Available online at http://www.ijabbr.com

International journal of Advanced Biological and Biomedical Research

Volume 2, Issue 4, 2014: 1347-1361

Determining Fruition Levels of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province Townships in Terms of Development (Using Morris Technique)

Masoud Taghvaie[1], Samaneh Khademi*[2], Ali Zamen Gholami[3]

[1]*professor of geography and urban planning, faculty of geographical science and planning, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Iran*
[2]*MS student of meteorology (agricultural ecology), faculty of geographical science and planning, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Iran*
[3]*MS student of agricultural climate, faculty of geographical science and planning, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Iran*

Abstract

Economic and social changes in recent decades led to regional imbalance and inordinate concentration of facilities in some parts and bereavement of other parts. We need to district and regional planning which its objective is providing an appropriate model for balanced distribution of services according to population of settlements or spatial balance in the region. The topics of sustainable development and regional planning are important and notable issues. Nowadays, politicians and managers are trying to develop a program for a region according to regional planning and considering all natural, economic, social, cultural and skeletal potential of that region, and they want to move toward social justice and sustainable development. The beginning wave of using quantitative models during 1960s dual with presenting topics of development and underdevelopment propagated application of these methods in determining development level of regions. The present research is conducted with objective of determining ranking for towns in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province. In this research, we determined ranking of mentioned province's towns using descriptive, library, analytic and casual method, Morris statistical approach and 95 indices of development. The result of this research indicates that urban services are distributed imbalanced in towns of the province and this matter resulted in inequality among towns and trend of immigrants to fruited towns. Ranking of the Province towns shows that Boyer Ahmad with 70.19 percentages fruition and Kohgilouye with 62.72 percentages are the most fruited towns among seven towns and Gachsaran with 42.42 and Dena with 15.03 are half-fruited and Behmai, Basht and Choram with 6.53, 2.50 and 0.70 percentages are bereaved towns, respectively.

Keywords: Planning, Regional planning, Town, Kohgiluyeh, Boyer-Ahmad, Morris technique

Introduction

In recent years, the main consequence of urbanization fast growth was disorder in service distribution system. Unfortunately, this condition is observed in all towns of Iran. One of very common criterion in district or regional development is ranking or classifying areas or towns of the country based on fruition

Corresponding Author E-mail: Samane.khademi9@yahoo.com

level from different economic, social, cultural, health and skeletal indices. Based on this criterion, areas or towns are classified to three categories of developed, half-fruited and bereaved. The importance of this leveling is that we can show the level of region or people life well by knowing impasses, capabilities and development level of regions and on the other hand, we can provide plans and programs to reducing bereavement of these areas (Ziari, 1387:78). Generally, planning is a tool for converting present condition to desirable condition with objective of development. It is obvious that we should have a new and comprehensive cognition about present condition to achieving desirable state (Momeni, 1377: 35). Excessive concentration and imbalance are characteristics of underdevelopment countries and these characteristics are resulted from polar growth policies (Momeni, 1389:15). Due to this policy, a limited number of regions have key roles and other parts act marginally. The statistics of 1385 in the country showed that the population reached to about 70 millions and 68.3 percentages of this population are urban people, which settled in approximately 1015 towns. The growth of urbanization in Iran has two main parts during last four decades. The first jump is done after land reform in 1340 that in a huge part of rural immigration moved to towns due to collapse of agriculture sector in the country economy and empowering industry and services sector in towns. The second jump happened after the Islamic revolution (Zakerian, 1389: 94). Actually, this jump is clearly visible in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province and its towns. Therefore, it is necessary to developing efforts and fundamental studies to detect deficits and failures and serious planning should be done to eliminating ravages.Different researches are conducted in regard of determining levels of regions' development and examining inequality among them including:

-Zarabi Asghar and Gholami Younes (1390) investigated and compared development level of villages in central area of Gonabad town using Morris and Spearman rank and 18 variables and indices in social, cultural and health basis according to population of settlements or spatial balance in the region. The findings of this research show that there is a significant relationship between population levels and rural service levels (with correlation coefficient of 73 percentages).

