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Analyzing the Structure of Political Systems in Hormozgan Province and its Comparison with the Perspective of 1404 Using Land Use Planning Approach (Land Preparation Approach)

Análisis de la estructura de los sistemas políticos en la provincia de Hormozgan y su comparación con la perspectiva de 1404 utilizando el enfoque de planificación del uso de la tierra (enfoque de preparación de la tierra)

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Resumen

El presente artículo tuvo como objetivo evaluar los diversos aspectos de la estructura de los sistemas políticos y la capacidad política institucional del sistema de toma de decisiones de la provincia de Hormozgan y reconocer los desequilibrios existentes entre los elementos constitutivos del espacio geográfico y brindar la posibilidad de una estructura espacial integral, equilibrada y sostenible. desarrollo. La presente investigación se aplica con propósito y es de naturaleza descriptiva-analítica. La población de este estudio es Hormozgan como una de las provincias de Irán. Para recopilar información sobre los fundamentos teóricos y la literatura de investigación, se utilizaron recursos bibliotecarios, artículos y libros requeridos y se identificaron indicadores de la estructura de los sistemas políticos (prensa, elecciones y redes cívicas). Los datos cuantitativos requeridos se extrajeron y categorizaron a partir de los resultados de los censos de población y vivienda durante los años de 2006 a 2017 y luego se analizaron para compararlos con las metas de 1404 para analizar la información, series de tiempo y análisis factorial. Se utilizaron métodos y tendencias centrales e indicadores de dispersión. Para el análisis de datos se utilizaron SPSS versión 24, MINITAB versión 17 y AMOS versión 24 y Excel. Con base en los resultados, considerando que hubo una diferencia significativa entre el valor medio calculado para cada uno de los factores de la estructura del sistema político en los años 2006 a 2017 (el actual sistema político de la provincia de Hormozgan) y los valores relacionados con el sistema político. de perspectiva1404, por lo que se puede decir que existe una diferencia entre la situación política actual en la provincia de Hormozgan y la perspectiva de 1404 con el enfoque de preparación de la tierra.

Palabras clave: Prensa, Elecciones, Redes Civiles, Preparación del Territorio (Ordenamiento Territorial), Provincia de Hormozgan.

Abstract

The present article aimed to evaluate the various aspects of the structure of political systems and political institutional capacity decision-making system of Hormozgan province and to recognize the existing imbalances between the constituent elements of geographical space and provide the possibility of comprehensive, balanced and sustainable spatial development. The present research is applied in purpose and is descriptive-analytical in nature. The population of this study is Hormozgan as one of the provinces of Iran. In order to collect information on the theoretical foundations and research literature, library resources, articles, and required books were used and indicators of the structure of political systems (press, elections, and civic networks) were identified. The required quantitative data were extracted and categorized from the results of population and housing censuses during the years of 2006 to 2017 and then they were analyzed in order to compare with the goals of 1404. In order to analyze the information, time series and factor analysis methods and central tendencies and dispersion indicators were used. SPSS version 24, MINITAB version 17 and AMOS version 24 and excel were used for data analysis. Based on the results, considering that there was a significant difference between the mean value calculated for each of the factors of the political system

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structure in the years 2006 to 2017 (the current political system of Hormozgan province) and the values related to the political system of perspective 1404, so it can be said that there is a difference between the current political situation in Hormozgan province and the perspective of 1404 with the land preparation approach.

Keywords: Press, Elections, Civil Networks, Land Preparation (Land Use Planning), Hormozgan Province.

Introduction

Land preparation is defined as "the regulation of the relationship between human, space, and human activities in space." In fact, land preparation refers to population and space, space management including urban system, villages, system of transport networks between city and village and the system of areas that indicate land use by activities such as agriculture, forestry, rangeland, industry and mining. In a land preparation, regulating the human relations and human activities in space is considered a holistic, comprehensive and long-term approach in planning, thus land preparation is responsible for organizing and coordinating strategies and general orientations of sectors and regions of the country and formulating executive policies and development operational plans based on these strategies is the responsibility of various economic and social sectors (Zali & Sohrabi, 2018).

