A NEW STUDY TOWARD RECENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF IRAN'S DEVELOPMENTS CONSIDERING ITS PROVINCIAL CAPABILITIES

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Abstract

The aim of this study has been law-seeking and is based on the application of a spatial socio-economic approach in a theoretical and applied procedure including Iran and its provincial subdivisions' capabilities in recent years. Therefore, the provided context, figures and tables would document that the province of Tehran is leading as first ranking ones, and there are no other cases that should be categorized as the second group of this even-step classification. In addition, the provinces of Khorasan and Esfahan have been identified as the third group of this social explanation. The remaining twenty three provinces of our country have been ranked as the underdeveloped cases. As a matter of economic aspect in this study, its pattern also followed the social rankings of Iran's provinces. But, as an exception East Azarbaiejan would be included as the third group of this economic categorization. Accordingly, a comprehensive national and regional planning to develop our country's socio-economic capabilities would overally be needed in the near future.

Introduction

Geographically speaking, this contributary theoretical and empiriccal approach is based on recognition of the recent socio-economic status of Iran's developments, taking into consideration some efforts to distinguish the similarities and diversities of our provincial capabilities in that respect. Accepting a multi-method research including the philosophical trends in the social construction of environment (Proctor, 1998), the grounds of population in a theoretical and applied research with mathematical modellings (Graham, 1999), and explaining the spatial interactions of secondary economic developments in the world and its countries (Martin and Sunley, 1998) have been presented in this research.

According to Mackendrick, these are exciting times, now for methodologists in human geography

who apply the archives of quantitative data and qualitative ones very progressively in their researches (1999, P.40). This author has also respected that and has applied the required quantitative methods of correlation coefficient analyses.

With regard to this approach, the study area has been the Islamic Republic of Iran. The latest provincial division of our country has been shown on Figure 1. The provincial or Ostans' names are also presented. It would be added that Iran's provinces recently have also included the two provinces of Qazvin and Golestan. However, some differentiations exist among the recent data of Statistical Center of Iran (SCI).
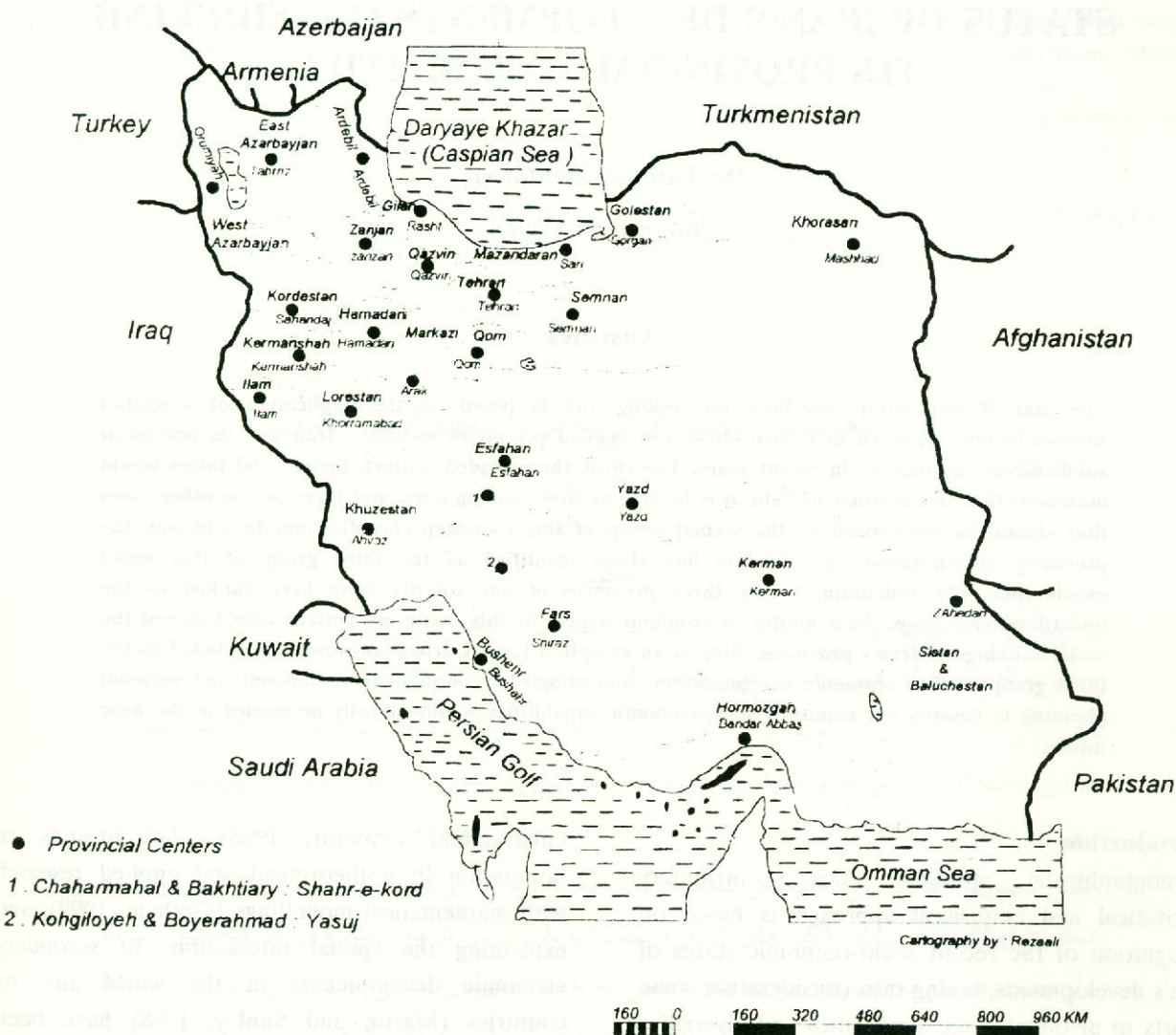
Provincial Divisions Of Iran

