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Effective Factors in Formation of Iranian Metropolis

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Abstract: *The metropolis phenomenon is one of the phenomena of the twentieth century (in particular the second half) and the third millennium. After the industrial revolution and the progress of its progress (especially the progress of transport and widespread use of the car), in the way of urban lifestyle, the fundamental changes were created that the urbanization and transformational growth in the role, performance and structure of the cities are among these changes. The process of creating metropolis and changes in them in different countries is influenced by various forces and factors that usually work differently. In Iran, several factors have been effective in the creation and growth of metropolis. Some of the urban care ermen are the beginning of the Reza Khan government to begin the basic developments in the city of the city in Iran. In this period, the fundamental physical changes in cities (especially cities with a history of cultural and historical backgrounds) were created and the context for the next developments influenced by modernism, the polar theory of growth and national and regional projects and the measures taken according to them, caused the basic developments in the Iranian regulatory system. This paper has been described by descriptive-documentary and use of various sources and the aim of recognizing the process of formation and development of metropolis in Iran.*

Keywords: *Metropolis, Growth of the Polarization*

INTRODUCTION

Although cities have a long history, the growth of very large cities and transition to a global urban community will come to the emergence of industrial trend in the early twentieth century. Some of the scholars consider the industrial revolution to the milestone and departure in the history of the city and urbanization, which has been a factor in the development of astonishing growth (Hajipour, 2008).

The process of formation and development of the metropolitan system affects the nationality and urban network of countries on the national scale and usually occurs in cities with diverse capabilities to absorb population and varied performances (with a functional scale of the burning). These cities are mainly at the top of the city's urban network system, and sometimes have social, cultural and even a placeepisode.

Broadcasting and mandarines on development level, such as acceleration and mass scale, changes in the current bed, globalization, the development and development of new technology, they prefer to the shape of the city, so that the competition of national development in the framework of the areas of the majority of countries The sum of countries is summarized and a focus (Sarrafi, 1999).

The trend of urbanization and the collapse of farm is growing faster than the population of the world. According to statistics in 2000, there were 300 metropolitan area with a population of more than one million people, while in 1900, it was only equal to 13 metropolitan areas. It is anticipated that in the next 30 years, with the increase of two billion people in the urban population, the population of urban areas of developing countries will reach twice as much current and is expected to be expected to increase the number of cities in developing countries to double-scale and predicted that the number of large cities of developing countries from 274 cases in 2000 to 426 cities in 2030 will increase. (Hajipour, 2008)

Theoretical foundations

The metropolis

Contemporary urbanization has been the product of the modernization process and the movement from the agricultural community to the industrial and postindustrial society. Despite the dichotomy of their socioeconomic system for the general urbanization, while preserving special regional forms with the distribution of the population, it was to the detriment of the villages and in favor of urban communities. (Azimi, 2002) The urban community faces a growing upward trend (and sometimes without planning) in some cities, as well as being faced with the problem of increasing the number of cities, increasing urban populations and rising urbanization rates. The dominant patterns of urbanization in the twentieth century and the beginning of the third millennium.

Perhaps the most important feature of the twentieth century is the rapid development of urbanization and the shaping of urban settlements Like the "township", "metropolis," the urban complex, "urban system, "and" world cities, "which not only transformed the image of cities and even the planet, but also created profound changes in the way of life and the thoughts and emotions of contemporary humans. From a sociological point of view, urbanization in the twentieth century is a global process that involves not only industrialized countries but also developing countries (Mahdizadeh, 2006). In the meantime, the metropolis is of great importance. As the evolution and evolution of the city the capitalist system, capital accumulation, spatial focus of the means of production, and the need for labor force led to the expansion of urbanization and urbanization. Cities were the right place for contemporary capitalist systems and urbanization. The consequences of the development of industry and technology, the growth and development of the urban system, increased urbanization and the birth of millions of cities. (Rahnema and Rezaiean, 2014).

Metropolitanism is a new phenomenon that affects a nationally-distributed settlement network and is generally occurring in urban non-urban cities that are moving toward a metropolis. This process is, in fact, a response to changes in post-industrial economics that are themselves It leads to polarization and more macroeconomic influences. (Zebardast, 2009).

