



- **A review of National to Local Development plans in IRAN**

# University of Tehran at a Glance

- As the University of Tehran is the symbol of higher education of Iran, the main gate of the University in central Tehran, with its specific design and architecture is in a more general sense, a logo of education in Iran.



# History Of the University

- Rooted in Jondi Shapur University which goes back over 2,000 years, the University of Tehran in its traditional form was established seven centuries ago. It was founded firstly in religious seminaries (“Houza” or traditional religious schools). Other than religious studies, the education then covered mathematics, astronomy, medicine, literature, biology, physics and chemistry. During the modern era, the University of Tehran evolved from a religious structure to a more modern and academic structure of higher education. Dar-ol-Fonoon College was the first engineering school in its modern form which was established almost a century ago.
- This was 20 years before the establishment of similar colleges in Tokyo (Japan). Amir Kabir, the Prime Minister of Iran during the Qajar dynasty (1848-1851), having witnessed the modern sciences during his journey to Russia and the Ottoman Empire, established Dar-ol-Fonoon College. Engineering, medical and industrial sciences were among the programs taught at the College. The first instructors of the College were seven professors from Austria. Dar-ol-Fonoon was turned into an official state-run university, the first dean of which was the foreign minister of the time, Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan.
- The initial plan of turning the College into a national university was ordered by Abdol-Hossein Teimoortash, Minister of the Court of the time to Doctor Isa Sedigh. The plan was ratified by the king, Reza Shah. The plan would establish faculties of Theology (Ma’ghool-o-Manghool), Natural, Economics and Engineering Sciences. The Minister of Science at the time, also in charge of implementation of the plan was Ali Asghar Hekmat, whose collections of books are kept at the University’s main library. Other teacher training colleges and industrial schools became subdivisions of the University to which ad hoc schools and institutions would be added. It was not until 1933 that the plan was passed by the National Parliament. Due to the absence of large buildings, the mansion of the Teachers Training College for example was adopted for the Faculty of Humanities and Literature.
- The University of Tehran was inaugurated in the winter of 1934. Ali Asghar Hekmat, the Minister of Science, became the first Dean of the University. The University Council was constituted of several prominent faculty members including Loghman-o-doleh and Dr. Amir A’lam from Medicine; Dekhoda and Sedig Hazrat (Mohammad Mazaher) from Law; Sedigh A’lam and Mirza Gholam-Hossein Khan Rahnama and Dr. Siasi from Literature and Humanities; Haj. Seyed Nasrollah Naghavi and Badi-o-zaman from Ma’ghool –o-Manghool; and Dr Hesabi and Amin from the Faculty of Engineering. Also, Dr. Vali-o-Ilah Khan Nasr was added by the Science Ministry due to his contributions to the University.

# About the College of Fine Arts

- **The College of Fine Arts is one of the oldest, largest and most prestigious colleges of the University of Tehran. When it opened over seventy years ago, it laid the foundations for academic study in various forms of art in Iran. Today, the College of Fine Arts of the University of Tehran is a unique center for the study of art in all its different disciplines, and its influence is particularly strong in Iran and the Middle East. The college started its activities in November 1939 under the name of "Honarkadeh" [Art School]. The primary focus was on the three fields of Architecture, Painting and Sculpture. Now, over seven decades after its establishment, it has a special status in the eyes of Iranians, particularly in the areas of Visual Arts, Architecture and Urban Planning.**
- **It was in 2005 that the Faculty of Fine Arts was expanded and renamed to the College of Fine Arts consisting of the five schools of Architecture, Urban Planning, Industrial Design, Visual Arts, Performing Arts and Music, and a research institute entitled Culture and Arts. At present, the College of Fine Arts has over 110 faculty members. Numerous graduates and faculty members of the college are presently distinguished and well-known figures in the country, and in some cases, internationally. These individuals have won various prestigious awards in art festivals around the world. The College of Fine Arts is composed of the following schools:**
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  - **School of Architecture**
  - **School of Urban Planning**
  - **School of Performing Arts and Music**
  - **School of Visual Arts**
  - **School of Industrial Design**

# History of the School

- **Founded in 1965, the school of urban planning at the University of Tehran is the first academic institution in this field established in Iran. This institution in its initial form offered a post-graduate course. Later and again for the first time in the country, the University of Tehran offered its doctoral program in urban planning and studies in 1991. With pressing needs for qualified urban planners in governmental and non-governmental organizations and municipalities, the bachelor of urban planning program was introduced in 1999. This program prepares the ground for introducing qualified graduates to post-graduate courses both in practice and academia.**



# School of Urban Planning

- This school has 3 professors, 2 associate professors and 9 assistant professors. It offers both undergraduate and graduate programs:

| School         | Department  | Major   | BA | MA               | PhD |
|----------------|---|---|----|------------------|-----|
| Urban Planning | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Urban Planning</li> <li>2. Regional Planning</li> <li>3. Urban Design</li> <li>4. Urban Management</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Urban Planning</li> <li>2. Regional Planning</li> <li>3. Urban Design</li> <li>4. Urban Management</li> <li>5. Urban Engineering</li> </ol> | *  | *<br>*<br>*<br>* | *   |

- The School of Urban Planning is the oldest and best known school of its kind in Iran. It also hosts a center of professional development in Urban Planning, representing its leading role in the field

**School of Urban Planning**

**The Head of School  
Professor MM.Azizi**

**Vice Head of School(Academic)  
Dr. F.Nourian**

**Vice Head of School(Research)  
Professor B.Aminzadeh**

## National Level

### National Territorial Plan

(Prepared by Plan and Budget Organization **PBO**)

Nature: Socio-Economic Development Policies

### National Physical Plan

(Prepared by Ministry of Roads and Urban Development **MRUD**)

Nature: Physical and Spatial

## Regional Level

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graph LR; A[Regional Level] --- B[Provincial Territorial Plan]; A --- C[Regional Physical Plans]; B --- D[For 31 Country's provinces by PBO]; C --- E[For 10 Physical Regions of the country by MRUD];
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### Provincial Territorial Plan

For 31 Country's provinces by PBO

### Regional Physical Plans

For 10 Physical Regions of the country by MRUD

**Metropolitan Area Level**

**Tehran**

**Isfahan**

**Mashhad**

**Tabriz**

**Shiraz**

**Ghazvin**

**Rasht**

**Local Level**

## District/Country Plans

Prepared by the MRUD  
approved by the High Council for Urban Planning and Architecture (HCUA)

## City Comprehensive Plan

Prepared by the MRUD  
Approved by the HCUA

## City Detailed Plan

Prepared by Municipalities  
Approved by Commission No. 5 (A subsidiary of the HCUA)

## City Revitalization Plan

(For dilapidated urban fabric)  
Prepared by either Urban Development and Regeneration Organization(UDRO) or Municipalities  
Approved by Commission No. 5 (A subsidiary of the HCUA)

Local Level

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