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Social Barriers to Economic Development in Kermanshah Province

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

In this article, an attempt has been made to investigate the social barriers of economic underdevelopment in Kermanshah province. According to this research, the basic social reality that aggravated the effect of other social barriers of underdevelopment was "demographic transition". How the demographic transition is experienced can have a major role in the order and disorder of the society or the balance and disorder of the society. Basically, the demographic transition is able to shape the structure of the society, including demographic, social, economic, political and even cultural. The experience of demographic transition in Iran has been different from developed and even developing countries. In most countries, they have gone through demographic transition with a growth rate of less than two percent. The outcome of the transition experience in some provinces, such as Kermanshah, has been different from other provinces; Because Kermanshah province has historically been the center of the western part of the country, and the presence of Kermanshah metropolis has caused it to receive population overflow along with the economic and social problems of neighboring provinces and Kermanshah cities. This has become the basis for economic and social imbalance and especially the economic development of Kermanshah province.

METHODOLOGY

Based on the theories of "underdevelopment", the status of underdeveloped societies is defined based on "colonial relationship", "industrial revolution", "historical contact" and "foreign trade" with developed countries (Naraghi, 2016: 85-138). These theories have enumerated different internal factors as obstacles to development in underdeveloped societies, and in the same perspective, this research considers the inappropriate population transition to be the most important internal social obstacle to economic development, which has become the basis of various other factors that this research has discovered in a contextual way. This Demographic transition theories (Kalemli Ozcan

(2002); Bloom & et al (2002); Crenshaw & Robinson (2010)) have also addressed this.

In this research, the Granded Theory Method and the systematic approach of Corbin and Strauss have been used; Because the aim of producing a Grounded Theory about the social factors of the economic underdevelopment of Kermanshah province was from empirical data. Three processes of open, central and selective/selective coding have been used in constructing the concept to reach the paradigmatic model.

FINDINGS

A paradigm model was obtained in relation to the subject, which consists of: causal conditions (inappropriate demographic transition, ethnic and kinship relations and networks, migration flows and economic socialization); Intervention conditions (land reform and war); Background conditions (speed of change, type of change and type of training); Strategies (intra-group trust, emigration, especially elite, degree orientation, consumerism (women and the new generation) and social nihilism). This system has led to consequences such as inability to produce and creativity, intensification of migration flows, reproduction of anti-development mentalities, lack of capital accumulation and its outflow, and so on.

CONCLUSION

The most important conclusion that is inferred from this study is that inappropriate demographic transition is an unthinking reality in the underdeveloped process of Kermanshah province. In addition to this, there are mental barriers and deadlocks such as kinship relations and economic socialization, etc., which are inherent in these barriers. At the same time, anomalies such as war, migration, etc. also have a profound effect in this regard. Finally, this article shows how obsolete attitudes such as intra-group trust, degree orientation and anti-development mentalities have hindered the economic development of Kermanshah province.

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