



بست

علمي او څېړنيزه مجله



ټوک : دریم
گڼه : لومړی
کال : ۱۴۰۳

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



بُست علمي او څېړنيزه مجله

بُست پوهنتون
دریم ټوک – لومړی ګڼه
کال – ۱۴۰۳

بُست علمي او خپرنيزه مجله بُست پوهنتون

د امتياز خاوند: بُست پوهنتون

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ډيزاين: د بُست پوهنتون دخپرنيزو او فرهنگي چارو مديريت

د خپرولو كال: ۱۴۰۳

درک: بُست پوهنتون، لښکرگاه، هلمند، افغانستان

د بُست پوهنتون د رئیس پیغام

په نني ژوند کي د یوې علمي مؤسسې یو له مسؤلیتونو څخه دا دی، چي نه یوازي خپل محصلان د پوهي په ګاڼه سمبال کړي، بلکي د پوهنتون د لوړو زده کړو لرونکو پوهانو او استادانو د علمي زیرمتون څخه داسي څه وخت په وخت راوباسي، چي د ټولني د ژوند د اړتیاوو د پوره کولو لپاره او یا لږ تر لږه د ټولني د لوستي قشر د خبرولو او که وکولای سي له هغوی څخه د عمل په ډګر کي د ګټي اخیستنې په موخه په کار واچول سي.

و دې موخي ته د رسیدلو لپاره پوهنتون باید یو داسي علمي خپرندویه ارګان ولري، چي په هغه کي د پوهنتون ټول با صلاحیته منسوبین که هغه استاد وي، که کارکوونکی او که زده کړه یال، خپلي علمي او څېړنيزي مقالې او لیکنې د کاغذ پر مخ باندې کښېښودلای سي.

زما په شخصي آند په دې مجله کي لکه له نوم څخه چي یې ښکاري، باید داسي مسائل را برسيره سي، چي نه یوازي په پوهنتون پوري راګیر پاتي سي، بلکي په عام ډول سره د افغاني ټولني او په ځانګړي ډول سره د هلمند ولایت د اوسیدونکو و نني او سبا ژوند ته په کتلو سره، بریالیتونونه، ستونزي، وړاندیزونه او د حل لاري-چاري، وړاندي کړل سي. هغه وخت به د بُست پوهنتون علمي مجله یوازي د بست پوهنتون نه، بلکي د ټول هلمند ولایت، آن د سیمي او ټول افغانستان په کچه د پوهي او څېړنې په برخه کي د وخت د غوښتنو سره سم، د پاملرنې وړ او و ځوان نسل ته د یوې سمې لاري د ښودلو په موخه، یوه محبوبه او پر زیاتو خلکو باندې ګرانه مجله وي او په ټول هیواد کي به خپل مینه وال ولري.

دا مجله به د بُست پوهنتون د مشرتابه، استادانو، محصلانو، فارغانو او ټولو مینه د علمي او څېړنيزو مقالو د خپرولو لپاره که هغوی د پوهي په هر ډګر کي چي وي، یو خپرنیز ارګان وي، چي و خپریدلو ته به یې ټول مینه وال په تمه ناست وي. څومره به پرځای او ښه خبر وي، چي د ټولني لوستی قشر په تیره بیا د بُست پوهنتون محترم استادان، فارغ سوي او بر حاله محصلان د علمي او څېړنيزو مقالو و لیکلو ته و هڅول سي.

زه د بُست پوهنتون د ټولو منسوبینو په استازیتوب ویاړ لرم، چي د بُست پوهنتون د علمي مجلې د خپریدلو له امله د محترم مؤسس، محترم علمي مرستیال او د څېړنې له محترم آمر او همدا رنگه د مجلې له ټولو کارکوونکو او پرسونل څخه د زیار او زحمت په ګاللو سره، چي مجله یې و خپریدلو ته چمتو کړې ده؛ مننه او قدرداني وکړم. ټولو ته د زړه له کومي مبارکي وایم او هیله لرم چي د بُست پوهنتون د علمي مجلې کارکوونکي به خپل رسالت د پوهنتون او ټول هلمندي ولس او په اخري تحلیل کي د ټول افغان ملت پر وړاندي په پوره او ټینګ عزم سره سرته ورسوي.

