

**planning And the systemic attitude of sovereignty Towards
security and sustainable development of tourism In metropolises
in Iran: a case study of Tehran metropolis**

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Abstract

Tourism is a phenomenon that has different dimensions and types and in a way, one can say that the entire political, cultural, social and economic system of a country is involved. Given that a systemic attitude towards the security and sustainable development of tourism is becoming increasingly important. The purpose of this article is to examine the necessity of planning and systemic attitude of the government towards the security and sustainable development of tourism in metropolises of Iran with an emphasis on the metropolis of Tehran. The main question of the article is that the reasons for the planning and attitude of the system of governance regarding the security and sustainable development of tourism in the metropolis of the Iranian cities? The hypothesis we are trying to investigate and analyze is to answer this question the sovereignty of phenomena should, in principle, be a system and tourism, in addition to necessity, also has an inner necessity which is due to the nature of this phenomenon. This article is an analytical descriptive where will try using library resources as well as scientific and research papers to analyze and explain the subject. The results of this article also show that tourism and sustainable development in Iran require management and planning, especially in the field of security promotion and the two in the group have a systemic attitude from the government. Metropolitan evidence of Iranian cities, and in particular Tehran, suggests the separation and insularity of the areas of security and sustainable development of tourism and the non-systemic attitude in these areas.

Keywords: System Attitude, Security, Sustainable Development of Tourism, Metropolises of Iran, Metropolis of Tehran.

Introduction

Security and tourism are two interdependent elements that have an increasing or decreasing interaction with each other in the process of a bilateral interaction. The above interaction can achieve the desired results if combined with human and environmental geographic variables (host communities). However, the lack of sufficient growth in tourism in the region cannot be attributed solely to the issue of security. According to the Maslow's hierarchical pyramid, the need for security is the second level of human-tourist needs. Until this need is met, tourists will not be loyal to the tourist destination and destination tourism will not achieve sustainable development and self-actualization. Sustainable development of tourism has a significant impact on the strengthening of economic, social and human relations. Choosing a tourist destination is always one of the most important issues of tourism management. As the demand for tourism and the growth of this industry grows, the study of the intentional selection process has increased. Each destination offers different products and services to attract tourists, and each tourist has the opportunity to choose from a set of destinations. Security is one of the factors influencing travel preferences and choosing different destinations. Security Impacts on Tourist Residency (Saidai & Hedayat Moghadam, 2010: 97 – 110)

Tourism as an industry is a combination of activities, services, and industries that affect the variables that can be considered as sources of energy and infrastructure. Tourism resources include: natural resources, cultural resources and human resources, and infrastructure includes: all infrastructure and superstructures, the most important of which can be the communication, healthcare, transportation, hotels, restaurants, Shopping malls, recreation centers and so on. The presence of infrastructures itself contributes to sustainable development and the presence of tourism enhances this development.

On the other hand, if the hottest tourist area is provided with all the amenities for a visit and complete planning is planned but there is no security then surely all activities and measurements will be in vain because the tourist is not willing to risk his life. (Salimi Sobhan, 2014: 97 - 128).

The close relationship between security and tourism at both internal and external levels through their mutual and direct interaction have an increasing or decreasing effect on each other in the sense that increasing (decreasing) security will cause tourism to thrive (stagnate) and vice versa. By this presupposition, of course, it is important for every tourist to prioritize the places he or she wants to travel to for security. Security is one of the issues that need to be emphasized in this industry because comfort, convenience and security are key factors in the choice of geographical locations by tourists. The development of tourism infrastructures requires the extensive cooperation of the security and intelligence agencies, and in turn the development of tourism leads to the development of national security. Since tourist destinations are scattered in all parts of the country, securing these areas is a national imperative, resulting in an increase in the number of tourists and a stabilization of the national security factor. This is why most advanced countries, despite having large macroeconomic resources and income, prioritize focusing on the tourism industry. The presence of tourists in one country, in addition to economic development and cultural exchanges, is the best promotion of security in the country, leading to an exponential increase in the number of tourists (Mottaki et al., 1395: 77-91). The main purpose of this article is to analyze planning and review the systematic attitude of sovereignty towards security and sustainable development of tourism in the Iranian metropolis, especially the metropolis of Tehran. The main question of this paper is that within the framework of the systematic planning and attitude of the government towards tourism security and sustainable development, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the Iranian metropolises, especially the metropolis of Tehran, as well as opportunities and threats?

Theoretical approach

One of the theories used to analyze the relationship between security and tourism is Maslow's hierarchical needs theory. This theory defines the basic levels of human needs by defining the importance of each of them from the bottom up.

The theory holds that people are in need of meeting their basic needs, while still trying to meet their higher-level needs such as seeking love, self-esteem, dignity, or spirituality. It is natural that safety and security concerns pose a variety of dangers to tourists. Increasing safety and security and a sense of security for tourists is a real way to succeed in satisfying customers and developing tourism in one destination because fulfilling the expectations of the tourists and providing them with security or acting fraternally from these expeditions will have a favorable effect on tourists and they will not only include a recurrence of their journey to their destination but it will also be an effective factor in advertising for the intended destination, and will also increase tourists' viability in the intended city (Ansari Renani, 2002: 53-68). Since ancient times the concept of the system has been the focus of scholars and philosophers; Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, Rumi, Leibniz, Nietzsche, Hegel and Hermann Hesse⁵ have been among the scholars who have been interested in the concept of the system. In the present century, Henry Kendall is one of the first to refer to the concept of the system and its way of working. Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1901 to 1972) is one of the scholars who has contributed greatly to the understanding and presentation of system theory. In fact, it can be said that he is the theorist of general theory of systems systematically and scientifically; Bertalanffy has put forward the theory of Organism in the late 1920s. "Because the most fundamental features of an organism are in their constituent organization, a conventional review method that deals with only one component or process of them cannot provide a complete description of that organism," he says. Also, the one-dimensional approach cannot provide us with comprehensive information on how the various components and processes of organisms are coordinated. The purpose of general systems theory is to discover the laws and inherent order of phenomena, so it can be considered the most fluid system theory

because in its theoretical framework no definitive theory is presented (Ibrahimzadeh, 2010: 1129).

Bertoleneffi pushed himself from the classics of classical science into new channels of thought, relying on the fact that organisms are game systems, that is, they exchange material with their environment.

Thus his open systems theory became a means of expanding his thoughts and extending his range of life sciences to other branches of knowledge. The invention of general systems theory has been the product of the spread of such an idea. The systemic approach that embraces the school of organism and holism is a holistic view of the entities and, in contrast, the analytical and atomistic mind-sets of the truth that do not drown themselves in the particular or core context of entities and phenomena. A particular feature of this attitude is the attention to totality or holism; much of its concepts have been used in understanding organizations and in understanding the situation as well as in managing complex and complicated phenomena. Systemic thinking was born out of the boundaries of a given science and grew up in an interdisciplinary environment, unlike some of the intellectual movements that emerged in a given discipline. Perhaps the impact of systemic thinking has been more on the human dimension of the organization (Bakhtiarian & Akbari, 2014: 35-54).

For Bertolanfy, an organism is not merely a set of separate elements, but a system with a discipline and a whole. This system, rather than being like solids, apparently consisting of a number of atoms, is more of a flame or crystal-like entity that is constantly changing and transforming. He argues that organism cannot be identified with the conventional Mechanistic schools of thought, and that a new way of thinking must be devised to identify organic beings (Bakhtiarian & Akbari, 2014: 35-54).

The attitude of systemic thinkers to the world is based on the following four principles:

1. Organic conception - that is, the conception that places the organism at the center of the human perception layout.
2. Holism - that is, every phenomenon as a living entity, with discipline, open relation to the environment, is considered self-regulated and purposeful and instead of focusing on the components

of the phenomena, it emphasizes them and focuses on them as a whole.

3. Modeling - that is, a systematic thinker tries to adapt his perception of real phenomena to real phenomena rather than breaking the whole into contractual components (Ghafari Nasab & Faith, 2013: 41-60.)

