



Mashhad Metropolis and Around City: Planning For Reducing Of Shandiz Insufficiency Generative-Services

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Abstract:

Exogenous development is originated from capitalist world system requirement; it is tend to city and seeking focus that compare with endogenous city orientation is more severe in sick north countries; because city orientation is natural capitalism and it will be strengthening during dealing with a pre-industrial system. The reason is pre industrial systems even those countries have long history and experience in urban life, they not be ready to absorb in capitalist worldwide system, like north countries for extension of capitalism system in whole land were denied to have a good infrastructure network inside communication regularly and high tension.

Before changing enters to Iran such as another developing countries network city was homogeneous it means every zone has itself main city. This main city surplus economic of area is extracted and instead of that necessary services (political - economic - social) to provide for the relevant area. But the social and economic variations during recent decades urban network was transformed and its organic relations were broken. Establishing centers of power supply and using of new technology means communication in urban areas, the whole urban network of urban and Mashhad metropolitan cities matter of metropolis is proposed that a significant portion of these cities facilities allocated to apply in Shandiz city.

The outcome results with the communication model of spatial views known geographer ullman model showed the highest compliance, so in the context of this model study in order to find suitable answers assumptions have been used.

Key words: Mashhad Metropolis, Ullman model, Shandiz-Iran, Technology

1. Introduction

Providing adequate facility is needed in society of metropolis and supply services for resident in metropolis and surrounds area, if there is problem related to high quality development technology and services in society cause to produce particular concern and inefficiency.

In the study of spatial-space relationships of two population center (the metropolis and the surrounds) Rapture settlement hierarchy system, inharmonious distribution population and facilities in them is reflect of the massive investment policy in the country; The one hand, global domination system for establishing drainage flow turned to centralization always in these countries; on the other hand inside countries focusing is center of the economic efficiency and two subjects together causes to focusing more and national metropolis are the result of The same concentration.

Spatial space relationship of major city Mashhad and Shandiz city also due disproportion creation mode and creating a hierarchical relationship have been problems partly a result of dependency Shandiz City in issues of administrative, educational, cultural, manufacturing, service and ... dependent to Mashhad major city. And has led to consequently an increase in referrals, traffic, marginalized, informal economy, rising unemployment ratio, rising population overflow (immigration) and focus on the growing population in Mashhad main city. In fact, the Mashhad mega city is the largest city in the eastern half of Iran, the last three decades, once every ten years the population has been doubled and the its distance of area tripled therefore it will need to remedy solutions. Thoughtful planning for the balance and getting rid of such a large concentration needs to accurate and systematic recognizing the main city, its surrounding population centers, awareness of quality spatial relationships, quantity space among them and their effects. On the other hand Shandiz region due to specific spatial function is caused to consider population of Mashhad main city and tourism Industry creation. Also because of its environmental capabilities is the main producer of crop and garden in area with population of more than 14 thousand people which is due to relationship with Mashhad main city cause to changing the land use and rural migration to Shandiz city.

In 1945 Ullman stated the multiple nuclei model that is an ecological model. This model explained the layout of a city and the shape of central business and industry city issues with establishing the requirements. This model is based on three principles. The first principle is being complementary, second principle there are opportunities for intervening and third principle explained transportation between metropolis and surrounds.

Nowadays this model is shown in Mashhad and Shandiz near Mashhad. The basic dynamic issue is that urban places of Shandiz get bigger into Mashhad metropolitan, Mashhad metropolis as a core for regional growth in region according to Ullman theory and it is expanding contributions to transportation geography and economy and play role of region's traditional economic base. Gravity potential increasing in Mashhad and resident in Shandiz immigrate to Mashhad to various object such as work, education and using of facility. Rate of immigrate of people to Mashhad demonstrated that they want the significant influence of desirable living conditions.

2. Methodology

It is necessary mentioned that this research is the first study of geography and urbanization of Mashhad and Shandiz have done. After collecting detailed information and secondary data is paid regarding the characteristics and quality of these two regions, using field methods, interview and questionnaires (selected random sampling); Then analyze the data obtained by SPSS methods and computerized statistical, the correlation relationship is measured between the independent and dependent variable of course; provided suggestions and strategies for solving urban problems and issues in the region will be discussed.

