فصلنامه مدیریت شهری
(ضمیمه لاتین)
Urban management
No.**44** Automn **2016**
■ 27 - 38 ■

***Received** 23 Mar 2016**; Accepted** 11 Sep 2016*

Reconnaissance and Analysis of Effective Elements on Spatial-Operational Changes in Southern Limit Area of Tehran Mega polis (Case study: Shahr-e-Rey & Islamshahr regions)

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Abstract
It has been encountering with large modifications and developments during recent decades and it makes large developments at Rey & Islamshahr regions. As the habitation areas as shaped in different dimensions. Thought it can investigate the implicational structural at large scales even at littler scales too. Nevertheless the essential applications of living areas on over coming life need such habitation and it has been discussed occupations, having social relations with others, education and training. The kind of search in this study it is introductive and analysis and it was applied of library and curcuma methods. Also it was applied of Top sis model. The findings of study indicate that economical social and structural are in the rates from first to second and it has the most effective role at modification of environmental and implicational of Rey and Islamshahr habitation areas during Tehran mega city. At last it is evaluated as the final indicates at environmental and habitation areas.

Keywords: *Environment, habitation, implicational modifications, environmental modifications, evaluation index, Rey & Islamshahr regions.*

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This paper is gained from Hamid Bahiraei's Phd thesis "Investigation of Geographical Analysis of implicational of rural habitation areas around south of Tehran mega city" that it was implemented and consulted by Dr.Rahim Sarvar and Dr.Bahman Karegar and Dr.Abdolreza Faraji Rad at Tehran humanity and sociology faculties of Azad University Tehran science and research branch.

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Introduction

Geography generally it analyzes application-structural spaces, the spaces that they can be introduced not only by space aspect but also structural-application. In this frame one implicational aspect can imply with structural and it would be introduced by specific energies. Off course it should pay attention each structure demands specific applications. (Sayidi, 2007, P.4) As it shapes environmental systems form at different dimensions. The environmental habitation areas form at different dimensions at little forms large scales such (global or continental) even at little areas such (urban & rural) areas. Nevertheless it can be analysis on essential needs such habitation, activity and occupation, communicating with other ones, it analyzes training and tranquility. (Shafer, 1989, P.5)

On following the survey structural modifications on meaning of modification of roles and duties they are under external and internal aspects and their interactional relations. (Mohamadzadeh, Larijani, 2010, P.10) It has been developing on economical, social, cultural and physical modifications on rural regions of country and on developing country. (Rezvani, 2007, P.178) Deep modifications it is on rural and structural at different regions and it causes structural developments. Although the reform it has been experienced at developed countries. But the reality it is at developing countries and less developed at least on specific areas especially at coast areas and around towns there are reactions to them and they are expanding gradually. (Woods, 2012, P.2)

Human habitation areas they were on modification by the (external and internal at regional and national) interests, in this concern the rural habitation areas as a part of Geographical systems they were made of different elements during the time. It affects on external and internal it concern to kind and specifications of village social organizations. These energies affect environmental-ecological or social-economical bases. The external energies mostly affect on domain of relations and complications or rural areas (Sayidi, 1997, P.22). As villages do not have potential, it makes possibilities of modification thought the interaction between village and city it makes some developments at rural areas. (Taj, 1998, P.17) certainly some such developments lead to modify applications of rural areas.

Formation of new applications at rural areas automatically and without scheduling, it affects on undesirable effects on rural and urban areas. It seems by rural effects on rural and urban areas they are as primary needs of modification at rural habitation areas of Islamshahr & Rey. Especially acknowledge, introduction of space and environmental of implicational it encounters with deep modifications and some trends such globalization and expanding with rural relations that Shahrerey encounter with it and it invert at different parts of world. This study is on gaining to the goals of the study and analysis of external and internal interests affect oh habitation areas and identifying effective on southern areas of Tehran megacity. In this base the governing views on habitation areas of Rey and Islamshahr on verifying and classification of elements efficiency.

