

## **Human Development Indexes Analysis In Guilan Province and Its Position in the Country of Iran During the Years 1996 to 2006**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Human resources besides the assets and natural resources make the basis of nation's possession, though human beings are active elements who aggregate the assets, use the natural resources and social and political and economical organizations and lead the national development forward. Thus it's obvious that country which is not capable of developing the skills and intelligence of its people and in other words executes and expands the human development is not capable of any other thing in this respect.

Whereas the development of any country lies on the development of the different classes and groups of population of that country on every single part of it, achieving the development of the country feels the need for development of its provinces. If a developed Iran is in prospect, every single province must achieve the development and for this aim a precise and general planning is needed. Having the exact statistics and information of the present situation is a need for future planning, hence the researcher is willing to analyze, study the condition of human resources in GUILAN PROVINCE during the years 2006-1996 along with the place of the province in comparison to the country in this survey. I hope this survey becomes of use as a trusted and reliable document for planners and national and officials so that to design provident and general plans for advancement and development of GUILAN with regard to the capacities of that province.

The method used in this survey is descriptive –analytic and the references used are: Persian and Latin books, periodical magazines, the official statistics of the years 2006-1996 of the Iran's center of statistics, papers provided in seminars and different subjects of the variety of sites. Statistical Society here is the people of Guilan regarding the human development since 1996 to 2006. After collecting the statistical data for analysis of the data the descriptive statistics in software system of SPSS was used.

According to the findings of the research based on the country's official census in the years 1996 and 2006, it can be assumed that Guilan Province, with respect to development indexes, in the period of 1996 to 2006 unlike experiencing 3% growth, lost its place among other provinces from 6 to 11.

**KEY WORDS:** Development, Human Development, Guilan Province, Iran

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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Development is considered to be one of the pervasive trends in fulfilling the needs of human being to assure a better life and answering his logical demands (Jome Pour, 2000, 854). Development trend, programming, diagnosing the current situation, level of development, regional differences in development, description of essentials of development, and finally a huge effort to solve the problems and facing the needs in order to balance odds are of great importance. Accordingly indexes and factors can reflex the economical and social condition. There is no doubt that analyzing development without considering human development is of no value. Human development acquires more widespread concept than arbitrary concepts of economical development since economical growth patterns are generally measured by GNP than life quality and level. However in human development pattern there are 4 basic factors: efficiency (people involvement in the course of production, laboring, and profitability), equality (equal chance in sufficiency), stability (probability of supply and fulfilling every kind of physical, human and environmental capital) and corroboration (development is done by people) – Hossein zadeh Dalir & Maleki, 2006, 4.

HDI is usually measured by UNDP; UN uses a program called "UN Civil Program" to rank 130 countries worldwide regarding the human development resources. This model can also be used in urban and rural regions of all countries to measure the level of development. Three indexes are involved in these measurements which are "life expectancy", "level of education" and "level of income".

To measure human beings access to life, we need a deep and complex analysis which requires decades of research background. Food and security are the very first and primitive needs of such a goal; providing food to guarantee the

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rest of life and cloth and shelter for security to protect people from different dangers, heat and cold, disease, and animals. But pursuit of a better life condition to achieve a higher level of life caused a trend towards the production of knowledge. So the better life condition, the more knowledge in all areas of life needed. Hygiene, industry, technology, infrastructure, transportation, telecommunication, trade, juridical systems, education, traveling, vacation, arts, etc. were developed and human beings domain of needs and their fulfillment were consequently extended which made the modern world of continuous and quick growth. In such a case how come we can measure the level of fulfillment of people with regards to natural resources and other facilities? Obviously we can do it primarily considering the very first factors and avoiding analyzing different aspects of it. So to obtain the quality of life, one should measure the level of income as it was from the far past the main basis to distinguish the poor from the rich.

The level of development is dependent upon the growth and its aspects. To measure the development, measuring growth in all fields is needed. As development concerns in the position of human, his demands and the ways to fulfill them, all the aspects of his life is taken into account; as a result it was called *Human Development*. The other index is *synthetic index of social development* provided by Research Organization for UN in 1970 which consists of 73 indexes with different levels of values. These indexes are evaluated in a variety of areas like life expectancy, level of usage of protein, electricity, energy, metal, school enrolment documents, number of published newspapers per 1000 peoples, and the value of foreign trade.

