



Theoretical Viewpoint in Field on Economical Extension Mechanisms in Industrial Institutes of Iran

Reza Soroudian¹; Seyyed Jamal Hosseini²

¹Director of Research Administration and Entrepreneurship Payame Noor university of Tabriz , Iran

²Director of Payame Noor University of Zonoz, Iran

ABSTRACT

Economic extension is a multi- dimension process that needs basic changes in social instruction, receiving way of common people, the national institutes and so acceleration of economical progress, decreasing of inequality and eradicating of absolute poverty.

Economic extension in the name increasing in the output is a change in the economic structure. That process has been a socio-political matter.

In this exogenous extension, its pattern is a external source and side, its imitation that has been imposed on the undeveloped countries. In that pattern, thinner conditions are not important so much. the source and side of extension pattern is internal.

In endogenous extension against exogenous one. In that pattern inner sources, historical, social, economical, political and cultural conditions are important in society. It emphasizes the manner of changing economical, social and political conditions of society so that agents of market be able to secure their activity and inner needs of society.

Kinds of solutions and their characters:

The solution based on the primary needs follows two purposes:

1. The direct aid.2.to supply the fundamental needs such as food, clothing, man rights and providing partnership in the social life.

In extension solution from lower, this matter is important what priorities the people consider for extension.

In solution of use the opportunity of to produce the industrial products in the country, it's been done by imported technology.

In solution to invite to external investment is related to period of prosperity not stagnation one. while it will be happened that central countries have no economical problems. This kind of extension is possible for the countries with primary industries.

KEY WORDS: economical extension, decreasing of inequality, economic structure, the endogenous and exogenous extension, the extension from lower, the external investment, the self-reliant government.

INTRODUCTION

With the evolution appeared during 1990s,sociology rotation and revelation of Marxism thought from one hand, and global economy being important from the other, created rotation in the sense of development sociology in which the major priot of development was indeed intended in detribalization and industrial development. (turner2000:335-340)

Today the sense of development has become global. Although this sense has antecedent more or less about five centuries in industrial societies, it has accelerated during the last three decades, and has been set froth in the form of economical globalization.

This procedure has gone farther national economical borders. and has developed business more than any time in the past. today this action has almost effected all societies on the ground of development.(2)

The extension was mooted universally after the second world war. that word means to exit from wrapper.

In the view of renovation, the wrapper is traditional society, culture and values related to it that the society must to exit from that traditional stage to get modernized.

We must consider some points in definition of the extension named:

*Corresponding Author: REZA SOROUDIAN, Director of Research Administration and Entrepreneurship Payame Noor university of Tabriz , Iran. Email add: reza196@yahoo.com

1. to consider the extension a value category.
2. to consider a multi-dimension and complex process.
3. to notice its relationship and closeness with sense of improvement. The scholars of social science present several definitions that we will indicate some of them :

Mickel Thudaro believes that the extension is a multi dimension process that needs basic changes in social structure, receiving way of common people, the national institutes and so acceleration of economical progress, decreasing of inequality and eradicating of absolute poverty. it must basically show that set of social system, harmonious with various needs, wishes of people and social groups in the system, has existed from undesired state of the life and is been led on the state of life that is better materially and spiritually.(3)

Berenshtain says: the effort to create the extension has a value that few persons are apposed to . the desire to prevail over malnutrition, poverty and illness that are most important sufferings for the man, are from extensions goals.

Dadly sierz the manager of extension information institute of Sax university, says that extension that has revision of organization and different socioeconomic system. He believes that the extension is in addition to improvement of production rate and income, is including in basic change in institution, social, official structure and so thinking way of people. (1)

In many cases ,the extension contains even habits, customs and ideas of people.in discussion about economical extension sense, we must consider that the most of economists of capitalism and third world countries try to solve the economical extension problem in pure economical theory for a long time. They look at undeveloped countries that they are more poor than western countries in 40 and 50 AD. Therefore the extension is received the process of getting rich according to western pattern and increasing of production mostly and a change in economical structure rarely.

The political changes and worlds condition after the second world war, the vigilance and awareness development of people of colonies and their access to autonomy, to be useless economical aids and to embezzle it by corrupt governments indicate the factors that cause considerable changes in theoretic viewpoints of thinkers. The most of researchers believe that the more facts must been considered in the middle of the 60 AD. so the economical extension has been always a sociopolitical problem. Turup believes that more extensive sense such as socioeconomically extension must replace idea of economical extension.(11)

This new tendency about to enter the factors in explaining to be undeveloped phenomenon and extension sense is a positive sign. That matter indicates to get away from a mere economy particularly in undeveloped countries. It prepares the way for attention to social, cultural and political extension.

