Good urban governance in Iran, Tehran and its management strategies

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Abstract. Tehran is deemed as the most center of significant political, economic, social and cultural of the country. Despite the activities of the municipality and city council as democratic institutions, the mentioned institutions are still in the city administrations have not achieved its appropriate place. In addition to the municipality or and city council, various systems are effective in the management of Tehran. Some elements formed due to the development of the city and have been established for necessity of services. The majority of organizations and systems involved in the management of Tehran metropolis affiliated with the government and pursuant to the duties follow the urban centralized decision-making system. In accordance with such circumstances, urban management is not known as an independent level of government in Iran. Old traditions and extraordinary oil revenues focused in the government’s domain has led to the domination of the public sector in all main areas of the society and established the urban local management to the approach and vision of "municipal government" from the top and also government decrees has made urban management under the government control in the absence of "urban governance" and citizen oriented attitudes and also have undermined the public domain, reduced initiatives and mobilize local resources. This paper discusses the governance status in Iran as well as Tehran as its metropolitan by investigating the library resources method, and then the strategies is studied for favorable system management of Tehran metropolis region, because the results showed that Tehran has no favorable position in terms of regional integration management: therefore, it is needed to implement strategies for good governance and optimal management.

Keywords: municipal government, urban governance, good governance, integrated management of urban, Tehran

1. INTRODUCTION

Tehran is considered as the most center of significant political, economic, social and cultural of the country. Despite the activities of the municipality and city council as democratic institutions, the mentioned institutions are still in the city administrations have not achieved its appropriate place. In addition to the municipality or and city council, various systems are effective in the management of Tehran. Some elements formed due to the development of the city and have been established for necessity of services. The majority of organizations and systems involved in the management of Tehran metropolis affiliated with the government and pursuant to the duties follow the urban centralized decision-making system. Generally, the elements of urban management system of Tehran metropolitan can be divided into three major categories:

1. Public institutions and government including government departments and agencies under the Legislative, judiciary and executive.

2. Government institutions - public (NGOs) that municipalities and town councils in Iran can be placed in this category (according to executive oversight role and the role of municipal councils and the lack of authority in decision-making and policy).

3. Private institutions, interest groups, economic, social, religious (Sarrafi and azimi 2010: 9).

According to the above, Tehran metropolitan administration and management, in the current situation, is divided as an integrated whole in the domains of government and various
management services institutions of the central government, so that there is not any kind of vision and integrated approach to managing and management. The fundamental challenge that is concerned the dimensional process and procedural policy and also implementation of decisions in Tehran metropolitan region that is well known the fragmentation of political or government of which mentioned, in many cases, to cause the formation or intensification of the content problems.

Planning and urban management of Tehran is also subject to macro system and planning & management of the country. Several institutions under monitoring the government and the central government undertake administration of all parts of the country in a great and complex structure. Therefore, any development depends on government decisions. Despite the decision of urban and regional planning (land use planning, national physical plans) monitoring, control and operate projects with the lack of accountability of executive bodies with the attitude part and the design process is not converted to program process. On the other hand, the lack of public participation and the absence of clear words "citizen participation" still remains a major challenge in the process of urban development in Iran. Thus, at this level, the main axis of the urban good governance and military formation with the characteristics of urban good governance or at least some of its measures at the macro level of management and planning (Sarraf and Mohammadi, 2010: 69).

**Municipal Government and Urban Governance**

The dual concepts underlying attitudes and patterns are very different and distinct as each form and process to create a variety of urban management. Brian Mac Lalyn is a theorist, in 1973, who reviewed these two concepts. In his view, "government" is a set of formal and legal institutions with the legal power, but "governance" is a type of process. This process ensures that the interconnected system of government which involves the community as well as society. Another definition indicates: "The governance includes the government, but exceeds beyond of it including the private sector and civil society. Government provides conducive political and legal environment. The private sector creates jobs and income. Civil society facilitates social and political interaction through mobilizing groups to participate in economic, political and social activities. Good governance is the encourage interaction among all three (Parhizgar and Kazemian, 2005: 31).