Background of study

It was pointed to the objectives instead of the present study; it has not been done exact and clear studies in this concern.

Such these studies are Tehran development modification of Tehran environment at around rural areas structure (Rahnamayi, 1990, Pages 24-53) and Expanding Tehran areas and evading round suburbs (Nazarian, 1991, Pages 79-139) that they all are insisting on physically and human sources at Tehran suburbs and it consider destroying expansion of Tehran cause evading villages around town and it is known as destroying entertainment areas for the population of capital Modification of suburbs around new industrial towns (Soleimani, 2003, pages 127-150).

It points to this subject that gathering industrial units around towns causes economical-

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social modifications and some body and application and environmental developments at regional and national scales that these changes are following the environmental and social natural historical and the authority of political system governing the region and country, and from the other hand it points to the goals, dimensions, applications of mechanical models of complexes and new town at open areas. It is Ultra-national trading on urban area and modification of village application, case study Zahedan. (Afrakhte, 2005) It is the title of another study which it investigate ultra-area expansion by case study Zahedan that it modifies the traditional application of Zahedan village. Nowadays agriculture apparted sucg an essensial need and the village habitation they turn in to dormitory areas and the income gained it concern to economical operations as essential part of economy. But because lacks of precise organization villagers are playing a role as bargainer for rural citizens' rural comer and they form a kind of economy depending on subsidize. They import consuming goods and this affair lead to weaken the economy of region and it plays a negative role at development of region. The other article it is about the economy of region Running after from cities and modifications at north rural areas of Tehran (Rezvani, 2007, Pages 12-24) that it insist on development of relations between village and city and these modification such changes at Roudbare Ghasran. It concluded that new application of tourism they replace on traditional applications such agriculture and as these changes were not managed correctly though it has undesirable results at the region.

Theoretical bases

Such as the important views concerning structural modifications, it is survey of structural-application. The main thesis of the structural-application view it is depending on the distinction between application and structural at making Geographical phenomenon that its complex show that system and accessible. Though the systems are under two kinds of forces: one the internal forces and objectives and the other the external forces (Sayidi, 2011, P.14).

During the time it may modify a habitation occasion, some of the spot habitation turn in to expanded habitation during the time. It would turn in to arrangement, pattern and the functions of habitation centers during the time (Taj, Pages 175-176). The modification on population and activity it leads to modification of rural areas applications, off course internal and external objectives play a new role on applications. Though in this base at recent decades the agricultural activities external and internal in some rural parts lead to sharp modifications. (Sayidi & Azizipour, 2010, P.10) Nevertheless on this base some environmental and social and economical modifications lead to progress at rural parts of country. These modifications concern to rural relations and their results were running after cities. (Rezvani, 2007, P.76) urbanism (Rezvani, 2002, P.95 coalition & combination) creeping and roaring landscape (Sayidi & Shafiyi sabet, 2011, P.150) it can reconstruct at habitation areas and replacing them. It is reconstructing a new method contemporarily at rural areas of the world by combination and speed of combination it has been experienced during the twenty first century. These specifications all cause by two trends of modifications which means globalization which affect on urbanization regions (Paniagua, 2001, p.41) Hoggart&).

When village it can play a role as effective as it be on contact with city. Though the complication of cities on villages and the affects of such implications are on organic and non organic affects (Bilateral and mono lateral) on rural areas (Murata, 2002, P.34, Smith & Sharp, 2003, P.927 Ppali) therefore the shape and domain of relations between village and city are different and also it affects on external and internal relations (Papoli, Yazdi & Sajerdi, 2013, P.241) The figure 1 depending on the out standings of study they clarify elements effective on rural areas applications.

