

Spatial distribution of triple economic activities' employments in Iran's provinces

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چکیده

الگوهای اخیر در مورد توزیع فضایی اشتغالات سه گانه اقتصادی موجود در استانهای ایران در این مقاله مطالعه شده‌اند. با توجه به انتخاب سازمان ملل متحد در مورد نه اشتغال کدبندی شده و منطق این مؤلف، فعالیتهای اقتصادی مذکور در اینجا به صورت سه طبقه‌بندی اصلی و مشتمل بر فعالیتهای نوع اول، نوع دوم، نوع سوم، گروه‌بندی شده‌اند. در این راستا، موجود بودن نابرابریهای ناحیه‌ای در بین استانهای کشور که متأثر از ساختار اشتغالات سه گانه اقتصادی بوده‌اند، مشخص گردیدند. هر چند که توزیع فضایی فعالیتهای نوع اول از نظر جغرافیایی توجیه گردد، لیکن مسأله نابرابریهای ناحیه‌ای یا استانی می‌بایستی به دقت از نقطه نظرهای اشتغالات نوع دوم و نوع سوم مورد بررسی قرار گیرند. برنامه‌ریزی ناحیه‌ای و ملی کشور می‌تواند بر توسعه صنعتی شدن، تخصص‌گرایی و متنوع بودن فعالیتهای سه گانه اقتصادی از نظر ساختاری، تأکید داشته باشد. البته اقدامات همراهی‌کننده برای تجدید مکان‌گزینی استانی در مورد توزیع فضایی اشتغالات سه گانه اقتصادی می‌تواند مورد نیاز واقع گردد.

Abstract

The recent patterns of spatial distribution of triple economic activities' employments in Iran's provinces has been studied in this paper. Regarding the UN's selection of nine coded employments and the rationale of this author, they are regrouped in here as three major classes of primary, secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary activities. There are regional inequalities observed dominantly among

the provinces of Iran concerning the structure of triple economic employments. Although the spatial distribution of primary activities is geographically motivated, but the question of regional or provincial inequities would be considered carefully in view pointing of secondary and tertiary activites. The future regional and national planning of this country could be focused on the development of industiralization, specialization and diversification of the triple economic activities sturcturally. Of course, the associated efforts for provincial relocating of spatial distribution of triple economic activities would be requiried.

Introduction

The overall objective of this paper is based upon the investigation and explaining the spatial distribution of triple economic activities' employments in Iran's provinces (Figure 1). In this regard, the main and recent data (1986) are derieved from the sources of statistical center of Iran (SCI). It should also be noted that the present social and economic problems of our country are still resulted from the former regime; while a comprehensive and constructive development is now reshaping it favorably by our Islamic Republic of Iran's government.

The Rationale of Economic Activities' Classification:

This study, has investigated the triple economic activities of Iran including primary, secondary and tertiary employments. Therefroee, the primary or rural economic activities have covered agricultrue (cultivation, gardening, livestock-

raising, hens and chickens' keeping, hunting, forestry, fishing) and mining and quarrying. For the secondary economic activities, the manufacturing industries have been discussed. And finally the employments of manpower in the areas of construction, trades, business services and transport-communications have been viewed here as the tertiary activities.

Regarding the data of 1986⁽¹⁾, There are 10,641,814 numbers of employments throughout the provinces of Iran. So, they would be accounted as 30.29%, 13.46, and 56.07% for primary, secondary, and tertiary activities. In comparing with the same values of industrialized (5.52%, 19.97% , 74.22%) and the third world countries (35.39%, 15.51%, 48.56%)⁽²⁾, Iran would be ranked as the later one. However, further developments of modernization and replacing the labor-intensive primary activities with the capital intensive ones, will be important to restructuring of the triple economic activities of Iran and other developing countries of the world.

Primary Activities In Iran:

Referring to the Iran's official data of 1986⁽³⁾ , there has been 45.20% of the country's population living in rural areas. The existance of a high birth rate (50.20 in thousand), and the presence of the expansive type of population (48.60% are under fifteen), which are associated with 51.20% of total rural people's illiteracy, is a typical feature. The continual migration of rural peoples to major cities of Iran is

1- Statistical Center of Iran, 1990. Iran Statistical Yearbook, 1988, Tehran.

2- United Nations. 1990. Statistical Yearbook 1987, Thirty-Sixth Issue, NY, USA.