The Metropolis term in Iranian metropolitan texts is equivalent to the metropolis term Metropolis, which is a combination of the Latin words Metr (mother) and Polis (city), or "city mother" (Wikipedia), but because of the theory of dependency The texts of development and political economy, mother and moons - related to the odel of the center and the margin - are more appropriate to use different terms in specialized urban planning texts. In many cases, metropolitan metropolis, a large city with at least one million people, at the head of a hierarchical pyramid of settlements in a region or country, has a regional economic-political center or national. (Sarrafi and Azimi, 2015).

The review of texts related to the metropolitan concept implies the domination of two perspectives in the definition of the metropolitan concept, which may be interpreted as tolerating a quantitative view and qualitative view or a statistical viewpoint and a sociological perspective. A view that defines the metropolis from the angle of statistics merely a bit, and a view that, according to the

German sociologist, George Simmel, defines the metropolis as the machine of human alienation itself. From a statistical stand point, many metropolitan areas are defined as urban, with at least 750,000 or one million inhabitants (Zebardast, 2005).

An overview of the emergence of metropolitan cities

Although this phenomenon did not have the same results in all parts of the world. In industrial societies, due to the economic, political and socially balanced growth, the accumulation of human resources in cities has been used best and in a comprehensive way, while in the countries The third world has caused social problems and disadvantages due to lack of planning and the lack of suitable infrastructure for mass settlements, especially in large cities, as the creation of abusive dwellings has increased the number of crimes and misdemeanors and various environmental pollution. (Rahnama and Rezaiean, 2014 quoted 2002, Drakakis).

Suitable mass settlements, especially in large cities, have caused social problems and problems, such as abusive housing, the increase in the number of crime and misconduct and various environmental pollution (Rahnema and Rezaiean, 2014 quotes from 2002, Drakakisa). Some thinkers, according to the hypothesis of "growth", consider industrialization and industrial development in large cities with attraction of population attraction as one of the reasons for the formation of metropolises, which has spatial implications and apparent spatial reflections. In most third world countries, the creation of major industrial centers has occurred in the major cities of these countries and has contributed to the dramatic growth of these cities. On the other hand, some of the cities have a functional area beyond their national boundaries. In the meantime, macroeconomic cities of developed countries have seen a preponderance of developing countries, spatial reconstruction and wider changes (Soleymani and Nazaria, 2012).

The growth and development of metropolises on a global scale has been influenced by two different trends:

- A. In developed countries (North): Under the influence of economic development, it is endogenous, relatively balanced, calm and guided.
- B. In developing countries (South): It has been influenced by exogenous and unorganized, accelerated and nondirectional factors, and has been accompanied by a lack of management and coordination in the planning and management of large economies and the lack of respect for the costs and costs of developing large cities).

The process of metropolitanization:

In the context of the pattern of settlement and urbanization, various views have been expressed that in the early stages, urbanization is slow, and the agricultural sector in the economy overlaps with other sectors, in the second stage urbanization is accelerating and the sectors of services and services are overcome in the economy. And in the third stage, which is referred to as the stage of puberty, it gradually decreases the growth of urban population (urbanization, especially in metropolises). Urbanism is the opposite of urbanization, which redistributes population from large urban centers to smaller urban centers, and extends the outward expansion of single urban centers to suburbs around towns. Zate (Zebardast and Hajipour, 2009 quoted from 1999, Pacione).

In a general look, the process of concentration of population in urban areas is called urbanization. In the process of metropolitanization, in addition to the concentration of the population, specific actions and activities are concentrated on the scale of the city and metamorphosis in the major cities, which are at the top of the hierarchy of the urban system of the countries. In other words, in the process, urbanization has grown beyond the increase is merely small, and the concentration of population and macro functions which enhances the position of the metropolis in the settlement system. Some scholars also consider the concentration process and the formation of a metropolis as a

centered or centripetal centroid. They believe that the center-right forces have a major role in increasing the attractiveness of urban areas. Clustering or aggregation of activities in one place is a product of interaction between forces of centralism that encourages and encourages economic enterprises and activities for locating one another. The most important forces in the geographical concentration are the following:

- centered forces
- Effects Market size (links)
- Spatial benefits and labor market
- Expenditure
- Increasing returns to scale and productivity (Zebardast and Hajipour, 2009).

Thus, the industrial revolution gradually created tremendous changes in the structure of urbanization. On the one hand, the use of scale-based savings and concentrated mass production in some cities, on the one hand, facilitated and facilitated transportation practices between cities and The peripheral areas (other cities and suburbs) gradually created a new urbanization structure in some of the most prestigious cities for concentration of population and large scale activities, and caused these cities with a population of millions, have a national role and somewhat global And become the top of the nation's urban grid system.

