivity (with a coefficient of 0.528) is positive and direct and is moderate. The correlation between the variables of cooperatives and socio-economic equality states that the relationship between the two variables is equal to (0.545) which shows that the relationship is significant and has a moderate intensity of correlation.

Regression analysis allows the researcher to predict the changes of the dependent variable through independent variables and determine the contribution of each independent variable in explaining the dependent variable. Tolerance indices and VIF indices related to the role of cooperatives show that the variables are relatively independent and have the necessary efficiency and validity for multivariate regression. Because their numbers are in the right range. Therefore, one of the regression conditions, which is the discussion of the

alignment of variables, is completely valid. The multiple correlation coefficient of social development and cooperatives is equal to 0.637 and its high value shows a strong relationship. The coefficient of determination is the square value of the correlation coefficient which is equal to 0.405. According to the value of significance level for the components of cooperative culture and cooperative performance, which is zero, a significant linear relationship is established at the significance level of 0.05 and 95% of the degree of confidence, and the values of the dependent variable change with the change in the independent variable. The beta coefficient (the standardized value of the coefficients that indicates the rate of change in social development per change as a standard deviation in the independent variables of cooperative culture and cooperative performance) is 0.157 and 0.108.

Table 9: Table of regression coefficients of social development)

Variables	b	S.E	Beta	T	Sig
Constant	7.531	2.017		9.208	0.000
Cooperative culture	0.343	0.091	0.157	3.759	0.000
Cooperative performance	0.857	0.186	0.108	2.614	0.000
R	R2	S.D	D.W	F	Sig
0.637	0.405	10.20	1.69	104.1	0.000

According to the results, the standard regression equations can be written as follows: $Y = 7.531 + (\text{Cooperative Performance}) (0.108) + (\text{Cooperative Culture}) (0.157) + e$

The results of multivariate regression based on the effect of the role of cooperatives on economic development show that the value of multiple correlation coefficient is equal to 0.549 which shows the moderate relationship between the variables of the role of cooperatives and economic development. The value of the coefficient of determination is equal to 0.301 and states that 30.1% of the changes in the rate of economic development are related to the role of cooperatives. The results of the Watson camera test indicate the independence of the data from each other and its value is equal to 1.78. Analysis of variance also showed the significance of regression and linear relationship between variables, which confirms its level of significance. Because its value is equal to 46.5 with a significance level of zero. The values of regression coefficients show that cooperative culture and cooperative performance are significant at the level of more than 99%. For each unit of change in the amount of cooperative culture,

there is about 0.212 units of change in the rate of economic development. This rate of change in the dependent variable of economic development, including cooperative performance, is equal to 0.145 units. Therefore, cooperative culture has the greatest impact on economic development. The results of multiple regression analysis can be shown as standardized in the following equation:

$$Y = 12.1 + (\text{cooperative culture}) (0.212) + (\text{cooperative performance}) (0.145) + e$$

Table 10: Regression coefficients of the role of cooperatives with the rate of economic development

Variables	b	S.E	Beta	T	Sig
Constant	12.1	1.34		7.722	0.000
Cooperative culture	0.224	0.226	0.212	3.214	0.000
Cooperative performance	0.325	0.210	0.145	5.155	0.000
R	R2	S.D	D.W	F	Sig
0.549	0.301	3.19	1.78	46.5	0.000

5. Conclusion

There is a positive relationship between the role of cooperatives and social development, which means that cooperatives and their positive performance can provide the basis for social development. Increasing the level of social capital and attracting people's participatory motivations are the requirements of sustainable and economic development. For this purpose, use the strategy of expanding cooperation to focus on collective knowledge, strengthen national consensus and social solidarity to organize economic issues, increase national production. The protection of labor and national capital is of particular importance. Asadi and Mr. Malekabadi (2012) in an article entitled The role of cooperatives in economic and social development believe that cooperatives are the best symbol of organized participation of people in economic and social affairs that simultaneously strengthen the sense of social and economic responsibility .

Bayat (2009) believes that cooperatives around the world, relying on the policy of mutual self-help, have become a natural tool for social and economic development and the interests of local communities and social systems. Results obtained with the findings of Bayat (2009), Vang and et al (2013), Korkinejad et al. (2015), Herbel and Hera (2015), Gorji Karsami and Babaei Karnami (2015), Samian et al. (2015), Motamed et al. (2011), Figoyorda and Frank (2018), Sepehrdoost and Zamani Shabkhaneh (2015), Fal Soleiman et al. (2013),

Ini and et al (2012), Asadi and Agha Malekabadi (2012), Mosaei and Mohammadi Mofrad (2018) and Soltani Moqaddas and Mirza Ali (2017) are harmonious.

