

Determining the Level of Development of with an Emphasis in Agricultural Section (Case study : Lorestan province)

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ABSTRACT: The main purpose of development is to achieving sustainable development in order to proper utilization from resources, creating a balanced and harmonious relationship between human society and nature can be considered ideal development. This study has been done for determination of the degree of development of townships of Lorestan province with emphasis on agricultural sector. For determination of the degree of development has been used from 15 indices of major agricultural area and with using numerical taxonomy technique. Based on the results of the analysis of the matrix analysis of determination of the combined distance, all studied areas are homogenous relative to each other. The results show that Poldokhtar and Azna townships have 0.61314 and 0.61459 the degree of developments which have the first and second ranks of this classification, respectively. Delfan and Aligoodarz Townships are most underdeveloped townships of province with 0.93508 and 0.99331 degree of development agriculturally respectively.

Keywords: sustainable development, numerical taxonomy, agriculture section, province of Lorestan

INTRODUCTION

Regional disparities are major challenge in the development in many countries. These disparities cause serious threat for achieving to balanced development and also it is difficult to achieving national unity (Shankar & Shah, 2003). Inter-regional and intra-regional disparities are clear symbols for third world. Due to their economic, social, and political conditions (Hosseinzadehdalir, 2004). In many developing countries, one or two regions have sufficient position in public services and economic prosperity which play main role in national income and product. This led to underdevelopment of other regions which cause increasing gap and disparities between regions and areas of country (Ziari et al., 2010). In Iran, regional differences and disparities are increasing. These cause serious problems such as immigrate from deprived areas to developed areas (Noorbakhsh, 2002). The report of human development explain these difference and which introduce that one of the most important of human development policies in development program is spatial programming as a long-term program for achieving social justice and regional balancing (PBIRI & Un, 1991). Regional development policies plays main role in which enforcing economic activity and deprived areas and it follow Decreasing regional differences (Mastsumoto, 2008, 480) when deprived area and less developed areas develop with more speed other than the areas, the result is homogenous in regional development unless, following existing method with focusing on economical development in developed area; it follows national and regional divergence and non-equilibrium (Purohit, 2008). Thus, regional programming tries that create coordination of growth between areas which every areas have sufficient development in harmony and alignment with the order and total system of the national space (Eshkevari, 2006) disparities and it various aspect are obvious symbols on underdevelopment. Therefore if some regions have desired social and economical indices, they have known developed regions that there are balanced facilities distribution and services on there, although unsuitable condition of indices and unbalanced facilities distribution are counted characteristics of under developed regions (Mosallanezhad, 2005).

It seems that two agent such as “increaser differences in the degree of development of region” and “unbalance distribution facilities” aggravate always each other (Blowers and Lorov, 1994). But the concept of development brought after the Second World War comprehensive. From the beginning the human was followed development some reasons show this matter such as transformation of human life from cave and hunting to residence in definite geographical limits which called village or rural and it was because of food stuffs which were more infrastructure of development (zamanipour,1994).

One of the most important aspects of sustainable development is sustainable agriculture which it maintains not only future needs related to increase production but also environment, water and soil quality (RezaeiMoghadam, 1998). When Iran is confronted with in fluctuations of foreign exchange in economic, these effects observed less in agriculture it suggested that agriculture is not only on economical activity but it is a life method. In rural regions, the agriculture is main job and more than 90% of formers usually were resided in village along (Asayesh, 2006). M.Todaro believes that, if the development is done and it is continuous, it should in general begin from rural region and in particular from agriculture part. Main matter; such as widespread poverty, developing disparities, rapid population growth and more unemployment, thoroughly has been rooted in the stagnation and often regress economic life in rural region (Asayesh, 2012). Todaro believes that agricultural development and rural development are based axis of national development (Asayesh 2011). Agricultural developments with civil development have bilateral relation, as agricultural development not only progress of urbanization but also its influence economic formations of regional cities. Rural development not only increasing demand for agriculture products but also it provides for surplus agricultural production of reassuring markets.(Shokoeui, 1999). Experts of development explain that, enlargement of large income gap between upper and lower class in developing countries is not an economic advantage but they know that development is obstacle to economic development (Roozbahan, 2000), and also they know that don't using of the regional competences is injustice. Therefore, in this research better understanding of the degree of development of Lorestan province relative to each other not only cause the special attention economically but also, it cause identifying strengths and weakness, their power and shortages and ultimately lead to success of regional planning.

Moradinezhad, (2008) In an article entitled “ status of developed provinces in key indicators of the agriculture section” concluded that, the gap and disparity are deep between provinces in agriculture activities part and its rate was about 5time.

Ghanbari et al, (2011), In study of analyzing of the degree of development Isfahan's provinces in agriculture section, show that 46 percent of rural district are in disadvantaged groups and 38.5 percent of them are in semi-Sigel man groups and 15 percent of them are Sigel man.