The formation of metropolises in Iran

Before 1921 AH, Iran had a decent city and district system. The measures taken during the first Pahlavi period (1921- 41) caused major changes in the physical structure of cities. After World War II, the issue of the need for post-war reconstruction, on the one hand, and the confrontation between capitalism and socialism in order to attract the countries of the world to itself, took place. In the meantime, developed capitalist countries began to receive economic aid from the so-called "South" countries, and the origins of development. The inability of these countries to derive from traditional socioeconomic structures and the lack of capital and technology, and the solution they seek to modernize the economy, increase production and accumulate capital. Announced that the famous theory of the "growth pole" of Francois Peru 2 has been raised in the same vein, which coincided with the onset of capitalist relations. In Iran, during the past century, the urbanization system has undergone fundamental changes, one of which has been the "emergence and growth of metropolitan cities." Several factors have contributed to this, and we'll look at the major issues below.

1. The existence of appropriate environmental, socio-economic and historical context in some cities:

Some of the cities of Iran have always enjoyed a special role in the urban system of the country by having suitable platforms for investment and attracting various facilities and services. Having the above points as part of the identity of these cities, in addition to being important, has caused More attention was paid to them in the process of urbanization in Iran.

Considering the vastness of Iran and the diverse environmental conditions in it, in some areas with enriched environmental and There are positive potentialities from this point of view (soil and water resources as facilitators of residential needs). Urbanization has evolved. Also, the existence of a rich cultural and historical background as well as a proper communication position has played a key role in advancing the process. For example, Kermanshah City has been selected as the "new regional capital" in the "Sitran" plan, and it includes the following features for this choice: "In the west of the country, on the slopes of the Zagros and in the valleys, there is an important population around the middle cities The diverse mountains have been isolating them, and none of these cities has ever been able to present itself as a unifying center of the surrounding villages. In contrast, a city like Hamedan is in dire strait due to its relative closeness to Tehran. And now it is in a recession. The

security of the city's urban areas in this part of the country is necessary to prevent the breakdown of space. The city of Kermanshah, in terms of building this part of the land of Iran, due to its weight and its distance from the influence of Tehran , And its geographical location at the crossroads of Khuzestan, Azerbaijan and Tehran-Baghdad, is of exceptional importance. Rvdar is "(Setiran, 1976).

2. The beginning of modernism in Iran and the beginning of developments in the urban system of the country:

A number of urban experts began the reza Khan's regime to begin the fundamental changes in the process of urbanization and urbanism in Iran, and the physical context of the 1921s was the texture of the historical fabric and the subsequent expansion that took place beyond the fence and the old walls of the city. The new know that the process of its formation has changed over time. (Ebrahimzadeh, Shirani and Zare, 2010).

This period was about the aftermath of the second world war and the post-war reconstruction and the pioneering capitalist system in the world.

This was the result of modernism.

Although one of the lexical meanings of modernism is modernism and attention to phenomena and modern methods, in the field of urbanization it can be considered as a particular aspect of modernism which rejects the past, does not believe in the spiritual and spiritual foundations and Seek the pursuit of a world with a culture or one-of-a-kind method for people and follow a pattern the unit recommended especially for non-industrial societies (Maleki, 2010).

It seems that most of the past cities, at least until the Industrial Revolution, were cities that were created by various factors of natural, economic, political, technological and social origin, self-made, unconsciously and without a pre planned plan and purpose-oriented over time. That is, a kind of urban growth that develops over time without guiding its conscious design. In such a situation, the possibilities and constraints of each location at any time dictate the extent and type of development from the macro to the wisdom. That's why these settlers have adapted well to local conditions and time needs, and many of today's problems are not seen in cities. The typical example of these cities is the other traditional cities of Iran. (Bahraini and Hosseini Vahdat, 2014)

In the first half of the twentieth century, a platform was created to formulate a series of views, actions, and tendencies in the urban and European context of the United States, from different angles to social, cultural, aesthetic, psychological, and developmental dimensions, and more or less in Changing and correcting current trends will affect their time and afterwards. (Abbas Zadegan and Razavi, 2006).

