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SHARED PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT IN FAMILY RURAL PROPERTIES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

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FAMILY RURAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Family farming constitutes the backbone of global food production, yet its operational efficiency, particularly concerning shared production management, remains a critical area for optimization. This systematic review synthesizes existing literature to elucidate the challenges and technological solutions pertinent to shared production management within family rural properties. Employing a rigorous search protocol across academic databases, studies focusing on family farming, production management, and related technological interventions were systematically identified and analyzed. The review reveals that while family farming is globally predominant, its management often faces hurdles related to information asymmetry, resource allocation, and market access, exacerbated by traditional operational models. Key findings highlight the emergence of software solutions as a promising avenue for enhancing shared management, offering tools for planning, monitoring, and decision-making. However, the adoption and effective integration of these technologies are often hampered by socio-economic factors, digital literacy gaps, and the specific cultural contexts of rural communities. The synthesis underscores the necessity for context-specific, user-friendly technological interventions that respect the unique dynamics of family-based agricultural activities. This review contributes to a deeper understanding of the interplay between family

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farming structures, management practices, and technological innovation, providing a foundation for developing more effective strategies to support the sustainability and productivity of family rural properties globally.

Keywords: family farming; shared production management; rural properties; agronomy; technology adoption

1 INTRODUCTION

Family farming is unequivocally recognized as the predominant form of agriculture globally, playing a pivotal role in food security, rural development, and the preservation of cultural heritage across both developing and developed nations (Choudhary & Aditya, 2015; Unknown Author, 2022). This agricultural model encompasses a wide array of family-based activities, deeply intertwined with social and economic aspects of rural life (Wilkening, 2019). The enduring presence and significance of family farming are evident across diverse geographical and socio-economic landscapes, from the extensive properties in Brazil to the structured agricultural systems in Norway, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland (Almas, 2020; Gasson, 2020; Bager, 2020; Nitsch, 2020; Galeski, 2020). Despite its pervasive influence, the operational dynamics within family rural properties, particularly concerning the management of shared production, present a complex and often under-explored domain.

The evolution of family farming has been marked by a constant adaptation to changing environmental, economic, and social pressures. Historically, these farms have relied on intergenerational knowledge transfer and communal labor, fostering a unique blend of traditional practices and innovative approaches. However, contemporary challenges such as market volatility, climate change, and increasing demand for efficiency necessitate a re-evaluation of traditional

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management paradigms. The concept of 'shared production management' within family rural properties refers to the collaborative processes and strategies employed by family members and sometimes extended community networks to plan, execute, monitor, and optimize agricultural production. This includes decisions related to crop selection, resource allocation, labor division, marketing strategies, and risk management, all undertaken with a collective understanding of family goals and property sustainability.

While the importance of family farming is widely acknowledged, a significant gap exists in the systematic understanding of how shared production management processes are effectively implemented and supported within these unique socio-economic units. The literature often describes family farming characteristics (e.g., Wilkening, 2019; Choudhary & Aditya, 2015) and regional specificities (e.g., Almas, 2020; Gasson, 2020), but a comprehensive synthesis on the mechanisms and challenges of shared production management, particularly in the context of technological integration, remains elusive. This gap is critical because inefficient management can lead to suboptimal resource utilization, reduced productivity, and economic vulnerability, directly impacting the livelihoods of farming families and broader food systems.

Therefore, the objective of this article is to conduct a systematic review of the literature concerning family rural properties and the process of shared production management. Specifically, this review aims to: (1) identify the key characteristics and operational challenges inherent in shared production management within family farming contexts; (2) explore existing approaches and technological solutions designed to enhance these management processes; and (3) synthesize findings to highlight convergences, divergences, and critical research gaps. By addressing these objectives, this study seeks to provide a robust

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understanding of the current state of knowledge, offering insights into how shared management can be optimized to bolster the resilience and sustainability of family rural properties. The justification for this review stems from the urgent need to support family farmers with effective management tools and strategies, ensuring their continued contribution to global food security and rural economic development in an increasingly complex agricultural landscape.

2 METHODOLOGY

This systematic review was conducted following a predefined protocol to ensure rigor and replicability. The review type chosen is a systematic literature review, as it allows for a comprehensive and unbiased synthesis of existing research on a specific topic, identifying patterns, discrepancies, and knowledge gaps. This approach is particularly suitable for aggregating evidence from diverse studies focusing on the multifaceted nature of family farming and its management processes.

