



The Process of Metropolitanization in Iran, the Creation and Intensification of Imbalances in the Urban System (Case Study of Kermanshah Province)

Forouzan Biranvand

Department of Geography, Malayer Branch, Islamic Azad University, Malayer, Iran.

Abstract: *In most of the countries where the growth policy model was implemented as a development policy, including Iran, these cities were considered to be growth pillars due to the economic advantages of metropolitan and regional metropolises. The concentration of investment in industrial activities and services in these cities sent migratory flows from small towns and villages to them, causing their population to flood. The emergence of accelerated urbanization and urbanization, the "prime urban" or "great series" model of one of The consequences of the modernization theory and the growth polar strategy. This model strongly influenced the urban networking system of developing countries such as Iran, and removed the system from equilibrium. On the other hand, the metropolitan process in Iran, due to the acceleration of urbanization, has not completed its stages as planned, and this is one of the reasons for the imbalance in the system of the urban system of the country. The province of Kermanshah is not the exception of the central city of Kermanshah, and its urban network is heavily imbalanced. The present study aimed to investigate the development of instability in the city's urban system during the metropolitan process. The method of this descriptive- analytic study and data collection is documentary. The statistical population includes the urban settlements of the province in the last 60 years. The results of this research indicate that the imbalance in the urban network of Kermanshah province and the tendency to polarize the population and facilities and services in the provincial capital.*

Keywords: *Metropolis, Urban system, Kermanshah*

INTRODUCTION

Although the urbanization rate is one of the most effective indicators in determining the level of economic, social and cultural development of any society, the lack of attention to the urban system and the distribution and distribution of urban areas on the one hand, accelerates the population of one or more urban centers relative to the other urban areas of each region could cause imbalances in the distribution of the population and, consequently, unbalanced distribution of economic facilities in the region. Cities display a wide range of superiority in relation to their type of performance, and their rapid expansion in terms of population and number and the transformation of some of them into large cities is one of the most important phenomena of recent decades in urban studies. As "the distribution and especially the dynamism of the city have received special attention in recent years in the urban economy" (Aghaei Zadeh et al., Quoted by Bosker 2008).

The size of the city is a time when it takes a special impression that some cities in a certain area with a single management have, for various reasons, surpassed the population and services from other cities and have been affected by undesirable and sometimes directional planning. They achieve superiority in comparison with other cities, so that it can be claimed that "the rapid growth of urbanization in the world has not been balanced in all cities, but mainly in large cities and towns" (Aghaei Zadeh et al., 2015).

The over-concentration of the population and, consequently, activity, mainly in the larger cities of developing countries, have attracted a large part of the developmental potential in these cities and, as a result, these cities are relatively too large than the other cities have been. The natural reflection of this is the emergence of problems such as urban domination, concentration of activities and services, imbalance in the urban hierarchy system, housing shortage, marginalization, etc. (Taghvayi and Kanaani, 2014).

The urban and urban system of Iran, as a result of the centralized planning and administrative system, with the focus of economic, social, political and cultural centers in some large cities, especially Tehran, has caused the unbalanced distribution of population and economic growth in different parts of the country, so that the urban network Iran, until the 1300s (without a metropolitan or major metropolis), has an organic connection between the small and big cities of each region on one side and their cities and their rural areas on the other, and has enjoyed a degree of homogeneity. (Taghvaei et al., 2016).

With the onset of the new era and widespread interference in the physical structure and urban planning system (in the context of the economy mainly based on oil revenues) for a variety of economic and social reasons (including the implementation of the land reform plan and the application of the growth pole theory and special attention to select cities Immigration from the village to urban areas was accelerated. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution and during the years of Iraq's imposed war on Iran, the trend has intensified and resulted in a large gap between the rank and size of cities and the imbalance in the urban network system of the country.

Thus, the level of the regions and the provinces, this urban system represents the national level on a smaller scale. The city is the highest in the upper level of the city pyramid, a few heterogeneous cities in large distances, and a mass of small size villages with poor functions that can compete with The city is the highest of them (Hajipur and Zebardast, 2005).

The phenomenon has a marked effect, especially in Kermanshah province. Kermanshah Province is one of the most populous provinces in the country, which is the city of Kermanshah as the best city in its urban network system.

The study of population statistics of this city shows that it has always been one of the most populous cities in the western regions of the country and also the most populous city of Kermanshah province. Since the beginning of extensive interference in the physical structure of cities (beginning of this century) and urban planning, this city has been considered by planners and planners as the center of the province and a special city in the western part of the country. The consequence of regional projects in this city is the concentration of specialist and specialist service centers with a trans-urban performance scale and high population attraction to this city. Due to the lack of proper planning for its settlement system, the existing imbalance in the system the urban network has intensified.

Concepts, views and theoretical foundations of research

One of the most important subjects in urban studies is the recognition and assessment of the urban system that can provide a fairly adequate understanding of the position and location of cities in the settlement system of a region. The existence of relative economic, social, and environmental advantages in some urban centers has caused some These centers have a special place in terms of performance and service as compared to other centers.

Urban system

Irregular urban development can bring about widespread changes in the environmental conditions of and have a devastating impact on cities and their surroundings, along with the rapid growth of metropolitan cities and cities, the failure of previous management systems and lack of Providing the basic needs of urban residents as one of the most important issues has affected cities in various dimensions (Aghayizadeh et al., 2012). In this connection, the urban system is introduced.

This term was first used by the British geographer Barry Bury in 1964 in *The Cities, Military Inside Towns*. In this book, Berry attempted to use the "system theory general" in urban and regional studies. He used term

urban system as a group of affiliated and connected cities in the same sense of the urban network. Thus, the urban system consists of a set of affiliated cities that structure the system of urban settlements in a region, a region Create the country and the world. The urban system is not limited to an autonomous set of urban settlements, but also flows and connections between these settlements. These flows include population, capital, production factors, ideas, information and innovations (Azimi, 2002). Their dynamics depend on the amount of goods, services, demographics and population movements between settlements and rural areas.

