

Analysis Spatial and Social Organization of Third World cities (Case of Birjand)

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ABSTRACT

If space is a complex and ambiguous concept because city is an event that is essentially complex. City is a woven, a combination of an interwoven fabric of interwoven networking. City following in a series of soft and hard spaces, public and private, closed and open with applications in residential, business, leisure and transport. Morphology naturally city is a city with its own architectural quality of life and require a proper and conducive environments. spatial organization of the region or city of residence, sometimes it evolves through a dynamic network of course, sometimes inhabited by the formation of the network environment, social structure economic and political events and historical urbanization refers return the distinctive quality of human society and its specific mode of existence and way of life dedicated to the city.

Urbanization has features such as complex division of labor along with the diverse employment, social mobility and high land, determine the functional dependence of the population, substantially true anonymity and personal contacts between individuals, branch condensation and separation of social roles and interactions, indirect modes of social control and deviant norms.

In this paper, we attempt to define the spatial organization and phrases and words related to other sources Venice real connection with the concept and it models with Impact real connection and the influence upon the different spaces of urban dwellers and urbanizing and vice versa urbanization and less developed regions several times using a cross - analysis presents a case study based on documents manually Birjand and virtual studies have placed all round.

KEY WORDS: Organization, city, space, urban space, Urbanization and third world

1-INTRODUCTION

Urbanization and urbanism gives shape human settlements again urbanization is cause important changes in the product\ the geographical distribution of the population and socio-economic activities they occur in a particular location. urbanization is rooted in the ideas of the nineteenth century; in the nineteenth century, capitalism was based on the production of goods that personal consumption was mainly confined to the rich and wealthy (shorts, 2002:130).

Urbanism in a sense, a way of life is significant. lifestyle in terms of the different ways of making a living widal doublash point of view hunting, fishing, sheep handling and various forms of agriculture which is often related to the properties and the natural environment. Vidal, who first used the concept of lifestyle, this is while the paper-based louis worth state urbanism as a way of life itself. Urbanism can see the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the town Population rate, population density and population heterogeneity in an urban area is the effective in relations between individuals and the increase of separation finally, the separation of switching groups of people in the city itself.

The city is known as the location of a particular life style. Urbanism can be said that the changes in values, ethical practices, customs and habits of the population the other side city is a concept can be seen from various angles, such as economy, culture, power, time, violence, expression, semiotics, and space and looked into it... The advent of every the space is a combination of positive and negative with multiple functions. In other words, urban areas have undergone in the history of urban development positive and negative changes are consistent with it.

These places today, stress, deal with each other and heterogeneous elements it is a mix of modern and tradition, and people in the past, present and sometimes conflicting with each other instead and sometimes seems manifold differences can never seem to achieve balance and compromise. Or principally how may it has all the elements of the system are comparison one place to continue his work? (Azhdar: 2011).

Stated objectives and importance of the issue

Located in a modern environment and increasing population growth and urbanization, have become bio-accumulate in the center of the city and various activities and they have been faced with a lack of public spaces. Term social and spatial organization of a town, architecture & urbanism is a new concept in the field. This means that it is equivalent to some of the city's backbone and structure, isn't fixed defined and documented It can be seen

that is concept of spatial organization that is in the process of formation and reaching maturity. Space agency, in addition to the general perception that the city provides, a key to identify the origins and how it is formed. Perhaps the word is taken as the spatial organization we knew that as an organization, various areas of the city are connected and cohesive whole that we call city and our understanding of the mind. The objectives of this study was so important that we analyze the relationship between spatial and social organization in third world cities of the world (especially) and the second is very different.

2- MATERIALS AND METHODS

2-1- Methods

This research is descriptive and analytical approach to governing mainly is performed based on documentary sources, libraries, and electronic data. This research is the study and analysis state current status and Urbanization and urbanism social organization of urban space, communicate this to a u cities in other words, the third world considered and explore it.