-Taghvaie Masoud and Shafi'e Parvin (1387) aimed to classifying villages in Isfahan province in similar group using method of factor analysis and local-spatial analysis, and socio-economic factors are the most effective factors using this method.

-Amin Bidokhti Ali Akbar et al. (1389) that aimed to investigating strategic role of marketing elements in improving position of tourism industry of Semnan Province using 15 different indices and Morris technique concluded that all elements of tourism marketing are effective on improving position and development of this industry.

Methodology

Methodology is descriptive, library, analytic and casual. Statistical population is 7 towns in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province based on political-official divisions in 1389 and required information are acquired using statistical yearbook of the province in 1389. Variables are examined after classifying using Morris technique and results are investigated. Hence, fruition level of towns in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province from development indices will be determined.

Research questions

- are indices and services distributed properly among towns of the province?

- Which index has the most inequality among towns of the province?

Realm and scope of the research

Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province is located between 2 circles of latitude of 29 degrees and 52 minutes and 31 degrees and 26 minutes in north, and hour circles of 49 degrees and 55 minutes and 51

degrees and 53 minutes in east (http://www.ostan-kb.ir). This province is located on southern west of Iran with 16264 square kilometers area (about 1 percentage from total area of the country) (Khalili Jahangad, 1382:2). According to the last country division in 1389, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province has 7 towns, 17 districts, 16 cities and 43 villages (statistical yearbook of 1389). This province is limited to Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province from north, to Fars and Isfahan provinces from east, to Fars and Boushehr provinces from south and to Khouzestan province from west (Faraji, 1366:966). This province was separated from Fars and Khouzestan Province in 1343 and it converted to a province with central of Yasouj in 1355 (Khalili Jahangard, 1382:21).

Techniques and methods

The application of multiple methods of the models in district and spatial studies and urban issues has an old age so that mathematics models became common in solving spatial and urban problems (Hekmatnia, 1387:36).

Morris technique is considered as one the newest and most applied methods for spatial planning. Applications and uses of this method are as follow:

-it is applied in spatial organization and planning.

- We can rank and classify settlements using this technique.

-we can identify central locations and ranking of settlements using this technique.

-we can determine the position of development for each settlement unit among others using information which is available for each unit. This position is determined in terms of each chosen index using inharmonious coefficient of Morris in first step and finally, average of total indices are found using analytic method. This method determines position of development for each unit simply but considerably and then, it ranks settlements of the region.

-we can use many kinds of socio-economic and skeletal variables in this technique. Actually, we can say that this method has most efficiency of scalogram and taxonomy models and use procedure is much simpler in this technique (Asayesh: 1382:147 & 148). Use procedure in Morris technique: First stage: set up a table, put settlements in one column, and put indices in next columns. Then, write down numbers related to each index. The important point in this method is that used indices should be aligned and they should have same direction. Second stage: in this stage, every single number in table of first level are standardized using formula of inharmonious coefficient of Morris and new numbers are replaced. The mentioned formula is as following:

In this formula:

$$yij = \frac{xij - xijmin}{ximax - ximin} \times 100$$

Yij: inharmonious coefficient of Morris (inharmonious index for i-th in j-th unit)
Xij: shows related number to variable (index) (i-th variable in j-th unit)
Xjmax: the maximum values of variables in each column
Xjmin: the minimum value of variables in each column

The third stage: in this stage, numbers derived from inharmonious coefficient of Morris will be ranked. The method of ranking is in such a way that for each index and each column, the largest number derived from inharmonious coefficient of Morris takes the first rank and ranking will continue respectively. First rank shows that settlements about mentioned index have more facilities and other ranks place in next rates respectively. The fourth stage: in this stage, final coefficient of development is obtained for each settlement using following formula:

$$d.i = \frac{\sum yij}{n}$$

Where:

d.i : final coefficient of development

$\sum yij$: Sum of inharmonious coefficients of Morris in considered line for considered settlements.

N: kinds of applied indices

The fifth stages: in this stage, according to final coefficient of development derived for each settlement, we can rank and rate settlements. After determining first grade, second grade and other ones, these points can be plotted on the map. Ranking method will be as following: How much the number is larger, it shows that settlements are more developed and they have more facilities. By this part, the main work is done using Morris development technique.