Figure 1. Spatial distribution of Iran's ostans in 1998.
Source : Sel., 1999, pp.12 & 13.

Urban Considerations: Theoretical and Emprical

Recent academic contributions to social and urban geography are indicating theoretically that some aspects such as social construction (Proctor, 1998, P. 369), core issues in analyzing development and urban problems (Elliott, 1994, P.4) and doing the shoppings by all of the people at the shopping center retails (Goss, 1993, P. 18) which would be really important in our contemporary social-geographical research. Those aspects could be helpful for further geographical evaluating of urban central places' capabilities of a certain study area.

In addition, it could be noted that doing the surveys about big cities have been even improved at the national level of a certain country (Ward, 1990), that could be a source of lawfulness in the literature of urban geography. Other contemporary and important theoretical considerations in our academic urban studies would be including of respecting to modelling for regional and nationally functional areas (Noronha and Goodchild, 1992). The final point of improving the urban capabilities could comprise the development of a certain country's demographic aspects (Morrill, 1993), population's elderly and ageism in the ground of social construction (Laws, 1993), and taking care of education, health's services, and serving the qualified public services (Getis, Getis and Fellmann, 1992). In this respect, we could be hopeful for expanding further development in social grounds of the third world countries including Iran and its prospects.

As a global expression of underdevelopment, the majority of third world population still live in the rural areas that in comparing with developed countries comprise less measures of upgradings (Drakakis-Smith, 1995, pp. 1,2). Considering Iran for its general status of population and in regarding to our country's census data, there are generally 60,055,488 of people who have lived respectively as 61.30 and 38.34 percents in urban and rural centers of Iran in 1996 (SCI, Entire Country: 1, 2000). These figures are showing that we will need to continue the increase of our urban population; but in more specialized and capable centers in the near

future. Moreover, supporting the social welfare's opportunities would also be necessary.

For the purposes of this research, Table 1 as a presentation aspect shows Iran's latest population in twenty six provinces. The urban population is also accordingly considered, and there would still be a big gap between the provinces of Tehran and Khorasan. Figure 2 is also provided for revealing the spatial distributions of Iran's urban population provincially. The status, showing the province of Tehran as the first ranked position, comprises the highest numbers of urban population. According to UNFPA (1999), Tehran province's urban population has been 86.2 percent in 1996 that is the highest in country; while, there would be no other classes as being presented at the second related categorization. Provinces of Khorasan and Esfahan are identified at the third class; and they do hold 65.45 percent of their population as urban settler in 1996. Finally, there are twenty three of our provinces which have been ranked at the fourth order of this geographical classes; And they have 54.36 percent of their population as urban people. Here, I could express that a primacy pattern has existed among the city system of Iran.

The concept of urban primacy has been explained in the academic work of King and Golledge (1978, pp. 37-42). According to them, the ratio of the population of the largest city to the second largest city could differently happen among some selected countries. Therefore, their findings indicate that the primacy levels for Canada have been 1.05 (Montreal and Toronto) and it reached 10.31 for Argentina (Buenos Aires and Rosario).

Here Table 2 shows the primacy or rank size of rule's status among some selected countries. Iran is showing the problem of primacy with a ratio of 3.44 that will be needed for decreasing it in the future. In fact, programming a rank size rule in the order of urban centers of Iran would be helpful to replace urban primacy system which causes deprivation in the majority of this country's provinces and it should be considered to develop and to increase the capabilities of our urban centers in the near future.

