



Analysis and Comparison of Regional Development Indicators in Mashhad and Chenaran Using Sustainable Development Approach

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable urban development is a phenomenon with wide and complicated effects that is effective in growth and creation of cities and paying attention to economic, social and environmental and ecological factors. In order to, the aim of this paper is analysis and comparison of regional development indicators in Mashhad and Chenaran using sustainable development approach. Applied methodology is descriptive - analytical, based on library studies, modeling, and field survey studies. We have used of documental method to collect information's. Results showed that Mashhad as the biggest city in the case study region is ranked in the first level with national and international functions but Chenaran city is ranked in the fourth levels with other cities such Fariman, Kashmar & etc.

Keywords Regional Development; Development Indicators; Mashhad and Chenaran; SDA.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban planning in the context of sustainable development is one the main issues raised in the development of urban and regional development pattern (Saberifar et al, 2013). Moreover, the structural complexity of metropolitan and urban population increase since the industrial revolution and the problems of it can be main reason for metropolitan city planners' concern to conduct metropolitan by emphasizing on sustainability (Saberifar & Falahat, 2014). Acute problems of urbanization led to new theoretical perspectives and solutions that have been reflected in national development policies. Building new towns has been proposed as one of the basic policies toward population growth and inflation in large cities. In different periods of history, new towns have been built around the world (Frank,

1972). Building new towns in Iran goes back to past times; one can count many cities that were founded in a specified period (Piran, 1989; Anabestani et al, 2013). Regional development is a broad term but can be seen as a general effort to reduce regional disparities by supporting (employment and wealth-generating) economic activities in regions. In the past, regional development policy tended to try to achieve these objectives by means of large-scale infrastructure development and by attracting inward investment. Awareness of the need for a new approach is driven by observation that past policies have failed to reduce regional disparities significantly and have not been able to help individual lagging regions to catch up, despite the allocation of significant public funding (Ivani & Sufi, 2014).

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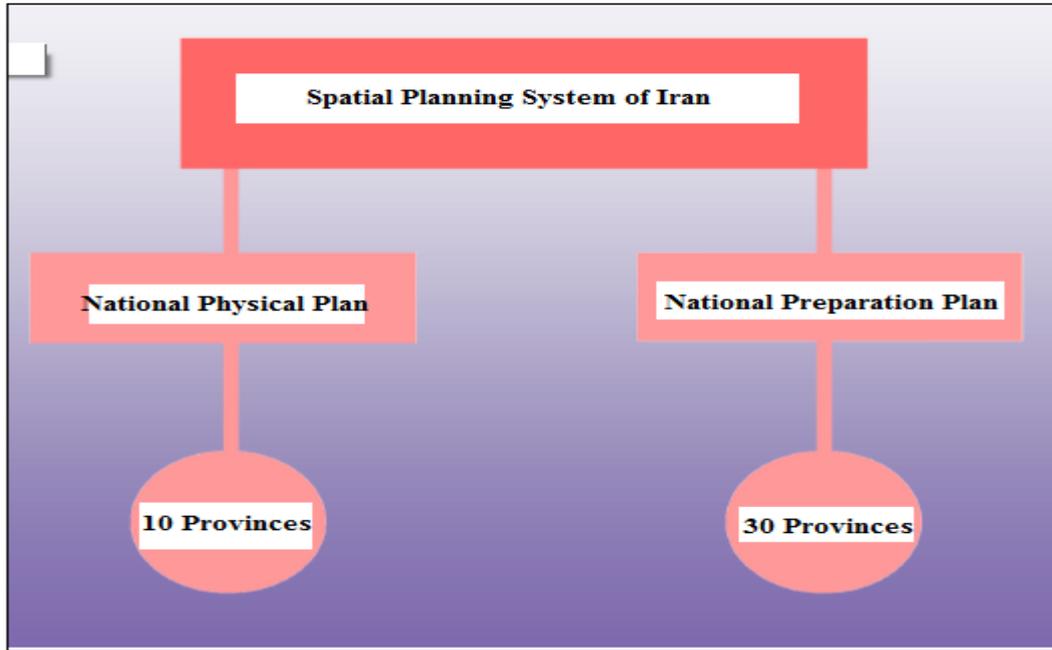


