

Investigation and evaluation of the physical-spatial structure of Iranian cities from the point of view of modernism and postmodernism (Case study: Tehran metropolis)

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Introduction

The industrial revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries brought about great transformations in cities the most important result was the increase in the population of cities and, consequently, the physical-spatial expansion of these cities, the emergence of metropolis is typical example of it. It also prompted urbanization speeds in developed and developing countries (Narimah, 2006, p1). In this regard, the modern and industrial city of West is the birth of industrial revolution and changes which has occurred as a result of the development of the productive forces of society.

Methodology

The research methodology is descriptive-analytical according to the nature of the work. The method of data collection has been library and documentary studies. With the intention of evaluation the effects of the two paradigms of modernism and postmodernism on the physical structure of the metropolis of Tehran, 21 components have been used that about 12 components are relevant to modernism paradigm and about 9 components also belong to the postmodernist intellectual paradigm. For the selection of experts and experts, since the goal is not generalization of results, a targeted sampling method has been used. The criteria for selecting experts are theoretical domains, practical experience, tendency and ability to participate in research and access. A remarkable point in determining the number of experts is to ensure the comprehensiveness of the various views in the research. In the first step, Interviews with experts included professors and experts from universities and research centers for a comprehensive view of the reality have done, after that in the second step, a questionnaire was designed for experts and professors of different universities. In this questionnaire, for evaluation of the effect of each component, a number of questionnaires were randomly selected in the form of a Likert spectrum from a score of 1 to 5. Taking into account the above criteria, eventually the number of speliasts and experts who collaborated on the research process was 42, and a Topsis model has been used for analysis. Cronbach Alpha has been used for instrument reliability. By this coefficient,

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accuracy and validity of the test instrument are tested. Accordingly, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the designed questionnaire is higher than 0.75%, which indicates the reliability of the questionnaire questions and the correlation of questions for Assessment and evaluation of research.

Result and Discussion

By comparing the two intellectual paradigms of modernism and postmodernism, it can be concluded that each of them, with the components studied, had an impact on the spatial-physical structure of Tehran metropolis. Therefore, in general, one can conclude that in cities of the country, especially the metropolis of Tehran, The extreme tendency of modernism is dominant, also there is a long distance to reach to the urbanization of postmodernism. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the concepts of modernism and postmodernism based on the traditions, cultures, lifestyle, and climatic conditions of the country, and we should not designed and created the principles of this thinking, regardless of cultural and traditional values in different cities of the world and in the metropolis of Tehran.

Conclusion

In this article, the study of the physical-spatial structure of Iranian cities from the viewpoint of modernism and postmodernism with emphasis on Tehran metropolis has been discussed. 12 components were used in order to determine the effects of the intellectual paradigm of modernism on the physical structure of the metropolis of Tehran. The results show that Among the studied components, based on the Topsis model, One-dimensional physical and urban planning component with the highest score in the first place, the component of the creation of space agents, such as the creation of highways, aerial networks (airports) and class parking lots and the gates with a score of (0.870) in the second place and finally, the architectural and construction component of high-rise and gravel, skyscrapers and the skyline of the heart beat with a score of 0.808 in the third place are located , And these three factors have the most impact on the physical structure of Tehran metropolis in comparison with other factors . On the other hand, the results of postmodernism on the physical-spatial structure of Tehran metropolis indicate that the component of the mixed use and diversity with points (1) is in the first place. The Component of the existence of the principle of discretion in the urban physical structure is also ranked second in terms of points (0.881) from the viewpoint of experts and elites. In this regard, the component of medium density and combination use with score (0.766) in terms of impact on the physical and spatial structure of Tehran metropolis is in third place.

Keywords: Modernism, Postmodernism, Space, Urban planning, Tehran metropolis