

## **Conceptualization of Spatial Justice in Political Geography**

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Received: 26/04/2014

Accepted: 19/08/2014

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### **Abstract**

A proper understanding of the field spatial justice depends on understanding the interrelationship between politics and space and their dynamic mechanism. The mutual mechanism underpins the subject-matter and also the philosophy of spatial justice scheme in political geography. In political geography, the concept of justice has moved away from its objective level and has been reach to its subjective level. In other words, the concept of justice becomes operational. From this perspective, geographical or spatial justice is the relative equality of comprehensive development indexes (Economic, Infrastructural, political, cultural, social, security and health care) in the geographical places and spaces (micro and macro) of a country with indexes corresponding with development at the national level based on principles of need and equality. The paper tries to conceptualize spatial justice in political-geography studies using descriptive- analytic method, and data gathering procedure is based on library findings.

**Keywords:** Space, Politics, Justice, Spatial / Geographical Justice, Political Geography.

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## **1. Introduction**

In many geographical texts, the concept of environmental justice has been used to explain the justice issue which doesn't have the necessary performance due to use of environment. Because of its mixed nature, spatial (geographical) justice is more semantic.

Spatial (Geographical) justice deals the environmental and social discrimination and also raising the political ecology from the planning systems. In various definitions of geography, concepts such as: distribution, compactness (density), rationing division, have formed the basic concepts according to spatial and cultural heterogeneity and different scales. Among the various forms of justice, distributive justice has the most compatibility with the concept because of the emphasis on equal distribution of opportunities and resources among resident of a geographic space in different areas (kavianirad, 2006:276). All political systems apparently have announced their current management approaches at least to supply justice for all citizens regardless of their cultural and regional differences. Macro political delegation has divided its political realm to the political levels and with almost homogeneous areas based on geographic and political and security components appropriate to cultural and spatial variations of a to act the optimize space management issue in order to secure the nation satisfaction and its permanent survival. Ignoring equality rights of people or minorities and in a simple word heterogeneity in national level is the origin of many crises in national and local levels.

Neglecting spatial justice issue in various countries has been predisposing poverty exacerbation, regional and classical gap, and marginalization, environmental crises, increasing ethnic/social- regional, turbulences and unrests especially in developing countries. Since human and space stood at the center of geographical studies and political geography has focused its scientific mission on the political dynamism of apace as a known orientation in geographical subset. Justice issue and consequently spatial justice have a special place in which this article tries to represent this

infrastructure concept and its achievement mechanism.

The state is key element study of political geography and its governance mechanisms. Neglecting to spatial justice has been predisposed formation numerous challenges in infrastructural levels to national levels in this nowadays world. These risks provide philosophical necessity remarks to the spatial justice in political geography integration and consolidation of countries.

## **2. Research methodology**

The Research Methodology used in this article is descriptive and analytic and final subject of the article has been codified and supplied according to the content databases available in libraries and cyber space's.

## **3.Theoretical topics**

### **3-1. Justice and its evolution procedure**

The term of justice which probably first used in Greek is equal to the word (Dike) which means road which in English has been translated to justice and right (Nazer Zade Kermani, 1997: 308). This word, in ancient Greek's literature was used with the meaning of Normal situation without Irrespective its moral content (Guthrie, 1967: 4).With development of society over Greek's the word justice was defined in a manner that each person in his class to be able to conduct the procedure. In other word the concept of justice was changed (Bakhtiari, 2009: 72). Based on the certain conditions of time and place as well as various philosophical attitudes and worldviews, different definition of justice is provided (Boyce, 1996: 172). Influenced by Zoroastrianism and Persian, Pythagoras talks about the God's superior law named justice which human's laws must formed based on it (Guthrie, 1996: 185-191). Influenced by stoic's ideas and the Middle Age's scholars, Romans scholars such as "Cicero" have acknowledge the justice and natural laws as a superior or reality influenced by Muslim scholars, such as Al-Farabi and Avicenna (Ibn sina) (Alam, 1998, vol. 2 :170-200).

From his vision, justice is a natural law that everywhere same, immutable, and eternal and is binding for all governments (Tafazoly, 1994: 14-15).

In the Renaissance, some of scholars have known human's nature expedience on bellicosity and have been away from natural rights. According to their believes, in this situation, wisdom know the solution in compromise with fellowmen, considers of justice and respect to the contract and the contract be the concept of justice (Movahed, 2002: 161).

New Liberals like von Hayek, Friedman, John Rawls and Robert Nozick, The market rules and its spontaneous order to the benefit of all and substation proof of natural rights. They believe in a whole overall logic governing the all human's life which leads all Affairs to moderation. They are delineates fair purposes like absolute which leads all circumstances to Market mechanism as its achieving tools which is free from any kind of interference and monopoly.

