

Introduction

Nowadays organizations are playing a major role in the modern world. Basically any part of the organization of economic and social life will be affected. The city is a complex phenomenon and the organization of space has always been the focus of urban and regional topics. Urban and regional planners are always looking to provide a logical framework for the principles governing the structure to provide for the current formulation to analyze the spatial effects. Similar trends are also predicted and planned.

Cities in developing countries, including Iran, south of the urban system have created an atmosphere of space and time. The status quo in urban Tehran, Iran as the highest level of environmental capital and the country's national influence with the city center is the hub. Unbalanced relationship with the Tehran provincial capitals in other cities, especially the capitals are secondly.

Shiraz center of Fars and Bushehr in the north area of the study area is located in the south-central province. Given the foregoing, the interaction with the urban centers of urban trends (centralization and decentralization) factors and socio-economic factors have created the basic principles of urban systems. By reading and understanding the root causes planners to organize the space guidelines are desirable. With regard to the nature of the research, research questions include the nature of the research with regard to the main research question: Is the city of Bushehr in the Persian Gulf, the hierarchy of urban space is in equilibrium?

Urban complexity as "Loon" indicated, "Research has further complications to the city." In this study, experimental results using scientific and credible information using a system approach, we analyze population movements with different goals. Because given that in recent years the pace of the concepts of urban systems and urban and regional studies has been used. However, little research has been done in this area of the research work is being considered. It can also be a basis for comparative studies of other spaces. Susceptible to a number of cities across the country were well distributed. These were equipped with superior service so as to

completely cover these cities are providing services in the country. All cities that make up the main framework of urban networks, the performance of the trans-regional metropolises to small towns as centers serving rural areas are strengthened. Of the regional population of uncertain relationship between the city and the spatial hierarchy of the important factors that make cities work tasks is impaired. And with a basic understanding of the principles mentioned in the study, the study area is part of the difficulty of achieving the objectives of the Plan are answered. In addition to fundamental insights into the structure and function of the nature of space needed to provide policies, guidelines, and provides implementation guidelines.

Materials and methods

Considering the above, one of the main goals of this paper is to investigate the spatial stability of the system is the city of Bushehr and Fars. The hypothesis will be as follows: in the Gulf city of Bushehr, urban centers are spatial imbalances. As the study area is about 115,031 square kilometers in the southern Iranian city of Bushehr and Fars is located. The district includes the southern parts of Fars province (equivalent to 74/2% of the total area of the province). The study area includes 18 cities, which have a total of 1,904,981 inhabitants in its place. This paper explores the theoretical - practical ways in which systems theory (descriptive, inferential and planning models) are used. In the current study used a combination of methods is the method. The population of the study area consists of 18 cities and urban population of the city is the center of the city. Cities studied are: 1) Estahban 2) Ahrom; 3) Borazjan 4) Bushehr, 5) Jahrom; 6) Khormoj 7) Darab; 8) Dayer; 9) jimmy; 10) Shiraz; 11) Fassa; 12) Firoozabad 13) Kazeroon; 14) Kangan, 15) Ganaveh 16) Laar 17) Lamerd and 18) Neyriz

To estimate the sample size for a simple random sample of P based on n was used. The purpose of the society is also estimated P ratio. As a result:

$$n = \frac{\pi(1 - \pi)}{[S.E(P)]}$$

The final sample size was calculated from the following formula:

$$n = \frac{\sqrt{\pi(1-\pi)}}{n}$$

And the sample is converted to absolute.

Having the right information for effective decision making, this makes up a significant part of the research. Considering the nature of this research work was the use of two sets of social and economic variables and other field data collection. Population size and destination travel within the region and between urban centers and urban centers as input and outputs. So the library and field research methods were used to collect data. In the method, a library of official data, documents, records and censuses and field setting using a questionnaire (Appendix) was collecting information from regional relationships. For analysis of the primary studies included descriptive statistics to inferential statistical methods for classification and summarization, and also have the generalized use. In addition to the research methods of the interaction matrix space model to analyze the spatial organization of urban systems were used.

Finding and results

To analyze the spatial organization of urban spatial imbalances and inequalities of rank model - as used. This partly reflects the trends of the urban population. The spatial organization shows balance and imbalance in the region. Chart rankings - the size of the study area tends towards the normal distribution of the rest of the show, but the charts are added in parallel to the compression of the limb is an increasing number of small towns.

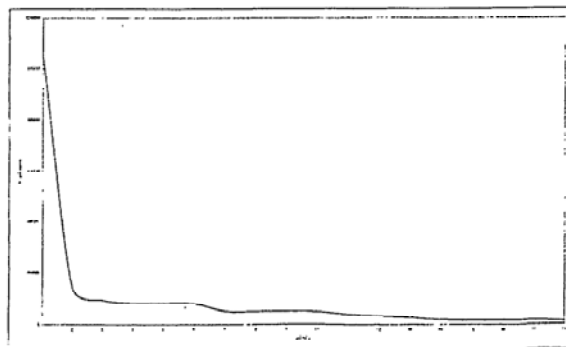


Fig 1. Chart rankings - as the city of Bushehr, Fars, 1996, Source: The author.

Looking at the distribution of classes in the urban area of the pyramid city of Bushehr, Fars, and in comparison with the population of each class is determined. 100-50 class cities are thousands of more cities. With 7 of the first order placed. But the fact of the floor with 25/7 of a second short of the top cities with a total population size is greater than one hundred thousand people. In general we can say that there is a relative balance between the numbers of cities. But the size of the urban population of the country is still the same. Centralization of economic and social variables is clearly seen, although the divergence trend towards centralization within the province. Depending on what area of the city of Bushehr and Fars said, several major features of the spatial organization of the city can be identified:

1. The first set of metropolitan area, the city is characterized as a single metropolitan area is considered. Can be a national or metropolitan city called Metropolis, 55/3% of the urban population of the region is in its place.

