



Improvement the Urban Planning Structure in Mashhad metropolis and Shandiz-Iran by Ulman Model

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Abstract

Extremely intense focus on large-scale activities and various forms of economic infrastructure, social presence, along with ruling elites and decision makers, facilities, health, education and recreation in one or more countries south of the city, the obvious feature on the development of urbanization is exogenous which The most important focus and dominate the urban city unlike in some countries dominate the north, in the absence of economic development and social conditions and above all the lack of real growth industry has emerged is due to intense focus , capacity and abroad for set up services. Population is rapid growth in Iran, rural community more consideration to urban cause to extension immigration rural people to city reach good condition in developing area. City dominated all economic surplus, capital and facilities.

Mashhad relationship between metropolis and its surrounding cities (including Shandiz) is not outside of above cases so well in this study was on the connections between the cities of Mashhad and the surrounding metropolis (including Shandiz) of the above are not excluded. Therefore this study has attempt communication effort between a regional metropolis with millions of single population (Mashhad), small urban and rural areas with populations of less than 15 thousand people on the other hand (Shandiz) within a set of intertwined social relationships be investigated and economical. The objective of this paper is planning for the balance and getting rid of large concentrations, recognizing needs and estimating needs according to urban planning by Ullman model.

Key words: Ulman model, Urban Planning, Mashhad, Shandiz-Iran

1. Introduction

Due to a specific place functioning Shandiz (being summer) cause to seasonal daily travel of Mashhad main city of peoples' to and follow it to create the space services, changes in land use and rural migration, thus creating many problems in Shandiz. Hope to be accurate planning could be established reasonable relationship between Mashhad metropolis and Shandiz to problems would be

decreased and is prevented rate of capital and active human resources and changing in how utilization of facilities will be beneficiary in Shandiz city.

Trying that kind of relationships and occasionally manipulation to reduce the negative issues between the Mashhad metropolis and Shandiz City be deliberate and finally explore the relationship types, quality and change each other been investigated and With correct and comprehensive planning might be prevented from the future destroyer effects. It is necessary to say that the study Shandiz city because of having characteristics such as being valley, being summer, the total area have tourism condition and very severe human communication, producing and services with in rural areas, without studying the entire region will not be suitable. Metropolis has Greek root and have been combined the two words Metro (mother) and Polis (City). Main City, the municipal government and the centrality of economic or cultural activities is superior to the other settlements. The city may be a main city area, a province or a country and sometimes its capital. Based on this definition, the main City can be used for any large city; the main city called the city with at least one million populations and the urban hierarchy as can become the new economy control center to predominant the region from 5 to 30 million populations. With Planning is the decision making system to determine appropriate policies in order to achieve a certain period goals in relation to facilities and future needs that determined in metropolis.

The standard approaches in human being geography such as Ullman's theory in 1954 scheme of spatial interaction on the subject of central locations and transport places. The theory of the multi-nuclear city developed by Harris and Ullman In 1945 give emphasis on the organization of the city while a standards transport hub, coming out from the required in support of 'break of bulk' and linked services. This common urban consequence of the supplies switch system was mainly encouraged by inter-provincial commerce that made some cities become connection contained by a comprehensive set-up of product and currency process.

2. Methodology

Data collection, questionnaire and interview by experts and resident in Mashhad metropolis and Shandiz city has done and all the related data analysis by SPSS, these cases are selected random sampling form.

3. Study area

Khorasan province with an area of 313.337 square kilometers of the country's largest province that is located between 30 degrees and 21 minutes till 38 degrees and 17 minutes north latitude 55 degrees and 28 minutes till 61 degrees and 14 minutes east of the Greenwich meridian. This area of the country's 51 provinces and is the largest provinces. Mashhad city is center of Khorasan province in 1375 with the general census about 35 square kilometers and four cities, 5th Division, 15 villages, 1242 villages have been, of which 639 villages had been residents.