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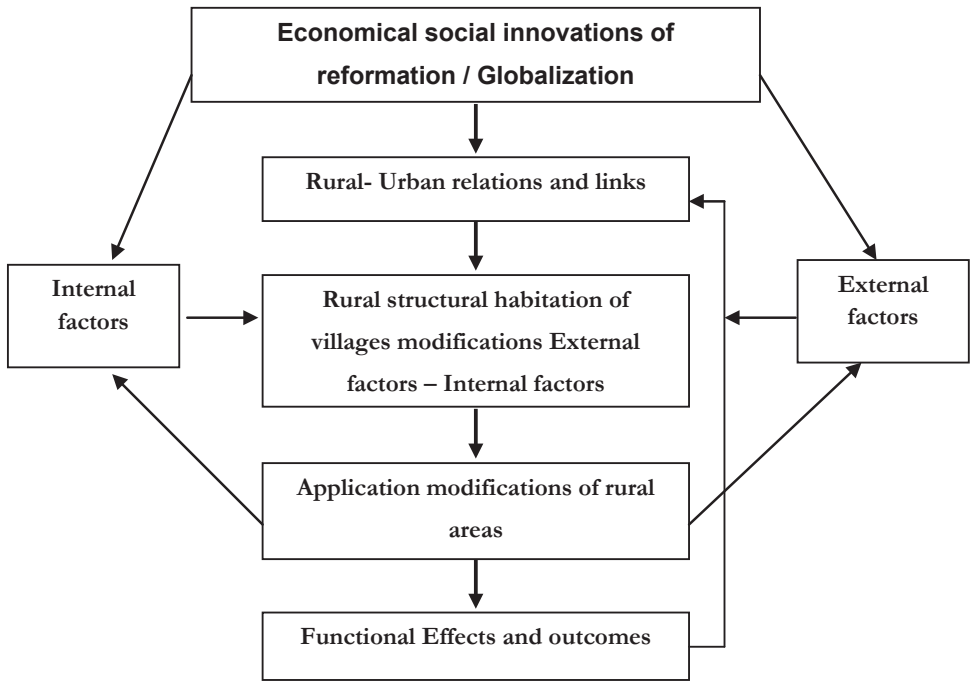


Figure 1.Theoretical frame of effective factors on application modification at rural areas

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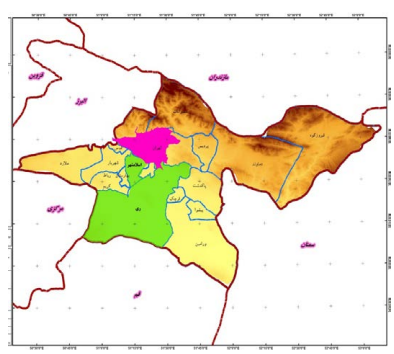
Method of study

This study by the goal it is on application and method it is application-introductive. It is as gathering data librarian, curcuma and documentary. The devices of gathering data in this study it is by circle observation they were researchers questionnaire and interview. In this study it was applied of main indexes by 39 sub indexes that it was applied of Topsis model for evaluation and calculation.

Territory of study

Rey suburb is such suburbs around Tehran with 2293 km territory it leads from north to Tehran, from south to Qom suburb, from east to Varamin and Pakdasht suburbs, from west to Islamshahr, Robatkarim & Zarandiye. The territory of three regions around Rey: Central 174km, Kahrizak region 543 km, and Fashapoyiyeh 1645 km. Shahrerey is located on the capital of Rey between North 35-36degree & 5126degree eastern part. The height of this city from the base of sea is 1062 meters. Shahrerey is located at south eastern part of Tehran and it is connected to this city. The distance from Rey to center of Tehran is more than 14 kilometers.

The Islamshahr suburb is from cities around Tehran at south west of Tehran. It is on the conjunction of Saveh road and it is between connective road of Saveh via old express ways of Tehran-Saveh and also rail road to southern part of country and neighboring around provinces. The distance of Islamshar to the center of Tehran is around 15 kilometers. Islamshar has been declared as one around Tehran suburb from local ministry. The capacity of province is 195 to 245 kilometers and it has 2 parts and 4 suburbs and 49 villages. This suburb is located at desert suburb around south of Tehran and its height from sea is 1165 to 1150 kilometers.



