

Analysis of Social Justice Position in Spatial Structure of City with Emphasize On Urban Sustainable Indexes (Case Study: City of Maku)

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Abstract— Today Sustainable Development is Studied Base on three Aspects includes economical, social and environmental aspect that each of them has some index in which sustainable development depends on them. One of the important indexes in social section is social justice and cities that ignore it will have been many problem in this fields. This paper has studied social justice in old context in city of maku using descriptive-analytical and application – development method and using the moris development model and statistical software. Results show that urban facilities and services hasn't been distributed uniformly between different quarters and social justice principal has been ignored and this lead to instability between quarters base on development indexes results.

Index Terms— Sustainable Development, Social Justice, Moris Model, Maku city.

1 INTRODUCTION

ONE of desirable reforms during in entire of history was justice and does it. Reducing the unbalancing and discrimination between people is the purpose of social justice. It is expected that classical distance, discrimination and exploitation is society will be minimized by social justice and capital and power will be distributed in better way.

The gap between poor and rich, city and village and men and woman will be disappeared and base on geographical regions disappears but there is inequity and in justice in third world countries that it be usually in there levels: 1- Inequity in subsistence opportunities in sections of city and rural regions. 2- inequity between different cities due to concentration resources around the capital cities and 3- inequity within the city between masses and small group of rich elites. This inequity and unbalancing is in addition to inherent injuries, they may have negative effects on the national efficiently and economical expectation (Varesi et al, 2003; 2). The city of maku is located in northern point of Iran in west Azerbaijan province. Despite it is a small city in country, there are unbalancing and inequity between its Neighborhoods. Old texture and unique physical position of city of maku (this city is located in valley and zangemar river passes through of city) and location of old Neighborhoods near mountain has caused some problems for allocation facilities and services.

This paper is trying to survey relation between optimum distribution of facilities and urban services and welfare for these Neighborhoods in old texture of the city of maku by comparative study.

1-1- research questions:

1- Is there a relation between acceptance of population in urban Neighborhoods and regions enjoyment?

2- Do the Neighborhoods in maku use benefits uniformity and equitably? If answer is not, how do inequities affect on the social status in these Neighborhoods?

1-2- Research Importance and necessary:

Recently, a mutual relation between social justice and development has been introduced, so developed society is defined as a society that take desirable level of social justice and also social justice become manifest in the radiation of development. Furthermore, Midelton and Kif (2001) emphasized on justice priority to environment and have said: decline of development begins with social injustice no with environmental economic instability. This emphasize on the equity as a desire and justly social purpose has relation with this validation that long term aims of world meet more stable if society try to get high level of economical and social equity (agyeman, 2003; 18). Social justice with new meaning that was differ from its ancient meaning has been introduced in earlier of 19th century justics is a social matter because it hasn't relation with legal punishment and penalties but it focuses on happiness and social welfare. Hofen believes that one of meaning the social justice has a communication with problems in 18th and 19th centuries and some problems such as unemployment, insolvency during sickness and dilapidation, denial vocational education and poverty and distress have been considered specially. During this period more attention focuses on the poor and worker but together urban development some section of rural residents has been considered (hofe, 2004; 5-84). Bashiriyeh believes that there is not clear distinction between justice and social justice because - from the view point of political philosophy, justice is attribute of social institution, it is not for human and his / her activities-. Purpose of justly for social institution is that part of its law and responsibility, power and authorities and advantage and opportunities are distributed justly (Bashiriyeh, 2000; 115). Discussion about social justice is the field of urban studies for all relative sections.

Realization of social justice in cities leads to citizenry satisfaction of their style of life and helpful for political stability and national authority. In the geographical view of point, social justice means allocation facilities and spatial distribution between different point of city equitably and easy access for citizens, because inequity distribution can result many social crises and complex spatial problems (sharifi, 2006; 6). On the

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other hand inequity in the quality of people life can cause some other problems thus it is necessary that urban manager consider justice in urban service distribution and provide a good and safety conditions for citizen. But unfortunately in the most of third world countries there is a duality of urban space and north-south relationship and rich and poor divisions in the context of city in which are kind of problems that we can see in the most of third world countries and this case threatens legitimacy of urban rulers.

1-3- research hypothesis:

1- It seems there is a positive relation between justly distribution of service and Neighborhoods population.

2- It seems facilities and services include educational, cultural, official, therapeutic, entertainment services has not been distributed justly between different Neighborhoods city of maku.

