

## **Study on the Relationship between Accessibility to Political Position and Development of Birthplace Case study: Presidency in Iran**

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### **Abstract**

This research, with an assessment and comparison of diverse economic, social and geographical indices of two Iranian provinces of Yazd and Kerman (which are the birthplace of the two presidents of Iran in recent years) tries to seek a response to the question as whether or not the accessibility to the political opportunity like presidency caused the use of national feasibilities towards the development of hometowns /birthplaces of the presidents?

For that reason, data and statistics of different economic indices of the above two provinces were gathered and processed with the help of the Statistical Center of Iran. Results show that the provinces of Yazd and Kerman enjoyed extraordinary development compared to the mean development of the country as a whole.

**Keywords:** Political Position, Presidency, Yazd, Kerman, Iran.

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## 1. Introduction

Islamic Republic of Iran has centralized administrative system of and the most notable specialty of this kind of administration is centrality to its decision making and the distribution of resources to the rest of the country. Hence; the Constitution has given wider jurisdictions in the hands of the central government particularly the country's president. The president enjoys this opportunity and in case of bias, he may direct the national resources and capital through the area or place he identifies himself. However, this may lead to the unequal distribution of resources and possibilities at the national level.

Man has a particular feelings and attachment to his birthplace; compare to other places, he enthusiastically makes it sparkled and pre-eminent [Hafeznia, 2002:36]. This aspect has also been emphasized in the Islamic teaching i.e. حب الوطن من الايمان (Loving of the homeland arises from the faith) that gives sacredness and godliness to this aspect [Mojtahezadeh, 2002:70]. This issue has also been taken into account by the political theorists and as such, Faust believes: a person who does not love his birthplace or feels proud of it, in reality, lacks wider insight about his life. Local prejudice, itself is fine thing and a factor necessary for human welfare' [Muir 2000:25]. This spatial attachment could play effective role in the process of development. Politicians and officials are also powerful who, through official or unofficially procedure enjoy from political opportunity they have under their jurisdiction i.e. socio-economic development of extraordinary places. This could not only lead to the unequal development of the places rather intensifies the developmental gap between various zones and would create spatial and geographical discriminations.

In the governance of Islamic Republic of Iran, president along with his cabinet that is proposed by Majlis (Parliament) constitutes executive powers and jurisdiction over financial, budget and administrative organizations [Hafeznia, 2002:267]. Therefore, using legal jurisdictions, they could utilize national feasibilities and powers at various instances. It seems, in Iran, spatial attachment and connection of political officials affect in allocation of resources, and have positive effect on the development of their birthplaces (province) that have been performed directly or indirectly.

Geographical justice is one of the most important aspects of a society; that can lead a nation to the unity and integrity as well as loyalty to the state, and creation a background for peace, security, development, social justice

and welfare. This study can develop the literature of this aspect of the states and could prevent unjust allocation of resources and national facilities and opportunities by officials to the regions, and consequently provides a ground for creating geographical justice.

## **2. Presidential Powers in Iranian Political System**

According to the Constitution of Iran, president is the head of the executive power, so his position in the political system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is second, namely after the Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the head of the state (The first political position in the system belongs to the Leader). The term of presidency is 4 years and president can be continuously elected for two terms. According to the Article 113, the most important powers and duties of the president are as follows:

1. According to the Article 122, the president, within the limits of his powers duties, is responsible to the people, the Leader and Islamic Consultative Assembly.
2. The president as a head of the Council of Ministers is responsible to the parliament for their actions (Article 134) and according to the Article 135, the president can also appoint a caretaker for the ministries having no minister.
3. His is the responsibility for implementing the constitution and acting as the head of the executive, except in matters directly concerned with (the office of) the Leader of the Islamic revolution (113).
4. The president is responsible for all the duties which he has by virtue of this constitution or other laws must not refuse to fulfill them (122).
5. The president is obliged to sign legislation approved by the Assembly after the related procedures have been completed. After signing, he must forward it to the responsible authorities for implementation (Article 123).
6. The president has direct responsibility for national planning and budget as well as state employment affairs (Article 126).
7. According to Article 133, ministers will be appointed by the president and will be presented to the Assembly for a vote of confidence.
8. The president shall submit his resignation to the Leader and shall continue performing his duties until his resignation is not accepted (Article 130).
9. According to Article 128, the appointment of ambassadors to the foreign countries is entrusted with the president. He also signs

credentials of ambassadors and receives the credentials presented by ambassadors of the foreign countries.