Since 1990, UN publishes a human development report annually for all the countries worldwide. In this report all the five continents are compared regarding a variety of sociological, economical and cultural indexes such as education, hygiene, politics, ecosystem, women portion of labor, etc. However general comparison of countries according to the development perspective is done by a national index called Index of Human Development.

The topic of this paper namely Human Development in Guilan Province and Its Position in the Country, is a brief but vital factor in the dynamic map of Islamic Iran's growth that the researcher targets to achieve it.

## **2. The Importance and the Necessity of the Research**

In the field of development, there have been so many analytical and descriptive views that mainly are discussed in a universal or national domain. The objective of these views is to compare and contrast different countries and regions with regards to the concept of development. All in all these views seek the inequality and equality of the continents and regions by observing the factors of development. So there are many models to measure these factors while the newest version is the model of Human Development. A brief look at the Islamic countries reveals the necessity of a homogeneous approach in norms by their governors and authorities. In fact Islamic countries are facing two contradictory but important structures: first, a positive structure, mainly potentially consists of a superior geographical situation, population (quantitative aspect), and other components; second, improper structures and functions in political, sociological, economical, and even the dominant state infrastructure atmosphere (Shayan, 2000, 205). Knowing the strengths and weaknesses, shortages and their reasons promise a bright future for these countries. Geographers' role not only limits in its traditional form where geographical researches orbits round the basis of interrelation between the human and environment, but its main mission is to set a constant development through the relation of human beings and environment (Ahmadian, 2006, 132). Whereas each country's development depends on the development of its entire people, to achieve such a goal all the regions (provinces) need to be developed in all areas. If one has a developed Iran in his mind, one should think of all-developed provinces which require a complete development program. The necessity of each program for the future is some precise statistics and information of the current situation. So, the researcher in this paper tries to portray and analyze the position of Guilan province in the years 1996 and 2006 with regards to human development indexes and its position in the country. God willing this document can be a reliable resource for authorities and other scholars in the province and country promising a developed Guilan.

## **3. GOALS OF THE RESEARCH**

The current paper aims to analyze and describe the condition of human development in Guilan province while comparing its position among other provinces in the country within the last decade.

### **Statistical Society**

Guilan people with regard to Human Development condition since 1996 to 2006.

### **Questions of the Research**

- Guilan province places in what status regarding the index of human development comparing to the previous decade?
- Guilan province places in what status regarding the index of human development comparing to the previous decade in the country?
- Guilan province places in what status regarding the index of human development?

- Guilan province places in what status regarding the index of human development in the country?

#### **4. LITERATURE OF THE RESEARCH**

##### **Human Development**

Until the last few decades, after the second world war the dominant view in development theories was the economical view which put emphasis on quantitative indexes of growth. Gross investment in the industrial and service section of different countries happened with the help of the ultra nation creditor organizations and some of helping countries. General indexes with the aim of economical development have been fulfilled. All the criterions show the relative growth in statistics and numbers. But not so far experts and theorists have noticed some shortcomings in the development strategies which have not been predicted seriously before. They found out that though the economic is developing a huge number of people and some parts of the economical sections have left backward and have not been developed yet. Soon afterward the theories of the economical development have been criticized and the ideal for development which considered the development of different arenas of economic only by improvement in social and cultural and political arenas, found new fans day after day. Development in the next few years and decades found deep and vast meaning because of other economical theories. And in the last period of the ideal of development we observe the increasing emphasis on human developing indexes. In fact the emphasis on making and impression by people in development is the highlighting characteristic of the recent theories.

##### **5. Human Development Concept**

Having time passed, during 1990s the subject of development have found a new extent. Considering the humanistic dimensions of development caused the UN to present a new method for measuring the extent of development which is called THE INDEX OF HUMANISTIC DEVELOPMENT. This index is counted for evaluating the empowering and developing the extension of human choice. Having an atmosphere which lets people to make their abilities and talents productive is a need for humanistic development.

And thus it can be mentioned that humanistic development is the development of choosing people and the basis for development of choices is knowledge and ability.

The humanistic development is a process by which the equipments of human beings increase. However these equipments may change completely during time, in all levels of development the main subject for people is to have a long healthy life, achieving knowledge and skills and the resources which are of need for making a normal and reasonable life.

The goal of the humanistic development is to foster the human's abilities and extension of equipments. Humanistic development has 2 dimensions, one is that which put emphasis on forming the human abilities by investment on human resources and from the other side the method for using the developed human beings for solving problems and cooperation in growth of income and employment is of attention. (NOORI AND HAGHIGHI 79).