The exogenous extension:

In countries like Japan people and different social groups generally has some how been employed in industry and are attached to it. This has caused increased value usually has progressive trend. and every year national gross production goes through an increasing trend. And, consequently ,the quality of peoples life promotes. The so called situation has broadly increased criterion of hope in that society .and has also caused productivity increases.(4)

For society like Japan.

This country with industrial programming and its sustainable development has been able to export its productions to almost around the world. The process that its output eventually deriving a benefit for all the groups of society immense slating of industry productions and their arrival to society has changed physical conditions of houses, the nature of political institutions or labor unions and effected leisure time of society, and even has greatly changed moral senses. so the factor of industry and development effects totals of material and nonmaterial backgrounds. in such conditions(the role of industry and development). (4) Governments must follow their special industrial programmings, so that encounter less with contrast and contradiction. (11)

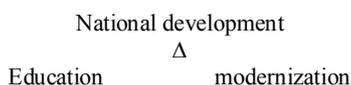
Industry inclination and industry evasion two senses of industry inclination or employment and industry evasion or employment deduction has been set forth in industrial sociology analysis in industries sector.

What is clear that during the twenty century the incident of industry inclination and coming toward new occupations, has happened indifferent societies more than any time in the past, which has left many effects.(10)

Education and national development the most important instrument for appearing national development is possible through creation of new renascence. Moreover, modernization in different dimensions must also be done.

In order to access to this, it is inevitable to follow industrial development way and development designs continuously and consistently.(7)

Graph1 redation of development factors



Access to national development is related to connection and accomplishment of the following criterions and conditions, That is:

- increase of per capita in come.
- increase of public life level.
- Modernization of society.
- Promotion of national and emotional integration.
- Expansion more about generalization of primary education.
- Promotion of adults literacy level.
- Population control.
- Expansion of democratic and progressive social values.
- Providing synthesis or combination between moral and scientific values.

In a society based on information, economy also rotates around service production, and the most important resource of ((human capital))consists of information, knowledge, and expertise.

In making clear of human capital is also said that, people who invest their money and time on acquiring experience and other cases which increases their productivity. so their value is increased employer and consequently, more portion of human capital is allocated to them.(6)

It is an extension pattern that the most of undeveloped countries have accepted it to end being undeveloped in the theoretic and practical dimensions. The source of that pattern is external. It is imitation that has been imposed on the undeveloped countries. It is known as the pattern of western extension for being imitation and to have external side.

In this pattern is not considered inner conditions of society so much. Also it is emphasized to consider classic patterns of economical extension that emphasizes market economy and its performance, to pile up wealth named motive power of economical extension according to capitalism system patterns. Within the framework of this extension pattern to reach economical extension according to western method and to repeat whatever is with imposing reformatory programs from up to down and reliance on external wealth, they prepare the changes that result in economical development, heterogeneous and disharmonious extension.

The countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Korea-south, Kenya and Iran have experienced this pattern before Islamic revolution. (11)

The endogenous extension:

The endogenous extension pattern against exogenous one has internal source and side. In this pattern internal source, historical, social, economical, political and cultural conditions of society are considered.

It emphasize this fact that how the economical, social and political conditions of society is changed that market agents can provide inner needs of society by their activity. So it emphasizes promotion of qualitative levels of people life.

Thus the pattern of endogenous extension is familiar and internal that it is not alien with historical, social, economical, political and cultural conditions of the society.

It avoids more imitation and dependence on foreign country and try to achieve a harmonious and balanced extension. (11)

The solution based on the primary needs:

As mentioned before, this model presents many economical development to increase impure national output, ignoring the social fields and reasons that must be considered in extension process.

The solution based on the primary needs has two goals:

1. the direct aid is fast and extraordinary to eradicate absolute poverty that involves many people unfortunately.
2. to supply some social needs such as training, man rights and providing partner ship in the social life via employment, performance of social and political roles, establishment of social justice and ease are hidden in center of this solution. It means that material sources of a society must be distributed among all of the people equally.

That solution recommends the accomplishment of land reform for the poor and inexperienced farmers, securing agriculture credits with a low interest rate of free aids for villager families. International organization emphasize that the governments must support and encourage informal part instead of the intense inspection and control of that part which distributes for increasing the forces searching the job and migration from the villages to the cities. In relation to extension of informal part in Kenya the mentioned organization propounds that part has allocated the great share of urban workforce to itself in 1985 according to any reasonable accounting. We shouldn't become frightened of that part of services extension. In that part, we not only observe development and energy, but also it is a new source of solution for extension in Kenya.