10. The president has the right to participate in the open session of the Assembly (Article 70).
11. A close session of Assembly may be held in emergency condition, if it is required for national security, upon the requisition of the president (Article 69).
12. The Supreme Council for National Security is presided over by the president (Article 176).
13. The president appoints his two representatives to supervise the functioning of the Radio and Television of Islamic Republic of Iran (Article 175).
14. According to Article 111, president is one of the members of the formation of temporary Exigency Council. Since the president is entrusted, by an edict of the Leader, to form the Council for Revision of the Constitution, he, himself is one of the members of this council (Article 177).
15. The president accepts the resignation of a minister or the Council of Ministers (Article 135).
16. The president may have deputies for the performance of his constitutional duties. The first deputy of the president, with his consent, is vested with the responsibilities of administering the affairs of the Council of Ministers and coordination of the functions of other deputies. However, administering the Council of Ministers is with the president (Article 124, 134).
17. The award of the state signs is a prerogative of the president (*Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran, 1998:7-16*).

With respect to the wider and important responsibilities mentioned above, these opportunities would be made available for the president so that he could directly (Articles 126, 133, 175) or indirectly (Articles 70, 124, 134) direct a part of the capital, feasibilities and substructure of the country to an area he wishes to; and that may cause the development of an area more than the rest of the country. This issue itself, in future, might create sensitiveness between the provinces for taking possession of presidency. Such event took place in the presidential elections of Iran in the year 2005. In these elections the most of the citizens in the provinces gave their votes to the candidate who was belonging to their province!

During the years 1988-2005, two political figures i.e. Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani (1988-1997) and Seyed Mohammaed Khatemi (1997-2005) became as president as well as executive heads of Iran. They belong

respectively to the two desert provinces of Kerman and Yazd, which need a brief introduction here.

Kerman province as the birthplace of Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani with an area of about 180434 sq. km allocates 11% of the total extent of the country [Statistical Center of Iran, 3]. This wide area is located between 26°29' and 31°57' northern latitude and 44°20' and 59°34' eastern longitudes [Khaierandesh, 1989:18]. The population of this province is 2652413 persons.

Yazd province as the birthplace of Seyed Mohammad Khatami with an area of about 131551 sq. km. in the center of Iran is located between 29°52' and 35°01' northern latitude and 52°55' and 58°5' eastern longitudes. This province has intense limitation in field of water resources [Mostaufi, 1996:29]. The population of this province is 990818 persons.

### **3. Definition and Theoretical Discussions**

#### **3.1. Definition of Place**

Place is one of the most basic aspects that has been taken into consideration by geographers. According to Johnson, the word 'place' has vary common application but little attention has been paid to its special implication and its use has created much problems for the geographers [Rawling, 1998:8]. Richard Muir says: geographical literatures, about place, are often incomprehensible, ambiguous and puzzling [Muir, 200:30]. John Ovary, a British sociologist has emphasized on three factors of economy, civil society and government and searches the essence of place only in these three factors [Shokooi, 1998:279]. According to Reynolds and Knight, the place is generally applied to all part of the earth where the social endeavor has taken place or would occur considerably [Dikshit, 1994:24]. To Knox, places are dynamics with floating boundaries and diverse features. This dynamism and complexities are much important because that affect the formation of lives and determine the daily course of peoples' lives (In this respect, people are taught what they are and how they could think and behave) [Knox and Marston, 1993:3].

