STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CITY OF ZANJAN, IRAN: APPLICATION OF SWOT-AHP METHOD

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Abstract

Decision making and strategy selection to agricultural development in underdeveloped and developing countries is always like as major model which can be get on the capital of their country. In these countries Strategy selection is regardless to the characteristics of different regions, there is similar problem in Iran. This research was part of major study that wants to analysis agricultural development of Zanjan province in Iran by using system analysis methods. Zanjan province is in northwestern of Iran, Which has seven cities (Zanjan, Abhar, Eijroud, Tarom, Mahneshan, Khodabande, and Khoramdare). City of Zanjan is center of Zanjan province. This city is pole of onion and rice production in Zanjan province. By use SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis for agricultural mechanization of Zanjan province, we found four factors which used as alternatives in AHP method. Hierarchy model of this research has goal, criteria and alternatives. Goal is goal is recognize important and Effective SWOT factor of agricultural development in city of Zanjan. Criteria are management and planning, techniques and Economics that were the most important criteria for statistical communities. Alternatives are SWOT factor. Results of pair compressions showed techniques is the most important criteria in Zanjan and Economics and management and planning are the second and third criteria in this city so use these criteria in the AHP model. Local weights were calculated for criteria and alternatives and then overall weights were calculated for only alternatives. Results showed ST strategy is more important strategy in the city of Zanjan. One of the ST strategies is “Use the sample agricultural machines with minimum purchase price.”

Keywords: AHP method, SWOT analysis, AHP-SWOT hybrid method, strategy, agricultural mechanization
Introduction.

These days a lot of energy is consuming to do agricultural operation and mechanization of agriculture. Development criteria such as energy ration and energy efficiency have special politics which necessary in: waste prevention, estimation of needs, optimum consumption, and education in case of accurate use of energy and... . Energy using of farm machinery consist three parts, energy consumption before entering to farm for example manufacturing step, energy consumption inside the farm for example tillage and planting, energy consumption outside of farm for example transportation. We can optimize energy consumption by taking strategies in every three parts. In Iran agricultural development activities done without consideration of specific conditions of various region and decision making done similar for all of them. Distribution of agricultural machinery is not effective on agricultural development because entering the machine into farm without recognizing it increases the risks, for example investment risk, soil erosion, product reduction and timeline costs.

In this study, we attempt to assess the effect of different conditions to rate the cities of Zanjan province regard to agricultural development perspective. We use the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) approach in combination with analytic hierarchy process (AHP) to achieve this issue. The SWOT–AHP allows us to classify the cities in the hierarchical structure, evaluate factors in the pair comparisons and quantify the relative importance of criteria in order to rate the SWOT factors. We utilize preference data involved agricultural mechanization usage in Zanjan province. Although SWOT–AHP is a Common method in strategic planning literature but it is the first time that someone applied it in Iranian agriculture. Our wish is to bring the system analysis methods in the Iranian agriculture for improve the decision making process.

Literature Review.

Reviewing the literature of SWOT analysis or AHP technique reveals that the joining of these two methods is a quite novel approach, and there are only a few papers concerning this methodology. Kurttila in his study whit subject utilizing the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) in SWOT analysis - a hybrid method and its application to a forest - certification case, they used AHP for rating of SWOT factors. Yuksel and Dagdeviren in their study, researched on the using the analytical network process (ANP) in SWOT analysis, their study results showed SWOT analysis cannot determine important of factors analytical network process. Can do it and ANP can complete SWOT analysis.
Shrestha in his study, researched on the exploring the potential for silvopasture adoption in south-central Florida: an application of SWOT-AHP method, they plus weight of each of SWOT factors then results showed various regions has different conditions.

Zaerpour in his study, researched on the Make to order or make to stock decision by a novel hybrid approach, they examination some hybrid method that one of them was SWOT-AHP method. Their study showed use hybrid method can give us correct answer and it better than use one of the methods as single. (Zaerpour et al., 2008)

**Hypotheses/Objectives**

*Hypotheses*

1. Different factors are effective on the development of agricultural mechanization in city of Zanjan.
2. Different factors have different important in city of Zanjan.
3. AHP-SWOT hybrid method can help us to achieve accurate strategic planning.

*Objectives*

1. Rank the SWOT factors of Zanjan based on important criteria.
2. SWOT analysis of agricultural mechanization and use these results as alternatives on the AHP structure in city of Zanjan.
3. Select the best and suitable strategy to development of agricultural mechanization in city of Zanjan.

**Research Design/Methodology**

This method includes several steps. First we use some indexes to determine statistical community. 2nd we calculate sample size of statistical community. 3rd we use SWOT analysis for determine strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of agriculture then select three important case for every factors between SWOT analysis result. 4th we found three important criteria. 5th we form hierarchy which the goal is in upstairs of this hierarchy then criteria is in middle of hierarchy and alternatives is in the bottom. We used Daier and Forman theory to form hierarchy. They suggested hierarchy can form as this structure: goal, criteria and alternatives. 6th we ask from agricultural experts to answer existing pair comparisons matrix to determine local weights and overall weights. 7th I will recognize important strategies and then rate them based on priority.