3- Statistical Center of Iran, 1987 and 1988. Detailed Results of Provinces, Twenty Four Volumes: Based on the census Data of 1986, Theran.

almost economically motivated matter.

Features of traditional agriculture do exist in the villages of Iran. There are the great presence of 2,333,807 draft animals in the rural landscapes of Iran⁽¹⁾; while the usage of tractors (112,000 of them in 1986) in comparing with India (648, 932) and Turkey (611, 052)⁽²⁾ is showing the early stages of agricultural industrialization in this Asian country. Accordingly, the yield of crops per Unit of land has not been sufficient there and consequently the imports of food items have been required⁽³⁾. Of course, it should be noted that the situation of Iran as an importing food items is originating from several decades ago belonged to the past regime., And presently the governmental plannings are directed well toward selfsufficiency of food.

As it was noted earlier, the primary employments of Iran include 30.29% of its total labor force. In order to rank the provinces of Iran for their spatial distribution and geographical status of primary employments, Table I and Figure 2 have been presented. This author has grouped the provinces in four even step classes regarding their primary activities.

Obviously, the two leading provinces holding the first rank of primary employments are Khorasan and Mazandaran. Table 1 is indicating that those first rated provinces have held the highest scores on average values of primary employments, average of rural population, average of operating rural settlements, average of agricultural lands, and average of the number of livestock. In addition,

1- Statistical Center of Iran, 1990. Rural Encyclopedia of Iran. Based on the Census Data of 1985, 1987,1988, Tehran.

2- United Nations. 1990. Statistial Yearbook 1987, Thirty- Sixth Issue, NewYork, USA.

3- United Nations. 1987. FAO Yearbook: Trade. Vol. 41. FAO/Rome, Italy.

Table 1. Provincial groups in relating with primary economic activities' employments and rural-agricultural characteristics of the rural settlements.

Provincial Groups	Total number of primary economic activities' employments 1986	Average of values of primary employments	Range of ratios of primary employments 1986	Average of rural population	Average of operating rural settlements 1986	Average of agricultural lands 1000 Hectares 1988	Average of the number of livestock 1986
1. Khorasan & Mazandaran	767,385	383,693	10.75-13.01	2,413,556	6,022	1,756	7,706,520
2. Gilan & E. Azerbaijan	630,610	315,305	9.66-9.91	1,704,219	3,686	1,236	4,610,177
3. Fars, W. Azerbaijan, Esfahan, Zanjan, Kerman, Hamadan	927,174	154,529	4.02-5.68	1,079,945	3,254	828	4,093,482
4. the remaining 14 provinces	897,962	64,140	0.61-3.64	545,295	1,887	424	1,695,302
	Total=3,223,131						

Sources: The original data was derived from: SCI, 1990, *Iran statistical Yearbook, 1988*; And SCI, 1990, *Rural Encyclopedia of Iran: Based on the census data of 1986*.

the rationale of these respective preferences could be observed among the second, third and fourth groups of provinces.⁽¹⁾

Generally speaking, it was found that the northern provinces are well endowed geographically for the presence and development of primary activities.

Iran's Secondary (Manufacturing Activities):

The secondary activities are expected to be available in the urban areas. Therefore, the general characteristics of Iran's urban centers are considered in the followings. The urban population of Iran equalled to 54.80% in 1987. In comparing with its rural areas, there was a betterment of the birth rates (42.40 per thousand) and the percentages of young people (42.70%) on the age-sex pyramid. Furthermore, the urban people of this country are preferably more literate than the rural areas. Still, every regional or national development would be required to resolve the socio-economic problems of the Iranian cities.

As it was noted earlier, the average ratios of secondary or manufacturing employments of Iran comprised 13.46% of its entire labor force. Further expanding of this economic sector would be welcomed for the future. In this sense, it would be stated that a planned industrialization will be important in the development's strategies of the most of the third world countries.

In order to identify the general peculiarities and spatial distribution of secondary activities holding in the provinces of Iran, Table 2 and Figure 3 have been provided. Regarding the Figure 3, there is the province of Tehran ranking first for its highest ratios of secondary activities' employments. And there is not

1- Original data sources are available in: Statistical Center of Iran, 1990. Iran Statistical Yearbook, 1988., Tehran., Statistical Center of Iran statistical Center of Iran. 1987 and 1988. Detailed Results of Provinces, Twenty Four Volumes: Based on the Census Data of 1986, Tehran.