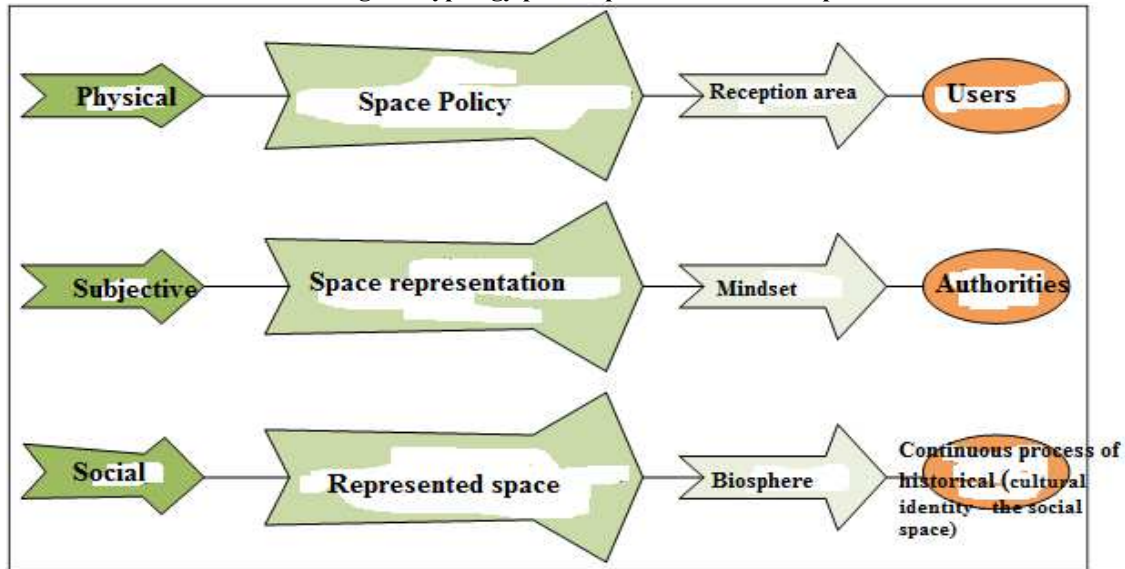
2-2- Theoretical research:

2-2-1- concept of space

The first space defined provided that by starbom it is referred to as ecomana. The space in which man lives. Guttman is limited it and closing it and which the space it is possible for a man to achieve David Harvey state space as a meaningful relationship that cannot be regarded as independent of the people and the environment are identified and understood. He is the product space of feelings, perceptions and reactions of individual the symbolism of the available space in the space environment when he spoken of space for an overview of the physical environment, social, economic and environmental the communities in which they are deployed. Generally, space and place phenomena that interact with each other and in which human activity takes place in other words, the space where man lives and it gives a certain perspective.

And finally "space" is the brainchild of social relations. Each of the forms of material and visible space, such as landscape and canvases makes possible its organization, but this space is only visible and physical phenomena is not restricted, but the fields will find to powers and currents the only recourse to a geographic analysis can be found in nature. Moreover it can not only take into account the natural environment; but this space is social face and buildings of it created by human action (Rafiyan, 2014).

Image 1: Typology public space with actors in space



Source: Same

2-2-2- The main elements of social structure and spatial organization

In general, the basic elements of social structure and spatial organization can be locally, regionally and globally, the three centers, the network of roads and communication lines, as well as functional levels divided that each of these three categories according to the scale at the global level

Table 1: Main components of spatial and social organization at the local, regional and social

World level	Area level	Local level	
Axial center and gateway services (ports and airports)	Metropolitan areas	Employment and business activities	clubs
Air and sea route	Railways, highways and canals network	Roads and transit systems	Communication level
Investment, trade and production	Urban system and its Hinterland	pendulum Travels and distribution	Operation level

2-2-3-Theories of Space Agency

On literature related to the planned and balance issue and imbalance in the urban network or to put it more comprehensive discipline or lack of discipline was as one of the arguments has always been a central focus on poverty of cities and metro bridge different theoretical discussion of why it is necessary some theories space development examined by analytical.

2-2-3-1- Large spatial development pattern (Fochu Lu F, Kamal Saleh and Mike Douglas)

Relevant with large spatial development patterns, discuss about the duality between rural - urban areas is not sufficient to analyze the regional disparities but state the broader framework that include formal and informal sectors of the economy, including the dichotomy and duality external relations at the international level.