In fact the humanistic development is the development of people's option's arenas which some of the most important of those options are as follows:

Achieving a healthy and productive long life, accessing education, having a reasonable life level, and political, social and economical and legal freedom warranted.

Having options for creativity and production (in all fields like intellectual, religious and financial) and having a social and individual rank and respect.

In humanistic development control and supervision of people is depended on the powers which make and form the life. In this discussion however there are variety of indexes which can be mentioned regarding the humanistic development and the way of measuring and evaluating the humanistic development

Only the emphasis is put on 3 key indexes namely: life time, level of education and the level of respectful living. Because of the lack of needed statistics especially about the not developed parts of the worlds. (United nation report, human development, 1990)

Life time: it is measured by the amount of hope to live from the time of birth.

Knowledge; it is measured by the level of mature literates and average of the years under graduate. and income which is considered to show the descending efficiency from the amount which is needed for a reasonable life level. But a more complete version of human development can be derived from the aforesaid researches which is done by the improvement planning of the united nations. This resource counts the human development a part of development process which are increasing the visual indexes of level of education, hope to live, the income for a reasonable life which is consisted of virtual and detour indexes like political freedom, respecting the warranty of human right, and protection of passion.

According to the records published in 2002 by UN Iran having the human development index of 0.721 was ranked 98 among the countries having average human development. An increase in internal gross production and

also life expectancy from the time of birth has affected the increase in the human development index. However comparing the Iran's rank in human development shows that by increasing the amount of this index Iran has fallen from rank 2 in 1999 to rank 98 in 2000.

From among the countries with higher rank than Islamic republic of Iran, Bahrain (ranked 39) Saudi Arabia (ranked 71) Lebanon (ranked 75) Azerbaijan (ranked 88) and Uzbekistan (ranked 95) can be named. on the other side Indonesia (ranked 110) Egypt (ranked 115) India (ranked 124 ) and Pakistan (ranked 138) are among the countries ranking lower than Iran in human development index . Iran's rank in human development is less than its rank in internal gross production (according to the equality of power of buying in rials' comparing to dollar) for the amount of 22 ranks.

These differences among the country's potential facilities of economic are used for the increase in human development index. In other words if the production and income of the country leads toward the investment in social sectors like health and education the increase in humans development will be more probable, to put in another way another dimension of development which knowledge is its center. According to the Human development report announced by UN in 2004, Iran's Human Development rank has decreased to 101.

### Nature of development<sup>1</sup>

There are 2 views in today's world about development. The first significant view is the theory of economical improvement and the values which the economical improvement lies on them. On the basis of this view development in base means the fast and stable growth in per capita gross production which probably is parallel to the effort for minimizing the inequality caused by this growth in income<sup>2</sup>.

Amaetya Sen calls this view a (economical understanding) of development.

In this view producing wealth is of great importance and other values such as theosophy, cognition, morality , power , solidarity , self confidence and individual's freedom do not have an important role ,but the second view is the opposite of the first view and considers development as a process for growth of freedom for following his voluble goals. This view is called (the effective and saving understanding) of development in which the place of subjective wealth and economic is just one of the functions of the value system and culture in the scholar system and religion and religious culture in religious systems determines the social and economical improvement.

Therefore the specific characteristic of development in this view is the efflorescence of the capabilities of individual which is closely related to the concept of freedom and variety of individual choices, the variety in choices gives this possibility to the individual to make decisions what type of life to follow.

In this view human beings are the goal and medium of development and play a central role in the subject of development.

By the improvement of individual's personalities the base for development and improvement will be determined and by improvement and extension structure in huge v levels there will be more possibilities for personality growth. So the structural evolution and majority growth in this process, development in an active system are relatively intransitive<sup>3</sup>. In the first chapter we will discuss more the (develop making individual).