1-4- Social Justice Concepts and Definitions:

David Harvey believes that social justice in city should be Accountable needs of population and direct regional facilities such that people receive their legal entitlement without gap and protest and finally, justice means (equity distribution through equity method) (Harvey, 2000; 97). Ashouri also believes that justice (is a political legal principal that base on this definition it should be do equity in all of social cases unless there is enough reasons to exclusive behavior for persons and group) (Ashouri, 1994; 60). The nature of social justice can be listed in three following criteria:

1- need: people have an equity right for using the resources and utility but all people have not similar need. Equity in the view point of people need is considered as an inequity distribution of benefits.

2- Public benefit: persons that cooperate for creation of public benefit want more benefits than ones do not cooperate in this section.

3- Merit: allocation excess resource for one region to protect it against large stress such as natural disasters or social disasters (reducing of crime in hazardous areas) may be seemed an equity operation (Haget, 2003; 461). In justice theory book, john ralz after emphasize on elementary principal about equity enjoyment may be justify if 1) disadvantage section of society receive most benefit, 2) all people should receive attainable opportunities under justice equity condition.

John ralz introduces maximum welfare for lowest Class of people as a justice criterion (papoli yazdi, 2008; 20). Thought of social justice say that capital should be divided in all regions and disadvantage sections should have a special credit. Social justice opinion takes a priority for equity behavior and prefers social benefit than economical benefit - cost. In new discussions of sustainable development, and empowerment of social disadvantage group is a necessary factor to receive the development and reduce of poverty with empowerment strategy of cultural, social, economical and political capacities in which can result in absorption of people sharing and easy development, this issue impossible unless it takes priority for poverty groups and takes some more efficient method for allocation of resource (marsosi, 2004; 21).

2-2- Islam and Social Justice

Islamic social justice is based on human principal right. It takes same priority for all humans so, it doesn't accept inequity and oppression for anybody even unbelievers. Islam says

that all of people are same even from each group and religions and in Islam the origin of all people is same. In some Aieh in Quran (Muslim's holy book) social justice have been mentioned as a responsibility of God prophets:

«قَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْمِيزَانَ لِيَقُومَ النَّاسُ بِالْقِسْطِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا الْحَدِيدَ فِيهِ بَأْسٌ شَدِيدٌ وَمَنَافِعُ لِلنَّاسِ وَلِيَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ مَن يَنْصُرُهُ وَرُسُلَهُ بِالْغَيْبِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ»

We sent our prophets with clear indications and sent book and basis (clarify truth from false and justice legals) with them for justic behavior by human (motahari, 1992; 220) and prophet of social justice has position in content and truth of islamic society and operation base on this instruction is one component of islamic society. Islamic republic of iran leadership believes that our society can't be a islamic without social justice.

If somebody thinks that actual and divine religion has been stabilized without stability of real social justice. They are in a wrong dream. The aims of prophets was doing justly (guardian discourse, volum 1, 145). Social justice from the view point of islam can be following diagram (motiei langrodi, 2001; 283). (Diagram 1)

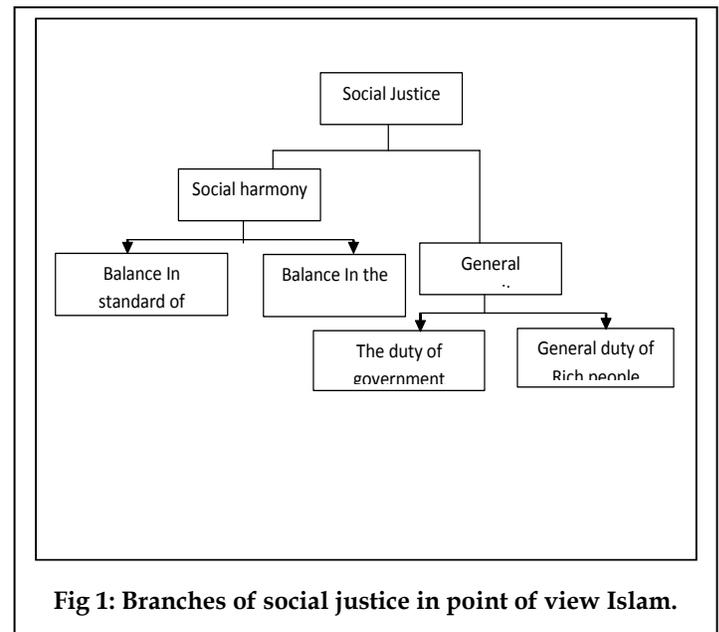


Fig 1: Branches of social justice in point of view Islam.