The places can be considered under different scales. At national level, our place is our nation state, but in other situations that can be a province, an area and a house where we live [Afroogh, 1996:52]. As a whole, one can say, man explores his roots at a special place and finds attachment to a place where his basic need and security is safeguarded [Shokooi, 1998:274]. Mir

Hayder believes that places with their particularities, lead to the formation of essence and depth relationship among occupants [Mirhaider, 1992:10].

### **3.2. Attachments to Places**

With the evolution of geographical knowledge, we have reached to a stage of growth and understanding where we must say that a country is more than an external resource i.e. farms, mines or properties and place is a thing more than a geographical location on a map. Though, geographers have explained the terms with place, dwelling, locality and country differently but people have always mental and psychological attachments with spaces where they pass their daily lives [Mojtahedzadeh, 2002:10]. In other words, relationship between a territory and a man is a two-way process. People feel that they own only a piece of land but they are attachment the same [Moir 2002:20]. Men are classified with their spatial, territorial and dwelling attachments hence; they have a particular identity at each level. Considering birth or native places, each person feel attachment to the levels higher than city, province and then country and even continent and his relation is settled with a particular place [Hafeznia, 2002:37].

Faust says a person who does not love his birthplace and feels proud of it, in reality, lacks wider insight about his life. Local prejudice, itself is fine and a factor necessary for human welfare' [Muir 2000:25]. Individual or a group, in their horizontal and vertical dislocations, knowingly or unknowingly, are attached to safeguard the real or try to return to the actual locations. Affection to birthplaces manifest attachment to the family or individual memoirs about the special surrounding, national or educational attachments that are important base of the formation of identity of that person or group. With regard to the return to the real/actual, there are various views that have different inclination about place and time [Mojtahedzadeh, 2002:301].

As a whole, it can be said that geographers, while talking about a place, actually point to a kind of relation between man and his natural surrounding and create attachment for the people whether that place is a small confined area like a village or as big as a country or a wider region. Common motive is that human relation is being emphasized with regard to their dwellings.

### **3.3. Definition of Development**

Development is a complex process that is initially materialized by human being. It includes all dimensions of individual and social lives and controls the multi-faceted development of man.

Michael Tudaro in his *Economic Development of Third World* says: the development can be called as a multidimensional current that brings fundamental changes in social structure, manner of common people and national institutions; increases economic growth; minimizes inequality and eradicates absolute poverty [Tudaro, 1991:115]. According to Sterine, development means modernity, change in human life and change of human being; development means improvement of dimensions related to level and ratio of national output and income, production condition, living standard (nutrition, hygiene, education), condition at workplace, institutions and policies [Taheri 1997:14]. According to this definition, a society is deliberated on the basis of ratio and degree of the estimated basic needs of its people. Gendel Berger says that economic growth means increase in production hence; economic development includes more production and changes in the manner of production organization [Ghareh Bagheyani, 1993:7].

Further lists to define the development seem unhelpful in understanding the subject. What is important here is that the development is a multidimensional process that is the outcome of collection of aims.

### **4. Research Methodology**

This research has been conducted thoroughly on the question “whether accessibilities of presidential opportunities have caused the evolution of level of developments in the provinces of Yazd and Kerman compared to the mean development of the country?” This is an analytical study that was accomplished by using library and field methods. Much time was spent to collect the data from different libraries and direct consultation from ministries, head offices and organizations. The principal source of information, statistics and figures of this research was acquired from annual report of Management and Planning Organization of the country (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1985-2002). For each index, two variables have been taken into consideration that first computed through information of two index ratios and then mean ratios were calculated. The average differences of provinces have been documented with the national average in the same

periods. 20 indexes studied during the course of the present research are as follows.