According to the view of (effective and saving understanding) of development, MYRDAL, TODARO, BLACK, presented explanations for development which highlights the subject:

- Myrdal's description: development means the continuous increase of the whole society and social system to a better and more humanistic life<sup>4</sup>.
- Todaro's description: development is a multi aspect process which needs basic changes in the social structure, understanding of people and national organizations and speeding up the economical growth, minimizing the inequality and destroying the absolute poverty. Development should show that in fact that the set of social system is heading to a life which is parallel to the several basic needs and the demand of individuals and social groups and is better from the point of view of economic and moral<sup>5</sup>.
- Black's description: development means reaching to a number of (reconstructing ideals) like increase in beneficiary, economical and social equality, modern cognition, improvement of views and advanced

<sup>1</sup> Jahanian, Naser, 2003, p. 19-21

<sup>2</sup> Tiasen Statistics: "Choosing the Way" Ionesco Message, No. 316, p 10

<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately in Development studies normally those who take the side of individualism methodology pay attention just to the individual and his/her personal traits and the effects of change upon these characteristics unlike those who are of social realism and pluralism methodology just focus on social rank and its features. (Masud Chalbi, Order Sociology, p 236-247)

<sup>4</sup> Yusef Naraghi, Development & Undeveloped Countries, p 31

<sup>5</sup> Michael Todaro, Economical Development in the Third World Countries, p 23

organizations and creation of intellectual system for policy making which can resolve some of the undesirable situations in undeveloped social systems<sup>6</sup>.

All of the descriptions mentioned above put emphasis on this point that development is a long-term and all aspect structural process (not just economical) inside a system called (government-nation) which compiles the increasing needs of population by an intellectual manner to the maximum.

In fact development must show that the set of social system is in accordance with the variety of needs and demands of the individuals and social groups inside the system, got out of the undesirable previous form of life and heading to the condition which is better economically and morally (Todaro, 1966, p 135). Dadlly Seres also believes development as a multi aspect flow which renews organizations and headings of different socio economical groups. In his idea development besides the improvement in production and income consists of complete change in the structure of organizations, social and official, and people's understandings. Most of the time development also includes habits and tradition and beliefs of people (Kia, 1998, p 8). Peter Donalson claims that development is making basic changes in the social structure of branches, organizations for achieving the goals of the society. In this regard if the mass of people are involved then they may not get the result immediately because the process of the development is suffering and hard. Continuing the development will not be possible unless all individuals take apart in the flow of development with full social understanding old changes and needs. So it can be mentioned that development is achievement of individual to specific cultural values .in social aspect the emphasis is put on wale fare and destroying poverty. Historical sociologists believe development as a historical movement from one point in history to another. In another word development is the movement of society from one point in history and it success to enter in all aspects to the next level of history in another word development in its scientific concept means gradual death of traditional system and birth and improvement of modern system. The meaning of this change even if it happens in small groups is increasing the norms of life in undeveloped countries, so development is transferring from a lower level in society to a higher level. Nations whether passed this era or are passing or will pass it in future.

## **6. GOALS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Development was targeting the economical improvement at first but gradually other goals like minimizing the inequality, more employment, stability of environment political cooperation and identity was added to the ideals of development. And a unity came along the countries under development .no doubt that the thought of pensive like Myrdal and Todaro was of great help in reaching this unity. Based on the description Myrdal gave on development he has accepted some of the modernity ideals as a factor for evaluation of development which are as follows:

1. Intellectuality
2. Development and its planning
3. Maximizing the beneficiary
4. Improving the level of life
5. Socio economical equality
6. Improvement of views and organizations
7. National unity
8. National independency
9. Democracy for the mass of people
10. Social discipline<sup>7</sup>

Todaro concluded on the basis of this description that development is an economical fact and a moral condition by which the society blends the social and economical and organizational processes to provide a better life. Whatever the specific parts of this life are, development in all nations must have at least these three goals.

- More possibility to reach the necessary items of life like food, house, health and security and vast administration of these items.
- improving the life level like higher incomes , more employment , better education and paying more attention to the cultural and human values , it means all the thing which not only help s economical improvement but also brings about more individual and national respect.
- Expanding the extremes of economical and social choices of individuals by saving them of salving and dependency not only regarding other people and countries but regarding ignorance and misery<sup>8</sup>.

These goals of development which Myrdal, Todaro and others determined are of great credit and importance but a question arises here that are any of the aforementioned goals reachable or are just wishes and ideals? If they are reachable which socio political frame work could achieve independent development? Do the developed countries achieved the aforesaid goals completely and humanistic quality or undesirable humanistic quality? Do the developed economical systems achieved all the afore said goals at first though incomplete and not humanistic or in a long-term process and taking into consideration the needs and useful demands and time and place condition in every level of economical system development?