Shandiz is part of Torghabeh ,city functions Mashhad, in North of Khorasan Province with geographical coordinates of latitude 36 degrees 24 minutes and longitude 59 degrees 18 minutes. Shandiz village is located at the northern foot of the Binalud mountainous and Component parts of a semi-mountainous and is

located among a Rokhy mountains and baz hesar that stretched along the south west to the north east.

4. Result and discussion

Edward Ullman emphasis on the essential interaction functions of place and circumstances. On the other hand, place clarify to 'native, fundamental region provision's. State and place express to 'the outcome of one area going on a different area. It reasonably center of attention on the association among areas' (Ullman 1954 and M.Hesse 2010). Ullman observation changed as of an essential measurement of the regulation as human being passionate via the magnitude model and its highlight on sections and regions, somewhat about performance, condition and inter relative. A similar highlighting about similar subjects had come into view in former controls additionally. The major hypothesis prepares and state by Ullman was that determining associations concerning definite regions would happen only as significant as confirming the areas nature, therefore accounting the 'relatives and running of the entire types along with trades, unrefined resources, promotes, society, and transportation' (Ullman).

The original aspect in ullman theory was to respect the two issues – place and condition – as predictability correlated; ullman complete any single site is (cost-effectively or publicity) self-sufficient and be real on its own, however is inter connect in a system of communication and inter-reliance. This vision turned into commonly established in human being topography extended ahead of the communication around the world metropolises and cities with globalization appeared. Ullman and other researcher therefore determined on the commerce sound effects and transport on a actual demarcation, equally during the total amount of an substitute system and the coming out a local interest. Ullman eminent three issues that established the spatial communication quantity; supplementary as an actual discrimination result, principal supplementary or prospects among states, and the last issues is detachment as well as charge of transport and time requirement (Ullman). Ullman's inheritance regarding is no longer to take a part place from locations although to combine them in an organized method. This is mainly supportive when explaining the practical fields of convinced situations (particularly cities) in the perspective of transport issues and series (M.Hesse 2010).

One of the main pillars of economic is gardening Shandiz Valley for residents actually; one of the main sources of revenue, comprises the population Shandiz. 1936 ha of land area comprises gardens that 36% of the total levels under culture is allocated itself. 73.8% Garden area by surface water and 26.2% by groundwater is irrigation. Types of products orchards include cherry in this region, flame, apple, plum, peach, apricot, walnuts, grapes and berries. One of the most important products is the cherry in orchard area. As was mentioned for sale at the fields and compote factories widely produced in Mashhad making is so 49% of the gardens are dedicated to that product. This product efficiency is 3 tons per hectare (cherry for Mashhad) and for other types of cherries to reach 5 tons in orchards. Animal production per capita rural area is 20.4 heads in Shandiz. Industries in Shandiz area can be divided into various types such as processing industries (industries jams - and flour ...) small industries (industrial and Stone Company unit's s), rural industries (including wooden manufacturing) and handicrafts. In this sector has not been able to be successful for population

employment and also due to agricultural workers without land unemployment problem of this strategy is clarified (development of rural industries). In such circumstances can be modernizing and expanding existing small rural industries to create industries that can raise production level and low living standards at present, will fight with little work and unemployment. Therefore the role of rural industries in the development has significant and special importance. The most important activity in rural industries in the region is wood products and about 110 workshops wood industries there are in the area. Food Technology and nuts are concentrated in area. It is necessary to mention that small industries in the local economy Shandiz have not significant effect (except in creating employment restrict) because does not native owners in these industries often are living in Mashhad, leading to transfer of resulting asset from this activity to Mashhad, less than the investment in Shandiz. In general, services in area during a period of 25 years (1345-1370) had growth equivalent to 3.6 percent, which indicates the strong tendency of this region to the service sector.

Beginning of spring and summer coincided with the influx of tourists to the region and thousands of residents in near and distant cities in holidays to this area, although following request for this aggregate population to various services, the different services jobs are created and profitability in this sector has intensified compared to other economic sectors.