In a balanced urban system, there are hierarchical links between them, due to the existence of hierarchical functions and activities in different cities and the provision of appropriate services to the existing population. The big cities of the region are located in the middle cities of the city, in the middle cities with small towns and village towns, followed by small towns and village towns with rural areas of the region. Thus, cities have different actions and responses in terms of size and facilities and services (Dadashpour and Moloudi, 2011).

In reviewing and analyzing the network and the urban system, the knowledge of the theoretical background of this topic can be helpful in determining the stages of studying. Studies and models on the organization of urban elements in the regional national space are rooted in a variety of theoretical debates. In a summing up of city-oriented theories in regional development programs, they can be grouped into three groups:

The first group includes theories that the condition for achieving development is to increase efficiency through economic growth, and the reason for the lack of development of countries is the lack of capital and technology, and their solution is to modernize the economy, increase production and accumulate capital. The embodiment of this theory is the formation of one or a number of growth poles (in the form of large cities of the region) as a development engine. It has been said that growth poles, after creating through penetration and diffusion mechanisms, propagate capital and technological innovations around the world, and seek to expand other settlements. In implementing this theory, the growth hub is generally found to be both physical and spatial, and appears in a metropolis as an undeveloped and developing country.

This theory is focussed on spatial organization. The empirical result of this theory in the non-developed countries, with the encouragement of big cities, has led to the first urban model in which the city of qotb is far from its population and facilities with its many districts. Generally, there is a breakdown among the elements of the urban network.

The second group of theories considers social justice to be a developmental priority for economic growth. Proponents of this approach believe that the dependence of countries on the capitalist system and the plundering of their resources by developed countries is among the factors of the non-absorption of these countries. In their view, growth poles lead to the concentration and domination of metropolises, and these cities, rather than the spread of development, are more likely to attract and capture the resources and capital of the urban and rural centers around them, and exacerbate their backwardness. The proposed strategy of these critics is the development of activities based on domestic resources and, above all, of agriculture. As a consequence of this economic pattern, the proposed settlement pattern is a multitude of small towns and village-towns serving agricultural activities instead of metropolitan areas. The model of the urban system of this group is largely homogeneous and lacks a hierarchical system and can be called a decentralized system.

The third group of the so-called hierarchy theory is the settlement network. This group of theories can be reformed in the middle of a spectrum, with two categories of first and second theories on both sides. The latter theory has the important elements of both theories. That is, on the path to development, both economic efficiency and social justice. In this theory, the positive role of large cities has been taken into account, because large cities, if they are not paralyzed and productive, have higher potential for accumulation of capital and diffusion of works, compared to small cities. On the other hand, global experience has shown that in the hope of the leakage of large cities, the population living in small settlements can not be deprived of opportunities, in other words, economic and social justice for an unknown future.

The proposed strategy of hierarchy of housing network, instead of creating a growth pole, is the integration of settlements in a hierarchical system of growth centers and service providers, from metropolitan to rural centers. This model can be considered as a "decentralized focus" approach to space organization.

Process and process of metropolitan formation:

Metamorphosis is a new phenomenon that affects the residential network on a national scale and is generally occurring in nonmetropolitan cities that are on the path to becoming a metropolis. This process, in fact, responds to changes in post-industrial economics. It leads to the polarization and the effects of the metropolis. The concentration of metropolitan functions, the spatial organization of these actions in the city, and the intensity and scope of the interaction between the city and the periphery are considered as characteristics of this process, and the spatial and economic restructuring that is carried out by the metropolitan process. It has been imposed as the main characteristic of Western industrial countries. Such. (Hajipour, 2008).

According to some thinkers, metropolitanization is a process of movement or struggle to have a prominent place in the hierarchy of the urban and regional system. This process goes beyond the quantitative development of urbanization in its classical sense, and in fact, the quality of the functions that turn the whole publication into a focal point of competition with other centers in order to strengthen and consolidate its position (Zebardast and Hajipour, 2009 Quoted in Sykor, 1996).

Henry Laufer also believes that industrialization is only in the urbanization that is coming to fruition, and this is the urbanization that currently dominates industrial production and organization. The industry that once produced urbanization is now its product (Harvey, 2000).

Eliot and Perry have studied the process of total urbanization and its relation with migration, and they believe that when a society progresses to the whole process of urbanization, it changes the system of settlement in it. .. Tracking: First, the path in which the population is continuously concentrated in the metropolitan areas and is logic with the traditional patterns of urban gatherings is assumed in the centralization hypothesis, which originates from the traditional theory of the central location of the crystalline, that development. A metropolitan area begins with a population concentration in the urban nucleus and extends to peripheral areas. In this process, population concentration is assumed to be booming due to the benefits and benefits of aggregation, commerce and trade, and more employment opportunities and easier access to goods and services are provided to the general public. D With the advancement in technology and the diversity of labor division, as well as the reduction of transport costs and the diminution of the cost of accumulation the population and activity in the peripheral areas of the metropolis is expanding and this entails the socioeconomic integration of the population of the core around the main city. Leads to Now, the emergence of cities in different periods of time and the experiences of different concentration and development will lead to the formation of a hierarchy of cities and the emergence of the first urban phenomenon. The dominant pattern of immigration is in this immigration, rural settlement or migration from smaller centers to larger centers in the urban hierarchy. (Zebardast and Hajipour, 2009, Quoted in Elliott and Perry, 1996).