The study of the correlation coefficient between cooperatives and socio-economic development shows that the relationship between the two variables of the role of cooperatives and economic development is equal to (0.543) which shows that the relationship is significant and has a moderate intensity of correlation. Cooperatives and their positive performance can pave the way for economic development. Cooperatives, as non-governmental organizations, are able to interpret and implement the policies related to the development of the country, and by attracting the broad participation of the people, provide employment for a wide range of people. They act as a link between the people and the government, creating a kind of social discipline, reducing investment risk and creating peace of mind for members. Given that the predominant ownership of cooperatives is indigenous and local, the benefits derived from them are used in the economic cycle of the regions, lead to more investment and employment, and are effective in the development of the regions.

Charles Fourier believed that in order to build a society without intermediaries and without illegitimate economic operations, the various social classes had to concentrate their economic life through a cooperative organization and cooperation in a common unit. Consumer and production cooperatives must work together to eliminate intermediaries. William King believed in cooperatives and tried to introduce a simple and practical form of economic and social cooperation in the form of consumer cooperatives to society. King says that the purpose of forming cooperatives is to change the economic system of human society, so that it becomes unjust and man reaches a position where moral virtue rules over all aspects of his life, a sense of selfishness and selfishness. Individuals should be eliminated in order to create an economic and social system based on cooperation and public interest (Nezam Shahidi and Alizadeh Aghdam, 1999: 7). Due to its popular nature and having socio-economic functions, the cooperative sector is a very suitable platform for creating job opportunities, and if the government helps these cooperatives, we will see a significant change in the economic and business environment. Cooperatives can

significantly increase public participation in investment. Cooperatives can aggregate low-level savings into small and large forms that can boost investment and bring stagnant liquidity into the investment cycle. Increasing investment will increase production and increase employment, all of which are drivers of economic growth and development. In the process of economic growth and strengthening national identity, the development of cooperatives is used to promote the spirit of cooperation and achieve the common goals of a community, so that the cooperative sector is important to meet basic needs, including job opportunities for all to achieve full employment. Which is one of the pillars of the national economy and the constitution.

Bozorgparvar and Khosravi Pour (2016) believe that cooperatives are one of the important tools for population and establishing a balance between rural and urban development. Considering that in cooperative-based activities, one of the effective factors in the economic prosperity of the country is the strengthening of related institutions, including cooperatives, the formation of cooperatives improves living standards, income, health, per capita income, optimal productivity Rural resources include preventing uncontrolled migration and maintaining various economic industries, services and agriculture. Dugavara Bello (2005) shows that cooperatives have been an effective way for people to control their economic livelihoods; Because they play an important role in facilitating job creation, economic growth and social development. This article concludes that cooperatives must be effective and successful, consistently achieving two interrelated goals: first, to increase life and improve the ability to serve its members; And second, to remain a reliable, innovative and competitive economic company. Therefore, the results obtained with the findings of Dogavara Blue (2005), Pinski (2001), Fadaei (2010), Nasiri (2010), Taherkhani and Heydariyeh-Sarban (2004), Bayat (2009), Mirakhundi (2007), Bozorgparvar And Khosravi Pour (2015), Fal Soleiman et al. (2013), Samian et al., (2017), Marufi (2013), Benin (2010), Jabbarzadeh Shiadeh et al. (2015), Asadi and Aghaei Malekabadi (2012), Sabzi (2015), Donna and Chinhoi (2001), Pruning and overwork (2015), Ini and et al (2012), Morris (2015), Mc File (2003), Samian et al. (2015), Okwara and Ogblum (2017), co. And Dub (2017), Soltani

Moqaddas and Mirza Ali (2017), Figoyorda and Frank (2018) and Sarafraz and otherset al (2011) are in harmony.

Therefore, according to the research findings, attention and creation of more cooperatives and elimination of the underlying factors of reducing the performance of cooperatives provide the basis for increasing the quality of life and therefore attention to cooperatives is a necessity. In order to raise the level of social development in Qom province, it is necessary to pay attention to the cooperative sector and establish cooperatives in the fields of production, distribution and consumption of goods. That is, the more and better the attention to cooperatives and the performance and culture of cooperatives, the greater the amount of social capital. Therefore, in order to increase the share and amount of social capital in the society, more attention should be paid to the creation of cooperatives. In addition, paying more attention to cooperatives and increasing their efficiency can provide the conditions for increasing civic activities. To increase socio-economic equality, attention and the creation of cooperatives should be a priority. The more and better the attention to cooperatives and the performance and culture of cooperatives, the higher the level and level of economic productivity. Therefore, in order to increase the share and level of economic productivity in the society, more attention should be paid to the creation of cooperatives. Cooperatives have a significant role in raising the level of economic well-being of people in society, and by increasing the performance of cooperatives, the ground is provided for increasing the level of economic well-being of the people.

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