2 METHODOLOGY

Methodology in this paper is descriptive - analytical and applicable - developmental that data were collected by library studies and collected information. The theories have been analyzed base on empirical experiences. Data and information about Neighborhoods have been collected by statistical data and existing data in organizations and theses data analyzed using moris model and statistical Product and Service Solutions software.

1-2-Variables and indexes:

Sustainable development indexes should contain dimensions of sustainable development, for example, base on work instruction No. 21, sustainable development include: social indexes, economical indexes and environmental indexes.

A- Educational indexes:

Per-school, elementary school, guidance school, high school, non profitable schools, universities and high education institutions in Square meter.

B- Cultural indexes:

Cultural centers, gathering halls, cultural products store, permanent book store exhibition, bookstores and libraries in Square meter.

C- Sanitary-therapeutic index:

Hospitals, pharmacies, laboratories, health centers, emergency and therapeutic services centers.

D- Administrative and Service Index:

organizations and departments, banks, fire-fighting, urban services, fruits and vegetables markets, installation and urban equipment, stores and terminals, commercial and guild unity, markets.

E- Athletic and Entertainment Index:

Cinema, sport clubs, stadiums, sport spaces, game city, parks and green spaces, tourism and hospitality centers.

F- Religion Index:

Mosques, hosseinieh, religion spaces and shrines.

Moris development model is one of the most important models that is used to determine public regions and grading residence. This model using existing data for each residence unit and determines their development position between the other units and using most inequity index for this case. Finally, take mean summation of indexes by analytical method. Then development index is determined easily and result in grading of residence units. Moris method is one of methods that is used by un-development program for grading of different regions base on development (Physical - humanly) in which is the newest method in world and there is varieties of planning space with different scales. Following relation is used to compute of moris- development index:

$$YIJ = Xjimax - Rxji / Xjimin - Xjimin$$

Xjimax: maximum j^{th} from each i^{th} ; Xjimin: minimum j^{th} from each i^{th}

Rxji: value of j^{th} variable from each i^{th} ; YIJ: moris development index.

On important notation in this model is that it should have same direction. Finally, following relation is used for determining of final development index:

$$\text{Deprivation Index} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_{ij} \quad \text{Index} = \text{Amount of enjoyment and development} = Y = 1 - Y_{ij}$$

After compute of deprivation index, amount of Neighborhoods development is computable by earlier formulae (Hossein-zadeh Dalir, 2003; 55). Social classical difference limit model has been used for classification of Neighborhoods base on taking facilities and services that $R = \text{Max}(p) - \text{Min}(p)$ formulae was used for oscillation rang, than number of class by been computed by storages formulae ($K = 1 + 3.3 \log N$) and amount of classical difference has been computed by $H = R / K$ (Hekmatnia and mousavi, 2006: 188).

2-2- Study Area:

The city of make is located at 38 degree 32 minute northern latitude and 44 degree 58 minute Eastern longitude and its attitude is 1103 meter and its distance from the center of province is 292 Kilometer. Some part of city is fenced between sa-

bad and Choghazanbil Mountains and zang-e-mar River in which there is not opportunity for city development. Thus, the city can be development in east and west direction. Base on public census in 2006, its population is 42560 persons that 21651 are men and 20909 are women. And number of family is 10442. City of maku has 16 urban Neighborhoods and 5 district that Neighborhoods 5,6,7,8 are studied in this paper; these Neighborhoods are same city old texture (map1)