په درنښت

ډیپلوم انجنیر محمود سنگین

د بُست پوهنتون رئیس

سريزه

بُست پوهنتون وياړ لري، چي د خپل علمي پرمختگ په لاره کي يي يو بل ډېر مهم او اړين گام پورته کړ او هغه د بُست د علمي او څېړنيزي مجلې د دريم ټوک، لومړۍ گڼي خپرېدل دي. تر هر څه دمخه د پوهنتون ټولو استادانو، محصلانو او د علم او پوهي د لوی کور مينه والو ته د بُست د علمي او څېړنيزي مجلې د خپرېدلو مبارکي وړاندي کوم او ددې سره جوخت د ټولو ملگرو څخه چي ددې مجلې د جواز په تر لاسه کولو، ترتيبولو او خپرولو کي يې نه ستړي کيدونکي ونډه اخيستي ده د زړه له کومي مننه کوم.

د علمي کور، کهول او اړوند کسانو ته ښکاره ده او پوره باور لري، چي د ننۍ نړۍ هر اړخيزه پرمختگ د پوهانو د علمي څېړنو د زيار له برکته ممکن سوی او د لوړو زده کړو مؤسسې، اکادميک انستيتوتونه او څېړنيز علمي مرکزونه پکښې مرکزي او پريکنده رول لوبولی دی.

همدې اصل او ارزښت ته په کتو سره بُست پوهنتون غواړي، چي د پرمختللو اکاډميکو نورمونو په رعايت د تدريس، علمي څېړنو او نوښتونو له لاري مسلکي کادرونه وروزي او د معياري تحصيلي اسانتياوو او زمينو په برابرولو سره د ټولني ځوانانو ته معياري او د لوړ کيفيت لوړي زده کړي وړاندي او د علمي څېړنو پر بنسټ د کره پوهنيزو اثارو د توليد زمينه برابره کړي، ترڅو د لوړو زده کړو او مسلکي پوهي په ډگر کي د گټورو مهارتونو په تر لاسه کولو او د خپلو رښتينو اهدافو په لاسته راوړلو سره د ټولني او هيواد په پرمختگ او رغونه کي رغنده ونډه واخلي او د رښتيني خدمت جوگه سي.

ژمن يو چي د هلمند ولايت، گاونډيو ولايتونو او په ټول هيواد کي ځوان نسل ته د اسلامي، ملي او کلتوري ارزښتونو په رڼا کي معياري د علمي او مسلکي لوړو زده کړو او پراخو علمي څېړنو زمينه برابره او ټولني او هيواد ته ژمن او روزل سوي کادرونه وړاندي کړو.

د اوس لپاره د بُست علمي او څېړنيزه مجله يوازي د ساينسي علومو په برخه کي علمي او څېړنيزي مقالې او ليکني د چاپ او نشر د تگلاري سره سم مني او خپروي او هيله مند يو چي په راتلونکي کي به نوري برخي هم ور زياتي کړل سي.

ډاډ لرم چي د بُست پوهنتون استادان، محصلان او علمي کارمندان به انشاءالله نن، سبا او په راتلونکي کي د خپلي علمي او څېړنيزي مجلې د خپرولو له لاري خپل دغه دروند خو وياړلی دين (پور) ادا کړي. همدا ډول ټولو د علم او پوهي څښتنانو او مينه والو ته په مينه سره بلنه ورکوو، چي ددې علمي او څېړنيزي مجلې او د بُست پوهنتون د پرمختگ په لاره کي خپلي علمي او څېړنيزي ليکني، آندونه، وړانديزونه او رغنده نيوکي او مرستي د تل په شان راولوړوي او د علم ددې ستر کور په ودانولو کي د خپل ديني، او ملي برخي د ادابني وياړ راوبخښي.