4. Improving cognition; so that a systematic thinker and researcher understands that

a. Living in an organic system and in constant process is continuous.

b. One's understanding of the whole is achieved by observing the processes that take place within it, not by observing the components of the whole.

c. What one observes is not reality itself, but its perception of reality.

Of course, systemic thinking is not opposed to analytical thinking; in fact, the two methods complement each other, not replace each other. However, as systematic thinkers have found, studying the interconnected processes of components of a system is more useful than analyzing them. System theory is one of the systematic and contingent approaches to management and is based on the idea that the organization should be regarded as a systematic whole. According to this theory, data analysis is used to solve problems and make decisions (Swingwood, 2001: 275 - 292).

A systematic approach⁷, by providing a framework for visualizing the internal and external factors and variables of an organization in a single set, helps to identify "subsystems", "core systems" and "supersystem of complex environment on an organization."

In this way, considering the planned tasks and the tasks performed by each subsystem of the overall system of the organization, it is possible to improve the activity of the organization in the direction of fulfilling its mission. Generally, it can be said that any phenomenon in system theory is analyzed according to its basic elements (data, process, metadata) (Swing wood, 2001: 275-229).

A systematic approach is recommended because it is potentially useful for understanding the complexities of a living organization. The systematic view encourages all managers to specify and identify the environment that affects their system activities. It also helps managers to see organizations as stable patterns along specific boundaries, and

to gain information about why organizations are resisting change; finally, it directs managers' attention to

different data processing data in a variety of ways to achieve goals.

The systematic approach to effectiveness states that organizations are sub-sections related to each other. If a part of a system is poorly functioning, its performance impacts on the overall performance of the system; effectiveness requires awareness and effective interactions with environmental factors (Rezaian and Abdollahi Nisayani, 2016: 15-43).

Therefore, a person who bases his worldview and thinking on a systemic attitude is not only free from single-dimensionality and sectional-thinking, and avoids unconscious bias and partiality, but by thoroughly examining the totality of a subject and considering the whole communications, strives as far as possible, to gain a better understanding of its environmental issues and systems and to perform its duties in a well-known position.

The components of a system are:

Input: Elements that enter the system can be in three types: Chain, random and feedback.

Process: The flow of operations of a system is based on input and added to their value and usefulness.

Output: The things that a system exports to its environment or its adjacent systems. What a system produces with a prior (expected) or accidental (unexpected) purpose (Abedi, 1373: 32 - 33).

Feedback: Get the needed information about one's performance. Feedback is in both a positive and a negative way; that a negative type of information results from a difference or deviation from the purpose of the system that needs correction and keeps the system in line with previous goals and positions. Positive feedback indicates that there is no deviation from the output and is considered to be a suggestion of change for the development of the organization; In other words, feedback is a process in which part of the outputs are fed back into the input as information, thus controlling the system itself, like a thermostat which is responsible for maintaining a constant temperature (Abedi, 1373: 32-33).

System environment: The system is influenced by and influenced on environmental factors; in other words, the system and environmental factors (such as natural, cultural, ideological, social, political, and economic, etc.) have interactions. As such, system environments are factors that, although not part of the system, can cause changes in any of them, so the system environment contains all the variables that can affect or be affected by the system. (Shafi'i, 2005: 149 - 166).

There are some features for a system as:

Activity Cycle: System-to-environment outputs provide the basis for system activity replication and a rotational system activity pattern.

Entropy: It is the general law of nature that systems tend to disintegrate over time and any form of organization tends to disorganize. Systems to respond to it exhibit reactions to survive and then negative entropy is raised (Shafiee, 2005: 149 – 166)

Coding: The mechanism for selecting inputs that is meaningful to the system is coding, meaning that the system does not accept any input.

Co and Multi Termination: Co termination means achieving the same results under different initial conditions. Multi termination means that with identical initial conditions, different results are achieved. These two concepts imply that systems do not necessarily follow an algebraic factor and that their behavior is subject to different causes.

Variables and Parameters: The structure and function of the system are affected by internal and external factors. Intra-system factors, variables, and out-of-system factors are called parameters (Jasbi, 1989: 26-32).

Steady state and dynamic equilibrium: Maintaining the ratio of energy and material exchanges to the environment and the relationships between the components of the system itself that are maintained along a continuum is the so-called steady state. Growth and evolution of the system is dynamic equilibrium. Integrity and coordination: As a result of the separation and specialization of functions, processes need to integrate and coordinate activities. There are several categories of systems, five examples of which are:

a. Behavioral classification

In these classifications two goals criteria and the method of achieving the goal are used. Accordingly, four popular types of systems are defined:

1. State-Maintaining system⁸: It is a system that does not itself choose the purpose and method of achieving it, but is already incorporated into its structure. It only reacts to changes. What this system performs depends entirely on the event causing the behavior and its structure. For example, consider a building's heating system that automatically maintains a building's temperature in a certain amount. Another example is the compass, which always points in a certain direction.

State-Maintaining systems are unable to learn because they do not choose their own behavior; in other words, these systems do not improve with experience (Jasbi, 1369: 26-32). A State-Maintaining system should be able to distinguish and differentiate between changes in the state of the system or environment.

2. Goal-seeking system⁹: It is a system that does not choose the goal itself but chooses the way to achieve the goal itself. The purpose of this system is to achieve a specific state and is able to choose behavior. These types of systems can increase their performance over time if they have memory. For example, automated driver systems are such. Being that can behave differently (take different paths) but achieve only one result in different environments is a system of Goal-seeking (Bizarre Getty, 1991: 922-926).

3. Purposeful system: This type of system selects both the purpose and the method of achieving it. Humans are the most famous example of this type of system. The behavior of a purposeful creature is never completely determined from the outside, at least part of it, is its own choice and decision. The purposeful system can change its goal even under constant environmental conditions.

4. Ideal-seeking system

It is a system that pursues an ideal rather than a goal (Sadeghi Mal Amiri, 1394: 163)

B. Boulding classification

Boulding divides systems into nine levels, so that lower level rules apply at higher levels as well. But at higher levels, each has its own characteristics that distinguish it from previous levels:

1. Structure¹²: Static rules justify this level of behavior. An example is a chair.
2. Moving Systems or Motion Generally: Dynamic rules justify the main features of this level. The movements and changes of these systems are well known in advance.
3. Cybernetics: Systems that are controlled by the feedback mechanism. The thermostat is the simplest and the computer the most interesting phenomenon at this level. Understanding cybernetics is the first step in examining the behavior of higher-level systems.
4. Protozo or cell: The phenomenon of life appears at this level.
5. Plants: Group work between cells, division, and cell assembly is related to this level.
6. Animals: At this level, information receptors are created to detect signals. Animals are striving for their survival (Sadeghi Mal Amiri, 1394: 163).
7. Human: Maybe human is the only creature that knows he is going to die. Information receptors are evolving at this level and by understanding the time dimension and power of recognizing and analyzing signs and information and their relation to one another, human creates an image of the environment and the interference of this image between stimulus and reaction, makes recognizing and predicting the reaction difficult. (Sadeghi Mal Amiri, 1394: 163).
Man has the power to handle symbolic information. Human language has features that no other creature has.
8. Social System¹⁶: The most complex level of open systems. The unit of these systems is not man but the role entrusted to him. Management is considered the eighth level of systems engineering.
9. Unknown systems

C. Classification by System Purposfulness and Components:

Based on the purposefulness of the system and its components, the systems are divided into:

1. Algebraic Systems: Systems that have no purpose in themselves as a whole or in their components are systems whose behavior is algebraic. Machines are a perfect example of such systems. Examples of algebraic systems are cars, electric fans, and clocks. Although algebraic systems do not have a purpose and aim in themselves, they

often serve the purposes of one or more entities outside of themselves, such as their creators, controllers, or users (Sadeghi Mal Amiri and Khodza, 2010: 272 - 304).