The sixth stage: we can rank settlements and show them in diagram using final coefficient of development (Asayesh, 1382:148-150).

Application of Morris method in leveling townships

Introducing study indices

Tabla 1: The table of introducing used indices in the province townships Resource: statistical yearbook of 1389

Nomads	Chora m	Basht	Bahmai	Dena	Gachsaran	Kohgiluy eh	Boyer - Ahma d		
, ...	, ...	356	834	1008	2368	4241	6115	Rural and urban natives	Populatio n
, ...	, ...	, ...	35637	53034	136,064	191,823	217,7 41	Resident and non-resident household s	
, ...	, ...	316	27	81	1877	2587	3687	Marriag e	
, ...	, ...	, ...	10442	7014	27831	34645	6138 2	Emigrati on	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	312	191	1104	employe d people accordin g to educatio n	Work force
			6111	11935	28464	39154	5483 0	Employ ed	

								estimates	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	433	345	1575	Declared job opportunities	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	4993	4261	18941	10023	Poultry breeders' benefit	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	82608087	20685	15507	Benefits of milking animals	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	6922	27942	9670	16559	Farming benefits depending on the type of benefit	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	6821	4064	16244	12241	Tractor	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	29	434	62	393	Taylor	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	775	2230	2551	2292	Combine	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	3661	2007	5559	5605	Trailer	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	6	243	84	348	Reaper	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	1	9	34	51	Mower	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	2	1356	1439	1	Lemon	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	767	1141	2440	696	Pomegranate	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	3512	91	1676	6741	Walnuts	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	114	60	57	212	Dry farm grape	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	19745	29709	68967	38831	Land area utilization by land	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	5870	7285	7180	17653	Land area utilization by irrigated land	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	6468	14903	29363	16280	Planting area of	

								wheat	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	8737	15505	23598	20598	The production amount of wheat	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	4435	4915	19630	8647	Planting area of barley	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	5350	3233	18507	10350	Production amount of barley	
	1	0	0	62	0	9	71	The number of fish breeding plants	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	701	191	447	1008	The number of beekeeping operation	
	38036	38646	21973	54773	479,252	189,164	450,946	The number-weight of carcasses slaughtered for consumption	
, ...	, ...	, ...	1	4	8	7	5	Rural cooperatives	
	0	0	68	82	22	151	135	General Features of Cooperative	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	6	0	0	7	Greenhouse area in benefit	
, ...	, ...	, ...	0	2	0	1	5	Nursery	

								area and its production	
, ...	, ...	, ...	957	4273	7514	7605	6230	The amount of types of fertilizer	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	1	7	12	8	Mining cooperatives	Mine
	9484	11192	13816	12855	119,905	68054	166,472	Consumption of petroleum products	Oil and Gas
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	The number of fuel storage	
, ...	, ...	, ...	1	3	2	5	2	Number of City with gas facility	

Tabla 2: The table of introducing used indices in the province townships (continued) 1389

, ...	, ...	, ...	14	8	78	82	78	Cooperative enterprises of Industry	Industry
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	1	2	2	Cooperative enterprises o Carpet	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	5	2	30	Industrial workshop with more than 10 employees	
, ...	, ...	1443	1629	0	156	30	1443	Number of employees in Workshops	
, ...	, ...				9	11	2	Deep shaft	Utilities
, ...	, ...	, ...	8	1	46	32	70	Number of cooperative enterprises	
, ...	, ...	, ...	9	0	23	27	2	Spring	
, ...	, ...	, ...	87	256	304	1011	561	Aqueduct	