Molaie (2009) In an article entitled “the Survey and Compare the degree of development the agricultural sector Provinces of Iran at During 1373 and 1383” showed that level of agriculture development in studied province has not change but coefficient of inequality has been increases 18.7 percent.

Fathipour and Kashefipour (1399) have studied entitled the degree of development of Hamadan province, they have studied 114 indices in educational, sanitary, cultural, agricultural, industrial and infrastructure and services. The results showed that the degree of development in province townships in different as follows: Touiserkan townships is the first, Hamadan and Malayer are the second ,Bahar and Nahavand are third , Kabodarahang is fourth , Asad Abad is fifth and Razan is sixth.

Khezri, (1997), in Kurdistan province , and Habibi et al, (1999), in Ghazvin province have investigated in two models with using general analysis and numerical taxonomy according with ranking and inequality between them.

Rezvani, (2004) has studied the measurement of levels of development in rural districts of Sanandaj province with using 31 indices in different aspects in economic, social, services and with applying numerical taxonomy and Morris model. The results showed that there are many differences and inequality in the level of development in rural districts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study have been used 15 common and main indices in agriculture in townships of Lorestan provinces with numerical taxonomy technique for measuring of degree of development in townships of province. The time of investigation was 2008 in Lorestan province.

Area province is about 28294 square kilometers and it place in west of Iran. This province includes 27 districts, 9 townships, 27 cities, 2843 village in study time. Province townships are Khorramabad, Boroujerd, Doroud, Azna, Aligoodarz, Selseleh, Delfan, Koohdasht, Poldokhtar. Khorramabad is center of this province.

Taxonomy Method

Different steps of the application of this technique could be arranged as below:

1. The constitution of data matrix (X) and the calculation of the average and the standard deviation of every column.
 2. The constitution of standards matrix for the elimination of different units and their replacement with a single unit.
 3. The calculation of composite distances between counties.
 4. Determination of Homogeneous Districts.
- calculating the development model

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

With regard to conclusions of matrix analysis, composite interval homogeneous should have between 4.64189 and 0.97607 for studied regions. Comparison of this interval with value of least interval in table 1 shows that all regions of province were in homogenous interval in 2008 and they are homogenous relative to each other.

In next step, the degree of development of townships of province has been calculated with using numerical taxonomy method in 2008 and the results are shown in table1.

Table 1. Level of development in study area

Row	Town ship	DIST	Cio	fi
1	Poldokhtar	3.96189	5.44653	0.61344
2	Azna	1.97350	5.45673	0.61459
3	Koohdasht	3.96189	5.46593	0.61563
4	Doroud	3.10015	5.70146	0.64215
5	Broujerd	3.06700	5.82663	0.65265
6	Selseleh	1.54325	6.02943	0.67909
7	Khorramabad	1.54325	6.92870	0.78038
8	Delfan	2.47548	8.30221	0.93508
9	Aligoodarz	3.68124	8.81923	0.99331

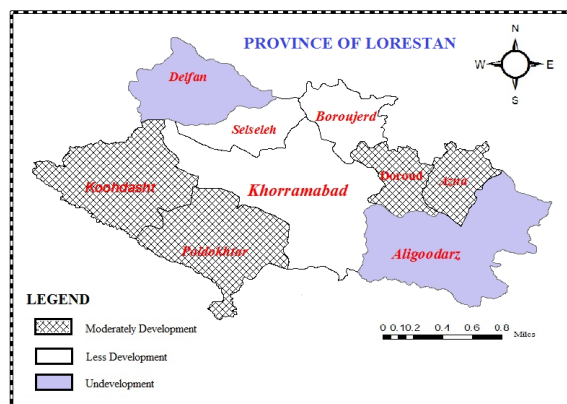


Figure 1. Map of level of development in study area

With regard to table 1, although Poldokhtar, Azna, Koohdasht, Doroud, Boroujerd and Selseleh have distance with development but with attention to degree of development is less than the bound of underdevelopment (6.441872), they knew developed townships. In this year, Aligoodarz, Delfan and Khorramabad are the seventh to ninth ranks respectively and because their degree of development is more than bound of development, they known studied underdevelopment regions. Coefficient of disparity of townships of province is 0.200.

With regard to obtained results, it suggest to programming and bosses that they should interest in agricultural design parts for decreasing disparities between regions of province with regard to table 1 in regional programming. The justice facilities distribution and budget of agriculture made base on main parameters in agricultural development which obtaining spatial balance. In words, all above mentions, such as integrated and balanced regional development and decreasing regional disparities at the macro level and regional level, should be based on logical link between regional development programs and regional pathology and planning for inclusive development. butlanners should consider the role of people in balanced development and also developing capabilities. Then, development has not meaning without public participation and it never achieves desired results.

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