Iran's Provincial Urban Population

Azerbbaijan
Armenia
Turkey
East Azarbayjan
Ardebil
Daryaye Khazar (Caspian Sea)
Golestan
Turkmenistan
Khorasan
West Azarbayjan
Gilan
Zanjan
Mazandaran
Kordestan
Qazvin
Hamadan
Tehran
Semnan
Iraq
Kermanshah
Qom
Markazi
Afghanistan
Ilam
Lorestan
Esfahan
Yazd
1
Khuzestan
Kerman
2
Fars
Sistan & Baluchestan
Kuwait
Bushehr
Hormozgan
Saudi Arabia
Persian Golf
Pakistan

1 Chaharmahal & Bakhtiary
2 Kohgiloyeh & Boyerahmad

Omman Sea

Cartography by Rezaeli

Percentages

- 19.3 - 25.54
- 13.06 - 19.3
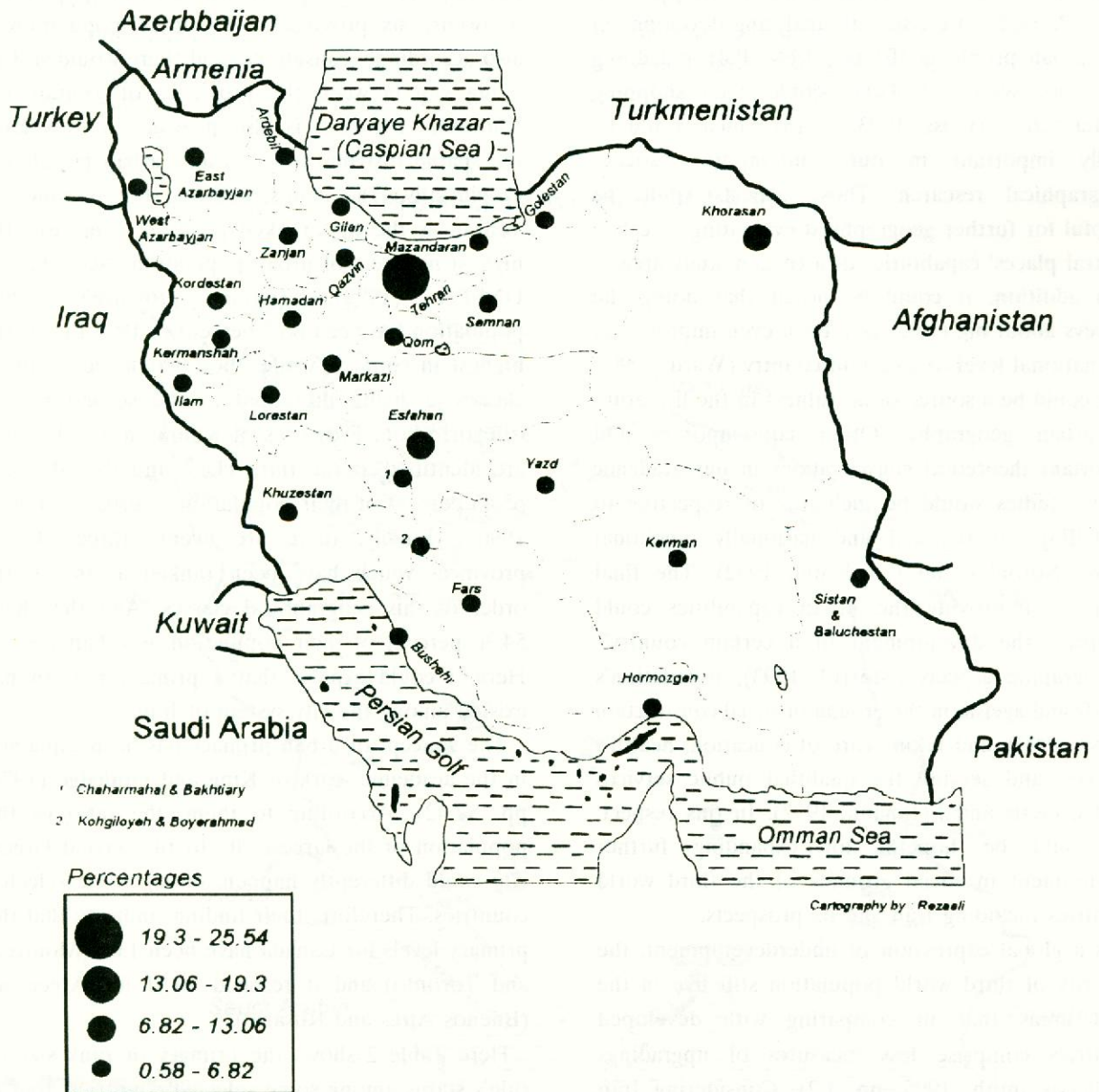- 6.82 - 13.06
- 0.58 - 6.82

Figure 2. The classified categories of Iran's urban population have been shown spatially on the centers of provinces in 1998.
Source : SCI, 1999, p.62. designed and completed by the author.