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. The provinces are limited North and North East with the Republic of Turkmenistan, in East with Afghanistan, south with Sistan-Baluchestan and Kerman provinces, the West Yazd, Isfahan, Mazandaran and Semnan provinces. Khorasan border with Turkmenistan is over 700 km and 619 km with Afghanistan. This area of the country's 51 provinces and is the largest provinces. Mashhad was Mashhad city center 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

4.1 Evaluated existing theories in relation together

According to this model for beginning and continuing relationship between geographical areas should be features such as excess or shortage of goods between two points, in simple words needs such as producing point A and consuming point B cause to creation and continuity progress or relationship between these points. In fact, differences exist between these two areas led to appearance of the being supplemented principle. These regional differences can be including in the form of natural resources and social and cultural systems.

In the Ullman theory in connection with the immigration of people applied, and their purpose was number of human movement from origin to destination according to the opportunities in destination and origin, and in fact the number of trips between source and destination caused sharp or slow of movements human user. In addition to the human displacement was applied goods displacement and the amount of vibrate and traffic between the two points also. The Ullman emphasis is more on transportation costs of goods between two points and the quality of goods that it shows amount of communication and how the transport system between the two geographical areas. Thus, based on the Ullman model

required between geographical areas is first requisite relationship or movement and naturally regional differences has accelerated and intensified this relationship.

On the other hand what cause to further movement ,increase these kinds of needs and become more severe spatial relations, population increasing and lack of adequate facilities in an area to for requirements comply of the population ,without doubt the topic and Reduction of Mashhad and Shandiz and investigated of manufacturing failure and services in Shandiz categories in this place and hope that according to this model can be analyzed the above topics and be programmed toward the elimination of failure.

In Iran such as many third world countries urban network was homogeneous; each region has its main town. The main city area of economic surplus extraction and front; necessary services (political, economic and social) had to provide for the relevant area. There was little focus on the entire city network in terms of investment, employment opportunities, etc... But the social and economic transformation in recent decades in Iran, Mashhad namely is expansion of capitalism. Establish centers of power supply and use of communication devices and new technologies in urban areas, whole urban network of Iran proposed the issue of urban metropolitan and cities metropolis. These cities significant portion of facilities allocated to apply. Here it is necessary to mention the fact that pay yield phenomenon in capitalist cities, with major differences is in the capitalist countries and countries under domination. Thus the capitalist countries due to increasing problems and shortage of manpower and wages in major cities, industries tend to exit from these towns and cities in the middle alternative, balanced network of cities led to create urban hierarchy. Mashhad position in the hierarchy of urban system in the country has caused to create premium position for organizing services and commodities in the East. Consequently this factor cause role of this city is privileged in Central Asia.

Generally, the natural resources as attractions play an important role in establishing the possible arcs tourist tourism. Usually areas for the holiday vacation organizer are chosen high dependency normal conditions, have psychological and social. Economic conditions in Shandiz region not only affected by natural features but it close to vast consume market and demand of Mashhad metropolis too in shaping the economy of this city; have had a significant role. Daily needs to New and cheap agricultural products, suitable place for investment at lower cost (due to cheap labor) and there is a place with the good climate to spend leisure time without the high mileage and expenses, economic conditions in villages are biased strongly.

There are two different production systems in Shandiz villages; one of them is System of irrigated horticulture based on gardening that the apple and cherry products have an important contribution. And another Irrigated and rained systems - cereal production with animal husbandry

Services sector over a period of 30 years (75-1345) in Shandiz area has significant growth; its result is out of the Shandiz village in field of rural livelihoods and rural close economy, and its relationship with the urban economy. This position change caused developments in the landscape area and rural atmosphere, are the emergence of several service businesses in area is not compatible with the rural environment. According to available data the distribution of the active population 10 above years in Shandiz area in agricultural - industry and services sector respectively are 46, 20 and 3 per cent in comparison to other rural areas, service sector is assigned itself a high percentage - while the

active population in the service sector in rural areas 16.3 percent of Mashhad city. So thoughtful is the active population in service sector almost is double to other rural areas.

Development Services sector in Shandiz area can be named due to factors such as appropriate normal factors leading to tourist attractions have been, a little distance between this regions with Mashhad and also workers decreasing in that agricultural sector due to bottlenecks climatic and income turned to the service sector. little distances of Shandiz region with Mashhad metropolis on the hand caused facilitate economic relations were the two places, leading to changes in people needs of Shandiz the region and thus has helped to growing of services sector and the other hand, short distance between the two places was caused to facilitate tourism come and lead to tourism industry development in the region and ultimately it was their tourism as an important factor for service growth operated in the area and causing several businesses.

