Presenting a Conceptual Design Model Based on the Critical Regionalism after the Victory of Islamic Revolution of Iran

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ABSTRACT

The national security of each country is provided through regional cooperation and global interaction and interdependency. The current study was conducted with the goal of presenting a conceptual design model based on the critical regionalism after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. The Mixed Research Method (first by studying books, articles, etc., and then coding qualitatively and analyzing the textual contents, and finally using a software in the quantitative section) was employed and the statistical population of the research in qualitative section included all articles and theoretical foundations related to the variable under study, and in the quantitative section, it included informed policy researchers and those individuals whose research and executive domain were relevant to the subject of the study. The research findings of the qualitative section were based on 39 finalized articles which resulted in the identification of 52 open codes and 10 axial codes, including local forms, modern movement, the legend and reality of the region, information and experiences, space/place, typology/topography, tectonics/layout, handmade (artificial) /natural, intuitive (visual)/tactile, and postmodernism and regionalism. The identified variables were considered in terms of level of model, type, base and the area of focus. To analyze the data which were collected to design the interview questions, the methods of calculating the frequency and mean and the method of Shannon were used, and the MAXQDA software was used for the interview qualitative analysis. In the quantitative section, to determine the final priority of the model criteria by ANP technique, the initial super matrix (unweighted), weighted super matrix and finally the limit super matrix should be calculated, and every element of this diagram should be measured in different stages of paired comparison technique. The Dematel Technique was used to determine the priority of the criteria; the first priority was assigned to the index of "lack of interaction with the place, while considering the techniques of global civilization", and the last priority was assigned to the index of "abstract misperception", and some recommendations were presented in this regard.

Keywords: Organizational Behavior, Design Process, Regionalism, Critical Regionalism

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1. Introduction

The word *Regionalism* became one of the main theories of the late 18th centuries due to the "criticisms to the modern architecture". Based on this view, the architecture of each region should be formed by taking into consideration the shape and form, habitat and climate, cultural traditions, the building materials specific to the region, and the special activities performed in the given region [1]. The definition of regionalism encompasses a wide spectrum due to the variety and the progress of transformation in different types of the approaches of this theory; however, it might be stated in general that paying attention to the ecosystem, climatic issues, cultural and social conditions and local values are considered as the main points related to the regionalism [2]. Entering to the discussion of regionalism is deemed as the entry of discussing on the identity of architecture. Bayazidi (2013) deems that a region includes a geographical region which defines many of the life aspects of people of the society, including the cultural and environmental aspects. He also regards regionalism as the main critical movement in response to the globalization, an approach which includes the local method of construction, on the one hand, and abstract perception of environment, on the other hand. In his opinion, although regionalism affects a wide spectrum of views, it basically pays attention to the culture, climate and technology of today [3]. Regionalism appeared as a manifestation and representation of international cooperation after the Second World War in Europe, and this process gradually developed to other geographical areas such as Latin America and Southeast Asia. The termination of the cold war and the bipolar system provided new opportunities and facilities for the consolidation, reinforcement and development of modern regionalism. The modern regionalism is different from the old regionalism in four aspects: agency, the motivation of agents, the orientation and

scope of cooperation and convergence. The theories of regionalism have undergone changes based on the quad transformation in the nature and motivation of agents and the orientation and realm of regionalism [4]. Regionalism is a strategy, tool, technique, attitude, ideology or a habit of thinking; however, unlike its manifold representations, it is one theory in total that supports the sustainability against different types of superiority, globalization or the standardized structures which decrease local differences, and it suggests theories, views, methods and criteria for the protection, revitalization, and if necessary, rebuilding the life, within the framework of regional features [5]. Theories and theory building in regional studies have undergone transformation, in such a way that, on the one hand, the principles and assumptions of the available regionalism theories have been reviewed and reconstructed, and on the other hand, some modern regionalism theories are built based on different meta-theoretical foundations. To show and explain the mentioned contingent transformations, the theories of Neofunctionalism, Neoliberal Institutionalism, Neorealism, Constructivism, the Critical Theory and Universalism are discussed. One of the features of international relations after the Second World War has been the growth and development of regional cooperation and convergence, within the framework of regionalization [4]. The main approach of regionalism is reconciling the effects of global civilization to the location specific characteristics. Regionalism is related to both complicated human links and the ecosystem balance and environmental issues. The goal of regionalism is creating diversity at the same time as enjoying the global benefits. The word *regionalism* was transformed to one of the main theories of architectural criticism since the late 18th century. According to this viewpoint, architecture should be formed based on the specific local activities shaped based on the climate, geography, building materials and the

native cultural traditions. The main problem of the current study is to identify and prioritize the components affecting the architecture design of critical regionalism after the Islamic Revolution of Iran by studying and analyzing the textual contents and to present a model in this area.