**Model 1. Model of good governance**

![Model of good governance diagram]

So the “government is as a formal organizational structure and the CRM decision-making authority” that includes the country's executive and legislative branches, as well as those who are controlling them. In contrast, the “governance: action, method or system of governance in which the boundaries between organizations, public and private sector is in the process. “The essence of governance is interactive relations between and within government and non-government forces. Governance is implicitly as a common proceeding and therefore such existence of common goals, values framework and common principles, continuous interaction and the desire to achieve collective benefits that is not obtainable through individual measures. Governance is related to the relationship between the state and civil society, rulers and ruled (Rakodi, 2003, 52, quoting...
Governance of Gus is a concept used to describe a new form of collective decision-making at the local level to develop relations leads not only between agents and public enterprises, but also between citizens and public agencies. The following table shows the main features of the concept of government and governance is compared with each other. (Iranian, 2009: 24).

**Table 1.** Comparison of the main features of government and governance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison factors</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Governance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agents</strong></td>
<td>- A very limited number of participants</td>
<td>- A large number of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The executive agents of government basically</td>
<td>- Private and public sector agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Consultation does not take place</td>
<td>- Consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Functions (duties)</strong></td>
<td>- No cooperation in the formulation of policies and their implementation does not take place</td>
<td>- To cooperate as much as possible in the formulation and implementation of policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A variety of political issues</td>
<td>- Low extensive of political issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Closed borders</td>
<td>- Very open borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structure</strong></td>
<td>- Involuntary membership</td>
<td>- Voluntary membership (freedom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The frequency of minimal interaction duration</td>
<td>- The frequency of very little interaction duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contracts of engagement</strong></td>
<td>- The authority of the hierarchy, connected from the top leadership</td>
<td>- Horizontal consulting / internal mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Adversarial interaction / antagonistic relations</td>
<td>- Agreement on the norms technocratic / cooperative relations (co-tolerant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Informal encounters</td>
<td>- Very informal encounters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Secrecy</td>
<td>- Openness (transparency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powerdistribution</strong></td>
<td>- Government’s high freedom in action rather than the community (directed)/ The domination of government</td>
<td>- Government’s low freedom in action rather than the community (self-organizing)/ The scattered domination of government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The interest group of community does not have any influence on the government.</td>
<td>- The interest group of community has a fragmented influence through the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- There is no balance or co-existence between the actors.</td>
<td>- There is a balance or co-existence between the actors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Iremco, 2009
Good urban governance in Iran, Tehran and its management strategies

The World Bank defines governance as the way in which the power of economic management and applies its resources to the development of a country. Commission of global governance has presented a more precise definition: "Governance is a series of individual and institutional governance, public and private, which manages the affairs of the common people. Governance is a continuous process through which conflicting or diverse interests and cooperative measures taken. Governance, including official institutions and systems to ensure compliance with the law, has power as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions have to agree or think that it is in their best interest (Arabshahi, 2004: 11). Since the late 1980s has been a model of good governance. This pattern generally refers to the process by which decisions and actions that shape and position of power in the government, the public and the private sector to interact with each other. Good governance model, at present in international forums and expert circles, the only way out of the impasse of poverty and underdevelopment is considered and managed locally, does not escape the inevitability of it. For the most effective, least expensive and more stable way is to develop regional management practices and the development of the national cause (Esmaeizadeh and Sarrafi, 2012: 1). Good governance is deep attentive to the general administration and regulation of the relationship between citizens and local and national government has great care. According to the definitions of the United Nations Development Program, good governance is: "the management of public affairs on the basis of the rule of law, an efficient judicial system and fair and broad participation in the governance process (Heidari, 2004: 258). Good governance has 8 major characteristics: participation, knowingly, accountability, transparency, and accountability, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, follow the law.

Participation: Participation is the cornerstone of good governance, which can be in the form of mediation or representation is made directly or through agents. Participation requires knowledge and organization. This is the meaning of freedom of association and expression of thought on the one hand and organized civil society on the other.

The rule of law, good governance requires an appropriate legal framework is to human rights, especially minority defend. An independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force are among tools.

Transparency: Transparency means that decision taken and their implementation in ways that lead to the freedom of access to information by those who are affected by decisions and implementation.