Another factor in the growing service sector Shandiz villages has been effective role, existence climatic and natural bottlenecks in the region. As mentioned in previous seasons, limiting factors such as water shortages - poor agricultural lands, there natural factors favorable for attracting tourism and rising income and lack of service facilities, development of horticulture and ... Caused to provide a part of the active forces in the agricultural sector trend to services. such services is done following population growth in the area and limited resources of production and consumption patterns change because of communications development such as transport and media and creating communication between Mashhad metropolis and Shandiz, leading to changes in the needs of the people. Which means that their needs out of state self-sufficient and thus the growth of production and consumption of services has been caused because of one side needs of local people is more diverse, and the utilization of services by consumer trends and the other agricultural and livestock activities with new methods that require special services have caused more diverse in the service. Shandiz has various political and administrative services, since 1355 onwards the administrative service has wider dimensions. Administrative services in the county Shandiz such as Power Department in 1336 established in Torghabeh and a branch it was established in Shandiz, The post office was established in 45, Communications Department, founded in 65 years. Overall economic activity in the agricultural sector due to climate bottlenecks and lack of agricultural land, especially in the rural Shandiz valley and lack of orchards development and the inability to develop the service sector and attracting of activists in agriculture sector, cause to decrease this sector compared to other rural areas Mashhad city; Many developing of handicraft sector is evident following tourism industry in Shandiz. In fact the Shandiz area needs the planning for purpose of process deciding what to do and how to do it in form of new rural-urban area according to applying new technology and knowledge of utilizing landscape and creating job opportunities for resident.

5. Conclusion

Regional differences undoubtedly seem accelerate and intensify this relationship. Although the relationship between essential areas is continuity of their life, but one strain relationship which leads to dependency location to another ;the relationship will not only constructive but over all drainage facilities to the upstream location will result from Thus, is essential to clarify the relationship between the regions. In line with planning and creating more balance between the

two places and two strains, especially when due to the natural characteristics of some places they may not communicate with their upstream location. Relationship between the main city of Mashhad and Shandiz surrounding city is no exception from this issue. Mashhad attractions results focus various facilities and required of Shandiz city, leading to a strain relationship has been in favor of Mashhad metropolis. Thus, Mashhad influence is any changing factors which are observed in Shandiz.

Overall according to Aulman model, Shandiz regional relations and Mashhad the metropolis can be investigated in four categories on demographic exchanges, social relations, cultural relation and economic relations.

Economic relations are ordinary and most essential relationships which are established between two human settlements. This type of relationship in its simple form is consist a relationships which each point of the population inputs send into together systems and outputs are receiving each other. Inputs and outputs amounts of quantitative and qualitative under effects of two important structural issues may be change. Read phonetically at first set of effective factors on the social-economic fate in surrounding areas and second limiting mechanisms such as the effect of distance on price, government intervention, facilities supply and... These two factors, especially in current times have peremptory affect on city issues and area. The first and second factors respectively are used similar exogenous and endogenous tools for currents (issues) inhibition. Against the first factor is more voluntary and selective; second factor is mechanism that voluntary functions, deliver and aggravated market and function style town usually is assigned city automatically. The first one As far as is concerned tomstate investment, services transfer, etc.; this is a factor from outside system of influence sphere enter to this system and from there input and outputs of influence sphere restrain, to any appreciation economical Interface due to shortage existing , goods surplus and services in each side of communication chain lead to close linkage and intertwined of these two functions Aulman emphasizes shortage , surplus and amount of transport cost are effective factors in expanding kinds of economical relations of two places. in the Shandiz region especially in urban areas the rural and urban livelihoods are mixed together at the same time dependence on the Mashhad main city in all fields can be seen in a way that if the region's economy have reviewed in three major formats agriculture, industry and services, said that regional agriculture affected and functioned by main city and is moving proportional by the main city wanted and needed. The industry in this sector is detected in the two form handicrafts and factory that the manufacturing industries, including initial capital, production methods and product kinds and Specialist power; all of them are function of the needs, conditions and provided facilities by the main city, on the other hand Handicrafts reliant on local raw materials, but the quality, type and amount of production is dictated by the Mashhad market. About services should be said also the majority of services fully is function of the metropolis needs in this region and to services demands is operating the providing for client's big waves and big city of Mashhad in the market. Furthermore, the economic relationship not limited to this part, even types of land use, land prices, how to change the system acquisition and ownership of the residents are the matters that has occurred after economic close relationship between the city of Mashhad and Shandiz.

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