Table 1. Presentation of Iran and its Provinces' Total and Urban Population: 1996

Iran and its Provinces	Total Population	Urban Population	Percent Values of U.P.	Iran and its Provinces	Total Population	Urban Population	Percent Values of U.P.
Iran	60,055,488	36,817,789	61.31	14.Sistan & Baluchestan	1,722,579	794,528	2.16
1. Tehran	11,175,239	9,404,754	25.54	15. Qom	853,044	777,677	2.11
2. Khorasan	6,047,661	3,421,937	9.29	16.Kordestan	1,346,383	705,715	1.92
3. Esfahan	3,923,255	2,914,874	7.92	17.Markazi	2,004,328	701,547	1.91
4. Khuzestan	3,746,772	2,342,514	6.36	18. Ardebil	1,168,011	568,448	1.54
5. Fars	3,817,036	2,163,119	5.88	19.Yazd	750,769	564,233	1.53
6. East Azarbayjan	3,325,540	2,004,484	5.44	20.Zanjan	1,036,873	489,518	1.33
7. Mazandaran	4,028,296	1,783,218	4.84	21.Hormozgan	1,062,155	443,970	1.21
8. West Azarbayjan	2,496,320	1,315,161	3.57	22.Bushehr	743,675	394,489	1.07
9. Kermanshah	1,778,596	1,098,282	2.98	23.Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	761,168	342,905	0.93
10. Kerman	2,004,328	1,060,075	2.88	24.Semnan	501,447	342,455	0.93
11. Gilan	2,241,896	1,049,980	2.85	25.Ilam	487,886	259,687	0.71
12. Lorestan	1,584,434	850,016	2.31	26. Kohgiluye & Boyer Ahmad	544,356	213,563	0.58
13. Hamadan	1,677,957	810,640	2.20				

Source : Statistical Center of Iran (1999), Public Census of Country 1998, P.62.

Table 2. Asian Countries Listed for Comparing their Status as much following their patterns as Primacy or Rank Size Rule

Purposed Countries & their two high Ranked Cities	Population (City Proper)	Calculated Values of their Urban Ratios (Largest to second Largest)
1. Afghanistan (1988)		
Kabul	1,424,400	6.32
Kandahar (Quandahar)	225,500	
2. Usbakistan (1990)		
Tashhkent	2,094,000	5.66
Samarkand	370,000	
3. Iran: Islamic Republic of (1994)		
Tehran	6,750,043	3.44
Mashad	1,964,489	
4. Korea: Republic of (1994)		
Seol	10,231,217	2.68
Pusan (Busan)	3,814,325	
5. Japan (1996)		
Tokyo	7,967,614	2.40
Yokohama	3,319,815	
6. India (1991)		
Delhi	7,206,704	1.38
Bombay	9,925,891	
7. Philippines (1995)		
Manila	1,654,7611	1.20
Quezan City	1,989,419	

Source : 1997 Demographic Yearbook, UN, 1999. pp: 242-257.

Certain Demographic Aspects of Iran's Population:

1. Rate of Increase

The total population of Iran has been 60,055,488 in 1996; while, the annual rate of its population's increase in 1990-95 has reached 1.5 percent which in comparison with Japan holding 0.2 (percent) is still high and should be considered in our future national plannings (UN, 1999: 1997 Demographic Yearbook, 1999, p. 100). Iran's population in the year 2000 would be 63,664,000 which is holding an annual growth rate of 1.47 percent which shows a slight decrease (SCI, 1999, UNFPA) that would be considered as a tendency toward further progress. Doing the related calculations for the provincial aspects, it is shown that the annual growth rates of Iran's provincial status (1991-96) result in some figures such as 2.32, 0.69, and 1.5 for the first, third,

and fourth classes of social rankings of this paper. Obviously, the overall transnational flows on the intranational movements and provincial scales particularly Tehran province have been important for this situation.

2. Infant Mortality: Rate and Life Expectancy

Approaching the infant deaths in 1000 cases of live births as an important social factor for human development is considered in the works of Tata and Schultuz (1988), and Straussfogel (1998). In regard with this subject, the infant deaths' rates in Iran have been 43.0 in thousand (1990-95), while Japan's status in respect of the same case has been 3.8 in the same amount of population (UN, 1999, 1997 Demographic Yearbook, pp. 110 & 111). According to that source (pp. 377 & 378), the infant deaths and infant mortality rates by urban-rural residences

in 1994 have included 24.4 and 37.6 per thousand for Iran also 4.1 has been and 4.8 specified to Japan. Another source (UNFPA : 1996) shows that our first ordered ostant (Tehran) holds the infant motarlity rate per thousand as 31.34 and it includes the third and fourth group of our provinces with figures such as 41.985 and 45.83 which are faced with more difficult problems; and it should be considered in the future of social development of our country.

To study the status of life expectancy a rate of 68.4 has been indicated (both for males and females) in Iran in 1996 (UNFPA., 1996); while, it has comprised as 80.3 for Japan (1997 Demographic yearbook, 1999, p. 111). Regarding another source (UNFPA 1996), the life expectancy for Iran's provincial grouping is indicating that there are such classes of ages of 69.30, 66.70, and 65.78 for the first, third and fourth grouping of the categorization in this study. However, we should consider this issue in the future of social development of our country; and we will need to upgrade the life expectancies intranationally and provincially. In fact, the fourth grouping of our rankings about provinces does include twenty five cases which would be the most important aspect.

