The role of Metropolis of Tehran the physical developments Habitats Periphery

Villages frown Abad of Pakdasht

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Abstract
Nowadays, metropolises have exerted deep effects on their peripheral villages in different environmental, social, economic and physical dimensions. Metropolitan peripheral villages are the foci of attracting migrants due to low housing price and rents. In this case, job structure has affected population composition and kind of villages’ economic activity. These transformations result from preparation and implementation of developmental plans and projects by the government. The reason is that such actions have prepared needed infrastructures for attracting population and daily trips and transitions to the metropolis from surrounding rural arenas. Settlements of central district of Rey county have transformed because of Tehran metropolis and shah – e Rey spatial expansion in physical, economic and social fields and have lost their classic and local identity. Therefore, the villages function has changed from agricultural and animal – raising to dormitory – servicing one. The villages of under – standing territory are located in Tehran city conservative buffer in municipal zones of 15 and 20. Because of recent socio-economic transformations and governmental multi - regulation in this living limit, a non – orderly and irregular body and space has emerged in above – mentioned zones which nor has helped to maintaining rural identity no represent an optimum landscape. Also physical expansion trend of Shah – e Rey has caused some under – standing villages to attach to Shah – e Rey body. This expansion has transformed rural settlements order. Research aim: The present research aim is identifying effective reasons of physical transformation in under – standing limit's villages and measuring the rate and mode of rural settlement affectability from peripheral cities, especially Tehran and Rey, and also surveying of rural settlements in central district of Rey since Islamic Revolution onwards, Basic questions: 1) what is the major factor of physical transformations of Central district of Ray villages and what outcomes it has exerted? 2) Do physical transformation of central district of Rey villages have ended in settlement order? Research method: In this research, the statistical society includes 20 villages in Rey's central district. The sampling is den by using Cochran method from rural households. Accordingly, for determining sample household from whole statistical society (6039 households in 2006). 306 households have surveyed and analyzed as society’s sample.
Analyzing data is accomplished by using SPSS software in terms of parametric statistical test, one – way variance analysis, Chi – square (x2) non – parametric statistical tests and Cramer's agreed multiplier. The research results show that exogenous factors, especially Tehran metropolis role have caused metropolis' peripheral village’s encounter with one – sided and exploitation relations. In this relation, the migration process of low – income groups, intensification of house – building trend, increasing workshops inside and outside the villages and centralist laws have had bad and improper effects on rural settlements order. Therefore, peripheral villages of Tehran metropolis have changed to the place of attracting trash, urban wastes, and low – income migrants, particularly Afghans migrants: Whereas related bodies and organizations like county – seat and municipality have less attention to these rural arenas. Following these factors, former rural – urban nexuses have attached in Rey central district villages, and settlement order has disordered. The objective sign of this settlement turbulence in completely apparent on body and space of peripheral rural settlements. Thus, Tehran metropolis by exerting some effects on rural settlements has formed them to city patterns, and so developmental plans and projects and regulations have affected street patterns and have organized them. Area system has detached by migrating various tribes and farming lands have changed and developed to building houses, workshops and factories. In general, by doing structural transformations, the villages functions and roles have changed to dormitory- servicing.

Key words: Physical transformations, Tehran metropolis, rural settlements.

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Introduction

Today, our world is becoming more urban, and consequently this phenomenon, urban residents increasingly Pervasive upward. Continue this process seriously change in demographic, economic, social executives, avoidance is mandatory. And so, the city is now the focus of modern society have become issues. LIFE, as well as the quality of life of human beings in the future will be decided in the cities and urban areas. Influenced by global and national developments surrounding rural settlements metropolitan various changes in economic, social, physical and environmental experience. The consequences of the phenomenon of "urban primacy" and planning "top-down" can develop regional inequality, social and economic problems around the metropolis, shortage of land and housing, immigration, low-income classes, marginalization and informal settlements cited.

Research questions and hypothesis:
According to what was reported in the statement of the problem, this study seeks to answer the following questions:
First question: The question that arises here is that the body developments surrounding villages (Freon Abad region) what House?
Second question: Do the structural changes underlying irregularities central rural settlement is the House?
Third question: What is the main factor in the development of physical central rural House and what the consequences are?

Research hypotheses:
First assumption: the expansion of metropolitan Tehran Province House and physical changes caused villages (felon Abad region) and studied the transition from village to village - city or urban neighborhood.
Second, structural changes in the central rural settlement House not only did not order, but also brought about the disruption of the previous order.

Research background:
AR medical doctor and doctor Rahim Server translation of 'urban future in the 21st century "global agenda for the twenty-first century" by Peter Hall and Pfeiffer >> present work, the work of the World Commission on the 21st Century urban areas and working groups The Commission's expertise. A. Rokneddin Awards - Ali Bard - descent in the book 'Foundations of the theory of spatial planning in rural areas. >> To get between the two domains show that both rural and urban development, rural development and poverty of resources.