The increasing trend of urbanization in recent decades, along with intense rural-urban migration and simultaneously with economic, social and political developments, is one of the most important factors in creating an unbalanced model of urban system and consequently a structural model in Iran. The accumulation and concentration of population and important economic activities in several major poles, has led to the formation of a special spatial arrangement that confirms the dominance of macrocephaly over the urban system of Iran (Parizadi, 2017).

During the last three decades, which was the turning point of demographic changes in Iran, the size of major metropolises and centers has gradually increased and the number of small cities has increased. The population density of middle and small cities has decreased and residential vacancy in the hierarchical system of the country during the years of 1956 to 1986 has caused an increase in the gap of urban dilapidated urban system and actually the role of small and middle cities has destroyed. Although since 1986, the increase in the growth rate of population in metropolises (megacities) has been gradually decreased, this decrease has been mostly due to the decrease in the population growth rate (Sharifzadegan, 2013).

Spatial planning is a set of concepts, approaches, methods, and tools needed to achieve the desired organization and spatial structure and is usually considered as a synonym to provincial planning. However, theoretically, the concept of space is more dynamic and broader than the concept of region (province), and integrated regional planning can only be considered as an important dimension of spatial planning. Spatial planning refers to

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methods that are widely used by government departments to monitor and influence the distribution of future activities in space (Tofigh, 2005).

Strategic thinking considers the pragmatics of planning to have a political nature that is influenced by the economic, social, organizational and cultural context. As a result, this mechanism needs to recognize the effects of the external environment through environmental dynamism as constraints on the conditions of the planned system, i.e. the persuasiveness and acceptability of strategic ideas with regard to factors such as political and economic conditions should be considered, and being aware about their existence, reducing the effect and overcoming them or increasing the effect and using the for the benefit of planned place should be put on the plane (Zeng Douglas, 2016).

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Experimental Background

Experimental Background of (Gregory, 2009) in a paper entitled Strategic Planning at the University sought to establish a framework for strategic human resource planning at the university. The result of their research showed that strategic planning by considering the perspective in the university requires analysis of the organization (university), identification of its needs, analysis of existing forces, analysis of foreign labor market and future human resources environment through which the organization (university) while being able to know the current social, economic and legal laws, identify the future technology trends that affect the performance of human resources so that it can develop a scenario for the development of human resources by considering the perspective (Movahed, 2014).

(Amiri, 2013) used the ideal budget planning model for optimal management of financial resources. In this study, which used banking information and data during the years of 2010-2014 of Malaysian banks, it was found that the ideal planning model is able to achieve the goals and objectives of the research, including the accumulation of assets, reducing commitments and liabilities, increasing wealth and profitability of the banking system of Malaysia.

(Mehdzadeh, 2010) in a study entitled Development of Special Economic Zones, Geography and Communications in India's Export Plans, examined and analyzed the economic parameters of free zones including open markets, type of export and attraction of foreign direct investment. The results of this study showed that the Indian export plan is based on the three characteristics of urban planning (urbanization), geographical dispersion and identification in order to map the relationship between the geography of international trade and economic development.

This plan created structural changes through three processes of technology, economic bonds and exempts half of the tax paid. Finally, it was found that this export plan in many Indian states has brought positive structural strengthening and that India's export plans with the traditional free zones of this country can be used together to facilitate structural changes (Fombrun, 1982).

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Baird L. & Meshoulam I. (1988) in an article entitled "Political Economy of Budget Allocation in Developing Countries" examined the impact of political and economic factors on estimating budget for 24 regions of Argentina from 1993 to 2006. The results of this study indicated that tactical strategy has a greater impact on budget allocation, and provinces that are allied with the president receive more funding.