## **5. Results**

### **5.1. Ratio of cultivation per 100 square kilometers**

In the province of Kerman, with reference to the mean ratio of the area under cultivation at per 100 square kilometer, cultivation increased from 250 hectares to 356 hectares during the presidency of Hashemi Rafsanjani. It reached further to 376 hectares after Rafsanjani. It is observed that such a growth was remarkable. In other words, national differences before Rafsanjani were -598 and reached to -502 during his presidency. Thus, it can be said that the index had increased tremendously in Kerman during the presidency of Rafsanjani.

In the province of Yazd, the mean ratio of area under cultivation at per 100 square kilometers increased from 114 hectares to 140 hectares, excluding the wide region of Tabas, during the presidency of Mohammad Khatami. It means the national differences decreased from -744 to -674. Therefore, the index ratio of each of the above provinces had improved during the respective presidencies.

### **5.2. Ratio of fertilizer distributed (kg.) to cultivable land (hectare)**

In Kerman, this index was 192 kg before Rafsanjani and increased to 205 kg during his presidency and finally reached to 247 after the termination of his presidency. Since difference to the national index also reached from 66 kg to 47 kg during Rafsanjani, it can be said that this index had not improved during Rafsanjani.

In Yazd, with respect to an average of 549 kg fertilizer before Khatami, declined to 379 kg during his presidency. With regard to difference to the national index that was 391 before Khatami declined to 182 kg. Hence, it can be said that this index did not improve during Khatami.

### **5.3. Ratio of agricultural loan from the Bank**

Averages indicate that despite the growth of proportion of agricultural equipments in Kerman from 22598 rials (Iranian money) to 131666 rials during Rafsanjani but, in comparison to national average, not only growth is seen rather encountered decline. In a way, its differences with the country



had increased from 5582 before Rafsanjani to -23693 during his presidency. It can be said that the index did not show any improvement especially while comparing it with the rest of the country.

But this ratio is clearly visible in Yazd, in a way that amount of equipments increased from 436026 rials to 1913262 rials during Khatami where the differences with national average had increased from 280667 rials to 1037829 rials. Thus, it can be said that this index shows improvement compare to average of the country during the presidency of Khatami.

#### **5.4. Ratio of permits for industrial factories per 100 thousand populations**

Averages indicate a growth of the number of permits for industrial establishment in Kerman from 11 to 12 during Rafsanjani. However, compare to the rest of the country, the index doesn't show change rather it had encountered decline. Further, its differences with rest of the country had reached from 9.2 to -4.6 during Rafsanjani. Therefore, it can be said that this index had not improved during the presidency of Rafsanjani.

But this ratio is clearly visible in the province of Yazd, in a way, the permits for industrial establishments increased from 27 to 73 during Khatami. Its differences with national average had reached from 10.3 cases to 53 cases during Khatami and therefore, it can be said that the index had improved considerably then.

#### **5.5. Ratio of exploitation licenses per 100 thousand populations**

Averages indicate that despite a growth in the number of exploitation licenses in Kerman from 2.4 cases to 34 during Rafsanjani, compare to national average, ratio had encountered decline. In a way, it differences with the rest of the country declined from 0.9 cases to 0.7 cases during Rafsanjani and thus it can be said that this index had not improved during Rafsanjani.

In Yazd, licenses do exploitation increased from 15 cases to 22 cases during Khatami hence; there differences with national average also increased from 10.9 cases to 17 cases. Therefore, it can be said that the index had improved considerably during Khatami.

### **5.6. Ratio of workshops with 10 employees or more (per 100 thousand populations)**

As has been indicated in the earlier indexes, Kerman in comparison with the rest of the country, had issued few permits for such establishments. The exploitation permits also include those issued earlier delivered at the later stage. As such, it is observed that the ratio of workshops in Kerman before Rafsanjani i.e. 4.7 cases per 100 thousand people grew to 7.7 during his term and consequently reached to 10 cases after the termination of Rafsanjani's presidency. In comparison to the national average, the differences were increased from -6.7 to -7.9 during Rafsanjani, therefore, it can be said this index had not improved then.

Yazd before Khatami had 41 cases at every 100 thousand population that increased to 49 during his term in office. While comparing with the national average, the differences reached from 25.4 to 27 and thus can be said that the index has improved during Khatami.

