

Analysis of Impacts of Promoting the Political Position of Ardabil on the spatial development of the city

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Accepted: 27 June 2019

Received: 3 February 2020

Extended abstract

1. Introduction

In the extensive systems of which Iran is also an example, Governments aim to decentralize the political levels of their divisions to increase their powers and decision-making power, increase credits, grant responsibilities and democracy as a platform and mechanism for achieving development. So, the government and the city are highly interdependent in their current performance and position; the existence of the city has strengthened the dignity and performance of the state and the state is important for cities for its portion in the identity of the major cities and the major figurehead of the urban landscape. The process of urbanization in Iran is not a natural process but an abnormal process that exists only by the state and the will of the state. Therefore; Continuing and intensifying this dependency and expansion, today's government is expanding and expanding its administrative and political focus through the promotion of the administrative and political status of some population centers and converting them into the cities. This research has been done with the aim of analyzing the role of open propellants in the political division of space in Ardabil province and its effects during the years 1375 to 1395.

2. Review of Literature

The mechanism of urbanization in Iran over the past years has been described and explained by various researchers on the basis of two theories. Initially, the theory that dominated urban development studies in Iran was the capitalist theory of Hans Bobek's exploitation. With the invalidity of the above theory, in recent decades, Dr. Rahnamaei has proposed a new theory called government and urbanization regarding the mechanism for monitoring the development of urbanization in Iran, which had new boundaries with the previous theory. According to the Constitution and the

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changing nature of government administration and urbanization revolution from traditional to modern bureaucracy, followed by an increase in oil revenues of this institution from 1300 onwards. Especially since the 1980s, the government has regarded cities as the base from which they could rule the country. So, following this general government policy by injecting capital into various forms such as subsidies, Employee pay, Implementation of development plans, Production projects, Providing welfare services and so on, the most important factor in the growth and development of Iran's urbanization network system has emerged in the last century, especially with the rise in oil revenues.

The results of Wilk's research on the urban consequences of bureaucratic divisions in 2018 show that the new country divisions have resulted in the redistribution of these companies, with the resulting population shifting and necessitating changes in bureaucratic service levels. In 2016, Ahmadi pour in a study examining the role of national divisions in regional development (a case study of Bavanat and Khorram Bid counties) concluded that although the promotion of the political level and the formation of the city is at a low level and more in the form of de-density and more Administratively and it was financially and politically low, it had positive results and led to the development of the formed cities.

3. Method

This research is applied in terms of macro methodology; it is an analytical exploration in terms of purpose and method, its data type is quantitative and qualitative; and it is cross-sectional and spatially legal in terms of time. In this research, first, correlation method was used to determine the extent and intensity of the relationship between indicators of political promotion and spatial development of the city. Using LANDSAT 5 TM and LANDSAT 8 OLI satellite imagery for 1994- and 2019-time intervals to detect land use changes in Ardabil city using soft Envi software has been launched.

4. Findings and Discussion

One of the effects of the upgrading of the administrative-political status of cities is the increase in the number of government agencies and organizations and consequently the increase in the number of government employees. Accordingly, in 1986, 28.98% of the employed population (9847) of Ardabil city is the staff group. The number of civil servants in the years following the promotion to the provincial capital (2016) increased by 3.8 times to 37309, while the population of the city increased by 1.9 times. The number of employees in other urban areas of the province in the desired years was 3876 and 18952, respectively, indicating a 4.9-fold increase. Also, during this period, the population of other urban areas of the province rose from 169562 to 336460, showing a growth of 1.98 times. After upgrading to the provincial capital, Ardabil has played a more prominent role in medical services and hospitalization, which is evident in hospital bed statistics over the period under review. In terms of educational services, although the number of educational centers

and higher education disciplines in Ardabil city increased 1.4 times during the years 1365 to 1395, the growth in other urban areas of the province was more than 3.8 times. According to the statistics of Ardebil province, the number of service workers in Ardebil city was 53.08% in 1365 and 65% in 2016, which represents 8.8% growth. In other parts of the province, the percentage of service workers in the said years was 28% and 45.9%, respectively. Although the growth rate of the service sector in other cities was higher, in 2016, the percentage of employees in Ardabil city was 20% higher than the same figure for other cities, indicating that Ardabil city, despite having a high share in the province before, but with the upgrade to the provincial capital, new capacity has been created to continue the growth of this business sector.

5. Conclusion

For this purpose, Shannon and Holder entropy coefficient models have been used to measure and quantify the spatial development of Ardebil. The results of Holderen's model show that the city enjoyed good growth during the period 1972-1991, while 76% of the growth and expansion of the city was related to the population growth and 24% to the sparse expansion of the city. Shannon entropy models, showed the city of Ardabil city sprawl as well as Holdren Model. Along with the research topic, the following suggestions are presented:

- A fundamental change in approaches to level divisions
- Assign more authority to regional-local forces.

Keywords: Promotion of Political Position, Spatial Development, Country Divisions, Ardabil City.

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