Some scholars also consider the process of concentration and metropolitan formation to be centered or center-oriented forces. According to them, center-centric forces have a major role in increasing the attractiveness of urban centers. The clustering or aggregation of activities in a place of product of interaction between central forces that encourages and encourages economic enterprises and activities to locate each other in the immediate vicinity of the most important forces in geographical concentration are:

- Centered forces a Market size effects
- Spaceship and extensive labor market
- The extra money
- Incremental Return to Scale and Increased Productivity (Zebardast and Hajipour, 2009).

The process of the formation of metropolitan cities in all parts of the world has not had the same results. In industrial societies, due to the economic, political and social growth, the accumulation of human forces in

cities has been used to the best shape and to the full development, while in the country Due to the lack of planning and the lack of suitable infrastructures for the establishment of a mass population, especially in the big cities, the Third World has caused social problems and problems, such as the creation of abusive housing, the increase in the number of various crimes and various delinquencies and various environmental pollution. (Rahnama and Rezaiean, 2014 quoted by Drakakis, 2002).

In general, the growth and development of metropolises on a global scale has been affected by two different trends:

- A. In developed countries (North): Under the influence of socioeconomic development as introverted, relatively balanced, relaxed and guided.
- B. In developing countries (south): Under the influence of exogenous factors and in an uneven, fast and unmanaged manner, with the weak management and coordination of macroeconomic planning and management and the lack of respect for the balance between the costs and costs of developing large cities (Farnahad, 2009).

After the Second World War, a confrontation between capitalism and socialism took place to attract the countries of the world. In the meantime, developed capitalist countries began to receive economic assistance to attract the so called "South" countries. A group of theorists of capitalist economics have expressed their views on "development" models with the concept of "economic growth," and they have declared the root cause of the underdevelopment of these countries as a result of traditional economic social structures. Therefore, it is, possible to develop these countries with modernization or "social economic modernization". Thus, developed capitalist countries can help accelerate the development of these countries by providing financial and technical assistance in the rehabilitation of backward countries. (Byrandvand, 2009).

The strategy of "modernization", in fact, prescribed the "path to capitalist growth" strategy for the development of the backward countries and, in this patha gave priority to economic efficiency, not social justice. It was argued that the backward countries will gain more production, more savings, and more capital for their development through increased efficiency in a linear and progressive way. (Sarraf, 2000).

The famous theory (the growth pole) of F.perroux, has been raised in the same vein. He said that "growth" does not appear in all economic sectors at the same time, but in "growth poles" and with a period of time. According to pero , the base of the growth hub is the pioneer industry that has driven the economic sections to life and functioned as a development engine . in the theory of polar growth , cities are given priority to social – economic development of the countryside , thus achieving polar development in metropolitan centers as a policy that brings about "efficiency and economic growth." (Sarraf, 2000).

In Peru's theories, the growth pole generally has a non-spatial concept and includes a "progressive economic section." But this concept was gradually developed by policy makers and "spatial" conceptual planners, and generally referred to as developing metropolis in developing countries. (Hall, 2002). Thus polar development in metropolitan centers was welcomed as a policy that would bring about "efficiency and economic growth".

Regional policies based on growth polarization, social spending, as well as centralized investment in industries and services in large cities, are justifiable. It is argued that the process of development is essentially non-equilibrium and economic efficiency is achieved by concentrating infrastructure services and productive activities alongside each other. So, as Alonso (1975) states: "If we develop its spatial forma we will call for the development content." (Sarraf, 2000).

According to many fans of big cities, these cities are the best places to implement the growth polar policy because of the accumulation and scale savings. Because big cities have high productivity. On the one hand, industrialization occurs in big cities, and innovation and innovations are spreading to other cities. (Zebardast, 2004).

In most countries where the growth polar model has been implemented as a development policy, including from our country, due to the economic advantages of metropolitan and metropolitan metropolises, these cities

were emerging as growth hubs. The concentration of investment in industrial activities and services in these cities sent migratory flows from small towns and villages to them, causing their population to flood. The "prime urban" or "big series" model has been one of the consequences of the modernization theory and the growth pole strategy. This model strongly influenced the urban networking system of developing countries such as Iran and removed the system from equilibrium and balance. The emergence of a rapid urbanization and a significant city, a problem that brought a group of thinkers into the critique of the theory of modernization and the strategy of the growth pole (Biranvand, 2009).

Main discussion:

Study of General Features in Kermanshah Province

Kermanshah Province with an area of 24,434 square kilometers and an average elevation of 1200 meters above sea level is one of the border provinces located in the west of the country. The city, which is one of the historical and cultural cities of Iran, has enjoyed tremendous importance over the past centuries due to its location at the intersection of the two axis of the north to the south and east to the west, as well as the adjacent to Iraq and the road to Karbala and Baghdad.



Figure 1: Location of Kermanshah province in iran

It is located in the central slopes of Zagros and on the bed of one of the high and productive plains. The geomorphologic structure of the province consists of altars and planes whose strata have drawn north-west to south-east and created high and highlands that are currently the basis for industrial, agricultural and cultural activities of population centers (settlements) almost all cities in the province are located in the middle of the plain. Due to the geographical location of the altitude, this province has a good water potential in the provinces of the country due to the availability of sufficient rainfall.



Figure 2: The natural location of Kermanshah city on the slopes of the zagros mountains

The spatial distribution of population in the province is not consistent and coherent. In the central part of the province, Kermanshah city holds 51.6 percent of the total population of this province. At the same time, surveying the spatial distribution of cities, regardless of their population size over the last 30 years, shows that as the number of cities has increased, the vacancy in the spatial structure of the distribution of urban areas of the province has decreased. At the same time, studying the distribution of cities in 2011 indicates the existence of a relative spatial arrangement in the province. Except for areas where the widening of natural barriers creates limited spatial vacuums, the distribution of cities in general is relative.