That processes of rural-urban disparities that most experts believe that leading to rural-urban migration and problems dominance one or more urban and regional disparities can be the overall spatial pattern of development the analysis is based on a general theory that it is the results of explained the model (lu, saleh & daglas):

Internal inequalities have rooted in a relationship of dependency and international dichotomy is not independent of it.

1. The strategy of rapid industrialization have been cause increasing differences urban - rural.
2. The development of urban and rural development are not defined in relation with each other and the role of the first city or mega city or town more becomes critical in all social and economic activity.

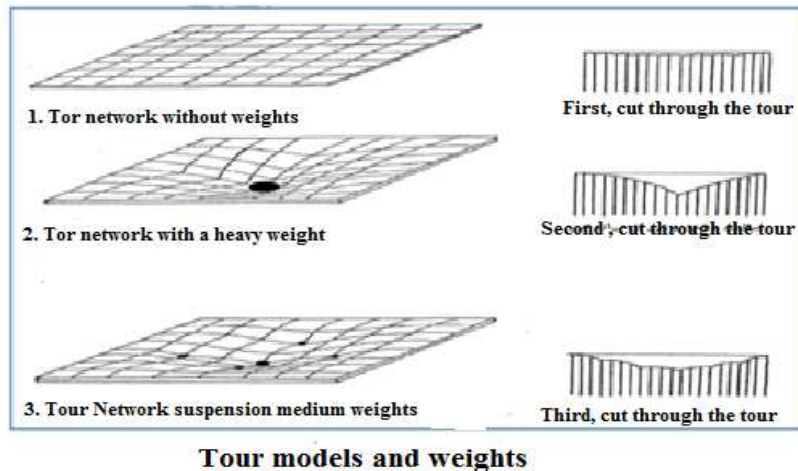
note set can be state in the proposed model, could be a theoretical basis for the strategy of small and medium cities and could help to income redistribute) (mohammad zadeh titkanlou, 2002: 54).

2-2-3-2-pattern of regional development

In general, "the Regional Development systems " believes disparities between regions isn't because of differences in productivity (economic factors), but the administrative, political and institutional arrangements are involved that affect the ownership and distribution of products. the intellectual basis, a framework is proposed that economic factors, institutional and organizational determinants of income and cover every area. in fact, with such a framework views the "regional development systems " differences and inequalities are analyzed in the region. in this perspective organizations and institutions as well as are important the development of industry and agriculture (misra, 1989: 97).

2-2-3-3-analysis model for regional balance with "tour and weights" pattern

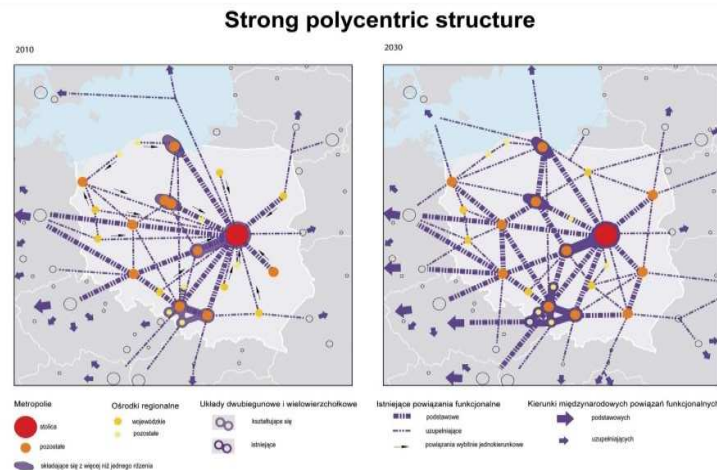
According to this model, intermediate cities due to economic characteristics, social, political and administrative, are capable of as balancing weights sufficient distance from the dominant city, to balance the logical space. The city as it is added to the heavy burdens and drastic difference their weight to first city (hatami nejad et al., 2011: 26).



2-2-3-4- spatial multicenter development

In general, new regionalism and development of multi-center space in response to the economic crisis of the 70s and the issues arising from transport has been proposed ((feraforphism)) and in the following discussion: There is space junk and belief in the intervention practices and draw prospects to facilitate the development of regional spatial strategy (in terms of the focus of intense activity in some regions of central Europe). Being non-metropolitan centers because of their capability. That can play the role of focus on the development. Central development of an urban system with spatial continuity plans where the relationship between population centers can be defined but not the traditional hierarchy countercurrent to each other, in a regional division of labor. The new regionalism is achievable integration in the regions through clustering space. (Mohammad Zadeh Titkanlou, 2002: 57).

