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FORESIGHT MODEL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN BUSINESS CASE STUDY: NORTHERN COASTAL AREA OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

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ABSTRACT

The problem of inequality and regional differences in many countries is a major challenge in achieving equal and balanced development goals, especially those countries such as Iran that their sovereign territory includes vast geographical areas. In Iran, development and its substructures in the geographical regions of the country have revealed a significant difference in the development process as a result of unfavourable national and centralized planning of the past. In this study, data are collected using documentary and survey methods and with a combination of quantitative and qualitative models, foresight of industry and coastal employment of northern Iran has been done. Information collection was done by documentary method, questionnaire and Delphi techniques. Then, in the second Delphi stage, according to the views of the professors, experts, authorities and administrators of the region under study, and the method of interaction, the investigation of the effect of factors on each other in the regional inequalities of the coastal area of north and its effects on industry and employment were completed. In the final stage, using effective analytical techniques and MICMAC software, effective factors in creating inequalities in the north coastal region were investigated and by analysing the impact of effective variables on creating regional imbalances, key factors were identified and finally appropriate strategies were presented in reducing regional imbalances of northern coastal region of Islamic Republic of Iran .

Keywords: *Inequalities, Region, Regional balance, Northern coastal areas, Foresight, Industry, Employment.*

INTRODUCTION

Regional inequalities are major and worrying issues in most parts of the world. Therefore, for policymakers reducing regional inequalities is part of a social goal to reduce public inequality in general and inequality among people in particular (Dupont, 2007). Regional inequalities is an old problem that has caused a deep gap between the regions together, resulting in a difference in the quality of life of people in different parts of the world. Based on this, one of the concerns of policymakers, planners and development practitioners in different countries is to identify the dimensions, causes and complications of regional inequalities to reduce or eliminate this problem. Large regional inequalities are discussed as serious economic threats and political instability of countries; poor countries may treat such inequalities as a representation of regional injustice, and richer regions may treat due to the implementation of the European Union's debt repayment period and ignoring poor regions. In many cases, economic inequalities are causing ethnic, racial, cultural and religious differences. Since most of the large countries are faced with such differences, it is therefore necessary for the governments administering these countries to reduce and minimize these differences. Therefore, undoubtedly, reducing regional inequalities is the goal and the main policy of most governments, especially in developing countries, where these inequalities are 2 to 6 times more than developed countries (Shankar and Shah, 2008). Planners and experts discussed the necessity of balanced development for a variety of reasons. The main reasons are: First, supplying social justice in order to have a fair and suitable access of various regions to facilities, second, political considerations as a factor in reducing political unrest and third, economic and social considerations that lead to prevent immigration and centralization. On this basis, Islamic Republic of Iran Constitution, obliged the government to base a fair and right economy to regulate justice-oriented economic programs

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in order to create welfare and eliminate poverty and deprivation and supplying social justice (Zali, 1379: 2). Recognizing inequalities and imbalances within the framework of various geographical areas can be discussed which is the prerequisite to take step in this regard to recognize the status quo of each components of planning collections and as a result, to find out the current differences and variations and policy making aiming at eliminating and reducing inequalities in each of the components of this collection. So far, significant efforts have been made to reduce regional imbalances around the country, and various studies have been conducted in this regard. There is no doubt that these efforts have been effective in improving socio- economic indexes of the region, but the important shortcomings of all the efforts that had been done in this regard; have been to ignore the management and people participation of each region in the process of program and executive decision making. Iran as one of the developing countries despite diversity and having talents and natural and environmental potential in the territory of the land, there are significant differences between its regions. The existence of regional differences and varieties can have consequences in long term such as divergence in periphery and severe centralization in the centre and threat national unity. In our country, development and its substructures in the geographical regions of the country have revealed a significant difference in the development process as a result of unfavourable national and centralized planning of the past. For over two decades, politicians, planners and experts have considered planning methods such as regional planning, spatial and land preparation planning in Iran. These researchers are trying to use the mentioned methods practically while emphasizing the power and natural resources of the geographical areas, establishing a comprehensive development based on regional balance in the natural, economic, social, cultural and political fields through desirable and endogenous strategies (Ramezani, 1997). Spatial justice discussion and the development of deprived regions, as well as the distinct differences between areas that vary in terms of having natural, economic, social and potential resources, has always led researchers to use existing statistics and information and adopting appropriate methods and techniques to deals with analysing this spatial imbalance and clarifying the extent of the differences, the grading of the regions in terms of enjoyments and, finally, the recognition of the causes and factors of differences, grading and spatial imbalance. The vast majority of third world countries in the development and implementation of their economic, social and cultural development programs, in the short and medium terms, have focused on sectoral planning and land preparation planning and, in general, ignore the long-term development strategy (Habibi and Lotfi, 2007). The concentration of population and activities and spatial imbalances in the enjoyment of social facilities is one of the most prominent features of the Third World countries. This feature can be found in Iran before the revolution and its effects and its remnants in Iran after the revolution. According to this feature, a major part of the facilities and population are concentrated in one or more locations, and other areas are marginalized and cause regional inequalities. (Pourmohammadi, 2010: 30) Basically regional inequalities rise from two main areas: First, the natural conditions of each geographic region and second managers and planners decision. (Yasuri, 2009) With the advent of technology, the importance of the influential factor of nature has decreased and the importance of the management factor has been added. Therefore, it should be said in creating regional inequalities, managers' decision play the most roles.

Regional equilibrium and balance

Achieving regional balance among people, businesses and the environment is a good expression, but failure to provide a precise definition of it at that time led to the use of this term for various purposes. Thus, nowadays regional balance can mean equal population density in the country, or distribution of activities in such a way that the net migration rate be zero among the regions. In another interpretation, regional balance means applying combined actions of policies by the government to ensure that the level of economic activity is similar in different regions. But does this really mean “balance”? In regional field, “balance” does not mean equality, uniformity and conformity. In fact, regional balance means that regions have equal opportunities to overcome demographic, economic, social and environmental weaknesses in order to achieve all potential capacities of the region, and therefore ensure that the quality of life will not depend on the place where people live and work (Zali, 2012).