Research methodology:
Methods the study was conducted in the context of library and field studies. Procedures are as follows:
1) Information gathering and summarizing the
2) Develop a theoretical basis
3) Research
4) Data and parameters
5) Test the hypothesis and conclusion

The research tools:
This survey methods include observation, questionnaires completed (villages and households) and consisted of interviews and documentary studies and obtaining statistics and data sources. The population in this study consists of 20 villages of the central part of the House is to prove the hypothesis Times Abad village, which has a development plan (Plan H) are taken into account.
Also, population, number of households, geographic distribution and type of activity is the most economical. The sampling of rural households was conducted using the Cochrane approach. Accordingly, to determine the size of the total sample of households in 2010. The population as of the 1504 households were analyzed. (Source: central, census 2010)

\[
n = \frac{N \times p \times q}{(N - 1) \times d^2 + t^2 \times p \times q}
\]

Total sample = n
The population total = N
The standard normal variable unit, which is 1.96 at 95
The maximum permissible error for sample d=0.05
Likely effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable p=0.5
Not likely effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable q=0.5

Affecting the body was found and rural areas. The regime in Tehran metropolitan area, the service hierarchy (administrative, social and economic) has collapsed and the people, capital and goods to benefit the residents of the area outside the capital is the minimum profit back to the village. Harmful and destructive processes such as waste and sewage waste and pollution as well as industrial and service activities in the areas of environmental impact is imposed. Type in the following tables, and a factor affecting the expression of any of the events mentioned in the resolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental features - may affect the ecological fabric of rural:</th>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Current characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing cap layer And an unrestricted environment</td>
<td>Climatic characteristics</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat and barley</td>
<td>Climatic characteristics</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation is sparse And minimal</td>
<td>Climatic characteristics</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No restrictions in road network expansion</td>
<td>The plain</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex texture village</td>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a watercourse And space</td>
<td>Wastewater channel</td>
<td>Hysteresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The prevalence of the disease (parasitic And fungal)</td>
<td>Wastewater channel</td>
<td>Hysteresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing agricultural soil</td>
<td>Wastewater And Hysteresis</td>
<td>Hysteresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental pollution And soil and water resources in rural areas.</td>
<td>Workshops and factories</td>
<td>Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The prevalence of harmful animals in the village (home And community)</td>
<td>Wastewater And Hysteresis</td>
<td>Hysteresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land And farm</td>
<td>Environmental conditions</td>
<td>Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stench of severe air pollution</td>
<td>Workshops and factories</td>
<td>Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in vision</td>
<td>Of environmental, social and economic</td>
<td>Multilateral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The author's findings, 2013
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**Conclusion:**

Issues are often neglected in discussions of urban fringe areas represent the two characteristic features.

A) Lack of civic values, such as lack of infrastructure, services and regulations

B) Declining rural values, such as high land prices, lack of fertile soil, lack of cooperation and social harmony, and the like (Said, 2010: 93).

In the development, the transition from an emphasis on "Relations aggressive" towards "full and constructive ties" movement is considered mandatory (Said, 2010: 97).

In rural villages surveyed links - Former city discrete and metropolitan Tehran relations, causes the flow of people, capital, goods and information for the benefit of rural-urban scene captured and brought to waste and waste water, security, air pollution and disruption of socio-economic The result is a neighborhood of the capital.

Attention to the devastating consequences of horizontal expansion and creep Tehran city, the surrounding villages have experienced irreparable consequences. Times flourishing villages, rural areas rather than urban - rural areas have become filled.

Despite the many failures of supervision, regulation and management of the study area and state administrative bodies such as municipalities and governor trustee Times frequented by inattention, parallel and non-rural areas add to the turmoil. Unplanned and unbalanced growth of metropolitan Tehran has occurred and resulted in the incorporation of the city and the surrounding villages, including villages Times build a body of land is agricultural. Economic processes and social - in the capital have been attracts many immigrants. A sharp increase in the growth rate of rural migration has been studied Bh4.975. Along with social change, a workshop with the aim of further interest in the village and surrounding area is relatively inexpensive form.

Hence it is necessary for planning and systematic pattern of short-term, medium-term and long-done and the people as social capital and effectively used.

**Management strategies and suggestions:**

To reduce the adverse impact of horizontal expansion of metropolitan Tehran is necessary to plan the pattern of short-term, medium-term and long-term actions to be measured. Some management practices recommended in the upper area of the body in general and can be raised and the rural settlements Times Abad desirable.

Complete and accurate implementation of the Comprehensive Plan Privacy metropolitan Tehran Refine and reservation management and executive mayor and governor

Avoiding unstable boundaries of administrative divisions

The lack of change and stability within the districts and counties in the monitoring and governance

Decline in housing construction permits

No permission to change the land for farming and gardening

Lending for agricultural activities in rural Times Abad

Workshops and factories obligation to monitor environmental health and occupational health experts

Identification and closure of unauthorized sites that economic unit

More police surveillance and increased security

Improving the environmental situation in the villages Times Abad

Immunization against disaster area

Increase employment opportunities and career development activities

Define the role and function of the resort, not the city - not the village

Promotion of transport and traffic.
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