موږ هوډ کړي دی او هيله مند يو، چي انشاء الله د وخت په تيرېدو سره به د خپل هيواد و بچيانو او ځوان نسل ته د تدريس، ښه روزني او څېړنيز هاند لپاره اړيني او د پام وړ اسانتياوي برابرې کړو، تر څو په لومړي پړاوو کښې خپلو هلمندوالو بيا د سهيل لويديځي حوزې او په پای کښې و ټولو هيوادوالو ته د يو داسي چوپړ مصدر وگرځو، چي زموږ د ځوريدلي اولس او ويجاړ سوي هيواد اقتصادي، فرهنگي، سياسي او ټولنيزي ستونزي حل او افغانستان د نړۍ د پرمختللو هيوادونو په ليکه کي ودريري.

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Overview of contract farming, types, advantages, disadvantages and challenges

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Abstract

This article examines and focuses on Agricultural revisions to contract farming (CF). studies describe the economic impact of contract farming. The objectives of this review article amaze with the description of the aspects of contract farming, as well as the definition, typology, meaning and purpose, advantages, disadvantages and problems of the type. Contract farming or primary marketing is an agreement between farmer-producers and Agricultural companies to deliver produce of predetermined yield and quality at a certain price and time. Contract farming was first introduced in Taiwan in 1895 by the Japanese government. Early studies of contract farming found that farmers earned more than their non-contract neighbors. Contract farming must be commercially viable. To make the business more efficient, you need to choose the best farmers.

Keywords: Contract Farming, types, advantages and disadvantages

Introduction

Contract farming is a common practice in Agriculture worldwide. Contract farming (CF) has been around for a long time, especially for perishable products for the processing industry, dairy industry or storage of fruits and vegetables (Allen and Lueck, 2002). In the late 20th century, CF became very important in the Agricultural and food industries in developed and developing countries. Due to changes in (international) competition, consumer demand, technology and government policy, the Agricultural system is increasingly networked, with the coordination of processing, processing and distribution activities tightly controlled. Agreements between processors, on the one hand, and the processing or marketing of Agricultural products, on the other hand, are one of the ways to strengthen vertical integration in the Agri-food sector (Bingen et al., 2003; Bijman, 2008). The trend towards more contract farming and the reasons behind it have been extensively described in the Agri-food industry in developed countries (Royer and Rogers, 1998). Developing countries are somehow affected by the Agri-food system and there is also an increase in CF. However, there are many developments for developing countries that could lead to the rapid spread of CF. One of these developments is the rise of supermarkets in food retailing. Over the last two decades, the number of supermarkets has increased rapidly in cities of developing countries, especially in Asia and Latin America (Reardon and Berdegue, 2002). Supermarkets have supply chain systems that support centralized purchasing, specialty and specialty stores, supply chain systems and independent quality control (Shepherd, 2005). This feature of the supermarket supply system requires vertical integration of activities, batches and products, leading to the establishment of CF. Another development related to CF in developing countries is the decreasing state involvement in marketing, revenue and provision of technical services. CF can solve the problem of farmers' access to inputs, as inputs and services provided by private companies are often poor (Key and

Runsten, 1999). The third development is related to the demand from donors, non-governmental development organizations and developing country governments to strengthen the private sector in the market. These institutions see CF as one of the key tools that connect small farmers to local and international markets, thereby reducing poverty (World Bank, 2007). As CF becomes important to the Agri-food industry in developing countries, a better understanding of the benefits and harms of CF for farmers and investors is needed, as well as the situations in which CF is effective and appropriate. The purpose of this article is to review the literature on CF in developing countries, focusing on its impact on smallholder farmers.

Description and objectives of Contract Farming:

Contract farming is Agricultural production carried out under contract with farmers. is a consumer who demands the marketing and advertising of products. CF is also defined as an agreement between one or more farmers and a company for the production and supply of Agricultural products under a contract, usually at a fixed price (Eaton and Shepherd, 2001). The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines contract farming as "the development and marketing of Agricultural products under conditions that establish market, Class, quantity, control, time, or fixed prices for farmers and processors or shippers." before processing. An entrepreneur can be a manufacturing company or a business/marketing company; It can be a private or public institution. Contracts often include the provision of project and contract support, such as additional and technical assistance. The basis of the CF program is the farmer's commitment to supply certain products in quantities and according to standards determined by the entrepreneur and the project that undertakes to support the production and purchase of products by the farmer. According to research (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Contract Farming, 2008) Contract farming involves Agricultural production produced based