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Regional balance: The term "regional balance" was first used in England in 1940 by the Barlow Commission to use this term extensively, but the failure to provide a precise definition of it at that time led to the use of the word for various purposes. Thus, nowadays regional balance can mean equal population density in the country, or distribution of activities in such a way that the net migration rate be zero among the regions. In another interpretation, regional balance means applying combined actions of policies by the government to ensure that the level of economic activity is similar in different regions. But does this really mean "balance"? In regional field, "balance" does not mean equality, uniformity and conformity. In fact, regional balance means that regions have equal opportunities to overcome demographic, economic, social and environmental weaknesses in order to achieve all potential capacities of the region, and therefore ensure that the quality of life will not depend on the place where people live and work. Regional balance can be considered as creating equilibrium and equity in the development of different regions within the expanse of land (With application among regions). The issue of balanced growth over the last few decades has attracted the attention of many economists. The existence of growth poles, regional dichotomy, the decline of big cities, living in the outskirts of the cities, and population migration have confirmed this matter. Researchers have come to the conclusion that there are usually two types of forces affecting this matter, one causes distribution of economic activities in different parts of the country, and as a result, as a positive factor they tend to be close to per capita income and production among different regions, which the result of this matter is that the level of peoples life in different part of the country becoming closer to each other. Another factor of the concentration of activities is determined in the regions and, as a result, increases the inequality among different regions (Sabagh Kermani, 2001).

Balanced growth: Synchronous and appropriate increase of products in different fields and parts. Developed countries usually have a balanced growth map for their economies. Thus, in an underdeveloped economy, the success of a capital formation program depends on complementary production. Products produced by new means of production must be demanded by consumers, and the required factors of the developing factories must also be present and available.

Regional imbalance: There is a situation in a national territory, a variety of problematic and significant spatial variations in the level of economic welfare, standardization and quality of life among its constituent regions. For example, there are imbalance between the prosperous regions of the center and the declining or underdeveloped surrounding regions between the southeast and northeast of England and the east coast of the United States and the Appalachian Region, the southeast of Brazil and low land of Amazon (Saifuddini; 2005). In regional imbalance there are different situations in a national territory, a variety of problematic and significant spatial variations in the level of economic welfare, standardization and quality of life among its constituent regions. For example, imbalance between the prosperous regions of the centre and the declining or underdeveloped surrounding region.

Regional equilibrium: Equilibrium does not mean to achieve complete uniformity and equity in regional development. Rather, it means regulating a spatial- functional optimized structure that create opportunities for different regions of the country to take advantage of its potentials and achieve a minimum of national development and growth. (Sheikhi, 1997) Regional development investigate the factors of development in the spatial dimension.

Regional equilibrium: The aim is to achieve possible maximization in various economic, social, cultural and political areas in proportion to the environmental capacities and the nature of those activities at a level that could lead to sustainable development of the region. In fact, a dynamic equilibrium or an equilibrium is considered that can continuously reproduce itself. Regional equilibrium emphasizes the level of possession and the level of access to tools for meeting the needs in land territories. Therefore, this concept is explicable in terms of dialectics in two main components of the need and accessibility. Regional equilibrium imply that the dispersion of the fields and results of the activities is in such a way that the society is eager for stability. One of the most important features of a healthy economy is the fair distribution of the opportunities and benefits of development among the entire population of an area, region or country (Rezvani, 2003).

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Regional equilibrium has five important indicators:

1. Economic efficiency: Increase by improving the performance of the regions that have lower levels of productivity.
2. Social justice: With emphasize on non-economic dimensions of development.
3. Sustainable development: Emphasis is on controlling exploitation of resources in a part of country's regions and not exploiting the potentialities of resources of another region.
4. Regional convergence: Reducing economic differences between regions can result in the socio-political convergence of different regions.
5. Helping macroeconomic policies: Reducing the differences between regions can help national macroeconomic policies through economic efficiency of different regions. (Arabshahi, 2014)

Establishing regional equilibrium at the level of the land is an ideal condition that will result from the implementation and realization of the principles adopted by the land preparation in the development processes of land territories.

History of regional planning theories in Iran with regional equilibrium approach

Since the emergence of planning thought in Iran, regional planning and development has always been discussed. At the same time as the first civil development program was launched in 1949, the civil development thought of regions and constructive activities was started by the government. Regional planning in the second civil development program of the country (1956- 1963) was taken into consideration in a new form with concentrated and comprehensive investments in prone regions of the country "development of declined but prone regions". In this period, Khuzestan region was considered with natural potential facilities and significant productive capacities and Khuzestan regional development plan was collected and Khuzestan Water and Power Organization was established. Another act in 1958 was that Planning Organization by concluding a contract with "It a consult advisors" Institute, studied, prepared and implemented projects in the south-eastern part of the country "Sistan and Baluchestan and some parts of Kerman province", the purpose of this study was to identify the natural, human, social and economic capacities and the preparation and implementation of plans that improve the living standards of residents in the region. (Masoumi Eshkevari, 1997) In the second civil development plan of the country, during the 1953- 1963 period, regional planning was somehow considered. The thought of this program and its subsequent program is based on the common development program approaches of the same period in the world and the dominant literature from the viewpoint of regional development based on the theory of the growth pole and the development of spots with capabilities. This program was presented as a tool for developed of the declined but prone regions. In the third civil development plan of the country during 1967-1969 period, comprehensive civil development plans were implemented in some parts of the regions of the country. In the third civil development plan, for the first time, regional planning in Article 17 of the Plan Law, though in an incomplete manner, became independent, and this time the purpose of this article was to predict and emphasize the decentralization aspects of the regional planning. In the fourth plan before the Revolution (1969-1973), regional planning was more considered. During this period, agricultural poles and regional capabilities were identified. In the year 1351, the official purpose of the fourth civil development plan was economic development and national income growth by increasing the production power with a greater reliance on industrial development and high incomes, using progressive values in all activities, fairer distribution of income, reducing requirements to foreign countries and so on. In the fifth civil development plan of the country during the 1973-1976 period, regional planning was considered. The most important goals of the Fifth Development Planning in terms of regional planning include balanced economic development of the provinces, fair distribution of services, popular participation in civil development programs, and strengthening economic bases in the regions (Ziari, 2005). The accelerated growth of the country's economy, which began in the 40s, has considerably accelerated in this program. At the same time, emphasis on accelerated growth and industrial growth poles set two major challenges facing country planners during the 40s and more intensively in the early