, ...	, ...	, ...	8738	4663	56182	52192	78821	Subscribers of water	
, ...	, ...	6351	7989	1767 6	33528	46029	61569	Electric customers	
, ...	, ...	, ...			587,49 5	209,27 1	310,52 9	Sales of electricity	Building
, ...	, ...	, ...	0	0	1	0	6	Service companies	Business Restaurant Hospitality
, ...	, ...	, ...	0	0	1	0	1	Companies of securing producer demands	
, ...	, ...	, ...	3	1	7	10	40	Companies of securing consumer demands	
, ...	, ...	, ...	3	5	5	9	6	Rural Cooperative	
, ...	, ...	, ...		12	101	164	159	Urban-rural residence	
, ...	, ...	, ...		531	2074	3299	2864	Number of workshops	
, ...	, ...	, ...	568	1160	23478	11019	205,55 9	Massaging the province loading	Transport
, ...	4	6	5	10	27	26	52	Number of bank units	
, ...			1	1	2	5	1	Urban post office	
, ...	307	338	423	454	404	1070	1246	Types of rural road	
, ...	4	6	5	10	27	26	52	Number of bank units	Finance
, ...	1	4	6	5	1	18	16	Units of assist committee	Welfare
, ...	0	368	0	1171	2905	2633	5433	Number of workshop covered by the organization	
, ...	2385 3	2166 0	3670 3	4929 4	48417	123,76 5	154,69 9	Main and dependant assured	
, ...	11	3	0	0	23	35	22	Pre-school institute	Educationa l
156	61	87	121	137	101	425	481	Elementary	

17	17	19	28	46	61	115	131	Middle school	
11	12	16	22	32	61	86	110	Secondary	
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	2	1	3	Institution	Hygiene And Treatment
, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	, ...	208	160	352	Bed	
, ...	, ...	, ...	5	9	24	25	24	Health Centers	
, ...	, ...	, ...	14	36	76	97	221	Doctors	
, ...	, ...	, ...	123	165	536	718	1199	Paramedics	
, ...	, ...	, ...	3	4	10	18	16	Laboratory	
, ...	, ...	, ...	10	3	14	5	26	Pharmacy	
, ...	, ...	, ...	1	1	9	2	7	Radiology Center	
, ...	, ...	, ...			6	2	13	Rehabilitation Center	
, ...	, ...	, ...	28	45	51	125	97	Health house	
, ...	6	5	17	15	35	28	40	Book Festival	Cultural Athletic Tourism
, ...	, ...	, ...	0	0	0	0	0	Number of cinema	
, ...	, ...	, ...	0	0	0	2	2	Number of theater	
, ...	1	0	1	0	5	5	13	Printing office	
, ...	4	4	6	6	8	9	12	Public library	
, ...		1	1	2	3	2	6	Children and adolescents education center	
, ...	24969	25171	29018	34486	62005	86662	133,972	number of present book in Public Library	
, ...	, ...	9317	5976	23678	24790	18911	37659	Number of books in education center	

Now using introduced indices and Morris technique, we examine distribution of indices and facilities in the province townships

The second stage: in this stage, all single numbers related to indices are standardized concerning table 1.

Tabla 3: The table of standardizing indices based on Morris method

Choram	Basht	Bahmai	Dena	Gachsaran	Kohgiluyeh	Boyer-Ahmad	
	0	8.36	11.3	34.9	67.4	100	Population
		0	9.55	55.14	85.76	100	
	7.8	0	1.4	50	69.94	100	
		6.3	0	38.28	50.8	100	
				13:25	0	100	Work force
			11.9	45.8	67.82	100	
			0	7.15	0	100	
			4.9	0	100	39.25	Agriculture, Forestry, fisheries
			0	1.37	100	12:54	
				100	13.2	65.64	
			22.63	0	100	55.7	
				100	8.14	2.4	
				81.36	100	10:33	
			45.96	0	98.72	24.50	
				69.29	22.8	2.32	
				16	66	34.	
			0.069	94.22	100	0	
			4.07	25.51	100	0	
			51.44	0	23.83	45.29	
			36.77	1.92	0	1.05	
				52.20	25.78	100	
				12	11:11	80.29	
				36.84	100	66.83	
				45.54	100	79.81	
				3.15	100	28.69	
			13.86	0	100	48.48	
1.40	0	0	87.32	0	12.67	48.	
			62.42	0	31.33	5.56	
3.51	3.64	0	7.17	100	36.56	100	
			42.85	100	85.71	0.027	
		45.03	54.30	14:56	100	0.91	
				85.71	0	0.047	
			40	0	20	0.034	
			49.87	98.63	100	35.91	
			8.33	58.33	100	66.66	Mine
	1.08	2.75	2.14	70.33	37.30	100	Oil and Gas
						100	
			50	25	100	25	

