Urbanization in the Third World Cities and Sustainable Municipal Development

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ABSTRACT

Study and survey urbanization positions in different countries of the world is one of the most useful tools that we can know change approach of this phenomenon in different geographical domains. Third world cities that archaeological evidence suggests a long time date in sedentary and urbanization category in the area, in self the urbanization process have back many above and up and down. The research method in this study were of analytical-description and information used by bulk taken from information on the internet and the university books and magazines.

The methods used in this study is analytical- description type that the required information have been collected by the library (documents) and then it analyzed. The results show that rapid and massive increase in population in the third world, which often occurred in the metropolitan areas over the past three decades cause occurrence the city has civilian numerous problems that undoubtedly have effect on the issue of welfare and social security rate including informal habitats, poverty, prostitution, slums, crime and delinquency, and social Misdemeanor.

KEY WORDS: Third World cities, sustainable development, Sustainable municipal development, urbanization

1- INTRODUCTION

Different views of the city and urban issues is follow as well as any other matter. Some have criticized the city and believe the city is as a real hell. They have say   city is center all the cruelty and deprivation finally it is the origin of civilization falling which is reared. In contrast, some of which have been defined in praise and believe that it is the main focus of all cultural heritage, human emotions. City is manifestation of human values, beliefs and hopes.

The term third world was introduced the first time in 1952 by Alfred Sooye during the cold war went on to work in countries that were among the Non-Aligned Countries and did not have continuity blocs, the term at the time was politically charged. Means of the third world societies were societies from economically - modern technology in comparison with industrialized countries located in the lower level. Third world communities of common economic characteristics. One of these properties is followed modern means of economic dependence on industrialized countries often the countries in terms of economic needs technology rely on the mother country. Other economic characteristics following the poverty and economic structure - agriculture. Economic and social structure have not necessary coherence for development break from the chain of world capitalism Another feature of underdevelopment is the nature of duality. We can use this feature to clearly see both modern and traditional societies. Industrial sector are run under organized of the international capitalist system and is the features and characteristics of the system but the traditionally part more relied on traditional production Motivation and productivity this the sector to meet the basic needs and holding human survival (Azizi, 2001: 46).

Sustainable development are following is the concepts that matter most in the last decade located in different areas of studies. necessity of using political leverage of Sustainability development in Design and explain the basic Strategic policy decision-making bodies at various levels, the revised structure is cause typically in common definitions which would have had several consequences. This is particularly special is the definition of urban development let such that the rate of change in this area due to the unique characteristics of high acceleration has benefited. The impact severity of the above approach is so the success or failure in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development has become in the process of urban development undeniable benchmark in quality or habitability of cities. Thereby identifying the reasons of the success of successful experiences with faced barriers to pathological approach the matter entitled is high significant . (Kazemi Mohammadi, 1999: 25).

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LITERATURE

Asad alah Bayat (2013) in an article entitled: Urbanization and urban landscapes in third World urbanization prospects and Urbanization in the Third Millennium have paid to survey third World in the third millennium. Syed Majid Mofidi Shemirani (2011) in an article entitled: Sustainable municipal   development have deal with to comments and administration principles in Third World countries to explore new perspectives and Policy Development in the Third World . Surik Pug (2004), a paper entitled: sustainable cities in states have been check the countries developing Third World cities. Hossein Nasiri (2000) in an article entitled: Sustainable Development Perspective

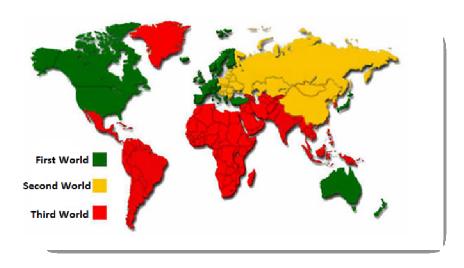 Third deal with to evaluate the prospects for sustainable urban development in Third World countries.

    This study attempts to examine the situation of urbanization and urbanism in new patterns in the Third World urban sustainable development.

2- MATERIALS AND METHODS

2-1- Methodology

In this study, the method is description and analytical and data collection method is a library that uses database that have been collected as , Tables, books, magazines, papers.

2-2- Study Area:

3- DISCUSSION

3-1- Characteristics of Third World cities:

Emphasis   on   the   following   four   themes   can   draw   real   politics   of   Third   World   cities:

3-1-1- urban morphology: land in the cities of the bipolar of third world is a reflection of the way Western capitalism The traditional culture of the city has been forced to intervene.