Accountability: Good governance requires that all institutions and processes try to impressment all stakeholders within a reasonable time.

Knowledge-oriented: The understanding of the social, cultural and historical society achieves sustainable development, especially the development of the requisite human. Efficiency and effectiveness: Good governance means that processes and institutions that leads to better use of resources.

Accountability: The main key to good governance is accountability. Not only governmental institutions, but also civil society organizations and the private sector should be responsible for the public interest. Generally, an organization or entity is responsible for those who are affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability is not feasible without transparency and the rule of law. Overall, good governance and Governance or, cause great difficulties for the full realization that it is essential to achieve sustainable human development this vision come true. The resultant emergence of good governance objective can be seen tangible in relation to participatory development, democratization and sustainable development. Participatory development emphasizes on creating equality in participation by local communities, social justice, self-reliance and people-centered sustainable development. Good governance, particularly employment, environment and preparation conditions that it is implemented in a participatory process. The
accomplishment of participatory development, in turn, enhances good governance. Participatory development, good governance and democratization are interconnected with each other. This relationship is clearly seen in the diagram (Iranians (political analysis), 2009: 16 and 15).

**Figure 1.** The relationship between participatory development and good governance

![Diagram showing the relationship between participatory development, good governance, and democratization.](image)

**Source:** Iranian, 2009
We can conclude urban governance indicators as per good governance and development partnership between the two categories as follows:

1. Financial decentralization, including financial resources independence, empowerment of local government in the use of local resources, financial delegation, the allocation of funds to local circumstances, local government financial resources (taxes, loans, donations and international aid), empowerment local government investment in resources without government approval of higher authorities.

2. Political decentralization involves the dismantling of local authorities in the territory of the central government, local legislation, choice of local authorities, independent decisions on laws and regulations, taxes and income sources, local tax transparency, the local media, creation and allocation of local resources, key role of the groups in planning, decision-making and implementation, the right to form associations, the existence of the participatory process (Ibid: 16 and 17).

Changes and institutional requirements (content) realization of metropolitan governance is as follows:

- Acceptance and movement toward the open system, pluralistic and civil society through the sharing and transfer of political power

- Development oriented based on human-centered, social - economic and environmental sustainability

- Citizen participation seeking and involvement of organizations and officials

- Adoption of decentralization strategy at the national level and concentration on the metropolitan area in the context of a political and economic organization of space based on the region (Sarrafi, 1999 According to parhizgar, 2005).

Great objectives of urban governance can be adjusted as follows:

- The reconstruction of civil society to strengthen and more moderation of institutions, organizations and local communities

- Poverty reduction and social separation, ethnic and cultural switching in the cities.

- Promote the involvement and participation of all people and interests in the cities political processes.

Achieving these goals require a commensurate with the goals and objectives of the mentioned features and specifications. The result of these features has been derived as follows.

1. The partnership and cooperation based on trust and reciprocity between the activists in the public and private & public sector

2. The legitimacy of the political power structure and the governing political organization, based on democratic standards and mechanisms

3. Political organizations well as responsible and accountable leadership, transparent and ensuring the possibility of voting and effective influence on the rulers by those ruled
4. Lawful and respect for the public sector and civil law

5. A sustainable partnership of public sectors, private and governmental departments in management affairs

6. Active and effective participation of citizens and social groups on the basis of justice, consensus of opinions

7. The effectiveness and efficiency in sustainable urban development, providing municipal services and use of resources

8. Capability and innovation in resource development and methods of governance and management


The status of governance in Iran - Tehran

During the past decade, in a lot of literature in the world has formed and published, the issue of good governance has been emphasized on how to achieve a government that can underlie the equality-seeking and democratic development (Esmaelzadeh).

By general looking at the overall goals of the fourth development plan of the country for economic, social and cultural, including the development of basic knowledge, justice and interact with the world, providing the national security and all-round prevention to protect the identity of Islamic culture - Iranian and effective governance and the establishment of good government. It can be remarked that the objectives of the plan can be met the goals, indicators and characteristics of good governance and pursue the same objective in many aspects.