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Main Factors of Modifications	Sub Factors (Evaluation the Efficiency of Factors)
Economically	1.Growing the rate of income and costs according to growth of habitants 2.Being in high scale of corruption and crime because of very much field 3.Low job opportunities at villages and rushing towards cities 4.Inequality at urban services and its effects on donation services around town 5.Challenge on demand and provide of habitation areas cause confusion at habitation bazaar 6.Tehran grand bazaar an its large modifications due to the needs of this bazaar 7.Different services of village from provision to services because of Tehran bazaar
Limbal	1.Growth and expansion of habitation areas because lack of correct management at villages 2.Decrease the sense of donation to place because of growthing problems (sense of donation to place) 3.Waek arrangement of habitation areas and its effect on road framesa and passages 4.Wide expansion of rural areas because of without ordering expansion of villages 5.Constructing with no order and attention to personal each other territories 6.Existing the no use places around towns 7. The currency of pragmatic thought at around town apace 8.The possibility of vertical expansion to reach fields 9.The case of field management ambiguity and its effects on territory expansion 10.High expansion possibility of villages around Tehran because of potentials and growth opportunities
Social	1.Modification of young population structure of villages according to their immigration to cities 2.High contraction at one or two step appapetments 3.Tribal separation and their differentiation and effect on rural structures 4.Rush decrease of social investment at destination and gathering at departure 5.Lack of attention to rural – urban relation at social interactions at different tribes 6.The relation between rural habitation and decrease of security at villages 7.Lack of attention to rural – urban relation at social interactions gained from economical social, agriculture affection's 8.The possibility of setting up emergency habitation areas by population of villages 9.Making the bases of population growth because of cheap rent at villages
Setting up bases	1.Being effective of villages by neighbring megacity Tehran 2.The effect of Tehran growth on villages 3. Reproducing poverty south of Tehran and its suburbs 4.Implementing some unsuitable laws at management of Tehran and its spread on other habitation areas 5.Unsuitable situation of villages at internal and external gates of Tehran and its affects 6.Powerful bases for stability and growth of population centers of Tehran
Management T-officials	1. Weak management at habitation areas around Tehran megacity 2.Lack of protraction of Territory management of territory 3.Undesirable scadualing and villagers cooperation with the organizations at 4.rural view 5.Weak introduction of making policies for villages 6.Possibility of overcoming on fields at management

Chart 1. Main reasons of environmental and application of habitation areas Rey & Islamshahr at Southern part of Tehran mega city

Findings of survey

The classification of Rey & Islamshahr habitation centers depending on territory-application around Tehran mega city on indexes of study, in this part of study it define the habitation areas by indexes of the study it clarify which kind of indexes it has the first grade by the clarification. Ultimately it is declared 5 in-

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dexes were verified at this stage of study that it can define tah location of each index at modification of habitation areas Rey & Islamshahr regions and it define their affect at the whole trend of study (Chart.1).

Finding of survey

The analysis and survey modifications of Rey and Islamshahr habitation areas depending on Topsis method it is as classification and rating the social economical and cultural that they do not have the same reply. One of the methods which it has a high power at classification it is Topsis method. This method was declared from Houyang 1 & Youn 2 on 1981. In his method M or portion would be measured by one or some deciders. In this method each option should have the less distance with Ideal option (The most important) and it should have the most distance with negative ideal option (The least important). In fact it is measured the distance between one option with ideal option and this action it is as classification of factors.

It is considered two kinds of distance at Topsis method. The distance of appoint to ideal point and from negative ideal, it means that the selected option should have the least distance to negative ideal (Asgharpour, 2006) the principles of this method are as the followings:

1. The acceptability of each option should be increasing (reductive) it means by increase of it increased or it means by increase of the value of an index the existing value indicating negative ideal.

2. The distance between options from ideal to negative ideal it is measured by replacing and two models. It is hierarchical or by the complex of distance lines.

In this level the nearness is (-D) comparing with (+D) that the gained amount is on differentiation between zero to one. Such this amount neait is indicating r 1 it is indicating higher rate and as it indicates to zero lower level.