on a contract between consumers and Agricultural producers. In some cases, for example, when the buyer specifies the quality and price he wants, the farmer accepts next day delivery. However, in general, the agreement determines the conditions for the production of Agricultural products and consumer prices. A farmer undertakes to supply a certain amount of crops or animal products based on quality standards and consumer demand. In return, the buyer, usually a company, agrees to purchase the product, usually at a predetermined price. The company usually hires the farmer for e.g. G., providing input, assisting with land preparation, providing production consultancy and transporting the products to their location. The term 'farming system' is sometimes used synonymously with contract farming, particularly in Eastern and Southern Africa. Contract farming can be used for many Agricultural products, but is less common in developing countries for staple crops such as rice and corn. Contract farming concerns the production of farmers who make agreements with buyers on what to do. This program can help smallholder farmers integrate into modern Agriculture by providing them with inputs, technical assistance and reliable resources. Critics say cooperatives can exploit farmers. The literature shows that contract farming can indeed increase Agricultural productivity, but especially for high-value crops. It also shows that in most cases companies are willing to work with small farms. This article confirms that conflicts between consumers and farmers often occur and that alternative conflict resolution methods can help resolve these conflicts (Gulati et al., 2006). The initiative to establish a CF program usually comes from the entrepreneur who wants to improve himself. providing quality products (high quality) and increasing the distribution capacity of certain resources (during processing). Contract farming may also be motivated by government concerns about developing a strong supply chain (e.g. in China) or by suppliers looking to increase their income (examples can be found in meat chains and developing countries). In much literature the terms 'contract farming' and 'out grower scheme' are used

interchangeably. However, Glover and Kusterer (1990) distinguish between CF in terms of private entrepreneurs and Agricultural systems in terms of state institutions and parastatals. In both cases, farmers contract to grow crops or raise animals with an entrepreneur interested in processing and/or marketing Agricultural products. Eaton and Shepherd (2001:48) state that the Agricultural system is used in Africa. All the literature on contract farming emphasizes the difference between the contract between the farmer and the entrepreneur. This difference is a result of the technical requirements for production and the costs associated with production and sales (Simmons et al., 2005). However, various aspects of the CF structure and contract have been developed to aid comparison and evaluation. In this section we will discuss the different types of CF, the nature of the contract, the difference between formal and informal contracts, and the different definitions found in Agricultural contracts.

Firms, produces, and environments well-matched for contract farming achievement:

There are no reliable statistics yet available on the number of farmers engaged in contract farming in developing countries. Anecdotal estimates suggest that a quarter of Kenyan farmers may be contracted. But prices are likely much lower in many countries. Studies of farms in Ghana, Uganda and Vietnam show that less than 5 percent of farmers participate in contract farming. A seven-country study conducted by the World Bank Group found that only 7 percent of sampled households participated in contracts across all types of Agriculture, including informal contracts with traders (Losch et al., 2011, 157). The majority of contract farmers vary greatly in terms of buyer, target group and product. Contracting companies are almost always large processors, exporters or supermarket chains. Occasionally, small traders and even large traders supply produce to farmers before planting. This is not surprising given the high costs of participation. Companies should establish a network of trained field workers who recruit farmers, provide advice, monitor

compliance and organize data collection. Larger companies have a larger goal: to ensure a stable supply of raw materials, easier credit facilities and a greater ability to avoid the risks associated with fixed-price deliveries. Contract farming usually takes place in a market that is willing to pay a premium for certain product characteristics. Export markets and supermarket chains are setting standards and demanding products with the right size, colour, ripeness and taste. When serving these markets, processors often need products that meet the same chemical properties requirements. The seed industry requires breeders to propagate seeds at a strictly controlled time to avoid cross-contamination with seeds from other species or plants. Under these circumstances, it is easier to negotiate and meet quality requirements if the buyer contracts with farmers to grow the product. On the contrary, buyers have little incentive to contract with farmers when the product will be sold as a staple. Food for price-sensitive consumers. The scope of contract farming varies greatly depending on the crop. Contract farming is most common in areas where fruits and vegetables are exported or sold to domestic chains, such as in Kenya, Madagascar and Senegal. Many traditional export crops such as tea, palm oil and rubber are grown on 'core lands', which are company-owned farms often surrounded by independent contract farmers. The Kenya Tea Institute, a private company, has one of the world's largest contract farming networks with more than 500,000 smallholder farmers. Commercial chicken production is usually done on a contract basis, where the company provides chickens, feed and other inputs to the farmer and agrees to purchase the chickens as they grow. boxes of chicken were produced in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Thailand. Milk production is usually arranged contractually with a milk processor to ensure the supply of perishable products. Reforms in India have transformed the dairy sector, with the involvement of the private sector, some of them contract suppliers, increasing significantly compared to the dominant dairy cooperatives (Birtal et al., 2008). Contract farming is rarely