In most urban morphology of Third World cities seen   economic domination of Western culture, civilian only spaces around public institutions, such as the field City, mosques, streets, neighborhood centers were seen   occasionally   and   the   cities   are   the   wall.   In   the   old   town   units   residential   the courtyard can be seen with its inhabitants retreat, relaxation and comfort, especially for families but today in Third World cities morphology yielded two distinct parts:

The old unite with traditional morphology and new unite of Western New and compare the two parts of urban issues   which   can   be   used   to   evaluate   the   roots   of   it   (Mofidi   Shemirani,   2011:   38).

3-1-2- social ecology: Unlike earlier today in Third World cities, the economic element, social and ecological determinants cities. As certain parts of the city and its periphery rural migrants have occupied in contrast, high-income class beautiful urban areas green spaces and clean air have selected for your stay

Some   researchers   believe   the   dependent   cities   third   world   into   the   global   economy,   these   cities The beauty of the city becomes poor that the quantity and quality has increased of their poverty.

Social mobility is rarely seen in the cities of the third world; because in most cases has a direct relationship the level

of education. While all the training and education of the wealthy class and are devoted to the urban middle class. So the day in third world cities, the number of private schools In Third World cities high-level rise, Occupational status and non-skilled workers are trained and untrained, more stable and more lucrative and for those untrained in everyday casual jobs or facing, There is a job site. In Third World cities, Standard of living, job and income, unskilled workers, some of the standard of living, employment and income, the lower the quality of their fathers.

3-1-3-urban economy: Third World cities have a dual economy so that the presence of abundant unskilled labor in the cities, Employment rate of persons of the total labor force in the informal sector, some of the city has increased from 60 to 80 percent.

T McGee believes the economy cities could be studied of South Asia   in two separate studies to be;

A new sector is capital intensive

(B) The traditional and informal sector workers is the stability of the two sectors (construction of a dual economy) based economy implies underdevelopment.

3-1-4- urban population: Historically, the process of urbanization and urbanism in the third world, it is unusual today, all that matters are affected to developing countries. The major problems of third world cities, the high number of children and adolescents the total urban population, as in Latin America, 40% of the population aged 15 or under 15.the proportion decreases 22 to 25 percent of the population in industrialized developed countries.

Major cities, capitals and major regional centers.

In the third world are the following issues:

1- the rural migration

2- the high share of the informal sector in the urban economy

3-   slum dwellers environmental pollution

4- high levels of unemployment 6. the high price of land and housing

5-   failure public transport

6- the high rate of illness as a result of air pollution, noise and ...

 7- failure public facilities such as clinics, hospitals, schools, libraries, places of leisure and green spaces, ...

((mofidi shemirani, 2011: 65).

3-2- Characteristics of Third World cities:

1- The city has an informal sector are very significant.

Characteristics of the informal sector is as follows:

- Lack of clear organization .

- Not supported by any governmental agency.

- Without the approval of the government to continue its work in the agriculture business is not required, license.

- No regular working hours.

- The number of persons employed in the informal sector wage paid annual leave days when the disease or not.

- Has more hours, earn less, poor conditions is limited work and employment.

- Income employees in the informal sector is erratic and unreliable.

- A heterogeneous population consisting of a large number of migrant

2- In developing countries, large cities faced rural migrants with huge people. The city as an inhibitor

acts on them. Some immigrants may be lucky crossing the Golden Gate city and adapt your city

 but some of them can be adapted to city and thus behind the city's suburban areas are as follows:

Marginalization is main featuring populated cities in the third world.

- many cities of the third world are mainly with an economic base the industry, including agriculture,. Obligations- place status are located in coastal areas (reflecting the dependence of the colony)

-bray them squatter settlements and slum areas (poor construction material) are common.

3-unemployment and poverty in the cities, the percentage is high.

4- commercial centers are less developed.

5- the common feature of many cities in the developing world, the role of agriculture in the urban economy is strange.

6- cities in developing countries are faced with high rates of population growth.

 The high rate of population growth is not due to natural population growth is also a result of rural-urban migration.

In third world countries due to lack of planning and lack of proper infrastructure,

the mass of the population, especially in large cities, many social problems such as abnormal development of housing increase in crime statistics and crime and pollution of various environmental causes.

7- About half of the population of cities in the world with a population of over one million
live in the developing world now. The world's 24 largest cities, 20 is located cities in the developing world and four cities (Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Mexico City) Located in Latin America. Most large cities in developing countries are disproportionately distributed in different locations. The rate of urban growth in cities in developing countries (At the rate of seven percent per year) is higher than in developed countries. Urban growth rates in developed countries are sometimes less than one percent per year.