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50s. The first challenge was that the country's planning process did not focus on the issue of fair distribution of wealth in the country. Another challenge was that, because of the lack of necessary comprehensive programs, a large number of people in the country were left behind of the growth and development and were completely isolated. As mentioned, the two polarization of the country began at the beginning of the 40s and became more apparent at the end of the decade. In the late 40s, the Regional Civil Development Office of the Plan Organization called for the need to revise the geographical distribution of development plans to reduce regional gaps and optimal distribution of activities in the expanse of the land. In addition, the plan and program assistant of the Plan Organization emphasized the use of regional capabilities and a kind of establishment of hierarchical services from the viewpoint of intra-regional socio-economic (Tofigh, 2005). In this period, five-year development plans were considered for each province, and program and budget offices were established in order to establish a decentralized and regional planning system. After victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, the country's planning system was approved by the Economic Council. With the efforts of this council, the first five decades of macro-economic, social and cultural development of the Islamic Republic of Iran (1983-1987) were approved in September 1361, which in the first plan after the revolution, regional planning had superiority over the previous programs. Thus, notes 5 and 6 of the first law are devoted to this issue, and for guidance and investment in deprived regions and its fair distribution among different regions, see Note 5 of the first law. In addition, in terms of population location, in this program organized spatial, geographical distribution of population and activities in accordance with the relative advantages of each region, is one of the main tenfold goals of the program. In the policy part of the program, also emphasize was on the logical geographical distribution of population and activities in the land, land preparation planning policies for the spatial structure reform part, the country's development, with an emphasis on organizing the regulation of relations and strengthening the link between population centres in organized networks of urban centres and Rural and nomadic areas. The Third Development Plan (1995-2005) has adopted more serious policies for decentralization in planning and decision making, and has provided a platform for consideration and dealing with planning for regional development. Therefore, regional planning seeks to demonstrate the capabilities, powers and trends that govern various regions, in order to illustrate the initial effects of regionalizing economic, social and national development programs. From a series of expert sessions in the third development plan, finally studies abstract and expert meetings was published in two volumes titled "Bill of the Document". In the first volume, the multi sectoral document and in the second volume, sectoral documents were published. In the Twenty-first Chapter of the first volume of the multi sectoral document dealt with regional balance issue. In this chapter, after outlining the main factors for the formation of the spatial organization, describing the current status of the distribution of activities and dispersion of population and human development of the provinces, finally proposes to create a decentralized concentration in the planning agenda. In this way, while preventing polarization and its reciprocating consequences, achieving a balanced development of the regions, use the advantages of creating useful and suitable concentration and density. The law of the fourth economic, social and cultural development plan was codified in 2006- 2009 and in this program, the issue of regional equilibrium and land preparation planning has been at the focus of attention whether in expert planning levels or decision making level and at macro levels, integration of regional equilibrium and development into the optimal arrangement of activities in the country has been repeatedly emphasized. The fifth economic, social and cultural development program of the country is in 2011-2015 periods which in this program there is a chapter which is called Regional Development. The sixth chapter of the fifth development program law is devoted to regional development issue. The content of this chapter with issues of regional development, environment and rural development, with the Provincial Planning Council approach, have considered the prevention of interference with duties of the regional development institutions, the establishment of the fiftieth principal of the Constitutional Law of environmental protection, the need to improve income level and quality of life of villagers and farmers, and reducing the urban-rural gap. In Article 180 of the same chapter, regarding the realization of the forty-eight principle of Constitutional Law, general policies and in order to achieve the objectives of the perspective and for

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balanced use of the country's possibilities, fair distribution, elimination of discrimination and promotion of less developed regions, government is obliged to pay two percent of public budget funds in the form of specific rows for certain uses for the benefit of cities below the country average, to the President Strategic Planning and Administrative Assistant Office to distribute and spend in terms of these goals. It can be said that this program has a special attention on decentralization and has tried to consider special packages in order to achieve regional balance and the benefits of low income groups and low levels of society.

Table 1: Conducted studies in the world about regional imbalances

Final results	Used Variables	Method	Country The studied country	Writer	Row
The growth of capital and work force has a significant positive effect. The relationship between inequality and economic growth is observed in some provinces. The relationship between inequality and economic growth is linear and in the form of a reverse U in some provinces.	Industrial gross production, capital stock, employed force and inequality index	28 Consolidated data of 30 provinces	China	Raumas Ziukka <i>et al.</i> (2000)	1
Internal tourism costs have had a positive impact on most of the macro variables	Internal tourism costs and macro variables	Consolidated research in north west provinces	South Africa	Simon <i>et al</i> (2001)	2
The results of this study indicate that there is a decrease in the inequality process during the time periods investigation.		Through factor analysis and cluster analysis using 33 economic and social indicators	Portugal	Joe <i>et al</i> (2001)	3
Physical and human capitals, physical substructures, work force and institutional change has a significant effect on the whole production.	The number of literate people in every 1000 people on the illiterate population of over 12 years old, the proportion of people with university education, the proportion of highways in terms of kilometre on area of usable	Growth theory and consolidated data	China	Bigary (2003)	4

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	land and ...				
Regional inequality among India regions has been increased	23 economic-social indicator	Factor Analysis and Numerical Taxonomy	India	Batia and Riy (2004)	5
Regional inequality among Portugal regions has been increased	Using 33 economic-social indicator	Multivariate statistical techniques Factor analysis and cluster analysis	Portugal	Joa et al (2004)	6
Exports in 13 provinces of 27 provinces have helped the economic growth. The causal or the two way relationship between export and import and GDP has a profound and significant relationship.	Export and import	Co-integration and Granger causality	China	Long Wall (2006)	7
Physical capital is the most important growth factor, the human capital and substructures and Transportation has a positive role on growth. The relationship between the population growth rate and the economic growth is negative and significant and in poorer provinces are severe	Primary efficiency, employed force, density of roads, the proportion of export to GDP saving rate	Sustainable growth and consolidated datas	China	Zoe et al (2008)	8
Provinces that are related to global economy have better conditions. Convergence between Indonesian provinces varies according to development plans.	Inequality, convergence, demographic dynamics and social indicators	Growth in sustainable state and convergence calculation	Indonesia	Hill et al (2008)	9
The causal relationship from remote communication toward GDP can only be seen in the eastern provinces, and this relationship is not present in the western and central provinces of low-income countries.	Communications density and penetration coefficient of fixed and mobile phones	Co-integration and causality test in 22 provinces	China	Shive volam (2008)	10
The most important growth factor in Indonesia is capital accumulation Also changes of technology have positive and significant effect on economic growth	Capital stock, work force and time trend	Production efficiency function in 26 provinces	Indonesia	Magono et al (2009)	11
Ethnic diversity has negative impact and linguistic diversity	Ethnic, linguistic and	Hypothesis of Social Diversity	America	Ratna et al (2009)	12

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has an important impact on growth in the United States. Ethnic diversity creates a barrier to communication between groups, while the diversity of language is not so.	religious diversity, ratio of non-farm workforce to total employment, fixed and mobile phone penetration coefficient	and Divergence and Economic Growth in Sustainable state and Combined Techniques			
There is a long term relationship between savings and economic growth	Initial per capita, saving rate, GDP	Growth pattern in sustainable mood and co-integration of 4 provinces	China	Lin & sung (2009)	13
General and human and private capital the effect of the overflow of public capital and research and development of other areas is positive and significant.	Research and development costs, human capital, transport access.	Economic growth and consolidated method of 11 regions	Italy	Bronzini & picili (2009)	14
The growth of work force has positive effect. The link between inequality and economic growth is observed in some provinces. In some provinces, the relationship between inequality and economic growth is linear and a reversed U.	Industrial gross production, capital stock, employed force and inequality index	28 consolidated data of 30 provinces	China	Rimas zivoka <i>et al</i> (2010)	15
The findings of this study indicate that the level of human development and economic growth in the studied regions is different.	Human development index and per capita income	Grading areas based on inequality in human development and economic growth	China	Felisher <i>et al</i> (2010)	16
		Combined index	China	Sindy Fun (2011)	17
The combination of the commodity market and integration of the capital market have different effects on real income inequality	Per capita income-Gini coefficient - the amount of investment		America	Zeng dao Zhi ¹ (2016)	
National developments play an important role in the convergence and concentration	Unemployment rate- capital growth	Polarization or convergence? Analyzing the	Europe	Beyer and Stemmer (2015) ²	