Fig.1. Tourism system

Concentration of economical substructures and investment in special places make a severe spatial inequality between the regions of the country in the long run. This has forceful influences in the progress of production in both developed and undeveloped regions and makes intense regional competitions, aggravation of regional migrations and the movement of capital and labor force (Zeinal Zadeh,2010). In this case, a region develops and the other misses it. One of the most important cases of inequity is spatial inequity. Spatial inequity means unequal distribution of economic and social facilities and opportunities in area. Spatial inequity can include the inequalities between cities and villages, big and small cities, prosperous and poor re-

gions, etc. (Chalbi, 1995). Nowadays, the main objectives of every municipal assemblies and executives involved in urban affairs are to achieve maximum benefits for the city being able to maintain favorable environment and high quality of life for residents. So in recent decades, environment was the main issues of policies, programs and urban development plans in developed world and to a less degree in developing countries (Cities Alliance, 2011). Sustainable urban development in re-cent decades has been turned out to be a new and dominant paradigm in urban planning; any urban planning designed without the approach to sustainable development can't meet the objectives successfully.

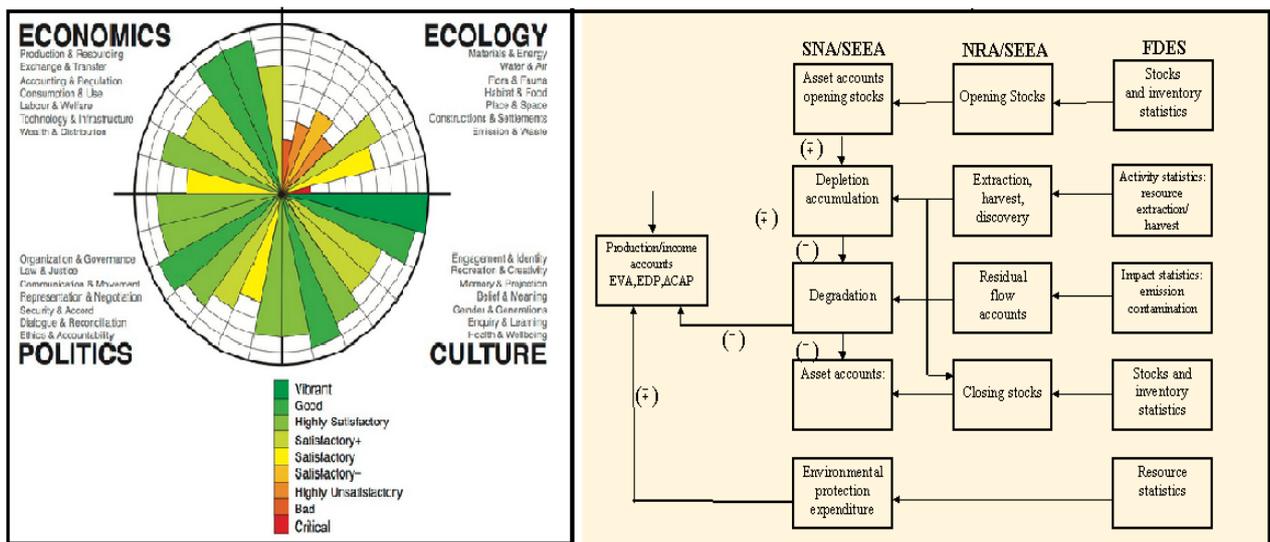


Fig.2. Regional Development & Sustainable Urban Development indicators

Theory of sustainable development and sustainable regional development requires some changes in politi-

cal, social, physical and economic infrastructures to urban development planning and management

(Rahnama & Sepehri, 2014). In order to, the aim of this paper is analysis and comparison of regional development indicators in Mashhad and Chenaran using sustainable development approach.

2. BACKGROUND

Short-term added-value project appraisal measurements have traditionally been used to calculate the net benefits of development for the community. However, this approach has serious limitations as a means of delivering sustained real improvements in the quality of life, which operate within the carrying capacity of the environment: i.e. sustainable development. Measures of progress need to consider implications for social justice and the environment, as well as promoting responsible economic progress. Sustainable development offers a new model which fulfills these requirements. It is possible to improve both material well-being and environmental quality through appropriate development strategies, epitomizes the current approach taken by the World Bank, OECD, EU and UK. In the form of 'ecological modernization', this reflects a belief that, instead of a zero-sum trade-off between the environment and the economy, continued economic prosperity and improvements in living standards are dependent on the promotion of higher environment standards. On this basis, adoption of sustainable development as a goal, and the use of indicators of sustainable development to measure progress towards this goal, should enhance current performance measures and generate better development pathways. There is no evidence that it will detract from the effectiveness of development agencies engaged in these tasks (Moe, 2007).