8 - Set of urbanism conditions in third world countries, causing severe inequalities in socio – economic The inner regions of the Third World and the mother of the great cities of the dominant countries, The gap has deepened between wealth and poverty.

9- The most important problems of big cities of the Third World, Particularly large and populous cities are faced with the problem of housing shortage.

10. Air Pollution

11. Traffic

12. Noise

In the large cities study of the Third World, regarding the role of state and government be considered of the important factors. In all the cities of the world, especially in third world cities, economic factors, the formation of urban issues; therefore it is necessary in any analysis and research on urban issues are highly recommended on urban economies. The one negative application of the cities of the third world is false characteristic of urban or semi-urban the great cities of the third world has become the center of imitation as such cities as their imitation of the role of local and regional economic development to exhibit this trend may be due to the stable bond between the state and the capitalist class is a multinational company with a capital third world countries. (bayat and etc, 2013).

3-3- Effective factors in the Third World urban systems:

Most third world urban systems handed with the market economy is effectively managed and has two streams:
 1. The rapid growth of urban population
 2. The increasing concentration of population and economic activities in the largest cities.

One of the important issues in third world cities control is large and uneven quality of the urban hierarchy. development issues in major cities around the world urban hierarchy manifests as big cities, more involved and the cost of urban land price, housing price, rental, traffic costs and expenses related to air pollution and noise are reported rather than consumer spending in the medium and small cities. Against the costs and shortcomings, of the third world's great cities has an advantage including having a supply system of collective consumption equipped hospitals, libraries, theaters, museums, and fire and police services efficiently? Unfortunately, in most third world countries such services in the areas of urban income is presented. In most third world countries, in cities of less than one million, less employment opportunities in provided that the urban labor force.

Parasites city from point of view Fhouselitz the economic, social and political activities on a sphere is in full control and in different parts of its negative effect on leave. Cities of industrialized countries to producing and influence the flow of goods between cities and rural areas are responsible there is thus a one-sided relationship that has never seen. Parasitic in Third World cities, between the city and region has its influence in the trade surplus parasitic imbalance occurs redistribution of the surplus carried from the area surrounding the city of parasites Parasitic dominant to make force in rural areas and the area it Its products are exported for use in the metropolis and the surplus is always a way. In the cities of the third world elites and powerful women in big cities or dominant cities they live in and therefore investing in these cities, The few that come to dominate the whole of society and the division of labor between the stratification Urban and rural areas as the division of labor and stratification in the mother city is completed. (Maleki, 2011: 41).

3-4- urbanization in the Third World urban from point of view planning experts:

Although it is widely discussed in the context of urbanization in the Third World, Considering the limitations is simple for the data, for this reason, in this paper an attempt is made solely to the dimensions of urban issues to be addressed and in a few questions so we can more clearly burble of them and stay safe in this area. Fava in his book (urban) fulfill three conditions for the promotion of any part of the land to urban areas and necessary considered the emergence and growth of cities. These three conditions are:
 - Natural or environmental assistance generous and blessed.
 - Degree of technical knowledge and the development and finally

- The problem of social organization based on the division of labor, but the prerequisite for the promotion of conscious knowledge of and access to social organization based on the division of labor, surplus production. In other words, they achieve a surplus the conditions have to create a city. Shokouhi states third world urbanization study should be carried out according to two distinct periods and then examined in relation to the west.

The first period is the period of urbanization endogenous or organic and the second period of urbanization imposed provisional and alienated. it is clear that some urban areas have been the third world, such as the middle east that can claim the longest continuous history of urban development, however, some areas have only a nomadic life, lack of appropriate technology in the past, limited water resources, population distribution has acted as the main factor.

In the course of urbanization endogenous, usually, most important cities of the third world countries the foot and evolved in the land. Endogenously in the Third World urbanization, usually their element have the most influence on the formation of urbanization. These factors include:

1. The political factor: emerging centralized government with a professional army
2. Economic factors: the trade routes near and far
3. The belief that religion

Moving to human data on a successor to the subsequent discovery of agriculture, ten of the dwelling. However, due to geographical factors, limited resources, especially water, and lack of appropriate technology, all ten of the data is limited in its place, on the other hand, in addition to the ten-dwelling tribal system, always been a threat to rural villagers were forced to alternative thinking. Also, due to increased production, consistent with the increase in population and the voluntary union organizing, collective production oblige. In this way tribal unions emerged as a kind of feudal rule was considered small. There is a constant battle to hold religious and sometimes provides power to focus. The government owns all land was and exploitation of the peasants and even the rule of the settlement, with a focus on practical rule and all three pillars of the community, tribe, village were concentrated under the domination of individual sovereignty.