Materials and Methods

The present study is applied in purpose and is descriptive-correlational in nature. The population of this study is Hormozgan province as one of the provinces of Iran. This province is placed in the South of Iran and north of Strait of Hormuz. The boundaries of this province in the east face Oman Sea and in the west face Persian Gulf. Some of the important Islands of Hormozgan are Qeshm, Kish, Abu Musa, Lavan, Hormuz, Larak and Siri. It has 13 counties, 23 cities, 33 districts, 71 rural districts and 2170 villages. According to the conducted census in 2017, the population of Hormozgan province is 1776415 people. It is located between the geographical coordinates of 25° 24' to 57° 41' north latitude and 53° 41' to 59° 15' east longitude of Greenwich meridian. Its area is about 68000 *km*² which in this regard is the eighth province of the country. Hormozgan is neighbor to Kerman province in north and north east and is neighbor to Sistan and Baluchestan province in east and in west and in north west is near to Fars and Bushehr provinces and its south encompasses Persian Gulf and Oman sea in a strip about 900 km. The counties of Hormozgan province are Parsian County, Bastak County, Bandar Lengeh County, Abumusa County, Qeshm County, Khamir County, Bandar Abbas County, Hajjiabad County, Rudan County, Minab County, Sirik County, Bashagard County and Jask County. There is no statistical sample in this research and census (complete enumeration) is used here. In order to collect data in the field of theoretical foundations and research literature, library resources, articles, required books and indicators of the administrative systems structures (Table 1) were identified. In order to collect the required data, the researcher has directly and by referring to the Management and Planning Organization of Hormozgan province gathered the required statistics and information during two months. The quantitative data were extracted and categorized according to the results of population and housing censuses during 2006-2017, and after quantitative calculations, they were analyzed in order to compare with the goals of 1404.

Table 1. Identified Indicators in the Structure of Political Systems

Variables	Factors
Structure of political systems	Civil networks
	Elections
	Press

In order to analyze the information, time series and factor analysis methods and central tendencies and dispersion indicators were used. SPSS version 24, MINITAB version 17 and AMOS version 24 and excel were used for data analysis

Result and discussion

The main question: To what extent can the structure of the existing political system realize the perspective of 1404 in Hormozgan province?

Table 2. The Mean and Predicted Values

Variables	Factors	The mean of 2006 to 2017	Perspective of 1404	The predicted value in time series model
Structure of political systems	Civil networks	56.5833	194	189.80
	Elections	1000833.5	1278262	1328966.31
	Press	35.3333	89	93.6

According to (Table 2), the correlation value between the two columns (perspective of 1404) and the predicted values of the time series model was calculated, which is equal to 0.98 because this value is greater than 0.7 and is close to one, so it can be concluded that the structure of the existing political systems can largely realize the perspective of 1404 in Hormozgan province.

Sub-question 1: What is the situation of the political system in Hormozgan province?

According to (Figure 1) based on the goodness of fit indicators, the given fit model has a good fit. According to the obtained results, it can be said that the indicators for the latent variable are well described.

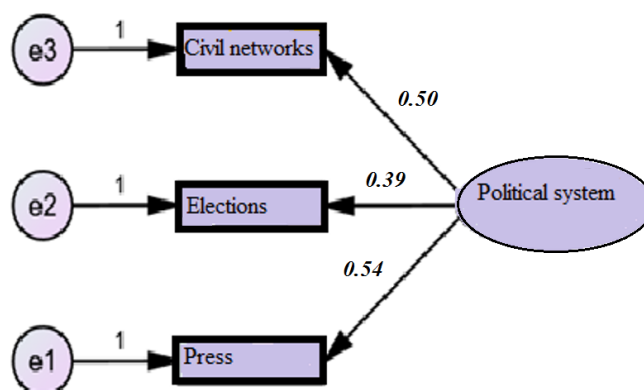


Figure 1. Factor Analysis of the Variable of Political System Factors in Hormozgan Province

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Table 3. The Fit Indicators of Path Analysis Model of the Variable of Piltical System Factors in Hormozgan Province

Index	Optimum statistics	The reported value
Root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA)	≤ 0.08	0.048
Chi-square ratio (χ^2/df)	<3	2.167
Goodness of fit index (GFI)	≥ 0.90	0.988
Adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI)	≥ 0.90	0.949
Comparative fit index (GFI)	≥ 0.90	0.950
Normed fit index (NFI)	≥ 0.90	0.975
Tucker-Lewis index(TLI)	≥ 0.90	0.931
Incremental fit index (IFI)	≥ 0.90	0.906

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Researchers consider the root mean square of approximation value (RMSEA) to be less than 0.08 to indicate a good fit of the model (Ghasemi, 2013; Garson, 2006), which in the present study is equal to 0.048. The relative chi-square in the present study is 2.167. In this model, the goodness of fit index value (GFI) is equal to 0.988, the adjusted goodness of fit index value (AGFI) is equal to 0.949, comparative fit index value (CFI) is equal to 0.950, normed fit index value or Bentler-Bonett index (NFI) is equal to 0.975, non-normed Fit Index value (NNFI) or Tucker-Lewis index (TLI) is equal to 0.931 and the value of incremental fit index (IFI) is equal to 0.906. The model presented in (Table 3) has a good fit.