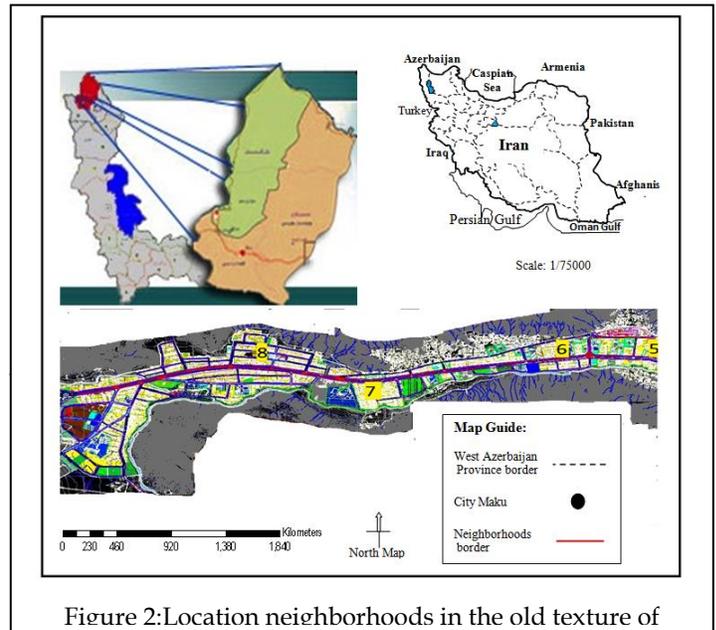


Figure 2: Location neighborhoods in the old texture of

3 RESEARCH FINDINGS

1-3- Study of Neighborhoods Land Use and Classification they in maku City Base on Stability:

Study application of Neighborhoods Land Use in city of maku shows that amount of service distribution in Neighborhoods 7 and 8 is not base on population and there is an gap standardization in most applications. Based on sanitary application, only Neighborhoods 6 has a relative doog position and Neighborhoods 5, 7 and 8 has very bad conditions (Table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

TABLE 1
LAND USE IN ANY NEIGHBORHOOD ACCORDING TO SQUARE METERS FOR EVERY 10000 PERSON

Neighborhoods		5	6	7	8
Educational	Commercial	2/74	0/75	0/27	0/45
	Kindergarten	0	0/14	0	0/02
	Elementary school	0/32	0	0/41	0/32
	Guidance	0/78	0/68	0	0
	High School	0/62	0/7	0/41	0
	Conservatory	0	0	0/73	0
	University	0	0	0/06	0
	Other centers	0	0	0	0
	Historical	1/28	1/26	0	0
	Cultural	0/29	0/35	0/08	0
Administrative	1/71	1/3	0/69	0/46	

Religious	0/41	0/15	0/04	0/31	Sports - recreational	Deprivation Index	0/475	0/66	0/6	0/93	
Health and medical	0/02	1/82	0/07	0		Degree of development	0/525	0/34	0/3	0/07	
Sporting	2/2	0	0	0/24		Health - Medical	Deprivation Index	0/989	0	0/9	1
Green Space	0	0	0/82	0/06			Degree of development	0/011	1	0/0	0
Tourism and hospitality	0/45	0/8	0	0	Religious	Deprivation Index	0	0/703	1	0/27	
Urban Installations	0/25	0/006	0/02	0/01		Degree of development	1	0/297	0	0/73	
Transport and caches	0/36	0	0/04	0		Total Indexes	Deprivation Index	0/342	0/593	0/7	0/91
Industrial and workshop	0/13	0/05	0	0/007	Degree of development		0/658	0/407	0/2	0/08	

Source: Detailed scheme of Maku City

TABLE 2
DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF NEIGHBORHOODS DEPRIVATION BASED ON LAND USES ALLOCATION

Neighborhoods		5	6	7	8
Commercial		0	0/806	1	0/927
Educational	Kindergarten	1	0	1	0/875
	Elementary school	0/78	1	0	0/780
	Guidance	0	0/128	1	0/705
	High School	0/114	0	0/414	1
	Conservatory	1	1	0	1
	University	1	1	0	1
	Other centers	0	1	1	1
Historical		0	0/016	1	1
Cultural		0/171	0	0/771	1
Administrative		0	0/328	0/816	1
Religious		0	0/703	1	0/27
Health and medical		0/989	0	0/926	1
Sporting		0	1	1	0/891
Green Space		1	1	0	0/927
Tourism and hospitality		0/438	0	1	1
Urban Installations		0	1	0/943	0/984
Transport and caches		0	1	0/889	1
Industrial and workshop		0	0/615	1	0/946

