

Assessment and Analysis Development, North-West Provinces of Iran

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Abstract- The main goal of providing is equal opportunities for all residents to enjoy a land of equal opportunity. Meanwhile, basic step in planning of area destroying regional imbalances assessed and analyzed in terms of development in the sectors of education, health, economic and other fields. There are several methods to evaluate and rank the areas in terms of development; one of these methods is the analysis of taxonomy. Using this method can be classified different regions of a country in terms of development. Present research is examined analysis - description and nature development - North West provinces of Iran with the 25 indicators used in the fields of health, education, housing, and economic communication indicator, the rate of development. The results of this study indicate that none of the provinces do not have an absolute advantage in terms of development compared to other provinces, only placed the lowest level of development of East Azarbaijan and West Azarbaijan in the highest level of development. But is in each of the indicators of development and deprivation differences between provinces high.

Index Terms- development, Development Indicators, degree of development, the North West province, taxonomy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Development and underdevelopment is the topics that are considered from economists, sociologists and researchers in different years. But the main problem is to define and distinguish between the concepts of growth and development. But the main problem is to define and distinguish between the concepts of growth and development. The first generation of thinkers developing knew the mechanical framework of neoclassical paradigm, the goal of increasing real income and hence purchasing power GDP growth through increased. The second generation of scholars began to examine more closely the requirements of development. New approaches Attention to the issues beyond the gross productive. Concurrent with these developments, the purpose of development, qualitative change and the growth of per capita income growth were attracted reduce poverty, distributive justice and other issues (motavassoli et al, 2011: 2).

The term development, there are many definitions. With reference to various sources, the development of production, reduce poverty, reduce inequalities, improve the quality and quantity of life, poverty reduction, social justice and development simply means that all people are satisfied with their living conditions (N.; Ganj Ali M, 2010: 26) Misra Indian

scholars and experts also provided a definition of development, in which the emphasis is on cultural dimensions. He is a phenomenon of human development achievements in different dimensions. The goal is to create a fruitful life that is defined by culture (Azkia, 2003: 8).

Despite the growth poles were such as Tehran, Isfahan, Mashhad and other heterogeneous development and underdevelopment in many countries and regions, including the provinces of West Azerbaijan, indicating strong regional imbalance among provinces in Iran and the lack of equal distribution of the fruits of development across country. Developments have in different countries of the world different hierarchies. In the process of development of a country is not the same among different provinces and territories. Developed provinces, may not have the appropriate process according to the spatial distribution of heterogeneous resources and the various factors of economic, social and environmental areas (Mollie, 2009: 72). No doubts the make-up of planned are not possible economic development, social and cultural characteristics of different regions of the country without the knowledge of the capabilities and limitations. Any little attention leads to the spatial distribution of resources on the one hand, and to deficiencies and requirements in respect to the efficient allocation of resources, inadequate distribution facilities consolidation and strengthening of the differences between groups and regions and have not be. (in the context of regional development planning requirements), and combining it with some planning and field leads to the optimal allocation of resources and increased productivity, poor distribution of facilities consolidation and strengthening of the differences between groups and regions are Areas have not (Expediency Council - Strategic Research Centre, 2006). Therefore it is necessary to achieve a regional balance, regional planning.

Because one of the main objectives of regional planning, is regional balance and equity in development between different regions of a country. On the other hand it is of particular importance regional development and the development of integrated national and regional capacities to understand and optimize the use of their facilities (Rezvani, 2003: 460). But for planning major steps is awareness of the social and economic imbalance between population and resources in a territory and are the best way to clarify the existing imbalances, measured in terms of the degree of development and the relationship between resources and the development of different regions of the country.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology used in this article is documentary approach - a library. Refer to various books and articles analysis was performed content related to the development and grading methods in terms of development, acquisition. Information and data required were collected for detailed study graded states with Population and Housing Census 2008, Statistical Yearbook of Iran and North West provinces in 2008. The next step was identified in the development of criteria for scoring states Indicators used in this study are the demographic characteristics, education, health, housing and communications. In the final step have been analyzed to extract the required data analysis and taxonomy of the North West province in terms of development.

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Taxonomy analysis was proposed in for the first time by "Anderson" in 1763 AD. 1968. And in 1968 was introduced as a means of classifying and grading the different nations developed by Professor "Helving" Higher School of Economics in

UNESCO (Ziyari, 2009: 137). Several studies have been done in the form of articles, dissertations and research projects using this method. Such as studies can pointed out Talaminate A. (1975), Nvbkhsh (1979), Sadr (1982), virtue (1991), Yes Master (1997), Mahmoud and Faiz Pur (1998) and Fereidooni (2001) (Rezvani, 2003: 462).

Nejat Amini and colleagues have been investigated in a study of the health of the country's provinces. The results of this study indicate that the provinces of Tehran, central and very good health condition, but and not having Ardebil, Golestan, Qom good health. Meanwhile is bad health status of the provinces of Khuzestan, Sis tan and Baluchistan Kohgiluyeh Boyer. (Amin et al, 2007: 19).

Knowledge of the study area

Region in North West provinces of Iran in this study included: West Azerbaijan, East Azerbaijan, Ardabil, Zanjan, Qazvin and Kurdistan are.