used in growing grains, roots and beans. This is probably because buyers do not understand quality and markets are fair. Local markets can meet supply and demand without additional costs associated with contracts. Exceptions include quality crops such as coarse malted barley, fruit seed production and organic rice.

Types of Contract Farming:

(Eaton et al., 2001) describe five methods of contract farming. *Under the centralized model*, the company subsidizes small production, purchases the crop and then processes or trades it, carefully controlling the quality. This model is used in crops such as tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, bananas, tea and rubber. *As part of Nucleus Estate model*, the company also manages the plantation with the aim of increasing small-scale production and offering low-efficiency processing plant. This method is mainly used on crops such as oil and rubber trees. *The Multipartite model* usually involves cooperation between government agencies, private companies and farmers. At a lower technical level, the *Intermediary model* can include contracts with companies and intermediaries, whether formal agreements with farmers, such as cooperatives, or informal agreements, such as with traders. Finally, the *Informal model* sample included SMEs that have regular flexible contracts with farmers. Although they are usually only seasonal, they frequently reoccur each year and are often dependent on their success with buyers and sellers.

Increase of Revenue for contract growers:

Early studies of contract farming showed that farmers earned more than their non-contract neighbors (Glover 1984; Minot 1986; Little, 1994), but these studies did not show why. The study then used economic analysis to control for education level, farm size, and other observable factors that might contribute to the income gap between contract farmers and others. Some things, like skills and work, are not easy to measure. A total of studies used adjusted logistic regression analyses, resulting in estimates of the effects of contract farming only. Across these studies, estimated

changes in contract farming income relative to non-contract farming income range from 49 percent to 600 percent. Most found an increase of between 25 and 75 percent. This increase in income is not surprising, as contract farming projects that do not provide farmers with high income (or other benefits such as high income) can lose farmers and ultimately fail.

Exploiting the chances of achievement:

Contract farming must be good for business. To make the business more profitable you need to choose the best farmers available. Once potential farmers have been identified, it is necessary to develop trust because the contract will work if both parties are confident about participating. Achieving this requires a willingness to collaborate and share information. For example, disputes regarding product categories can be avoided by providing clear and simple explanations in contracts and ensuring that farmers or their representatives are present when the products are delivered. Late payments can quickly lead to a breach of trust and should be avoided. Contracts should be adjusted to take into account factors such as higher market prices or adverse weather conditions. Finally, no matter how hard both parties try, disagreements are inevitable. The contract must be good and provide for arbitration by a person authorized by the company and the farmer. FAO's Guide to Contract Farming provides clear advice on how to increase the chances of success for both companies and farmers. Of particular importance here is the role of producer organizations in representing the interests of small farmers (Prowse, 2007; FAO, 2012).

Benefits of Contract Farming:

Contract farming has been practiced in Agriculture for decades, but its popularity appears to have increased in recent years. The use of contracts has attracted the attention of many farmers because the system can provide access to reliable supply and production support. Contract farming is also attractive to buyers looking for produce that can be sold at a lower value or sold for processing. Processors are the main users of the contract, as

approval allows them to make the best use of their processing capacity. Agreements with farmers can also reduce the risk of disease or weather conditions and facilitate decision-making, which is desperately needed in developed markets. There are also benefits that can improve the national economy, as contract farming leads to economies of scale, which according to Collier and Dercon “will inevitably produce a more dynamic Agricultural sector (Machine, 2013). Although contract farming should be viewed primarily as a business concept, it is seen as an effective way to solve many of the market access and income generation problems faced by small farmers (Silva, 2005). A guide published by GIZ in 2013 aims to provide advice on how contract farming systems could be developed to provide similar benefits to smallholder farmers in developing countries. Effective coordination between companies and thousands of farmers requires the participation of farmers' unions or cooperatives, or at least farmer groups. However, empirical evidence on how this can best be achieved is lacking (Machine, 2013).