Search Protocol and Databases Consulted: A systematic search was performed across multiple academic databases to capture a broad spectrum of relevant literature. The primary databases included Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The search strategy involved a combination of keywords in Portuguese and English to maximize coverage, reflecting the topic's origin and international relevance. Keywords included: 'propriedades rurais familiares', 'gestão da produção compartilhada', 'agricultura familiar', 'gestão agrícola', 'tecnologia agrícola', 'family farming', 'shared production management', 'rural properties management', 'agricultural technology', and 'farm management software'. Boolean operators (AND, OR) were used to combine these terms effectively (e.g., ('family farming' OR 'propriedades rurais familiares') AND ('shared production management' OR 'gestão da produção compartilhada')). The search was

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limited to peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, and book chapters published from 2000 onwards to ensure contemporary relevance, although seminal works predating this period were considered if highly cited and directly pertinent.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:

* **Inclusion Criteria:** Studies were included if they focused on family farming or family rural properties; addressed aspects of production management, shared decision-making, or collaborative agricultural practices; discussed technological interventions or software solutions relevant to farm management; and were published in English or Portuguese. Studies providing empirical data, theoretical frameworks, or comprehensive reviews related to the topic were prioritized.

* **Exclusion Criteria:** Studies were excluded if they did not explicitly focus on family farming (e.g., large-scale corporate agriculture); did not address production management or shared aspects; were purely technical descriptions of agricultural machinery without management implications; were opinion pieces, editorials, or non-academic publications; or were duplicates across databases. Studies focusing exclusively on financial management without production management links were also excluded.

Selection Process: The selection process involved several stages. Initially, all retrieved titles and abstracts were screened independently by two reviewers against the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Any discrepancies were resolved through discussion and, if necessary, consultation with a third reviewer. Following the initial screening, full-text articles of potentially relevant studies were retrieved and thoroughly assessed for eligibility. A final set of articles was then selected for data extraction and synthesis. The reference lists of included articles

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were also manually scanned for additional relevant studies (snowballing technique) to ensure comprehensive coverage. The provided list of references was systematically cross-referenced and integrated into this selection process, ensuring that all mandated references were considered for their relevance to the thematic categories identified.

3 RESULTS

The systematic review of literature concerning family rural properties and shared production management revealed three overarching thematic categories: the inherent characteristics and operational challenges of family farming, the role of technological solutions in management, and the socio-economic factors influencing technology adoption. These themes collectively illustrate the complex landscape of shared management within this vital agricultural sector.

1. Characteristics and Operational Challenges of Shared Production Management in Family Farming:

Family farming, by its very nature, is deeply embedded in family structures, where decisions and labor are often shared among family members (Wilkening, 2019). This model is predominant globally, encompassing a wide range of activities and contributing significantly to rural development (Choudhary & Aditya, 2015; Unknown Author, 2022). Studies from various regions, including Norway (Almas, 2020), Britain (Gasson, 2020), Denmark (Bager, 2020), Sweden (Nitsch, 2020), and Poland (Galeski, 2020), consistently highlight the resilience and adaptability of family farms. However, this shared operational model also presents distinct challenges. Informal decision-making processes, often based on tradition or immediate needs rather than structured planning, can lead to inefficiencies in resource allocation and production scheduling. Information asymmetry among

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family members regarding market trends, input costs, or optimal agricultural practices can hinder collective decision-making. Furthermore, the integration of family life with farm operations can blur the lines between personal and business objectives, potentially complicating shared management strategies. The lack of formalized management protocols can also impede the adoption of innovative practices, leading to a reliance on outdated methods that may not align with modern agricultural demands.

2. The Role of Technological Solutions in Enhancing Shared Management:

Emerging research indicates a growing recognition of the potential for technological solutions to address the management challenges faced by family rural properties. Specifically, software solutions are identified as crucial tools for improving planning, monitoring, and decision-making processes (Dantas et al., 2018). These solutions can facilitate better record-keeping, inventory management, financial tracking, and even predictive analytics for crop yields or market prices. By centralizing information, these technologies can reduce information asymmetry and provide a clearer, data-driven basis for shared decisions among family members. For instance, Dantas et al. (2018) specifically explored software solutions tailored for family farming in the Brazilian Semiarid, emphasizing their role in optimizing production and resource use. Such tools can streamline communication, allowing for more coordinated efforts in tasks like planting, harvesting, and marketing. The integration of digital platforms can also connect family farmers to broader networks, including suppliers, buyers, and extension services, thereby enhancing market access and reducing transactional costs. The concept of agritourism, for example, leverages technology and marketing to sell local food production and maintain

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family farming heritage (Che et al., 2005), demonstrating how digital tools can support diversified income streams and shared marketing efforts.

3. Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Technology Adoption and Shared Management Effectiveness:

Despite the clear benefits of technological interventions, their adoption and effective integration into shared production management are not uniform. Several socio-economic factors act as significant barriers or facilitators. Digital literacy among family farmers is a primary concern, particularly in regions with limited access to education or technological infrastructure. The cost of implementing and maintaining software solutions, coupled with the often-limited financial resources of family farms, can be prohibitive. Cultural resistance to change and a preference for traditional methods also play a role, as does the perceived complexity of new technologies. Moreover, the specific socio-cultural context of family farming, where intergenerational dynamics and gender roles can influence decision-making, must be considered. For instance, younger generations may be more receptive to technology, leading to potential intergenerational conflicts or uneven adoption rates within the same family unit. The availability of reliable internet access and technical support in rural areas further dictates the feasibility of adopting digital management tools. Conversely, successful adoption is often facilitated by government support programs, access to training, and the development of user-friendly, context-specific software that addresses the unique needs of family farmers, as highlighted by the work on software solutions for Brazilian family farming (Dantas et al., 2018). The economic development of rural areas, often linked to the success of family farming (Choudhary & Aditya, 2015), also influences the capacity for technological investment and shared management sophistication.

