Administrative System Weaknesses: A Strategic Challenge for Regional Development (Case study: North Khorasan)

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Abstract
According to the 20-year perspective of country, by 2015, Iran has to be converted into a country with such features as being away from poverty and discrimination, justified distribution of the income, and equal opportunities for all the people. Accordingly, the economic policy makers of country, in adoption of the subordinate legislations of the perspective document, have emphasized on consideration of the laws facilitating and accelerating the achievement to the documents of the perspective by induction of the balanced development and reducing the regional gaps via improvement of the administrative system, and enhancement of the executional organizations performance. After passing of 8 years from notification of the perspective document, the comparative analysis of the economic indices of the provinces could be a proper tool in assessment of the level of achievement to the goals of the perspective document. The research method of this study is descriptive-analytical and the research has a development type. Field-library method was applied for data collection. The results showed that despite the legal responsibilities of country to provide optimized administrative system for all the provinces and justified distribution of the public resources between them to reduce the development gap, the deprived provinces of the country such as North Khorasan has been provided with different and unequal levels of administrative system and country credits.

Keywords: Key economic indicators, Local development, Administrative system, Investment management.

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