Kastellou in this field, says: the subsistence economy system of the Middle East until the nineteenth century was based on land contract. The ownership of land from the government and medium farmers and rural elites to exploit it did not the ottoman empire and Iran, farmers could government to embark cultivated land, but this does not create a permanent right for the income directly belonged to the state and could theoretically the descendants of the taxes paid to farms, belong.

Dr Piran said: trade development, urbanization of the Middle East accelerated sharply in disability means the geographical distances, led to stations head way accommodation for seafarers, the city becomes the abuser. so many cities led to the emergence of business in the state and a network of cities, main roads connecting the east to the west in the direction it came time ... the influence of religion on urban life in an era when religion and politics were considered a single entity and at the time has been separation and differentiation of the two, crucial. The combination of three factors, namely the political, economic and ideological or religious, underlying the emergence of major cities or rural development emerged in the conscious thought (the kings) were built from scratch. the cities in the case of security and stability related to round desert tribes attacked to the cities of social development is to go back and it is repeat .

But you should know that most affection is same the government and cities grew, the king will be awarded to it, but whether or not this type of urbanization has been modest, it is difficult to judge, but whatever it was, it was not dependent on modern cities. Starting with imposed the alienated and conditional extremely fast rate of change and emerged comprehensive development of communities. but the changes that have happened in such a way to end suffering and injustice of history retardation and compensate for centuries, but in fact the old problems with new clothes, re-emerged with wider dimensions and the last rule that owns everything,

The network of global imperialism owns everything and additional fragments urban network, preceded the emergence and dominance of one or two of the country's urban network, their reliance on imported goods and integrated into the economy and society if the algebra of global free market economy.

Although the process of urbanization in the colonial period the city is divided into commercial and industrial city, but in general they have common characteristics, as I saw in the first period of major cities in the land arose and the wall of the city were crucial, but this time the ports grow and the dismissal of their resources to the colonial powers, the urbanization has been separated from the village.

3-5- factors making world third cities:
Generally, the factors that caused the cities in this period include:

1. The political factor, plus the dependence of
2. Obtain technology and oil industries, etc.
3. Improvement of transport

Causes only preserved colonial city and other parts of the firing control of resources and discharge the goods to the west. Therefore, more attention to their ports. The confluence of the marine ports and railways and roads. colonized cities, accepted a role in the colonial period, in order for the role of the colonial city. But since the last rule, as the owner of all remaining and everything is back to the life of the cities he was in circulation. Create new capital, forced settlement of nomads and military centers sheet problems that life will throw new cities.

Kastellou says about Iran is a capitalist society. The king is the head of government and the both governed, however, the country's largest oil industry is owned by the government and the cumulative effect is to guide economic development. The central government's power is high. Kastllou adds the city's role in Africa and its role in the middle east is different. Urban growth in Africa is now largely rural cascading effect between city and village came and went. The continent is primarily economic forces have played a role in creating social change, not the government. Modern city in Africa, its functions the task is not spontaneous, but due to the requirements of the international system, international trade relations. Large cities points of contact with the industrialized countries for the exploitation of raw material resources of this country, act, although the proportion of the total population living in urban areas, still relatively low, but the size is too big cities of the first class manila. jakarta and more than six million.

Manuel Castells all known changes due to economic dependency and says: The dependence of Latin American countries, after their liberation from colonial domination and join the world capitalist market in various forms more diversified and expanded. Such as single-product economy and in his view, each of these economic activities cause a specific urbanization. Castelli all suffering and hardship to the urbanization of the continent, the result is dependent on international capitalism. Obtaining technology and other industry factors have been caused or spread some cities. Industry is one of the major factors of urbanization the changes in the structure of third world cities, but what is important is the optimal distribution of economic institutions it has been found that less than a third of the world and because it is also the owner of the rule, as well as cost saving and better utilization of resources, returns.

Dr shokouhi says: to due to the use of all funds and revenues in the cities of the former colonized with obtaining new technology, economic activities and the building is concentrated in large cities. Thus, the intensity interpolation inequality between urban and rural areas, rural migration begins and without exception will be established in all major towns and cities colonized third world slum and slum areas.