Through good governance can be achieved regional development. Among the main objectives that the regional development will detect are as follows:

1. Create the broader context of national development that will be caused the increasing quantity and efficiency (economic objectives).

2. Follow with a balance between social justice and inter-regional (social objectives)

3. Environment protection and ecological criteria for regional planning to preserve natural resources and helps clear sensitive area, and in fact considers sustainable development (environmental objectives) (Sarrafi, 2000: 89).

Concepts of citizenship and good governance have been raised several years in the country, however, there is not any context for the implementation of the good governance principles, and whether from the government or of the people there (i.e. transfer some powers to the local level). Necessary to achieve good governance is to build civil societies so that the interaction takes place between the government, the public and the private sector. Due to the recent past, huge burden of urban management has been carried entirely on the government's back. On the one hand, this is a habit that simply cannot give it up. On the other hand, the transfer of authority to the local level creates the fear for the central government that the local management institutions become rough, which causes some problems for the local government in the country. To resolve this vulnerability, in addition to strengthening the self-management culture of citizens, it should be created the culture of working together for agents of central government and local officials (Moqimi, 2011: 98).
Because of the lack of good governance in our country, most of the planning, from top to bottom can be performed, and this makes undesirable consequences the programs and projects in the future.

In the history of our country in the way of planning (top) and low level of culture and awareness, the implementation of good governance model encounters with a great extent trouble. The following measures are offered to achieve the model of good management:

1. Comprehensive public education during the participatory planning process step by step (participatory training)

2. In the process of dialog and consensus building from the bottom to top.

3. Decentralization of decision-making and accountability to the local authority.

4. Efforts to develop civil institutions (as a buffer between people and government).

5. Note and emphasis on the principles of citizenship (rights and responsibilities) by strengthening cultural (Esmaeelzadeh and Sarrafi, 2012: 25-26).

It seems that the metropolitan areas in the country and Tehran metropolitan area in particular that over 25 percent of GDP is related to land management agencies are not well known, as for the operation of the mechanism for this zone lies in the specific circumstances of the global economy will be the focus of their metropolitan areas, not ideas. Tehran metropolitan area in the region and the world, the most active across a range of economic, political and social that goes with the rest of the metropolitan competition is very tough and ignore it, will be away rather than a circular area of competition but also the survival and viability.

Tehran metropolitan area as mentioned in the preceding sections, the major challenges facing his administration and governance and political and governmental fragmentation, i.e., there are a number of elements of the decision of no executive by coordinating to overcome a lot of things in the first place, the content must overcome challenges. In other words, the possibility of taking advantage of the power of all the elements and factors, yet disperse metropolitan area requires a network of elements that have to make it happen Management disperse.

Strategies for optimum system management of Tehran metropolitan region

The formulation of strategies for optimum system management of Tehran metropolitan region in fact is an attempt to define the tools and provide measures to reduce the main challenge in the administration and management of the metropolitan area (political division) as well as the realization of a shared vision. (Realization of content shared vision requires to apply a lot of changes in many different aspects of the available status management of Tehran metropolitan region. These changes should be carry out in the institutional and organizational dimensions of space territory and resources in support of the forms of administration and management. Strategies and policies in this sector recommended framework changes to realize a shared vision).

The strategic direction outlined efforts with the establishment of the governance of metropolitan entirely different strategy in three main steps organized, each of which has different intensity of regionalism.

The purpose of the establishment of the rule outlining the strategic direction of the metropolitan area is that picking strategies and policies so that the implementation of the practical steps they

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1 Akhondi & Barak Pour , 2010
can meet the challenges of political fragmentation and be possible the progressive realization of the vision.

It should be stressed two main points herein. Regionalism and integrated regional approach to the governance Tehran metropolitan area has a certain level of strength and weakness. Run all the patterns and models of metropolitan regionalism with the aim of reducing political fragmentation and increase coordination and cooperation between the factors affecting these areas are managed. Because such a proposal in the early stages with a wide political and organizational strength will face the possibility of making it down. Regionalism and finding the best type of the model, in a given situation, is to achieve a balance between the current situation (political fragmentation caused by the existence of multiple administrative domains and units of government and the lack of an integrated regional approach and vision) and favorable conditions (establishment of regional mechanisms for decision-making and integrated policy action) to rule that the agreement on a model for regionalism Tehran metropolitan area is possible. To achieve a balanced solution on the recognition of a major fact:

A) What are currently the features of Tehran metropolitan area management system?