### **5.7. Ratio of industrial investment (per 100 thousand populations)**

Although some of the indexes take longer time to produce the results, this index shows that the rate of investment in industrial sectors, with respect to the permits issued, increased from 47782 million rial to 55245 million rials during Rafsanjani and then to 219937 rials after him. Compare to national average, the differences of those periods was 36655 rials before Rafsanjani, 1115 rials during his term in the office and finally 88070 rials after him. And thus it can be said this index had improved during Rafsanjani.

Mean of this index in Yazd was 305632 million rials before Khatami that increased to 884925 rials during term in the office. Since the differences widened nationally from 250378 to 664988 during Khatami, it can be said the index has improved considerably during his tenure.

### **5.8. Ratio of educational budget (in rial)**

Mean educational budget of the country and provinces of Yazd and Kerman is indicator of differences in educational credits distribution. As such, Kerman before Rafsanjani had an educational budget of about 12105 rial which reached to 55800 during his presidency and then reached to 2808000 rials per individual. This statistics in comparison to the rest of the country before Rafsanjani was 2505 rial that increased to 12640 during his term and then to 63300 after his presidency. Accordingly, it can be said that this index had

improved during Rafsanjani.

In Yazd, too, the ratio increased from 62600 to 278500 rial per individual during Khatami. Its differences with the national average reached from 19440 to 71000 rial and thus this index had improved considerably during Khatami.

### **5.9. Ratio of students per 100 thousand populations**

Ratio of students at per 100 thousand people in Kerman grew from 634 people to 1662 during Rafsanjani and reached to 2802 after the termination of his presidency. Compare to the national average that declined from 223 people to 121.7 people, it can be said that this index did not improve during Rafsanjani.

However, this ratio in Yazd increased from 2335 to 3936.5 people during Khatami. Compare to the national average that was more than 794.4 people before Khatami and increased to 1617.7 during his presidency, it can be said that this index had improved considerably.

### **5.10. Ratio of class to students**

In Kerman, ratio of class to students increased from 26.4 to 27 students during the term of Rafsanjani and it further reached to 25 after his presidency. In comparison to the rest of the country, ratio of students in the classes increased from -3.8 to -4.8 in this province. And since -4.8 are less than -3.88, it can be said that this index had grown during this presidency.

In Yazd, ratio of classes to students was 26.5 before the period of Khatami. It declined to 23.8 hence; compare to national average, the figure of students to classes declined from -5.3 to -4.2 during Khatami. With this figure, it can be said that this index could not develop during Khatami's presidency.

### **5.11. Ratio of public library per 100 thousand populations**

This index in Kerman increased from 1.3 to 6.1 during Rafsanjani and then grew to 2.8 after him. With respect to national differences of the same period i.e. 0.36, 0.4 and 0.7 respectively, it can be said that this index saw an improvement during Rafsanjani.

In Yazd, too, this index evolved from 3.6 to 5.8 at per hundred thousand populations during Khatami that shows an improvement compare to national average. Since, the differences are from 2.4 to 3.7, thus, it can be said that this index had seen considerable improvement then.

### **5.12. Ratio of insurance per 1000 population**

In Kerman, out of one thousand populations, 46 people had insurance before the advent of Rafsanjani. The figure increased to 73 during Rafsanjani's tenure and reached to 106 after his presidency. Compare to the national average, the figure indicates two people less and after Rafsanjani, it became equivalent to rest of the country. However, it can be said that the ratio had seen an improvement.

In Yazd, 100 people had insurance before Khatami, which increased to 131 during his presidency. With due attention to differences of about 27 to 35 person before and during Khatami, it can be said that the index had seen considerable growth during Khatami.

### **5.13. Ratio of physicians per 100 thousand populations**

On every 100 thousand populations, Kerman had some 26 doctors that increased to 31 during Rafsanjani and consequently to 38 after his term in the office. The figure with national average was 0.5, 0.7 and 3.3 respectively, and thus can be said that there was an increase in the index.

