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Examination passive defense role in spatial distribution of urban region

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Abstract
Cities due to the compact and densely populated urban context and diverse urban networks usually are considered in the wars against ground and air attacks as a barrier. And on the other hand, struggles wanted or unwanted wars have led to the cities and sometimes causing high civilian casualties and damage to the city. Expert and track record militaries believe that urban warfare is one of the hardest battles of the model because of the possibility of resistance in the cities due to high intensive residential context and use different weapons to militants in their application package is limited. However, the military forces moved in is very difficult and may well lead them to the attacker's losses also increase under these conditions. Research methodology in this study was a descriptive - analytical. In this paper, after introducing key items affecting the spatial distribution and role of each one in the establishment and development of urban areas first, it will pay the expression of passive defense and civil defense in Tehran metropolitan area and second, to analyze the role of passive defense and settlement of the spatial distribution of urban infrastructure deals and the strengths and weaknesses of the studies discussed and finally, after a review and analysis of all factors will pay conclusions and provide effective strategies taking into account the spatial distribution and effective passive defense will be the key factor.
Keywords: passive defense, civil defense, territory, spatial distribution, spatial structure, land use.

I. Introduction

One of the main problems in spatial - Administrative developing countries is new trend of urbanization and the spatial implications, economic and political. This species of countries during the transition from nomadic way of living of the rural setting to an urban lifestyle, face with anomalies and structural crisis in ductility and often on their urban network bring the centralist model of economic growth (politics and economy) lead to the formation of metropolitan in his new capital in a short time become is imposed the first urban phenomenon and the bodies of the urban network this space. The geographical distribution of the population has undergone major changes in the past fifty years, and will continue to experience significant transformations during the coming decades. While the developed world became mostly urban around 1950, developing regions, including Africa and Asia, which are still mostly rural today, will have more people living in urban areas than in rural areas by 2030. Urbanization has brought a number of advantages to the national economies and opportunities for improving people's well-being, for poverty reduction and for the promotion of sustainable development, but it also brings serious challenges in many countries. Information and analysis are essential to understand these challenges and to assist policy-makers define, formulate and evaluate policies and programs that address them.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations organized an Expert Group Meeting on Population Distribution, Urbanization, Internal Migration and Development, which took place from 21 to 23 January of 2008 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting brought together experts from different regions of the world to present and discuss recent research on trends and challenges of urban growth, internal migration, and population distribution, the linkages and disparities between urban and rural development, the challenges of climate change for the spatial distribution of the population, social aspects of urbanization, including its impacts on health, and aspects of urban planning and urban governance.

The level of urbanization varies significantly across regions and countries. Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania are highly urbanized, with proportions urban ranging

from 70 to 82 per cent in 2010. Africa and Asia remain mostly rural, with only 40 and 42 per cent of their population living in urban settlements, respectively. By mid-century, however, all regions will be mostly urban, indeed more than 60 percent urban, according to current projections.

The speed of urbanization is slower now than it was in past decades in all regions, largely because many countries have already reached high levels of urbanization. The rate of urban population growth is also declining and is expected to continue declining until 2050, although it is still very high in Africa, where the urban population was growing at an annual rate of 3.4 per cent in 2005-2010, and in Asia, where urban population growth averaged 2.8 per cent in the same period. Nevertheless, the absolute size of these increments is unprecedented: Africa gained an average 13 million additional urban dwellers per year in 2005-2010, and is expected to gain some 25 million per year in 2045-2050. Asia's urban population increased by 38 million per year in 2005-2010, and is still projected to grow by an annual 35 million in 2045-2050. During the same period, Africa and Asia will be losing 2.5 million and 27.3 million rural inhabitants per year, respectively. Migration from rural to urban areas has historically played a key role in the rapid growth of cities and, together with the reclassification of rural localities into urban centers; it continues to be an important component of city growth. However, natural increase, that is to say, the difference between births and deaths on site, can contribute significantly to urban growth, particularly in countries where fertility levels remain high. Today, natural increase makes a larger contribution to urban population growth than internal migration and reclassification in the majority of developing countries (United Nations, 2009).