Mashhad as city provides basic services and needs of rural and urban areas around with the increasing growth and focuses more and more facilities, and local yields the radius and its area gradually wider range outside its traditional and rural areas and even in the more cities gets coverage. So Mashhad offers the possibility of using administrative services, educational, health, cultural and economic exchanges to the people surrounding area. Read phonetically Undoubtedly Concentration of facilities in the city lead to numerous trips with a multi-purpose motivated, so that the person who travel for the pilgrimage to the city have other incentives such as use of services, including medical, administrative, etc. also.

The social relations including population exchanges between large and small settlements can be investigated in the form of short and long term. Short-term population displacement or the daily displacement of populations is done, especially in the active age group of large cities and surrounding a wave movement with particular social face, the mainly for the following purposes is done: active population displacement between residency and employment, displacement of the population for leisure travel and meetings and work., Population displacement for issues related to buy and to do personal things, population displacement for administrative and educational works, Population movement beyond these cases.

Point of Spatial view daily movements can be placed in another divided to these elements that including: displacement within the central part; movement towards urban centers other or confine of these self centers; displacement between the centers and the countryside (the radial displacement and the pendulum); movement in cities around contact with the state Geographic range (tangential displacement); displacement between satellites cities of the main city or satellites cities of partner urban network (round pneumatic displacement).

According to statistics obtained by questionnaires which the input and output ports of entry at different hours Shandiz City has completed a major daily population communication between these two places because of family meetings, providing of job needs, services, education, health, shopping and business and

leisure, statistic society characteristic profile follows ,78% of respondents are male and the remaining is female, that itself could be the reason that this claim was the highest traffic and mobility between the two population centers in Mashhad and Shandiz by Men's done and also in terms of average age must be said that most groups of about 30 to 60 years people with 68% and then with much differences, people aged 15 to 30 are with 27%. Also the education level of population can be said people illiterate were or under literate Movement the highest percentage allocated to data. To investigate the causes of daily trips to the Mashhad main city reach to visit relatives as a significant figure. Figure is noticeable to answer questions in a questionnaire about 23 percent of Shandiz residents, reason of their journey as the visit of the relatives have explained in fact the most common reason after job trips. Family meetings following compact with educational issues, economic, personal and professional strengths between these two cities. For example, many families their children for educational problems are often their male children temporarily in place (mostly people with immigrant families in Mashhad) settlements and the parents and other relatives to visit or to address their child's condition to Mashhad travel. Listen In fact, one of the causes of student migration trips daily as is visiting relatives. Another reason of Daily travel as family visit, Journey to the Mother City is a job that has the digit about 29% mainly they are, including teachers and government employees, due to cheap housing or having affiliations in Shandiz, reside in this place is proper for them, some of communication because of issues and meet relatives, significant percentages of trips between Shandiz and Mashhad for the administrative communication, needs shopping and leisure, in Mashhad. Read phonetically As in previous discussions mentioned severe since we have seen focus on facilities and services in Mashhad, is not exempted Shandiz from these topics and for their daily needs have to communicate with the Mashhad main city, is approved the mentioned matters.

5. Conclusion

Concentration of facilities and services in accordance with the terms Ullman Mashhad metropolis for beginning and continuing relationship between geographical areas should be exist in excess or shortage of goods and services between the two regions, causing has contact between the city and other surrounding cities. Including the concentration of facilities and services in Mashhad metropolis can be having convenient transportation network and located in the East where major roads cross country, eccentric academic, administrative, political, health, financial, industrial, large and active markets exist, concentration of different urban roles and above all ;the role of shrines; the possibility of rapid growth has given to Mashhad and caused to take charge so many functions at the local level, provincial and regional, national and international. With expanding of this city operation, its influence in all areas have imposed on surrounding the cities, so often functions and User has spill over to these cities.

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