

ARTICLE

THE EFFECT OF SOUTH PARS ACTIVITIES ON THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS IN THE FIELD OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Huge oil and gas industry during his long recent history, in this country, massive and dramatic changes in the foundations of economic, social, cultural and political has created. However, despite the important role of the industry in the development of the country, develop its activities in areas of the home and the neighboring towns effects of economic, social and environmental pros and cons have been around a lot on local communities. Therefore, in this study researchers have tried to focus on South Pars oil and gas industry as the energy hub and by taking advantage of library studies and analytical – descriptive method. To identify and evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunity and threat posed by the oil and gas industry paid over the life of the inhabitants of the province and the neighboring towns and using SWOT analysis, several strategies for sustainable development in economic, social and cultural life of the province and the neighboring towns offered.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades despite the economic aspects of development, everyone seems to have accepted that development is more than economic growth aside from improving the material and social justice, honor the values and traditions of indigenous covers [1]. Nevertheless, development can be considered a process that makes the living conditions unfavorable to favorable conditions [2]. Generally, industry entry to local communities caused changes in the structure of ecological, economic and social relations, livelihood and lifestyle and the people of the region. However, sometimes the officials of his attention will be focused solely on economic growth and development. This despite the fact that during the course of industrial development should not be indifferent to the changes in the local communities over community development projects near the indigenous people of the area that they neglect is that why industrial development can be considered as certain conditions was conducive to social development. In addition, its positive effects in addition to furthering the objectives of development projects, the presence of oil and gas industry in the province due to its economic potential top. On the one hand, you could create an opportunity for sustainable development of the province and the neighboring towns on the other hand in case of negligence and neglect in proper planning and comprehensive all-round development in various aspects of economic, can increase the underlying social and cultural backwardness and other problems at the regional level as well. Therefore, researchers have tried to look at the paper Careful study of the economic impact, political, social – ecological and institutional life of the oil industry in Bushehr Province. The neighboring towns paid and thereby utilize the technique and SWOT analysis a few strategies to take advantage of opportunities resulting from this lucrative industry in the Bushehr province and reduce or mitigate adverse consequences from it.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

There are very significant with regard to urban development and political aspects and consequences, economic, social and cultural origins and development industries and the massive oil and gas industry in the host areas, and the neighboring town's ever-comprehensive study that simultaneously positive and negative impacts of the industry in oil-rich areas do not pay. In addition, often available with a one-dimensional look only to the few aspects of the oil industry impacts on local communities are addressed.

METHOD

In order to achieve study goals and the realization of its mission affect the neighboring towns of South Pars activities in the field of urban development. The researchers enjoying the analytical method and consideration of existing secondary data (library studies), opportunities, challenges, strengths and weaknesses of the oil-rich regions of the province based on four dimensions: political, economic, social - ecological and institutions, studied and examined. In order to analyze the information and provide effective strategies that method utilizes a comprehensive framework strategy and the study focused on the analysis of indoor and outdoor areas and a list of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats it has identified in this regard, and then set priorities. In order to meet and minimize weaknesses and threats and improve existing strengths and opportunities few strategies to take advantage of opportunities arising from the presence of the oil industry in the study area and reduce negative impacts and propose it.

KEY WORDS

Urban Development, Oil and Gas Industry, South Pars

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Swat model

SWOT analysis is useful models, which is trying to form a coherent and systematic analysis of the internal and external environment to identify each of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats strategies appropriate to the time specified in such a way clear effective strategies to maximize opportunities and minimize weaknesses and strengths would be threats. Notable in this dynamic environment between properties (local and foreign) and ongoing need to review the recent developments at different times in order to extract strategies are appropriate and up to date. In fact, two fundamental issues recognizing the opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses in the SWOT analysis results by recognizing the distinctive merits and weaknesses of the organization and limit the option key to select the best strategy provides a useful framework [3, 4, 5].

Table 1: Improved SWOT matrix

Weaknesses (W)	Strengths (S)	Quality goals
Strategies (WO)	Strategies (SO)	Opportunities (O)
Strategies (WT)	Strategies (ST)	Threats (T)

Field of study

South Pars is the realm of research. Special Economic Energy Zone Pars (Assaluyeh) thirty-ninth session of the Supreme Council in 1998 following ratification of free trade areas - industry in order to exploit oil and gas resources and economic activities in the field of South Pars oil and gas and petrochemical industries in the area Assaluyeh and Gulf coastal area of 30 hectares was established [6].