2. Theoretical Foundations of the Study

The innate sense of interacting with the region is a sign of environmental sensitivity, which is very vital in the 21st century. Today, regionalism should inevitably be placed within a greater discourse of architecture, and discussion and debate on the role of the application of regional green architecture should be prevailed as one of the factors of cultural identity and sense of place [6]. Architecture has never been a substantive being overtime and it has undergone tangible and serious changes depending on different conditions, its origin, and the resultant of different forces on the factors shaping it. By the passage of time, as of the period of Imposed War, it has shown the tendencies of the market and the organizational power of technical and engineering community. Some movements that started gradually following the evaluation of the status quo immediately affected the rushing architecture of today. A kind of architecture appeared due to changing the political-social structures, forces and the classes producing it. This era is the era of Capitalism [6]. This kind of structure changed our relationship with the world around us significantly; accordingly, architecture, as a factor being affected by the world around it, has lost its relationship with the past to some extent, and it is changing along with the current conditions of society. The contemporary element of the era is our increasing encounter with the world we are living in. The era after modernism is the era of transition from industrial methods to postindustrial era, the era after capitalism, the era of communications and globalization, the era of the emergence of multinational companies and the era of the omission of subcultures where the

global culture is dominated[7]. The contemporary architecture of Iran formed its schema after a political transformation and toppling of the dictatorship and the formation of a public government after the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran [8]. The main approach of regionalism is reconciling the effects of global civilization and the local specific characteristics. Regionalism is related to both complicated human alliances and the balance of ecosystem and environmental issues. The main goal of regionalism is creating diversity at the same time with taking benefit from the global benefits [2]. It should be noted that the theory of regionalism and paying attention to the indexes of the region have a long history and a special place in the architectural thoughts. The amount of its importance has been different in various historical periods of architecture, and in each period, attentions were directed to that, following a special goal. It has sometimes been used as a tool for superiority and the consolidation of prejudicial attitudes and extremist nationalism, sometimes for the adjustment of negative consequence of modern era, and in the recent years, it was employed to confront against the phenomenon of globalization and the uniformity of the environment. The awareness from regional architecture as an index for the identity of a special group dates back to the ancient Greece. In the context of the policy of control and competition in cities and their colonies, Greeks would use architectural elements to demonstrate the identity of a group in the region. The most prominent reference for regionalist design is "Vitruvius: The Ten Books on Architecture" [9]. Any conceptual model is a start point and a base to conduct studies, in such a way that it determines the variables of the research and the relationships between them. In other words, ideally, a conceptual model or the mental plan and the analytical tool [10] is a strategy to start and conduct a study, as it is expected that while conducting the research,

the variables and the interactions between them to be investigated and adjusted, if necessary, and to reduce some factors from them or to add some to them [11]. Today, we are witnessing the destructive effects of modernism on the current face of streets and the pattern of the formation of urban residences, which has caused the rapid physical development of cities and has changed the pattern of compact cities to conurbation. Therefore, explaining and evaluating the regionalism indexes for improving the residential pattern, by relying upon the regionalism values, would significantly help regulating the city [12]. Many studies have investigated the aspects and components of design process based on the critical regionalism after the victory of Islamic Revolution of Iran, so far; however, the base of the current study for evaluating the components and aspects of critical regionalism after the victory of Islamic Revolution of Iran is the different studies conducted in this regard. Considering the generality of the subject of the study, the relationships between these aspects based on the critical regionalism after the victory of Islamic Revolution of Iran, and the optimal composition of such aspects and the relationships between such aspects shall be investigated.