3. Literacy Issues

Regarding the recent significant progress in academic level of human geography, the considerations toward social literacy have also been important. In accordance with recent contributions of Tata and Schultz (1988) and Straussfogel (1997) in the literature of today's human and social geography, the literacy aspect is recognized as significant as a social development factor. Getis, Getis, and Fellman (1992) have magnified and educated and literated labor force to apply the advanced technology in their developing countries. In those respects, Cole (1992) in his study about third world countries has stated that the rate of literacy in Japan, Phillipines, and Thailand been comprised of the figures 99, 89 and 88, respectively (p.46).

To attain a comparison, another source (UNFPA: 1996) is indicating that Iran's literacy rate of

population has been 79.5., therefore, the future development in this respect will be needed. In addition, Iran's spatial distribution of its literate people, provincially does include 88.5, 82.8, and 76.55 percents for the first, third and fourth social rankings. The related future development should particularly recover the fourth group of provinces.

Transnational Flows : A Literature Review

The issue of transnational flows is also important among the recent literature of social geography. In fact, this would be another comprehensive subject in developmental plannings of the world's countries. Brian Berry as a very famous geographer has studied several countries, taking into consideration their immigrations and emmigrations towards the cities. He found out that the national flows of emigration would be important to analyze the urban growth and development (1993). Another researcher has considered Sri Lanka as a third world country and is paying attention to the ties related to rural migrations which contribute to their urban labor force (Vandsemb, 1995). Some related key words to evaluate the question of migratory stage and geographic scale have focused on the spatial view and existence of income inequalities among the core of urban areas and their peripheral regions in the third world countries (Jones, 1998). The concept of core-periphery in respect of time and space has focused on population migrations and the third world's intra-national and international movements of their people to have better opportunities in life (Parnwell, 1993).

Studying the recent documents of statistical center of Iran on the matter of public census of population and housing - 1996 (2000), indicates that we have had 8,718,770 persons who have been migrated as well as inter and intra provinces' movements during a decade of 1986-1996. The former residences of these migrants have included 33.72 percent of other provinces, 26.46 percent from other townships of a province which is conducting the census, and 36.57 percent as the certain township of a census taking would be noted. It should be mentioned that according to SCI (2000), the above mentioned decade is

including those migrations are comprised to be 46.59 percent from city to city, 21.68 percent from village to city, 17.67 percent from city to village, and finally 10.82 percents from village to village.

In respect of Tehran Province, it has had 2,052,566 persons who have emigrated to that region or moved inside the province. The former residences of those emigrants have been 40.80 percent from other provinces, 34.01 percent from other townships of this province, and 21.32 percent are also pertained to the census's townships. It should be noted that the latest residencies of these emigrants have comprised a rate of 1,400,42 and 656,145 persons, respectively from urban and rural centers (SCI, Tehran Province : 2-7, 1998, pp. 19-20). Accordingly, the predominant problem of Tehran's population increase has already continued in the recent years.

Finally, it would be considered that the general status of immigrations and emigrations between the provinces of Iran should be considered seriously in our upcoming national plannings. In addition, the upgrading of retarded cores and peripheries to improve their capabilities socio-economically would be needed in our future development.

Urban Population and Major Economic Occupants : A Quantitative Explanation

As one of the most analytical procedures in our geographical grounds, the application of Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation (Pearson's r) has been magnified. Regardingly, the works of Hammond and Mccullagh (1982) and Taylor (1977) are used in this research. In addition, the required statistical data of our country's socio-economic aspects have been considered provincially in this study.

The rationality of this author has applied the recent public census and documents of statistical center for Iran (SCI) including major urban populations (1998) and a combination of occupants in secondary and tertiary economic activities (1996) provincially. The first case was plotted on the horizontal axis as the x values. While, the second issue has been regarded as the dependent case and is plotted vertically with y credits.

The formula of Correlation Coefficient of (r) could be presented as follows (Taylor, 1977, p. 186):

$$r = \frac{\text{covariance}}{\sigma \times \sigma_y}$$

$$r = \frac{\Sigma (y - \overline{y})(x - \overline{x})}{\sqrt{\Sigma (y - \overline{y})^{\Upsilon} \Sigma (x - \overline{x})^{\Upsilon}}}$$

This author has also used the provincial population data as the x values from Table 2, and provincial economic secondary and tertiary activities as the y values taken from Table 3. The results of this calculation reveal that there has been a significant value of Pearson's Correlation Coefficient of "r" 0.9827 (df=24).

One more point which should be noted is "Coefficient of Determination" (r^2) that has been found as much as 0.9656 which indicates a high and great linkage between major urban populations of Iran and combined statuses of its secondary and tertiary economic activities. Furtheremore, the calculated "t" value, i.e., 25.97, is so greater than the tabulated one 3.745 (Taylor, p. 332).

As a final point on this subject it should be mentioned that the developmental foundation of this paper is based on the significance of Iran's central cities' population in maintaining and growing up its major and capable urban centers. In addition, the lawfulness and scientific socio-economic aspects of a theoretical and applied geography will be needed for future development of this country.