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of regional unemployment.		unemployment of the region Inequality in Europe over time			
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North coastal region

In this document, which is developed in the framework of the fourth development plan and in 1404 horizon, the region includes the three Gilan, Golestan and Mazandaran provinces as a communication and interconnection bridge at transnational level and facilitating the internal and external relations of the country's economy. The region's economy in this framework at both national and transnational levels has been depicted on the sustainable use of agricultural, tourism and industrial benefits.

Table 2: The Development Prospects of the Region Based on the Special Document of the Development of the multi sectoral development of the Coast of the country

Macro level	Micro level	Role	Scale	Horizon Perspective
Notes Essential	Macro performance role	Interconnected and interactive bridge at the transnational level and facilitating the internal and external relations of the country's economy - help to create regional equilibrium	Transnational / North Neighbors National	1404
Secondary notes	Economic image of the region	Sustainable use of tourism and leisure time possibilities	National (referring the people of the country) Transnational / Countries of the region (referring the people of other countries of the region)	
		Sustainable use of capabilities and agricultural advantages	National (referring national requirements)	
		Sustainable use of capabilities and industrial and service advantages	Transnational (referring exports)	
	Political image of the region	Ensuring the security of the local regions through water boundaries	National	
	Environmental image of the region	A model for the proper use of environmental capabilities, the preservation of scene and natural landscapes, and valuable ecological benefits.	National Transnational / countries of the region	

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Table 3: Development perspectives of the region derived from the preliminary document on national labor division

Macro level	Micro level	Role	Scale	Horizon perspective
Secondary notes	Economic image of the region	The region in the industrial sector has a comparative advantage in the wood industry, paper, furniture, food and beverage, clothing, printing, metal, tobacco, paper, wood, machinery, durable equipment and recycling.	National Region	-
		In the agriculture sector, the region has the 1 level of aquaculture, 1 level of the conversion and complementary industries, the 3 level of crop, the 1 level of gardens and 2 level of animal breeding.	National Region	
		The region is in the service sector of health care in level 2, tourism level 3, higher education level 3, trade level 3, and technology park level 3.	National Region	

Reference: Based on the studies of Alborz preparation and Development engineers, 2018

In the above tables based on the conducted studies the role of this region is observed. Basic theories of national development: Based on this theory, the macro performance of the northern coastal region is the development of agriculture, tourism and the use of industrial and commercial capabilities.

Table 4. Major macro performance of northern coastal region based on national development basic theory

Macro level	Micro level	Role	Scale	Horizon perspective
Major notes	Macro performance role	Agricultural development, tourism and the use of industrial and commercial capabilities	National , transnational	-
Secondary notes	Economic image of the region	Agriculture is the main axis of the region's development	National	
	The demographic, social and cultural image of the region	The share of the region has fallen from the population of the country.	-	
	Environmental image of the region	Environmental management for land use control	-	

Reference: *The Management and Planning Organization of the Country, 2015*

The development document of Northern provinces:

This document aims to solve common problems in three Northern provinces of Iran including Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan, and was approved by the Employer of Management and Planning Organization in 2007. In the part of the main developmental capabilities, high levels of literacy and the presence of educated and expertly trained human resources are considered as the only factor that can influence the management system. In the Northern provinces development document due to the capabilities, straits and current issues, the development of the region is based on agriculture, industry, tourism and commerce, and there is no developmental purpose in the management sector.

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Macro level	Micro level	Role	Scale	Horizon perspective
Secondary notes	Economic image of the region	Provides advanced port and customs services		-
		Having free and special regions of economic, commercial, industrial and border markets for expanding business service	National and transnational (countries of the region)	
		Having advanced agricultural, petrochemical, carpet, cellulose and food industries		
	demographic image of the region	Having developed universities and research institutes and centres with regard to the capacities of the region	National	
		Having trained and specialized human resources		
	Political image of the region	Part of the international corridors to connect Central Asia to the centre of the country	National	
	Environmental image of the region	Having a privileged natural, climatic and diverse geographic location in mountainous, forest, plain and coastal areas for the development of tourism and ecotourism.	National and transnational (countries of the region)	
spatial image of the region	Having a homogeneous and systematic urban hierarchy without a dominant urban polar	Region		

Reference: Advisory studies based on Management and Planning Organization (2006)

Gilan and Mazandaran coastal area design

This program can be investigated in two periods:

The approved plan in 1994: The plan was originally approved in 1994. In this plan, Mazandaran province includes the current Golestan province and the horizon of this program is scheduled for 2011. According to this project the macro performance role of the region, is tourism and activity in the field of business.

Table 6: The Role of North Coastal Region Based on the physical Design of Gilan and Mazandaran

Macro level	Micro level	Role	Scale	Horizon perspective
Major notes	Macro performance role	Tourism and light industry	National	

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Secondary notes	Economic image of the region	It has industrial units in the framework of industrial towns located in 18 areas suitable for industrial centralizations	Region	2011
		Having a superior position in terms of tourism		
	demographic image of the region	Having the accumulation and concentration of population and activity	Region	
	Environmental image of the region	Secure against natural disasters (earthquake and sea water flood)	Region	
	spatial image of the region	Having a functional levelling of habitat within the framework of the 6 metropolitan areas	Region	

Reference: The former Department of Housing and Urban Development (from the Physical Plan of the Guilan and Mazandaran Region (1994)

With regard to the high level documents and the collection of Delphi Phase I questionnaires, the SWOT table was established for the northern coastal area, in which the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the region are described in detail.