Tehran during the past two centuries, first slowly and then leap away from other cities in Iran, And not only became the largest, most populous and most influential cities and were converted other urban areas of the country to their marginal spending, but established during the last fifty years connected in an urban area in the core of the Tehran province. Now, along with other issues and problems of the urban system, integrated management and urban separately in the collection is the important challenges of administration and bureaucracy poses.

Either offensive or unwanted, is infused with life and human society, and it seems that in many cases there is no escape from it. During its 5,000-year history of human civilization on planet Earth has been invaded by about 14,000 have died as a result of more than four billion people, which In this period was only 268 years of invasion and conflict Oddly, most of these attacks also occurred in the third world countries. Only in the twentieth century, more than 220 attacks occurred that has taken millions of casualties. Passive defense as one of the most effective and sustainable ways to defend against threats, has been crucial for most countries and even countries like America and the former Soviet Union, despite having a very high military special attention to this issue have been and neutral country like Switzerland, despite two world wars and the threat of being exposed, this is a great deal of attention. Despite the geopolitical situation in our country, possessing huge oil and gas wealth, antagonism system and entering the field of new technologies and the threat of global arrogance, did not pay much attention to the issue of passive defense and even inflammation of the war years is also necessary to reduce vulnerability consciousness and attention to sustainability issues in terms of security and defense, did not play a good role. Passive defense to increase deterrence can start a large role in reducing the likelihood of military conflict and, if properly implemented, could reduce the damaging effects of the coming invasion. Passive defense strategy itself has some key features that can be considered as a guarantee of safety.

II. Problems defined

The rapid growth of megacities causes severe social, economical ecological and problems. How can this growth be nurtured in a sustainable way? The challenge for land professionals is to provide the megacity 'managers', both political and professional, with appropriate 'actionable intelligence' that is up-to-date, citywide and in a timely manner to support more proactive decision making that encourages more effective sustainable development. Spatial information has become indispensable for numerous aspects of urban development, planning and management. The increasing importance of spatial information has been due to recent strides in spatial information capture (especially satellite remote sensing and positioning), management (utilizing geographic information systems and database tools) and access (witness the growth in web mapping services), as well as the development of analytical techniques such as high resolution mapping of urban environments. These more efficient techniques can lead to a wider diversity of information that is more up-to-date. Already be found in areas such as land administration, natural resource management, marine administration, transportation, defense, communications, utility services and statistical collections. The challenge is for users both within and outside these areas of activity to break down the information silos and to discover, to access and to use the shared information to improve decision-making, business outcomes and customer services.

scientific principles that are discussed in the present project, including: Identification and classification of infrastructure, facilities and centers in Tehran

metropolitan, providing threat assessment of Tehran(external threats, security threats, etc) in coordination with other organizations responsible for preparing the injury list of Tehran's ability to threaten and packing them floors, priority scheduling critical centers of Tehran, plan, planning, implementation and monitoring of the implementation of passive defense projects in Tehran, Tehran passive defense to establish the safety and security plans, policies and strategies of passive defense in Tehran, providing performance report of passive defense plans to passive defense of the country, good organization and management systems to help the rescue operation and the crisis caused by the invasion, providing vital communications link for Tehran priority between Tehran and the management of critical facilities sensitive and most importantly, know mental and spiritual relief and provide comfort for people coping with psychological operations of the enemy is immunization infrastructure.

III. Research needs

Cities due to the compact and densely populated urban context and diverse urban networks usually are considered in the wars against ground and air attacks as a barrier. And on the other hand, struggles wanted or unwanted wars have led to the cities and sometimes causing high civilian casualties and damage to the city. Currently, they are rare the number of countries that are fighting and attacking civilian areas chance of enemy aircraft and missiles they are not offensive. In such circumstances, civilians involving about war directly and scope of the crisis, this time directly conduct into the environment civilians. With this interpretation, because effective programs of urban planners due to that play effective role in the conduct of biomedical and play centers and also due to the appearance of their careers that same have been provided public interest, its cannot separate such a wave and take the edge off shore choose(Sarafi, 1998 :41) and it is essential to be aware of other methods, including passive defense (which can occur during accidents and incidents reduce community vulnerability to planning to move toward more desirable.