3. Methodology

The current study is fundamental in terms of objectives, and it employs a mixed method (qualitative-quantitative) for data collection, which is like conducting two small-scale studies within a general study. In this plan, it is possible to first collect the qualitative data and then analyze the quantitative data. Since the current study includes two qualitative and quantitative phases, the research population comprises two different aspects:

In the first part, to design the interview questions, a statistical population was selected from amongst the university professors whose scientific rank was not less than an assistant

professor, with at least 15 years of teaching experience, who were experts in the field of management and administrative affairs, and they enjoyed at least the following four conditions: having knowledge and experience on the subject of the study, the tendency to cooperate with the researchers, enough time to attend the study process and having the required communication skills. The distinguished managers and officials were selected and the statistical population was formed by the experts in the area of architecture, with not less than 5 years of experience in organizational activities and those experts who has organizational positions. The sampling method in the qualitative section was the purposeful sampling or the theoretical sampling which is specific to the qualitative studies. A semi-structured individual interview was also designed in which the relevant experts or texts are referred to after designing the key questions. The snowball technique was also employed.

To interview with the experts of management field, a semi-structured interview was used. After making the initial coordination and making appointments with individuals, the sessions were held in the workplace of the respondents. Before beginning the session, the interviewees became completely aware of the objectives of research, within some minutes. For complete data collection, the audio of most of interview sessions was recorded after obtaining the consent of interviewees, and the interview data were collected based on such documents; however, some of the interviewees did not express their satisfaction to record their voice, and notes were taken from their comments. The average interview time was 45 min to 2 hours. The data collected from interviews were coded and used in the construction of the main components of the study. The research strategy in the qualitative section was that the relevant books and articles were studied and the researcher designed the model of organizational culture transformation

after passing three main stages of this strategy, namely, open coding of the text of interviews with the experts of organizations, selective coding and axial coding.

In the quantitative section of the study, after reviewing the relevant literature and studying 19 foreign articles and 20 domestic articles, 10 concepts and components and 52 items were extracted, which were set up by a 5-point Likert Scale. The first part of the questionnaire included the demographic features and the second part included the effect of each of the components and indexes including local forms, modern movement, the legend and reality of the region, information and experiences, space/place, typology/topography,tectonics/layout, handmade (artificial)/natural,intuitive(visual) /tactile, and postmodernism and regionalism. The identified variables were considered in terms of level of model, type, base and the area of focus, and they were paid attention to for analyzing the data which were collected for designing the interview questions.

4. Research Findings

Content analysis is one of the techniques related to the documentary-based method in social science research. Documentary-based method is expressed in the form of some methods, based on which the goal of the study is achieved by studying and analyzing document, texts and articles. Such a technique analyzes the content and attempts to extract the main indexes by using the articles and analyzing the textual data, and to carry out a comparative study with the topic of reviewing the indexes related to the critical regionalism after the victory of Islamic Revolution of Iran. The main components have been extracted through analyzing the importance-function of the research content from domestic and foreign resources and articles, by coding. In this stage, data were analyzed based on the Theoretical Coding method. The theoretical coding is a method for analyzing the data collected based on Grounded Theory in order to present a theory. The coding phases used in the current study are open coding, axial coding and selective coding.

Table 1. Codes and Topics Relevant to the General Entrepreneurship

Criterion	Sub-Criterion
Local Forms	Regionalism beyond one style
	Priority of aesthetics over regionalism
	Lack of efforts from the reviver's side, self-awareness and seriousness
	Lack of paying attention to the building construction style based on the local culture and ecology
Modern Movement	Lack of paying attention to the cultural policy of architecture
	Liberator, critical, poetic
	Modernism traditions and the infinite development of unconnected objects
	Modernism Functionalism
The Legend and the Reality of the Region	Transforming the legend, as an important and creative force
	Voluntary or restrictive regionalism
	Lack of paying attention to the local climate and conditions of the region
	Lack of paying attention to the concept of discourse, as a school of architecture
	Lack of paying attention to the customs
Information and Experiences	The negative effects of media
	Lack of match between the available information and the real experiences
	Showing the uncustomary images of buildings by the self-seeking media
	Inappropriate experience of a form of building structure