3-6- Sustainable Development:

Many definitions and guidelines provided in the context of sustainable development is one of these definitions, the commission defined "brntlnd" is: sustainable development is the current needs without prejudicing the ability of future generations estimates made, also answer your needs the definition of the right of every generation have the same amount of natural capital placed at the disposal of other generations recognized and is permitted the use of natural capital at interest (not to the detriment of the natural capital).in fact, the development of sustainable exploitation of natural data is limited to the reproduction of their compensation. Otherwise a negative balance in the exploitation of natural capital is unsustainable will lead to a gradual reduction and development. This is a situation that has created the current development with an emphasis on economic growth (ziyari, 1383). the concept of sustainable development refers to the process of economic policy, financial, trade, energy, agriculture, industrial and other policies are designed so that the development of the economically, socially and ecologically sustainable. (Bahraini, 2003)

3-7- sustainable urban development

Sustainable urban development proposed seeking sustainable development theory and a form of modern development that the sustainable development of cities and urban communities to guarantee future generations. "sustainable development" as a salve on the wound great place civilian in the shadow of the salve, changed conditions of urban life unbearable and some balance back to the city and the city is not to prolong life (Ardashiri., 2001).

urban development speaking of sustainable since the start only to expand the urban space, reception of more people, more user created by further exploitation of resources, production and consumption more sustainable urban development, but thought at the height anomalies and environmental crisis that was caused by urban development, come up with new ideas on a variety of land uses, this will help to create equality in the city the gap between rich and poor areas of the city and eliminate the implementation of sustainable transport model, creating less waste and less energy consumption pattern is vital the scrap, be detrimental to the production, consumption pattern is optimal

implementation, and maintenance of green spaces and spread the cost more, people are more used advice to the bike and hiking

Today five elements made up the city are of nature, man, society, shells and networks with the worst possible conditions historically have faced and five years of the warmest years recorded have been recorded in the 1990s the four types of modernization process, including urbanization, industrialization, population growth and geographical and social mobility, as voters in order to erode, play a large role in these changes lack of proper collection and disposal of waste, drinking water supply problem, net loss for the collection and disposal of waste, improper installation disturbing activities, pollution from smoke and the annoying noises plants and motor vehicles, examples of the most common urban environmental problems are each of which alone threaten health burgher what seems to be set up in a town there (TBT, 2005).

Increased awareness of urban planners and managers have done to different aspects of the development and implementation of measures to balance ecological and social balance, underlying the establishment of sustainable urban development. They know that sustainable development should not lead to sustainable development at a later and all city functions with the pursuit of development and achieve the target can sustainable urban development to make a ruling (Shokouhi, 2000).

3-8- New perspectives on sustainable urban development:

In most developing countries, infrastructure installation, the required technology and industry experts have existed in cities, the prevailing economic and productive activities in addition to the urban form and the growth has been rapid. On the other hand, the concentration of capital in large cities has led to economic duality.

3-8-1- John Friedman (Friedman, 1982) underlines, cities such as pump power, capital and skilled manpower they are attracted to each other and cause drainage areas are especially disadvantaged areas and the creation of regional economic dichotomy altogether. Pay attention particular to the effects of industrialization and population growth, rapid urbanization is the concentration of capital in large cities. most planners in developing countries believe that economic growth is correlated with urbanization.

3-8-2- Mr. mathur (mathur, 1998) in their study of third world countries to the conclusion that economic growth in developing countries and increase the natural growth of population and urbanization are two main factors, especially in big cities population focus makes urban primacy.

3-8-3- Mr. simmons (simmuns, 1994) underlines the economic development and centralization of capital contributed to the growth of large cities and the factors to be considered:

- public health programs that reduce mortality.
- the concentration of industry in large cities
- concentration of public buildings and activities in large cities
- mechanization and modernization of agricultural means of production, which causes farmers and their unemployment and migration to cities and especially in the big cities. It should be noted that the difference between urban and rural incomes is one of the contributing factors in rural exodus to the cities and big towns. It is clear that the concentration of population in major cities such problems for cities and more urban and regional planners believe the uncontrolled growth of towns and large cities, creating costly for the government. For example, lack of housing, lack of access to urban services, congestion and ultimately destroying the environment.

3-8-4 Mr. Alshkhs (El-shakhs, 1994) effects of population density in major cities across the surface of Macro and Micro Small underlines this:

1. The concentration of population in large cities, small towns and villages reduces growth.
2. The focus of the regional distribution and the imbalance between social groups has fueled the development of the instability.
3. The concentration leads to the loss of agricultural lands for the construction of housing. Micro and small level of concentration causes:

- Lack of social services, is cultural.
- Improper use of the Earth's crust.
- The need for additional transportation costs will increase.
- To increase employment and unemployment is low, especially for the poor and low-income
- Create shed and urban marginalization.
- Cause congestion and loss to the environment.

Sustainable urban development should be considered in the future,

In the event that not only solves the problems of big cities,

To prevent a breach of the lives of future generations, and resources are used wisely and thoughtful.

3-8-5- poles growth theory:

Some of the major cities development planners known consider necessary in the early stages of and the concentration of capital and human resources development in one and believes that the development of industry and industrial investments, especially in large cities and regions with growth potential, makes like waves spread and spread to other parts of the region and its reach to the farthest points. This idea has been criticized by many planners.

For example, Mr. Rondinell (Rondinell, 1999) underlines such a mindset that failed and the accumulation of capital and human resources in large cities can transfer development in deprived areas and small towns and even in some countries, this approach has led to economic duality.

3-8-6- Acropleteen development:

In early 1980 was introduced a planning model decentralized Acropleteen named by John Friedman (Jahn Friedman, 1973). The program aims to foster the integration between urban and rural areas, Meet the local people and the countryside to urban life and contributing to the development in the region. This theory is based on the development of small industries that require high expertise encourages. And people rely on self-help. This plan has been established of units of an urban area with a population of about 10,000 to 25,000 villages which have a density of 200 people per square kilometer the scope of this project is an area with a radius of 5 to 10 square kilometers, which can be followed by bicycle. The total population of between 50,000 to 150,000 are considered and it is assumed most people in this area who are engaged in agriculture. It is clear somewhat difficult to determine areas for improvement and in some cases is not possible. Mr Hansen (Hansen, 1990) underlines the main problem in this regard:

- The political structure of most third world countries, is coordinating the project.
- The reality of development and external communication forgotten. Some planners believe that this plan is a holistic concept of the ideal and the practical faced difficulties.

3-8-7- growth of small and medium sized cities:

Some planners, urban and urban growth centers the only way they know for regional development, to solve problems and suggest future problems in big cities Small and medium-sized cities have populations between 100,000 to 500,000 In third world countries to grow Migration from rural areas to big cities in the middle of cities led to alleviate the problems of big cities in the future Mr. indigestion (Ruddel, 1999) comments on the role of small and medium-sized cities such propounds .The development of small and medium cities suitable for spatial development and economic growth and social stability And can act as an alternative to the growth of large cities. He also underlines the need capital from big cities to small towns and medium-propelled. Mr. Hardvy and Strvyt (Harday and Sutherwaite, 1998), five reason can be presented to the growth of cities in developing regions refer average gaps against uncontrolled growth of large cities as:

The majority medium and small cities are more often associated with them are rural. For example, schools, health centers, farmers and agricultural service centers in small towns and mid-sized market for agricultural produce there.

- Often in the areas of public management in small and medium cities there. by government agencies can be found to the problems of rural areas and facilities in the area aware.

- Some of these cities have an important role in agricultural production, packaging and transport to other areas, especially in large cities.

- Long-term policies have shown

Which brought the capital to small and medium cities have regional stability prevents excessive growth of large cities. By studying these three theories to reach the conclusion the theory of growth poles due to the close relationship between will not coherence and efficiency of settlements in developing countries.

Agruplytn theory for ideal orientation and away from the reality of countries as Iran is not developing a rational function and finally, in the space of small and medium sized cities with a population threshold for investment, could be organized in the future as places for immigrants and prevent the invasion of big cities and sustainable development be attained in these countries. (Sheikh, 2008).

3-9- presumptions of sustainable urban development

In aiming conditions must be met in order to achieve sustainable urban development to enable the context of sustainable human development and social welfare, civic improvement Strengthen family and social foundations of public and environmental recovery (naghdi, 2010).

World Commission of Environment and Sustainable Development requirements stated as follows:
1. The participation of citizens in decision-making in the context of a political system
2. Stresses the inconsistency alternative thinking to develop in the context of an economic system
3. The obligation to repair and protect the environment in the context of a production system

4. The provision of sustainable patterns of trade finance in the context of a system of technical knowledge

5. Create patterns of international trade and finance in the context of a system

6. Despite its flexibility and improvements in bed management system

Based on the concepts of sustainable urban development to be effective:

A strengthening of social justice and citizenship

(B) the context of citizen participation and social cohesion

C pavement strengthening social institutions and foundations, family foundations

Avoid Strategic approach to sustainable urban development phenomenal

(C) customs and culture of urban development

C. assistance and organization of public and private organizations

H- effective policies and programs in the metropolitan policy

K- expansion of civil rights and civil appropriate optimization

Sustainable urban design structure is formed on three fundamental principles:

First principle: saving resources which seeks to optimize the use of resources, the use of non-renewable resources and working hard to bring down urban buildings.

The second principle: the design is based on the life cycle the total life cycle analysis and environmental consequences of urban construction of the provision in order to return to nature.

The third principle: designed by human rooted in the need to preserve the life of the chain elements survival and the survival of human (Mofidi Shemirani, 2011: 76).