		17:07	9.75	95.12	100	95.12	Industry

Source: author's calculations

Tabla 4: The table of standardizing indices based on Morris method (continued)

				50	100	100	**Industry**
				16.66	6.66	100	
1.84	88.58	100	0	9.5	1.8	88.58	
			0	81.8	100	18:18	**Utilities**
		33.33	0	85.18	100	7.40	
			18:29	23:48	100	51.29	
		5.49	0	69.47	64.09	100	
	10:13	12.96	28.69	54.43	74.72	100	
				100	0	26.77	
		11:42	1.42	65.17	45.17	100	**Building**
				16.66	0	100	**Business, Restaurant Hospitality**
				100	0	100	
		7.5	2.5	17.5	25	100	
			33.33	33.33	100	50	
				58.55	100	96.71	
				55.74	100	84.28	
			12:28	11:17	5.09	100	**Transport**
			12:14	36.55	10:49	100	
				25	100	0	
	3.30	12:35	15.65	10:33	81.25	100	
	4.16	2.08	12.5	47.91	45.83	100	**Finance**
	17.64	29.14	23:52	0	100	88.23	**Welfare**
	6.77	0	21:55	53.46	48.64	100	
1.64	0	11.3	20.77	20:11	76.74	100	
31.42	8.57	0	0	65.17	100	62.85	**Education**
	6.1	14.2	18	9.5	86.66	100	
	1.75	9.64	25.43	38.59	85.96	100	
1.01	5.05	11.1	21:21	50.5	75.75	100	
				66.6	33.3	100	**Hygiene And Treatment**
				59.09	45.4	100	
		20	36	96	100	96	
			10.6	29.9	40.09	100	
			3.9	38.3	55.2	100	
		16.6	22.2	55.5	100	88.8	
		38.4	11.5	53.8	19.2	100	
		11:11	11:11	100	22:22	7.77	
				46.15	15:38	100	
		22.4	36	40.8	100	77.6	
2.85	0	34.38	28.57	85.71	65.71	100	**Cultural**

					100	100	**Athletic Tourism**
7.69	0	7.69	0	38.46	38.46	100	
		25	25	50	65.5	100	
	20	20	40	60	40	100	
	12:18	3.71	8.73	33.97	56.59	100	
	24.74	15.86	62.87	65.82	50.21	100	

Resource: author's calculations

The third stage: in this stage, ranking is calculated according to numbers derived from inharmonious coefficient of Morris. The method of ranking is in such a way that the largest number derived from inharmonious coefficient of Morris stands in first grade about each index and in each column. Then, ranking is conducted respectively.

Tabla 5: The table of calculating inharmonious coefficient of Morris and ranking indices

Chorom		Basht		Bahmai		Dena		Gachsaran		Kohgiluyeh		Boyer-Ahmad		
Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	
	7	1.9	6	3.6	5	5.5	4	44.4	3	68.4	2	100	1	Population
						3.9	4	22	3	22.6	2	100	1	Work force
12:18	6	12:13	7	1.6	5	22.5	4	35.2	2	71.5	1	32	3	Agriculture
						8.3	4	58.3	3	100	2	66.6	1	Mine
2.1	5	0.9	6	0.6	7	19.1	4	31.8	3	44.5	2	81.2	1	Gas oil
0.4	7	22.1	5	29.2	4	2.4	6	42.8	3	52.1	2	95.9	1	Industry
		1.4	6	7.3	4	6.7	5	59.1	2	62.6	1	43.3	3	Utilities
				11.4	4	1.4	5	65.7	2	45.7	3	100	1	Building
				1.25	5	5.9	4	46.9	3	54.1	2	88.4	1	Business
		12:22	6	1.03	5	1.3	4	6.9	3	14.4	2	25	1	Transport
		4.1	5	2.08	6	12.5	4	47.9	2	45.8	3	100	1	Finance issues
0.5	6	8.1	7	13.5	5	21.9	4	24.5	3	75.7	2	96.7	1	Welfare
8.	6	5.3	7	8.7	5	16.	4	41.08	3	87.09	2	90.7	1	Educati