	Lack of paying attention to the theme and beliefs
	Inappropriate viewing angle
Space/Place	Total disappearance of civil area in the modern society
	Disappearance of the borders and enclosure of the space
	Modern urban development, as the global domain development
	Modern urban development, in the form of privatization, and in unreachable form
	The need of human to emotionally interact with the place
	Scenery setting
Typology/ Topography	Cultural typology
	Social/civilizational typology
	Paying attention to several specific sites
	Disconnected buildings
	Ordinary buildings as an artistic object
	Movement capability of buildings
	Environmental sensitivity
Tectonics/Layout	Inappropriate use of technical tools
	Lack of supporting the buildings
	The mythical reality of buildings
	Imaginary perception of a created shape
	Interaction with nature
	Reducing the created form, as an artistic scene
	Lack of matching with lighting

Criterion	Sub-Criterion
Hand-made (Artificial)/ Natural	Lack of considering the climate as a part of topography
	Lack of interaction with the place through considering the techniques of global civilization
	Lack of interaction with the place through considering the climatic techniques
Intuitive (Visual)/Tactility	Lack of paying attention to the controlled climatic spaces
	The role of all senses in the architectural experience
	Individual characteristics of humans
	Visual and tactile perception of the space
	Emphasizing the appearance representation
	Experiencing the tangible space
	Abstract misperception
Postmodernism and Regionalism	Continuous escalation of renovation as an inevitable process
	Selecting a viewpoint between historicism and postmodern
	Selecting the anti-modern and anti-liberal approaches for architecture
	Disappearance of the spirit and identity of the place
	Awkward assimilation of cities

Considering the data extracted from the reviewed articles and reaching the saturation point, demonstrated in Table 1, the manner of the formation of categories and finally the analysis of collected data by MAXQDA statistical software and the creation of the model of factors affecting the critical regionalism after the victory of Islamic Revolution of Iran are shown in Table 1, and it is worthy of note that the findings of qualitative part of the study have been completed

in this section, and after explaining the results, the model enters the quantitative section by using MAXQDA software.

Figure 1. Analysis of the Data Extracted from Articles by MAXQDA (Source: Authors)

The Critical Regionalism after the Victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran

Local Forms

Regionalism beyond one style
Priority of aesthetics over regionalism
Lack of efforts from the reviver's side, self-awareness and seriousness

Modern Movement

Lack of paying attention to the cultural policy of architecture
Liberator, critical, poetic
Modernism traditions and the infinite development of unconnected objects
Modernism Functionalism

The Legend and the Reality of the Region

Transforming the legend, as an important and creative force
Voluntary or restrictive regionalism
Lack of paying attention to the local climate and conditions of the region
Lack of paying attention to the concept of discourse, as a school of architecture
Lack of paying attention to the customs

Information and Experiences

The negative effects of media
Lack of match between the available information and the real experiences
Showing the uncustomary images of buildings by the self-seeking media
Inappropriate experience of a form of building structure
Lack of paying attention to the theme and beliefs
Inappropriate viewing angle

Space/Place

Total disappearance of civil area in the modern society
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Cultural typology
Social/civilizational typology
Paying attention to several specific sites
Disconnected buildings
Ordinary buildings as an artistic object
Movement capability of buildings
Environmental sensitivity

Tectonics/Layout

Imaginary perception of a created shape
Interaction with nature
Reducing the created form, as an artistic scene
Lack of matching with lighting
The mythical reality of buildings
Lack of supporting the buildings
Inappropriate use of technical tools

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Hand-made (Artificial)/ Natural

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Lack of considering the climate as a part of topography
Lack of interaction with the place through considering the techniques of global civilization
Lack of interaction with the place through considering the climatic techniques

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Intuitive (Visual)/Tactility

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Lack of paying attention to the controlled climatic spaces
The role of all senses in the architectural experience
Individual characteristics of humans
Visual and tactile perception of the space
Emphasizing the appearance representation
Experiencing the tangible space
Abstract misperception

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Postmodernism and Regionalism

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Continuous escalation of renovation as an inevitable process

Selecting a viewpoint between historicism and postmodern
Selecting the anti-modern and anti-liberal approaches for architecture
Disappearance of the spirit and identity of the place
Awkward assimilation of cities