Administrations in large cities are often confronted with a multitude of key problems, like high urban densities, transport, traffic congestion, energy inadequacy, unplanned development and lack of basic services, illegal construction both within the city and in the periphery, informal real estate markets, creation of slums, poor natural hazards management in overpopulated areas, crime, water, soil and air pollution leading to environmental degradation, climate change and poor governance arrangements.

The inevitability of further population growth is a common issue. Some cities reported that their administrations have little control over population growth; it was a regional or national issue and must be addressed at that level. However, monitoring population change effectively and being able to respond through planning and infrastructure development will be major challenges.

Subject passive defense of human life history is as old as the world. Early humans and other animals to avoid the invasion of their enemies and also to ease the concerns of the caves, took refuge in the trees and other natural safe place. With the formation of early civilization in the world that the invasion was associated with the occurrence of attack, Humans basics of passive defense to armor and shields to protect the individual or firm and tall towers and fortresses to secure the group was widely popular. There is a moat around the city and create a gateway - fortified to prevent surprise attacks on the enemy was common in all parts of the world. There is a moat around the city and create a fortified gate to prevent surprise attacks on the enemy was common in all parts of the world. Passive defense measures against the threat of invasion of the old building in the form of forts, castles, fortresses and fortified defensive trenches, build shelters - concrete and kid. But after the invention of gunpowder and its use in the manufacture of weapons and weapons like throwing curve subject gradually, while relying on passive defense of its principles, has changed. During and after World War I, an invasion of the damage caused by the invasion and destruction of cities, factories, particular importance was the issue of passive defense. During World War II, the use of aircraft and bombed cities and industrial centers of capital investment and then use the missiles began in Nazism Germany. Damage caused by the invasion and especially hurt civilian sector that people came to the First World War, rising and this led to various countries to give greater importance to passive defense. In countries like America, the former Soviet Union, Germany, France, UK, Canada, etc. and even a country like Switzerland, neutral during both world wars to keep the hand grab increasingly turned to passive defense. Iran considering that the Middle East has had a significant role in terms of defense and security, in this context, projects and articles in the field of passive defense is doing. Passive defense of war or peace, but a readiness to deal with incidents and then the necessity of knowledge about the various natural and unnatural disasters it is a necessity. Probably due to unfamiliarity with the subject of passive defense is the lack of a systematic approach that today the term has become a military term, and if an issue is important in the social life of the city.

Thus, to provide program design issues surveyed it becomes necessary to reduce the effects of, urban students are placed in the area. The cases cited in this study, to would be provided process in order to develop programs to reduce urban vulnerability in air strikes.

IV. Definitions:

Spatial distribution:

Human built environment makes by activity in the natural environment. The space is collection of human activities, the natural environment and the built environment. In other words space is not limited to physical dimension and what it has weather physical or non-physical include static and dynamic space and has a time dimension.

Originally open space has adapted and change and variability on the dynamics of the space cause its expandability. In accept of change the ability of different places according to the volume, variety and velocity variations are different, so it is clear that from clearly that space has limitations of growth and finally saturated the physical capacity and content development.

The most important issues in spatial planning are spatial organization. Thus spatial organization is the concept of order and purpose defined as a set of units. Spatial organization is sequence and distribution of the units of a public space in order to set functions. According to R.P. Misra that is known spatial planners of India: while we fly several thousand meters of altitude over the area , we see broad points of areas (biological centers) and their interface lines (roads) that show rational organization of space the area. Consequently, Misra said, we also observed spots (such as agricultural areas), (forest and pasture) should be added.

V. Spatial structure:

Adaptation to Space discipline on physical environment is called spatial structure. Spatial structure is the manifestation of a collection of entities inside and outside the space and place of its components in the context of the physical environment; Spatial structure is the manifestation of a collection of entities inside and outside the space and place of its components in the context of the physical environment, A place to implement spatial organization may be in different forms and at different spatial structures to find the truth.

Geographic space should be considered as a system in which the elements of the domain of the natural environment (such as uneven shapes, climate, vegetation) with elements within the human environment (such as population density and the degree of their ways of life of the population are optional, social structures and nature of activities the population) are associated with the surface of the planet. Indicator that has been discussed the spatial distribution of both defense and military influence and in this project, include: distribution pattern of population, population density of the city, public health, locations and structures, configuration and arrangement of city, expansion of the city.