On every 100 thousand population in Yazd, there were 50.5 medical practitioners that were increased to 68.3 during the period of Khatami that was increased from 20.2 to 32.6 percent hence; can be said that this index had improved during the proposed presidency.

### **5.14. Ratio of hospital beds at per 100 thousand populations**

In Kerman, there were 161 hospital beds against every 100 thousand populations before Rafsanjani that was increased to 184.5 beds and it became 168 after his presidency. Compare to average national growth, it was 15.5, 25, and 5.3 during the above three periods, respectively. Thus, it can be said that the hospital beds increased during Rafsanjani but the index saw a considerable drop after his presidency.

Yazd province had 271.5 hospital beds before Khatami and increased to 286.6 that in comparison to national average before Khatami, there was 112 beds that became 122.6 at per 100 thousand populations. Thus the figure had increased during Khatami's presidency.

### **5.15. Ratio of airplane passengers per 100 thousand populations**

With an average, about 5 people in every 100 thousand population of Kerman used to travel by air before Rafsanjani. The figure increased to 9.8

during Rafsanjani. Compare to the national average, the figure was -3.1 -2.1, -3.2 during the above three periods, respectively and thus it can be said that there was growth of air passengers during Rafsanjani.

With an average, about 14.5 people in every 100 thousand population of Yazd used to travel by air before Khatami that slightly increased to 14.8 during his tenure. With reference to differences of this index with national average of 2.4 and 1.8 in the above two periods, it can be said that the index had not increased during the above presidency.

#### **5.16. Ratio of train passengers per 100 thousand populations**

About 2.4 people of every 100 thousand population of Kerman used to travel by train before Rafsanjani that increased slightly to 2.7 during his tenure and thereafter to 6.1. With reference to differences of this index with national average of -10, before Rafsanjani, -12 during Rafsanjani and then -11.7 after Rafsanjani, it can be said that the index had not increased during that presidency. However, with respect to the substructure lay down during this period, this index got to develop at later stages.

With respect to an average, about 6.5 people in every 100 thousand population of Yazd used to travel by train before Khatami that was increased more than three-fold to 21 people during Khatami. With reference to differences of this index with national average the index increased from -8.3 to 3.2 percent and thus, it can be said that the index grew tremendously during the above presidency.

#### **5.17. Ratio of telephone consumers per 100 thousand populations**

Kerman had 2.8 telephone consumers before Rafsanjani. The figure increased to 4.5 and 9.1 consumers at every 100 thousand population in the province. Compare to the national average, figure was -0.37 before Rafsanjani, -1.3 during Rafsanjani and -2.7 after Rafsanjani. Thus, it can be said that this index could not develop during the above presidency.

With respect to an average, Yazd had 8.5 telephone consumers before that increased to 18.1 at every 100 thousand population during Khatami. With due attention to differences with the rest of the country i.e. 2.7 before and 6.3 during Khatami, it can be said that the index had increased then.

#### **5.18. Ratio of hotel capacities per 100 thousand populations**

Kerman province had 28 hotel beds at per 100 thousand populations that increased to 35 during Rafsanjani and to 63 after his term in the office. With

respect to differences of this index with the national average, it shows -33.8, -33.2 and -22.7 for the above three periods, respectively. Therefore, it can be said that this index didn't grow during Rafsanjani. However, with respect to the foundation laid down, the index grew rapidly later on.

So far as Yazd, it had 51.6 residential beds before Khatami that increased to 68.8 during his tenure. With respect to differences of this index with the national average that shows -15.4 and -16.9 before and during Khatami it can be said that this index didn't grow then.

### **5.19. Length of asphalt road per 1000 sq km**

Before Rafsanjani, Kerman had 19.17 km asphalted road that increased to 24 km during Rafsanjani. After Rafsanjani, asphalt increased further to 39.8 kilometers at per 100 sq km. With respect to differences of this index with the national average that shows -15.7, -22.5 and -22.6 in the above three periods, it can be said that this index didn't grow during Rafsanjani.