2.1. DEVELOPMENT OF MODELS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

According to information of the United Nations Population office world urban population to 2025 will be % 65 of the total population of the world and more important is % 90 of urban population excess is belong to developing countries. So it put pressure on Third World cities and as a result it will create serious challenges for performance and productivity of cities. In other words

the evidences from Asian countries show that almost all cities have difficulty in stable supply of urban citizens' needs and even governments cannot keep rate and level of urban needs. The initial development of indicators focused on measurement of environmental status and changes in this. This is insufficient as a basis for measuring performance in the delivery of sustainable development (Jalalabadi et al, 2015). As already alluded to, the concepts of wealth and capital as a basis for development and welfare go back to Adam Smith and David Ricardo, op.cit. Malthus elaborated on the role of population. According to John Hicks, these were the first development or growth theories, see: "Capital and Growth" (1965), to achieve development over the longer term, one must save in order to invest. The first rigorous treatment of this key question for (sustainable) development was presented in Frank Ramsey's article: "A Mathematical Theory of Saving" (1928). Economic Nobel prize winner Robert Solow revived interest in classical growth theory in the 1950s, and he sums up his work on neoclassical growth theory in his book: "Growth Theory: An Exposition"(1988) formalizing production functions or growth equations explain the forces driving development. Criticizing this prism of sustainable development, Kain (Kain, 2000) argues, that 'the economic dimension tends to include assets emanating from all four dimensions, thus, adding confusion to the description and analysis'. Consequently, the same author proposes a 'MAIN prism of sustainable development'. In this model, Kain uses the terms of Mind, Arte fact, Institution and Nature in order to relieve the prism from the burden of expressions as social and economic, which are judged to be more confusing than explanatory. The environmental dimension (nature) comprises all natural capital, which may be subdivided into stocks of non-renewable and stocks of renewable resources. The economic dimension (arte fact) stands for all man-made material assets such as buildings and roads. The social dimension (mind) should be perceived as the awareness of the individual subject (worldview, knowledge and experience). The institutional dimension concerns the organization of our society and the relation between people.

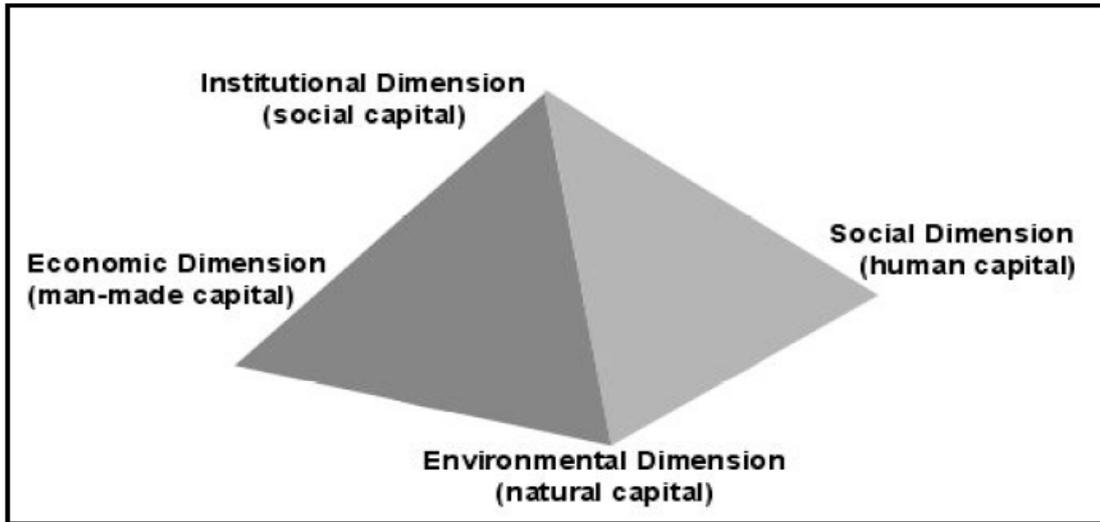


Fig.3. Regional Development & Sustainable Urban Development indicators;
Source: Spangenberg & Bonniot, 1998.