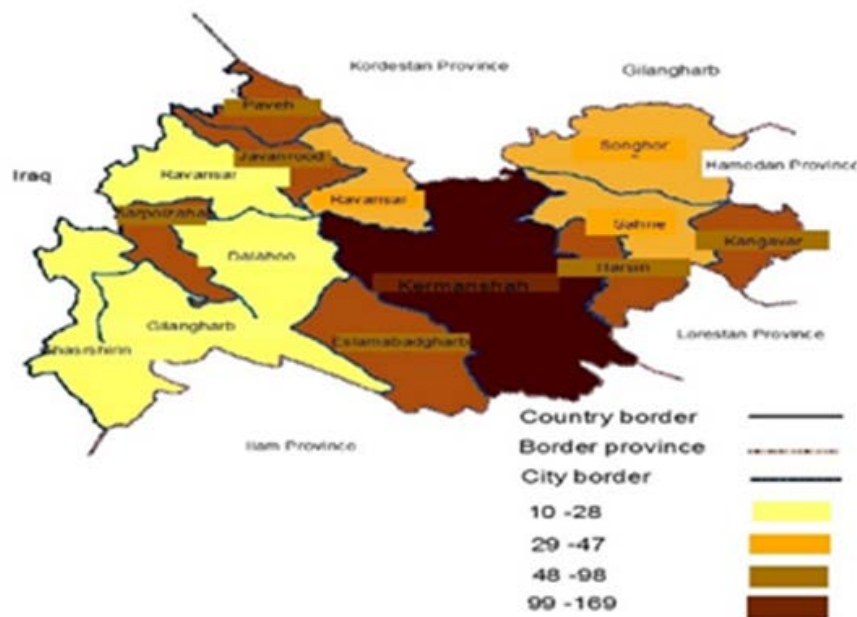


Figure 3: Population density in cities of Kermanshah province

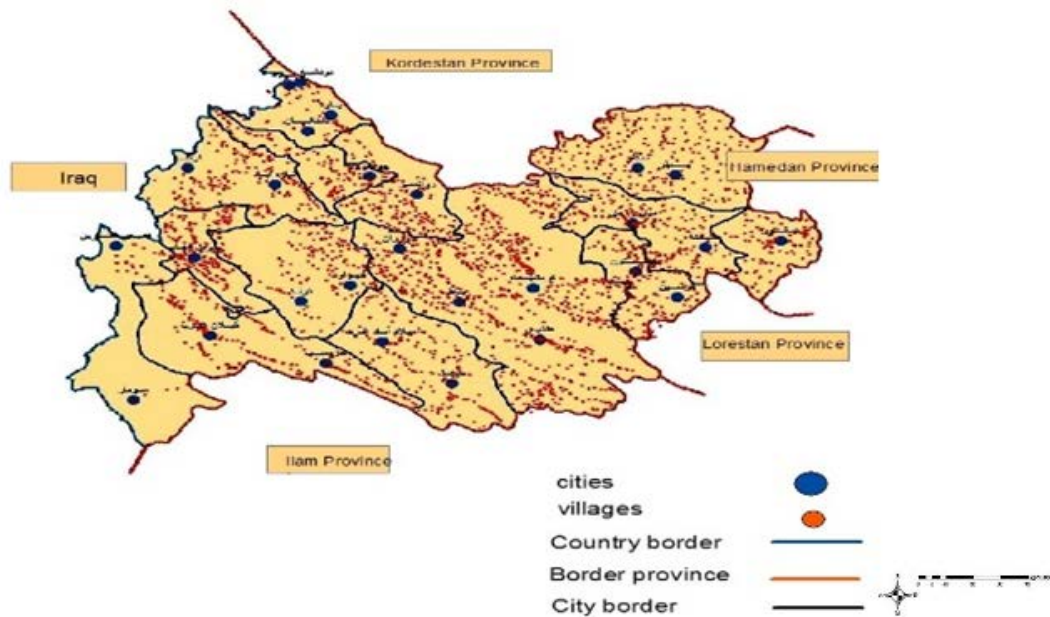


Figure 4: Distribution of urban and rural areas in Kermanshah city

Source: Byrandvand. Analysis of the Urban System of Kermanshah Province with Emphasis, Role of Regional Projects, 2009.

Substrate Components and Developmental Instability

Some of the experts in urban affairs considered the beginning of Reza Khan's regime as a major change in the process of urbanization and urbanism in Iran, and the texture of our body before 1921 was the texture of the historical and lateral developments that took place outside the fence and the old walls of the city. The new know that its formation process has changed over time. (Ebrahimzadeh et al., 2010).

After the establishment of the Plan and Budget Organization (late 1920s), urban plans were developed and approved to improve the quality of urban life in the country. In the framework of these programs, various urban projects (including urban facilities, health and treatment, education) As well as industrial and service centers. This era was almost simultaneous with the end of the Second World War and the efforts of developed capitalist countries to attract backward countries through the transfer of economic aid to these countries within the framework of the acceptance of the theory of growth poles) and the economic and social modernization of these countries.

At this time and during the process of preparing regional projects, Kermanshah city as one of the major cities in the country was selected for major projects in the framework of these projects. During the development program implemented before the 50's an important part of the unit The industrial and manufacturing industries and their infrastructure (electricity, water, road and transportation), and residential support services (including health services, education, etc.) were formed in this city, and this city was more than Presented as the main city of the province and region.

At the end of the Fourth Development Plan, the necessity of preparing regional plans with Rajah to the problems (not paying attention to income distribution issues and depriving a large part of the population) was felt, and the plan for comprehensive economic development studies of the country was prepared by the "Buttel Mumorian Group" Became This project was the first regional project in the country. One of the most important priorities in this project is the presentation of plans that, on the one hand, ensure maximum employment, and, on the other hand, exploited natural and human resources in each region.

In this project, the city of Kermanshah was introduced as the center of the western region of the country and for this role it was necessary to implement major construction projects.

