

The cities or urban areas definition, emergence, and their planning, construction and development factors and theories

Haseeb Faizy
TerSU

Abstract: This article provides details and information on cities' definition, how it emerged and the factors and theories on its planning and development.

Keywords: Cities and urban areas, City definition, Urban planning and development

What is a city? Simply put, the city can be considered a social and political unit, an activity unit, a physical and a population. More generally speaking, the city is the annexation of a physical place to the people living there, but this definition can be made more complete and, said the city is a collection of natural, social factors and man-made environments in which the population resides. The population in this complex has become regular and has invented the customs of *versomi* for itself, in addition, this population is specialized in different forms, but in terms of energy and food production usually has a strong dependence on similar collections of nature with rural sums.

The city is actually an open system, which means it cannot be complete in all respects, so it cannot continue to operate apart from other regions, so the exchange of necessities between the city and other biological units is one of the most important conditions for the survival of cities.

It can be said that the city is the network connection of different organisms' system, there is no consensus in the definition of milk and in the definitions expressed on items such as population number, type of economic activities, administrative area and other things have been mentioned, but in the global dimension for recognizing the city from the village more emphasis on the number of populations has been emphasized.

Different definitions of the city

Numerical definition: This definition is the simplest definition that can be avoided from the city, because it is one of the best distinction between the city and its ten populations. According to the city can be defined as such.

The city is called the city of Naqvi community, which has gathered at a point where the density and mass of the population is not lower than a certain level. Accordingly, in most countries, the population limit of the city is 2500 people, but it should be noted that the number of my sheets is an indicator for recognizing the city both in terms of time and place, and more importantly, in each country, according to

the specific location of that country, the population limit of the city is different. For example, in France, the city's recognition scale of 10 people is 2000 residents in Chekuslovakia and Turkey, the figure of 2,000 is the city's recognition of the village in the United States of America and Mexic 2500 people and in The Dutch, Greece and Iran 5000 people in Ireland, the figure is 1500 people indicating the urbanity of a region. Some believe that the metropolitan area is constantly developing and the city cannot be enclosed in a quadrady that can be determined by the limits and numbers, so it would be better to refer to the metropolitan area instead of the word city.

Definition of amari and a number while it is a clear and simple definition, but scientifically it cannot be considered as a comprehensivedefinition.

Historical definition: According to some geographers, the centers that have been referred to as the city are known as cities and they always remain as cities in honor of their price.

Legal definition: Another type of definition is the legal and administrative city. In previous eras, cities had privileges that did not exist in the villages, such as many medieval cities that had the right to market for themselves, or to pay military services, while the villages did not have these privileges.

Other definitions of the city are provided, the most important of which are:

- The city is a place where most people's jobs other than agriculture and crops are 10.
- The distinction between the city and the village is the image of the city and its landscapes and its housing.
- The city is a place where the types of housing and income behavior and the image of the city and the clothing of its people are different from the village.

According to the geography of the corridors, the city is an artificial view of the streets, buildings, devices and buildings that make urban life possible, the geographers of the city are not considered as a separate unit and study its relationship with the region and the country.

Altogether, from the definitions mentioned above, although none are for reasons as they should be stated, but perhaps some specifications can be made for the cities. These specifications can create images of the city in terms of population, area, type of jobs, people's relations, welfare facilities and public facilities, commercial, administrative and industrial factors, texture and physical buildings.

In fact, the city is a place with a trained population in the administrative services, banking, education, health (sanitation) industries and large factories with different lifestyles from the rural community.

Factors of the emergence of cities

The following factors have a major roll in the emergence of cities:

1. Surplus production of agricultural products

2. Developing a network of ways and human desire to create a collective life
3. Development of commodity exchanges and commercial developments
4. Natural factors such as water, land and soil assistance

Factors of urban expansion

The Industrial Revolution and the developments that led to the revolution in urbanization were the disadvantages of establishing human beings in cities in a new way. The most important factors that play an important role in the emergence of urbanization and the emergence of big cities are:

1. *Changes in transportation and speed of exchanges:* In this case, the invention of the passenger train along with the development of the road network system can be mentioned.

2. *Genesis of expertise and division of labor:* In the affairs of cities, the need for skilled and skilled personnel is felt day by day.

3. *Population increase:* Due to advances in medicine and reduction of diseases, the increase in hygiene by maintaining public bills and reducing mortality at once has reached several times as many times as before.