Table 2. Provincial groups in relating with secondary economic activities' employments and urban-industrial aspects of the urban centres.

Provincial Groups	Total number of employments in the secondary activities	Average number of secondary activities' employments	Range of ratios of secondary activities' employments	Average urban population per class of provinces	Average number of cities with more than 100,000 population	Average number of Factories per group of provinces
1. Tehran	408,565	408,565	28.15-28.15	7,536,152	5	2256
2. No province is ranked at this group	—	—	—	—	3	—
3. Khorasan, Esfahan E. Azerbaijan.	510,580	170,283	8.44-13.54	2,219,956		473
4. 20 remaining provinces	531,915	26,596	0.14-4.99	632,417	1.65	123

Sources: The original data and some computed figures were derived from, SCI, 1990, *Iran statistical Yearbook, 1988*; SCI, 1987,1988, *Detailed Results of provinces, 24 volumes: Based on the census data of 1986*; And Behforooz 1992. *A Theoretical-Empirical Analysis to Balance the spatial Distribution of population in the System of Iran's Cities*, Institute of Geography, University of Tehran, Iran.

any presence of provinces in the second rated class of Table 2 and Figure 3, it means that a big gap of secondary economic activities is existed between Tehran province and the third group cases. The situation is involved with Tehran metropolitan area as a national and provincial primate city of Iran that has favored vastly the establishing of industries over there.

Again referring to Table 2 and Figure 3, there are three provinces of Khorasan, and East Azerbaijan ranking at the third for their secondary activities. Those provinces also keep a large gap with the fourth group including the twenty remaining provinces.

As a concluding point, it would be noted that the number of urban centers' population, the affection of provinces' primate cities (Tehran, Mashhad, Esfahan, and Tabriz), and the rate of literacy of manpower are the most important and attractive factors for the establishment of industries in Iran. However, the remaining twenty provinces are weak in view pointing of their secondary activities that might be developed by the state's decentralizing policies. Those policies recommend for balancing the population of the urban system of a given country as a developmental planning.

Tertiary Economic Activities In Iran:

Iran's total employment in the tertiary sector in 1986 amounted to 56.07% of the country's total employments. This economic sector would be needed to expanding and diversifying over the long term planning of regional and national development.

There are Table 3 and Figure 4 provided for investigating the spatial distribution of tertiary activities in the provinces of Iran. Accordingly, Tehran province is first rated and the second group does not include any provinces. The third ranking

group respectively implies four other important provinces of this state (Khorasan, East Azerbaijan, Esfahan, Fars). Fourth group provinces are comprising nineteen of Irna's provinces that would be an evidence of regional inequalities throughout the country.

The general pattern of spatial distribution of tertiary economic activities' employments, do resemble with the distribution of secondary activities employments. The only difference belonged to that section, is comprising the province of Fars at the third group of the tertiary activities' employments which was rated fourth class in the secondary activities. However, it could be justified that the most developed provinces of Iran are holding the highest proportions of the secondary and tertiary activities.

Referring to Table3, there would be observed that a significant gap is available between Tehran (First group) and the four provinces of third group concerning the pertained average values of tertiary employments and average numbers of trading workshops holding per group of provinces. There also respectively lesser preferences of the third class provinces in comparing with the fourth group (nineteen other provinces) could be seen. Generally speaking, the influential affects of the primate cities of Tehran (First grouping), Mashhad, Tabriz, Esfahan, and shiraz (Thirs ranked) would play the key roles in operating the tertiary activities through the provinces of Iran. The least functioning provinces (nineteen cases) should be considered for future development of them in regarding to their subordinatne primate cities.

As a final point, it would be noted that according to some original data of this study, the average number of employments and trade workshops are affected by ranking order of provinecs. The whole provincial populations including rural and

Table 3. Provincial groups in relating with tertiary economic activities' employments and some aspects of trading workshops, 1986.

Provincial Groups	Total employments in tertiary activities of each group of provinces	Average values of tertiary employments	Range of ratios of tertiary activities' employments per group of provinces	Total numbers of trading workshops per group of provinces	Average numbers of trading workshops per group of provinces
1. Tehran	1,428,146	1,428,146	23.53-23.53	175,546	175,546
2. No provinces					
3. Khorasan	————	————	————	————	————
E.Azerbaijan					
Esfahan	1,862,623	465,656	6.86-10.15	266,430	66,608
Fars					
4.Nineteen other provinces	2,675,584	140,873	0.62-6,02	380,372	20,02

Sources: original data is derived from SCI, 1990, *Iran statistical Yearbook, 1988*.

urban, and literacy rates have been encouraging for tertiary employments' availability.