Table 7: Strategic Analysis of SWOT first region (Guilan, Mazandaran, and Golestan Provinces)

strengths	weaknesses
<p>1. Excellent location in terms of deployment along the Caspian Sea and the availability of marine resources, suitable climate and natural areas of the coastal, plain, forest, pasture, mountainous and ecological.</p> <p>2. The presence of susceptible and fertile lands, rivers, waterfalls, dams, abundant water and the possibility of diverse agricultural production)</p> <p>Rice, wheat, forage crops, oilseeds, tea, olive, cotton, tobacco, silk, barley, corn, citrus, kiwi, wood ... (, livestock, poultry and aquaculture).</p> <p>3. Significance capabilities in livestock and poultry production and related industries such as milk and milk factories and Slaughterhouse industries of livestock and poultry.</p> <p>4. The ability to develop greenhouse crops for the production of flowers and ornamental plants, medicinal and other products to increase non-oil exports</p> <p>5. Possessing suitable field for expanding the modern tourism industry with emphasis on ecotourism, historical and health tourism with</p>	<p>1. The destruction of vegetation, destruction of forests and pastures, increase in soil erosion and flood and drifting some regions due to unplanned and irregular use of nature.</p> <p>2. Inappropriate exploitation and excess capacity from aquatic ecosystems, pastures and forests of the province.</p> <p>3. Rivers privacy violations, irregular change in the use of agricultural lands and natural resources, and the irregular and horizontal expansion of cities and villages.</p> <p>4. Loss of a large part of surface water resources, storage of facilities and lack of surface water saving and controlling, low irrigation productivity and drinking water shortages.</p> <p>5. High water level and agricultural lands drowning in water.</p> <p>6. The failure of the market for agricultural products on a national scale, the imbalance of real prices of agricultural products in the market due to the interference of inter mediator market agents and market inefficiencies</p>

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<p>regard to potential capacities.</p> <p>6. Natural factors such as wildlife habitats, native and migratory bird habitats, summer, caves and glaciers, mineral waters with therapeutic properties, lakes, wetlands and pristine marshes.</p> <p>7. Historical monuments and ancient cultural traditions with the ability to be listed on the National and World Heritage List.</p> <p>8. Having the largest caviar production and hunting sturgeon in country and the capacity to grow sturgeon, bone and shrimp fish and fish in cages and the development of fishing industry and fishing ports.</p> <p>9. The existence of appropriate substructures for the development of industrial activities, especially in the field of conversion and complementary agriculture sectors, with an emphasis on wood and paper industries and agricultural machinery.</p> <p>10. The possibility of extending many agricultural industries (the industries that provide the machinery and equipment needed by the agricultural sector) and the production of some agricultural products that need to be processed through the creation and expansion of conversion industries (continuously agricultural industries).</p> <p>11. Existence of rich mines (coal, minerals, barite, granite, fluorine, limestone, mountain clam, high purity iodine). .) And the possibility of mineral processing</p> <p>12. Having diverse facilities for generating electricity through new and cheap energy (water, wind, and solar.)</p> <p>13. The existence of natural resources of oil and gas.</p> <p>14. Having free and special economic zones</p> <p>15. Activities of the provincial customs offices at the regional and trans regional levels</p> <p>16. The existence of international airports and railways to be completed for the rapid delivery of perishable products of ornamental flowers to other parts of the country and abroad.</p> <p>17. Establishment of urban and rural settlements near each other and providing the possibility of supplying faster, cheaper and timely products.</p> <p>18. The ability to provide educational services with regard to the existence of creditable</p>	<p>7. The growing trend of environmental pollution, especially of surface water and underground water.</p> <p>8. The high level of agricultural and livestock wastes due to the traditional way of producing agricultural, livestock and poultry products and, the lack of mechanization, the lack of facilities and storage facilities for keeping agricultural products, the failure of the packaging system, storage and maintenance, and the weakness of the process industry.</p> <p>9. Lack of appropriate cropping patterns, small scale of agricultural exploiting, traditional production methods, and rising the final cost of products.</p> <p>10. Overfishing sturgeon and decreasing trend of Sturgeon, Bone and Kilka stocks in the Caspian Sea.</p> <p>11. Low productivity, technology weakness and traditional large industrial units.</p> <p>12. High humidity and exhaustion of distribution networks line (water, electricity, gas) and infrastructure.</p> <p>13. The weakness of the facilities and lack of suitable facilities for urban civil development, especially the collection and purification of surface water and urban and industrial sewage.</p> <p>14. High portion of land possession costs for infrastructure and construction projects and high maintenance costs for infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>15. Infrastructure weaknesses, infrastructure facilities and equipment, especially transportation and transit networks, transit and free zones.</p> <p>16. Inadequacy of communication routes capacity of the region with neighbouring regions, especially during the holidays.</p> <p>17. Non-availability of the 61-meter-long seafront and the lack of public areas of tourism on the beach and devoting coastal strip to recreational and tourist complexes of executive agencies and institutions.</p> <p>18. Undesirable landscape on the entry and exit points and the gap between cities due to inappropriate establishment of activities.</p> <p>19. The existence of informal settlements and marginal textures.</p> <p>20. Lack of Waste Recycling facilities and Wastewater purification.</p>
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<p>public universities, numerous centres of higher education in the private sector and applied research institutes, and the high share of professionals, graduates and young graduates with high academic degrees and searching for work.</p> <p>19. The rising trend of women's social participation, high self-esteem and human dignity, the desire for progress in people, the existence of creativity and innovation, and the expression of cooperation.</p> <p>20. Relatively high Cultural Interests and similarities and Cultural historical Interactions with Central Asian Countries and Caucasian Countries</p> <p>21. The increasing trend of multi-cantered housing structure.</p> <p>22. The relative homogeneity of human development indicators and the increasing trend of their improvement.</p> <p>23. Balanced Multiplicity and Distribution of Areas and the Process of Reduction of District Inequalities.</p> <p>24. The existence of the World Heritage of Hyrcanian Forests (Reservoirs of Aras and Sorkhdar and Wild Pistachio and Several Endemic plant and animal Species of the East of the Gomishan Lagoon). . .)</p> <p>25. The existence of the ethnic, religious and cultural diversity</p>	<p>21. High price of land and the expansion of the services of the speculative, false stock exchange gambling against land and real estate's laws.</p> <p>22. Lack of management and monitoring on interference of coastal areas due to the influx of non-native populations for seasonal use of the province's nature.</p> <p>23. Inappropriate quality of spaces and educational, therapeutic and sports centres in demographic centres.</p> <p>24. Lack of development of the culture and art sector in line with the province's cultural needs and capacities</p> <p>25. Destruction of ancient and historical monuments due to inappropriate weather conditions and especially high humidity.</p> <p>26. The problem of unemployment especially among university graduates.</p> <p>27. Lack of coordination between academic graduates and market needs</p> <p>28. Lack of higher education institutions at national and transnational levels, and the low level of academic interactions with international higher education centres.</p> <p>29. Lack of modern educational centres and complexes and high number of higher educational non profit institutions.</p> <p>30. Failure follow land preparation principles and ecological power in determining economic uses.</p> <p>31. Lack of development of financial and credit institutions in rural communities.</p>
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Table 6-5: Strategic Analysis of SWOT first region (Guilan, Mazandaran, and Golestan Provinces)