3. MATERIAL & METHODS

Applied methodology is descriptive - analytical, based on library studies, modeling, and field survey studies. We have used of documental method to collect infor-

mation's. After gathering the needed information's for both cities, then we will compare it with standards. Case study region for this research are consist of Chenaran and Mashhad city according to SU approach.

Table (1): Specifications Mashhad District

parameter	Details	
Administrative Agency	Fourth cities of Mashhad, Chenaran, Kalat and Fariman	
Area	20000 km ²	
population	2001: 2.600.000	2021:3.770.000
Population range	82.3% urbanization and 17.7% Rural population	

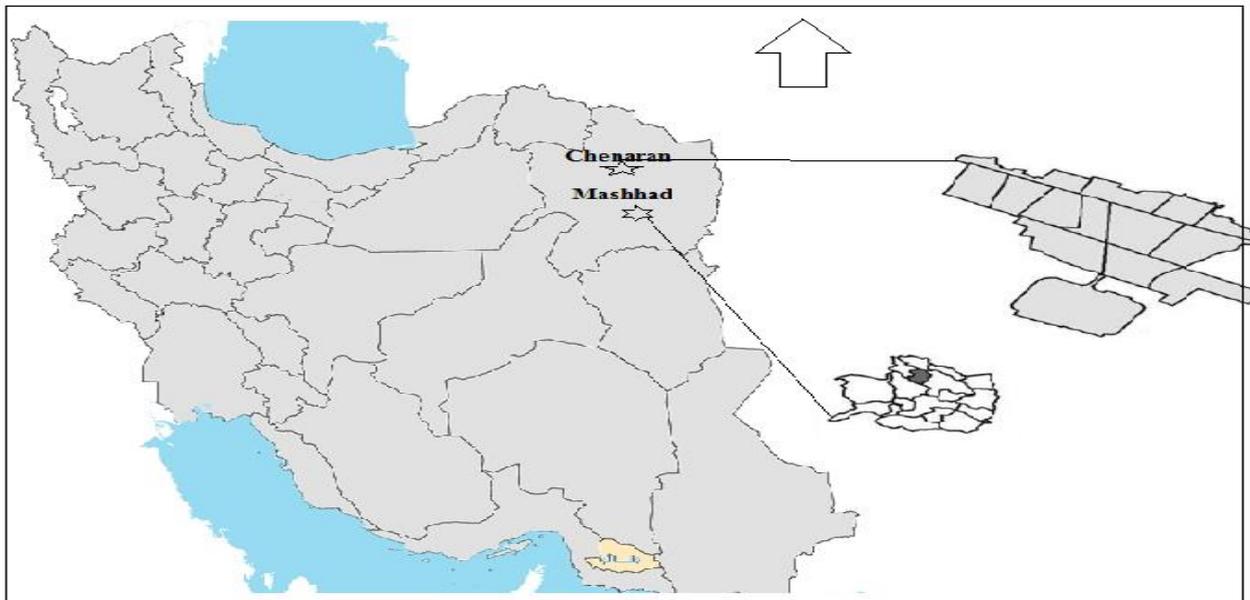


Fig.3. A view of case study region.

4.- DISCUSSION & FINDINGS

Regional imbalance in the province is to the extent that even the major axes of development are branched from Mashhad. The axes include Mashhad- Chenaran axis which is the most important axis of the industry in

the province. Mashhad with 3.4% population and 3.52% percent of building units, the holiest and second biggest city of Iran, has the highest number of religious pilgrims and cultural tourist in the country and highest tourism facilities and revenue. Mashhad with more

than 5% contribution to the Iran economy plays as a major economic and industrial center of the country. Numerous large and medium industrial parks are situated throughout the region. The main industries range from mining, such as precious turquoise, marble and granite, cement, ceramic tiles, textiles, copper, metals, wood, carpets, food products, especially canned goods and dairy, and the most valuable being high-quality saffron, which dominates about 90% of the total world production. It can be easily concluded that the safety

and risk reduction in Mashhad will have great impact to the country's risk and to the neighboring cities. Concerning agricultural activities, the northern, Mashhad, central, and southern regions of the province enjoy

28.5%, 15.4%, 44%, and 12% of the cultivated area of the province respectively. In the field of animal rearing, the percentage of existing animal husbandry are as follows: northern region: 21%, Mashhad region: 18.5%, central region: 43%, southern region: 18 %.(Khorassan Management & Planning Organization, 2010).