Conclusions and Suggestion:

Studying the spatial distribution of triple economic activities' employments in the provinces of Iran demonstrated the presence of regional inequalities over there. In the case of primary sector, all provinces had their sharings fairly in relating to one of the four proposed groupings. In spite of that, there was a controversial status of spatial distribution of secondary and tertiary activities. Accordingly, it would be suggested that the continual application of rural-agricultural developments (modernization and industrialization) could improve and expand the quality of primary sector and reducing its percentage of employments ultimately. In addition, the secondary and tertiary employments should be improved in view pointing of their industrialization, specialization, and diversification. That could lead for raising the percentages of economic of economic activities in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Future social and economical developments' policies should be directed toward decentralizing Tehran and upgrading the new pole centers of the country. Of course, the provincial centers in regard to their hierarchical orders of Iran's urban system would be considered as new pole centers. Accordingly, it would be comprehended that regional and national socio-economic inequities be settled down over the provinces of Iran by academic and administrative functioning.

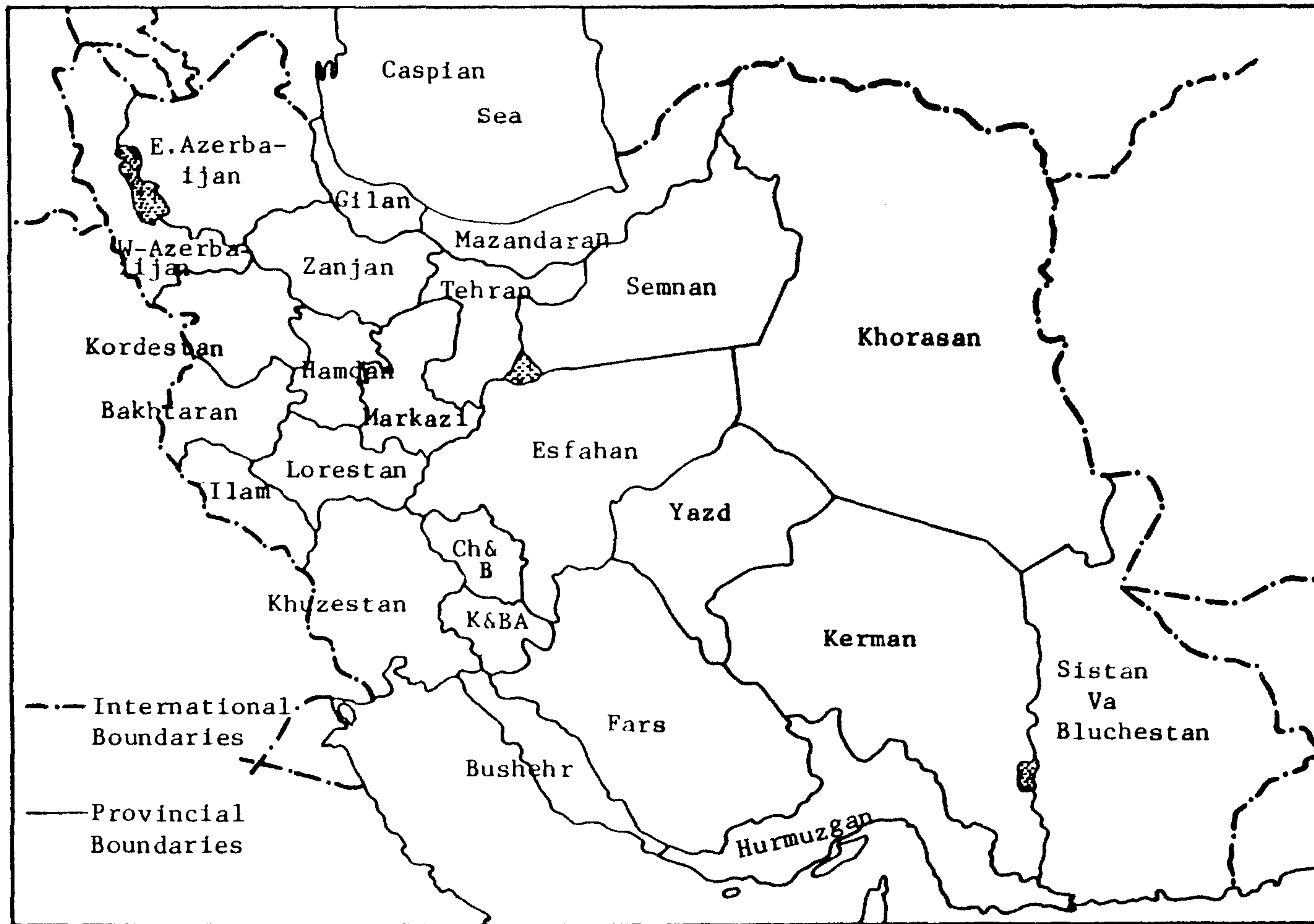


Figure 1. The provincial Divisions of Iran, 1986.

Source : Statistical Center of Iran, Map of the state divisions by provinces, counties and urban centers in 1986.

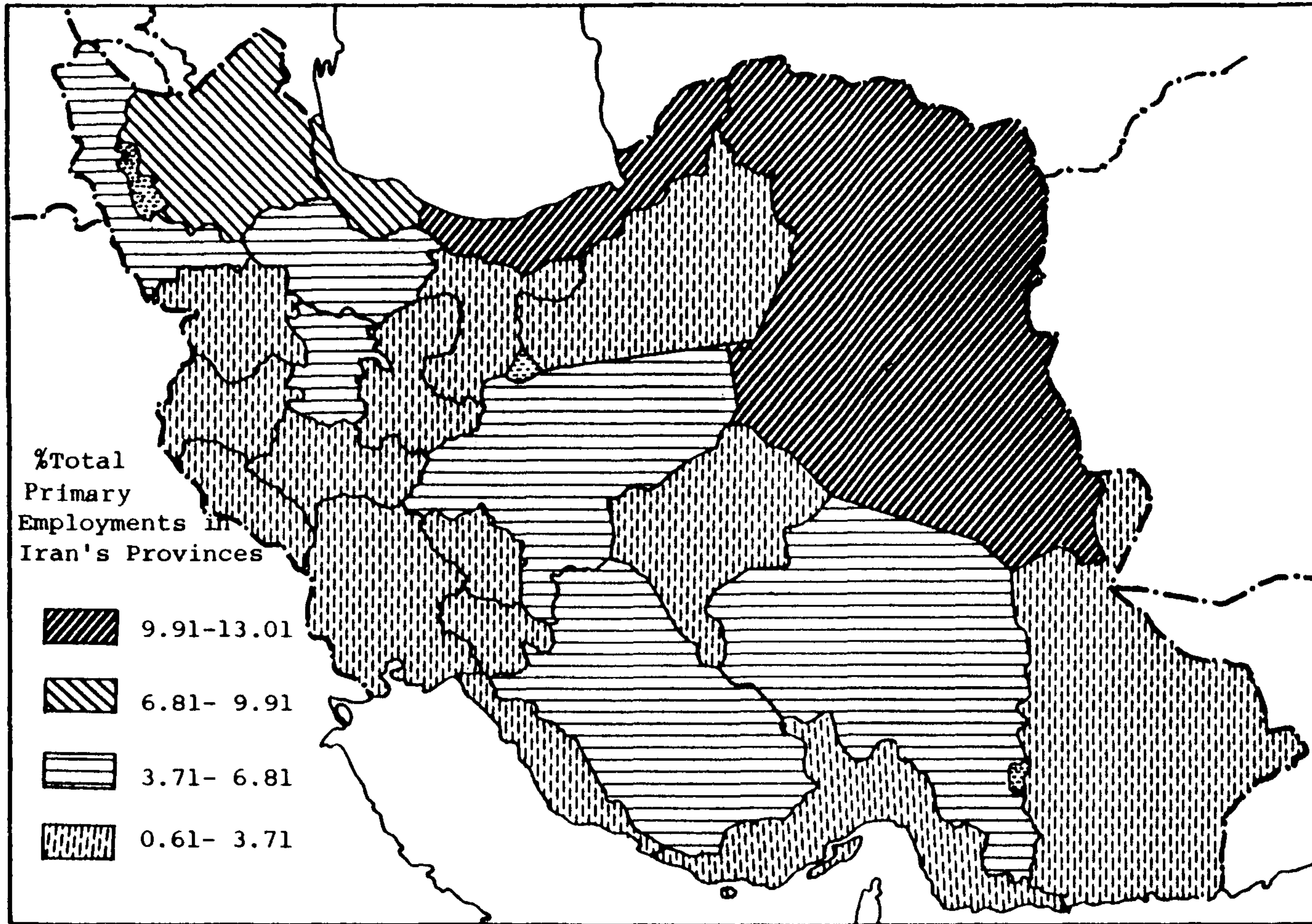


Figure 2. Primary economic activities'employments in the provinces of Iran as a ratio of all of those employments in the entire country , 1986.

