

The study of investigates special distribution in Guilan Province

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

Decreasing regional differences, particularly between cities and villages for preventing human and funds movement and migration are very effective in providing the development. Spatial inequity causes the place not to be used best, provides the means of geographical accumulation of poverty and the intensity of privation in some regions, weakens national and social coherent, makes the best and voluntarily allocation of human force specially expert human force in regions impossible, increases impolitic migrations and makes the best distribution of the population in space, impossible. In short, spatial inequity increases the probability of poverty, unemployment, marginalization, migration and injustice.

Development means the increasing of human abilities in well exploiting of his environment. Rational exploiting depends on economical, social and cultural properties. Therefore, every condition that is effective in increasing the abilities in regions, prepares the way for development. Migration, poverty, low production and exploiting, unemployment, etc. in different regions of the country are the result of inefficient operations of economical, social and cultural organizations, overpopulation and discriminatory policies for cities and villages and lack of welfare, producing and fundamental facilities. This study answers the following question: What is the distribution of state funds during the fourth development plan in the province?

Research Methodology

This is an inductive, descriptive and profound research. According to the information gathered from all district governments of the province and the information prepared from statistical yearbook and management organization in the Field of allocated credits, a data bank has been created in Excel software and by using the method of Morris's discordant index, the data have been analyzed and

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rural areas have been classified. Moreover, the collected data are linked to the spatial data layer in the level of the cities of the province in GIS software to make the regional analysis possible and to provide the related maps.

Results

The study of economical and social indicators and the determination of the areas benefit are very urgent in the direction of finalizing development guidelines. The present study has been performed with the aim of recognizing development condition of areas in the Guilan province and recognizing the challenges and direction of areas development. The results of the study indicates that there is an inharmonious development in areas and deprivation of regions. Policy that has failed to reduce regional inequalities and these programs, immigration, uncontrolled urban development and agricultural change in the border cities have followed.

Conditions of spatial distribution of credits and investments are done for removing deprivation and having facilities and services and depend on the condition of settling population and resources to some extents. But studying the condition of credits distribution in the forth development plan in Guilan indicates that some regions could allocate more shares of credits to themselves by any reason. Particularly, the condition of national credits distribution in the level of province's regions shows the role of government and regional officials' ideas well in directing credits. One of the important fields in recognizing disparity condition among regions is studying the condition of government's investment during past plans. Government always tries to allocate resources such as credits to all regions well by decreasing disparities and providing fields of growth and development. Past functions have not approach this goal.

The reduction in regional differences to stop the movement and displacement of human forces and capital in the direction of preparing the ground for development is very effective. Development means boosting human potentials for the improved utilization of his environment. Rational utilization depends on economical, social and cultural particulars. Therefore any kind of condition that is effective in the improvement of region's capabilities will lead to the preparation of the ground for regional development. Immigration, poverty, low production and efficiency, joblessness and ... in areas of the region is the result of inefficient performance of economical, social and cultural foundations, agricultural depression, disorganized growth of population and discriminatory policies and the low level of enjoying fundamental facilities and productions. Therefore, the study of economical and social indicators and the determination of the areas benefit are very urgent in the direction of finalizing development guidelines.

The present study has been performed with the aim of recognizing development condition of areas in the province and recognizing the challenges and direction of areas development. Some cities, despite having a high percentage of per capita funding of the program is located at the bottom. Evaluation criteria developed for the enjoyment of such facilities, environmental, manufacturing, services, infrastructure and welfare, it is used.

Conclusion

One of the main factors in order to eliminate bottlenecks and achieving economic development in each country's capabilities and operating capital.

Factors such as political factors, social, cultural, and technological and ... And have a vital role in economic development. Government intervention in the infrastructure sector is an integral part of economic development.

Public investment in economic and social development in the form of loan facilities are made public. In the province during the Fourth Plan has allocated about 53 trillion rials credit. Highest share in the distribution of funds is allocated to the city of Rasht. The city has 27 percent share of the credit program. Between the provinces of Gilan province to enjoy the development budget (owned assets), there are inequalities.

In other words, the indicators of economic benefits - and there are inconsistencies in the amount of the investment. Some cities, despite having a high percentage of percapita funding of the program is located at the bottom The low ranking of cities with economic and social indicators have also been less than the amount of credit.

Key words: Guilan, forth plan, governmental credits, investment.

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