

Survey Economic Geography Parameters in Development Darab Rural Districts

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Abstract: Today the difference between rural districts with regard to their development is so much that it seems we would not get any result by their comparison. Some have much greater amenities and also the range of access to facilities is greater for them. On the contrary, some rural districts are faced with many problems. Accordingly, it is better to try to consider recognition of structural features of development levels and awareness of environmental powers and potentials of every rural district in the process of planning for their development. In this article, in order to assess the rate of development, 23 indexes and variables which are required for this awareness have been studied and in this area, various services, social and economic parameters have been used and analyzed. The research results show that there are great differences and diversity in development levels and if such process continues, the adjustment of inequalities through various methods for implementation of development programs and patterns would be necessary. Also, the research results show that planners for regional and rural development should focus more on the increase of development dimensions.

Key words: Rural Development • Economic Development parameters • Darab city • Iran

INTRODUCTION

If we are to consider structural differences of villages, we should look at different perspectives as rural development, value to resources, social-economic activities, cultural environments, standard of living, imbalances in having access to amenities and services and expectations for future, therefore in order to eliminate these differences, it is a need to have a multilateral rural planning. Anyhow the emphasis on planning for rural centers is the result of reconsidering rural development as a part of an approach to fundamental needs which emphasizes more conformity in the distribution of benefits of attempts for national development. The mentioned fundamental needs include not only social services but we have to consider to income [1-3].

In the process of developmental planning for rural regions, the attempt for solving problems and issues and meeting the need has a crucial importance. In this regard, the indexes of income, health, education, access to healthy drinking water, energy, housing, communications and transportation facilities are indexes which can show the enjoyment or deprivation of rural regions [3-5].

Whereas in all planning such as regional planning, the category of rationality should have based following characters:

- Put to use, quantity methods and models such as taxonomy analysis.
- Based on Morris model.
- Based on Scalogram model.
- Based on Gatman model.
- Have extensive application in determining and analyzing development levels of the enjoyment in rural regions due to having mathematical language and capability of combining and putting together development variations and indexes [5-6].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Based on this fact that Morris model has extensive application in determining and analyzing development levels of the enjoyment in rural regions due to having mathematical language and capability of combining and putting together development variations and indexes, in this analysis, this model has been applied.

These capabilities have greater importance when they are used with S.P.S.S. statistical software. In this research using the above-mentioned model and taking 23 variables gathered from different resources, the development degree of rural regions of the city have been evaluated and then development levels have been analyzed and determined. The purpose of this research is to reckon the rate of development in rural areas of the city based on Morris model. This test is based on the evaluation of development levels including servicing, social and economic development [8-10].

Necessarily the Iranian villages should leave traditional life style and come to modern life and indeed passing from tradition to modernity is an inevitable fact. Even at the present time, passing from modernity to post modernity and also post post-modernism are investigating in so many countries. In regard to analyzing and explaining development phenomenon different theories such as economic theories of growth and development, sociological theory of renovation, post-development have been brought forth which mainly deal with explanation of development in the large scale and in national and global level [10-13].

The most well-known theories in this regard are renovation, neoclassic and dependence theories and the recent years, new approaches to development have been brought forth, the most important of which are partnership, down-top development, fundamental needs, poverty reduction, modern and internal growth [13]. Anyhow the target of development theories is to analyze and explain the present disparities among countries, regions and areas in the field of development. In this regard, it is obvious that no simple or definite factor such as population density and number, climatic conditions and natural resources can explain disparities in the area of development. For example, however so many poor countries are located in warm and humid latitudes; many others are not in these areas. In general most recent studies in the area of development mainly in national and global level deal with the process of development phenomenon that in this regard, the present disparities in regard to development will be determine also in continents and regions [9-11].