Sources : SCI , Map of the State Divisions (1986)., 1990 , Iran Statistical Yearbook 1988.

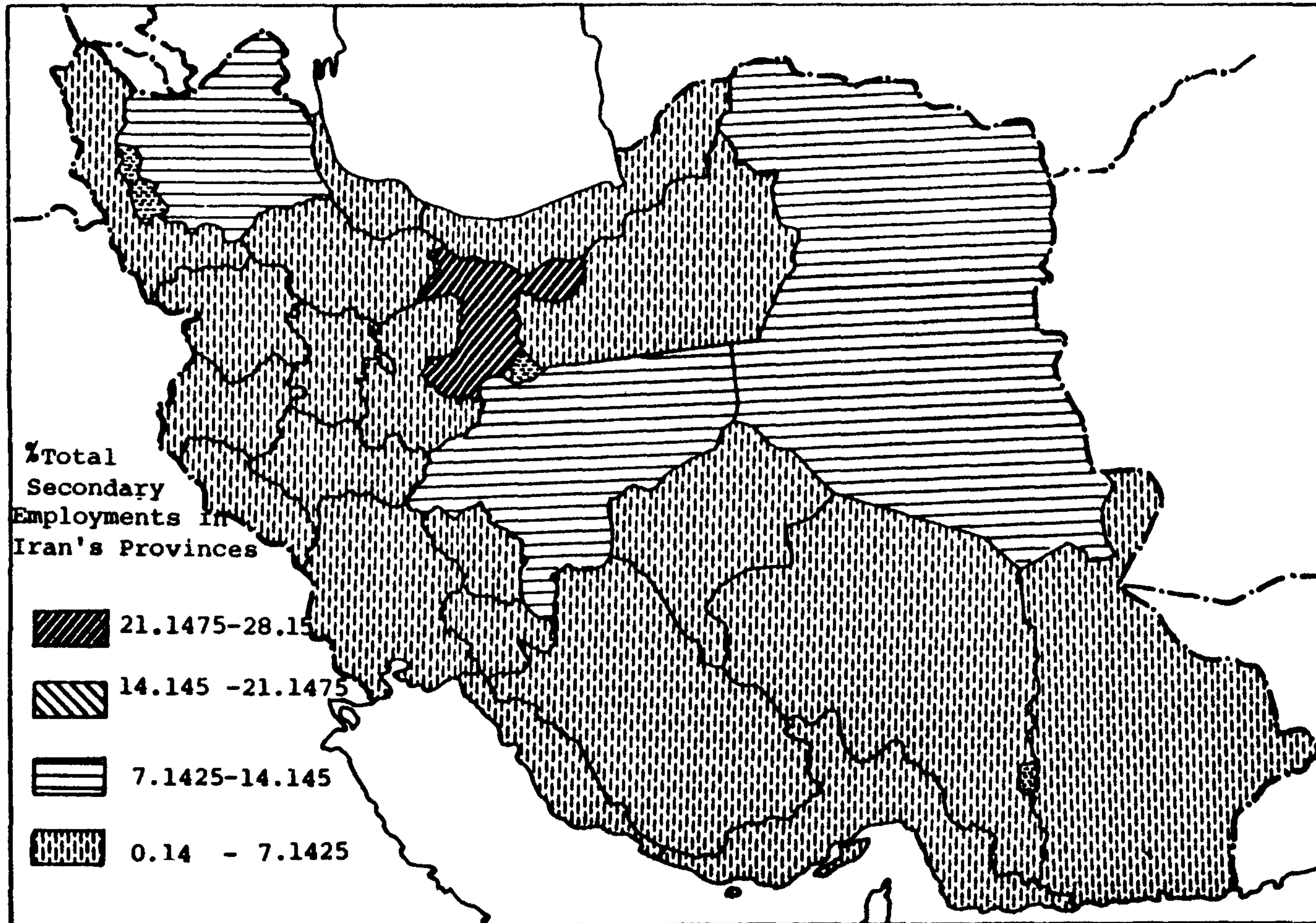


Figure 3. Secondary economic activities' employments in the provinces of Iran as a ratio of all of those employments in the entire country, 1986.