Proposals for this project were implemented in the framework of the fifth development plan. This project can be considered as a turning point for special attention to Kermanshah City, because after this plan and during the subsequent approved plans, the city has also been selected as the center of the region in the west of the country.

Since then, and in the mid-1970s, a major issue in the urban system of the country was the need for the spatial organization of settlements (population and activity). Investigating regional plans afterwards clearly shows that the application of the "Urban Hierarchy" policy has been the main policy of regional initiatives.

In the proposed hierarchical system, Kermanshah city has been introduced as one of the main cities of the country with trans-regional and special role (as the center of the western region), which, along with other major cities of the country, one of its tasks was decentralization from Tehran. Is.

The reasons for choosing this city as the center of the western region are as follows:

Having a history of centrality

Considering that the dominant tendency towards the division of the state was a factor of population and concentration (sometimes accompanied by political and geopolitical and military considerations), in all periods related to the divisions of Kermanshah, a special position was considered as one of the important cities. It has been a feature of the national division network.

Regional location

The plan of the land plot (setiran) has brought the importance of the city to the west of the country:

In the west of the country, on the slopes of the Zagros and in the valleys, it has a significant population around the average cities in which the mountains isolate them. None of these cities has ever been able to present itself as a unifying center around. In front of a city such as Hamadan due to its close proximity to Tehran, it is now in . It is necessary to strengthen the network of urban areas of this part of the country in order to prevent the rupture of space. Kermanshah City in terms of building this part of the land of Iran due to its weight and its distance from the influence of Tehran and its geographical location in four. The way to Khuzestan, Azerbaijan, and Tehran - Baghdad has an exceptional significance.

Kermanshah is one of the towns in the eastern and western parts of the country in the direction of Tehran - Baghdad and the northern - southern roads in the direction of Tabriz - Ahvaz.

High population and relative availability of services and facilities

The city of Kermanshah has always been the most populous and most populous city in the province, and thereafter and distant cities of city centers. By the development plans that have been implemented since 1948, an important part of the industrial and production facilities of Kermanshah is infrastructure. Their needs (electricity, water, transportation) and support services for the resident population (including health and medical services, etc.) were formed in this city and more than any other city as the main city of the province and the region.

In all national and local documents, Kermanshah has always had a special role in the network of Iranian cities. In all of these documents, Kermanshah - in the form of a metropolis - as a regional city, and sometimes as a city with national functions also noted. The projects emphasize the economic, political and cultural importance of the metropolis of Kermanshah. In order to play this role, and other regional projects, Kermanshah City should provide excellent and specialized services in various fields of educational, medical, commercial, cultural, administrative, and special industrial activities to cities and towns around it. It is necessary to provide the necessary facilities, such as the existence of infrastructure networks (water, electricity, communications), various service spaces (educational, administrative, medical, sales and commercial centers) and industrial centers. In order to implement the proposed policies of regional projects, in a variety of services- activities. Also, several infrastructural projects were implemented, which resulted in the city being more distant from other urban centers of Kermanshah province. The following diagram shows the stages of development and unsustainability in the urban system of Kermanshah province. The stages of development and intensification of instability in the urban network of Kermanshah province:

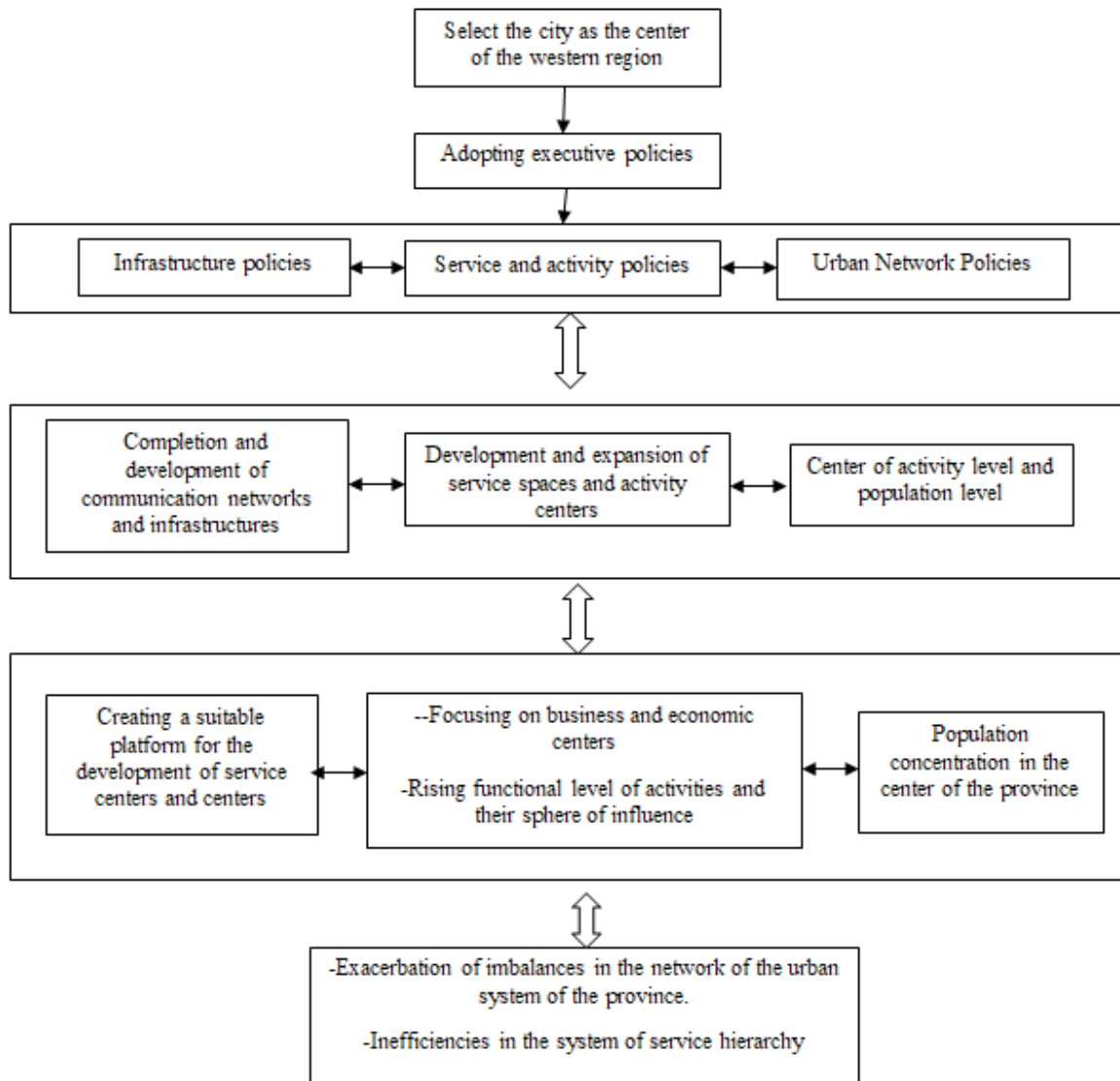


Figure 5: The steps of unstable and exacerbation in the city's city network

- **Evidences of instability**

1. **High population density**

The city of Kermanshah has always had the largest share of the urban population of the province and over the past decades has increased its population gap with other cities. In 2011, the city contained 62.8% of the total population of the provincial city. have given.

2. **High spacing between the desired size of cities and their existing size**

The study of the urban network of the province based on the ranking of the province indicates that it is at the head of the provincial network of cities and in the first place of the city of Kermanshah with 851,405 inhabitants (62.8% of the total population of the province), 62.8% of the population is urban, although it itself It expresses many realities in the unequal distribution of the population between the urban network, but the weight of this inequality, especially when it can be correctly stated that compared to the size of the population of other cities, Islamabad is the second largest population with 94699 people. Difference the rank of cities in Kermanshah and Islamabad is 1 to 2, while their population size (which is theoretically VERIKI should be 2 to 1 or close to it) gives a ratio of 8 to 1; on the other hand, the distance between the city and the smallest city

in the province (Somar) is 1 to 28, while their population size is 1 94000 The quantitative index of this vacuum for Islamabad in the west is about 425703 and for the 29th Sumar, 29358 people.

These figures mean that the size distribution of cities in the province of Kermanshah is based on the rank-size principle, followed by the first urban index, and the index is also a freight grade of 0.81, indicating a higher degree, so it is currently between the existing rank and size There is no correlation between the existing population of the city's cities. The disproportion between the two indicators can be expressed in two forms:

- The size (population) of the existing cities is lower than the desired size according to their existing rank.
- The current ranking of cities is often higher than the optimal ranking for their population.

3. The tendency to polarize the population in the provincial capital

The city of Kermanshah in four periods with a significant demographic distance from other cities has been the dominant position of the dominant city of Obererry at the head of the urban system. In 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006 and 2011 it was 297,560 thousand and 693 thousand respectively. 784 thousand and 851 thousand people have the first urban index is equal to 0.80, 0.78, 0.79, 0.8 and 0.8 respectively. The share of Kermanshah population from the total urbanization of the province in the above periods has never been 62% lower. On the other hand, the study of the comprehensive plan of the city and the project of comprehensive economic and social studies of the province shows that about half of the city's real growth rate is related to its immigration rate. In fact, the existence of various service and economic centers has made this city a popular job-seeker's Is the province of the province.

In general, there have been four major trends in the urbanization pattern of the province over the past 30 years, namely:

- The city of Kermanshah has had a dominant position in the provincial capital city in different periods of the census with a significant demographic than other cities, and the high concentration of the population has made this city the main hub of the province.
- There is a huge gap between the desirable size of cities and their existing population.
- Urbanization pattern in the province has tended to increase village-cities.
- The spatial distribution of cities (regardless of population size) has reached a balance in the province.

4. Focus on services and activity centers in the provincial capital

Since the 50s onwards, numerous educational and training projects, industrial (urban construction) infrastructure and urban development and urban services in Kermanshah have been implemented.

On the other hand, the private sector, along with the aforementioned measures, have various financial and banking activities, legal affairs, research and development, central offices of offices and various commercial and manufacturing companies, as well as various social services centers in the city. As more than 60% of the total activity units located in the city centers of the province are operating in Kermanshah, they have caused a high concentration of economic activities in the provincial capital.

Also, more than 80% of the provincial and provincial service workshops and about 98% of the large workshops of the provincial urban areas belong to the city of Kermanshah. Centers often have metamorphosed level and even Fervantises.

5. Inefficiencies in the system of service hierarchy

The operational level of the centers of activity located in Kermanshah is far more than this. More than a dozen provincial cities in the first stage receive their main services from the city of Kermanshah and have daily and weekly visits to the city.