2. Organisms: Organisms have their own purpose, but their components are not. The most familiar examples of these systems are animals, including humans. Today, life is defined by the concept of self-renewability that is the maintenance of units and the whole, while being continuously or periodically separated and rebuilt, created and destroyed, produced and consumed. (Sadeghi Mal Amiri and Khodza, 2010: 272 - 304).

3. Social Systems: Social systems such as corporations, universities and associations have goals for themselves and include components that also have goals for themselves.

4. Environmental Systems: Such systems have no purpose, unlike social systems, but also serve the purposes of their components, including organisms and social systems.

D. Classification by relationship with environment

Systems are divided into two types of open and closed according to the environment:

Open system: A system that has reached a dynamic equilibrium with its environment.

2. Closed system A system that has reached a constant equilibrium with its environment.

E. Classification by mechanical or organic

1. Mechanical system: A system that operates according to the law imposed by its internal structure and its inherent causal laws. Like an hour or a car.

2. Organic system: A system that has at least one purpose or goal of its own. Like survival, for which growth is considered a necessary factor (Ruth, 2004: 40-41).

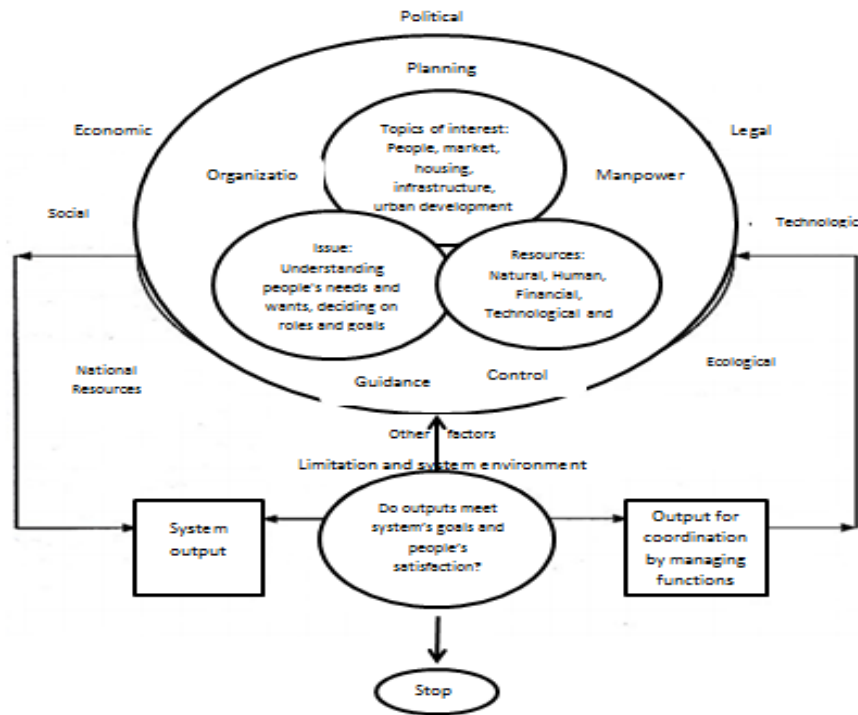


Chart No. 1- Research Method
Source: (Research findings)

Area of study

As a complex and dynamic phenomenon, the city has always undergone physical, social, economic and even political and cultural changes over time (Hall, 2005). Such large-scale developments are influenced by the widespread urban population growth, such as after World War II, one of the most important problems in developing countries has been the accelerated and heterogeneous urbanization (Hatami Nejad, 2011). In the last few decades, the world has rapidly become urbanized. The percentage of urbanization for 2020 is estimated up to 75% of cities and this man-made environment will be home to most of the world's population (Farhadi, 2010). According to data from the Iranian Census Bureau according to the Census of 2016 there are 10 cities with more than 1 million people in the country

whose characteristics are as follows (National Statistics Portal, Census of 2016):

Table 1: List of Iranian cities in order of population size (based on official censuses of 2006, 2011, and 2016)

Rank in the country	name of the city	State	Population 2006	Population 2011	Population 2016
1	Tehran	Tehran	7975679	8293140	510, 737, 8
2	Mashhad	Khorasan Razavi	2868350	3069941	660, 372, 3
3	Esfahan	Esfahan	1986542	2174172	2243249
4	Karaj	Alborz	1732275	2024765	1973470
5	Shiraz	Fars	186, 711, 1	1700687	1869001
6	Tabriz	East Azarbaijan	1579312	1695094	1773033
7	Ahwaz	Khuzestan	1338126	1395184	1302591
8	Qom	Qom	1046737	1151, 672	1292283
9	Kermanshah	Kermansha	967196	1030978	1083833
10	Orumieh	Western Azerbaijan	871204	963738	1040565

Source: <http://www.amar.org.ir>

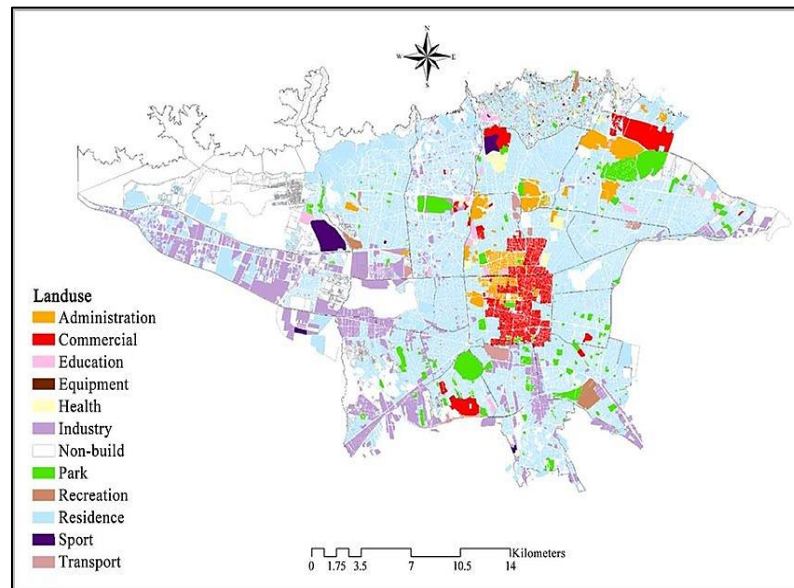
Metropolis of Iran

The population of our country is about 78.4 million, which is the seventeenth most populous country in the world. According to the results of the census of 2009, Tehran with 8 million 737 thousand and 510 people is in first rank, then Mashhad with 3 million 372 thousand and 660 people is the second. Isfahan metropolitan area is in the third place with 2 million 243 thousand 249 and Karaj is in the fourth place. Shiraz is in the fifth place with one million and 869 thousand and 1 people and Tabriz with one million and 773 thousand and 33 people. The cities of Ahvaz, Qom, Kermanshah and Orumiyeh are next in population according to the results of the census of 95 countries (Gholami et al, 2015: 95).

1- Tehran

Tehran is the capital of Iran and the capital of Tehran province. Tehran is also the largest and most populous city in Iran with a population of 8837510. Tehran is the second largest city in West Asia, the third largest city in the Middle East, and the 29th largest city in the world. In the year 6 AH, after Mohammad Khan Qajar came to power, Tehran was chosen as capital. Tehran is considered the economic hub of Iran, with 30% of the workforce and 45% of the country's companies and industries. Tehran is also one of the major tourist

destinations in the country because of its many cultural attractions (Sadatmiyanaei et al, 2014: 126).