The figure below shows based on the development of a multi-center prospective-western Europe.



2-2-3-5-system theory

If modern science considered broadly we find words difficulty which are used in the system. (Paply and Rajabi, 2003: 214). urban system and the urban system in all cities in a geographical unit ((eg, country, province, etc.)), system the relationship between each of its system applies as an important element of the system is established, relations between urban system can be generally divided into two categories, which can be considered alone or together.

1. Relations between the two strains of cities 2-relationships between actions (action and reaction) among cities (momeni, 1998: 256).

2-2-4- social approach - space in the Third World

Urban socio-spatial approach the analysis is the result a paradigm shift which began in the late 1960s (lvfbvr, 1991). Before this time, the attitude most urban trends among sociologists and geographers was called "human ecology" (see goddyner, 1994; goddyner and hachyzun, 2000).

Third World cities are cities in developing countries in terms of urban planning is largely backward that it is an attempt to land use planning and appropriate distribution of human activities the new geographical area, but one thing should be noted three people in cities and urban areas are urbanizing that only came out around the city or the countryside to cities without to learn urban patterns and a lack of planning and strategic plan - the structure of the urban chaos and has created various disorders in other words, the absence of a flexible urban planning and dynamic characteristics different to the cities has created that below it.

In general, spatial and social characteristics of Third World cities can be analyzed from four aspects.

1. Urban geography, 2. urban economics, 3. The social ecology 4. urban population (Shekahi, 2011: 439-452) to emphasize the following four themes can real politics of Third World cities draw.

1. Urban morphology: Bipolar land in Third World cities, western capitalism is a reflection of the way that the compulsory intervention in place of the traditional culture of urban morphology cities' dominion over the western third of the world economy and culture, open urban places only around public institutions, such as in fields, mosques, streets, sometimes be seen at community centers and cities with the wall. residential units with a courtyard retreats in the old town and its inhabitants, peace and comfort, but today specifically created for families' third world cities morphology seen in two distinct parts:

The old part with traditional morphology to evaluate with a new section West the morphology and comparison of these two parts can be traced to many urban problems.

2. the social ecology: unlike in the past, today's third world cities, the economic, social and ecological determinants cities have occupied as certain parts of the city and its periphery rural migrants in contrast, high-income class to stay elected urban green spaces, clean air and beautiful places.

3. urban economics: third world cities have a dual economy as believes cities of Asia's south economy can be studied in two separate sections.

A, new sector is capital intensive.

B, Traditional and informal sector workers-to applied to the stability of the two parts (Construction of a dual economy) based economy implies underdevelopment.

4. Urban population: historically, the process of urbanization and urbanism in the third world, it is unusual that today's problems are affected in developing countries. The major problems of third world cities, the high number of children in the population is urban, as in Latin America, 40% of the population aged 15 or under 15. This ratio is 22 to 25 percent decreases of the population in industrialized developed countries. Major cities, capitals and major regional centers in the third world in the third millennium are the following issues:

1. The massive migration from rural areas and slums continue
2. The high share of the informal sector in the urban economy
3. environmental pollution
4. The inclusion of high levels of unemployment and housing land
5. Failure public transport
6. The high rate of illness as a result of air pollution, noise and
7. Failure public facilities such as clinics, hospitals, schools, libraries, places of leisure and green space (of the authors studies).

