Development Importance of The Regional Development Program (Comparative Study Between Babylon and Maysan Provinces For 2019)

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Abstract. In this research, the relationship between the regional development program and achieving spatial development goals (a comparative study between Babylon and Maysan provinces for 2019) will be discussed, as well as the factors that lead to a kind of moderation in the development of the provinces, and whether these factors help to distribute the spatial budget between administrative units, based on the application of development fundamentals and in accordance with planning standards in order to achieve the development goals of the regional program. Distributed (100) forms divided into (n=50 samples of executives and administrators from Babylon province, n=50 samples of executives and administrators from Maysan province) who are employees working in different administrative units in both provinces. Applied the statistical package program for social sciences (statistical package for social science (SPSS) v.2. Through it, the link tool was used Correlation In applying this questionnaire, it was found that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program of the development of the regions and they are (institutional dimension, economic dimension, urban social dimension, environmental dimension), and also that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program of regional development and (spatial dimension) of the variable achieving the objectives of spatial development for the province of Babylon and Maysan. Based on the above, we have found that the improvement in the dimensions of the predictive variable program of the development of the provinces leads to the achievement of the objectives of spatial development and in accordance with the planning standards of the province of Babylon and Maysan, either weakness in the axes or dimensions of the predictive variable leads to weakness or failure to achieve development goals in the provinces of Babylon and Maysan.

1. Introduction

The majority of developed or developing countries share the local (spatial) development aspect and are considered a source of concern for their growth plans and strategies that promote and improve the service, economic and health realities of these countries and thus reflect on the population of their cities without harming natural resources, and therefore pay attention to this aspect leads to local development, and therefore the relevant departments must work to increase local growth in all its
forms so that the population of the province, especially the rural population, which is the target group of developing their skills [1],[2]

This is more important to overcome the gap in the decreasing sources, rights and freedoms given to the population, as the development of the concept of development is linked to giving the individual a good livelihood, freedom and security [3]. There are ways to take into account the development of the province in all its sectoral, service and community aspects, including attracting external investment to boost the economy [4]. Spatial development is a mixture of many variables, namely the economic variable that includes natural sources and capabilities within the scope of one city, and the other variable is human associated with the population growth of civilization and their repercussions, development depends on these mixed variables, which attract development investment based on spatial advantages [5] [6]

The province should establish a database of obstacles, development capabilities and natural sources of the province, as well as the needs of the province, to map development and present it to stakeholders [7]. In order to develop development in all its forms, the province must be supported by the institutions operating in it, both small and large, because it is the gateway to local development [8].

Iraq has been affected by newly emerging strategies and policies that have led to an economic and social deterioration and a weakness in the distribution of allocations between the provinces, which has led to a focus on spatial development (local) as a tool to solve the problems at hand, as well as the use of the support of organizations and their international programs for development programs, as well as equal employment opportunities for the rural population, reducing unemployment and improving services, by activating the role of local administrations and using their powers to meet the challenges faced by the provinces. It adopts an equal and equitable development approach in distributing investments to the provinces in order to raise the social, economic, educational and health levels in the province [9] [10] [11].

The councils of Babil and Maysan provinces seek to grow the reality of services in their province by using the budget allocated to the province and distributing it equally to the administrative units and each province, according to strategic development time plans to provide the best service model in each region within the province. [12] Development plans have recently been used with the launch of allocations to the provinces by the central government, called the regional development program, and contribute to knowledge of the needs of the province as well as the disbursement of the budget in the core projects [13].

There is importance to the plans prepared by the provincial council because they are shown on the basis of studying population growth and knowing the reality of the state of their needs and activities, for the purpose of directing investments to densely populated areas and to ensure moderation in distribution [14]. The problem of research shows that there are differences between administrative units in Babil and Maysan provinces in terms of development and the lack of equal distribution of service projects and exploitation of natural resources, which contribute to raising the level of the two provinces and by sectors for each administrative unit.