4. *Development of migrations:* For many reasons, the people of the villages flowed into the cities and settled in the cities.

5. *The focus of industry and trade:* the concentration of complementary industries and dependent on large industries together and on the margins of cities that led to the development of roads and trade in cities.

6. *Development of economic relations:* The development of economic relations in this transformation of economies based on regional functions competed with each other, which spontaneously led to the increase in production and the existing of large buying and selling markets.

7. *Increasing income level:* Employment in different jobs and professions, as a result of increasing income, attracted the population from rural areas to cities.

8. *Variety in jobs:* In pre-industrial cities, jobs were limited and specific, while after industrialization of cities, urbanites could be attracted to different jobs.

9. *The emergence and expansion of mass communication devices:* the invention of printing presses and other mass communication devices such as radio, television and Hebrew telephone increased the exchange of ideas and in this regard, the people of the world became closer together and this kind of human life, in urban form and in the urban way, caused fundamental changes in the social status of cities.

City Construction Theories

Any investigation and interference in the central fabric of cities requires its unique knowledge in the geographical space of the city and its cleaning of the central and new urban textures around it, so the recognition of this texture is rooted in urban structure theories, thus determining the area of the central fabric of the city in terms of physical

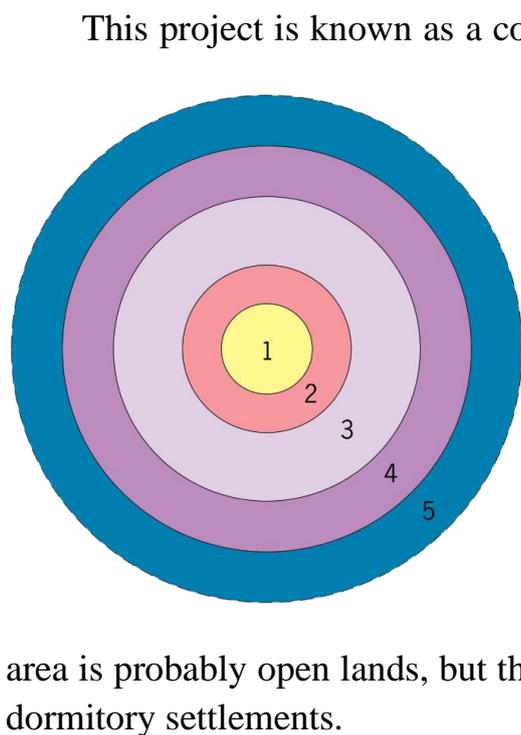
dimensions, examples of how to use land use and work, requires theories of urban structure.

The structure of cities does not follow a specific pattern, but under the influence of natural, social, cultural, economic, and political factors, the structure in other cities is different, and the diversity of theories of the structure of Shahz Lizbian indicates that the best way to structurally investigate the city is to use a combination of these theories.

In this section, in order to differentiate and identify the existing textures in the city, especially the central texture and its harmony and adaptation to the neighboring textures, we will briefly review and at the same time combine the theories of urban structure.

Studies conducted by the pioneers of the Chicago-Based School of Urban Dalman on how cities grow and develop physically and exemplarily how to use land by various socio-economic groups led to the presentation of urban construction ideas under the title of "Ernest Bergi" Unified Dryer. (1925) Radial Construction of Hammer Identity (1939) Multi-Core Construction of Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman (1945), etc., are briefly described below:

1. Construction of Concentric Circles (Ernest Burgess Theory)



This project is known as a concentric theory, the example of the construction of the city is based on the principle that the development of the city from the central region to the outside of the city and forms a number of concentric areas. These areas start with the central business area and are surrounded by an evolving region, which itself is transforming into light offices or smaller housing units. This is the area to which the city's immigrants are attracted, and in turn with the housing of the workers, or the location of some of the old buildings of the city, finally the travelers' area is located outside the built area of the city, the majority of the travelers' area is probably open lands, but the villages inside, often convert their properties into dormitory settlements.

In the valleys of this theory, Berges on Chicago recognizes five consecutive areas as follows:

1. The central part of the city includes business centers, social and administrative activities and transportation institutions. Transition zone: Located after the city center and includes old buildings dedicated to trade and steak production and is often home to immigrants, this area has the lowest residential quality.

2. The residential area of the factoryworkers: In this area, industry workers have been residing and at the same time it is home to immigrants who later moved to the city.