The need for mass production, cheapening and accelerating post-World War II reconstruction as well as development Urban growth caused by population increase, modernizing urbanism at the height of power and laying the plan of urban planning (Papoli Yazdi and Rajabi, 2007). Modernists are heavily influenced by new means and means of transport and the city is a network of The streets were parallel and perpendicular and, according to the idea of standardization, they sought to occupy at least Space was urban without regard for the real needs of the human being (Yarahmadi, 1999). Also, the most prominent figure in the modernization of the city is the skyscrapers, which raised many issues surrounding the size and extent of the city and its streets. On the other hand, with the advent of modernism, zoning thinking was also created in urban plans. The zoning and separation of uses from each other and the allocation of any area from the city to a particular user, along with the creation of a network of wide and long streets, has led to the expansion of suburbs around towns and the urban dispersion, and eventually the expansion of the physical texture of cities in The lands (mainly agricultural and prone) were around them.

In a historical summary, "modern urbanization" is one of the achievements of the "modern age", which is based on philosophical and It is based on a number of key concepts or "grand narratives":

- Scientific rationality and positivism are the basis for understanding the world and changing it.
- Economic progress is the basis for the progress of the human society.

Governments have the responsibility and legitimacy of community governance. (Farnahad, modification of methods)

Therefore, many of the physical changes that occurred in the cities of Iran were the result of the modernization of thought, which somehow caused the physical expansion of the susceptible and migratory cities.

3. The theory of growth and post-war reconstruction after World War II:

After World War II, a confrontation between capitalism and socialism took place to attract the countries of the world. In the meantime, developed capitalist countries began to receive economic aid to attract the so-called "South" countries. A group of theoreticians of capitalist economics have expressed their views on "development" models with the concept of "economic growth", and the root cause of their underdevelopment comes from traditional socio-economic structures and a lack of capital and technology and solutions. Their opinion is economic modernization, increasing production and capital accumulation. Announced (Bairanvand) In many developing countries, in order to achieve rapid development, the implementation of industrial development programs was the most reliable and even unique way forward. In the meantime, the creation of "industrial poles" was one of the strategies that were taken into consideration by many thinkers and development organizations in the 1960s (Anbari and Melaki, 2011).

Therefore, development of these countries is possible with modernization or "social economic modernization". According to the developed countries of capitalism, in the direction of modernization of the backward countries, they can accelerate the development of these countries by providing financial and technical assistance. (Biranvand, 2009).

Francois Peru's well-known theory of growth has been raised. He said "grow" at all Economic sectors do not emerge at the same time, but in "growth poles" and with a period of time. According to Per, the base of the growth pole is a scavenger industry that drives the rest of the economy and acts as a development engine. In the hypothetical theory of cities, priority is given to the socioeconomic development of cities as the socio-economic development of the countryside, thus polar development in metropolitan centers as a policy that generates efficiency and economic growth. (Sarraf, 2000)

For Peru, the extent to which slowdowns spread to other areas depend on the degree of economic development of countries. In underdeveloped countries, the slowdowns are at the highest level of imbalance, so the diffusion and diffusion of development to other areas are also faced with more barriers. Sometimes in underdeveloped countries, due to reasons such as the discovery of a source of energy, significant economic prosperity but the congestion of the slowdown has been such that it inhibits the development of the area around the energy source. Therefore, the difference Strong economic development between two frontier regions. "(Anbari and Melaki, 2011).

In developing countries, the growth polar strategy has been mainly used for three purposes: first, The modernization of the backward and underdeveloped economies, the creation of urban centers in areas where natural resources could be exploited, and thirdly, in cases where the growing problem of national metropolitanism was created. This approach was used in the above cases by different countries of the Third World in the 1950s (Kalantari, 2001).

In Peru's theory, the growth pole generally has a nonspatial concept and includes a "leading economic sector." But this concept was gradually developed by policy makers and conceptual planners, and generally referred to as developing metropolis in developing countries. (Hall, 2002).

The reason was that the big cities, due to maximizing the cost of accumulation and the scale of efficiency Have a high economic potential and are able to generate more wealth and accumulate

growth poles through the mechanism of penetration and diffusion of capital and technological innovations into their surroundings, and as a propulsion engine, other settlements seek to develop themselves. (Bairanvand, 2009)

The growth policy has always been a supporter of big cities. As has been said before, according to many fans of the big cities, these cities are the best places to implement the policy of growth pole because of the accumulation and scale savings. In their view, there is a direct link between the growth of large cities and economic development, because large cities have high productivity. Also, comfort and prosperity depend on economic growth and economic growth is also possible with industrialization. On the one hand, industrialization occurs in big cities, and innovation and innovations are spreading to other cities. (Zebardast, 2004).