The research hypothesis shows that the improvement in the indicators of the provincial development program for the provinces of Babylon and Maysan has to do with achieving the objectives of spatial development and in accordance with the planning standards, thus providing, developing and distributing services in order to ensure moderation in distribution to the residents of the city and rural areas. The aim of the research is to show the development impact of the regional program on spatial development and how the regional development budget program succeeds in reducing the differences between administrative units by distributing development projects equally, and exploiting natural resources in the two provinces to achieve economic, urban and agricultural growth and thus the development of the two provinces.
2. Method and material

The main hypothesis is that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program of the development of the provinces and the dimensions of the variable predicted to achieve the objectives of spatial development in Babylon province on the one hand and in Maysan province on the other.

3. Correlation

For the purpose of achieving the hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was applied, a statistical method that shows the size and strength of the relationship between the study variables to see if there is a correlation, and the indicator of this relationship is called the correlation factor, which is limited to (+1, -1):

\[-1 \leq r \leq +1\]

- Pearson Link Factor Calculation between \((x,y)\)

\[r_p = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2] [N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}\]

R value means: Pearson link coefficient

First Duster: X

Variable 2: Y [15]

| Dimensions          | Organizational institutional dimension | Economic dimension | The blind social dimension | Environmental dimension |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Organizational      | Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)    | 1                  | .495**                    | .583**                  | .387**                  |
| institutional       |                                        | N                  | 50                        | 50                      | 50                       |
| organizational       |                                        |                    |                           |                         |                          |
| economic            | Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)    | .495**             | 1                         | .884**                  | .871**                  |
| dimension           |                                        | N                  | 50                        | 50                      | 50                       |
| economic            | Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)    | .583**             | .884**                    | 1                       | .836**                  |
| dimension           |                                        | N                  | 50                        | 50                      | 50                       |
| social              | Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)    | .387**             | .871**                    | .836**                  | 1                       |
| dimension           |                                        | N                  | 50                        | 50                      | 50                       |

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 1, shows the matrix of correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program for the development of the provinces of Babylon province, Correlation coefficients show that there is a correlation between the organizational institutional dimension and the dimensions (economic, socio-urban, environmental) value (0.495, 0.583, 0.387), respectively, between the economic dimension and the dimensions (organizational institutional, urban, environmental) value (0.495, 0.884, 0.871), respectively, and between the urban social dimension and (organizational
institutional, organizational) dimensions. Economic, Environmental) value (0.583, 0.884, 0.836) respectively, and between the environmental dimension and the dimensions (organizational institutional, economic, socio-urban) value (0.387, 0.871, 0.836) means that improving the dimensions of the predictive variable (regional development program for Babil province) leads to the achievement of spatial development goals and in accordance with planning standards, either weakness in the axes or dimensions of the predictive variable leads to weakness or failure to achieve development goals in the region or province. It is a partial positive correlation which is statistically d at the indication level (0.001, 0.005) and is considered a partial ejection relationship with a value limited to (0, +1).

Table 2. Matrix link coefficient relationship between the dimensions of the variable program of regional development and (spatial dimension) of the variable achieving the objectives of spatial development of Babylon province.

|                  | Organizational institutional dimension | Economic dimension | The blind social dimension | Environmental dimension | Spatial dimension |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| **Organizational institutional dimension** Pearson Correlation | 1                      | .495**             | .583**                     | .387**                 | .406**           |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | .000                                  | .000               | .005                       | .003                    |                  |
| N                 | 50                                    | 50                 | 50                         | 50                      | 50               |
| **Economic dimension** Pearson Correlation | .495**                   | 1                  | .884**                     | .871**                  | .720**           |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | .000                                  | .000               | .000                       | .000                    |                  |
| N                 | 50                                    | 50                 | 50                         | 50                      | 50               |
| **The blind social dimension** Pearson Correlation | .583**                   | .884**             | 1                          | .836**                  | .727**           |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | .000                                  | .000               | .000                       | .000                    |                  |
| N                 | 50                                    | 50                 | 50                         | 50                      | 50               |
| **Environmental dimension** Pearson Correlation | .387**                   | .871**             | .836**                     | 1                       | .497**           |
| Sig. (2-tailed) | .005                                  | .000               | .000                       | .000                    |                  |
| N                 | 50                                    | 50                 | 50                         | 50                      | 50               |