Economic Grounds : Theoretical and Applied
1. Related Literature :

In our contemporary research on theoretical economic literature of geography, the principles of a global economy and the concept of regionalism are magnified (Michalac and Gibb, 1997). It means that the spatial interactions between the economic pole centers are playing roles globally and regionally. In addition, the theme of diffusion of industries for explaining the local and international economic development has been studied by other academic geographers (Ettlinger and Patton, 1996). This

involves how much industries are playing roles for economic development of the world's countries. Some other scholars like Martin and Sunley (1998) in order to explain an economic development in the grounds of global-local interactions and the dynamics of regional growth, have focused on key words including growth, regional convergence, human capital, and technology. Accordingly, the subjects of investigating the economic development theory have been supported by this research of them.

There are other geographical academic contributions that have recently presented their work on the aspects of theoretical economic development on a certain community (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) with regard to important concepts which do include industrialization, flying geese and exploitation (Hart-Landsberg and Burkeff, 1998). They have found that all developing countries have increased their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 4.5 (Average : 1978-1988) to 5.5 (Average : 1988-1995). Finally, East Asian industrialization creates the potential for a regionalization and strengthening of worker / community resistance to capitalism (1998, p. 87). Thus, strengthening of a planned and geographical economy would then be needed for developing and underdeveloped countries.

Taking into consideration the concept of world human welfare rankings, through the country and macro-system, there have been almost 13.1 percent of the 160 selected countries distinguished as developed. The rest of those global countries are identified as moderately developed (36.3 percent) and underdeveloped (50.6 percent) in the academic work of Tata and Schultz (1988). The economic conditions have been deteriorated as much as the developmental aspects are weekening (1988, pp. 586-588). In another recent research, Strassfogel (1997) has chosen the 64 countries of the world's continent and thus the aspects of different capitals are discussed in the developed (29.69%) and developing (70.31%) world (p. 289). That scholar has also considered as the percentages of the Gross National Product (GNP) out of the incomes of three economic activities including agriculture, industry, and services.

2. Applied Economic Aspects : Iran's Provincial Capabilities

Concerning the literature review of this paper, it would be obvious that the amount of employments in three major economic activities do include the related developmental measures of a certain country and its provincial subdivisions. According to a major document of Statistical Center of Iran in the year 2000 (p. 33), three fundamental economic activities of our country have been included for the employees of agriculture (23.04%), industry (30.70%), services (44.50%), and uncertain cases (1.76%) in 1996. In addition, those percentages of employees for urban centers and regions of Iran have been included to be respectively 5.24%, 33.37%, 59.39% and 2.0%. On the other hand, those amounts for rural areas of Iran have comprised the amount of 49.75% (agriculture), 26.84% (industry), 22.01% (services), and 1.40% (uncertain cases).

With regard to those academics related to literature and recent documents of Statistical Center of Iran, it can be shown that the combined amounts of employees in industry as the secondary economic activities and services as the tertiary economic employments could be justified for the status of development. However, the results show that the combined percentages of (industry and services) have been 75.2 for Iran. Indeed, those percentages have been 92.76 for urban areas, and 48.85 for rural sections of this country. Therefore, the entire country of Iran should have had development for increasing its employments in secondary and tertiary activities. The future development would be needed to upgrade the rural areas of Iran's secondary and tertiary employments in the grounds of their qualitative and quantitative meanings.

In order to make a more obvious presentation of the combined secondary and tertiary economic activities' employments in the provinces of Iran, Table 3 has been provided. Additionally, Figure 3 is presented here for showing the spatial distribution of combined secondary and tertiary economic activities provincially. Based on Table 3, it is

obvious that there is the highest ranking province that involves Tehran holding a percentage of 25.33, as the combined secondary and tertiary economic occupied areas among the province of Iran. In accordance with classified economic activities of Iran (Figure 3), there is no province which would be ranked at the second order management, while, there are three provinces of this country which could be ranked at the third order of this economic classification on that figure. However, those three provinces have respectively been included as Khorasan, Esfahan, and East Azarbayjan provinces (Table 3). As a final point on this subject, there are 22 provinces in this country which would be so deprived and undeveloped from the view point of a national scale (Figure 3 and Table 3). Accordingly, our future developmental plannings should consider those identified problems.