Another factor influencing the spatial distribution, infrastructure and structures of determining which issues are handled passive defense includes the following items:

- The number, type and capacity of the refining facilities and water storage tanks and distribution systems,
- The number of hospitals and their capacity.
- Electricity, gas and central heating along the lines of their distribution.
- Open barns, covered, fuel tanks, stockpiles and warehouses and bunkers.
- Facilities and public transport vehicles, parking, garages and repair shops.
- Potential military housing or accommodation (hotels, motels, schools, mosques, barracks, conference halls, recreational facilities and other open spaces).
- Telecommunication centers, call centers and distribution lines.
- Transport systems in urban and suburban.

VI. Civil defense:

The term "civil defense" or "civil defense" is equal to Civil Defense. Civil defense "to protect civilians under combat conditions" and therefore is included as part of the National Defense that following the measures necessary to achieve adequate preparation against any possible attack comes from a country or blackmailing. According to this definition, civil defense must be guaranteed "safety and survival of the civilian population (in wartime)." The civil defense has systematically pursued the following objectives:

1- Set of factors and passive measures of defense for civilian personnel and facilities.
2- Sets of activities that can be reduced with the occurrence and continuation of the accidents that threaten life and property can be avoided or in case, its effects.
3 - Reduce financial losses and injuries inflicted on civilians by natural disasters or abnormal events
4- Minimizing the effects of military attacks on civilian populations.
5- To deal with the immediate emergency conditions resulting from military attacks on civilian populations.
6- Recovery and restoration of damaged facilities and services to the military attacks on civilian populations.

Urban passive defense

Actually, urban passive defense is, sets of the action plans using the tool that by measure, condition and position without the need for human resources should be placed in terms of self-reliance. On one hand, the defense of such actions can be increased in times of crisis and on the other hand reduce the consequences of the crisis and the possibility of reconstructing the damaged areas of the city with the lowest cost provides. In fact, passive defense plans before invasive procedures are prepared and implemented in peacetime. Given the opportunity to provide such plans shall be prepared in peace time, it is necessary for such provisions to be included in the text and drawings. Besides passive defense measures and considerations applying severe reduction in cost, efficiency defense plans, objectives and projects that will increase the invasion of the enemy. Battles become more complex and the use of technology in modern warfare, passive defense also has taken on different faces. Nowadays people need to survive they have three different services need to be quiet and have resided within the city must have adequate safety and comfort. Currently, the main purpose of passive defense, public safety and reduce the vulnerability of the infrastructure needed to gradually create the conditions for security. These important measures in most countries or performed or are underway. If these measures as a planning and design in the country's development (sustainable development) is established, spontaneous infrastructures Many of these occur in nature will be safe. For improving the current infrastructure can to be strong providing solutions such as re-engineering them.

Passive defense

Actions, activities and ways to reduce risks, losses, stabilization and safety and environmental management is implemented and include natural barriers and civil defense, the concept of passive defense organizations. Another words, a series of nonviolent actions that reduce the vulnerability of human resources, buildings, facilities, equipment, documentation and arteries in the face of hostility and destructive enemy. Passive Defense priority, secure and maintain the human resources taking into account the gravity centers of influence is based on the depth and surface damage. Center of gravity is divided into the following three categories:

-Vital Centers

Centers that total or partial has caused destruction of the crisis, and the risk of serious damage and the political system, navigation, command and control, manufacturing and economic support, communications and roads, social or national defense of the country's influence.

- Critical Centers

Centers that total or partial has caused destruction of crises, damage and notable political system, guidance, command and control, manufacturing and economic support, communications and roads, community or country is immune to the influence of regional.

- Important centers

Centers that total or partial has caused destruction of the crisis, limiting damage and political systems, guidance, command and control, manufacturing and economic support, communications and roads, social or national defense is the level of local influence.

Passive defense purposes

1- Reduction of systems able to identify, target detection and precision targeting enemy offensive weapons.
2- Enhance the capability of survival, continuity of critical operations and service centers, critical, critical military and civilian occurrence under threat, crisis and war.
3- Reduce vulnerability and loss and damage to facilities, equipment and manpower vital centers, critical military and civilian operations against enemy threats.
4- Deprivation of liberty and initiative from the enemy.
5- Save arms and manpower costs.
6- To deceive and impose more costs to the enemy and strengthen deterrence.
7- Increasing the threshold resistance force itself against enemy invasion.
8- Maintaining morale and maintain national unity and national capitals.
9- Maintaining the territorial integrity, national security and independence.