Development plan of the United Nation Organization, has used a pattern for ranking regions in regard to development (framework-human) which is one of the newest applied official pattern in global level and its capability in extension and substitution in the programmable areas with different and various scales is

enforceable, this pattern is known as Morris model [12,13]. The index coefficient of each variable used in Morris coefficient which is shown with xi is as follows:

$$Xi \text{ index} = \text{real } xi - xi \text{ min} / Xi \text{ max} - xi \text{ min} \quad (1)$$

- Having used descriptive data of each residential unit in comparison with other units and benefiting the following two main parameters, this model determines development level. The Morris inequity index is calculated through the following formula:

$$Y_{ij} = X_{ij} - xi \text{ min} / Xi \text{ max} - xi \text{ min} \quad (2)$$

In this formula y_{ij} is inequity index for changing m_i in m_{ij} m_j unit, m_i variable in m_j , $xi \text{ min}$ is the minimum value of m_i and $Xi \text{ max}$ is the maximum value of m_i variable.

- The main index of development is calculated by

$$D.I. = \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ij} / n \quad (3)$$

In which n is the number of studied indexes and D.I. is the main index of development. Morris development index coefficient oscillates from zero to 100 and more closer to 100, the development level will be greater.

Darab city has been located in south west of Iran in the eastern longitude of $54^\circ, 30'$ and the northern latitude of $28^\circ, 40'$ in the farthest end of south east of Zagros and in the southern drainage basin of this chain. The area of this city is 6540 sq/km ; it has 3 districts, 1 urban point, 12 rural districts and 297 villages [10-11]. The center of this region is Darab city which is 230 km away from Shiraz city in the south east side. Based on house and head census of 2006, the population of this city is 169183 people. The dominating climate of the city is warm and arid to semiarid. The temperature during the year varies from 2.6 to 43.3°C .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

However in so many cases the existence of several and scattered statistics, figures and indexes make the ground for being mixed up and having hesitation in identifying development rates and regions, combining them based on scientific regulations and observing exact points can make indexes enough clear and significant. According to Table 1, development coefficient of villages

Table 1: Coefficient and Quality of Development in Villages of Darab City based on Morris Model

Name of village	Development coefficient	Development quality
Ghale Biaban	16.23	Non-developed<40
Balesh	14.12	Non-developed<40
Paskhan	65.3	Developed>60
Fassarood	66.2	Developed>60
Alkheir	36.22	Non-developed<40
Nasravan	53.2	50<relative-developed<60
Hashivar	66.2	Developed>60
Bakhtajerd	20.63	Non-developed<40
Rostagh	67.32	Developed>60
Koohestan	17.42	Non-developed<40
Forg	40.36	40<less-developed<50
Abshoor	38	Non-developed<40

Table 2: Under-Cultivation Area and the Rate of Production of the Main Products of Darab City and its Comparison with the Province

Product	Under-Cultivation Area	Ratio of Cultivation area of City to Province	Rank in the province	Rate of production in ton
Wheat (wet-land and dry farming)	43579	35%	3	179008
Citrus	12478	40%	1	11325
Cotton	20261	34%	1	40342
Seed corn	21325	20%	2	93451

is oscillated from the minimum 14.12 to maximum 67.32, therefore by classifying development coefficient, the villages of the cities can be classified into four different quality levels including (developed>60), (relative developed>50), (40< less-developed<50) and (non-developed<40).

Darab city has three districts. If we consider correlation coefficient between total levels of development and the distance from city centers, we can see that this coefficient is 0.79, it is 0.89 for development of social factors and 0.36 for economic factors that each is significant in the level of 0.06, 0.07, 0.09. With regard to different service levels, despite the low level of significance, there is a relative strong negative correlation between development and distance from centers.

As it was stated Darab city has a population of about 169183 people, 32655 of whom are residing in rural districts. Therefore, the low level of rural population is not considered as a hindrance for development of facilities. In Darab city, there is also a very strong correlation between development levels of villages with their population and the average of this coefficient is about 0.8 which is also significant to a high level. Therefore some plans should be considered to maintain population in rural regions and decrease immigration to urban regions.