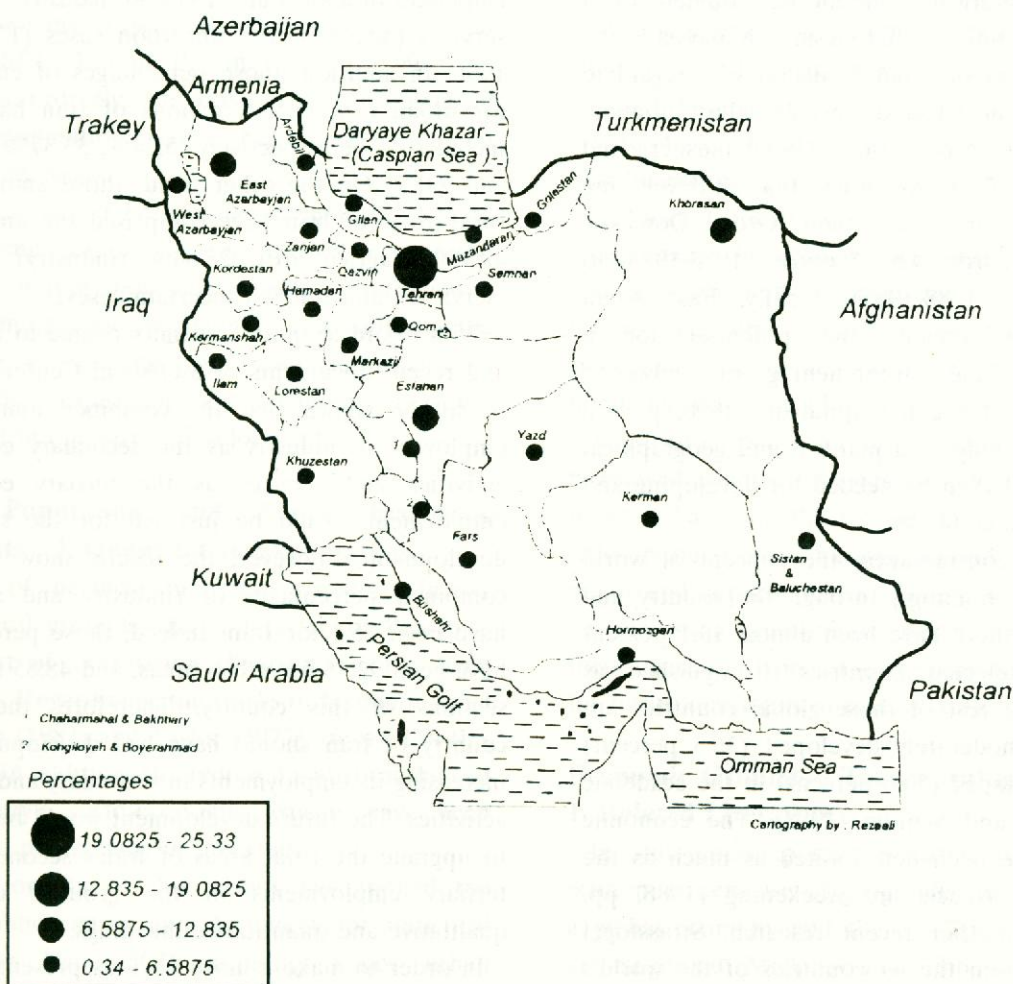## Iran's Secondary And Tertiary Activities

Figure 3. The classified categories of Iran's secondary and tertiary economic activites are shown spatially on provincial centers with regard to their major occupational groups in 1996.
Source : SCI, 1999, P.117.

Table 3. Illustrating the Combined Secondary and Tertiary Economic Occupations which hold persons who are at 10 years of Age and Over : Iran and its Provinces : 1996

Iran and its Provinces	Total Number of both Secondary and Tertiary Economic Occupants	Percentage of Secondary and Tertiary Economic Occupants	Iran and its Provinces	Total number of both Secondary and Tertiary Economic Occupants	Percentage of Secondary and Tertiary Economic Occupants
Iran	4,422,605	100.00	14. Qom	84,754	1.92
1. Tehran	1,120,253	25.33	15. Kermanshah	79,759	1.81
2. Khorasan	478,139	10.81	16. Kordestan	79,754	1.68
3. Esfahan	419,945	9.50	17. Zanjan	65,181	1.48
4. East Azarbayjan	352,101	7.96	18. Ardebil	62,736	1.42
5. Mazandaran	254,577	5.76	19. Lorestan	58,456	1.32
6. Fars	237,189	5.37	20. Chaharmahal & Bakhtiyari	57,112	1.29
7. Khuzestan	171,968	3.89	21. Sistan & Baluchestan	53,360	1.21
8. Gilan	153,329	3.47	22. Hormozgan	43,638	0.99
9. West Azarbayjan	152,510	3.45	23. Bushehr	33,600	0.76
10. Hamadan	109,733	2.48	24. Semnan	31,969	0.72
11. Kerman	108,691	2.46	25. Kohgiluye & Boyer Ahmad	15,169	0.34
12. Markazi	97,866	2.21	26. Ilam	14,994	0.34
13. Yazd	91,176	2.06			

Generally Speaking, there have been a total number of Iran's secondary and tertiary activities which include 4,422,605 cases provincially (Statistical Center of Iran, 1999 : Public Census of Country 1998, p. 117). Based on that source, the range ratios of provincial orders have been 843, 938.25-1, 120, 253 for Tehran Ostan (first ordered), 567, 623.5-843, 938.25 for no ostans (second classified), 291, 308.75-567, 623.5 for Ostans of Khorasan, Esfahan, and East Azarbayjan (third ranked), and finally the amount of 14,994-291,308.75 comprising twenty two other Ostans as the fourth rank of this economic categorization. Again, the great difference in this fundamental economic aspect is prevailing over the Ostans of Iran, and it should be regarded in our future plannings as intra-nationally and regionally.