3-10- sustainable civic develop new patterns:

3-10-1- Healthy City:

Or another, many of the cities, especially in developing countries (known as the South) during the last decent been no effective management, degradation of the urban environment and increase health inequalities economic, social and among the inhabitants of these areas have been done on a large scale. For this reason, many cities in developing countries from the 1970s onwards, faced with urban poverty. This caused the level of and standards relating to the environment in many cities is difficult. Following the emergence of such a phenomenon, research institutions, health department's municipalities and from 1993 onwards to evaluate these health issues of their city. generally these types of issues and scenarios of this kind, the health and environmental shortcomings of the cities as "health care urban environment" at the beginning of the 21st century in order is the work of many third world governments. The main task of this network study of the impact of social issues, and environmental health of the urban poor with emphasis on vulnerable.

The concept of healthy cities mainly is derived from the guidelines and recommendations WHO Global Health. At the same time, consequently, a lot of people, institutions and social and healthily - health played a role in strengthening and sustaining it. Although the healthy cities movement began primarily in industrial societies, but gradually, the developing countries have welcomed the initiative. So, move forward and to the north and south are mentioned and discussed. The "healthy cities movement" to establish a relationship between urban living conditions and health and includes the following relations:

Counter- city underlie the development of strategies through which we can promote health and improve relations and human actions.

The city has a unique capacity and it's jointly by creating healthy and productive lives; given the values of the community and modification and repair, healthy cities can be established. Human capacities and strengthen their healthy city.

Title of the creation of health and safety within the urban area of the nineteenth century has been debate many European and North American scholars and scientists The points that sooner based economic growth By the industrial sounds. The need to develop responses to the health problems of urbanization, Thinking about the healthy cities have further consolidating and accelerating. Insufficient supply of health services, issues arising from the collected waste, Pollution control, housing, including some ongoing Followed urbanization have appeared Europe and North America Latin America, Asia and Africa and they all need to think and find provide appropriate solutions for healthy cities.

Over the last half century many efforts on the development of the physical, social and emotional states to act in urban areas; that means not only to eradicate disease, health is realized, but also in its general sense and with reference to the above. Following the international conference on "Alma-ata", led by the world health organization

in 1978, according to the declaration of the conference   to the prevention of diseases in urban areas, along with providing adequate water and sanitation has made clear to citizens.

Also, this view has been expressed in the case of healthy cities, non-chemical means can achieve optimal health. This topic conference is emphasized "a shack" in 1976 in Vancouver (Vancouver) Canada than to realize.

On the other hand, based on the theory of "State" includes the concept of healthy cities as health policies that increase public awareness, Increased social participation, and the role of local governments in implementing WHO policy is both encouraged and strengthened. In order to have a healthy city, in addition to the technical aspects of tools, including Utilization of resources, planning, use of appropriate technologies, resources, etc., Participation in social groups, moves out of the state-private partnership is important (Bayat, 2013).

3-10-2- active city:
Sustainable urban development is with massive and complex phenomenon. Relying on a single factor shall not be considered in shaping the sustainable development, deliberate and conscious action. The factors that must be considered in the development of this phenomenon in urban planning; include economic, social and environmental.
- inclusive participation of citizens in the process of urban planning and participation the choice of values, goals, policies and solutions development and implementation of development activities, defines phenomenon.
- full participation of all citizens and the coating formation mechanism active in the social dimension of sustainable urban development, the creation of sustainable development of urban form.
- the lack of a common language between urban - citizen and director
- people need to establish a system of "social conduct" appears. The system tries to citizens through the concept of "social education" ready to intervenient the process of urban planning and urban management; and suitable for communication and mutual discussion between urban - citizen.
- The prospect of active, given picture of the mechanism absorption and citizen participation in public decision-making and evaluation in the urban planning of the city councils, and the joint working groups, provides planners and managers;
- A new approach to urban planning as "urban exchange" poses. in this context, systems and mechanisms such as "social conduct", "social education", "education discussion mutual reciprocity" define their role as an integral part of "urban exchange 'on show in town (Bayat, 2013).

3-10-3-city active and exchange Urban:
Active and meaningful participation of citizens in the process of urbanization, it is considered as a process, which deals with social values and on the basis of the objectives, policies and actions to develop further
- social conduct: urban emphasis on the interaction between urban planners - citizens, normative concept brings "active society"
- social learning: the concept of social learning, mechanism considered for the development of urban communication - social groups
- urban exchange, communication and exchange between urban - citizens through mutual understanding. in the process, both in terms of their relationship   and thus they consider the mutual understanding and co-occur (Bayat, 2013).