Table (1): General characteristics of the North-West Provinces in 1385

Province property	West Azerbaijan	East Azarbaijan	Ardabil	Zanjan	Qazvin	Kurdistan
total population	2873459	3603456	1228155	964601	1143200	1414721
Urban Population	1724954	2402539	715597	559340	777975	855819
Rural population	1148505	1200820	512588	405261	365203	584337
The share of the population of the province's population	4	5.11	1.74	1.37	1.62	2
Urban household	422439	635961	170971	143080	203356	209667
Rural household	233522	275942	110844	93037	91179	128021
Population 6 years and more	2584052	3289703	1135134	892536	1039604	1308735
Province Area (sq. km.)	37437	456450	17800	21773	15549	29137
number of village residents	3031	2731	1725	969	900	1732

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Iran, 1385.

Indicators used

A set of dimensions of human development (countries and regions) is determined by the following: health and life expectancy, education and standard of having a decent life, liberty, political, and environmental dimensions, we have a democracy, communication social culture and Art (Al Kayer, 2010: 15). To measure the degree of development of the North-West Provinces of the 25 indicators in the sectors of education, health, economic, housing and communications have been used; the titles of these measures are as follows:

Educational indicators

- 6 years old and most of the student population.
- The literacy rate of the population and more than 6 years.
- The proportion of students in the classroom.

- student-teacher ratio.
- percentage of male literacy.
- percentage of female literacy.

Health indicators

- The number of hospital beds per 10,000 people.
- Number of pharmacies per 100,000 people.
- The number of physicians per 10,000 people.
- The number of doctor per 10,000 people.
- The number of physicians per 100,000 people in the teeth.
- % of rural population covered by sanitation.

Economic Indicators

- Employment rate in population aged 10 and more.
- The unemployment rate for the population aged 10 and more.
- Percentage of active population to total population.

- Percentage of employees in the industrial sector.

Housing Indicators

- the ratio of residential units to residential units with durable materials.
- The ratio of residential units to drinking water.
- The proportion of residential units of electricity.
- The ratio of residential units to gas.
- The proportion of units residential landline.

Community Indicators

- The number of urban and rural mailbox for every 100,000 people.

- The number of urban postal each 1000000 people.
- Percentage of households with landline.
- Percentage of rural population with telephone connections.

IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA

The result of the analysis of data on 25 indicators using the taxonomy is shown in the following tables. In the data analysis, the degree and rate of development of the North-West Provinces, according to the education, health, economic, housing and communication is expressed.

Table (2): Level and North West provinces ranked in the index case

Province	Education		Health		Communication		Economic		Residential	
	Degree	Rank	Degree	Rank	Degree	Rank	Degree	Rank	Degree	Rank
East Azarbaijan	.647	2	.724	3	.719	3	.317	1	.337	2
West Azarbaijan	.684	3	.895	6	.775	5	.926	5	.843	6
Ardabil	.733	5	.858	5	.283	1	.607	3	.499	3
Zanjan	.717	4	.507	1	.776	6	.528	2	.660	4
Qazvin	.467	1	.878	4	.464	2	.646	4	.249	1
Kurdistan	.971	6	.632	2	.738	4	-	-	.780	5

Reference: author's calculations.

Table 3: Comparison of the degree of development of the provinces in terms of indices

Rank	Education	Health	Communication	Economic	Residential
1	Qazvin	Zanjan	Ardabil	East Azarbaijan	Qazvin
2	East Azarbaijan	Kurdistan	Qazvin	Zanjan	East Azarbaijan
3	West Azarbaijan	East Azarbaijan	East Azarbaijan	Ardabil	Ardabil
4	Zanjan	Qazvin	Kurdistan	Qazvin	Zanjan
5	Ardabil	Ardabil	West Azarbaijan	West Azarbaijan	Kurdistan
6	Kurdistan	West Azarbaijan	Zanjan	-	West Azarbaijan

Reference: author's calculations.

V. CONCLUSION

The results obtained indicate that the rating of the North-West Provinces, none of the provinces in terms of development compared to other provinces, not absolute advantage. But East Azarbaijan Province in general can be more developed than in other provinces, West Azarbaijan be considered less developed. Other provinces, in some of the indicators developed and in some cases are even less developed. In the education sector, Qazvin province with the highest rate (.467) More developed than in other provinces, the provinces of East Azarbaijan, West Azarbaijan, Zanjan, Ardabil and handed the second and third least developed Kurdistan (.971), the lowest rank development is located.

The health indicators, the degree of development of the province (.507) at the highest level, the provinces of Kurdistan, East Azerbaijan, Ardabil, Qazvin, West Azerbaijan province, were next in rank to the lowest degree of development (.895) is the senior ranking .

In the field of communication, the degree of Ardabil (.283) of the first rank, and Qazvin, East Azerbaijan, West Azerbaijan, Kurdistan and Zanjan stay in second and third degree (.777) is the lowest rank.

The results showed that the economic indicators, the degree of development of the province (.317) is dedicated to economic development in the first place, and the provinces of Zanjan, Ardabil, Qazvin, West Azerbaijan and placed second and third respectively. Said. The lowest level of development (.926) from West Azerbaijan. It should be noted that, as in heterogeneous province with other provinces were eliminated by software taxonomy.

Current indicators used to rank states, the housing index. In this case, the degree of Qazvin (.249) has informed the development of the first rank, and far from the last place in this part of the West Azarbaijan province level (.843) is. Provinces of East Azerbaijan, Ardabil, Zanjan and Kurdistan are respectively ranked second to fifth.

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