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Table 2: External factors evaluation matrix (EFE)

Quality goals	External factors
Opportunities	O1: increase liquidity in the province and the neighboring towns
	O2: Contribute to the development of urban facilities in the province.
	O3: the government's focus on the deprivation of Oil
	O4: Employment and job creation
	O5: the development of regional infrastructure
	O6: implementation of welfare projects in the province and the neighboring city
Threats	T1: inflation and rising cost of living in these areas
	T2: environmental pollution caused by the refinery expansion
	T3: Open Drug and alcohol and other social problems in the region
	T4: serious conflicts about land ownership, land ownership practices natively by the Ministry of Oil
	T5: rural migration and an increased desire to urbanization
	T6: increasing dependence on state economies in the region

Table 3: Internal Factors Evaluation Matrix (IFE)

Quality goals	External factors
Opportunities	S1: increase liquidity in the province and the neighboring towns

	S2: Contribute to the development of urban facilities in the province.
	S3: the government's focus on the deprivation of Oil
	S4: employment and creating job opportunities
	S5: the development of regional infrastructure
	W1: inflation and rising cost of living in these areas
	W2: environmental pollution caused by the refinery expansion
	W3: Open Drug and alcohol and other social problems in the region
	W4: serious conflicts about land ownership, land ownership practices natively by the Ministry of Oil
	W5: rural migration and an increased desire to urbanization

Table 4: SWOT matrix

	<p>Strengths (S)</p> <p>S1: increase technical skills and knowledge of the people</p> <p>S2: to have the potential and rich natural resources</p> <p>S3: the presence of active petroleum and petrochemical industries in the province</p> <p>S4: enjoy the rich culture and the desire to do social exchange with non-Indians</p> <p>S5: improving the quality and quantity of education and public health</p>	<p>Weaknesses (W)</p> <p>W1: Native shortage of skilled workers in the oil industry in the province</p> <p>W2: the lack of cooperation with other local organizations, oil companies in the social and economic development of the province</p> <p>W 3: reduced investment in non-oil production in the province.</p> <p>W4 lack of proper planning and a comprehensive economic, social and cultural province</p> <p>W5: Lack of amenities and leisure suits in many oil-rich provinces</p>
<p>Strengths (O)</p> <p>O1: increase liquidity in the province.</p> <p>O2: Contribute to the development of urban facilities in the province.</p> <p>O3: the government's focus on the deprivation of Oil</p> <p>O4: Employment and job creation</p> <p>O5: the development of regional infrastructure</p> <p>O6 widespread implementation of welfare projects in the province</p>	<p>SO strategies</p> <p>1. Developing a comprehensive program of development of oil industry in line with the socio-economic development of the region</p> <p>2. The development of petroleum and petrochemical industry related courses and training in higher education</p> <p>3. Compiling packages in order to attract investment capital to other economic sectors province</p>	<p>WO strategies</p> <p>1. The construction and expansion of facilities the welfare, health and education to enhance the welfare of indigenous</p> <p>2. Create financial incentives to attract foreign investors and the private sector in other economic sectors</p>

Threats (T)	ST strategies	WT strategies
T1: inflation and rising cost of living in these areas	1. Marine national parks and forests and other natural resort for environmental protection, tourism	1. Increased security zone together with the implementation of the prevention of corruption in the province
T2: environmental pollution caused by the refinery expansion	2. Implementation of projects and groups at-risk youth awareness of the negative consequences of social	2. The reference organizations create and support organizations to solve conflicts between the oil ministry with land owners
T3: Open the consumption of alcohol and other illegal seized materials includes social destruction in the region	3. Development of organizational interactions between the Oil Ministry and other local organizations in order to align strategies for sustainable development	
T4: serious conflicts about land tenure and practices of indigenous land ownership by the Ministry of Petroleum	4. Provide packages to support other local industries and jobs	
T5: rural migration and an increased desire to urbanization		
T6 increased dependence on state economies in the region		

RESEARCH FINDINGS

According to what was said with regard to sources of research and theoretical studies done on this research strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the host communities by focusing on the development of oil industry in the province (Jam, Nakhl Taqi city), Parsian and Lamard and its neighboring towns including were studied. On this basis, researchers have attempted to provide guidelines have given the following results.

A) Based on the findings of internal factors increase delves into the technical skills and knowledge of the people, improve the quality and quantity of education and public health in the province. Having a rich cultural and social exchanges with non-natives tend to be the most important internal benefits also among the weaknesses of the three cases, the lack of accurate and comprehensive planning for economic, social and cultural province. Few other local organizations working with oil companies on social and economic development of the province and the lack of amenities and leisure suits in many oil-rich provinces featured more than others.

B) The results of our study suggest that four increases in external liquidity in the province, the development of regional infrastructure, creation of employment opportunities. The government's focus on the deprivation of the oil-rich regions making up the opportunities to achieve their goal while issues such as inflation and increased cost of living in these areas, environmental pollution caused by the refinery expansion.