Urban planning suitable with passive defense

With regard to the important component of urban design urban planning and its impact on reducing losses and damage facilities, equipment and manpower, more research has tried that mentioned components, such as the area, the city's urban fabric, urban form, urban land use will be evaluated commensurate with passive defense.

1 – Structure of Area

Structure of relationships is influenced by the type and amount of natural or artificial environment outside the periphery of the urban area. In fact, in the network or hierarchical relationships of anatomical, functional environment has been established, and any investigation, defense, political, economic, social and related urban area makes sense.

The most basic and most general plan which is posed to defend the city against any threat, the same land use plan; because it is the most important components of the project, the relationship between humans and their activities space which leads to the stabilization and sustainable development in the context of political, military and civil defense measures, national and regional, to defend the consolidated entity of space is used. If the security man and his activities in regional initiatives, including land preparation is not taken into account, not only the stability and instability are the main threat to physical and functional space, But not abiding place of safety and security, defense and finding new towns, caused a significant vulnerability in cities, industries, dams, power plants and infrastructure will be key. In general, the following should be considered:

- The creation of any new settlements and cities should be conducted to evaluate the type and level of threat.

- It should be noted that the performance and sensitivity of particular urban construction strategy is constructed with a degree of strength and sensitivity.

- Maximum use of natural environmental effects should be considered in the design and location.

In general, make-up approach to regulation across regional and national defense argument causes the city to be deployed in space in such a way that has the maximum safety and security and defense capabilities. In this process, many factors affect the location of cities, the establishment of optimum parameters in space with respect to defense and defense is essential to provide maximum capacity at least vulnerability. For example, the map of the country Geostrategic geographical space that can be divided into three domains:

1 - Marginal territory

2 - The realm of Middle-earth which is implemented the elevated area or the Iranian plateau surrounding structures.

3 - Central territory

Division above the one hand, the understanding of enemy threats and political transformation - Strategic Regional and on the other hand, with respect to the physical structure and functional space such as kind of ground, topography, soil and water, geometry, boundary and boundary characteristics, territorial depth, significance and value of aims, missions and other parameters could possibly be the optimum location.

2 - Structure of the City

The spatial distribution of elements and the main functions of the constituent elements of the structure are important for the vulnerability of the city to the different events. Physical division of the city, such as dormitory, neighborhood, region, quarter and area of single-core or multi-core and other aspects of the city are also due to counteract each disaster has its own talent. For example, one of the city center and focus of economic and human resources in cities with more than one part of the city center, is the possibility of vulnerability.

3-tissue of the city

Tissue of the city or same form or shape, size and composition of the smallest components can be effective in resistance against the invasion of the city and other urban disasters. For example, we can say that regular and irregular textures depending on the type of threat, vulnerability are different. However, the response of each type of urban fabric of the city's ability to avoid accidents and residents were sheltered in relief facilities, in field of how the cleaning of even temporary housing, is directly involved. Range of influence of these properties is of great importance not only in design but also in building and urban design in the development of crisis management.

4-form of the city

As there is no single target for the design, Unified theory about the evolution and function of the city is not required that together to combine all important aspects of the city. Current theories of each of the specific points of view of others different looked which had more progress some of these ideas than others.

Such as Limiting situations, it is possible to have a comprehensive theory of value is not instantaneous; But at the same time that a coherent theory has required extraordinary actions to limit the effective and or even specify changes or necessary in its decision making process. However, the usefulness of the theory requires that the theory of a particular type. Purposes should not be talking about the forces and factors inevitable. The mean time to sustained strengthening of cities against military threats; we define the methods to achieve military offensive tackle. In addition to assessing the current status of the city, as well as assess their vulnerability. Open forms are less vulnerable to military threats and the ability to change them in order to deceive the enemy is more; While compact forms also lack flexibility, high vulnerability to military threats and they allow rapid evacuation of the premises and there is no exit. On the other hand, open spaces allow temporary housing and provides further fundraising.