In most countries where the growth polar model has been implemented as a development policy, such cities have been considered as growth hubs due to the economic advantages of metropolitan and regional economies. The focus of investment in industrial and service activities in these cities is the flow of immigration from small towns and the villages went to them and caused their population to flood.

In the other words this theory is centered in terms of spatial organization. The empirical result of this theory in the non-developed countries has led to the first urban pattern with the encouragement of large cities, in which the city of Golb is far from its many districts, in terms of population and facilities. Generally, there is a breakdown between the urban network elements of this model and, in addition to the missing circles, in terms of the level of development between the big city and other settlements Severe dichotomy is created (Biranvand, 2009).

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4. National Development Plans and Programs:

Regional development based on the policy of creating growth poles in Iran, along with the implementation of the third development plan of the country, (1962-46) and the implementation of land reform (Hosseinzadeh Dalir, 2001). The pattern of development of the third development plan in Iran was to focus on cities and invest in the sector (and in growth poles). The views of the program were to consider the implementation of land reform policies in the country, the surplus labor force on the agricultural sector in the industrial sector. During this program, comprehensive urban planning (with a comprehensive model and modernization) for a number of the cities of the country (especially the big cities). were prepared. The history of regional planning for the country dates back to the end of 1940s (the preparation of the comprehensive regional plan of Bethel), which in fact was the basis for the development of the development plans of the 1971s century.

- At the end of the fourth development plan, given that the economic development of 1940s was based on accelerated growth There were two basic deficiencies in the planning system, first, the lack of attention to the distributive issues of income and wealth in the first and second

development programs of the country, and then the deprivation of people from the benefits of these programs. So, at the end of the decade, the Bettel Group introduced a comprehensive plan for socio-economic development studies in the country. The project was the first regional regional program in Iran. The general objectives of the plan were to reduce the income gap between the regions and achieve the national goals of the fifth plan. In this plan, for the first time, the land of Iran has become several planning areas and the facilities and Regional bottlenecks are considered Took The horizon of the plan was considered to be the beginning of the sixth development plan in 1986 (Betel Memoriyan, 1972).

- At the end of 1974, the Land Management Center in the organization of the plan and the booth in line with the necessity of using Space planning and regional policy was set up to provide a better basis for the Sixth Development Plan. In May 1975, the Center delegated the "Territorial Plan" to the French Stewardan Consulting Engineers (SCETIRAN). The implementation of this plan, although due to the occurrence of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1978, was stopped, but the views and results of its studies have had a profound effect on the continuation of the regional planning process in Iran. In these studies, 12 cities have been considered as the main cities, of which five cities as the existing regional capitals include Isfahan, Tabriz, Mashhad, Shiraz, Ahwaz, a city of Kermanshah as the new regional capital, three cities as the center of gravity An area for the southeast includes Bandar Abbas, Kerman, Zahedan and three regional development enhancement centers in the densely populated areas of Rezaieh, Rasht, Amol, Babylonia, Sari and Shahi (Setiran, 1976). In this plan, and within the framework of the proposed urban system, the cities of the country have different roles and offer various services and centers for various cities and towns.
- Basic Islamic State Plan, the first study and regional planning in the country after A revolution that began in 1983 by the Regional Planning Office of the Plan and Budget Organization, and is referred to as the second round of land survey studies (after Sitanan studies) In the year 1989, its studies were completed by Seyyed and further to the prospect of the 2002 provincial development plans. The plan also proposed the urban hierarchy of the plan for the 2002 total of the country, based on demographic levels and service centers and industrial centers. In terms of population, the plan divides the country's cities into six levels, with the exception of the highest population, exceptionally large cities and large cities with a population of 500,000 to 2 million at the level of one offering a Level 1 service with performance Metamorphosed and regional for them (Planning and Budget Organization, 1984).
- In 1990, a comprehensive study titled "National Physical Design" was launched, the results of which were approved by the Supreme Council for Urbanism and Architecture in 1996. The main issue of this plan, the location for the expansion of the future of existing cities and the creation of new cities and towns, according to the national physical model of Iran, is based on the interconnections and divisions of the country on the basis of the influence of major cities (main poles), to 10 The region (including one or more neighboring Provinces), 28 subregions (28 provinces) and 85 districts (including one or more neighboring neighborhoods). (Ministry Housing and Urban Development, 1994, 1996).