Sub-question 2: What is the situation of civil networks in Hormozgan province?

According to (Table 4), the mean observed for this variable is equal to (56.583333), its median is equal to (38), standard deviation is equal to (42.966072), the minimum is (24) and the maximum is (157).

Table 4. Description of the Variable of Civil Networks in Hormozgan Province among the Subjects

Variable	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Civil networks	56.583333	38	42.966072	24	157

Sub-question 3: What is the situation of election in Hormozgan province?

According to (Table 5), the mean observed for this variable is equal to (1000833.50), its median is equal to (982124.5), standard deviation is equal to (107257.579196), the minimum is equal to (909857) and the maximum is equal to (1129228).

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Table 5. Description of the Variable of Hormozgan Elections among the Subjects

Variable	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Elections	1000833.50	982124.5	107257.579196	909857	1129228

Sub-question 4: What is the situation of the press in Hormozgan province?

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According to (Table 6), the mean observed for this variable is equal to (35.333333), its median is equal to (33.5), standard deviation is equal to (14.779183), the minimum is equal to (13) and the maximum is equal to (58).

Table 6. Description of the Variable of Press in Hormozgan Province among the Subjects

Variable	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Press	35.333333	33.5	14.779183	13	58

Sub-question 5: What is the Hormozgan political system situation in the perspective of 1404?

According to (Figure 2), based on the goodness of fit indicators, the given fit model has a good fit. According to the obtained results, it can be said that the indicators for the latent variable are well described.

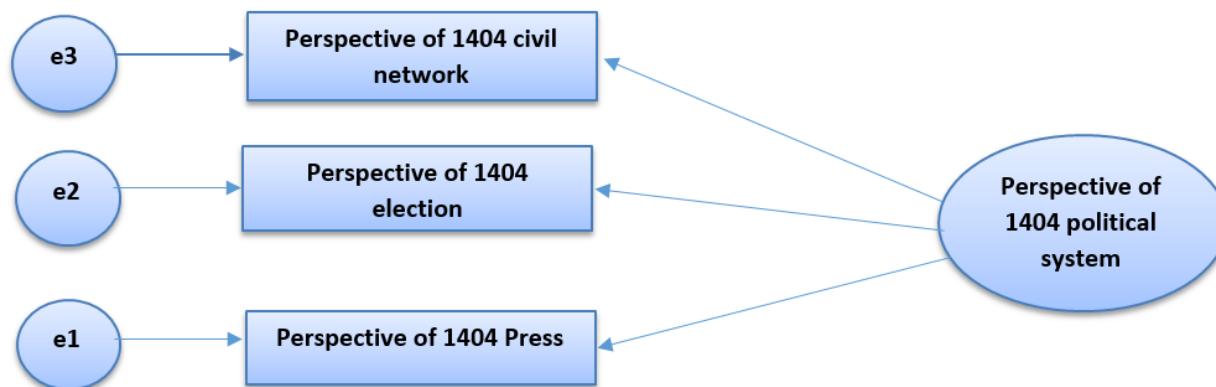


Figure 2. Factor Analysis of the Variables of the Factors of the Political System of Hormozgan Province in the Perspective of 1404

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Table 7. Indicators of Fitting the Variable Direction Analysis Model of the Factors of the Political System of Hormozgan Province in the Perspective of 1404

Index	Optimum Statistics	Reported Value
Root of the Mean Square of the Error Approximation (RMSEA)	≤ 0.08	0.048
Chi-squared ratio (χ^2/df)	Less than 3	2.167
Goodness of Fit Index(GFI)	≥ 0.90	0.988
Adjusted Goodness-of Fit Index(AGFI)	≥ 0.90	0.949
Comparative Fit Indices(CFI)	≥ 0.90	0.950
Non-Normed Fit Index (NFI)	≥ 0.90	0.975
Tucker-Lewis Index(TLI)	≥ 0.90	0.931
Incremental Fit Index(IFI)	≥ 0.90	0.906

According to (Table 7) the researchers (Ghasemi, 2013. Garson, 2006), if the value of root mean square error of the approximation (RMSEA) is less than 0.08, it indicates the proper fit of the model, which in the present study is 0.048. The value of χ^2/df in this study is 2.167. In this model, the value of Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) is 0.988, the value of Adjusted Goodness-of Fit index (AGFI) is 0.949, the value of Comparative Fit Indices(CFI) is 0.950, the value of Normed Fit Index or Bentler-Bonett Index (NFI) is 0.975, the value of Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) or Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) is 0.931 and the value of Incremental Fit Index (IFI) is 0.906. In general, according to the indexes in (Table 8), the model has a good fit.

