



Islamic Azad University-Ahar Branch
Geographic Space An Approved Scientific,
Research-based Quarterly

*Hossein Hataminejad*¹
*Mahla Zaraei*²
*Mehdi Hajiloo*³
*Nader Tabaei*⁴
*Zeinab Valizadeh*⁵

Classifying the Zones of Mashhad City according to Success of Urban Services Using Vikor Technique

Date received: 25 June 2013

Date accepted: 16 November 2013

Introduction

Addressing the issue of development is one of the main topics of study of geography. In general, urban development can only be sustainable, to be able to provide specific solutions provide optimal service needs of residents. In fact urban development is a complex process that includes aspects of spatial, temporal, economic, social and physical this requires understanding of the situation of social justice and the environment by managers and urban planners, In general, sustainable development can only be specified to provide solutions that can provide optimal service needs for residents. Inequality and spatial inequality in different areas of a city is by no means a new phenomenon in any city in the world but in developing countries because of significant socio-economic differences and inequalities and imbalances in the civil service, the difference between the cities has intensified.

Material and Methods

The methodology of this research is descriptive since the objective of this study zoning of areas in Mashhad city services index is based on, to collect the data needed for library

1- Department of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

2- M.A in Geography and Urban Planning Tehran University, Tehran, Iran.

3- Ph.D Student in geography and rural planning, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

4- M.A in Geography and Urban Planning, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran.

5- M.A in Natural Hazards (Geography), University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

studies and field studies have been used. Also for weighting the criteria, Entropy model in Excel software used, and then, using the model VIKOR the valuation criteria in the study area are discussed. Indicators used in this study included (Green space per capita, educational per capita, outdoor space per capita, daily production of household trash per capita, the number of booths Press, cost of cleaning streets per capita, street network per capita, the number of taxi lines, fruit and vegetable markets per capita, municipal budget, health care per capita).

Discussion and Conclusion

VIKOR operational phase techniques at the level of Mashhad assets: after collecting the data and combine them, raw data matrix for each criterion was defined in the study area, The second, after the normal decision making matrix was address through the formula, Third stage: At this stage, after normalizing the decision matrix, weighting the criteria (w) has taken place, step four: After weighting the criteria, parameters affecting the rate of weight gain in normal matrix of the studied regions and matrix multiplication is achieved normal weight. Step Five: At this stage, the highest value and the lowest value of $f_i + f_i^-$ standard functions extracted from the decision matrix. Step Six: After determining the highest and lowest value standard functions, the value of S_j (utility index) and R_j (discomfort index) was calculated. Step Seven: At this point, the final score of each option was calculated VIKOR index, lower utility value as a top option. Finally the areas of urban services index was calculated based on the assets.

Conclusion

One way of achieving integrated development of urban, balanced distribution facilities and services in various areas of the city. In this study 13 regions of the mashhad city in terms of municipal services is examined. This study represents a irregularities in the allocation of municipal services in Mashhad that this disorder is inconsistent with spatial equity. The poor distribution of municipal services will follow to many problems such as traffic, air pollution, congestion, etc, according to the research finding that the Mashhad metropolitan in terms of providing services to its citizens not so successful, because the amount of services in

different regions have different degrees. In fact, studies show that the facilities and utilities in 13 regions was imbalanced in Mashhad city. So that the areas 9 and 12 in terms of development and have provided indices were developed municipal services and areas 3, 4 and 5 was the lowest level of assets. Focus on features and utilities in the region would become dependent on the rest of the regions and also with focus of public services and facilities in the south and west of Mashhad cite shown significantly higher than the eastern part of it, at the end, the express of two things are necessary: at first, the latest high levels in some areas, represents not the ideal situation only specifies the areas mentioned in connection with other areas and second, determines the assets levels of Mashhad urban services based on 12 indicators. Therefore, taking into account other factors, this ranking will change.