It seems rational to say that those viral and urban solutions to eradicate the privation and to supply fundamental needs have many common denominators with subject of relative privation that will mentation in the subjects s related to the poverty.

Those were expressed in different forms that perhaps the most clear way of it be material and social needs compound to encourage to more partnership in economic and culture of society. But contrary to quitting the extension improvement model which was considered in first decade, actual attempt to use suitable politic to supply first needs wasn't done. There are several cases from rural extension programs that their profits were allotted to poor villagers directly. The world bank leaves still the most of its credits to the countries or the groups in them that have high morale to trade. The increasing the debt of many third world countries in 1980 decade means that the world bank is interested in politics that push forward the constancy of structure revision and promote to economical improvement.

As Hoven indicates, this means that has not been noticed to accomplish the solution to supply actual needs so much, therefore we should not become surprised that the poor farmers and many city residents get suspicious about such programs what we call extension under such conditions. It has not been noticed extension information in social and cultural values of people that those programs has been designed and done for them, is one of clear characters of extension programs done recently. In other words, it dose not research on the people exposed to the extension programs. If the people do not like what they see or interpret extension programs in the way that has more distance with the goals of extension politicians, in this case those programs as much as be vital economically on the paper, they will not be enforceable. Therefore we must be informed about extension information of the common people that live in the factories, streets, rice- fields, sugar cane fields and villages to obtain those extension solutions according to those information. (12)

The extension solution from lower: In the beginnings of this chapter, we indicated the poverty sense. It is clear that the poverty means to lose or lack of a thing and the extension means to supply that lost thing. In the next chapters, we will express the important extension theories. But we must acknowledge that the authorities do not agree about extension sense to each other.

In this solution, this matter is important what priorities for extension the people consider?

Val man believes that people of third world countries distinguish between extension and progress for two reasons named:

- 1- however the regional efforts are been performed for the extension, the economical gap between the developed and undeveloped countries becomes deeper. The progress dose not mean to reach the bright point in the extension process and to move forward another country. Even the poor countries understood that they can not reach the level of the developed countries and give up attempt in many cases.
- 2- Increasing of national impure production and the rate of industrial progress do not mean to develop undeveloped regions exactly, because numerous problems and difficulties have appeared in the process of those increases. The information of people about both extension or

progress and necessarily one of them are not in another position. Val man repeats those chaoses happened in this case: the most of us wish the better life, on the other hand, we do not want to give up the usual life style. We stay solitary, even though we want to participate. We present to our children more opportunities in comparison with what we have ourselves, but we wish they choose the way we use. We observe that the way of thinking of people is effective on the way of their response to economical opportunities and the economists adhered to progress model receive that chaos of beliefs as lack of economical rationality. The extension experts believe that the societies need the progress for the survival of the life, but the people living in believe what elitists is good, so they act against destroying this order. Many researches have been done about this subject. a research done by Ralf Mathew about replacement the residents of a small fishing village in Canada, New fandol and area, acknowledges this view. Canada government supposed that those villages can not live so much economically. Therefore they live in more developed and wider area after the settlement. The research of Mathew indicated that limited economical view of governmental authorities of Canada formed without attention to uneconomic dimensions of villagers is very inadequate for them, because the farmers believed that their plantations are constant and permanent culturally and socially, even the people of mentioned villages think that the economical conditions of them are suitable in the manner the experts believe in, because they accessed to the number of material sources such as the places of land in environment of house that the experts had ignored them. The most of the villagers resisted against transposition, because they disagree with potential material profits that could get in another area researching the extension on the basis of their senses and without leaving their village. (12)

Mathew says in this case: the most of the villagers emphasize that the life is very cheap in island, because they were owner of their houses and their cost of living was limited. they feel that to stay in the island is with more self-sufficiency and satisfaction.

The extension in universal system:

Valereshtain believes that inequality is basic foundation and universal system is motive power. In his opinion, the synchronized extension all of the governments is not possible, because increasing gap is the permanent mechanism of world economic performance, of course some countries develop but some of them do not develop. He brings up this question that how the countries developing go through the extension way? He dose not believe in role of national middle class in extension against kardeso and Falto. He says that the nationalistic movements were successful in some countries, but in some of them, they have been led toward harsh control of party. That means the emphasis on role of the nationalistic movements can not help to find the ruling laws on the extension way in universal system.