Sub-question 6: Is there any difference between the current political system of Hormozgan province and the perspective of 1404 with the land preparation approach?

Table 8. Comparison of the Current Situation of the Factors of the Political System of Hormozgan Province and the Perspective of 1404

Variables	Factors	Means between 2006-2017	Perspective of 1404
Political system structure	Civil networks	56.5833	194
	Election	1000833.5	1278262
	Press	35.3333	89

According to (Table 8), considering that there is a significant difference between the mean value calculated for each of the factors of the political system structure in the years 2006 to 2017 (the current political system of Hormozgan province) and the values related to the perspective of 1404 political system, Therefore, in answer to this question, it can be said: There is a difference between the current political system of Hormozgan province and the perspective of 1404 with the land preparation approach.

One of these special and strategic regions of the country, which has always been considered as an economic gateway for the country's exports and imports and a suitable platform for development in various fields, is Hormozgan province which has been considered as an important area in macro studies of national planning as well as national physical plan.

Considering the necessity of addressing such a category, the present article examines the structures of the political system in this province and in order to achieve the desired goals in the perspective of 1404, suggestions on the factors of the structure of political systems are presented as follows.

Press: It is suggested to use the theory of developmental media. This theory was formed more in developing countries in response to communication inequality and information imbalance. In the discussions of the seventies in UNESCO, this theory has been emphasized a lot, which is based on the use of media for development, strengthening independence and cultural identity, reducing the commercialization of communications, non-use of force and coercion in the media, and mutualizing the international news (Mosharaf, 2013). The fundamentals of development theory of media must accept the tasks of positive development and carry it out in accordance with national political policies. Media freedom should be limited according to the economic priorities and development needs of society.

The media should prioritize the national culture and language in their content. The media should prioritize news and information about other developing countries that are geographically, culturally or politically close to them. Journalists and other media associates have both responsibility and freedom to carry out their duties in the search, collection, transmission and dissemination of information.

Conclusion

To advance development goals, the government has the right to interfere in or restrict media activities. Censorship orders, aid to the media and their direct control are also justified. Election: In different countries of the world, various types of elections are held, the most important and most common of which are direct and indirect elections, one-stage and two-stage, public and secret, and so on. Since the ruling system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a religious democracy, in order to realize the principle of people's participation in political power, the matter of elections has been identified in several

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principles of the constitution, including the election of members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (De Santo, 1983) and the election of leadership (Buller, 1988), the election of the President (Gerstein & Reisman, 1983) and the election of members of local councils (Harvey, 1983). It seems necessary to add a representative in the eastern part of the province to follow up in order to develop this sector, especially the Makran area. Civil Networks: The progress of a society depends on the efforts and positive movement of the constituent elements of that society. Each of these elements must work together, with a common goal and in one direction to overcome obstacles and move forward vigorously to achieve excellence and progress. The creation of such a process in a society is the formation and activity of non-governmental organizations in it. The formation and expansion of non-governmental organizations in any society can be promising for the growth and prosperity of that society in the shadow of people's participation and cooperation. Such organizations will have a significant impact on the growth and development of a society, one of the important examples of which is their impact on improving national development. Membership of individuals, especially young people, in these organizations, which are formed according to specific criteria, can be a strong driving force for a society. Therefore, addressing this issue can be on the agenda of any government that seeks sustainable national development. The important conclusion of this research is that the use of demographic capacities needs support; this task, if it benefits from efficient non-governmental organizations, will lead to the growth and development of the province, which is a comprehensive development without imitation and without modeling and dependence on foreign countries. A development that is homogeneous, balanced and adaptable to the conditions, needs and capacities of the population within the province, which is in different political, social, cultural and economic fields.

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