Before Khatami, Yazd had 33.3 km asphalted road which increased to 39 kilometers. With respect to differences of this index with the national average that shows -12.9 and -29.4 before and during Khatami respectively with the city of Tabas and -23.4 without Tabas, it can be said that this index didn't grow then.

### **5.20. Average development coefficient\* (based on annual budget)**

The average development coefficient of Kerman before Rafsanjani was 38275 that increase to 1313130 and 771306 during Rafsanjani and thereafter. With respect to differences of this index with the national average i.e. -3615, -1265223 and -370849 during the above three periods, it can be said that this index had not increased.

The average development coefficient of Yazd before Khatami was 143060 that had increased to 806323.8 with Tabas and 829663 without Tabas during Khatami. With respect to differences of this index with the national average of -1266292, -335832 with Tabas and -312492 without Tabas, it can be said that this index had increased during Khatami.

$$\text{Development Coefficient } t = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Development Budget}}{\text{Population}} \times \frac{\text{Development Budget}}{\text{Area}}}$$

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\* The term 'development coefficient' along with its assessment formulae propounded by Dr. Hafeznia has been used in the current research.

## **6. Analysis and Discussion**

The results show that access to the power and position of presidency led to the development of the provinces of Kerman and Yazd compare to the national average. This also indicates that spatial attachment of any individual, to some extent, is effective in decision making and directing the economic planning resources. Consequently; it could cause imbalanced development in the geographical regions. According to Table1, from 20 proposed indexes in Kerman during 1991-1996, 11 indexes i.e. land under cultivation per 100 square kilometers, share of educational budget to the population, ratio of classes to students, ratio of airplane passengers per 100 thousand populations, insurance coverage per one thousand populations, ratio of hospital beds per one hundred thousand populations, ratio of private sector investment to the population, ratio of students to every one hundred thousand populations, ratio of public libraries to every one hundred thousand populations and ratio of hotels to every one hundred thousand populations, show growth, compare to national averages.

In the province of Yazd during 1996-2002 (Table1), level of 15 indexes i.e. ratio of private sector investment to the population, ratio of permit of industrial units at per 100 thousands population, ratio of big workshops to every 100 thousands populations, ratio of license of operation to every hundred thousand populations, land under cultivation at per 100 square kilometers, ratio of agricultural loans to the land under cultivation, share of educational budget to population, ratio of students to every one hundred thousand populations, ratio of public libraries to every one hundred thousand populations, ratio of passenger trains to every one hundred thousand populations, ratio of home telephone consumers to every one hundred thousand populations, length of asphalted roads to every one thousand kilometers, insurance coverage at per one thousand people, ratio of physicians every one hundred thousand populations, ratio of hospital beds every one hundred thousand populations, had increased in comparison to national average. As such, all the indexes studied in the sectors like industry and mines, education, culture, hygiene and health were evolved.

As a whole, from 20 indices during 1991-1996 in Kerman 11 indexes, and during the period of 1996-2002 in Yazd 15 indices show an improvement with respect to the national average. With respect to the above studies, it can be claimed that to some extent the accessibility to the power of presidency has been effective on improvement of development indices of Kerman and Yazd provinces.

Table.1 shows the differentiation of development indices of the provinces of Kerman and Yazd with the average of the same indices in the national level of Iran during the presidency of Rafsanjani and Khatami.