Since more than one expert has participated in the study, the Geometric Mean Technique has been employed for the final prioritization of the experts' viewpoints. One of the best methods to combine the comparative tables of the group members is using the geometric mean. The geometric mean helps to consider the judgment of each member as well as to evaluate the judgment of the group about each paired comparison. The geometric mean is the most suitable mathematical principle to combine the judgments in AHP, since the mean preserves the reversal feature in the paired comparison matrix (Harmon, 2006) [12].
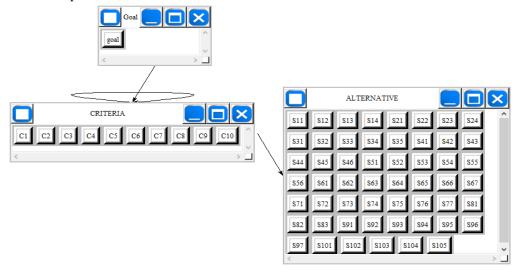
Figure 2. ANP Diagram of Indexes Priorities in Super Decisions Software (Source: Authors)

By taking into account the presumption of internal relations among the main criteria of the research and to reflect the mutual relationships among the criteria, the pattern of the relationships between the main criteria and Dematel Technique were used; accordingly, the specialists are able to

express more dominantly their opinion about the effects (the direction and intensity of effects) among the factors. It is worthy of note that the matrix resulting from the Dematel Technique (internal relations matrix) shows both the cause-and-effect relation between the factors and how the variables affect each other.

Table 2. The Pattern of Casual Relationships of the Main Criteria

	D	R	D+R	D-R
Local forms	7.79	7.48	15.26	0.31
Modern Movement	7.06	7.00	14.06	0.05
The Legend and the Realty of the Region	6.82	7.19	14.01	-0.37
Information and Experience	6.62	6.42	13.04	0.20
Space/Place	7.54	7.70	15.23	-0.16
Typology/Topography	6.70	7.02	13.72	-0.33
Tectonics/Layout	6.97	6.27	13.24	0.70
Hand-made (Artificial)/Natural	7.04	6.58	13.62	0.45
Intuitive(Visual)/Tactility	6.84	6.63	13.47	0.20
Postmodernism and Regionalism	6.31	7.37	13.68	-1.07

Sum of the items of *D* line represents how much the specific criterion affected the other criteria of the model. Accordingly, the criterion of *Local Forms* is more effective. Sum of the items of *R* column for each factor represents how much the specific factor is affected by other factors of the system. Accordingly, the criterion of *Space/Place* is more affected. The horizontal vector of D+R shows how much the given factor affects or is affected in the system. In other words, the more the value of D+R of each factor, the more the interaction of the factor with other factors of the system. Accordingly, the interaction of the criterion of Local Forms is more than other criteria. The vertical vector of D-R shows the effectiveness power of each factor. Overall, if D-R is positive, the variable is regarded as a causal variable, and if it is negative, the variable is regarded as an effect variable. In this model, such criteria as local forms, modern movement, information and experiences, tectonics/layout, handmade (artificial)/natural, intuitive (visual)/tactility are causes, and such criteria as

the legend and reality of the region, space/place, typology/topography and postmodernism and regionalism are effects.

In order to determine the final priority of the model criteria by ANP technique, the initial supermatrix (unweighted), weighted supermatrix and finally the limit supermatrix should be calculated. Any of the elements of the diagram is calculated in different phases of paired comparison technique and the Dematel technique. Therefore, the unweighted supermatrix structure was designed by inserting the data to the final structure of the model by Super Decisions Software, and by employing the concept of normalizing, the unweighted supermatrix was converted to weighted (normal) supermatrix. In the weighted supermatrix, sum of the elements of all columns was equal to one, and finally, the limit supermatrix was calculated. The limit supermatrix was obtained by raising all elements of the weighted supermatrix to powers. And based on the solution method of Super Decisions Software, this action is repeated at

times until all elements of the supermatrix become similar to each other. In this state, all entries of the supermatrix shall be equal to zero, and only the entries related to the sub-criteria are equal to a number which is repeated all over the line related to the specific entry. And based on the calculations and the limit supermatrix, the output of Super Decisions Software is determining the final priority of sub-criteria, adapted from the limit supermatrix.