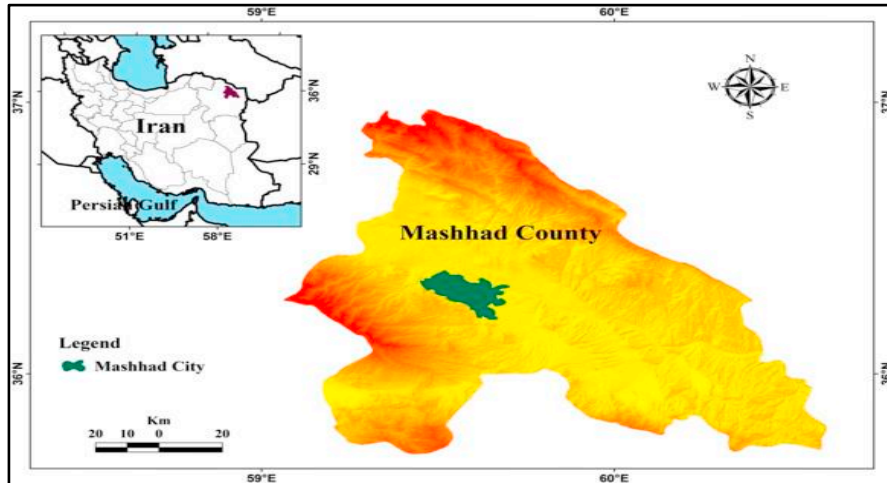


Map number 1- Tehran city

Source: (<http://www.Maphill.com>)

2- Mashhad

Mashhad is the capital of Khorasan Razavi province and is the second most populous city in Iran with a population of 33, 72660. Mashhad is the second largest car manufacturing center in the country. The city's economy is mainly based on cultivating fruit, pastries, precious stones and souvenirs for pilgrims. Mashhad is also home to many hotels, including important tourist cities of Iran (Ebrahim-Zadeh et al, 2009: 54).



Map number 2- Mashhad city
Source: (<http://www.maphill.com>)

3. Isfahan

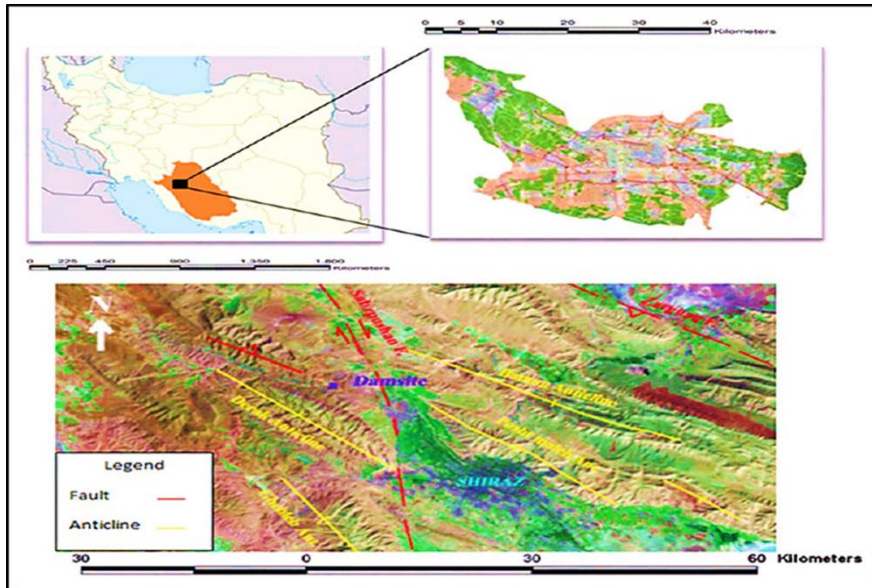
Isfahan is the capital of Isfahan province with a population of 2243249. Isfahan was once the largest city in the world when it reached its peak in the Safavid era. Of course, Isfahan is now among the most beautiful cities in the world with its unique Iranian-Islamic architecture. Isfahan center is currently the world's fifth largest shopping mall. Isfahan has numerous markets, several bridges, cathedrals, parks, historical houses, tombs, minarets, various mosques, museums and old schools, including major tourist centers of Iran and the world. Isfahan is also famous for producing beautiful carpets, delectable foods, traditional music and sports clubs (Zangiabadi et al, 2005: 192).



Map number 3- Isfahan city
Source (<http://www.maphill.com>)

4- Karaj

Karaj is the capital of Alborz Province of Iran and has a population of about 1,973,470. The Safavids and the Qajaris played an important role in the development of this city. Karaj used to be a summer holiday town, but it is now one of the largest industrial cities in Iran. Families of the middle-class Tehrani usually prefer to live in Karaj due to cheaper housing costs and better climate (Meshkini et al, 2013: 211).

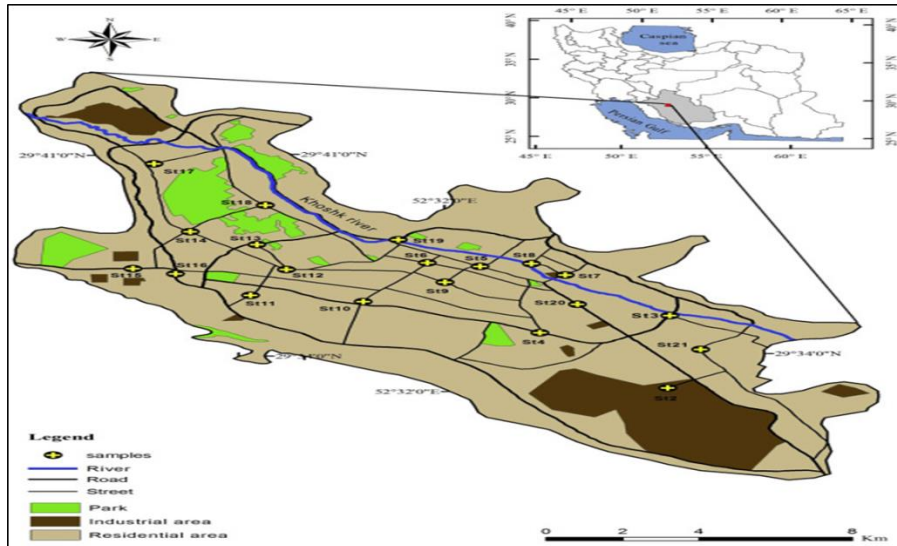


Map No. 4- Karaj City

Source (<http://www.maphill.com>)

5-Shiraz

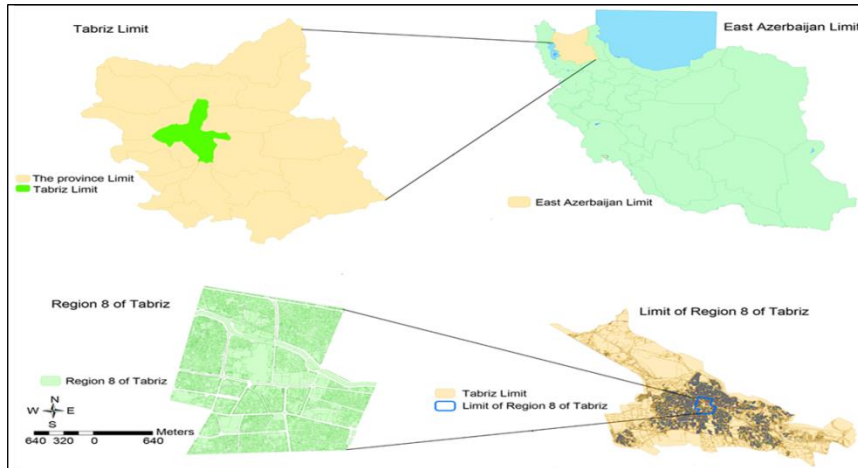
Shiraz is another major Iranian city and the center of Fars province. The population of Shiraz was over 1712745 people in 2016, which reach to 1869001 by adding people in the suburbs. Shiraz is located in the central part of Fars province, 1486 meters above sea level, in the Zagros mountainous region and has a mild climate. It is bounded on the west by Mount Drak, on the north by the mountains of Bamu, Sabzoukan, Chehelgham, and Babakuhi (from the Zagros Mountains) (Gholamhosseini et al, 2013: 67).



