

Research Paper

Analysis of Social Development in the Rural Areas of Sistan Province with an Emphasis on Quranic Indicators

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to extract social indicators derived from the Quran and social development of villages. The population of the study consists of rural areas of Sistan province. The sample size was calculated using a formula based on Cochran Sharp. Forty villages were selected, and the sample size was 381 families. The research method is analytical-descriptive based on studies conducted through questionnaires and interviews. Kruskal-Wallis test and ordinal regression were used to test the study hypothesis. Kruskal-Wallis test results showed a significance level (Sig) of less than 0.10 percent for the villages of Sistan region. There were a total of 33 social indicators, including indicators of "health" with a mean of 4.56, "good family" ranking second with an average of 4.54, and "Jihad in the path of God" ranking third with an average of 4.51.

The evaluations showed that social development is a prerequisite for the development of other aspects such as political and economic development. It is, in practice, the experience of many countries that a lack of social indicators prevents favorable development in other dimensions.

Key words:

Quran, Social indicators, Social development, Rural Sistan

Extended Abstract**1. Introduction**

The development of biological and ethical aspects can lead to the growth of one's talents. However, in social life, qualitative development leads to the structural transformation of all the components and elements of a society. Inevitably, the status

quo of a society passes on to a new situation. With regard to the important role of social issues in the realization of development, it is necessary to clarify the social indicators of development and the ways of achieving it. With regard to the experience of three decades of planning in the country and not-so-impressive results in the field of social care, the necessity of revising the strategies, objectives, programs and methods of achieving development has doubled. As a matter of fact, there is a lack of indicators and standards necessary for understanding of

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social issues. Also, in terms of evaluating the programs and functions of institutions and organs of public trust, there are challenges facing the social development in the country and the region.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, the concept of social development was an issue that required a particular attention. Therefore, several programs were implemented to help developing countries achieve social development, and various indices were offered and defined to evaluate the performance of countries in this regard. The purpose of this study is to extract indicators of social development from the holy Quran with a specific focus on the social development of villages.

2. Methodology

The study was conducted through observations, interviews with some parts of the society, and questionnaires. The method of the study was analytical-descriptive. The statistical population consisted of all the rural families in Sistan region, which were 51,663 according to the census taken in 1390. The sample size was 381 families selected according to Cochran formula. Cronbach alpha factor was 0.849, which shows the validity of the questionnaire. The data were collected and analyzed by SPSS software using statistical tests and Kruskal-Wallis test.

3. Discussion

The process of social development is a development that causes later comprehensive and continuous improvement of the life quality of individuals and the society. It includes certain concepts and components that link people in a society and account for their lifestyle.

Recognition and analysis of the levels of social development and the precise calculation of the corresponding indices can provide a clear picture for programmers and officials as to understand the failure factors, dynamics, and challenges of sustainable rural development. Achieving continuous improvement in the social development indicators calls for a context in which capacity building occurs for rural residents. For this to occur, the rural community must become capable of taking advantage of natural resources in an optimal manner and pursue economic and social sustainable development goals. A clear expression of such concepts is important for understanding the individual and collective influences of social development.

4. Results

The present research is an analytical-descriptive study conducted through questionnaires and interviews. Kruskal-Wallis test ordinal regression were used to test the hypotheses.

Kruskal-Wallis test results showed a significance (Sig) level of less than 01.0 per cent for the villages of Sistan region. A total of 33 social indicators were identified and analyzed. The indicator of "health" had the first rank with the mean of 4/56. In the subsequent ranks, there were "good family" with an average of 4.54 and "Jihad in the path of God" with an average of 4.51.

To determine the difference between the Qur'anic indicators and the social indicators for the development of rural areas, Kruskal-Wallis test of significance was used. The test results refer to the Quran index and show that the level of significance (Sig) is less than 01.0.

Thus, the assumption H₀, namely the lack of a difference in the level of social development among rural areas, is rejected. In the contrary, the hypothesis H₁, that is, the presence of differences in the levels of development among the rural areas at three levels of villages in the sample population, has been accepted.

5. Conclusion

The evaluations showed that social development is a prerequisite for the development of other aspects such as politics, economy, etc. The practical experience of many countries has shown that a lack of indicators to assess social development prevent appropriate development in the other dimensions of the society.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest