



## Analysis of Urban Differentiation and Its Impact on Social and Economic Issues in Shanderman city of Gilan Province

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### Abstract

**Background and Objective:** Urban differential refers to a key phenomenon in urban geography and planning that expresses differences, inequalities, and spatial – socio – economic discontinuities within a city or between different areas of an urban area. The city of shanderman ,located in gilan province in northern iran , is known as one of the important and historical cities of this region with its unique features.

**Methodology:** the present study uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to examine the urban differential in shanderman from 1365-1400, this study was a descriptive – analytical study that focused on the small population,access to public services ,immigration,unemployment rate,and also on the hierarchical system of ranking and position of the city of shanderman among the cities of Gilan province,qualitative data that shows the depth of the issue ,including semi-structured interriews with experts and scholars,as well as a paradigmatic model,was used to identify causal ,contextual, and intervening conditions.

**Findings and Conclusion:** the data in integration shows that investment in health and education has been insufficient and local governance, as an effective factor in this field, has deepened socio -economic issues for this region due to the lack of balanced budget allocation. this in balance has caused the central parts of the city to be at the top of the pyramid in terms of health and education services, access to services, and welfare levels, which the peripheral and rural areas of the city are in a weaker position in terms of access to facilities such as small productive industries and welfare and education services

**Keywords:**Urban differential,socion-economicdevelopment,urban hierarchy,local governance, Shanderman ,Gilan .

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## **Extended Abstract**

**Introduction:** Cities, as the most complex structures of human civilization, have always witnessed spatial, economic, and social inequalities. Urban differential, as a key concept in geography and urban planning, examines this heterogeneity and structural gaps within and between cities the phenomenon of urban differential expresses significant differences in access to facilities, services and development opportunities between central and deprived areas, and even large cities versus small and medium – sized cities.

The process of urban development can be divided into three stages A: divergent urbanization, in which the population is attracted to important poles, B: spatial polarization, in which the population is spread out to important poles, C: urbanization, in which the population is spread out to small and medium – sized cities. For the first time, Ge yer , in 1989 in his article titled urbanization and differential in south Africa and its implication for spatial development this theory into the study of urban literature and urban geography. Numerous studies have shown that urban differential is a multidimensional phenomenon rooted in factors , economic , political and managerial factors , such as incorrect urban policies , investment in specific areas , and neglect of marginal areas meanwhile , in most developing countries , one of the most important strategies for reducing regional inequalities has been to transform villages into cities and strengthen them. Research conducted on this issue shows that solving these challenges requires a qualitative approach such as revitalizing urban identity through strengthening social differences, as well as integrated urban management such as coordination between policy-making, planning, and executive institutions.

## **Methodology:**

The research method is based is based on quantitative research, logarithm of rank-size and semi-structured interview. The analysis method is descriptive –analytical, which uses quantitative and qualitative tools to analyze the urban differential of shanderman . in the quantitative method , demographic and migration statistics and data were used , wich were analyzed through urban differential analysis on the central structure of the city and surrounding villages , as well as the rank and size of the city of shanderman compared to other cities in gilán province , and the reasons for this were refined in the form of a table also , a qualitative perspective , interviews were conducted with 5 experts in the field of urban planning , and the experts were coded and used to conduct an urban differential analysis for the city of shanderman . The urban differential in this city reflects the structural gap between the city center and the surrounding rural areas, which is discussed below. A: the concentration of population and services in the city center of shanderman has increased in the last da cade. . B: the difference in access to infrastructure such as education, health, and transportation in the city center compared to rural areas is quite evident. Most educational and health centers are located in the city center, while the population of the surrounding villages is higher than the central area. for example, the gap in access between rural residents of Talebdarre and Alanzah to the nearest urban educational center, the citys only high school , which is about 30 kilometers away, can be cited . The main cause of these problems, according to qualitative findings, is local governance and incorrect urban management policies. reforms in the spatial justice of the city can be made by fairly distributing resources, decentralizing from the center of masal county to the outskirts and villages of shanderman city , and developing tourism by paving the roads leading to Abisho cave , Alanzah , Diwa loneh etc

## **Results and Discussion:**

According to information obtained-from quantitative data that includes population , agriculture , services , and migration , it can be seen that in each decade the city has increased in terms of infrastructure , education , and health , budget , and the level of attention given to population size and access to facilities for rural people . However, the rural areas of shanderman city are still poor condition due to the lack of access to services, health, and education. This is due to the lack of budget allocation to this city due to the presence of Masal city the city center. Another important issue is the existence of a single – crop economy (rice farming) which has caused rural youth to migrate to big cities for a better life, and this is visible according to demographic data. The mechanism governing the differential city is multifaceted, so an attempt has been made to quality use the expert interview method. in the open coding stage , 37 codes related to the context of identifying the causal axis , one main phenomenon and one the result were identified , and in the contextual conditions , 3 main axes were identified, as well as 3 phenomena in the intervening conditions. Considering this issue it can be said that the impact of governance policies, lack of fair budget distribution, economic constraints, and excessive dependence on traditional agriculture have caused the conditions of this city to be such that an adequate balance cannot be established between the city and the countryside in terms of infrastructure, such as the creating of small industries for employment.

## **Conclusion:**

: the city of shanderman in Gilan province faces economic and social challenges resulting from a development gap with stronger urban areas of Gilan province such as Rasht and Bandar Anzali. According to research, shanderman's urban differential study reveals structural gaps between the city and other cities in the province, shaped by factors such as the size-rating system, migration patterns, and service distribution. according to the logarithmic rank-size distribution in shanderman city and other cities in the province , the slope of the dotted line (b) is greater than one , indication the dominance of the first city (Rasht city) in the urban system of Gilan province . Using the regression model, a stronger inverse correlation exists between the logarithm (x) and the logarithm of the city size(y), meaning that during the 35 year period from 1365-1400, the distance of Rasht city was greater than other cities in Gilan province, causing an imbalance in the urban hierarchy of Gilan province. In terms of migration, small towns like shanderman are largely centers like Rasht. In terms of services, most services are located in the provincial capital, Rasht according to the qualitative data, most interviewees pointed to the weakness of infrastructure the lack of spatial justice in the distribution of services, and named the city of Masal as the factor in imbalance and injustice. According to field observations, 90percent of the remote and rural villages in Masal city have access to asphalt roads and educational services, while shanderman city lacks these facilities. Finally, considering the quantity and quality, the inner and surrounding areas of the city of shanderman can be seen as areas, and with distance from the city, rural areas remain as

deprived areas. In this regard, integrated planning based on spatial justice, local participation, and simultaneous attention to socio-economic indicators can be considered as the key to inequalities for this city.

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### **Authors' Contribution**

Authors contributed equally to the conceptualization and writing of the article. All of the authors approved the content of the manuscript and agreed on all aspects of the work declaration of competing interest none.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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