Map No. 5- The city of Shiraz
Source:(ScienceDirect. com)

6. Tabriz

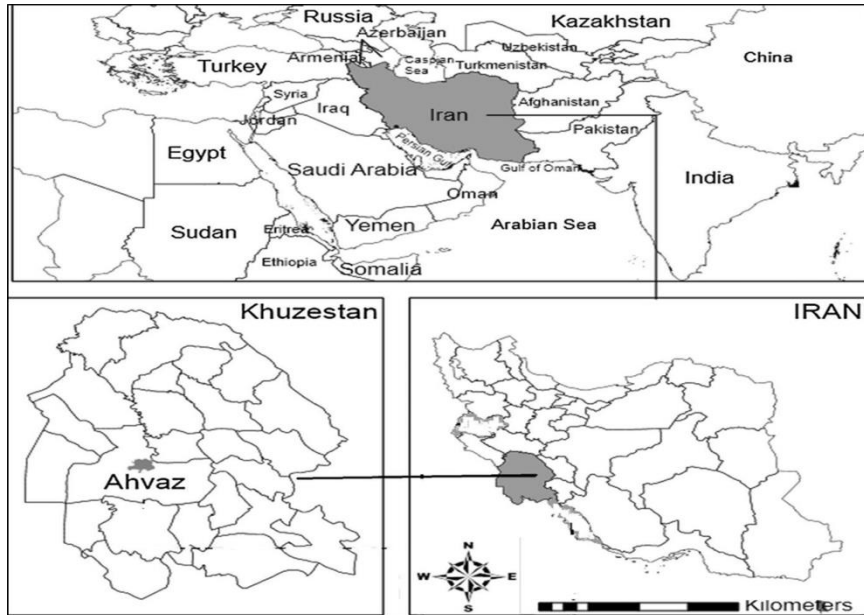
Tabriz is a metropolitan area in northwestern Iran and the capital of East Azerbaijan province. It is the largest economic hub in the northwestern region of Iran and the Azeri region and is known as the administrative, communication, commercial, political, industrial, cultural and military center of the region. In year 2016, the population of Tabriz was 1773033. The majority of Tabriz residents are Azeri and speak Azerbaijani-Turkish with a Tabriz accent; however, some historical documents show that Azeri - a branch of Iranian languages - was spoken in the city until the 11th century (Hossein Zadeh & 2006): 115).



Map No. 6- Tabriz City
Source: (ScienceDirect. Com)

7-Ahvaz

Ahvaz is another metropolis of Iran that is located in the central part of Ahvaz city and is known as the capital of Khuzestan province. The population of the city according to the official statistics of the year 5 is 1302591, which is the seventh most populous city of Iran. Ahvaz is located at latitude of 31 degrees 20 minutes north latitude and 48 degrees east longitude 40 minutes east of Khuzestan, at a height of 12 meters above sea level. Ahvaz city with an area of 18650 hectare is considered as one of the largest cities in Iran (Amanpour et al, 1395: 112).



Map No. 7- City of Ahvaz

Source: International Journal of Environmental Health Engineering

8- Qom

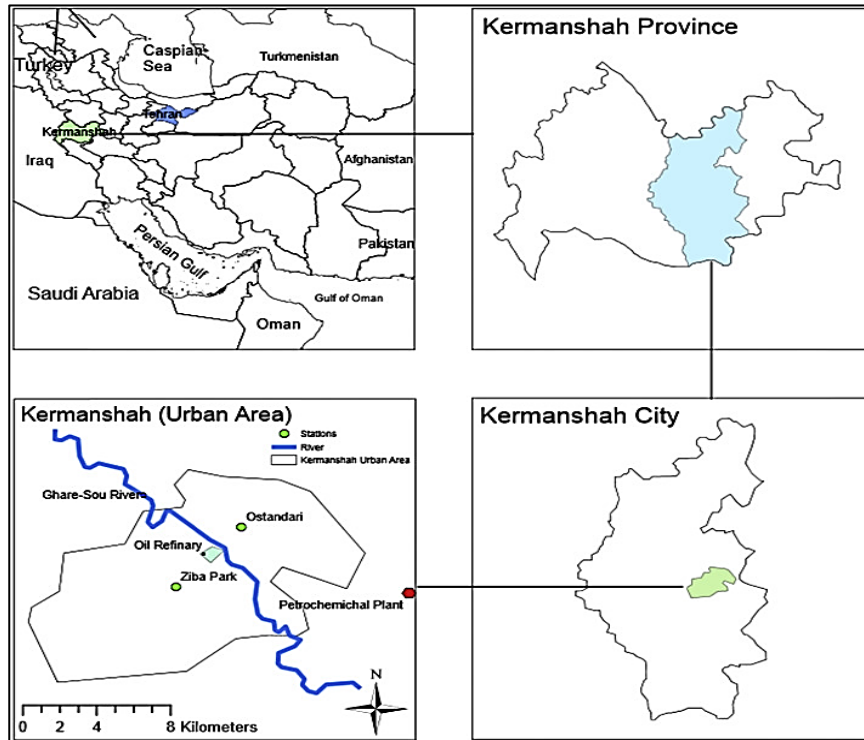
Qom is one of the major metropolitan areas of Iran, located in 125 kilometers south of Tehran, the capital of Iran. The city is located by the river Qamarud and in the plain of Qom. Qom city is the center of Qom province and also Qom city center. The city is located on the main road to communications and transportation, from one hand between the Iranian industrial provinces with Tehran and the other in the southern provinces and cities of Iran with the provinces and the northern cities. This importance is not limited to the present, and in the past Qom had transporting importance as it was located on the Silk Road. According to the Census of 2016 Iran's Statistics Center, Qom has a population of 1292283. With this population, Qom ranks eighth most populous in Iran (Ahmadi Shapoorabad & Sbzabady, 2011: 83).



Map No. 8- City of Qom
Source:(The Guardian)

9. Kermanshah

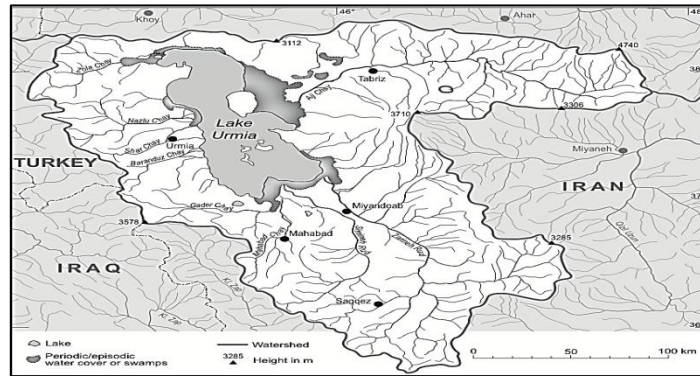
Kermanshah is the ninth most populous city and one of the major metropolises of Iran and the center of Kermanshah province with a population of 1083833 people in2016 and an area of 93389956 square meters. Kermanshah is the largest Kurdish city and the most important city in the central region of western Iran (Gharakhlou et al, 2013: 120).



Map No. 9- Kermanshah City
Source: (ScienceDirect. Com)

10. Urmia

Urmia, one of the major metropolises of Iran, the capital of West Azerbaijan Province and the city of Urmia in northwestern Iran, located in the Azerbaijan region. It is the 10th most populous city of Iran and the second most populous city in the northwest of Iran according to the census of 2016 with population of 1040565. Urmia is located 1332 meters in the west of Urmia Lake, on the hillside of the Seir Mountain and in the plain of Urmia. Urmia's climate is relatively warm in summer and cold in winter (Nick Pour et al, 2015: 32).



Map No. 10- Urmia City

Sustainable Development and Sustainable Urban Development

The main issue among different cities is evaluation of sustainability indicators in different environmental, economic, physical, socio-cultural and urban dimensions of these cities. Balancing and harmonizing these different dimensions, sometimes paradoxically, is the primary goal of planning to achieve sustainable urban development (Mokhtari Malekabadi et al., 2014).

Developmental inequalities that are resulted by many reasons, such as historical, natural, demographic, social, economic and political . . . cause heterogeneous and unbalanced growth between regions (Mansouri, 1996). In Iran, past unprincipled policies of industrial and service location at the poles of growth and the process of centralization in the single-dominant and the district mother-city have been the main causes of regional inequalities (Hosseinzadeh Dalir, 2001).

The existence of dichotomies and imbalances in the provincial capitals and the imbalance in the development of structures and trends in the growing economic and social problems necessitate thinking and planning to address these imbalances, strengthen economic infrastructures, and solve economic, cultural, social and managing problems (Many et al., 2010). Therefore, in order for provincial capitals to be considered a suitable environment for living and to be developed, they must improve the welfare of their residents and citizens and be sustainable in four respects. The first and foremost is to be livable and to provide the right quality of life and equality of

opportunity to all citizens, even the poorest. Second, they have to compete with millions of other cities in the country. Thirdly, they are properly managed and managed, and fourthly, they are financially self-sufficient (Ziadi et al., 2010).

Sustainable Development and Sustainable Urban Development In recent decades, has gradually become the dominant new paradigm in the theoretical and scientific literature prevalent in urban development and planning (Iger, 2005). This paradigm, while addressing diverse interpretations and explanations, emphasizes overall sustainability and continuity of development for everyone and future generations over time and for the holistic economic, social and environmental aspects of the development process at the country or city level (Rahnamaiee and Pormosovi, 2006).

According to the 1987 World Development and Environment Commission's definition, sustainable development is able to meet the needs of the present generation without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Mahmoudi, 2012). Sustainable development encompasses economic efficiency, social equality, ecological sustainability and a new form of governance that encourages the social mobility and participation of all stakeholders in the decision-making process. Man is introduced to sustainable development as the axis of development. In other words, sustainable development is human-centered and a new field that simultaneously focuses on politics, culture, environment, economics, and commerce and equal rights for human beings (Lorena Batagan, 2015).

In other words, sustainable development has three principles of environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and social sustainability. Human and human communities are at the core of sustainable development. The goal of sustainable development is comprehensive development (Ziyari, 2004).

Urban Sustainable Development Theory addresses issues of preventing urban and regional pollution, reducing local, regional and national environmental production capacities, supporting recycling and non-support for harmful development, and removing the gap between rich and poor (Hekmatnya & Ansari, 2013).

Sustainable urban development is a multifaceted phenomenon that considers environmental protection, social justice, and economic dynamics with the optimal use of resources (Tadaro & Smith²², 2009). Therefore, the use of economic, social and environmental indicators can be an appropriate criterion for determining the status of different cities as well as a factor in resolving their own problems and failures to achieve economic prosperity and social health for development (Rezai and Attar, 1390: 54); Therefore, based on the presented material and the importance of studying the status of sustainability indicators in different cities, the present study is trying to design a model based on Sustainable Development Indicators to evaluate the rate of development of millions of cities in the country. To this end, environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and social sustainability of millions of cities across the country will be assessed on the basis of the extent of development in each.

Trying to achieve security is one of the most important motivations for human in their life. Humans entered various forms of relationships and form societies in order to provide their needs (Nassiri, 2008: 82). As societies expand and become more complex, human interactions have entered into a variety of relationships that distinguishes the social, economic, political, and cultural spans of life and endangered its security. The human being who formed society in order to secure and escape insecurity soon realized that his safety was not threatened only by nature, but by humans and various social, economic and political factors.

This concept has gradually gained new dimensions with the development of human societies (Zangi Abadi and Zanganeh, 2011: 42). The concept of security in cities with the development of urbanization and the expansion of metropolises, and with the more complex social relations of citizens in cities has evolved over the decades and draws out from the initial state and the tangible physical aspects and takes into account the different aspects of economic, social, cultural and political aspects ; so that today security in cities such as poverty, unemployment, inflation and crime, public service quality, public service quality, Includes (Mousavi) Et al., 2009 ;40)

Viewing the growth and development of urbanization, it can be realized that urbanization has a variety of consequences for its residents, where security and feeling security have a basic role in satisfaction and optimal life of citizens in sustainable human development framework. It is unrealistic to expect urban structure to function as a system of components for resistance and living together with human well-being and security without creating security. With taking a look at the increase of urbanization and urban population that associate people's relationship in urban structure, paying attention to the concept of urban security becomes more important and it is discovered that this case has close relevance to the national security and coherence and the solidarity of the segments of a society against the internal and external threats that are forming part of that system (Bemaniah & mahmoodinegad 2009, 83)

In cities, security must be evaluated as an influential component; the importance of this is doubled when the security of its citizens is considered as the basic axioms of sustainable human development. At the same time it is impossible to expect to improve the quality of life, increase citizen satisfaction and realize sustainable development in the context of social capital and social participation without effective and efficient promotion of elements of urban security. However, the development of cities in proportion to the technology and complexity of social relations brings anonymity to the city.

Given the widespread urbanization and the prevalence of social insecurity in cities, the study of security and the study of root causes and factors affecting the security and sensitivity of urban security becomes necessary. The tourism industry is one of the largest in the world with rapid growth.

At the end of the twentieth century, the Tourism Organization put tourism industry at the forefront of export earnings industries, with exports totaling about \$ 300 billion. Today, tourism is ranked among the world's top three export industries. The growth rate of the tourism industry by the 2030s is estimated to be twice the global average growth. The World Bank estimates world wealth will grow by 3% annually by 2030, while the number of international tourists will increase by 1.2% annually.

This industry, one of the global phenomena, exhibits a good mix of economic, social and cultural affairs and is often regarded as the world's largest industry and a means of achieving sustainable development that results in presenting economic, environmental and socio-cultural opportunities for many local communities. Tourism development, especially in less developed countries, is an effective factor in tackling poverty and increasing the income of different strata, reducing unemployment and economic prosperity, thereby improving the quality of people's lives and enhancing social welfare.

The development of the tourism industry is particularly important for countries where development is facing challenges such as high unemployment rates, resource constraints, and a single-product economy. The macroeconomic variables of the Iranian economy, which rely heavily on oil export earnings over time, are highly volatile in order to diversify resources, economic growth and foreign exchange earnings, as well as create new job opportunities in the tourism development industry in Iran.

Sustainable tourism is the resulted from sustainable development. Sustainable development is one of the foundations and principles of economic, social and political development in the world and because of the role that tourism can play in this field, especially in countries such as Iran, the importance of sustainable tourism is of great importance. The success and sustainable growth of tourism is driven by the proper and coordinated performance of the many elements and purchase tickets that are closely related. One of the most important of these factors is "security of tourists and tourist destinations".

Today, security is considered to be the most important and underlying principle in the formulation of tourism development strategy in the world. There is a defined relationship between tourism, stability, development, and security, and any insecurity and use of violence at the different levels causes irreparable damage to the industry. The tourism industry has also emerged as an attractive, dynamic, profitable and effective industry worldwide. One of the factors behind the sustainable development of this industry is the safety and feeling of safety by the tourists. Security is the most prominent factor in the development of the tourism industry.

A review of the organic relevance of the tourism industry and national security is a must. Security in the broad sense is one of the most important issues affecting the amount of foreign tourists traveling to Iran and any other country. Along with the expansion of the tourism industry in the present world, the industry's organic relationships with elements such as internal and national security, transportation industries, services, media, society, education and so on. . . It has entered a new phase.

For this reason, tourism is one of the leading industries in the field of major economic development and security (against crime and terrorism) has a major impact on tourism and the direction of economic benefits. In addition, when government agencies care about tourism and tourism issues are important to them, they are more interested in meeting the needs of different local communities and providing better services to the public.

Sustainable Tourism Development

The concept of sustainable development is based on the undeniable fact that ecological considerations can and should be applied to economic activities. These considerations include the ideas of creating a rational environment in which development claims are challenged to advance the quality of all aspects of life (Salimi Sobhan, 2014: 97 - 128).

There are many definitions of sustainable development, some of which are:

- Sustainable development means integrating economic, social, and environmental goals to maximize the well-being of the current human being without damaging the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

The World Environment Group, which first presented the term, defined sustainable development as a development that, meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This definition has two meanings:

1- The concept of need, especially the basic needs of the poor, has top priority;

2- Sustainable development involves the idea of constraints imposed by economic, social and environmental conditions. This, in turn, implies that the goals of sustainable development must be defined in each country operationally and specifically (Shah Mohammadi, 2010: 25-28).