Table.1: Differential Indices Studied with the average of the Country

| Province<br>Index  | Kerman |          |         |        | Yazd     |         |        |
|--|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
|  | A      | B        | C       | Result | B        | C       | Result |
| Ratio of establishment permits per 100 thousand populations      | 9.2    | -4.6     | -8.6    | -      | 10.35    | 53      | +      |
| Ratio of industrial investment per 100 thousand populations      | 32655  | 1115     | 88070   | +      | 250387   | 664988  | +      |
| Ratio of big workshops per 100 thousand populations              | -6.7   | -7.9     | 12      | -      | 25.4     | 27      | +      |
| Ratio of exploitation permits per 100 thousand populations       | 0.9    | 0.7      | -1.5    | -      | 10.9     | 17      | +      |
| Ratio of cultivation per 100 square kilometers                   | -598   | -502     | -438    | +      | -744     | -674    | +      |
| Performance of wheat per hectare                                 | 32     | -117     | -603    | -      | 798      | 0       | -      |
| Ratio of fertilizer distributed to land under cultivation        | 66     | 47       | 50      | -      | 391      | 182     | -      |
| Loan allocated to agricultural sector, proportion to cultivation | 5583   | -22693   | -149883 | -      | 280667   | 1047829 | +      |
| Share of educational budget to the population                    | 2505   | 12640    | 63300   | +      | 19440    | 71000   | +      |
| Ratio of classes to students                                     | -3.8   | -4.8     | -3      | +      | -5.3     | -4.2    | -      |
| Ratio of students per 1000 populations                           | 223.2  | 121.7    | 483.2   | +      | 794.4    | 1617.7  | +      |
| Ratio of public libraries per 100 thousand populations           | 0.36   | 0.4      | 0.7     | +      | 3.6      | 5.8     | +      |
| Ratio of airplane passengers per 100 people                      | -4.1   | -2.1     | -3.2    | +      | 2.4      | 1.8     | -      |
| Ratio of train passengers per 100 people                         | -10    | -12      | -11.7   | -      | 6.5      | 21      | +      |
| Number of hotel beds per 100 thousand population                 | -33.8  | -33.2    | -22.7   | +      | -15.4    | -16.9   | -      |
| Telephone consumers per 100 population                           | -0.37  | -1.3     | -2.7    | -      | 2.7      | 6.3     | +      |
| Length of asphalted roads per 1000 square kilometers             | -15.7  | -22.5    | -22.6   | -      | 33.6     | 38      | +      |
| Insurance coverage per 1000 people                               | -2     | 0        | 0       | +      | 28       | 35      | +      |
| Ratio of doctors per 100 thousand population                     | 0.5    | 0.7      | 3.3     | +      | 20.2     | 32.6    | +      |
| Ratio of hospital beds per 100 thousand population               | 15.5   | 25       | 5.3     | +      | 112      | 122.6   | +      |
| Development coefficient  | -36.5  | -1265223 | 370849  | -      | -1266393 | -335832 | -      |

Note: A=1985-90, B= 1991-96 C=1997-2002



## **7. Conclusion**

President Rafsanjani with the slogan of economic development in order to renovate the country after 8-years of Iraqi imposed war took over the government in 1988 in a condition when the country had been facing some of the fundamental problems. Eleven of twenty indices considered for Kerman, saw an improvement compared to the average of the country. Although, these level of developments for Kerman, compare to the country as a whole, does not show significant differences but on the basis of the research outcome it is distinguished that in case of the non-selection of Rafsanjani to the presidency naturally this level of services would not have come to the proposed province.

In 1997, President Khatami with the slogan of political development took over the government and by executing four year development plan seriously emphasized to the compilation of the government policies. However, this government too, became immune to the special attention to the birthplace and hence; according to the study conducted here, 15 of 20 indexes show considerable growth of Yazd compare to the average of the country.

Apart from the actual emphasis, this research also successfully assessed and confirmed some of the imaginations of geographers about attachment of an individual or group to their birthplaces. Likewise, this problem is noteworthy that, these kinds of planning and imbalanced development can cause geographical inequality and uneven spatial development of a country.

## **8. Suggestions**

1. A democratic mechanism should be created that could have constant supervision over the political officials who are effective in country's development.
2. Similar to this research, study should be conducted at the limited area like township to compare the birthplace city of the political officials with rests of the cities in the same province so that intensity of this issue to be distinguished clearly.

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