3-10-4- Citizenship right and Sustainability development:
- Environment by human is appropriate to the type and degree of change production man is constantly changing: the influence of the environment, both inside and on the inside.
- Declaration of liability for directors and officers of the sustainable development and to coordinate them with other calls in programming productivity. and dynamic balance, support the view eternal dwelling, demanding movements and efforts are continuing their excellent
- first, it requires that the individual's responsibility to ensure the survival of the human implications of each day becomes wider context this form of direct influence on the appointment and
- second, the active citizen and pager achieving economic conditions and welfare optimal or better put in the hands of citizens, they look the same goals and continuous movement are transcendental realization.
- Freedom of managing their offices, opposing each other and both also ensure continuity of human life are considered acceptable and desirable
3-10-5-some characteristics of sustainable cities:
- More efficient organization
- For people who need a broad view

- Respond to the needs of the people.
- Are part of a wider context of sustainable
- Alternatives to the futurist offer
- The need for active citizenship and governance and good governance
- Production capacity problems and real solutions
- Talk to children, the elderly and minorities listen
- They are recycling and reclamation
- Avery enjoyable and happiness places to live are
- Are based on a sense of ownership and responsibility of citizens

3-10-6-planned and sustainable urban development in Iran:

Strategies to achieve sustainable urban development in Iran an overview is as follows:
- Keep the native and natural systems
- User compressed more efficiently
- Preservation of local culture:
- Public participation in community health
- In general, given the above, it can be concluded

Due to urbanization and environmental conditions in different cities, specific economic and social needs are different from each other and because of the diverse planning is necessary

to (plans approved) can best and it may be responsive to the needs of citizens and without causing the least harm and the least negative consequences in terms of economic, social and environmental terms, to improve the quality of life of their citizens.

- But survey of different urban planning plans in Iran is prepared suggest that the principles of sustainable development and urban planning in Iran The above is a city where there is a significant difference can simply get does not and have not the current process of urban planning in the context of sustainable development principles.

- Planning in accordance with a predetermined plan content with the inflexible and fixed for all cities formed, certainly the situation in urban planning in the country with numerous problems with that encountered this in mind

The process of urban planning in the framework of sustainable development goals and sustainable basis, it does not move and the desired goals of the development have long distance (Maleki, 2011).

4- Conclusion:

Looking at the features of urban morphology can be seen social ecology, civic economic and third world urban population in the city as well as economic and social development and environmental characters and structures that are sustainable cities, most of the differences between the inner and outer different. For example developed countries rate of technological change and urban development faster and with greater acceleration occurs, while in developed countries this movement is growing steadily in the long term are most people in developed countries with market economies were unique, in the third group are greater in subsistence activities. Another is that the volume of migration in developed countries are more affected by the change agents and migration to cities is rising constantly and the day on the morphology of the city Howe other impressive features. According to Friedman, who said that when balanced urban system the sub-system of cultural, political, economic, population centers are equal to the margin.

This is the third world because being bad management and interference of imperialism, it is impossible, Since the development of industrialized countries is based Third World underdevelopment and exclusion and so long as this relationship is still intact and remain safe, close to the heart of the Third World would be futile and severing the relationship between the West and the Third World, requires the creation of a new world its effects do not see prospects for the near future. Improvement and expansion of the transport and the development have been ports and cities with international airports. Unlike past grew the inland cities.

In third World metropolis in the day to day increases the slopes marginalization and marginalized population and urban characteristics, Marginalization of large cities to disfiguring facial displays How to live in a third world surrounding In the past decade shows that unlike the developed countries, industrial, instead of the middle strata, the low income groups have shown that a significant change. These groups remove cities like Tehran, Damascus, Mumbai and other major cities to leave because of high housing costs this inevitably places around the city residents are not equipped and inexpensive.

Believe that social pathology, social abnormalities such as theft, murder, smuggling, suicide, drug addiction, alcoholism, Vandalism and like it as social deviance or as a disease or disorder associated with social maladjustments governing the relationship between the individual and society, will be more in suburban areas. Unlike Western cities that rims the wealthy, peripheral areas of the third world has become a place for the poor and

a factor for the development of a culture of poverty, ie, increasing the social distance between social groups, there is a physical separation between them.

Marginalized status as marginalization cities the surrounding in the third world in most cases the minimum living facilities like clean water for drinking and sanitation facilities are excluded. Furthermore, the formation of marginal metropolitan center is a social crime.

Given the status of the group and shortcomings of housing, employment, health and damage to the lifestyle in the development of social and cultural and environmental issues, it is necessary. Officials and urban planners and managers to resolve the problems of the marginalized and the lifestyle steps taken seriously.

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