According to the options mentioned and regarding to ordinary points of developing habitation areas at regional and blocks, it is known the base of each planning. Correct distribution of population and distribution the trend of social-economical growth it is the main goal of regional systems. The correct distribution of population and the trend of social-economical development, it is the final goal of analysis and regional systems. Therefore descend of inequality and deprivation at suburbs around towns such mega city Tehran as social political and etc. it affects at regional as outstanding and important point at the scale. The first step at scheduling, it is identifying the positions of region and this has the requisite of analysis of different economical, social, body, management parts that it defines which parts of indexes at Rey and Islamshahr regions make the most modifications environmental and body parts. Thought it investigate analysis of regional-application habitation centers at Rey & Islamshahr blocks at suburbs of megacity Tehran depending on the institutional, body, social and economical indexes all.

Though in this base the gaining of study by Topsis model due to chart 2 it is expressing that the economical indexes having 1 score it has the first grade during the indexes and it has the most effective role on application-environmental role at habitation areas Rey & Islamshar at southern part of Tehran megacity. The second index which it gained the most effectiveness after economical index it is management-institutional index with the score (0.8) it can have more effective role at modification of habitation areas on evaluation at southern parts of Tehran megacity. At last the indexes of social, body and sub complex by the scores (0.6), (0.2), (0) on turn they are located by rates third to fifth steps (Figure 1).

Findings of survey

Economical Body- Social- sub Complex- Management institutional

It was clarifying of rating 38 sub indexes that the results regarding to are showing in the following chart.

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TOPSIS	CLi	Di-	Di+	Main Indexes
1	1	0/379049	0	Economical
4	0/2	0/07581	0/303239	Bodily
3	0/6	0/227429	0/15162	Social
5	0	0	0/379049	Bases
2	0/8	0/303239	0/07581	Management institutional

Chart 2. Main indexes at modifications of environmental-application habitation areas around Tehran megacity due to Topsis techniques

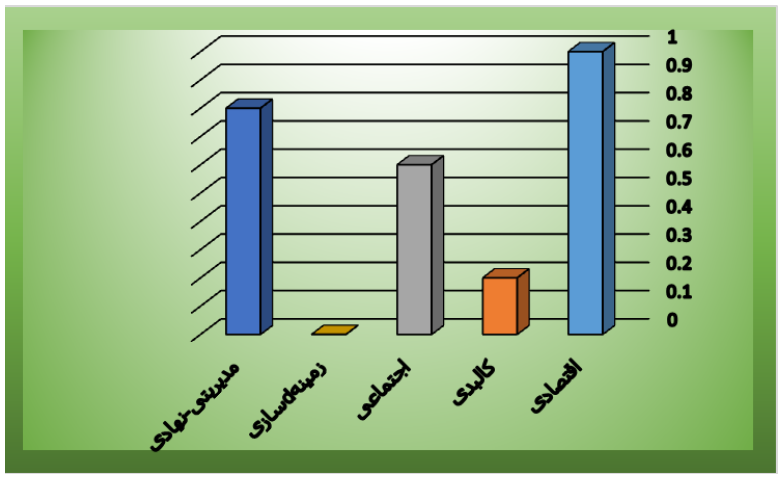


Figure 1. Indexes at modifications of environmental-application habitation areas around Tehran megacity

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Findings of survey

In this level it has been acted by economical, social and body sub complex and management official models. The findings they are complying that the sub complexes of city-village interaction at economical, trading and agricultural fields with score 1 it has the most effect and its affection was more than other sub complexes and it can refer to low job opportunism at villages and rushing villagers to cities and being lots of fields at rural parts in these regions with scores chronologically (0.936) (0.884). In this base some sub complexes such the role of villages by their nearness to cities with the score (0.0315) They had strong bases of stability and growth of population by high opportunities with the score (0.0210) The variation of provision on field to services bu wide extended Tehran bazaar with the score (0.0105) and ultimately the high cost of fields it is on the last level of affection environment-body of suburbs Rey & Islamshahr.