5-urban land use

Optimal urban land use planning plays an important role in reducing vulnerability to various events, especially military threats. Respect to adjoining land uses and lack of risk in urban areas is effective in reducing these threats. Industrial uses or facilities, the process of strategic industrial cities, a large percentage of urban users knowingly or unknowingly, is allocated which in the event of accidents, the consequences of such an explosion, fire or other incidents caused by adjacent land uses and urban destruction and casualties are increasing their range; In particular, the User relief centers, hospitals, schools, universities and the neighborhood. Therefore, in many cities, mainly to prevent threats lowest frequency accuracy in locating users apply.

Components of Passive Defense and Civil Structure

But given the importance of passive defense components in urban design and its impact on reducing losses and damage facilities, equipment and human resources, in this section we will see that be investigated some of these components, such as privacy and secrecy to create structures safe and strengthening, dispersion and determine the appropriate structural elements of the shelter and the shelter.

Concealment in the city

Concealment are said all measures to privacy or secrecy that prevents exposure of critical facilities and equipment in the direct vision of the city or diagnostic facilities and equipment as well as knowledge of certain activities impossible or difficult for him. Including concealment methods, can be named appropriate use of urban terrain and construction of the facility where visible readily detectable and ordinary and unimportant or misrepresenting the tabulation of plants, trees.

Creating safe structure of the city, and strengthening structures

Design and construction of vital installations and sensitive way that generally the direct impact of threats (bombs, missiles, etc.) that are resistant in many cases not feasible and also not in principle and interest cost. Because expenditure of formation and establishment with such a feature is possible because the cost of the related equipment is far ahead. In most cases, better facilities and equipment that are independent components that may threaten strikes (bombers, missiles, etc.) resulting from equipment failures and stop being part of the action, but does not to a lots of only in cases of part of the damage side of control damage we'll, it be protected. But part of the damage they cause failure of the entire system and complete or partial interruption of operations shall be constructed with sufficient strength. If vital installations and sensitive enemy targets or threats listed are probably not sufficient to resist the threat of a direct hit or near the facility is unable to tolerate the side effects, can specific plans engineering enhanced Resistance and probably desirable.

Distribution of structural and physical elements of the city

Distribution of structural elements of passive defense is the one of important issues in reducing the damage caused by destructive impulse delivered to the enemy (threat) is very effective, and vice versa; If the image of the enemy (threat) to identify the presence and recognition in the pre-invasive stage and hit targeting achieve critical focus of structural elements and the cause of the invasion. Low volume and focused on offensive operations, they can leave the most damage. Creating a huge industrial complex, extensive port facilities, power plants and other large countries may be air or ground attack enemy (threat) is not advisable. In the case of existing facilities is required, further done and possible plans for a gradual transition to different parts of the country are preparing to be deployed with the principles of distribution of new locations.

Determination of City shelter and safe place

Sanctuary: refers to places where the effects of attacks (air - missile) or threat or open space than conventional buildings is more secure. Better shelters near their hangouts and the distance from the facility and the strength is created to resist a direct hit threat (bombs, missiles or blast wave). Shelters must be equipped with ventilation, natural or artificial ventilation system, emergency power system and lighting, first-aid supplies, food and water; means to remove debris and multiple entry and exit routes are outside the sanctuary.

Turret: If the building has sufficient strength in the face of threat (e.g., blast wave and fragmentation) has not threaten, and equipment used in its facilities pose be created hazardous and where its facilities are targeted hear sirens should go to a safer place. Turret can be covered by a concrete trench, trench brick walls or soil that is common for people to go inside and sit on your feet and hit the trenches has not exposed contact of the direct threats.

The city features a secure and stable against threats

For the purposes of civil defense and threat, safe and sustainable city must have such qualities:

-Secure and stable and resistant to enemy threats

- New infrastructure secure and versatile city against enemy invasion

- New functions in the context of parallel and distributed
- Have a good interaction with the crowd moved out of town for
- Have the ability to optimally manage the crisis caused by the war in cities
- Urban management system developed, institutionalized and secure
- Have a minimum of vulnerability of critical facilities, critical urban
- New public spaces are safe enough for citizens against the threat of new
- A secure environment for crisis management in all areas and devices.
- Having trained citizens ready and strong and is organized in a coherent urban systems against threats

Conclusions

Administrations in large cities are often confronted with a multitude of key problems, like high urban densities, transport, traffic congestion, energy inadequacy, unplanned development and lack of basic services, illegal construction both within the city and in the periphery, informal real estate markets, creation of slums, poor natural hazards management in overpopulated areas, crime, water, soil and air pollution leading to environmental degradation, climate change and poor governance arrangements.