So as we see for answering the questions we should know (the goal and its parts) and understand its difference with wish and imagination. Understanding the levels of final goals, functional and medium of that shows the level of

<sup>6</sup> Jerald, M. Mir, *Essential Subjects in Development Economy*, p 35

<sup>7</sup> David Coleman & Ford Nixon, *Undeveloped Economics*, p 22

<sup>8</sup> Michael Todaro, *Economical Development in the Third World Countries*, p 26

importance and function of each of the goals for decision makers in the process of development. The processes of forming the goals shows this reality that if a need is not demanded the goal will not be set so demanding that as a goal will not have the function ability and efficiency. The role of the values in forming the needs and goals puts emphasis on this fact that the values of each individual or society determine the determinations of those goals in part or immense.

Understanding the (economical system) in its new concept and its structure and functions declares its position in economical development and necessary tools for understanding the shortcomings of developed systems of investment in presenting the qualitative economical welfare to people will become available. determining the socio cultural system and this important point that our cultural system is the spirit of the social system effects the sub systems of economic, politics, culture and society and form them in its long term changes and declares the norms of development, economical development and the science of economic, the same thing that Myrdal emphasizes on that and said that the western values are hidden in western economy. On the other side the relationship of the socio cultural system with these sub systems and analyzing the goals of those sub economical systems of developed countries, means creating wealth and the possibility of those sub system on other sub systems gives this insight to the analyzers of developmental issues and why economical growth in some levels declared as a main goal of western development when there were social and environmental needs immensely and loss of balance and crises of socio cultural systems of western developed countries caused the attention to other goals.

Determiners of goals in Socio cultural systems shows this fact that except the values inside each society, government, experts, binding groups, the moral characteristics of national leaders, geographical and political condition and external threats and flow of the above mentioned elements and resistance toward change and development effect the future and are different from society to society, so for its analyzing we may use the historical-comparative method.

## 7. General and executive policies in development of guilan province

In second book of development of Guilan province 92 general policies and 120 executive policies were predicted based on the 4 human, financial, physical and the executive managing for development and improvement of the area.

Most policies are decided on the less decided policies are about human resources and financial resources. There is no special policy towards the geographical conditions.

The reason is that the policies for overcoming the limitations and using the geographical capacities and natural resources, but the nature of the policies are related to the other 4 resources. A full list of the general policies and executive policies of province by separation of the triple issues and different resources can be seen in the attached tables.

The matrix shows that the most important policies of the province in production issues are taken about the physical and financial issues. In these issues the executive policies are about human resources and physical resources. The important point in this matrix is about the productive issues and the setting among the general and executive policies in the physical sources of the province.

Table 1. the number of general and executive policies of Guilan province

resource	General policies							Executive policies						
action	Geographical Condition	Natural	Human	Financial	Physical	Management And execution	Total	Geographical Condition	Natural	Human	Financial	Physical	Management and execution	Total
<b>Total</b>	-	-	3	3	32	54	92	-	-	6	7	43	64	120
<b>Productivity</b>	-	-	1	22	15	21	39	-	-	4	2	23	27	56
<b>Fundamental</b>	-	-	-	-	15	6	21	-	-	-	3	13	10	26
<b>Social</b>	-	-	2	1	2	27	32	-	-	2	2	7	27	38

In fundamental issues, the coefficient matrix shows that the most important general policies of development only consists of the physical resources and the executive policies are taken about financial and physical sources, however in human resources the province lacks general or executive policies and about financial resources there is no policy taken decision on yet.

The important point in this matrix about fundamental issues like productive issues is the setting among the coefficient of general and executive policies of physical resources.

In social issues the matrix shows the importance of the coefficient of the general and executive policies which has a noticing setting among the general and executive policies of human resources and the method of management. Because the most important policies of the province are taken decision on about these2 resources.

Table 2. coefficient matrix of the importance of general and executive policies of Guilan province

resource action	Geographical Condition		Natural		Human		Financial		Physical		Management and execution	
	General policies	Executive policies	General policies	Executive policies	General policies	Executive policies	General policies	Executive policies	General policies	Executive policies	General policies	Executive policies
<b>Productivity</b>	-	-	-	-	0/8	1/4*	1/6*	0.6	1/1*	1/1*	0/9	0/9
<b>Fundamental</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/8	1/8*	2*	1/4*	0/5	0/7
<b>Social</b>	-	-	-	-	1/9*	1*	0/9	0/9	0/2	0/5	1/4*	0/3

We can conclude from the matrix of coefficient of the general and executive policies that:

1. since the province lacks the capabilities in financial resources the general and executive policies in this case are not eye catching . because the important policies in this case are just about the productive issues and the important executive policies are taken decision on only in fundamental issues which can't respond to the solving of the problem of lack of capacity in financial resources in this area.
- 2.in productive issues some important policies like : supporting of the investment in private sector and banks and warranting the interest of these investments and in financial issues formation of the small constructions of the halter of the water , reformation of the watering system , increasing the land field for farming , increase in production indifferent sections about the physical issues are taken decision on.  
These policies include the training of the human resource, preparation of the material, execution of the different designs of ranching, and execution of the different plans of development for using the surface water and underground water and watering systems and installment and using the resources respectively.
3. Fundamental issues the general decisions are taken about the physical resources which most important of them are: improvement of different systems of transportation, telecommunication, fuel and energy. The important executive policies regarding the physical resources are: facilities and equipments of different systems of transportation and foreign trading and development of telecommunication systems and fuel and energy. And about the financial resources it's like the public credits, banking facilities and public cooperation.
4. in social issues noticing the similarity of the importance coefficient of the general and executive policies in human resources and method of managing and execution most important policies were: training of the human resources and improvement of functionality of the workers and improvement of the level of social services in education, health and care, social insurance, tourism, free time, and cultural and artistic services. These executive policies about these2 resources were based on the general policies in the fields mentioned.
5. the most important general and executive policies which have the high coefficient importance are marked in matrix based on the triple issues.

## 8. DATA ANALYSIS

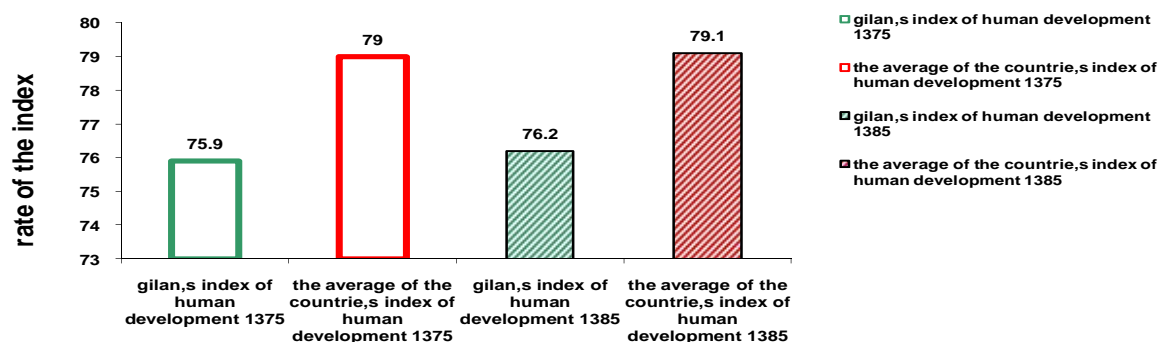
- **Guilan places in what status regarding the index of the human development comparing with the previous decade?**

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of Guilan's status in the index of the human development

year	2006	1996
province	The rate of human development index	
Guilan	76.2	75.9
Total of the country	79.1	79

Based on the data from the above table which is resulted from the official statistics of the country in the years 1996 and 2006, it can be mentioned that Guilan is below the average of the country regarding the index of the human development in both years of 1996 and 2006.

**Fig 1. Bar diagram: the comparative bar diagram the status of Guilan province in the index of the human development in the years of 1996 and 2006**



- Guilan places in what position in the country regarding the index of the human development comparing with the previous decade?

**Table 4. Descriptive statistics of the position of Guilan in the country regarding the index of the human development in the years 1996 and 2006**