In order to complete this economic issue, it should be stated that the average yearly income of our country's provincial rural families will include an amount of 9,367,760 Rials (SCI: 1999, Detailed Results of Rural Households' Expenditure and Income: 1998, pp. 84-86); while there is an average yearly income in Iran's urban families that do comprise 15, 151, 894 Rials (SCI: 1999., Detailed Results of Urban Households' Expenditure and Income: 1998, pp. 85-86) which is showing the prefered status of this country's urban areas rather than rural ones.

Using the recent source of SCI (pp. 85-86) again, there are different averages of urban families' yearly income which is involved with the amounts of 20, 952, 241, and 13, 135, 829.67, and 12, 677, 840.7 Rials respectively, for the first, third, and fourth groupings of this categorization in this article respectively. It would be obvious that we are facing the improvement of those financial problems in our provinces. Additionally, the presence of more family incomes could support their families' yearly expenditures in a better status.

Conclusions

The purpose of this study has been based on recognizing the recent socio-economic status of Iran's developments considering its provincial capabilities. Using a theoretical applied-procedure showed that the following results could have been reached. It would be added that our country is involved with a pattern of urban primacy that upgrades the Province of Tehran for having the highest social and economic opportunities. While, there would be other provinces of this country which are as socially developing such as Khorasan and Esfahan and in a East Azarbayjan, economically. The rest of our provinces have been underdeveloped socio-economically. This overall and basic socio-economic problem should be considered in the future comprehensive plannings of Iran.

In connection with Iran's social and demographic aspects, the rate of population growth is 1.5 percent which is still high and should be decreased in the future. Considering the difference of infant mortality rates and difference of infant mortality rates and life expectancies with regard to the urban and rural settlers, as well as the provincial ranking classes, this problem should also be resolved. In addition, the subject of literacy issue does follow the same procedure. Our questions of transnational flows including immigrations and emigrations should be taken more seriously and governmentally among the provinces of this country. Accordingly, a planned and geographic aspect and favorable spatial distribution of people would be expected.

Approaching the economic issues in a ground of spatial view, the trends of centerprepheri-concepts exist among the provinces of Iran again. A combination of Iran's major economic activities employees as percentages of industry and services is showing that there are 75.2, generally., and 92.76 and 48.85 in its urban and rural centers individually. This difference has also been included in Iran's economically classified provinces. There are 22 provinces (ostans) in our country which are weekly ranked as the members of a four group categorization. However, doing some infrastructural and comprehensive economic and geographic planning, it would be comprehended to upgrade the

capabilities of our country's so many deprived provinces. The issue of family incomes has also been so controvesial in its provincially spatial distribution. It should also be considered to improve the related capabilities, in our national-regional plannings.

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مطالعه‌ای جدید دربارهٔ وضعیت اخیر توسعه‌های اجتماعی ـ اقتصادی ایران با ملحوظ نمودن توانمندیهای استانهای آن

دکتر فاطمه بهفروز

دانشگاه تهران

چکیده

هدف این مؤلف در جستجو و رعایت قانونمندی بوده است و بر روی کاربرد یک تحقیق اجتماعی ـ اقتصادی فضایی در روندی تبعانهٔ نظریه‌ای و کاربردی شامل ایران و توانمدیهای زیر تقسیماتی استانی آن در سالهای اخیر، بنیان یافته است. بنابراین، جنبه‌های محتوایی مقاله، شکلها و جدولها استناد می‌نمایند که استان تهران به‌عنوان غالب مرتبه‌بندی شدهٔ اولویت‌دار و فاقد هرگونه رقیبی حتی از گروه دوم در یک طبقه‌بندی هم‌مرتبه‌ای از استانهای کشور قرار می‌گیرد. به‌علاوه استانهای خراسان و اصفهان در گروه سوم از این تبیینهای اجتماعی تعیین می‌شوند. باقیماندهٔ بیست و سه استان دیگر از کشورمان به‌عنوان موارد تحت توسعه در این مرتبه‌بندی معین می‌گردند. از لحاظ بررسی جنبهای اقتصادی این مطالعه، الگوی آن نیز به‌طور مشابهی از مرتبه‌بندی اجتماعی استانهای ایران تبعیت می‌نماید. اما به‌عنوان یک جنبهٔ استثنایی مربوطه، آذربایجان شرقی می‌تواند به سومین گروه از این طبقه‌بندی اجتماعی اضافه گردد. بدین‌ترتیب، یک برنامه‌ریزی جامع ملی و ناحیه‌ای برای توسعهٔ توانمندی‌های اجتماعی ـ اقتصادی کشورمان در آیندهٔ نزدیک مورد نیاز خواهد بود.