1						1								on
				10.8	5	13.1	4	58.6	2	53.1	3	94	1	Hygiene
1.3	7	5.6	6	13.3	5	20.6	4	41.7	3	51.6	2	87.5	1	Cultural

Source: author's calculations

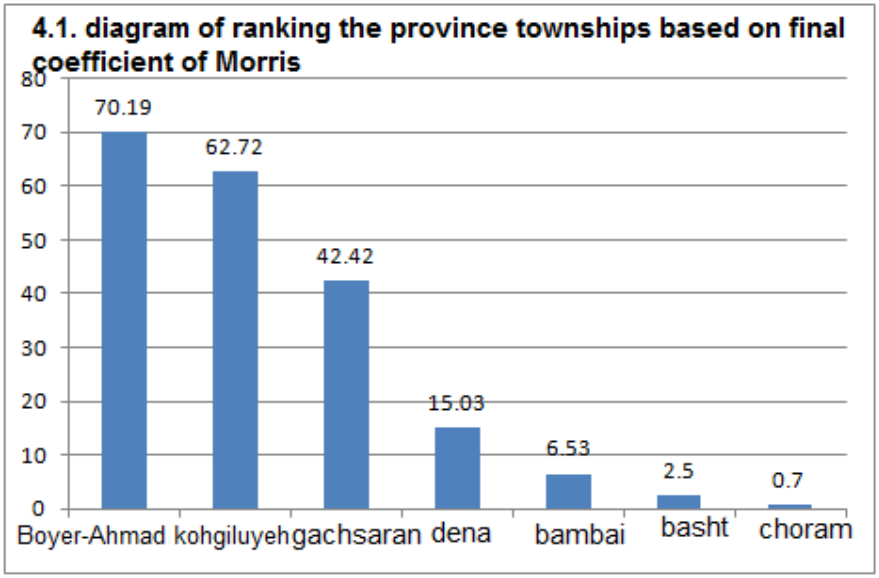
The fourth and fifth stages: in these two stages, ranking is done using numbers derived from inharmonious coefficient of Morris.

Tabla 6: The table of calculating final coefficient of development and ranking of settlements

City	The final coefficient of development	Rating
Boyer-Ahmad	70.19	1
Kohgiluyeh	62.72	2
Dena	42.42	3
Bahmai	15.03	4
Basht	6.53	5
Choram	2.50	6
Nomads	0.70	7

Source: author's calculations

The sixth stage: we can rank settlements using final coefficient of development and show them in diagram:



Source: author's calculations

Conclusions

According to this research and developmental indices, which are studied, we can answer to questions in this way: Boyer-Ahmad and Kohgiluyeh towns have high fruition in regards of indices related to population and work force and these towns are placed in first and second grades. Bombei and Basht have minimum fruition and they are placed in last grades. By examining Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries indices, Kohgiluyeh and Gachsaran towns have most fruition, Basht and Choram are bereaved, and their fruition is the least. In regard of economic indices such as industry, mining and financial issues, Boyer-Ahmad and Kohgiluyeh towns have the most fruition and other townships have the least fruition. In regard of indices related to infrastructure and service issues such as oil, gas and utilities, Boyer-Ahmad and Kohgiluyeh towns are fruited and other towns place in bottom grades of fruition. Boyer-Ahmad town is placed in first grade and Dena is placed in fifth grade of fruition in regard of indices related to building and housing. Boyer-Ahmad town is the most fruited town and Bombei town is the most bereaved town in regards of indices related to business, restaurant and hospitality. Boyer-Ahmad is placed in first rank and Basht in placed in last rank in terms of indices of transport, cellarage and communication fruition. Examining indices of welfare and social secure showed us that Boyer-Ahmad is placed in first rank and Choram in placed in last rank. Boyer-Ahmad, Kohgiluyeh and Gachsaran are placed in first ranks and they are fruited in terms are educational and cultural, athletic and touristic indices, and Basht, Choram and nomads are in last rank and they are bereaved. In terms o health and treatment indices, Boyer-Ahmad is the most fruited and Bombei is the bereaved town. Totally, we can say that indices and facilities are distributed unequally and unfairly in the mentioned province townships. This fact resulted in high difference in towns in terms of development and facilities and towns became fruited and facilitated towns and bereaved and non-facilitated towns.