Advantages and Challenges of Contract Farming:

Contract farming is a common phenomenon in the Agricultural sector, where small farmers, often small farmers and Agricultural companies, operate on the basis of service contracts. It includes a harmonization agreement that sets the rules for Agricultural production and marketing. Under this agreement, farmers receive subsidies such as seeds, fertilizers and technical guidance from the Agricultural agency, which helps them maintain quality and quantity. In return, the farmers agreed to produce as agreed. Contract farming reduces risks for both parties, facilitates market access for small farmers and ensures a stable supply of inputs from farms that agree to purchase a predetermined percentage of inputs from contract farmers and purchase the rest of what is available on the market. Agreements play an important role in increasing Agricultural production and production efficiency. Contract farming aims to ensure closer coordination and control over production and

decision-making processes. This method offers many advantages, but also brings problems and difficulties in implementation, which we will examine in this blog. According to the study (Contract Farming: Advantages, Challenges and Implementation Issues, 2019), Contract Farming, Advantages, Challenges and Implementation issues are as follows.

A. Advantages of Contract Farming:

1. Addressing market imperfections: Contract farming reduces transaction costs resulting from imperfect competition, externalities and information asymmetry. Integration can increase efficiency by helping reduce operating costs and control production and marketing.

2. Reducing risk: Contract farming reduces price fluctuations in inputs and outputs by creating agreed-upon contracts. It reduces production risk by ensuring the quantity of demand and the quality of the product. The agreement provides for the coordination of food safety issues.

3. Changing market conditions: Increasing demand for quality products and food supply leads to consolidation. Strict control from seed to table guarantees quality and reliability.

4. Providing better information: Contract farming facilitates the use of new technologies and better ways of working. It helps users provide better information and ensures consistent product quality.

5. Industry and Development: Contract farming helps small farmers by providing support and management. Especially in developing countries, it is developing from subsistence Agriculture to industrial production.

6. Sustainability and Regulation: Safety, environmental and health standards that encourage the use of Agricultural amendments. Contract farming is a sustainable and economical farming practice.

B. Challenges and problems during application: 39

1. Lack of Bargaining Power: Farmers generally have less bargaining power than large buyers, leading to unequal contracts. Individual farmers can compete to get the best deal without participating.

2. Economic Factors: Contract farming has its own consequences, including excessive increases by farmers, sudden terminations, or agreements not to renew contracts after failure to comply with contract parameters. Manufacturers may lose their cheap prices if they do not fulfill the required contracts. Fluctuations in open market prices can create uncertainty in contracts, resulting in losses for farmers and Agriculture.

3. Incomplete contracts and non-compliance: Contracts cannot cover every situation, leading to uncertainty and disputes. Farmers may choose to sell their produce outside of contract or supply a smaller portion if market prices rise. This behavior can destroy relationships and break chains.

4. Pre-season planning and signing of contracts: There are problems in determining the appropriate amount of product to be processed for the next year. There are problems in correct budgeting and calculation of raw materials.

5. Development and Subsidy: A complex calculation is required to determine the type and amount of money received from farmers. It is important to ensure that development, both in cash and in kind, is delivered appropriately to each unit.

6. Harvest Season Management: Harvest season conditions can be chaotic and difficult to manage effectively. The separation of more than one company from the same production pool during harvest makes coordination difficult.

7. Market openness: Problems arise in matching the number of contracts to the actually existing market. There is a lack of digital solutions to effectively purchase products on the open market.

8. Changes in Farms and Farmers: Changes in tenant farms and farming operations make it difficult to coordinate activities and provide consistent support from year to year.

9. Measurement and evaluation: It can be difficult to effectively measure and evaluate the performance of farmers and ranches.