Map of the First Class Penetration Map of Kermanshah

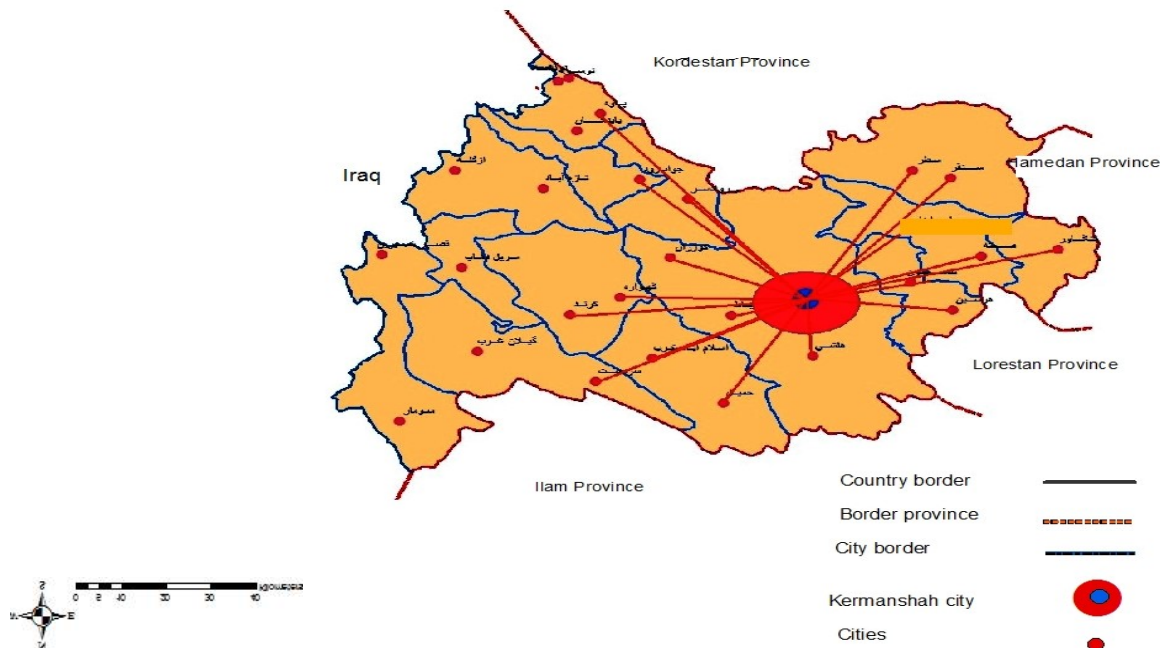


Figure 6: Map of the First Class Penetration Map of Kermanshah

Source: Byrandvand. Analysis of the Urban System of Kermanshah Province with Emphasis, Role of Regional Projects, 2009.

These services include business, medical, administrative, and some educational services (Biranvand, 2009).

On this basis, it can be said that:

The system of hierarchy of services among provincial cities is inefficient.

Suggested solutions

Proposed solutions are proposed in the framework of the following main objectives:

"Formulation of the necessary guidelines for the management of the city's urban system to the hierarchical system based on spatial stability"

First solution: Strengthening the functional role of Kermanshah as the center of activity and superior services with the supranational performance level.

Kermanshah city has the status of the current situation. Studies of regional projects have shown that the various facilities and facilities available in this city is an important reason for its selection as the center of the region, which needs to be strengthened by the city's super-regional roles. According to the abovementioned studies, the following policies are suggested for realizing this solution:

- ✓ Strengthening the city's various infrastructure.
- ✓ Development of superior and specialized services (higher education, medical and medical, financial, research, commerce and sales, recreation and tourism).
- ✓ Strengthening the industry to increase job opportunities and diversify the role of the city.

Second solution: Balancing the urban network system of the province.

The urban network of Kermanshah province is highly unbalanced and the high concentration of human resources and economic and service activities in Kermanshah has caused the polarization of the network and imbalance in it. The following policies are recommended for the solution:

- ✓ Relative spatial sustainability of Kermanshah city through:

- Limiting Excessive Spread of Spread of the city through Exact Terms and Conditions in the Comprehensive Plan of the City.
- Leveling the service system in other cities of the province, especially small and medium sized towns.
- Establishment and maintenance of various urban infrastructure in other cities of the province.
- Strengthening and creating suitable job opportunities in other cities of the province with regard to the potential and capabilities of these cities.

In order to organize a sustainable development system at the land level, it is the duty of the Kermanshah province to share national labor in addition to the development of agriculture, industry and tourism services as well as the use of regional status in order to realize the regional development system. Studies in regional projects show that Kermanshah province has major capabilities in various agricultural activities (agriculture, horticulture and livestock). The development of converting and consuming industries and agricultural support industries can be one of the Important options for job creation and increasing job opportunities in urban areas of the province, especially in eastern and eastern eastern provinces.

On the other hand, in the studies of the third stage of land cultivation, due to the existence of diverse environmental environments as well as the cultural and historical effects of the province, the development of natural habitats around the cities (ecotourism) and the development of the tourism industry, supported by the existing cultural and historical works It has been proposed in various regions of the province that it will have significant effects on strengthening the cities of the province. In this regard, achieving success requires the establishment of necessary infrastructure and services, which play an important role in job creation for the regions. Will have a city. Also, in this plan (the third stage of land use planning), considering the availability of the "regional situation" for Kermanshah province and the fact that this province can be the bridge of other areas of the country with the western neighbor, the city of Qasr Shirin as the main point of entry and exit The goods are considered and if security is established in Iraq, planning to strengthen commercial activities in the western part of the province can play an important role in creating job opportunities for the cities of this sector.

- ✓ The transformation of prone villages into the city and the creation of new urban centers in order to lead the population of the Kermanshah urban area to the new urban centers (while strengthening and creating suitable employment opportunities for the regions). This should be done with feasibility studies, because in some cases due to the lack of suitable placement, there is a huge impact on spatial disruption.
- ✓ Strengthening the role of cities in the urban network of the province in terms of strengthening the economic, infrastructural and service bases of these cities in order to increase the growth rates of medium and small cities of the province towards the growth of the city of Kermanshah so that these cities can meet the different needs of the population under Their influence In this system, the city of Kermanshah is a superior city with a great role and function. Some cities in the province, which are also city centers, are ranked among the middle cities and according to their population and location in the province (including the cities of Kangar, Sanqor, Javanrood, Sahneh, Sarpol Zahab, Harsin and Islamabad Gharb , Paveh and Guilan Gharb), can be part of the provincial duties of Kermanshah City if they are strengthened. Strengthening the cities of Taze Abad, Karande Gharb, Ghasr Shirin and Ravansar (distributed in the western part of the province) can meet the service needs of their area. In addition, the city of Qasre- Shirin will play a special role in this role as well. Other urban areas of the province are in the form of villages in the cities, whose strengthening is intended to attract a part of the population of the provincial urban area. Also, these points are considered as intermediary centers between urban centers and villages of the province and play an important role in meeting the service needs of rural centers around them and reducing the referrals of residents of these centers to other

urban areas of the province. In other words, the obvious difference between these urban spots is with the villages covered by them as service providers. It should be noted that national approaches and strategies for urbanization and housing system at macro level are directly related to the efficiency and success of policies at the local level. The formation of a decentralized settlement system in the region requires the adoption of appropriate strategies at the national level.