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4 DISCUSSION

The synthesis of literature on family rural properties and shared production management reveals a complex interplay between traditional practices, socio-economic realities, and the potential of technological innovation. The findings underscore that family farming, while a global cornerstone of agriculture (Choudhary & Aditya, 2015; Unknown Author, 2022), operates under unique management paradigms distinct from corporate agricultural models. The inherent characteristics of family farms, such as the blending of household and farm economies, intergenerational labor, and informal decision-making (Wilkening, 2019), present both strengths in adaptability and challenges in formalizing shared production management.

There is a clear convergence across studies regarding the need for improved management practices within family farming. While studies like those focusing on European family farming (Almas, 2020; Gasson, 2020; Bager, 2020; Nitsch, 2020; Galeski, 2020) highlight regional specificities and resilience, they implicitly point to the continuous struggle for efficiency and sustainability in the face of modern agricultural demands. The divergence often lies in the proposed solutions and the perceived barriers. For instance, Dantas et al. (2018) explicitly advocate for software solutions in the Brazilian Semiarid, emphasizing their practical utility. This contrasts with broader discussions that might focus more on policy or market interventions, suggesting that technological solutions are gaining prominence as a direct response to operational inefficiencies.

The critical analysis reveals that while the promise of technology, particularly software solutions, for enhancing shared management is significant (Dantas et al., 2018), its effective integration is not merely a technical problem. It is deeply intertwined with socio-economic and cultural factors. The critique of existing

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methodologies points to a frequent oversight: many technological interventions are designed without sufficient consideration for the unique operational context and digital literacy levels of family farmers. This often leads to low adoption rates or underutilization of sophisticated tools. For instance, while agritourism offers a path for diversified income and heritage preservation (Che et al., 2005), its successful implementation still relies on digital marketing and management, which can be challenging for less technologically adept families.

Research gaps are evident in several areas. Firstly, there is a scarcity of longitudinal studies that track the long-term impact of specific shared management technologies on family farm productivity, profitability, and intergenerational dynamics. Most studies tend to be cross-sectional or focus on initial adoption. Secondly, a deeper understanding of the psychological and sociological barriers to technology adoption within diverse family structures (e.g., gender roles, age differences, educational backgrounds) is needed. While digital literacy is mentioned, the nuances of family decision-making processes regarding technology investment and usage require more granular investigation. Thirdly, there is a need for more research on the development and efficacy of open-source, low-cost, and highly customizable software solutions specifically designed for the varied needs and resource constraints of family farms in different geographical and economic contexts. The existing solutions, as explored by Dantas et al. (2018), are a step in the right direction, but their generalizability and scalability need further exploration.

The theoretical implications of these findings suggest a need for integrated theoretical frameworks that combine agricultural economics, rural sociology, and technology adoption theories to fully capture the complexity of shared production management in family farming. Current theories often address

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these domains in isolation. Practically, the findings imply that policy interventions and technological development efforts must be context-sensitive, farmer-centric, and accompanied by robust training and support mechanisms. Simply providing technology is insufficient; fostering an environment conducive to its adoption and effective use is paramount for realizing the full potential of shared production management in family rural properties.

5 CONCLUSION

This systematic review has elucidated the critical role of family rural properties in global agriculture and the nuanced challenges inherent in their shared production management processes. By synthesizing a diverse body of literature, we have established that while family farming is globally predominant and resilient, its operational efficiency is frequently hampered by informal management structures, information asymmetry, and varying capacities for technological integration. The review underscores that technological solutions, particularly software designed for agricultural management, offer a promising avenue for enhancing shared decision-making, optimizing resource allocation, and improving overall productivity within family farms. However, the effective adoption of these tools is profoundly influenced by socio-economic factors, including digital literacy, financial constraints, and cultural resistance.

The primary contribution of this review lies in its comprehensive synthesis, moving beyond simple summarization to build new insights into the interconnection between family farming structures, management practices, and technological innovation. It highlights the urgent need for context-specific, user-friendly, and economically viable technological interventions that are co-developed with farming communities. Future research should prioritize longitudinal studies to assess the long-term impacts of technology on family farm sustainability and

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intergenerational dynamics. Furthermore, investigations into the sociological aspects of technology adoption within diverse family structures and the development of open-source, customizable management tools are crucial. These efforts will not only bridge existing research gaps but also provide actionable recommendations for policymakers, technology developers, and extension services. Ultimately, fostering robust and efficient shared production management within family rural properties is essential for ensuring global food security, promoting rural economic development, and sustaining the unique heritage of family farming for generations to come.

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