The First priority: The index of lack of interaction with the place while considering the techniques of global civilization.
Second priority: The index of liberator, critical, poetic
The Third priority: The index of lack of interaction with the place through considering the climatic techniques
The Fourth priority: The index of priority of aesthetics over regionalism
The Fifth priority: The index of regionalism beyond one style
The Sixth priority: The index of lack of paying attention to the controlled climatic spaces
The Seventh priority: The index of voluntary or restrictive regionalism
The Eighth priority: The index of modernism functionalism
The Ninth priority: The index of total disappearance of civil area in the modern society
The Tenth priority: The index of interaction with nature
The Last priority: The index of abstract misperception.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

In the last decades and for the old generations, buildings such as houses have not only been considered as a shelter, a place for business and/or residence, but also they have demonstrated the spirit and identity of the individuals living in them, and even years after the existence of such individuals, such places have preserved this identity and would manifest it to the visitors of the building. One of the first concerns of the last generations was creating buildings consistent with their own style of regional architecture, ideology, traditions, techniques, attitudes, tools and thinking habits, which were different for each class of people living in that region and were the result of years of thinking and consideration, and the appearance of each part of the region was based on each of the mentioned factors. Today, such concerns about the appearance of the houses do not exist, since the excessive break of information and the revelation of the architecture of other regions of the world have caused the emergence of such feelings as superiority, globalization and/or employing standard structures. Accordingly, a sustainable structure is required which meets such needs and takes back identity to such buildings. Meanwhile, there were various tendencies after the Islamic Revolution of Iran, most of which were based on the attitudes and works made by a pioneer generation which would try to reconcile the modernism with the Iranian traditions and cultures, and the second influential current which rooted in the culture and civilization of the West was the familiarity of Iranian architects with postmodern movement of classicism and the postmodern architectural currents, which would try to direct the Iranian architecture towards a free identity, making the Iranian architecture farther and farther from its traditional identity. Therefore, in order to cover all directions of critical regionalism, different aspects should be considered. Earlier on, different persons have conducted studies in this field. Giamarelos considered the issue of regionalism before globalization, in 2022. Popescu considered the theory of critical regionalism, in general, in 2022 [13]. Bahga and Raheja considered this issue in India in 2018 [14] ,[15]. Poon mostly emphasized the regional ecology

while discussing about critical regionalism, in 2019 [16]. Grierson mostly emphasized the Islamic identity in 2011 [17]. Zoghi Hosseini et al. in 2023 and Farivar et al [18]. in 2020 made this investigation based on qualitative analysis, but they did not prioritize the indexes that they raised and did not present efficient strategies for returning the identity to the architecture based on their indexes. Nesbit considered the theories of postmodernism in general, in 2014 [19]; however, in none of the previous studies all criteria and sub-criteria were first extracted in the qualitative section in order to be placed with the experts, so that by considering their opinions, some criteria and sub-criteria specific to the current Iranian region and the time after the Islamic Revolution could be extracted. On the other hand, in none of the previous studies, the priority of the importance of such indexes was taken into consideration for focusing on the indexes with higher priority. In the model presented in the current study, different aspects of critical regionalism after Revolution were taken into account. The local forms which would pay attention to the apparent manifestation of buildings; the reality of the region was paid attention to in terms of climate and traditions; the movement of modern, tradition and postmodernism were considered as factors in determining the current style; the information and experiences of the current architects were considered; the manifestations of space, place, topology, tectonics and climate were taken into consideration, and the indexes were reviewed from intuitive and visual viewpoint, all of which are aspects that could justify the manifestation of architecture after the Islamic Revolution in Iran, from the viewpoint of critical regionalism. There are different attitudes and approaches on the topic of regionalism, so various theories and models are available, in this regard. By taking a deep look into the theoretical foundations in this field, it is possible to find out some of the principles and remarks which have received attention by

experts, more or less. The result of reviewing the conceptual literature of the research indicates that the available theories cannot evaluate the regionalism under study, completely and comprehensively. The following are among the reasons of this matter:

-Lack of comprehensiveness in the mentioned models
-Saturation of the intellectual and theoretical background of the designers of models by the materialistic intellectual foundations
-The models' lack of paying attention or paying less attention to the local values and organizational and international differences
-Most of the factors and elements of models and their components are not in lines with and do not match the labor structures of such countries as Iran
-The indexes are not rich and most models have time and place restrictions
-Lack of congruity between the studied models and the mission, goals and strategies of Iran.
 In the regional and global existing discipline, the national security of each country is provided easier by the efforts of the government and nation to gain and increase the national wealth than making efforts to construct and aggregate the hardware facilities of supplying national security. Today, such a key principle is easier achievable by regional cooperation and global mutual interaction and dependence than by taking individual steps, without regional and global cooperation and support. Accordingly, Islamic Republic of Iran, as an important and effective country in a strategic region, has always paid attention to this important issue by adopting the approach of regionalism and regional cooperation and by taking benefit from international capacities and organization, after the termination of the Imposed War, and particularly after the constructive government came into play, although it faced many complications. However, contrary to its efforts, it could not adequately take

benefit from the regionalism approach to reach its intended goals, since Iran is directly engaged with the issues of international security, in any way, due to its unique geopolitical position, such as being placed among the regional crises of Iraq and Afghanistan and neighboring with the crisis foundation of Persian Gulf, Central Asia and Caucasus, South Asia (India and Pakistan) and playing an important role in solving the crisis of Syria and the challenges of Lebanon. Islamic Republic of Iran has made best efforts during its political life to defend the political independence and the protection-based discourse. Accordingly, it might be stated that Iran is the only political unit in the Middle East which is first regarded as a security unit and then a political unit and finally a mining, commercial and economic unit. It seems that as far as Iran is not able to introduce itself as an actor with economic and commercial approaches in the field of regionalism, at least at the level of announced policies, like many other effective countries in the world, it shall face important and serious obstacles to take benefit from the regionalism capacity in its foreign relations. By taking into account the mentioned issues and the model designed in this theoretical research, the critical regionalism is an approach that preserves the characteristics of globalization at the same time as paying special attention to the regional indexes, particularly, the patterns of sustainable development and renewable natural resources. And as the architects take benefit from their smart and self-ware creativity, without imitation and superficial conception, the critical regionalism tries to make balance between the local and regional affairs and globalization, and the identity of the region and respecting the sub-cultures are clear in all aspects of the model. The modern approach of the regionalism indicates the importance of paying attention to deeper and more radical patterns and indexes than the mere formal and shape-based view to the available regional features. Superficial attentions to the form-based pattern might apparently indicate

paying attention to the region and field; however, due to incomplete and incorrect perception of concepts and the theoretical roots of regionalism, they are not able to create an architecture which is sustainable and in lines with the field.

6. Executive Recommendations

Within the framework of research recommendations, it is recommended to generalize this model to other regions and provinces of Iran, following the goal of institutionalization of regional approach in all development projects. Of course, it is obvious that to promote the operational regional concept, it is required to employ other combined and coined methods in the tests. Moreover, it is possible to conduct another study using the theoretical and practical foundations provided by the current study to employ other methods of foresight, particularly, the Elite Panel, cross matrix analysis, and holding combined specialized meetings of innovation and creativity. By comparing the outputs of such studies, it is possible to achieve the desirable and well-established future of West Azerbaijan development. One of the ideals of scholars is implementing the method of scenario planning, in wider aspects, using the advanced geometric methods, in such a way that it becomes possible to draw the scenarios resulted from the interaction of all criteria in a multidimensional visual space. To actualize such an issue, interdisciplinary research is required to be conducted by the regional planers and the scholars of the applied math department. Furthermore, to guarantee the regional implementation of the findings of the current study, it is required to be tested several times in different time intervals to hopefully increase the speed of reaching to a desirable regional development, significantly. The more the designers are able to deeply study the indexes and patterns, the more the result of the building design matches the principles and foundations of the

given region, and it will enjoy more valid indexes of critical regionalism due to the feeling of intimacy and compatibility it conveys, which leads to such consequences as to be accepted by

the region and the promotion of the place. Regionalism has received attention not only in security and economic terms, but also in political, social, cultural and identity terms.

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