Opportunities	Threats
<p>1. Having a long water border and adjacency to the countries of the Caspian Sea and Central Asia for trade and supply of agricultural, industrial, technical and engineering services and tourism.</p> <p>2. Having the possibility of attracting domestic and foreign investments in the region, including oil and gas, agriculture, industry and tourism.</p> <p>3. Providing entry and exit of goods and passengers with Central and Eastern European countries, situating in the international transportation corridor (air, sea, railways and road) for transportation of goods and passengers</p> <p>4. Centre of connection to Central Asia, China</p>	<p>1. Insufficient water management in watershed provinces of some of the dams of the region.</p> <p>2. Some legal and lawful uncertainties regarding the use of water resources entering the province and their excessive use in the upstream provinces, especially in the White River Basin</p> <p>3. Reduction of Caspian Sea Resources resulting from excessive uses of countries of the region.</p> <p>4. Insufficiency of certain laws and regulations and registered documents relating to the issuance of title deed of land and agricultural land use and encroachment to the forest and pasture land in the region', and lack of legal and regulatory controls in preventing change in use.</p>

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and Russia to countries of the Gulf and Europe through the north to south corridor in the region

5. Proximity to Tehran as the most important centre for the administrative and political population of the country.

6. Turkmenistan gas pipeline passing to Iran and oil and gas swap

7. The growth of the communications industry and the growing use of communication networks and the possibility of using IT technology in providing business and professional services.

8. A known region for tourism activities in the country and the presence of a pilgrimage traveller. -

9. The existence of a lot of demand in the region for producing many high-quality goods and easy access to the consumption market

10. Tendency of the foreign private sector to industrial investment in the region.

11. Having the potential of forming collaborative urban collections

5. Inappropriate use creation and intersection of the part of the North Tehran freeway with the northern forests of the country - as well as with surface water resources, especially the Chalus protected river

6. Prolongation of the initial and expected dams over the course of more than two decades and the possibility of severing the crisis in future droughts.

7. Continuous change in the laws and regulations of industrial, commercial, currency, banking, insurance policies and ... With regard to the export and import of goods and raw materials and industrial machinery and industrial parts.

8. Rise in the price of many materials, including energy prices, and the lack of compensation by the government with moderate policies, despite the predictions in relevant laws.

9. Shortage of some industrial raw materials and their import restrictions.

10. The negative effects of globalization and acts of sanctions in international exchanges of goods, raw materials, engineering services and after sales services and ...

11. It is not protected by sanctions to prevent non-perceived mineral use, and lack of adequate national allocation of budgets for exploration and infrastructure.

12. Pollution of Mazandaran Sea water due to the extraction of oil and the entrance of pollution through the river streams of the surrounding coasts of Mazandaran Sea (5 coastal countries), the discharge and washing of oil ships, the transmission of pollution from the activities of Amir Abad port to the Gorgan Gulf and the threat of aquatic birds and creatures and the Miankale lagoon

13. Influx of salt water into freshwater in the northern parts of the plain.

14. Rise of groundwater levels in the coastal land margins, flooding and land leaching of coastal land margins in the rainy seasons, advancement or recession of seawater.

15. Decreasing the water entering the Sepidrud Dam due to the construction of several dams in Zanjan province and the severe decrease of the right of water in Golestan province by North Khorasan and Razavi provinces in the Atrak river.

16. The high incidence of natural disasters (floods, landslides, droughts, cold, forest fires, etc.). And

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	<p>the resulting losses.</p> <p>17. High national demand for possessing a second house in the region and lack of adequate monitoring on land use change at national level</p> <p>18. Weakness in product insurance system and lack of adequate financial support from the agricultural sector in country.</p> <p>19. Insufficient attention to the development of the railway and sea transportation system in the north of country despite the necessity of its development, lack of budget and planning for sea and railway transportation.</p> <p>20. Lack of long-term plans and policies for the future development of higher education.</p>
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Reference: Local development plan documents of provinces of northern coastal regions (2015)

Conducted investigations in the recognition of the present region status showed that; the northern coastal region has a privileged Geo-economic and Geostrategic position in terms of establishment and placement along the Caspian Sea, as well as the availability of sea resources, suitable climate conditions, natural and environmental conditions, and the existence of prone and volatile lands. , Rivers, abundant water and the possibility of production of various agricultural products (rice, wheat, forage crops, oilseeds, tea, olive, cotton, tobacco, silk, barley, corn, citrus, kiwi, wood, etc.), livestock, poultry And aquaculture and have the ability to develop greenhouse crops for the production of flowers and ornamental plants, medicinal and other Products to increase non-oil exports. In addition, because of Possessing suitable basis for expanding the modern tourism industry with an emphasis on ecotourism, historical and health tourism with regard to potential capacities, one of the major tourist poles of country and resting place and capital dweller investors. However, in spite of all environmental and economic capabilities, recent decades have sought to realize the theories of balanced growth and incorrect understanding of sustainable development concept and also due to the lack of adequate attention to this region and the extra use of capacity and the potential of the coastal zone of the North face many challenges, including destruction of vegetation, Forests and pastures destruction , increased soil erosion and prone to flood of some regions due to unplanned use of nature; inappropriate exploitation and overcapacity from aquatic ecosystems, pastures and forests of the province; rivers privacy violation , irregular change in the use of agricultural lands and natural resources, and irregular growth of cities and villages and the excessive use of resources from the resources. Not only do these factors affect the proper use of the environmental resources of the region but also cause widespread imbalances and inequalities among the provinces of this region. The growing trend of environmental pollution, in particular the surface water and underground water resources, high level of agricultural and livestock losses due to the traditional way of producing agricultural products and livestock and poultry, lack of mechanization, and lack of facilities and storage facilities for agricultural products (value added Agricultural sectors of provinces is low), the failure of the packaging system, storage and maintenance, and the weakness of the process industry, low productivity, lack of technology and the old industrial units and the distribution of spatial disproportionate population, lack of infrastructure facilities, including lack of urban sewage collection system and surface waters in the northern provinces, either in terms of ecologic areas, and in terms of city districts, has created barriers and limitations that, in the near future, the region is prone to become a major coastal gateway for entering the

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regional economy of the countries of Caspian sea border , becoming one of the most dominant and most diverse regions of the country.