10. Delays and deterioration in quality: Implementation problems such as delays in delivery or payment can disrupt contract farming relationships.

According to another research (AWSM, 2023). Contract farming has the following advantages and disadvantages.

1. Advantages of Contract Farming:

Whether you're a landscape architect or a landowner who employs workers to help you do the job, the benefits of contract farming for landowners go far beyond making the job easier. In an industry that tends to be predictable due to changing market demands or the unique British climate, specialized skills, tools and techniques are needed. Farmers may be less prepared for different situations and contract farming jobs may be for savings purposes. In 2023, the Agricultural sector will face labor shortages, leading to contract farmers helping UK farms and providing assistance in uncertain times. offers unique services, advanced Agricultural technology and unparalleled expertise that increase productivity and profitability. For landowners, this means reduced labor costs through shared responsibilities and efficient use of resources. It is a great advantage that you do not need to invest in equipment, machinery and training to facilitate a project that can take place all year round. It offers flexibility at a fraction of the cost. Whether you're considering plowing snow with a in the winter or planting and planting in the summer, finding the services of an experienced contract farmer provides tailored support when you need it.

2. Disadvantages of Contract Farming:

Pitfalls of contract farming in terms of quality of work and compliance with agreed standards. Contract farming does not protect either party from fluctuations or fluctuations in the market. If market prices fall or unexpected events affect demand, this

can have consequences for both the landowner and the contractor. Additionally, contract farming agreements often include long-term commitments. There are concerns that the contract farmer may encounter financial or operational difficulties that will result in premature termination of the contract and hinder the continuity and planning of farming operations.

Conclusion

Contract farming can bring farmers into contact with processors, exporters or supermarket chains. It can provide technical assistance, provide credit inputs and reduce market risk by addressing the many constraints that limit smallholder farmers' productivity and income. Studies of contract farming in developing countries show that it almost always provides higher incomes than non-contract farmers. In various economic studies of contract farming, participating farmers' incomes were 25 to 75 percent higher than similar farmers outside contract farming. Some studies show that contractors prefer to work with more farmers, but most find that there is no difference in Agricultural performance between small-scale farmers and other farms in the area. This demonstrates the role of contract farming in inclusive growth and poverty reduction. Of course, farmers participating in contract farming often rely on criteria other than farm size, including experience, proximity to processing facilities, and perceived risk exposure. Having equipment such as pumps for year-round use is also a factor. There are few, if any, problems with successful contract farming of grains and other major crops. For this reason, contract farming should be considered as an institution that has positive effects on Agriculture but cannot be taken lightly.

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د قراردادي کرنی ډولونه، گټې، زیانونه او ننگونو ته کتنه

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لنډيز

دا علمی مقاله د قراردادي کرنی مطالعه او بیا کتنی باندی تمرکز کوی او همدا راز د قراردادي کرنی اقتصادي اغیزی او کټورتوب تشریح رابرسیره کوی. دا یو کتابتونی څېړنه ده چی عمده موخی یی د قراردادي کرنی د بیلابیلو اړخونو بشپړه توضیحات، تعریفونه، تایپولوژی، اهداف، گټی، زیانونه او ستونزی څخه دی. کوم زراعتی محصولات چی د تولیدوونکی او مشتری ترمنځ د توافق په اساس تولیدیږی چی کله کله مشتری یا سازمان کیفیت او قیمت هم له تولید کوونکو سره مشخص کوی او همدا راز د دوی سره رامنځته کوی چی د محصول به یی راتلونکی کی په هغه مشخص نیټه راوړی او توزیع کوی. قراردادي کرڼه د لومړی ځل لپاره په ۱۸۹۵ م کال کی د جاپان حکومت لخوا په ټایوان کی معرفی او رامنځته سو. د لومړنیو څېړنو موندنی دا ښی چی د قراردادي کرنی کروندگرو د غیر قراردادي گاونډیانو په پرتله ډیر عواید ترلاسه کړی دی. په سوداگریزه توگه دا ډول کرڼه د اعتبار وړ ده او موثره تمامیری.

کلیدی کلیمې: قراردادي کرڼه، ډولونه، گټی او تاوانونه



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