B) Have achieved this recognition that Tehran metropolitan area in the hope of reaching the position in the field of economic, social, political, and in national, regional and international?

C) Have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the benefits and costs of different strategic directions to achieve the objectives, expected to be achieved through the successful implementation of these solutions to increase and decrease the severity of abuse disproportionate strategies. Considering all of these factors and careful consideration is the appropriate solution to the problem can be reached at any time. Here are the three elements above are intended to achieve a balanced way. Paragraph (a) the identification and analysis of the available status, is covered management and administration of the metropolitan area of Tehran and trying to show major deficiencies and weaknesses in the realm of space, institutional - organizational, legal, financial and completed. Paragraph (b) the efforts made to develop and implement a shared vision of managing the Tehran metropolitan area. Values stipulated in a contract document to expedite the process of transition to governance and political and cultural barriers less deal and requires minimal costs, it is at least in the initial steps.

Due to the strategic direction of the step and the nature of the spectrum, from low to severe, here are three major criteria for diagnosing the severity of regionalism and integration models and strategies may be provided for the assessment of macro strategies. Ideally regional governance functions theoretically consist of three main components manufacturer which can be claimed to form in the case of regional governance. The three components are:

1. The provision of regional services;
2. To lay and collect taxes, duties for finance;
3. The policy and decision-making in the region

Adopting a model of regionalism (Iranian, 2005, Report No. 1) will rule a different situation in relation to the three different components. More models regionalism weak formal and informal arrangements for cooperation and coordination of services beyond the scope of an administrative or government (city or county) provide. In addition to service models mean, in some cases, be given the power to lay and collect taxes. All models and patterns of regionalism are combination of these three components with different strength and weakness. With the aforementioned three components as a benchmark, the strategies can be mentioned in the three-step strategic direction in terms of the intensity of regionalism to be evaluated.
Strategic direction of the establishment of the rule of metropolitan Tehran has three main step is to approach the topic of regionalism (the first step), moderate approach to regionalism (second step) and a tough approach to regionalism (Step Three), or as anti-freeze movement regionalism (urgent IM), regionalism and the formation of transitional institutional areas - organizational, legal and financial governance have been named metropolitan area.

* Step One: Stop the anti-regionalism

The first step consists of the following strategies:

1. Create conformity between administrative and political divisions and also resolving available conflicts in the sphere of Tehran;
2. Review of divisions in the Tehran metropolitan area based on the localization of the population and activities;
3. Stop the policy of creating new municipalities in the Tehran metropolitan area in Tehran and reduce the existing municipalities (reduce the frequency and dispersion management);
4. Exception of the Tehran metropolitan area included in Note 1 and 4, Article 3 of the Privacy Act: the definition of the scope and limit of the cities.

The first step strategies based on the three categories above cannot be called an attempt to implement a model or a pattern of regionalism, because most of the types of policies and strategies that are negative and positive in the current situation must be quickly implemented to the adverse effects political discord is growing less and be prepared for the implementation of the second step. The first step of the strategy requires changes in legal and political division has been reviewing the structure and mechanism for enhanced coordination and does not provide cooperation between the institutions. So the first step is a prerequisite to start the next step.

* Step Two: average regionalism

This step takes the following strategies:

1. The restoration of law regulating the development and expansion of the area of Tehran city council supervise the entire metropolitan area of Tehran, Tehran metropolitan area in the transition period of the rule;
2. Coordination and legal order in the laws and regulations related to control and direct the development of settlement and forecast efficient sanctions;
3. Providing the horizontal and voluntary relationships between institutions in metropolitan Tehran;
4. Define and clarify the legal status of urban planning of the Tehran metropolitan area in the Planning system