In fact, sustainable development is based on the human consciousness of itself and the natural resources of the planet and calls for a sustainable lifestyle for all human beings, opposed to over-consumption, waste of resources and disregard for future generations and disconnection with the past. Also, the first principle of the Rio Declaration states:

Human is the central attention in sustainable development, and deserves a healthy and productive life by nature. On the other hand, sustainable development in technical terms can be defined as a development path in which the optimization of welfare for today's generation does not lead to future welfare decline. Being on this path requires eliminating excesses that lead to depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation. In addition, the concept of equality as one of the foundations of sustainable development that combines intergenerational justice with intergenerational justice requires that the structure of income and distributive equations change.

For some experts, therefore, it can be seen as a precondition for any strategy for sustainable development. The fact is that without social justice among the present generation, intergenerational justice would not be possible (Azkia & Kamor, 2013: 107 - 122).

Sustainability indicators for tourism are different from traditional development indicators because they consider the complex network of communication and dependence of resources and stakeholders on the tourism system.

Since the 1980s, academia and various organizations have been conducting research on defining index systems to evaluate sustainable tourism in different purposes. These indicators are defined as follows:

1- Indicators or variables are the means by which existing information is filtered and useful information is collected.

2. Indicators measure information that reduces the likelihood of making poor decisions.

3. In the field of sustainable tourism development, indicators are formally selected datasets for regular use to measure changes in assets and key issues required for the development and management of tourism for a particular destination. The sustainability index should be easy to understand, technically and economically measurable (Azkia & Kamor, 2013: 107 - 122).

Generally, indicators are a set of scales that provide the information necessary to better understand the relationship between industry and its effects on the natural and cultural environment to which the industry relies, indicating the emergence of a situation or problem and a means of determining and measuring appropriate actions.

Indicators can measure:

1. Changes in tourism structure and internal factors
2. Changes in external factors affecting tourism
- 3- The effects of tourism

There are different types of sustainability indicators with different roles and uses for evaluating tourism destinations. The set of sustainable tourism indicators can be divided into three groups:

1. The main indicators

Includes the basic information needed for sustainable tourism management for all destinations. This set of indicators for evaluating the underlying issues of destination includes tourism intensity, seasonality of demand, the impact of tourism on the local community and waste management (Faraji Rad and Seyyed Nasiri, 2010: 29 - 40).

- 2- Complementary indicators

They are used for specific ecosystems. Like coastal areas, islands and mountain destinations

3. Site-specific indexes

They assess issues related to tourism destination management that have not been considered in the two preceding groups and are defined only for the destination under study. As a result, no comparisons were made for comparative analyzes.

Indicators are defined by purpose on different scales: geographical (local, national, regional), spatial (short, medium, or long term), type

(quantitative / qualitative or performance / process). Indicators should be defined by purpose, scope, and user.

Benefits of suitable indicators:

- 1- Better decision-making and thus lower risk and costs
2. Understand more clearly the issues created and enable prevention
3. Determine more quickly the negative effects of corrective action
4. Better evaluation of performance and progress
5. Implementing more informed programs and management activities
6. Reduce the risk of planning mistakes due to known opportunities
7. Increasing external accountability
- 8- Increasing the opportunity for continuous improvement (Faraji Rad and Seyyed Nasiri, 2010: 29-40).

The following indicators are presented by Eunice ²³, Head of Sustainable Tourism Development, at the 7th General Assembly on Tourism Statistics held in Sweden:

Pre-warning indicators (decrease in the number of tourists wishing to re-visit); Indicators of pressure on the system (water scarcity or mass indicators); Indicators of current industry status (occupancy rate, tourist satisfaction); Indicators of impacts of tourism development on biophysical and socio-economic environment (Deforestation rate, consumption pattern change and local community income) Management effort index (Cost of removing coastal pollution); (Faraji Rad and Seyyed Nasiri, 2009: 29 - 40).

Indicators' impacts, outcomes and management performance (change in pollution, more return tourists) in each destination there is specific data and information that can be used as an indicator if its relationship to sustainability is understood. The most comprehensible indicators are economic indicators, such as tourism income, statistics such as the number of incoming tourists, the number of nights spent, the capacity of the resorts and so on.

These data conventionally measure the success of tourism, but information is necessary for some of the sustainability issues associated with the number of tourists and the pressure on resources. Some environmental and social issues of the host community are only understandable if associated with the number of tourists. (The ratio of

tourists and host population at different times of the year) (Qademi, 2011: 59 - 82).

The most important efforts to develop sustainable tourism indicators have been made by the World Tourism Organization through its Environmental Working Group. Since the 1990s, the World Trade Organization has been leading and advocating the use and development of indicators for tourism and destinations. Indicators serve as an "integral part of destination management and planning" and as an integral factor in the effort to promote sustainable development for the tourism sector at all scales.

The main source of tourism indices is the Sustainable Tourism Baseline Indicators Index, defined by the World Trade Organization in 2004, and includes a set of selected indices, taxonomies and case studies on sustainability issues. The World Trade Organization's new list includes descriptions of about 50 sustainability key issues and suggestions for indicators to measure issues.

There are tangible applicable examples for each problem, and about 20 case studies are provided for the full applicable framework of the indicators at different destinations. Sustainability issues are grouped into socio-cultural, economic, environmental, managerial, and global dimensions, and include vast topics ranging from local community satisfaction to natural resource management, seasonality, employment, security and health, and the planning process. This list of issues and their indicators is not a copy for tourism managers but a guide to selecting the most relevant issues for the destination and having a clear view of the use of indicators and their measurement methods. The World Trade Organization Indicators Working Group has identified eleven indices that provide a fundamental framework for sustainable tourism management at any destination.

In addition to these indicators, there are also indicators for specific environments, including coastal, mountainous, urban and small islands. The other three cumulative indices combine both specific environmental variables and the main variables, including quantification of bearing capacity, site pressure, and attractiveness (Ghanbari et al., 1396: 93 - 109).

Conclusions and scientific and research achievement

As the population grows, most of the population is moving to urban areas, especially large cities, and urbanization is rapidly and unorganizingly expanding, so urban problems are not only a necessity today, but also a need for future of country. Effective laws are being developed in accordance with this process. The way of life in the city is not a natural one, in other words the customs of urban life is an educational matter that has two sides.

On the one hand, city administrators and officials are responsible for the constant education of urban life, and on the other hand, urbanites are required to learn the culture of urban living and to educate their children about the limitations of this culture. Of course, many of the requirements of urban life that constitute the culture of urbanization have become a written law and have been accepted by citizens as a form of custom, so there has been no enforcement guarantee.

The culture of urbanization is combined with culture of city administration, in other words, just as citizens are obliged to comply with the city's requirements, urban managers, as promoters of this culture, are also responsible for the cultivation and observance of the limitations of urban management practices. Behavior that can be termed vandalism, has the following characteristics besides violence and destruction:

- A. Damage to things that belong to others
- B. Damage to public property
- C. Any damages that the other person has to make up for it.

Vandalism is motivated by a variety of motives, including revenge on society and the performance of city officials, leisure and, at its most extreme, politically motivated efforts to confront the ruling system or change the political system. To counteract this, it must be borne in mind that the property of the city is owned by the general public and the damage to that property is the damage to its property.

Security is a feeling of peace and security without aggression to life, property and other human rights. This monopoly value is one of the necessities of individual and social life. Today, it is rooted in cities rather than feeling insecure due to foreign enemies, and unfortunately violence has increased dramatically. Insecurity in the city is caused by

natural and anthropogenic factors and crime has a major role in insecurity in the city.

Of course, there is no philosophical causality between the city as the largest human habitation and crime as the current act or termination for which punishment is prescribed by law. The city is prone to committing some crimes and making criminals more determined to commit crimes. It should not be forgotten that the offender is an accountant person who measures the profits and losses of the crime and is discouraged from committing it whenever the crime costs more than its benefits.

For some, urban crime is affected by two important factors. The first factor relates to the specific relations of citizens and the structure of urban society, including cultural conflict, class difference, etc. The second factor relates to the physical form of the city and the shape of city buildings and structures, including the existence of abandoned settlements on the outskirts of cities and semi-finished, broken and buildings.