Findings of the research

The allocation of resources among different regions of the country is of prime importance because achieving sustainable and balanced development in country involves the elimination of deprivation from regions and creating basis for growth and development in these regions and decentralization in other regions. The distribution of financial resources among provinces is theoretically based on a tactical approach or a planning approach. In a tactical approach, central government follow political and electoral considerations to maintain and strengthening the distribution of power, but in a planning approach, budget is allocated to the provinces on the basis of proofs and economic criteria and it is mainly considered to be indicators of efficiency and equity in the distribution of budgets among provinces. So according to the conducted researches, distribution of resources and budgets in Iran among the regions is mainly based on tactical approach, and this is a great deal in creating severe regional differences among the provinces of country. One of the goals of the country's economic development plans is to strive for social justice through the appropriate division of resources and public facilities among the provinces. However, there has long been a discrepancy between the possessed provinces and the non-possessed ones, and the issues have always been discussed by the experts, because the continuation of major economic differences between regions for long periods of time has a devastating effect on the national economy. The project and civil development look at some regions and not paying attention to the activation of endogenous growth mechanisms in regions and having communicative rent, are among the factors that have caused the inadequate distribution of resource geography in the regions. In achieving the important goal of reducing regional differences before anything, bargaining on the basis of immediate interests should be avoided; lobbying; entry of political and electoral considerations of the government; and the communication and political and party affiliations of provincial authorities in the field of economic and economical distribution of provincial budgets should also be avoided. Perhaps one of the reasons for differences in living standards of the people in some provinces is that of adopting inappropriate methods for distributing financial resources that are referred to as funds for the possession of capital assets in Iran, which, of course, are not excluded by the northern coastal provinces. Existence of differences and unequal developments between the East and the West has been a clear indication of this matter.

Sectoral viewpoint in country's development plans in general and regional development in particular

The major part of development policy in Iran, which can largely be analysed on the basis of regional disparities, is policy making and sectoral planning. Based on the legal and institutional structure of Iran's planning system, mid-term and macro programs are often formulated with a sectoral approach. This has led to the distribution and management of resources through the sector rather than the goal of balanced and equitable development. Almost in all development programs especially after Revolution this approach is apparently observed, a factor that had a profound effect on increasing regional inequalities, and unfortunately, despite the fact that more than seventy years have passed since planning began, so far has been continued. So, to reduce or eliminate the effects of this process, change in the planning structure from sectoral planning (sectoral) to regional planning is considered as a prerequisite for a sustainable and balanced development policy. In this case, capacities and resources of country's regions are considered and comprehensive management with the implementation of the administrative plan in each province is possible to a large extent. One of the most important steps to be taken into consideration in the planning system is to reduce the extent and impact of sectoral planning by the officials and formulate macro regional policies in the country's political and administrative system. When regional development planning is considered, mechanisms for communicating with society and the private sector are provided and decentralization become possible. Regional planning in Iran, either in terms of institutional and process aspects, or the theoretical and planning product aspects with national (mostly sectoral), and local programs mostly physical), has no legal status and is not very effective. One of the requirements is that the programs have been developed at the national and regional levels (by the provinces) and its implementation stages being determined. Although reduction of regional gaps and the exploitation of the

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strengths, talents and potentials of local and regional levels, as well as the increase of regional authority levels, at least at the provincial level, have been considered in most Pre-revolutionary civil development programs as well as economic, social and cultural development programs after the revolution. However, the dominant features in Iran's policy and planning system (including centralized and elitist decisions, rigid legal structures, policy-making within the framework of standardized methods, regardless of spatial-local and economic, social and natural spatial differences of regions, frequent political and economic changes and social and the lack of efficient structures at the national and regional levels, the lack of efficient comprehensive capacity of the regions in the formulation of development programs, the leveraging of the leading regions in the formulation of programs and the increased share of national resources, etc.) The existence of inefficient structures and procedures has been such that such plans cannot achieve the integrated development of the land and regional inequalities, both at the macro and national levels, regardless of the local development levels, continued and increased. Within the framework of this sectoral perspective, development programs have been prepared beyond the capabilities, capacities, and constraints of the various regions of the country, and in particular the declined regions of the country, so such programs have failed to ensure the full development of the various regions of the country (Farajirad, 2015)

Relying on underground resources

With oil extraction and a significant increase in oil incomes, government policies have a very important role in development plan. In the years before the oil extraction, which government spending were limited, economic inequality was not significant from the geographical point of view in different parts of Iran. Although economic inequality existed in Iran from a class perspective, this inequality was not due to geographic factors but other factors. In other words, the per capita income or the average unemployment rate did not differ significantly in different regions of the country. However, the government's approach changed little by little. Central government became a major investor and attracted most investments with political motives in the central regions, the capital and the provinces that were close to the capital and this factor has begun to increase the inequality in the Iranian economy from a geographical point of view. Therefore, inappropriate distribution of financial resources in the geographic region can be considered as one of the most effective factors in causing regional disparities in Iran. This continued phenomenon has led to increasing inequality and creating more economic opportunities in the central regions provide economic incentive for a massive transfer of work force from surrounding regions and heterogeneity of income on the one hand and migration, on the other hand, has resulted in the increase of the market size gap in the central regions of Iran and the surrounding regions. In addition, the decrease or lack of infrastructure compared with the central regions increases the cost of production in remote areas. (Eshtiaghi, 2015).

In other words, dependence on oil incomes has severely underestimated the opportunities for regional plans and programs to integrate regional incomes and resources, and attempt to use regional capacities, even in practice. This feature has been effective in many macroeconomic attitudes in the administration of country affairs. Practically, economic centralization has led to national revenues and its spending.

Lack of local development document in regions

Other important factors in regional inequality are lack of attention to regional advantages and prescribed same version for all provinces. As an example, the policy of governments for entrepreneurship in the provinces of the country in each region was the establishment of a cement factory. Now many factories is built in many parts of the country regardless of the relative advantages and local, petrochemical, steel mills, automobile factories are built. While in many of these areas there are local benefits, which by using them less investment is required and more employment is generated. As an example in some of provinces, including the coastal areas of the north and the western provinces of the country for the advantages of the climate and food industry, in some other, tourism and in a number of other provinces in the field of international trade and services, there are many benefits, but unfortunately in this area there is little support for the investment, but, not only attention is not paid to the areas of competition in these regions, but also no attention is paid to the importance of the relative advantages of these areas. Lack of attention

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to these evident developmental issues has led to a divergence of many provinces in the developed process and the difference among provinces has accelerated. (Eshtiaghi, 2015). Considering the clarification of the issue and according to the above-mentioned texts, major conducted research on inequality can be categorized into two groups in a general way. One, which investigates the distributions of income groups, and the other one dealing with geographic distribution and distribution of space. In Iran, both of these cases have been investigated in detail and will be mentioned below. According to the studies, the existence of inequality between the provinces of country is evident especially in comparison with Tehran (Tabatabaei, 2007; Bakhtiari, 2002; Amir Ahmadi, 1996). Among the factors that lead to inequality among country's provinces, there is the possibility of extreme centralization, inequality of opportunity, physical capital, human and space, population growth, degree of economic openness, industrial structure, geographical characteristics of the provinces, and access to the sea can be mentioned as an advantage for transportation and trade. Also, distance from the center (Tehran) has been identified as an effective factor in the development of the provinces (Mahmoodzadeh and Elmi, 2012, Ziari et al., 2009, Nissi, 2009, and Asadi, 1369). Of course, equality of opportunities alone cannot lead to the equality of income, because of the essential and non-essential factors existing the structure of society affect the inequality (Kakhaki et al., 1392). The study of income inequality between provinces shows that Sistan and Baluchistan province has less than 50 percent of average per capita income. While Tehran's per capita income is 1.7 times of the average country income (Darwishi and Shahiki Tash, 2014).