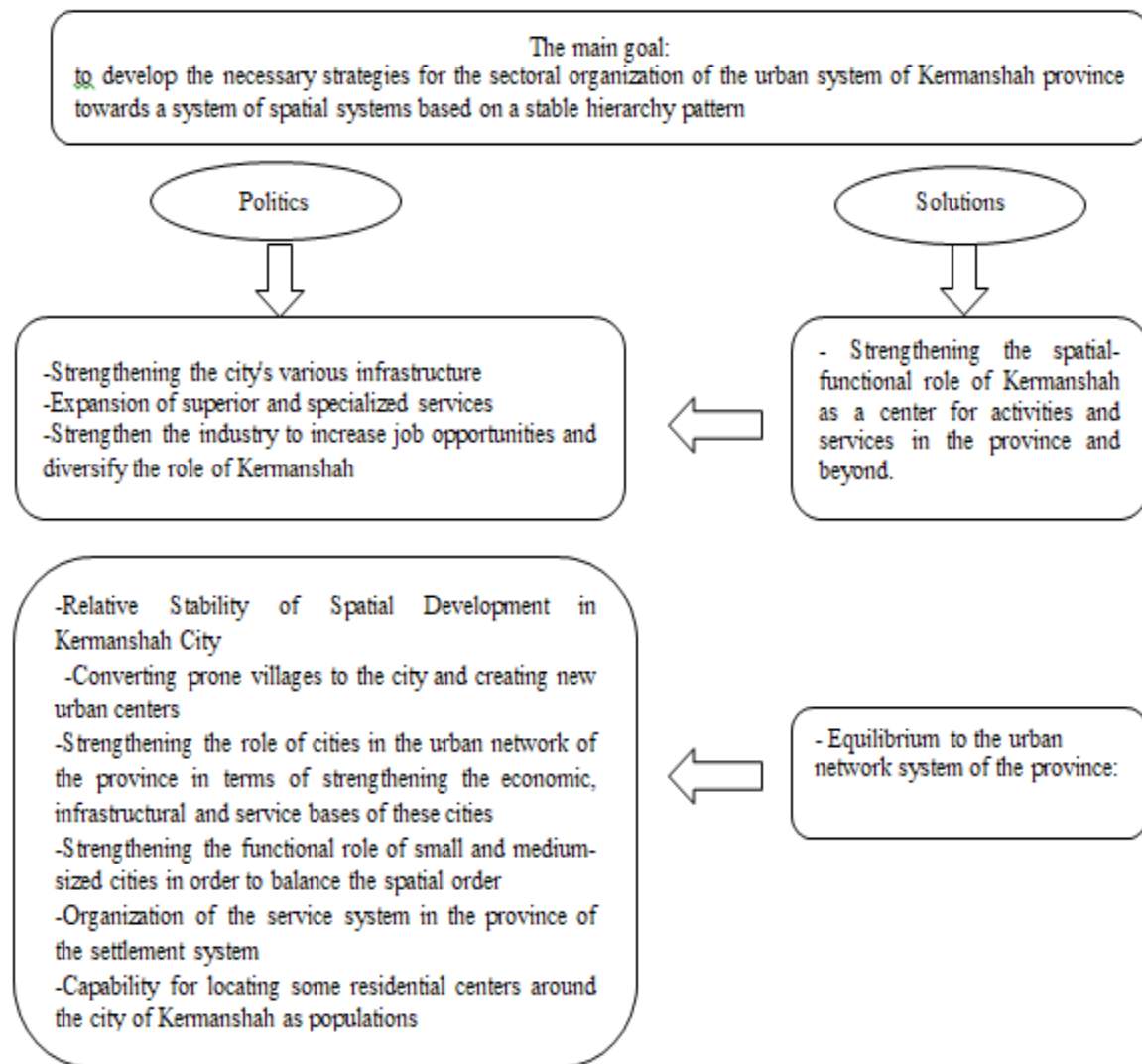


Figure 7: Proposed solutions and policies for the urban network system of Kermanshah province:

Conclusion

Having a history of centralization, a regional location and a high level of population and facilities and relative services has made the city more attractive to planners and policymakers since the start of the regional projects.

The result of the implementation of regional projects in the city was the concentration of specialist and specialized service centers with a meta- functional scale and high population density in the city, due to the lack of planning to balance its settlement system, the imbalance in the Its urban network system has intensified and has encountered this system with the first urban phenomenon.

Thus, the distribution of the urban population of the province is due to the dispersion of facilities and economic capabilities, the high concentration of services and economic activities in the center of the province (the concentration of major centers of industrial, agricultural, services and major infrastructure facilities such as airports, power plants, refineries and ...), which has been one of the major impacts of regional implementation, as well as the existence of bottlenecks and development constraints (environmental deterrence, border position, and war-related risks for the western part), is unbalanced and the tendency to There was a polarization of the urban population in the provincial capital. Currently, 62.8% The intensive concentration of the population in this city has caused a collapse of the population balance between the city's points of the province, so that the city of Kermanshah is 9 times from the second city (Islamabad with a population of 94699 people) and 94,000 times from the smallest urban network of the province (Sumar city) is bigger.

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