It is suggested that to deal with urban crime, that is, a crime that the city has somehow affected:

First, prevent the unnecessary development of cities vertically and horizontally and prevent the formation of cities and metropolises with high population. Secondly, create a green belt around cities. Third: Recognize urban neighborhoods and provide local councils with the opportunity to reach out and identify people. Fourth: Create recreational, sports and educational places to fill leisure time. Fifth: Prevent the construction of high-rise buildings that cause bounding on neighboring real estate and the disintegration of neighboring rights. Sixth: build new settlements to provide adequate housing outside the cities and beyond the green belt of cities Simple: build new settlements to provide adequate housing outside the cities and beyond the green belt of cities.

The provinces of Ilam, Yazd and Tehran are the most dangerous provinces in the country, respectively, according to the head of the Statistics and Information Technology Center of the Judiciary. The highest provinces in terms of input and output of cases were Mazandaran with 7, 735 cases, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari with 7,

426 cases and Gilan with 7, 200 cases and Sistan and Baluchestan province with 2, 422 cases, Hormozgan with 3, 929 cases, and Kerman with 4, 415 cases were the least provinces in terms of crime cases in the country respectively. Also, Ilam with 8, 200 cases, Yazd with 6, 780 cases and Tehran with 6, 109 cases are the three most violent provinces in the country, while Sistan and Baluchistan with 2, 948 cases, Qom with 3, 955 cases, and Zanjan with 3, 555 cases are among the least crime provinces in the country.

According to official statistics, 50 percent of the country's most-charged offenders were condemned of robbery with 80.12 percent, deliberate assault and beating with 9 percent, insulting ordinary people with 43.6 percent, unintentional bodily harm with 11.5%, threat with 97.4%, destruction with 44.3%, fraud with 25.3%, betrayal with a loan of 66.2% and drug possession and possession with 2.64%.

Forensic medicine says nearly one percent of Iranians go to law enforcement and judicial authorities every year, resulting in more than 1, 100 deaths each year. Forensic Medicine says that in the 2000s, more than 11, 100 people died from cold weapon wounds. The organization's statistics show that more than 1, 100 deaths have been reported to be done same, annually. The highest number in the last ten years was recorded in 2005 with 1, 200 people and the lowest in 2001 with 977.

According to forensic medical records, 1, 300 people killed by the cold weapons last year, a 12 percent increase from the 976 killed in 2009. 1600 people fight in the country every day. In the last ten years (2001-2009), more than 5.8 million cases have been examined in forensic centers. Among these, last year (2010) has the highest number, with 631, 381 cases of fighting being referred to the Forensic Medicine Organization.

The average forensic file referral in the last 10 years has been more than 582, 000 a year. According to the national census of 2016, where the population of the country was 70 million 472 846 people and the average number of 582 thousand legal fighting referrals a year, out of every thousand Iranians, 8 are annually referred to the Forensics because of fighting. However, some of the disputes are settled without

recourse to the competent legal authorities and are not included in the statistics.

Tourism includes all the services and features that come together to provide what the tourist wants, and has many different types. Tourism experts all around the world have identified four general spaces for different types of tourism based on space: 1. rural space or green tourism. 2. Mountainous space for mountain sports. 3 - Beach space with unique beach features. 4- Urban spaces. The excellence of this type of tourism is based on the urban space. This type of tourism is the most popular type of tourism in space.

Given the special status of the city, in many successful countries in the industry, the city is the foundation of tourism development. The creation and development of suitable urban spaces, the restoration of desolate and dead spaces in order to revive the old aspects of society are among the effects of urban tourism development. To this end, many cities are trying to take advantage of the special features and facilities of their city and reap the benefits of attracting urban tourists. Urban spaces in contemporary cities can be divided into two categories:

A. Modern or new spaces such as parks, modern shopping malls, cultural centers, squares and beaches. B. Traditional spaces such as markets, imams - cemeteries, gardens, mosques, and other historical sites. From this perspective, the impact of tourism on the body of urban spaces can also be divided as follows: a) Tourism and the creation and development of attractive and modern urban spaces b) Tourism and the recovery and revitalization of historical textures and ancient urban space.

By considering these features and characteristics, most societies that have accelerated towards urbanization and urbanism have taken their priority to focus on their post-modernization demarcation; also blurring the boundaries between work and leisure and have made leisure as one of the essential and integral elements of their lives, we can say, however, that in this new age, human beings tend to have an expressionistic lifestyle, which demands excitement, leisure, flexibility, pleasure, the dynamics, the evasion from the constant and tedious work in all the different areas of his life. Therefore, the growth

component of urban tourism as a social, economic, cultural and psychological activity for the urban management structure of metropolitan communities in developing countries, including Iran, can be considered as a good potential for sustainable local development in the present era.

Urban tourism industry is a phenomenon that is related to different parts of urban structure, in fact in our society one of the problems of this industry in the field of urban management is that the scope of this activity is not clear to our urban organizations, so many municipal agencies and organizations have found themselves responsible for this, and each in turn provides services to tourists. In a simple classification, Johnson Warbeck describes the primary and secondary elements of urban tourism for service provision. It integrates the material and human basics and foundations, as well as the activities and equipment, and the potential for attracting tourists.

Secondary elements include shopping, accommodation, food, tourism agencies. Elements of quality, known as extras, include facilities for access to various locations, including shelters, informing travelers and visitors. In fact, in the field of urban tourism, in a hybrid scheme should provide 1- Accessories: it can provide urban tourists with guestrooms, commuter services, and commerce, food and information systems. 2. Tourist supplies and equipment, mainly for tourism-related jobs, must be organized. 3. Urban heritage should be reconstructed and served to urban tourists and other tourists with a variety of purposes. 4. Recreational and leisure equipment specially designed to attract tourism. 5. Important events and opportunities for urban tourism must be documented and experienced, and put into work in progress.

In the area of the basic essentials of urban tourism, it should be easy for tourists to find places and activities of urban tourism such as theaters, national and local concerts, cinemas, cultural treasures (Gallery-Museum-Cultural-Art Exhibition) and so on. Furthermore, services and facilities, including international sporting events such as the Olympics, Islamic Asian Olympic, Nations Cup, Asian Cup final, regional, local and national competitions, should be expanded. It provided a range of recreational services including horse riding,

billiards, winter and summer festivals, summer and winter ski resorts, telecabins, indoor and outdoor swimming pools and more. In the area of recreational areas, the importance of physical features of the city such as street patterns, attractive buildings, gardens and green spaces, rivers, canals and lakes, harbors, etc. should be of particular interest of tourism executive and management of the metropolis society. The existence of social and cultural symbols of the city such as local and regional music, dialect, folk culture, security must be developed and implemented in the form of city-wide applied strategies.

In fact, in a competitive interaction, urban managers must seek to diversify urban attractions, and by introducing and utilizing the attractions, they must try continuously and effectively to introduce and identify their own city. Existence of tourist websites desining and various information methods inside and outside, desining CDs, development of urban sightseeing inside and outside the country, broadcasting of urban attraction images, existence of local and foreign advertising in the area of residence, rest and recreation areas, etc. should be given special attention by city executive management. In the area of secondary elements of urban tourism, diversity of accommodation, tastes and financial ability of tourists, etc. should be considered, in this area the founding of tourism locations in historical places and city markets, tourist departure stations, along the urban tourism travel routes, categorizing and classification of hotels, guesthouses, etc. must be provided. The existence of various shops and catering in urban tourism areas with a variety of different tastes of tourists with quality and excellent health, service, social and economic services must be evaluated and controlled. In terms of quality and service elements for urban tourists, a high quality transport network (air, rail, personal, uncle) should be provided. In addition to these services, information about historical, cultural, artistic and recreational places and places in the city, information on urban facilities such as urban transport systems, shopping malls, police, gardens, hospitals; information such as banking services, restaurants, stops etc. should be provided to urban tourists.

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