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 2, shows the matrix of correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program of the development of the regions and (spatial dimension) of the variable achieving the objectives of spatial development of the province of Babylon, The correlation coefficients show that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program of the regional development program (organizational institutional, economic, socio-urban, environmental) and the dimension (spatial) value (0.406, 0.720, 0.727, 0.497), respectively, meaning that improving the dimensions of the predictive variable (Babylon Province Development Program) leads to the achievement of spatial development goals according to the The weakness in the axes or dimensions of the predictive variable leads to weakness or failure to achieve development goals in the region or province, which is a partial positive association which is statistically indicative at the level of significance (0.001, 0.005) and is considered a partial expulsion relationship limited to its value between (0, +1).
Table 3. Matrix link coefficient relationship between the dimensions of the variable regional development program for the province.

|                        | Organizational institutional dimension | Economic dimension | The blind social dimension | Environmental dimension |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Organizational institutional dimension | Pearson Correlation | 1                  | .735**                    | .811**                  | .849**                 |
|                         | Sig. (2-tailed)                        | .000               | .000                      | .000                    |                        |
|                         | N                                      | 50                 | 50                        | 50                      | 50                     |
| Economic dimension      | Pearson Correlation                    | .735**             | 1                         | .866**                  | .733**                 |
|                         | Sig. (2-tailed)                        | .000               | .000                      | .000                    |                        |
|                         | N                                      | 50                 | 50                        | 50                      | 50                     |
| The blind social dimension | Pearson Correlation                  | .811**             | .866**                    | 1                       | .826**                 |
|                         | Sig. (2-tailed)                        | .000               | .000                      | .000                    |                        |
|                         | N                                      | 50                 | 50                        | 50                      | 50                     |
| Environmental dimension | Pearson Correlation                    | .849**             | .733**                    | .826**                  | 1                      |
|                         | Sig. (2-tailed)                        | .000               | .000                      | .000                    |                        |
|                         | N                                      | 50                 | 50                        | 50                      | 50                     |

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3, shows the matrix of correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable, the regional development program for Maysan province. Correlation coefficients show that there is a correlation between the organizational institutional dimension and the dimensions (economic, socio-urban, environmental) value (0.735, 0.811, 0.849), respectively, between the economic dimension and the dimensions (organizational institutional, urban, environmental) value (0.735, 0.866, 0.733), respectively, and between the urban social dimension and (organizational institutional, organizational) dimensions. Economic, environmental) value (0.811, 0.866, 0.826) respectively. Between the environmental dimension and the dimensions (organizational institutional, economic, socio-urban) value (0.849, 0.733, 0.826) this means that improving the dimensions of the predictive variable (regional development program for Maysan province) leads to the achievement of spatial development goals and in accordance with planning standards, either weakness in the axes or dimensions of the predictive variable leads to weakness or failure to achieve development goals in the region or province, It is a partial positive correlation, which is statistically dal at the indication level (0.001) and is considered a partial ejection relationship with a value limited to (0, +1).
Table 4. Matrix link coefficient relationship between the dimensions of the variable regional development program and (spatial dimension) of the variable achieving the objectives of spatial development of Maysan province.

|                       | Organizational institutional dimension | Economic dimension | The blind social dimension | Environmen tal dimension | Spatial dimension |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Organizational        | Pearson Correlation                    | Sig. (2-tailed)    |                           |                          |                 |
| institutional         |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| dimension             |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| Economic              | Pearson Correlation                    | Sig. (2-tailed)    |                           |                          |                 |
| dimension             |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| The blind social      | Pearson Correlation                    | Sig. (2-tailed)    |                           |                          |                 |
| dimension             |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| Environmen tal        | Pearson Correlation                    | Sig. (2-tailed)    |                           |                          |                 |
| dimension             |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| N                     |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| 50                    |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| 50                    |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| 50                    |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| 50                    |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| 50                    |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| 50                    |                                        |                    |                           |                          |                 |
| **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