Sources : SCI : Map of the State Divisions (1986)., 1990., Iran Statistical Yearbook 1988.

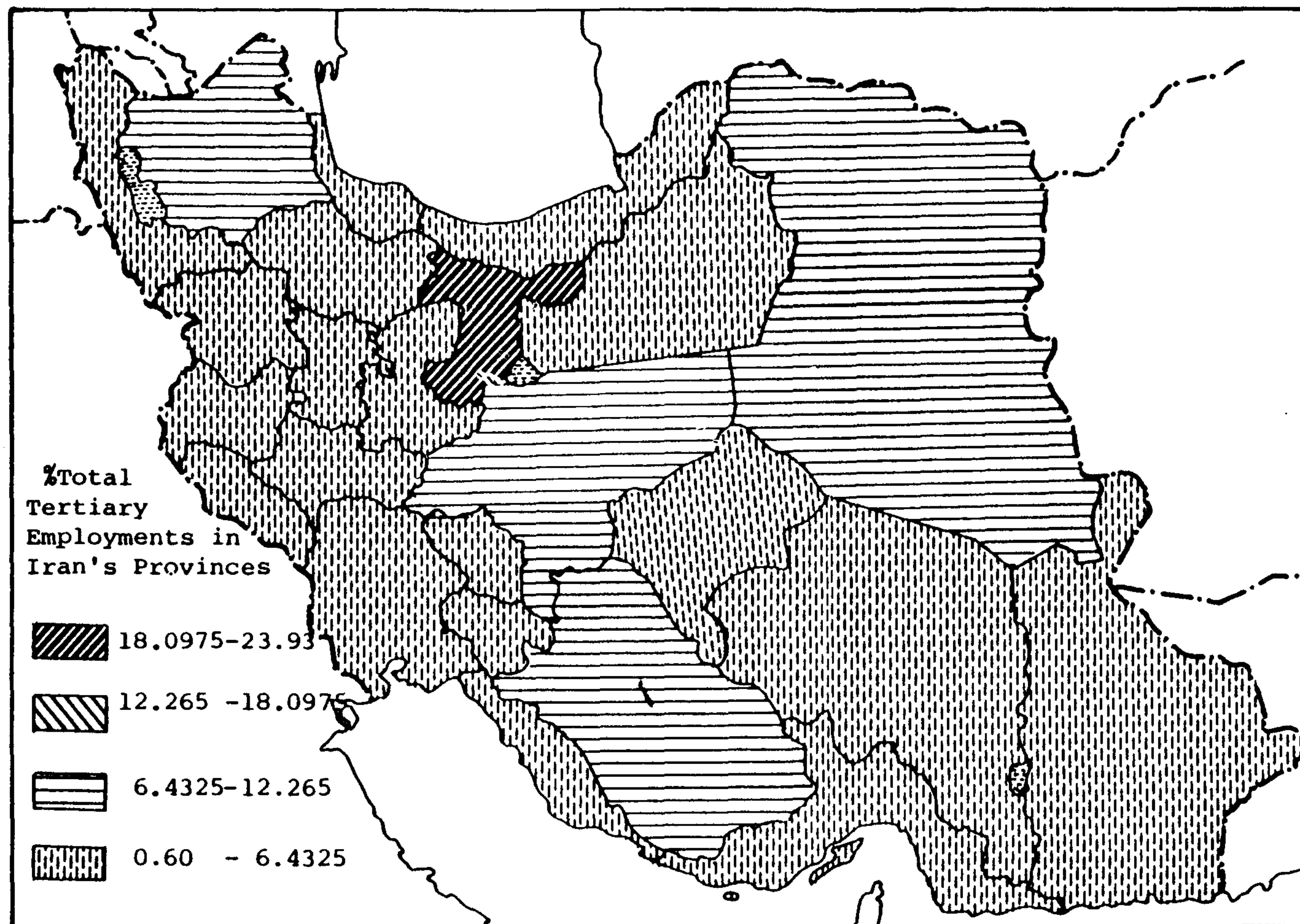


Figure 4. Tertiary economic activities' employments in the provinces of Iran as a ratio of all of those employments in the entire country, 1986.

Sources : SCI, Map of the State Divisions (1986)., 1990 , Iran Statistical Yearbook, 1988.