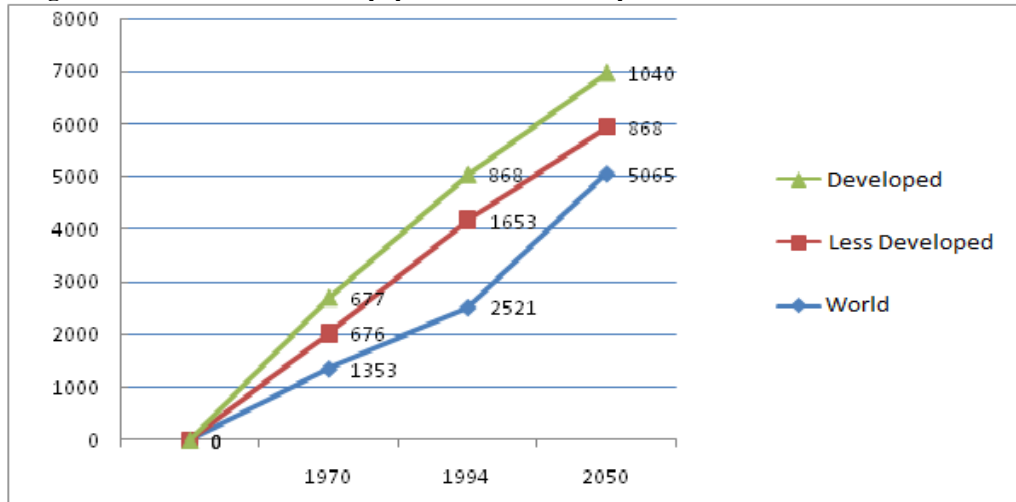
Of the fundamental problems in the social structure and spatial organization of most Third World cities the urban population is growing so brief reference to the issue of preparation is necessary.

while 3% of the world population in the year 1800 lived in cities, compared with the industrial revolution in 1900 to 15 percent in 1950 to 29 initialize the twentieth century twenty-first century is predicted to be about 50 percent, while in 2025 the urban population of the world to 1/61 of the total population 065 adult world deploy is included alternative / 5 billion. distribution and trends of population growth varies in different parts of the world (Nazarian, 2001: 5).

Table 2: The world's urban population growth in different regions of the forecasts for 2050

Percentage of urban population (million)			Urban population (in millions)			Areas
2025	1994	1970	2025	1994	1970	--
61.1	44.8	36.6	5065	2521	1353	The world
75	37	25.1	4025	1653	676	Less developed countries
84	72.4	67.5	1040	868	677	Developed countries

Source: United Nation, 1994, pp2-3

Figure 1: Growth rate of urban population in different parts of the world and Forecast 2025

Source: Same

Examining Table 2 and Chart 1 shows the increase in urban population statistics between developed countries and less developed countries of the third world it can be seen that the urban population in developed countries from 1970 to 2025, almost double, while third world countries during this period will be 6 times. Therefore, it is important the development of urban population increase increases surpassed in the world population. The process of urbanization and urbanism in third world cities differences occurred with few substantive.

In these countries, colonialism and economic dependence on the oil side technologies imports was due to the process of urbanization in these countries, the growth rate so that the process becomes faster in the cities of developing countries. after the industrial revolution until the mid-twentieth century was spent in quiet and slow, within a few decades in this country appears just below grdyd.ayn difference in the nature urbanization and urban integration between developed countries and the developing world with the population explosion in less developed countries due to population increase urban and urban-oriented shape of many large cities in the metropolis it was a short period of time.

3- DISCUSSION

3-1- The geography of the area under study

Birjand city with an area of 31,704 square kilometers located in Iran the East and at a distance of approximately 500 km from the center of the Razavi Khorasan province, Sistan and Baluchistan, Kerman and Yazd. The city from north to cain, Nehbandan and the province of the south, the westand the east to carayan and khosf among limits. Birjand in Iran's is first city have water and Birgands' water pipe organizations and firms, the first organization water is known as Iran. It is also the first city in Iran in 1923 and before of Tehran was received from municipal water pipes. Shokatieh School in the city is the third new-style training school, the academy and Rshdyh Tabriz. Due to the political and strategic location in Birjand, the third largest airport in the country in 1933, after the Bushehr and Ghale Morghe, was built in the city and before two world war, the united kingdom and Russia embassies have been working in Birjand.

Map 1: Geographical location of the city of Birjand, South Khorasan, Iran

Source: Authors, 2014

3-2- Spatial analysis of Birjand

Birjand city as the new capital of the new south east of Iran located in the first time was at the edge of the desert plain the first time Yaghot Hemavi in Magam Albaldan memory of Birjand as the beautiful city which is related to the early seventh century. Apparently the oldest building in town, mosque, located in the district of Chahar Derakht, is the sixth century ad. Although raised Birjand name of the seventh century, but it did not matter much to the safavid era. after this period, the tenth and eleventh centuries ad, opens a new chapter in the history of the city.early in this century to develop links between the Uk and India and the development of the railroad that crossed the border into Iran, Karachi was linked to Zahedan, Birjand led to the sales and distribution of goods, English, Hindi and the Dutch.with the beginning of the '40s and intensified changes in the social situation of the country,

a new phase began in growth and urban development.