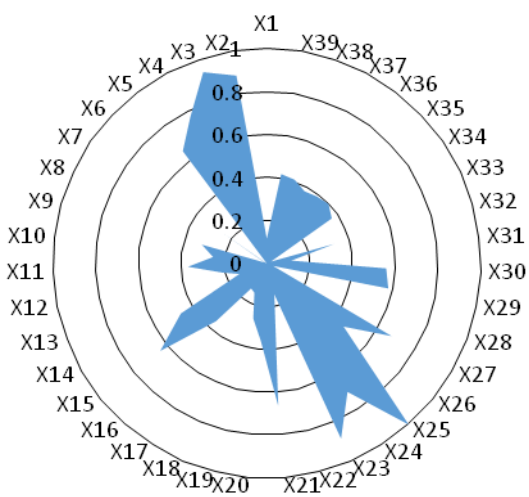


Figure 2. Evaluation of sub indexes at application-environment modifications Rey & Islamshahr habitation areas at southern part of Tehran

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TOPSIS	CLi	Di-	Di+	Sub complex (Evaluation of modification effectiveness)	
34	0/115789	0/037451	0/285987	Growing people's income and costs by growth of habitation area	X1
3	0/884211	0/285987	0/037451	High corruption and rant of fields by high vast of agricultural field	X2
2	0/936842	0/30301	0/020428	Low job opportunities at villages and rushing them towards megacities	X3
5	0/768421	0/248537	0/074901	Inequality of habitation areas and servicing on suburbs	X4
9	0/652632	0/211086	0/112352	Challenge of habitation bazaar and disordering habitation industry	X5
39	0	0	0/323438	High cost of fields' price	X6
27	0/252632	0/081711	0/241727	Tehran grand bazaar and its harsh modification due to its needs	X7
38	0/010526	0/003405	0/320033	Variation of villages provide by earth and services to vast bazaar of Tehran	X8
25	0/315789	0/102138	0/2213	Rapid growth of region habitation areas automatically by lack of management at villages	X9
27	0/252632	0/081711	0/241727	Decrease of donation sense because of problems growing daily (sense of donation to situation)	X10
20	0/368421	0/119161	0/204277	Weak arrangement of habitation areas and its affect on road networks and passages	X11
29	0/210526	0/068092	0/255346	Wide expansion of suburbs because of disordering expansion of villages	X12
32	0/136842	0/04426	0/279178	Without any principle of constructing by no attention to personal territories	X13
13	0/463158	0/149803	0/173635	Being useless environment at suburbs	X14
10	0/642105	0/207681	0/115757	Being current the pragmatic thoughts at suburbs	X15
22	0/357895	0/115757	0/207681	Possibility of vertical expansion by accessibility to fields	X16
32	0/136842	0/04426	0/279178	The cse of field ambiguity and its affects on environmental expansion	X17
30	0/147368	0/047665	0/275774	The expansion of environmental and application possibilities at Tehran because of high capacities of growth	X18
26	0/263158	0/085115	0/238323	Modification of young population of villages regarding to their immigration to cities	X19
22	0/357895	0/115757	0/207681	High interactions of people at one or two stage apartments	X20
8	0/663158	0/214491	0/108948	Tribal separation of differentiation affects on rural habitation areas	X21
30	0/147368	0/047665	0/275774	Lack of attention to city-village and upgrading damages	X22
4	0/884211	0/285987	0/037451	Lack of attention to the application of village-city and social damages during variation of tribes	X23

Chart 3. Evaluation of sun indexes at environmental application modifications at habitation areas around southern part of megacity Tehran