No.	Province	1996	Rank	2006	Rank	The amount of the change in the index of the year 2006 comparing to the year 1996 The index rate of level of income	The amount of the change in the rank of the year 2006 comparing to the year 1996 Rank
		The index rate of the human development		The index rate of the human development			
1	Tehran	84.2	1	82.9	1	-0.3	-
2	Gilan	79.5	2	75.9	2	-3.6	-10
3	Esfahan	78.9	3	79.6	3	0.7	+1
4	Yazd	78.5	4	76.5	4	-2	-5
5	Semnan	77.8	5	79	5	1.2	+1
6	Qom	75.9	6	76.6	6	0.3	-5
7	Fars	75.1	7	79.4	7	4.3	+4
8	Mazandaran	75	8	78.1	8	3.1	+2
9	Khuzestan	74.8	9	72.8	9	-2	-11
10	Markazi	74.6	10	76.8	10	2.2	+3
11	Bushehr	73.9	11	75.1	11	1.2	+2
12	Ardebil	72.4	12	76.7	12	4.3	+4
13	East Azarbaijan	71.9	13	75	13	3.1	-1
14	Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari	70.6	14	78.4	14	7.8	+9
15	Zanjan	70.5	15	72.5	15	2	-6.5
16	Khorasan	69.8	16	72.9	16	3.1	-3
17	Hamadan	69.3	17	76.4	17	7.1	+7
18	Kerman	68.2	18	73.4	18	5.2	+2
19	Kermanshah	68	19	72.4	19	4.4	-4
20	West Azarbijan	67.5	20	73.1	20	5.6	-2.5
21	Lorestan	65	21	70.6	21	5.6	-3
22	Hormozgan	64.9	22	74.1	22	9.2	+7
23	Ilam	63.7	23	73.1	23	9.4	+5.5
24	Kohgiluyeh and Buyer Ahmad	62.3	24	72.5	24	10.2	+2.5
25	Kordestan	61.9	25	68.7	25	6.8	-
26	Sistan and Baluchestan	54.5	26	63	26	8.5	-
Total average of country		79		79.1			



Based on the data from the above table which is resulted from the official statistics of the country in the years of 1996 and 2006, it can be mentioned that Guilan has been below the average of the country in the index of the human development in both years of 1996 and 2006. Besides, in spite of having an increasing rate of 0.3 percents in the year of 2006 comparing to the year 1996, Guilan has been placed in 11<sup>th</sup> rank among the other provinces of the country, falling 5 steps from the 6<sup>th</sup>.

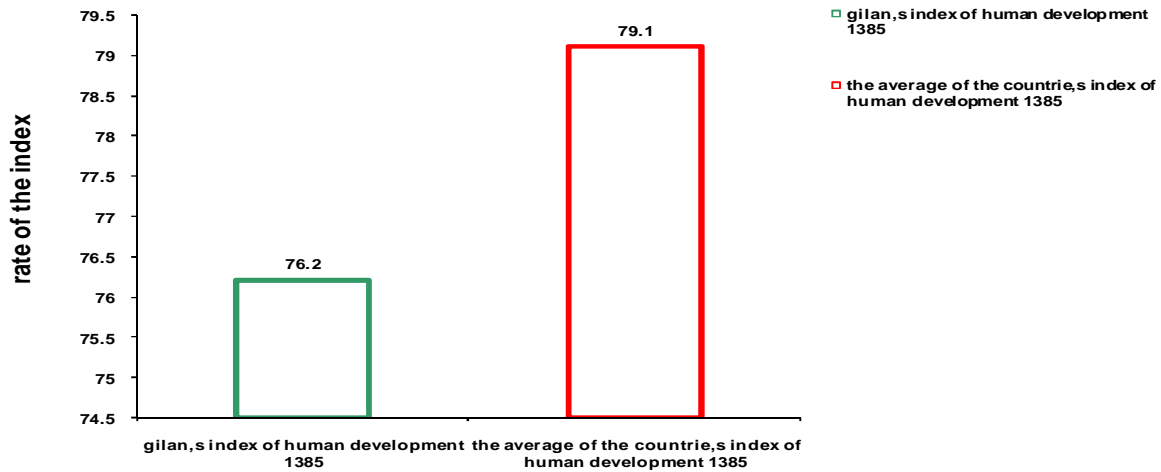
- **Guilan places in what status regarding the index of the human development?**

Table 5. Descriptive statistics of Guilan's status in the index of the human development (2006)

Province	The human development index
Guilan	76.2
Country Average	79.1

According to the data from table (4.9) which is resulted from the official statistics of the country in the year 2006, it can be mentioned that Guilan is below the average of the country in the index of the human development.