The second step in the integration of the transition period has been defined is that the first important step toward the realization of metropolitan regionalism in Tehran. The two strategies are to create institutional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation between the organization and two strategies have been predicted for change in legal procedures related to ease the challenge of increasing political fragmentation. Restore law regulating the development of Tehran and expand the range of its activities in the whole region can move a region-wide macroeconomic policy options considered in the Council, but the decisions of the Council in what areas and what sanctions will be entitled to a different level of regionalism can provide this option. Horizontal relationships between the voluntary strategy and organization in the region, as the title
suggests, the establishment of a formal mechanism for cooperation in the field of services is in the region. The mechanism in the form of contracts between municipalities in the region can be formed and the municipal council of the center or between neighboring municipalities takes on together. In any case such a mechanism, the interface is in service. These mechanisms often lack the power to tax and covered the decisions of the areas. The next strategy more types of strategies is positive first step, but since it requires extensive changes than the old strategies have been placed in the second step (Iranian, 2005, Report No. 4).

The third step: the formation of metropolitan areas of governance in Tehran

This step includes the following strategies:

1. Create an integrated urban management and policy within cities (the realignment of functions of the central government and local authorities);

2. Create sustainable income sources for all municipalities located in the city of Tehran and the balance of the per capita income;

3. Create a separate legal and administrative structure for the governance, management and planning of urban area in Tehran.

The third step as the shaping institutional- organizational areas, legal and financial governance Tehran metropolitan area is the third step of the strategic direction that consists of three major strategies. Although a new step after step, another strategy is not defined, but this does not mean that efforts to establish regional governance terminated. But as the chart below shows, all efforts to spend more this stage are the formation of regional governance areas. Otherwise, the attempt to achieve a shared vision, something that would require more changes. The looks, the way to realize the breadth and depth of vision is more forever. As mentioned, the third step consists of three major strategies. These strategies, which are a subset of a set of policies related to each other. The first strategy under Articles 136 and 137 before the program came third and fourth. In fact, following a reduction of segregation within the boundaries of each municipality is functional. This could help to solve challenges in the region's political segregation. This strategy seeks to establish a legal framework and implementation strategy that distinguishes the third for regional governance and reduce political segregation, mutual solidarity. Because the actions of both strategies require a rearrangement of duties and restructuring organization of the various functions of the central government, provincial and local. Thus, decision and implementation of the strategy in metropolitan Tehran should consider the conditions and requirements of each level / government is to be achieved within a coherent whole.

The second strategy, which seeks to ensure sustainable sources of income for the municipalities of the region, with the aim of the proposal is to prevent anti-regionalism and against the principles of sustainable development policies for income from the area municipalities.

The restructuring and shaping an organizational structure, especially in terms of institutional support for regional governance, regional governance to all three components of the "supply of services", "lay and collect taxes, duties to provide financial resources" and "policy and decision-making in the region" is possible. Only then is the authority to rule the region to realize the vision set is provided).

2. CONCLUSIONS

After the introduction of a good governance model or system of good governance in the world's most developed countries, this pattern is used, and developing countries are no means by which it is required to give an overall review of the governance and management practices of these countries (countries developing) occurs. Because after viewing numerous problems caused by centralizing management practices, it can be concluded that to achieve regional development,
should be the people involved (Esmaeelzadeh and Sarrafi, 2012: 4). However, it seems that developing countries (including Iran), to the problems of management and regional development, good governance and the need to have a model of public participation in the planning and implementation of profit across the board. Because only in this way can reduce the numerous problems of urban and regional management to achieve an optimal pattern.

Since metropolitan area or a city in the state of political division and management of land known no legal status, the biggest obstacle to the formation of the unity and overcome their political segregation of the show. It should be stressed that the current hierarchy insisted on maintaining the status quo in terms of political divisions and management system in the form of central ministries and provincial and district branches to which its policies are more levels As well as the multiplicity and fragmentation of local governments such as municipalities in the absence of mechanisms of coordination and cooperation, obstacles to the realization of any reorganization of the government over land. This type of integration effort for the realization of a government or regional and metropolitan governance system is that it also entails reorganization and a new rearrangement of responsibilities of different levels of government in Tehran. This will require the reorganization of tasks and functions of national and provincial decentralization and local metropolitan area is a new level. Create a new layer to govern and rule the metropolitan area that can be pursued with different level of regionalism.

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