**Data/Model Analysis**
Analytical Hierarchy process is one of the best designed systems for decision making with multiple criteria because these techniques can formulate problem as Hierarchy also it can use qualitative criteria and quantitative criteria in problem. These techniques can determine inconsistency index in decision. We did this method in several stages. In first stage we formed Hierarchy view of problem. In second stage we selected the important criteria. In third stage we calculate local weight and global weight. AHP method has different types of hierarchy. Special law isn't to hierarchy formation. Our hierarchy is includes goal, criteria and alternatives. Goal is above of hierarchy. In this study goal is recognize important and Effective SWOT factor of agricultural development in city of Zanjan. SWOT factors are our alternatives in this hierarchy then we have four types’ alternatives. Alternatives are below of hierarchy. In this study our alternatives is SWOT factors. We start to calculate after hierarchy formation. We calculated local weights and overall weights. Show hierarchy model in fig1

![Hierarchy model](image)

Above general hierarchy is showing that we have five special hierarchies with five different goals for each city. We show them in below
1. Hierarchy to select the most important strengths in the city of Zanjan.
2. Hierarchy to select the most important weaknesses in the city of Zanjan.
3. Hierarchy to select the most important opportunities in the city of Zanjan.
4. Hierarchy to select the most important threats in the city of Zanjan.
5. Hierarchy to select the most important SWOT factors (it achieves when compare internal and external factors with together) in the city of Zanjan.

The local weights calculate in three stages. First we formed pair comparisons matrix and then we get statistical community which help to fill and complete the matrixes. We will calculate geometric mean after completed the matrix by statistical community because we need a unit answers. We have one criteria matrix, four sub criteria matrixes and 12 alternatives matrixes for this model so we have 17 matrixes in the overall. We have to complete all of the matrixes and then enter this data in to the Expert Choice software in addition we used participants table in this software for direct input of data. The second step is calculating inconsistently index. We calculate inconsistently index after completed pair comparison matrix. It is acceptable if inconsistently index is less than 0.10 but it is not when it is more than 0.10 so we have to change decision.
until inconsistently index be less than 0.10. In this study we got inconsistently index by EC software. The third step is calculation of local weights and overall weights.

In this study we have three criteria. We form pair comparisons matrix for criteria and then we ask agricultural experts to fill this pair comparisons matrix. In table 1 showed geometric mean of answers.

Table 1. Pair comparisons matrix for criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management and Planning</th>
<th>Techniques</th>
<th>Economics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We calculate inconsistently index after complete pair comparisons matrix. Inconsistently index for pair comparisons matrix of factors is 0.05 so it is acceptable.

We calculate local weights in this stage. In table 2 showed local weight of criteria.

Table 2. Local weight of factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Local weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>0.311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techniques</td>
<td>0.196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Planning</td>
<td>0.493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above result showed Management and Planning is more important than another factors for agricultural mechanization of city of Zanjan.

Sensitivity analysis 5.1

We used dynamic analysis and performance analysis for sensitivity analysis which showed in fig2, fig3.
In the current situation, results of dynamic analysis showed that W1 is the most important factor but the value of criteria might be changed by implementation of the government’s new strategies in future, and thus rank of SWOT factors will change. Dynamic analysis showed in fig2. Results of performance analysis showed that O3 is in contrast with W1 because W1 is first regard to three criteria but O3 is approximately the last one. In addition, performance analysis showed that results classified SWOT factors in 3 groups, first W1, 2nd includes 7 factors (O2, S2, S3, S1, T1, T3, W2), 3rd includes 4 factors (O1, T2, W3, O3). Performance analysis showed in fig3.

strategy selection 5.2

Last stage of this study is selecting the important and suitable strategies for implementation in city of Zanjan to develop the agricultural mechanization in future.

Limitations 6
We feel these limitations:

1. In the large and real model, the number of Questions (pair comparisons) is very much and this case has a negative effect on the participants. So, we have to find a method for reducing the number of questions in pair comparisons.

2. AHP and ANP methods are suitable tools for decision making and strategy selection in agriculture, agricultural development, and agricultural mechanization, but it is not enough because it can't do system analysis when the system is dynamic as well as static, so we have to find a method to combine these methods with system dynamics methods.

Conclusions

We used SWOT-AHP method to evaluate agricultural development in Zanjan province. Zanjan province has seven cities while each of the cities has different properties. This method has two main parts. First part is SWOT analysis. We got common properties in different cities by using SWOT analysis and then select three important cases for each of factors. Second part is AHP method. We have ranked the SWOT factors regard to three important criteria (Management and Planning, Economics and Techniques) by using AHP method. This method helps us to understand agricultural development in the city of Zanjan better. We showed value of SWOT factors by numeric value according to agricultural development. SWOT-AHP method is suitable method for agricultural development researches.

Reference