2. Rapid population growth in urban areas of the testicle can be expressed in terms of cities; especially in smaller towns and big cities often 75-35 relative growth has been relatively high.

3. The third feature of the city can be seen as the backbone of the city's middle and middle. City of Bushehr, Iran, with a population of about 489,758 people in the city and 7 against 25/7 100 to 50 percent in cities with a population equivalent of 141,902 thousand and 4 times 7/4 of the population size from 50 to 25 thousand people about 33/1 percent of their population in this group has been the main bone of the urban form.

4. The fourth feature of the urban population is ranked based on pattern - as stated. The pattern of urban population growth is important, so that the region's population to 782,447 persons quarter of the population will increase from 10,883 people to 248,200 people last city the leverage of 22/8 against an adult is so well the population growth model based on the rank - size will vary according to the municipal level. Figure 2 illustrates this situation.

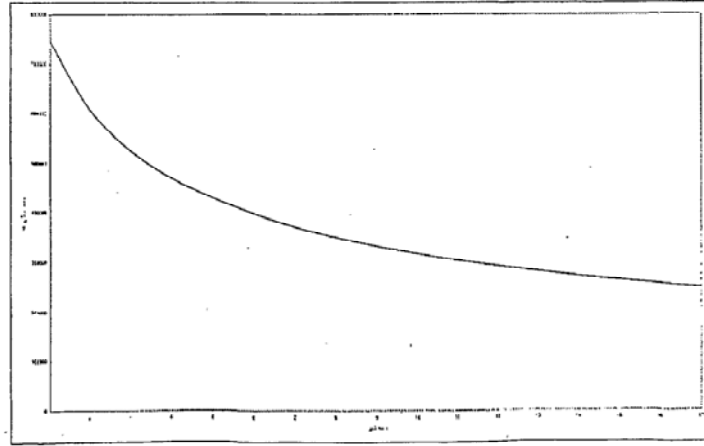


Fig 2. Chart rankings - as the city of Bushehr, Fars, assuming $b = 1/5$; Reference: Author.

Accommodate the distribution of urban population and their activity pattern ranking - as appropriate for the distribution of the population is urban. Function of the level of development commensurate with its position in the urban population will lead to a sharp rise. Urban centers with a population will swell and accumulate. Thus necessity requires that we produce with system that functions in addition to the transfer of population in urban centers do not fit because of population growth in rural areas and small towns should be provided, while the urban system in the metropolitan area will not only have a major adjustment. The distribution of functions among the urban centers as an effective way to reduce transmission immigrants / immigration will. The observed spatial imbalance between urban centers, can assume $R > 1$ H accepted, confirmed the assumption that is one of the basic features of the Bushehr and Fars region, is spatial inequality and concentration of population in large cities.

Conclusions

Based on the survey results, the following can be noted:

1. The most important advantage of the design and modeling of spatial interaction matrix is that this method ensures proper functioning of the system, not just an operating point (equilibrium point).

2. The stability of input - output, we find that the city of Bushehr and Fars region, there is a negative reaction. For example, the balance of the four towns in the matrix confirms this point. It tells the story of relationships and processes that can be delivered to the city should be greater than or equal to flows from the network. You can rely on the analysis of the spatial organization of urban settlements in the territory of a particular area of space (area) payment. The spatial organization of urban and regional systems of justice and disparities in various aspects of spatial differentiation is replaced.

3. The spatial structure of the urban landscape with no interaction. Highest output of education is relevant to towns and cities and large towns have small contribution. The output of the lowest employment belongs to large cities and in other civic groups to increase the population, output is growing cities. In big cities and towns of health than other groups is lower than average.

4. Evaluation of the results shows that for a low degree - as the population size of the first hometown Shiraz, at least 8/7 million people have lived in the manner of evils, the total population of the smallest city in the leverage of not less than 248 thousand people.

5. Based on the rank - size, relative to the total population of the city in the first four of the second to fifth about 2/624 is. So the second city (Bushehr) is about 7/3.

6. Cities in North and South of Bushehr and Fars provinces, such as Deylam, Ganaveh, crowbar, Kangan, Neyriz, Lar, etc., rather than relations among the urban centers have shown limited intervention. The strongest and most active cities in the region are in the middle of town. The shift occurred in the top cities in the region such as the city of Shiraz, Bushehr, opioid, arranged, Kangan and Ganaveh functions in employment, education, health and recreation, in order to create balance in the space area distribution functions of the measures proposed to mitigate inequality is hazardous and municipal systems. This way the city functions can be activated again in the city. These are basic steps in establishing relationships and ultimately interaction system. According to the power, features and capabilities in every city

urban functions necessary to transfer it turns out. Due to urban development, the issue of regional imbalance in the distribution of utility-scale raises an important issue. Way that spatial concentration of power has led to severe problems in urban and regional imbalances are excessive decentralization of responsibilities arrest will create the same problems. Therefore, the study recommended Shiraz, Bushehr, as a center of learning tasks and Ganaveh, Borazjan, Kangan, and functioning of health be strengthened. Creating jobs focuses on the tasks inadvertently will lead to spatial concentration. Therefore the proposal is to achieve balance and spatial decentralization and the decentralization of responsibilities from the central functions to achieve.