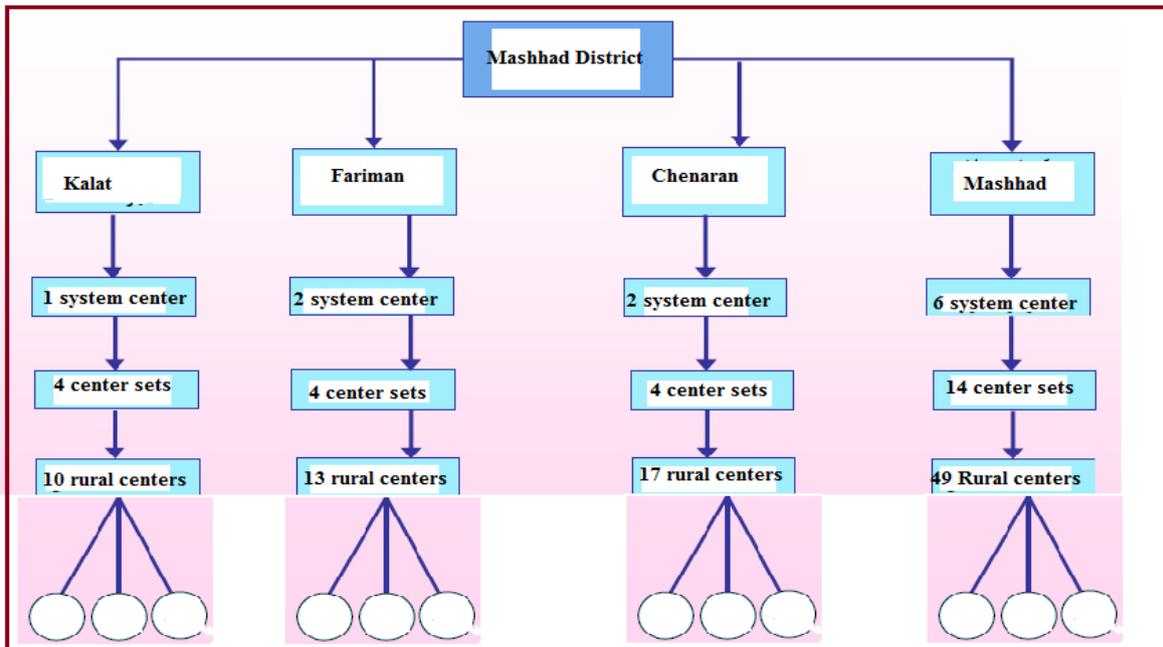


Fig.4. A view of case study region.

In recent years, Mashhad and Chenaran had a liner pattern for their process and for their growth. As fig

(5), we can understand that both of these cities are grown in the main route connections.