Table 4, shows the correlation matrix between the dimensions of the predictive variable, the regional development program and the variable's spatial dimension, achieving the spatial development goals of Maysan province. The correlation coefficients show that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the predictive variable program of the regional development program (organizational institutional, economic, socio-urban, environmental) and the dimension (spatial) value (0.808, 0.704, 0.753, 0.643), respectively, meaning that improving the dimensions of the predictive variable (Mesan Pro vincial Development Program) leads to the achievement of spatial development goals according to For planning criteria, either weakness in the axes or dimensions of the predictive variable leads to weakness or failure to achieve development goals in the region or province, which is a partial positive association which is statistically indicative at the level of indication (0.001) and is considered a partial expulsion relationship limited to its value between (0, +1).

4. Conclusions

The results extracted from the link tool showed that there is a correlation between the dimensions of the development variable program and the variable predicted to achieve the objectives of spatial development with its spatial dimension of Babylon province, which means that it uses and improves the high management in the province dimensions (institutional organizational, economic, socio-urban, environmental) and take them into account, because it leads to raising the level of local development, which is represented by spatial dimension and thus achieving and raising the level of pension, services,
infrastructure, industry and agriculture. There is also a link between the dimensions of the development variable program and the change predicted to achieve the objectives of spatial development of Maysan province, which means that the concerned authorities in the province use and improve the dimensions (organizational institutional, economic, socio-urban and environmental) and take them into account, because they also lead to raising the level of local development, which is represented by spatial dimension. In general, the results indicate that the use of the dimensions of the predictive variable program for the development, development and improvement of the provinces gives solutions and leads to the achievement of development goals for the provinces of Babylon and Maysan.

5. Recommendations

It is clear from the results that to achieve development, the senior management represented by the provincial council must take into account the recommendations put forward in this research, which give solutions leading to development in all its forms and for the provinces of Babylon, Maysan and Kalali:

1. Work to give priorities to the projects that have been prepared and implemented for the regional development program, to address the development problems that affect the lives of the population through the implementation of the regional development program, as well as to review the regional development program for previous years and its impact on achieving the objectives of spatial development, by developing it in terms of preparation and implementation, as well as identifying obstacles to its preparation and implementation, and the allocations of the regional development program are sufficient to be the size of the needs and development problems of the two provinces.

2. There will be coordination and cooperation between the province and the center in the process of preparing development projects for the regional development program, so that there is coordination between administrative units in the nature of development projects appropriate to them, the non-overlap of powers between spatial levels, which may negatively affect the implementation of the regional development program, as well as attention to the regional development program leads to the development and upgrading of local capacities through training and education. In addition, there should be coordination with higher education institutions and research centers to develop the process of preparing and implementing the program through scientific research and consultation.

3. Attention to the development program to address the phenomenon of unemployment and the employment of local labor through development projects implemented through the program and through the participation of effective private fiefdom in the implementation of projects within the program presented, as well as to create new investment opportunities and invest the potential of the province, in addition to the growth and development of the province through the revitalization and rehabilitation of broken economic activities, and create the right environment to attract investments to the province through attention to the appropriate infrastructure.

4. Using the regional development program to prepare and implement development projects that contribute to the stability of the population according to their administrative units, through the participation of the public in the nature of the projects approved in this program taking into account the nature of the basic needs in terms of social services, research that provides housing as a basic service and confronts the problem of slums, and the program also achieves social justice and equal opportunities for the entire population and according to their administrative units.

5. The contribution of the regional development program to the exploitation of agricultural areas in the province through (irrigation projects, land reclamation, confronting the phenomenon of desertification), regulating the transfer of polluting (industrial) activities to new sites in
accordance with environmental standards, and including the environmental dimension as a fundamental variable in the projects prepared and implemented for the regional development program to achieve sustainable development, as well as protect existing natural resources by changing production and consumption patterns to achieve the principle of sustainability. A plan to build a green belt around cities to protect them from environmental damage and its role in improving the climate.

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