Darab city is considered as one of the agricultural poles of the province which has achieved the first to third rank of the province in some important agricultural activities including wheat, corn, cotton and citrus

products. But these products are not proportionate in villages. For example Fassarood, Paskhan and Alkheir villages are the greatest producers of citrus and Hashivar, Bakhtajerd, Forg and Abshoor have fundamental role in producing wheat, cotton and corn of the region. Therefore considering economic dependency of villages to agricultural activities and the dependency of agriculture to water, we can mention that water has an effective role in this regard, in a way that when the annual rainfall goes out of normal distribution and drought occurs in the region, the balance of villages is disturbed. In this regard, Forg, Abshoor, Fassarood, Paskhan, Hashivar and Nasravan sustain more loss than other villages, so they send emigrates and the balance of villages is disturbed. Correlation coefficient between this important factor that is water and emigration is significant to a high level and correlation for total level of development is 0.83 which is also significant in the level of 0.02. Other studied variables such as population average, village area, biologic density and population density have also positive relation with development level.

Based on Table 2 which indicates that Ghale Biaban, Koohestan and Balesh villages are non-developed, except for the factors mentioned above, there are other factors which have also role in their non-development. Two villages of Koohestan and Balesh have been located in mountain regions and the force of natural factors such as topographic factor hinder giving

service to these regions, so there is a very great correlation between geographic factors and development of services in these regions. With regard to Ghale Biaban village besides geographic factors, the great dispersion of villages is considered as the fundamental factor.

CONCLUSION

As we can conclude from Table 2, Darab city is considered as one of the important poles of agricultural products which are produced in rural regions. Unfortunately none of these regions have been developed and the decrease of population in these villages still continues. In the Table 2, there is possibility for establishing agricultural-dependent industries in the region. The differences of development level indicate the priority of development plans in economic fields and to make a balance in this regard, the development of those regions which stay behind should be put in priority. With regard to factors which can be observed in different levels of development in villages, the studies indicate the more distance from cities that is whatsoever it is away from centers, the village would be less developed. However the case is not always true for all villages and it depends on economic and environmental conditions of each rural district. For example Paskhan and Fassarood despite being away from the center are more developed than Bakhtajerd due to their predominant agriculture and horticulture economics, but as coefficients table shows, the development coefficient of these two villages are accordingly 65.3 and 66.2 while, Bakhtajerd village has the coefficient of 20.63. Based on the deliberation and evaluation of data, the suggestions made in regard to villages and their development as follows [11-15].

Forg and Abshoor villages are the main producers of date and grape in the region, but the considerable amount of these products is wasted annually and the people of the region would derive no benefit from it. Due to being close to Koohestan and Balesh villages, vinegar and alcohol industries should be establishing in these two regions. On the other hand, Paskhan, Fassarood and Alkheir which all together have brought the first rank of producing citrus of Fars province for Darab city, export all their products to other provinces of the country every year or due to the existence of dealers, they also derive no benefit from it, so establishing concentrated fruit plant in these regions is necessary. Another action which can be done in Balesh, Koohestan and Rostagh villages is the establishment of cosmetic and perfume industries. Due to being situated in mountain, these regions are the greatest

producers of rose flower and this valuable product which is obtained with the least cost is easily exported to the countries of Persian Gulf region or some European markets. If the related industries are established in this region, the people of the region would earn a great profit. Other villages of Darab city are also considered somehow as the great producers of corn, cotton and wheat and it has been mentioned they achieved the first to third rank in Fars province. In order to develop these regions, it is a need to establish processing industries and plant in the region. Therefore establishing flour plant near one of the villages which has been located in the connective road (Hashivar village) is necessary. With regard to summer crops such as cucumber, egg-plant, tomato, which are lost with sudden drop in price every year, we can provide more occupations by establishing processing industries. Considering the fact that now Darab has ranked the first in producing cotton in the province and despite the fact that this region has a ginning plant, by establishing related industries we can increase the coefficient of occupation in villages, for example establishing industries whose raw materials is cotton and are located in the framework of rural industries such as producing handkerchief and sanitary cottons is necessary. Another effective action for the region is to establish oil-extraction plant. As the last suggestion considering the production of different species of wheat, establishing such plant for the region is deemed necessary [15-20].

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