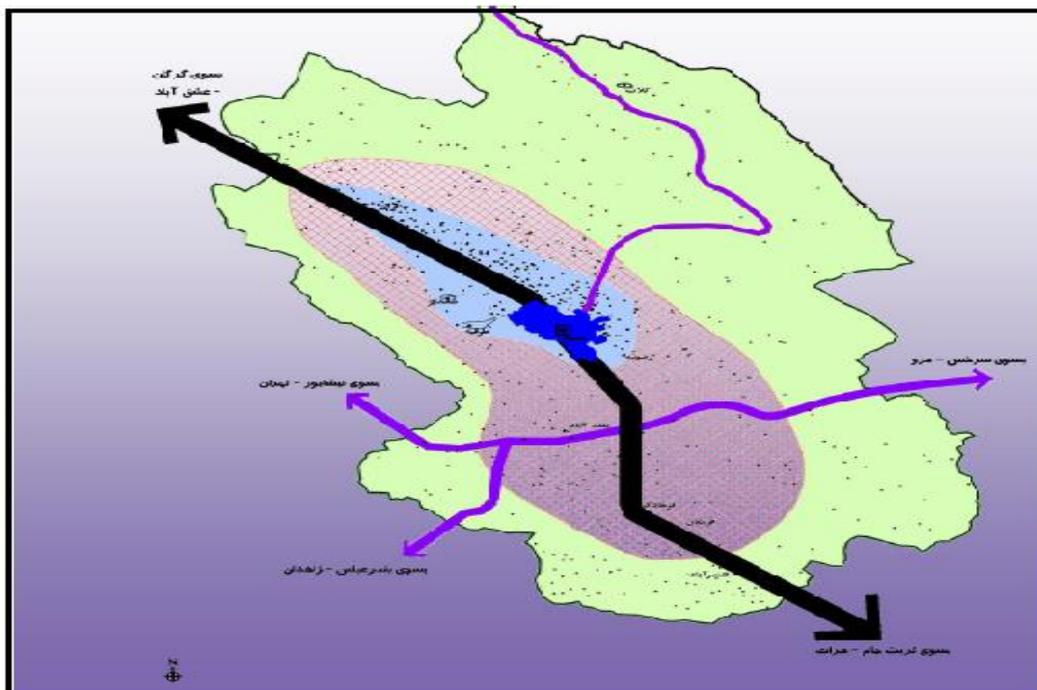


Fig.5. liner pattern of Mashhad & Chenaran urban development

According to fig (6), we can understand that distribution population in case study region as general and in other cities of Razavi Khorasan don't have any stand-

ards for example chenaran, Fariman and Mashhad are consist of 16.2%, 10.5% and 73%.

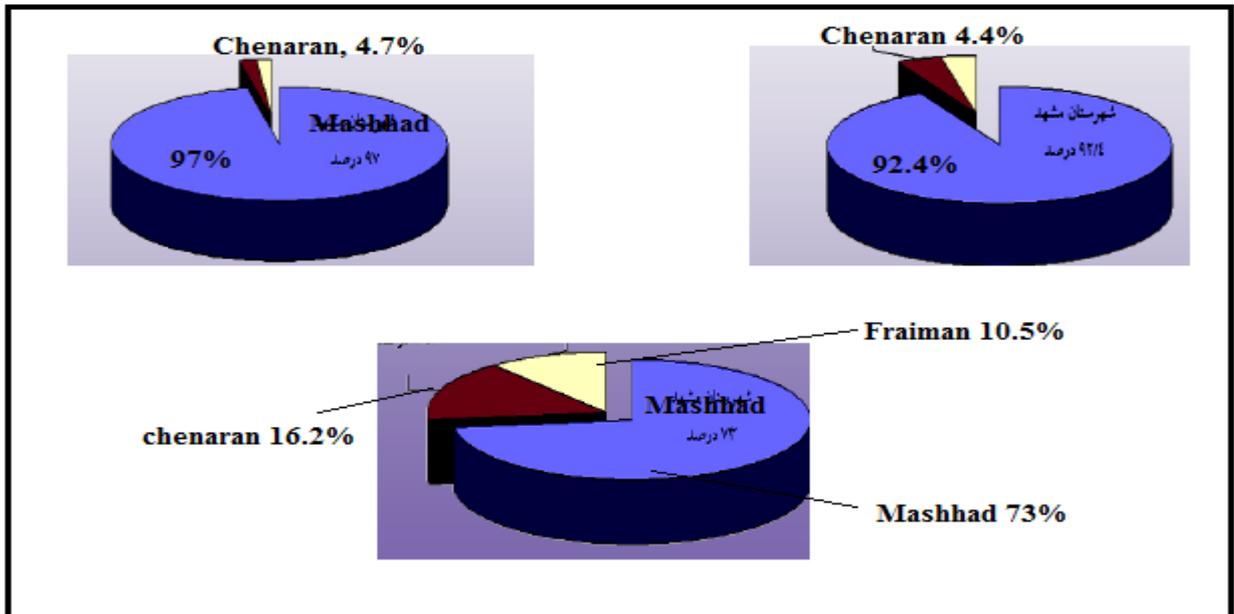


Fig.6. distribution population in case study region

Most of famous and big intellectuals in world of economy such as Adam Smith, Bauer, Clark, Hirschman, Louis, Myrdal and Russo think of development as one meaning and that's fundamental evaluation from old society to new society (Taghvayee & Ahmadi, 2003). Basically, development is fundamental change in economic, social and cultural variables of every society and

its fulfillment needs to make an arrangement between its different dimensions. Sustainable economic development is impossible without cultural, social and political development and cultural, social and political development can't do anything without scientific and logical view to economic development issue in long term.