TABLE 4
CLASSES AND NEIGHBORHOODS ENJOY LEVELS FROM EACH OF INDEXES

Indexes	Level of development	Rang	Neighborhoods
Educational	High enjoy	0/373 - 0/512	5-6-7
	Mid enjoy	0/234 - 0/372	-
	Deprived	0/093 - 0/233	8
Historical - cultural	High enjoy	0/664 - 0/992	5-6-7
	Mid enjoy	0/332 - 0/663	-
	Deprived	0 - 0/331	8
Administrative - Services	High enjoy	0/678 - 1	5
	Mid enjoy	0/354 - 0/677	-
	Deprived	0/029 - 0/353	6-7-8
Sports - recreational	High enjoy	0/374 - 0/525	5
	Mid enjoy	0/223 - 0/373	6-7
	Deprived	0/07 - 0/222	8
Health - Medical	High enjoy	0/677 - 1	6
	Mid enjoy	0/334 - 0/666	7
	Deprived	0 - 0/333	5-8
Religious	High enjoy	0/678 - 1	5-8
	Mid enjoy	0/334 - 0/667	-
	Deprived	0 - 0/333	6-7
Total Indexes	High enjoy	0/467 - 0/658	5
	Mid enjoy	0/276 - 0/466	6
	Deprived	0/084 - 0/275	7-8

Source: Authors calculations

TABLE 3
DEPRIVATION INDEX AND LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN MAKU CITY NEIGHBORHOODS

Neighborhoods		5	6	7	8
Educational	Deprivation Index	0/557	0/59	0/4	0/85
	Degree of development	0/443	0/41	0/5	0/09
Historical - cultural	Deprivation Index	0/086	0/008	0/4	1
	Degree of development	0/914	0/992	0/5	0
Administrative - Services	Deprivation Index	0	0/749	0/7	0/97
	Degree of development	1	0/25	0/2	0/02

TABLE 5
POPULATION, AREA AND DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT EACH OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS

Neighborhood	Population (2011)	Area (hectares)	Degree of development
5	1494	33/93	0/658
6	1713	22/326	0/407
7	1657	21/97	0/269
8	3340	32/767	0/084

TABLE 6

RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF INDICES IN TERMS ENJOY LEVELS SEPARATELY FOR INDICES TO PERCENT

Neighborhood	Population (2011)	Area (hectares)	Degree of development
5	1494	33/93	0/658
6	1713	22/326	0/407
7	1657	21/97	0/269
8	3340	32/767	0/084

2-3- Survey and Examine of Hypothesis:

A- one Hypothesis:

It seems there is a positive relation between equity service distribution and population of different Neighborhoods in city of maku.

Pirson correlation coefficient has been used for examine of this Hypothesis. According to received scores from moris method and percent of urban population, computed significant levels (sig = 0/140) that is higher than considered significant level ($\alpha = 0/05$), thus this Hypothesis doesn't validates. On the other word, thus case indicates that different urban services hasn't been distributed uniformity between different Neighborhoods based on population. Results indicates a reversal relation between both variable in which is (-0/860) and these results are shown in table 7.

Table 5 also doesn't accept this Hypothesis, because Neighborhoods 8, with largest population, has lowest level of development.

TABLE 7
PEARSON COEFFICIENT TO STUDY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICES, FACILITIES AND POPULATION IN URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS

Type of test	Number	Significant	Severity correlation	Intended Alpha
Pearson	4	Sig= 0/140	-0/860	$\alpha= 0/05$

B- The second Hypothesis:

It seems urban facilities such as educational service, cultural facilities, official service, thrapeutic utilities and entertarnmenr service hasn't been distributed between Neighborhoods equally.

Based on table 6, only three indexes include educational, historical - cultural and official facilities has been distributed between Neighborhoods equally bet the other indexes hasn't this trend, totally, all of indexes are in low level and their distribution is inequity. Thus, this Hypothesis will be validated.

4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Justice and enjoyment all of people from existing facilities and services in their location was one of their aim during different period of world history. This need in Islamic governorship that always emphasized on justice, is very important. City of maku is located north-west of Iran and it has milions tourists

from Iran and all around the world, but this city hasn't been developed an it is a small city.

At this study, we surveyed four Neighborhood from old texture of this city. Unfortunately we found that not only all of Neighborhoods has a lowest level for facilities and services (table 6), but also applications and facilities has been distributed between these Neighborhoods inequity. Base on table 5, Neighborhood 8 with highest population (3340 persons) has a development coefficient 0/084 while Neighborhood 5 with lowest population (1494 persons) has highest development coefficient.

Thus, distribution is not equity and social justice has not been considered. Therefore, it is suggested that need criteria has to considered more than other criterias and provide Neighborhoods need base on population, then begin to work. Having same facilities and services is people's right.

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