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6	0/705263	0/228109	0/095329	The relation between suburb living and descend of security	X24
1	1	0/323438	0	Lack of attention to social interactions gained from economical trading and agriculture	X25
13	0/463158	0/149803	0/173635	The possibility of informal habitation areas by rural population	X26
7	0/673684	0/217895	0/105543	The base of population growth by cheap rent of habitation area	X27
36	0/031579	0/010214	0/313224	Effectiveness of villages because of their nearness to mega cities such Tehran	X28
11	0/578947	0/187254	0/136184	The effect of Tehran growth on villages immigration	X29
12	0/557895	0/180444	0/142994	Reformation of poverty around south of Tehran and around suburbs	X30
34	0/115789	0/037451	0/285987	Implementation of unsuitable urban laws at management of Tehran and its surrounding to Tehran's suburbs	X31
24	0/326316	0/105543	0/217895	Situating unsuitably villages at external and internal gates of cities and making problems	X32
37	0/021053	0/006809	0/316629	Tribal bases of stability and growth of population by high opportunities at Tehran	X33
20	0/368421	0/119161	0/204277	Weakness at sub constructions and urban services according to immigration and population growth at region	X34
17	0/4	0/129375	0/194063	Weak management of urban management at formation habitation areas around Tehran	X35
18	0/389474	0/125971	0/197467	Lack of attention to territory at territorial management	X36
19	0/378947	0/122566	0/200872	Undesirably planning rather undesirable of relation villages with organizations and officials at the region point of view	X37
16	0/410526	0/13278	0/190658	Weak definition of management and making policy at villages	X38
15	0/421053	0/136184	0/187254	Possibility of authorizing at the fields by weak management	X39

Conclusion

The geography it analyzes the application functional they are on survey and environment. In this frame a structural ground is concerning to coordination of phenomenon and the other it defines by environmental effects. Off course it should pay attention each structure demands its needs and anyway human habitation areas are geographical spaces under different indexes and relations they have definitions and modifications at structure and application, analysis acknowledge and introduction of some applications they have high efficiency. In this concern such modifications gained from cities and they are observable at different rural areas, nevertheless the application structural are concerning to them. The habitation areas around Tehran such Rey and Islamshahr are not exempted and they affected from the habitation areas around Tehran. Though on this base such analyzing the suburbs around Tehran the indexes and sub complexes applied in this study they are consisted from 5 main indexes and 39 sub indexes. Finding gained from Topsis evaluated by economic indexes by score (1) was situated top and it has the most effective functional-environmental habitation areas. The index of official-institutional with

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the score (0.8) it could have gain more affection after economical index at base of habitation modification application-functional around south of Tehran mega city. At last the indexes of social functional and making the base it could gain the rates chronologically from third to fifth grade. The results are pointing to this lack of attention to the city-village relations at social interactions gained from the operation of economical trading and agricultural parts were at first grade and its affection was more comparing with other sub indexes at habitations areas Rey & Islamshahr. Such the other sub indexes at second and third grade it can point to lack of job opportunities at villages and rushing the population towards cities and being high rant and corruption in these areas. In this concern some sub indexes such taking affection of villages around towns because of nearness to megacity Tehran they make stable and hard bases for the centers of populations by high opportunities at Tehran and being the potentials of villages on production over the fields and giving services via expanded Tehran bazaar and at last being at high level of field price they have the rates on affection the habitation areas of Rey and Islamshahr:

1. According to construction round towns at recent years which cause connections of villages to gather thought the agendas were not responsible at Rey & Islamshahr and it is necessary implementing the application (The plan of development) at villages complexes.
2. Designing agendas during regulations and planning effective agendas environmental-body plans around Tehran megacity.
3. Reformation the paradoxes during regulations and planning effective agendas environmental-body plans around Tehran megacity.
4. Designing tourism agenda making facilities by the aim of setting up entertainment centers during the region and village.
5. Opposition and judicial conflicts with disordering at region strutting habitation (rural and urban) around agricultural fields and environment of region.
6. Giving social economical facilities at the scale of region to rural areas under study.
7. Designing agendas at the complex of villages by guiding the subjective and territorial points.
8. Defining the territory of rural development under the scale of study as providing habitation areas and insisting on the rural agendas expanding on southern part of Tehran as the plan of rural development document.
9. Defining and applying comprehensive new developments of habitation areas by applying successful and implementing global models

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