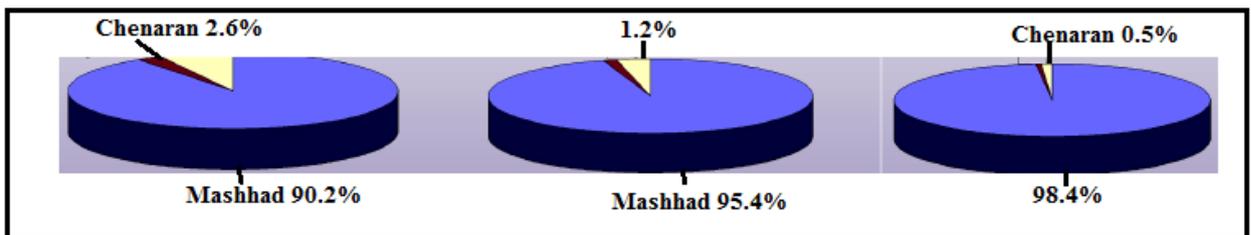


Fig.7. Unbalanced structure of industry in Mashhad & Chenaaran

There are big differences between the functional levels of Mashhad and Chenaran with attention to preparation project of Khorasan Razavi. In this project, Mashhad as the biggest city in the case study region is

ranked in the first level with national and international functions but Chenaran city is ranked in the fourth levels with other cities such Fariman, Kashmar & etc.

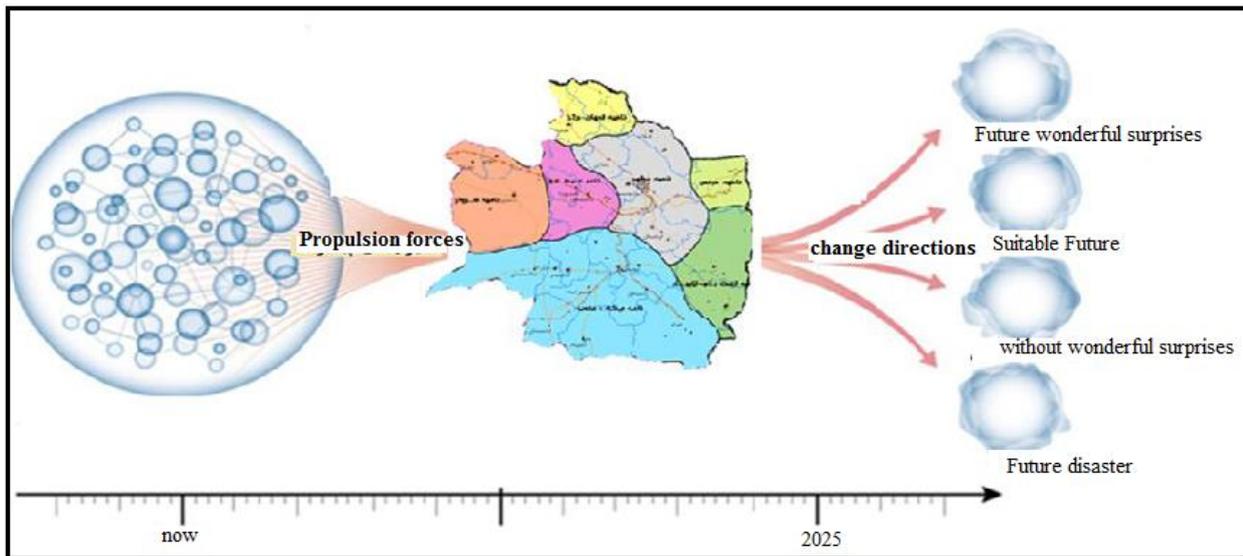


Fig.8. Propulsion forces in the Mashhad & Chenaaran cities

5. CONCLUSION

Sustainable urban development is a phenomenon with wide and complicated effects that is effective in growth and creation of cities and paying attention to economic, social and environmental and ecological factors. What is important today is becoming aware of weakness and weakness of social, economic, environmental and ecological development dimensions that can be a very important factor in order to remove problems and issues to achieve economical welfare and social health and reach to sustainable development and finally obtain social justice. Basically, development is fundamental change in economic, social and cultural variables of every society and its fulfillment needs to make an arrangement between its different dimensions. Sustainable economic development is impossible without cultural, social and political development and cultural, social and political development can't do anything without scientific and logical view to economic development issue in long term. Mashhad as the biggest city in the case study region is ranked in the first level with national and international functions but Chenaran city is ranked in the fourth levels with other cities such Fariman, Kashmar & etc.

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