Compatibility of activities with environmental powers:

In developing countries, especially in Iran, where unidentified regional potentials are formed, that there are regional relative advantages and many unknown territories in the expanse of Iran, attention to national development without regional development cannot be considered logically and wisely. For example, today in the 21st century, we still do not have the capacity of the coastal waters of Caspian Sea and Oman coasts in Iran, and there is no proper regional study in these territories, which has abundant mineral, marine, commercial and strategic potentials. We still do not know how to use the Gilan and Mazandaran for the development of Iran, and we lead this vast land to build villas and to the immature affairs instead of production. In the same way, natural factors also play a major role in regional imbalances. For example, in Golestan province, there are the following natural problems: 1-First of all, the Golestan province's coastal type is largely ancillary and the end sections of the protected area are protected environments. In general, Golestan does not have a suitable coastal type compared to the Middle and West region. 2. Second, the dominant role of the Golestan region is agriculture and, as a matter of fact, the tourist culture in this province is not as well formed as the waste and the middle part. 3. The third reason that can be traced in this part is that the tourism geography of the Golestan province is nearly extinct, and it does not go to the impassable end of the province to other parts of the province. For example, tourists who go to the Gonbad Due to the lack of appropriate infrastructure, tourists have the least amount of tourist facilities. Also, the climate change parameter is another factor that has caused instability in the attractiveness of the tourist area. The weather conditions are hotter than in the west, because the average annual temperature in Gorgan is about 2.5 this is the basis for tourism destination for tourists in Mazandaran and the city of Nowshahr. Another factor of the imbalances in the Northern provinces is the establishment of a relatively strong communicative infrastructure in the middle of northern macro region (Tehran to Mazandaran), the four main roads of north to Tehran will end in Mazandaran, that is, if we consider east to the west of the region, there are about 9 access networks to Mazandaran. (the main and secondary route of the coastal village of Firuzkoush Semnan to Salardare Road, Haraz road, Qazvin road to Rasht, Zanjan road to Rudbar, Khalkhal asalem road, Heeran road, Astara, Ardabil). On these ways, there are some secondary ways, only four of them connects Mazandaran to Tehran, while in the eastern region the issue is not very visible, and the multidimensional link of communication has not been formulated in this section as a middle ground, regardless of the underlying reasons for national policies from the past, and the creation of access routes from the capital to the north of the country. Therefore, the type of government policy has fuelled this fundamental imbalance. Other important factors in the formation of regional inequality are lack of attention to regional advantages and

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prescribed the same version for all provinces and regions. One of the problems with implementing suggestions of spatial planning (including regional planning) in our country is the lack of compliance with the sectoral planning system, which determines the implementation projects and budgeting them. In such a situation, many of the suggestions do not have executive regional planning and are not obliged to do so. Apart from this particular machine or specific implementers, they will not be responsible for implementing and monitoring the implementation of proposed projects. At best, duality and multiplicity exists in the implementation of the practical problem of regional projects. As an objective example, the policy of governments for entrepreneurship in the provinces of the country in each region was the establishment of a cement factory. Now many factories is built in many parts of the country regardless of the relative advantages and local, petrochemical, steel mills, automobile factories are built. While in many of these areas there are local benefits, which by using them less investment is required and more employment is generated. The result is that the injection of national resources and the establishment of gigantic hardware projects, lack of social and environmental development programs for integration with resources of the region and indigenous engagement, do not have the essential effectiveness of a balanced development. The concept of balanced development must be understood in the context of capacity building and subsequent institutionalization and participation of people in the regions. In this way, external drivers (external development with national resources) are linked to internal mobility (endogenous development with regional and local resources), A development that is no longer the only concept of building a "place" and flourishes the happiness of "people". In some provinces, including the northern coastal provinces of some regions due to the advantages of climate in the food industry, in others, in tourism and in some other provinces in the field of international trade and services, there are many advantages that these parameters and variables neglected. Unfortunately, in these areas there is little support for investment in these parts. Reviewing Iran's development plans shows that the policies and instruments used, especially in relation to the regions, including the development of large-scale industrial projects and the creation of agricultural poles, development and infrastructure activities, and financial support, incentives and exemptions from paying tax has been the main factors in attracting economic activities. It is worth noting that, due to the lack of proper attention to the environmental capacities and resources, and neglecting regional capabilities, the revenues generated by many large industrial projects that have been struggling in the areas of concern have virtually ceased to reoccur in regions Leading, and perhaps dare to say, what has come about from the implementation of major industrial and infrastructure projects to other areas (surrounding areas), more than the sustainable social, economic and political benefits, environmental pollution and environmental degradation. Establishment of large industrial districts in the Northern provinces is a prerequisite of this claim. In other words, the unreasonable and disproportionate concentration of social development in terms of macroeconomic development will lead to inequality of geographic regions. A topic that reflects in the geographic landscape of settlements and their heterogeneous growth can also be found. Considering the above, compatibility of coastal area activities with environmental power is also one of the main factors in the occurrence of heterogeneity in the northern coastal area. Environmental abilities are the potential benefits of the regions, which provide some of this capability to impossible areas economically. The studies have shown that the capacity and quality of resources are not the same in different regions. Therefore, the key variable is the issue of the lack of compatibility of activities with environmental power that results from the double burden of the authorities and their type of attitude towards regional development for the deployment of activities without Considering power and Capacity of the area.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The allocation of resources among different regions of the country is of prime importance because achieving sustainable and balanced development in country involves the elimination of deprivation from regions and creating basis for growth and development in these regions and decentralization in other regions. The distribution of financial resources among provinces is theoretically based on a tactical approach or a planning approach. In a tactical approach, central government follow political and electoral

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considerations to maintain and strengthening the distribution of power, but in a planning approach, budget is allocated to the provinces on the basis of proofs and economic criteria and it is mainly considered to be indicators of efficiency and equity in the distribution of budgets among provinces. So according to the conducted researches, distribution of resources and budgets in Iran among the regions is mainly based on tactical approach, and this is a great deal in creating severe regional differences among the provinces of country.

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