C) Economic impact: the presence of oil and gas in the province a chance increase the income of people in the province and the neighboring towns on the other hand, some cities, including challenges to the economy in Assaluyeh, Jam, Nakhl Taqi and Bidkhon. We have many ways of economic rents in neighboring cities Parsian and Lamerd city due to the presence of oil and gas intentionally or unintentionally destroyed. Moreover, its economy is based on oil and gas activities directly or indirectly is built. In the past, before the oil and gas projects in the region, people by sea, trade and animal husbandry paid employment; but now most of the agricultural land for the project has been capped salt and the possibility of lost agricultural and livestock area has been completely destroyed. The rout of the earth at the time of rainfall, caused salt-water intrusion in aquifers as a result, the poor, saline aquifers are underground and is very weak due to agriculture. Fishing, because of giant ships with massive nets is fishing action for local residents are almost gone. One of the main causes of air pollution is industrial wastewater evaporation of seawater in the region. However, what is clear is that revenues from oil and gas activities is not in itself a cause of backwardness and the main reason is too much reliance on this type of economy and lack of proper planning and principles for other non-oil revenues and production in other sectors.

G) Environmental impact: there is the impact on the environment of the region we have a reference area. In this area, the 5 phases of oil and gas have been working with each phase has a bright flame and a number 4 exhaust is off and this situation makes air pollution in Assaluyeh region is higher than in Tehran.

(1) South Pars region due to its proximity to the sea sensitive habitats such as mangrove forests and Nayband Gulf coral reefs, estuaries and coastal marine national park Nayband. In terms of ecological, economic, social and environmental science with an emphasis on vulnerability and sensitivity, the implementing any human activity, it was risky because of the loss of any of these habitats, wildlife area (fauna and flora) were threatened and endangered. However, the law refinery projects before enforcement must obtain a permit from the Environmental Protection Agency, but in the meantime, none of the environmental warnings went unheeded. This applies to the activities of excavation and embankment, causing a sharp increase in water turbidity and destruction of coral, as the main centers of biodiversity in marine organisms (macrofauna and Mayofaunha, fish, etc.), which compares Naiband Bay map from 1998 to 2007, the degree of opacity that has increased significantly, well indicated. Persian Gulf corals were developed over millions of years and preserve them as national natural heritage purify water it is obligatory upon all. About other things, the mangroves and mud areas around estuaries Assaluyeh, which are the

main centers of interest waterfowl in the area of oil pollution, development of construction activity and changing habitat conditions, as a result of uneven economic development plans. Naiband in the Gulf Coast region, including the regional environment that is intimidating others in its wake, security habitat for migratory birds and their survival, have been eclipsed. Thus, according to the relative priority of priorities and benefits associated with the oil industry in the areas and by considering the goals and vision of the government. The province's oil ministry and local authorities in order to fulfill the Vision 1404, develop a comprehensive program of development of oil industry in line with the socio-economic development of the region is the best strategy.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this paper, the effect of the neighboring towns of South Pars in the context of urban development examined. The reality is that the most important and most reliable source and reliance on economic and industrial development of rich oil and gas resources. Oil industry from exploration to extraction stage, transportation and sales; create employment for not only the province but also to all parts of the country. However, should this series supporting roles in sustainable development and in the production of well-known social engineering and run to avoid losing opportunities have arisen.

- 1) Committees for evaluation of opportunities in non-oil producing areas have lost up and with the issue of appropriate enforcement mechanisms should be developed.
- 2) Health and environmental pollution caused by processes occurring in the region considered an appropriate measure to help people live better in comfort. Remedy for this is to attract the elite into the background and motivation of employees in the industry because the people who are at risk of infection, employees of Assaluyeh and the adjacent city. In many cases, the lack of resources prevents many employees is the most elite and escape.
- 3) in the oil producing areas of investment in other sectors will be provided. Oil income through investment in infrastructure, increase security, the growth of other industries, social and cultural development, education and human resources development and to lay the groundwork for sustainable development to be spent.
- 4) Besides expert opinions, views people as well as in industrial activities and programs enter to the general satisfaction and social integration will contribute to the development of better industry. The more successful because of the oil, gas and petrochemical industries in the region to contribute to people's needs better.
- 5) grants to education, building universities, public hospitals, technical centers for technical training of natives and their absorption in existing companies at the regional level can be achieved satisfaction of the people.
- 6) Do not use wells for irrigation of green spaces and towns refinery environment and we can settle it with water up to 25 km from our sea do now.
- 7) High planting trees reduce pollution in the city, which is a good resort for people and have clean air.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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