3-3- The constituent elements of the spatial organization of Birjand

3-3-1-nucleus City

Investigate and search in the origin and core of formation of spatial of Birjand is difficult. Historic castle on the hill where it is located is safe point can be considered as the basic core of the city.

Image 2: the historical context of Birjand



Source: Archives of the City of Birjand

Old Town tissue form is located around a strategic hill fort of Old Town complies form that typographic. The castle situation, to secure a place in the invasion of the enemy. The initial core of the city is located in a valley between two hills, plains, Birjand between the mountains and Momen Abad Bagheran we are prosperous, fertile region that embraces the original inhabitants of this land (municipality of Birjand, 2013).

3-3-2-structure of city

The changes approach in the historical context and in the context of urban development began Birjand goes back to the late Ghajar period. The emergence of new elements such as streets and squares shows the effect on the needs of modern life and the physical structure of the city. The major cities in the context of intervention strategies prepared master plans it was in the 40s. the projects with western models, regardless of location and time, human and natural features, social aspects, and inter-cultural society with little structure was raided the context of urban renewal in the early ambition, terms of enforcement is considered destructive and accordingly, began the destruction of the tissues. The pattern of spread quickly to all cities. Proposed streets of the historical context of the ripped and afar spread around the city. Birjand also affected the attitudes, was done street.

Figure 3: The street and urban, street waiting Birjand, source: Archives of the City of Birjand



Source: Archives of the City of Birjand

The street system in the new context is based on the model of the North - South and east - West was the only regular geometric grid imposed on the city.

Map 1: Spatial structure of the old city of Birjand



About Birjand city structure to a few points is very important.

1. Since Birjand is located in plain between two mountain ranges Momen Abad and agheran mountain and possible development in this field exists, there has been little study of the storical context. basically, the general guidelines in the construction of Birjand has been based on city development and why the construction has been done on the old tissue and the tructure of the tissue and the tissue is fully preserved and high legibility. nevertheless, some are street the historical context is also taken into account.

2- Birjand aqueducts that emanate from Bagheran the mountains have the structural impact of the surrounding city. If you look into the hillside Bagheran in Birjand, there are a series of small villages each with its own garden in the heart of the joint with a concrete structure and orientation. each of the gardens and fields downstream, has a distinct canals.due to the location of the city and mountains Bagheran almost life surrounding villages dependent on it, in the southern city of canals have north - south direction, and this has also affected the position of the gardens. traces of this effect in the new context and structure as we see it. If this is not the effect of past to comply with it in the first place are not mentally disturbed man. However, in the present day context and new street oblivious to the gardens and canals.

3-The old market town of Birjand is known as the market cap, with its linear structure plays a major role in shaping the structure's history. The economic center of the city on one side of the gate potential and on the other hand leads to preparedness and community center. However, the role of communication and integrated it now the new street is gone. Certainly there is more in the urban system Birjand the authors are not aware of it and requires a more sophisticated and closer.

3-3-3- small Kols

Systems and subsystems is visible in the old texture of Birjand. The new framework developed in Birjand these subsystems in force did not previously exist city blocks that are not independent and are separated by the Streets perhaps the link and coherence between the new and developing small part of Birjand, due to poor spatial structure and imposed it doesn't well done.