Valereshtain criticize the pattern of universal socialist government. According to this pattern, the leader of market economy is not important, but the basis is the best use and distribution of the sources. To be social the production tool is not enough to define this system. In his opinion, the production in this system will be in direction of world market and a capitalist system in any case, although the political criterions perhaps change, in other words, the socialist system is the sole ideological covering over the capitalist system. In his opinion ideological change dose not mean structural change, the universal system is the sole one in the world that it has one production way named capitalist at present.(8)

Valereshtain reminds the replacing solutions of extension to create a background for the search of change possibilities of system as follow:

- 1- the solution to use opportunity: the cost of the raw materials of outsider countries is usually decreased faster than the cost of the advanced in industrial products of central ones in world market during stagnation and crisis period. It results in to confront the outsider governments difficulties of balance of payment. The solution of this problem is to replace the importation. It means to produce industrial outputs in the country by importing technology of some countries such as Russia and Italy that use this solution in the end of nineteenth century. Using the opportunities means using weak political positions of central countries in special period and importing the technology from them, of course this kind of taking advantage from center needs a relatively powerful outsider government and also having industrial background in that country. The existence of that background help outsider country to extend that industrial base in an suitable situation.
- 2- The solution inviting to external investment: in this solution the extension is created by invitation and basically according to relative advantages such as low level of income and to be more acceptor to invest.

There are two differences between this method of extension and former one: 1- this kind of extension is related to flourishing period not stagnation, in addition to when it will become practical that central countries do not have economical problem. 2- it is possible even for the countries that have primary industries. This kind of the investment by companies with several nationalities does not confront any problem from outsider countries because of being weak their government and not to be able to influence on financial situation of investor, where as the central governments can get some product surplus by the multi-national company via the tax. Anyway, this kind of cooperation affects development and extension of the countries. For example Ivory coast was changed from a primitive country to a less developed one by using this solution in 1950. 3- the solution of self-reliant government: this solution emphasize on using a kind of inner technology by outsider country. In present condition, this solution does not be successful so much for existence of universal system. (8)

Conclusion: the characters of the universal system solution:

- 1- the generalism is from first and basic sources of this solution.
- 2- to attempt on renovation the social, historical and general sciences that be far from different partiality such as tendency to evolution, tendency to diminution, orbit- Europe, orbit-government and etc.
- 3- the most of the thinkers believe in the existence of capitalism from sixteenth century.
- 4- universal sense-making of the extension instead of sense-making of orbit-government.
- 5- these thinkers distinguish between central governments and outsider ones and half-marginal ones. It plays important role of system function.
- 6- to be come polarity of center-outside toward universal division of work indicates this matter that central countries play role of agricultural producers, so the increasing of relative importance of industrial production is a certain criterion to recognize half- marginal and outsider countries.
- 7- In this solution being undeveloped process begins to enter external area in universal system called margin-making.
- 8- In the opinion of this systems thinkers the extension is to change structural position from marginal to half-marginal.
- 9- Some of the universal system solution thinkers believe that the change of present universal system(capitalism) to socialist one can be the cause of the different countries extension.

REFERENCES

- 1) Azkia, Mostafa, 1988, The undevelopment views, 4st edition The letter of social sciences, Tehran .No. 1, p.183-190.
- 2) Khor, Martin, 2000, Globalization and the south, 1st edition. Penang, Malaysia, Third World Network (TWN), p. 47-50.
- 3) Toudaro, Mickle, 1987, The economical extension in Third world, 2st edition Translated by Gholamali Farjadi, Tehran, p. 772-780.
- 4) Population newsletter, No.77, June 2004, United Nations Publications, New York, p.2-6.
- 5) Translated by Golamali Farjadi, 2nd edition, Tehran: The publications of the plan and budget organization (In Persian), p.23-27.
- 6) Turner, b., *et al.*, 2000 The penguin dictionary of sociology, 4th edition, London, The penguin books, p.335-340.
- 7) Turner, b.s., *et al.*, 2002, The penguin dictionary of sociology, 2st edition. London, the penguin books Ltd, p.167-170.
- 8) Valereshtain, Emanoel, 1997, The future of world capitalist system in the period after the Cold war, 3st edition Translation: Hamid Ahmadi, Rahbord, Tehran. pp.213-217
- 9) Wackernagel, m., *at al.*, 2002, Economical footprints of nations, 2st edition. Mexico, p.3-4.
- 10) pyran, Ali, 1988, The undevelopment views, 2st edition. The letter of social sciences, Tehran .No. 2, p. 44-50.
- 11) Webster , Andrew (1990); introduction to the sociology of develop[ment] , 2st edition. London , macmilan. p29-34.
- 12) Webster , Andrew (1990); introduction to the sociology of develop[ment] , 2st edition. London , macmilan. p34-36.