The inevitability of further population growth is a common issue. Some cities reported that their administrations have little control over population growth; it was a regional or national issue and must be addressed at that level. However, monitoring population change effectively and being able to respond through planning and infrastructure development will be major challenges.

This incredibly rapid growth of megacities causes severe ecological, economical and social problems. It is increasingly difficult to manage this growth in a sustainable way. How can this be driven by growth in a sustainable manner? The challenge for these cities is to Mega city management expertise as well as political and intelligent information to update issues across the city to support the decisions taken that encourages sustainable development is provided. In the current situation if it does not adopt measures for the cities, First of enemy rocket attacks, power and gas, we followed the water crisis there is impaired, resulting in severe shortages of food, people are facing. Telecommunications and radio and television is disconnected. Some bridges and roads will hit the roads and therefore traffic is exacerbated. The starting point for many activities in the economic, social and political activities of the interrupted, officials and even is transformed the defenders of the city. So the most important task for all institutions, especially city managers, planning and action to reduce vulnerability and build resilience relative safety and critical infrastructure of the city. Crisis management can be both old and new insights that are reviewed. The old vision, crisis management, related operations and more attention to planning was not, in fact, the species was thought that only the crisis management operations and in this view, search and rescue teams, EMS, Crescent and ... and the crisis management operations conducted by them equally. But now, sex work and attitude has changed. The new approach, developed doctrine of public policy, land use planning expertise to develop appropriate management strategies important projects if not properly structured, there is no policy with the best facilities, crisis management will be unsuccessful and aborted. Disaster management cycle of prevention and risk reduction begins preparedness, response and recovery stages of disaster management cycle. Measures taken in the different stages is different, we are looking to develop an accident prevention and risk reduction involves doing things to try to stop after an accident, the result of fewer side effects, which vary with the prevention.

The spatial structure of a city is very complex. It is the physical outcome of the subtle interactions over centuries between land markets, and topography, infrastructure, regulations, and taxation. The complexity of urban spatial structures has often discouraged attempts to analyze them and ad fortiori to try to relate urban policy to city shape.

The spatial structure of a city has an important impact on economic efficiency and on the quality of the urban environment. However, the evolution of urban form, shaped by the complex interaction between market forces, public investment and regulations, is not often monitored. Consequently, the significant inefficiencies due to a poor spatial structure are often ignored until it is too late to do anything about it. Too often urban planners have relied on Master Plans prepared typically every ten years to insure that cities would develop according to municipal objectives. A city, however, is not similar to a very large building and is never build according to blue prints. A city development is constantly influenced by external economic forces. Cities' survival depends on finding rapidly imaginative solutions to new emerging problems which could not have been anticipated by the author of master plans.

These projects continue can be moved be in certain available deficiency of geographic region and with proper placement and reasonable and appropriate and to determine the distribution of elements sensitive centers to locate important elements of the military and security and also consider critical infrastructure, and has removed small step toward national security and civil defense and military; Lastly, will be covered with regard to all aspects of providing

adequate and reasonable strategies for locating distribution of elements and according to the principles of passive defense. It is hoped that this project is a part of incompatibilities and vulnerability factors that may threaten the region and relieve the city having a beautiful and safe choice thinking about.

Guidelines:
- Sanitation and immunization status quo of public buildings and public housing.
- Save anticipated necessities (such as fuel, water, food, etc) within the city limits.
- Design and create safe havens for Surface and underground as a subway in times of crisis.
- Development of photovoltaic communities in conflict situations.
- Creating Security Privacy critical facilities located in the town.
- Multi-purpose public spaces with the ability to exploit the crisis.
- Create and organize evacuation routes with features and quick outreach people.
- Having barriers around the city before the ground offensive.
- Institutional master plan for urban management in conflict situations.

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