Fig 3. The bar diagram of Guilan's status in the index of the human development

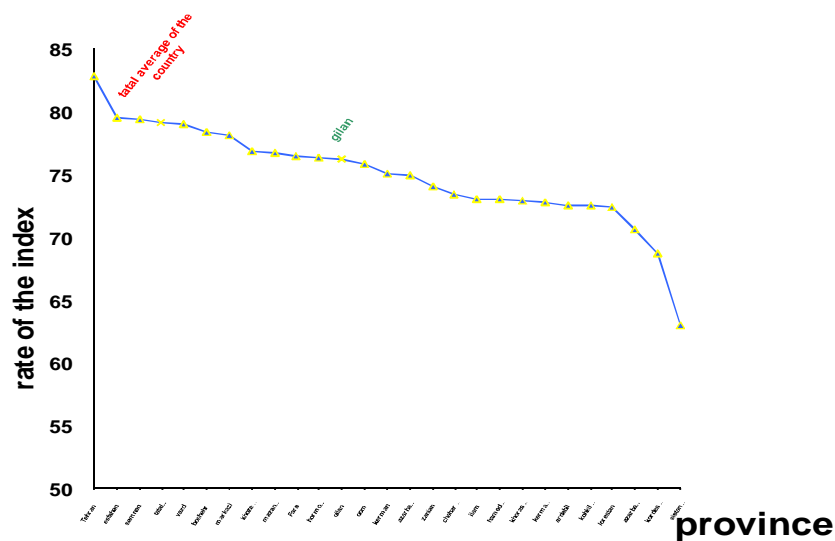


- **Guilan places in what status in the country regarding the index of the human development?**

Table 6. Descriptive statistics of Guilan's position in the country regarding the index of the human development

No.	Province	Rank	Index of human development	Based on the data in table (4-10) it can be mentioned that Guilan ranks 11 <sup>th</sup> and below the average of the country regarding the index of the human development
1	Tehran	1	82.9	
2	Esfahan	2	79.6	
3	Semnan	3	79.4	
	The average of country		79.1	
4	Yazd	4	79	
5	Bushehr	5	78.4	
6	Markazi	6	78.1	
7	Khuzestan	7	76.8	
8	Mazandaran	8	76.7	
9	Fars	9	76.5	
10	Hormozgan	10	76.4	
11	Gilan	11	76.2	
12	Qom	12	75.9	
13	kerman	13	75.1	
14	East Azarbaijan	14	75	
15	Zanjan	15	74.1	
16	Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari	16	73.4	
17	Ilam	17.5	73.1	
18	Hamadan	17.5	73.1	
19	Khorasan	19	72.9	
20	Kermanshah	20	72.8	
21	Ardebil	21.5	72.5	
22	Kohkiluyeh & Buyer Ahmad	21.5	72.5	
23	Lorestan	23	72.4	
24	West Azarbaijan	24	70.6	
25	Kordestan	25	68.7	
26	Sistan & Baluchestan	26	63	

Fig 4. The comparative dot diagram of the position of Guilan province in the country in the index of human development (2006)



## **9. Findings of the research in order of questions' denotation**

- **Guilan places in what status regarding the index of the human development comparing to the previous decade?**

The results from table (4-1) indicate that Guilan has been below the average of the country in both years of 1996 and 2006 with 75.9 and 76.2 percents respectively regarding the index of the human development.

- **Guilan places in what position in the country regarding the index of the human development comparing to the previous decade?**

According the results from table (4-2) it can be stated that although Guilan has passed a 0.3 percents growth in the index of the human development between the years of 1996 and 2006, Guilan's rank has decreased from 6th rank in year 1996 to 11th in year 2006 among the provinces of the country, falling 5 ranks.

- **Guilan places in what status regarding the index of the life expectancy comparing to the previous decade?**

The results from table (4-9) indicate that Guilan besides having an ascending procedure of 2.1 percents, is above the average of the country regarding the index of the life expectancy.

- **Guilan places in what position in the country regarding the index of the life expectancy comparing to the previous decade?**

According to the results from table (4-10) it can be stated that not only Guilan has been above the average of the country in the years of 1996 and 2006 regarding the index of the life expectancy, but also has been placed in the first common rank in 2006 comparing to the second common rank in 1996 by 2.1 percents growth in this decade.

## **10. Conclusion and Suggestions**

According to the results of this research suggestions below are offered:

- Localization of the financial plans of Guilan province due to improvement in all aspects.
- Accomplishing complementary researches related to the present research and comparing the results.
- Doing scientific researches about the reasons of the lack of growth in the indexes of the level of education, level of income and human development in Guilan.
- Attention of the authorities and politicians of the province to the results of this research and similar researches and planning and allocating funds according to the findings of the research.
- Execution of the ict, it project and modernization of the educational system.
- Developing and updating the libraries of the provinces by up-to-date systems
- Repairing and renewing old schools and optimal usage of useless schools for students non- attendance.
- Promoting the knowledge of teachers to the latest methods of teaching.
- Development and equipment of schools with the latest multimedia facilities and raising the students with research-centered approach.
- Constructing small installations on surface water for storage and controlling surface water due to preparing purified water.

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