Map 2: Spatial composition of the neighborhoods in the historical context of Birjand



Image 4: The old villages and gardens to maintain its structure as a whole small

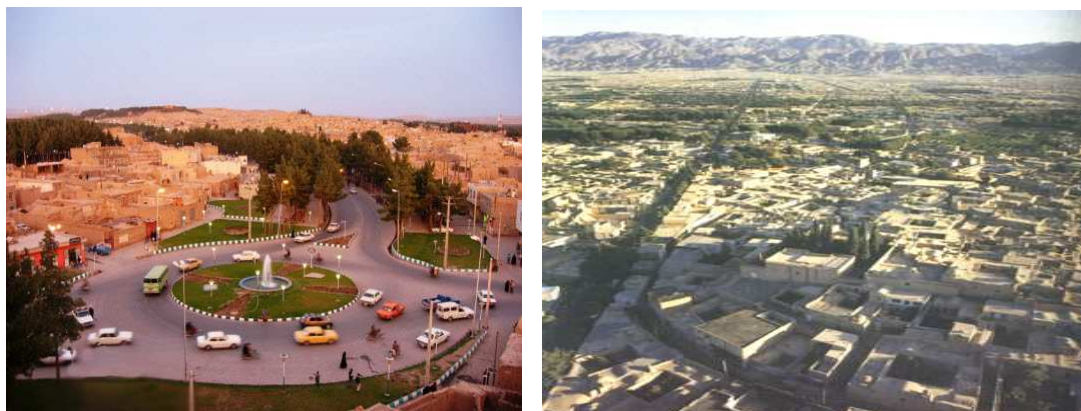


Also from one side a look at the historic garden city that day as villages have been seen around town and to the development of the city is located in the heart of the city, we find that the villages surrounding the historic core of the city and its surrounding gardens, during the development of the city, the city has imposed itself and as a whole they are a smaller role. The old village with gardens or penetration of new tissue around them fully retained its structure and new tissue were forced to follow their system.

3-3-4-domain space

The development and expansion of Birjand city whole old tissue and indicator element It has been changed so that now can also limit old and new, easily recognize and understand the scope of the city's past and present.

Image 5: a perspective from the development of new tissue in the vicinity of the old



About the city of Birjand has been the fort and the wall around Whether the need for a separate research and discussion, this article does not fit, But the most important point in the study of aerial photographs of the city, ease of distinguishing between different tissues And the edge of the old. Walking through the tissue is also easily change the texture and transmission Detected in other tissues. Finally, it can be stated the historical edge both visually and mentally there.

4- Conclusion

The spatial and social organization subject of such discussions is attractive urban issues to the attention of many scholars basically, it's important to understand that the relationship with social strategies, refining, manufacturing, social, human-emotional quality of the community, active living expression of the people, political activity, and so on. urban space is the product of historical forces, cultural, social and technological factors or geographic community over the physical space of the variable elements include the activities elements of sustainable urban space and the capacity of civil society social and cultural forces through factors

such as institutions and culture these elements are created and dynamics of urbanization and through community groups and activities shape the urban space.

Urban space, a social, cultural and physical is depending on the pattern of social activity and product groups operation, cultural and social forces, but these forces when the dynamics of civil society, civic space provided. In this case, leading to the production of urban space. The social space for many problems in third world cities over the last fifty years is a story that gripped them the lack of balance and instability, the most important reason for the growth population, migration from rural to urban retreat marginalization is excessive. In developing countries, large cities with a surge in immigration rural face. The city as an inhibitor acts on them. Some immigrants may be lucky crossing the golden gate city and adapt your city but some of them can be adapted to city and thus behind the formation of suburban areas into space is created inadequate physical and social landscape like police force. Hence in of the third world countries due to lack of planning and lack of appropriate infrastructure, the mass of the population, especially in large cities, many social problems such as abnormal development of housing, increase in crime statistics and crime in various different environmental pollution caused by the collection of urbanism in the third world, causing an imbalance in the spatial, social, severe socio-economic disparities between its inner regions and the mother of the great cities of the third world and in the dominant countries, has deepened the gap between wealth and poverty.

In the survey of sample of Birjand and social space we have reached the conclusion that the integration of the old market town of Birjand other important elements of the city. Another interesting point is located more the outer edge of the component market in a historical context. The old mosque four trees, the old town and castle located on the periphery of the outer fabric. Since the development of Birjand approximate preserve the old structure, both the historical context and the new town has its own system of spatial organization and will continue to exist. A major weakness of the discontinuity of space texture of the old system and the new tissue this resulted in the disintegration of objective and subjective structure of the city. nevertheless, in the present circumstances, the absence of a mechanism to connect the two parts to the communication of spatial organization in Bbirjand felt and can be deeper studies and proposals revived based on the principles of organizational unity of space again.

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