Table 1: Objectives, policies and templates of the proposed policies for regional projects for the cities

policies	General purpose	Title of the regional project
Division of national space into planning areas	Reducing income disparities between regions	Comprehensive studies of economic and social development (betel memoriyan)

Development of main cities and middle	Capturing the overflow of urban populations and better distribution of economic growth	Land use planning (setiran)
Development and equipping of main cities , middle and rural areas	National space organization and proper distribution of facilities and services	Islamic land planning
Modifying the network system and reducing the imbalance in it	Location for the expansion of citeis	Iranian national plan
Strengthening large , medium and small cities	Creating regional equilibrium	Land use planning (the third period)

Source: extraction and compilation. based on various sources

In 1997, with the approval of the government, the third phase of land surveying began in the country. The level the first of these studies led to the "Basic Theory of National Development" in 2000. In the second stage, until the year 2004, a document entitled "National Orienteering Directions" was compiled and its general terms after the changes "National Standards for Territorial Development" were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in November 2004, achieving regional equilibrium and relative decentralization of Tehran and the system of the regime A city was used to distribute housing and activities as part of the project's objectives. The most important strategy Long-term development in the urban community was also the creation of a network organized from large and medium-sized cities in the country and equipping them to accept higher levels of duty in an influential area in the direction of decentralization in the division of national and regional work. (Planning and Budget Organization, 2004).

Examining regional initiatives afterwards clearly demonstrates the application of the "hierarchical order system" policy Urban "has been the main policy of regional projects, and in the framework provided for the urban hierarchy, for the top urban levels, services and economic facilities are coordinated with the cities for which it is proposed. Therefore, during the development plans The year 1948 was implemented at the national level. An important part of the industrial and production sectors and their infrastructure (electricity, water, transport and electricity networks) and residential population support services (including health and medical services, etc.) These cities were formed and these cities became the most important cities of the country In addition, the city has to provide excellent and specialized services in various fields of educational, medical, commercial, cultural, administrative and special industrial activities to the cities and towns surrounding it. The role of this role is to be fulfilled. The existence of substructure has required the necessary materials, such as the existence of infrastructure networks (water, electricity, communications), various service spaces (educational, administrative, medical, sales and commercial centers) and industrial centers. In pursuit of these policies, various projects Construction has been carried out especially in the country's premier cities, and numerous centers of service, industry, and industry have been redeveloped and attracted by the cities to attract more people. According to the first general census of the Center of the Americas, the urban population was 36a5 percent of the total population of the country199 cities were inhabited and only one million city (Tehran) was in the city's urban network, which alone accounted for about 25a1% of the urban population. In the year of 1966, the country's urban network has a millionth city with 27a7% of the urban population of the whole country, and in the year 1976 it was still a millionth city with 28a7% of the total urban population. In 1986 and in Following a significant increase in the urban population (mainly as a result of the migration of villagers to urban centers), the number of millions of cities in 2 cities with 28% of the urban

population of the country and in 1996 this number is to 5 city with 33% and in 2006 to 6 cities with 32a8% and in 2011, 8 cities with 36a2% of the urban population The country has increased. The largest metropolis in Tehran, with more than two centuries of centralized administrative and political passion for more than half a century as the largest metropolis of the country, it maintains its supremacy in the urban network system. Far from the metropolis, the metropolis of Mashhad, Esfahan, Tabriz and Shiraz, and then several other metropolises, are located as provincial centers (such as Ahvaz, Kermanshah, Karaj).

They are Mashhad has a religious role as the second largest metropolis in the country and one of the country's most important industrial poles in the eastern and northeastern regions of the country, which can play a major metropolis in the Central Asian region.

Isfahan is the largest metropolis in the center of the country and the second largest industrial hub of the country, Tabriz, as the largest metropolitan area in the northwest of the country, can play an important role in the West Asian region due to its commercially industrialized role. Nashkhchi (especially the Nashedi Eye), with its rich cultural and historical background, can play a role in southern Iran and the Gulf states. The concentration of economic and activity centers, population and diverse services with metamorphosed functional level in these metropolises Gravity attracts these points to attract more people.

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