Islamic Azad University-Ahar Branch

Geographic Space

An Approved Scientific, Research-based Quarterly

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Evaluating Natural-Managerial Contexts of Agricultural Development in Kermanshah Province Townships

Date received: 6 November 201 1 Date accepted: 4 November 2012

Abstract

This research was conducted for regional planning provision, and the evaluation of natural-managerial context of agricultural development in Kermanshah province townships in Iran. To this end we employed 8 indicators for measuring natural potentiality and 21 indices utilized for assessing managerial issues such as infrastructure, institutional, and work forces. After releasing indexes from various scales and weighting them on the basis of factor analysis method the final composite indicator was determined. According to the results of natural potentiality, Songhor and Kermanshah townships placed first and second with 5.49 and 5.06 score in the ranking and Salas and Babajani and Paveh townships with 3.46 and 3.74 acquired eleventh and twelfth positions. Also in respect of managerial development, Kermanshah and Eslamabad-e-Gharb townships with scores of 22.39 and 17.65 placed first and second in the ranking and Ghasre-shrin and Salas and Babajani

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townships with 6.36 and 4.02 acquired eleventh and twelfth position. Value of coefficient of variation for infrastructure (0.56), institutional (0.714), and work force (0.559) composite indicators indicate high disparity between the townships with regard to managerial contexts. Therefore, focusing on balanced agricultural development in the province was emphasized.

Keywords: Regional planning, Natural diversity, Regional disparity, Managerial development, Agricultural development.

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