According to this research and examining 95 indices of development in level of the mentioned province townships, we can answer that there is a considerable inequality among the province townships in terms of all indices. Hence, we can say that all facilities and services in economic, social, cultural and infrastructural settings are absorbed in two regions and other towns are remained bereaved and without facilities and abilities. This facility absorption trend is continued during years and this factor reduced power of other regions for absorbing facilities and services. According to distribution of facilities and fruition, we can classify seven towns of the province to three categories in terms of fruition in year of 1389. So that Boyer-Ahmad and Kohgiluyeh towns are sustainable and fruited, Gachsaran and Dena towns are half-sustainable and half-fruited, and Bombei, Basht and Choram are non-sustainable or bereaved and this fact needs to realistic and holistic approaches. Planners generally and regionally can take steps toward sustainability for development and advance of the region. We just can say that health-treatment and educational indices are approximately distributed balanced and proportionate to populations among townships.

Recommendations

Generally, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province has remarkable indices and strengths including presence of many natural attractions, historical and spiritual places, locating in Zagros Mountain, which caused two types of tropical and cold climates. This province has broad forests and multiple rivers, a ski area in south region, 40 percentages of species of medical plants in the country and oil fields of Gachsaran. The presence of mineral resources and the biggest deposit phosphate resource of the country (81 million tons) and producing 17 percentages of oil and gas and high potential of agriculture abilities in producing and inbreeding aquatics, grape, apple, orangery and oak trees is other characteristics of this province. According to these potentials and abilities, politicians and governors, especially local managers should empower this province's strengths by proper planning. In addition, according to this fact that population of the province is young (age mean of 21 years), they should train and absorb internal professional forces to create internal employment and increasing annual income of the region by absorbing internal and foreign tourist, empowering and mechanization of agriculture in settings, which

have natural and environmental potentials. Hence, unemployment and false jobs will be decreased; population absorption and reducing out-province immigration and regional development will be acquired.

References

1 - Asayesh, Hossein and Estelaji, Alireza (1382), Principles and Methods of Regional Planning (models, methods and techniques, Islamic Azad University, Shahr-e-Rey Branch, First Edition

2 - Beidokhti Amin, Ali Akbar and ZARGAR, Seyed Mojtaba and Nazari, Mashallah (1389), Strategic Marketing in the tourism industry, Strategic Management Studies, No. 3, Fall 1389.

3 - Taghvaie, Massoud and Shafie, Parvin (1378), application of factor analysis and cluster analysis in spatial assessing of rural regions in Isfahan Province, agricultural development, 17th year, Issue 68.

4 - Hekmatnia, Hasan and Mirnajaf Mousavi (1385) model application in geography with an emphasis on urban and regional planning, modern science publication, first print

5 - Khalili, Jahangrd (1382), geography of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad province, the center of publishing textbooks, Tehran, Iran.

6 - Zakerian, Maliha and Parhizkar, A kbar(1389) Sustainable Urban Development (Case Study: Yazd), geographical scientific research Journal ofSarzamin, year VII, No. 25, pp. 93-103

7 - Ziari, K. and Eshagh Jalalian (1387), comparison of Fars province townships based on development criteria of 1355 to 1375, Journal of Geography and Development, No. 11.

8 - Ziarat, K. (1389), Principles and methods of regional planning, Tehran University Press, third edition

9 – Statistical yearbook of 1389

10 - Zarrabi, A. and Gholami, Y. (1390), Social and economic planning in Iran (Case Study: The central part of GONABAD city), Journal of Sepehr

11 - Faraji, A. (1366), full Geography of Iran, Iran Publication, Tehran, Iran

12 - Momeni, M. (1387), Principles and methods of regional planning, Najaf Abad Azad University Press

13 - Momeni, Mehdi and Hatami, M. (1389) The geographical analysis of inequalities and spatial imbalances of development in Yazd Province, Journal of Geography and Environmental Studies, Second Year, Issue 4, pp. 15-25

14 - (Http://Www.ostan-Kb.ir)