3. Affluent or lucrative residential area: In this area, the tribe of the wealthy, who live mostly in private houses, and in part of this stratum, apartment houses and residential hotels have been replaced.

4. Suburban area: The last area around the city can be this area, which is the fifth circular stratum of the city, which is the place of daily migration and movement of workers.

In addition to this theory, the first circle is the historical texture of the city where the buildings are located and the land value is high, the access system is from the center around the radiation and large stores and central offices are located in this section. The second circle or the second area of the concentric circle is changing and the middle texture area of the unstable pirbasculi is also said to have characteristics such as low quality and area of residential houses, transit governance with the connection of access system, lack of recreational places and housing of poor people, generally not approved by urban planners and responsibility for the environment and health.

2. *Construction of the city (Hamr-e-Hoyt theory):*

In the theory of theory (construction of the city) it should be said that such development cannot be considered contrary to the theory of concentric circles, but

rather changes and changes in different directions of this theory is contrary to the theory in Irmah. In the view of the construction of the city, cities cannot permanently maintain the circular state of their internal areas, but rather, the rule of qata'i more than circular gains a favorable ground for development. In this theory, the renting agent can be used as a guide to the study of the city. Construction of the most important principles of the theory of cities can be studied as follows:

First, the area of high-end residential units from its main focus along the commuter network lines begins to develop the condana and such units are located towards the lands away from flood risk and environmental polluting factors.

Residential units with higher rents are located towards open spaces away from unfavorable natural constraints, and the relocation of office and commercial buildings will make the development of expensive residential units in the public direction.



Luxury rental apartments are located adjacent to the commercial sections and the old residential area of the city, while the expensive milk-priced units themselves are not moved by accident, aimlessly and irregularly. Rather, such areas choose one or more specific plots of land for development. Industrial areas of the city are also created along railway lines and roads and available water resources, and on the other hand, the tendency to triangular-shaped development in the inner areas of cities and before the circular state is developed.

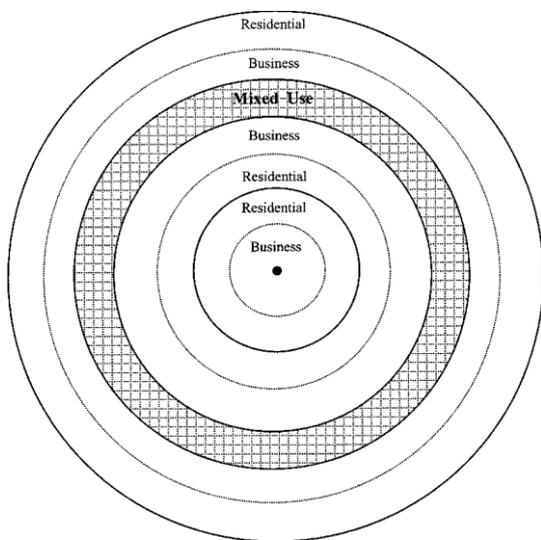
In the construction of the city, radial roads are drawn from the city center and the factor of access to these roads and reminding them of them determines the price of urban lands in different areas of the city.

In the construction of radial (radial) homogeneity, the use of land and the physical expansion of the city are divided into 6 parts:

1. Central Commercial District of the City
2. Transformation Zone
3. Fey residential area of low income floor
4. Middle-class residential area
5. High-income floor residential area
6. Industrial Zone

3. *Construction of the city (Peterman):* The famous English sociologist Peter I combines the two theories of city construction in a circular and disconnection way to

come up with a new theory about the medium-sized cities of Anglesey whose wind direction is Arabic as follows.



1. Central Part of the City
2. Transformational Section of the City
3. The lice of residential units (parts A and B have fewer dimensions and surfaces than parts C and the old part D has more levels).

4. Residential spaces built after 1914 in the countryside

5. A industrial sector, B section silence of the working class, C lower class part of the

middle class and D section middle class.

References

1. Akbari, Hamayon Shah. (2014). *Building Architecture Planning* (1st Edition). Balkh University
2. Usmankhil, Sulaiman. (2010). *Public Buildings Architectural Design* (2nd Edition). Kabul, Polytechnic University

3. Paktin, Manizha. (2016). *Urban Planning* (1st Edition). Balkh University
4. Urban. *Wikipedia*. Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban>
5. Urban Planning. Available at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban>
6. Urban Development at: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/topics/urban-development>