Amartya Sen expresses the emphasis of new text on justice in primary facilities distribution including rights, freedoms, opportunities, income, wealth, and self-respect but says since changing the primary facilities to freedom in selection verifies among different alternative combination of performances and achievements for different people equally to have primary facilities may accompany serious inequalities Because people's abilities verify in the use of facilities.

Aris Yong's definition found of justice and in justice is the other part of the other part of the ideas that have been away from justice's traditional definition and with Critique of liberalism predisposes a more comprehensive definition of justice.

Yong in the book "justice and the policy of differences" Describes of justice theory which forms with the policy of differences avocation. In policy of difference, yang's supports the policy in which group are recognition. Hence, in addition redistribution recognition differences in

yang's vote have a pivotal role (Ahmadi Lewin, 2002: 4). According to the above discussions, it can be said that justice's conception is very political. Here upon, various political ideologies have promoted and developed different conditions of justice. Among various viewpoints considered in this case view's such as equal opportunities, deserve, utilization, equality and inequality function have been paid attention by Scientists.

### **3-2. Social justice**

Social justice is a normative concept and deals the question of who obtains what and where or more precisely should obtain. Social justice has been defined as the equity of commitments and civil responsibilities among a society and equity of extent problems among different groups (Talen, 2002:168). The topic of social justice has been considered due to organizational necessity as a matter or social organization instruction at least since Aristotle period but in last three decades the reflection of theoretical thought in terms of philosophical analysis and scientific reasons has founded new and interesting aspects associated with transformation of welfare state. Social situations and personal responsibility play an important role in social justice's theories (Marsusi, 2003:30). Perhaps Rawls can be called as the justice's theory architect because after publishing his book named "theory of justice" social justice and Rawls' theory has been a dominant issue in the English-speaking world. He was one of the liberal democracy defenders, market economy and welfare state redistribution. In fact, Rawls knows social justice's concept as a part of social thought on one hand and the other as an appropriate balance among competing demands in the community. Thus he defines social justice as a specific distributive principle's calculation for the main institutions. From Rawls point view an impartial society is established based on equality of citizens' rights so people's undoubted rights should not be the subject of political deals. Social justice's principles should administer the division of outcome production and responsibilities' distribution in group work process. These principles include

the social institutions associated with production and distribution. In fact, social justice is proving operator social processes in the society (Harvey, 1997:97). Social justice's thought especially due to equitable distribution of resources directly associated with spatial planning (Talen, 2002:168).

When David Harvey used distributive justice's issue in geographical methods analysis, social justice established as a guide in the approach and theory of planning based on David Harvey's affords (Cardoso, 2007:384). Social justice is exactly the distributive justice and an important issue in it is choosing a social system. It means that for achieving a distributive justice it is needed to put social-economic processes within legitimate and appropriate political institutions. Without such institutions, distribution processes would not be equitable. Rawls emphasizes the security of social justice based on social justice's principles but doesn't deny political power effects' role of market in distribution quality and government intervention's necessity for the wealth distribution. The main principle, which here is considered, is the principle of access to resources, services, jobs and opportunities for all which is accepted by all social justice's theorists and is considered as one of Rawls' social justice's principles. In these principles also social institutions are responsible for arranging and adjusting social justice. Then we can judge about fair or unfair existing institutions by evaluating resources distribution quality by them. This means that in this access resources distribution quality and social benefits should be questioned. In this case, new social justice's issues consider the right distribution, disabilities, priorities, disadvantages, equal or unequal opportunities, power, needs, wealth (control of special resources' factor) and poverty. (Marsusi, 2003:36). So the important issue of spatial political organization relates to it's defend legitimacy and fair or unfair operation.

### **3-3. Spatial justice**

May be we can call Robert Jack Togo the first political geography philosophers who with expressing political geography principles and their

execution effect on princes' benefits (this principles' execution effect survey) in domestic policy, fund status, provinces' separation, authority distribution in different departments (township), trade balance, trade and production various branches which should be amplified, establishment of ports, roads, meeting points, capital cities, provinces, courts, municipality governments (local) even on societies in capital city and provinces city and villages balance within cities and villages, relation between state nature and government extent has opined (Turgo,1751:3) with the discussion about partial balance to the spatial levels in spatial justice's field.

The particular concept of "spatial justice" didn't have common usage and even today tries to avoid the use of spatial characters among geographers and planners for seeking justice and democracy in contemporary societies. Basically, spatiality of justice has been ignored or in other related concepts such as spatial justice, environmental justice, urban injustice, regional inequalities' reduction or even in the fair city or fair society is absorbed(Soja, 2008:1).

This form of justice is not as a substitution or replacement for social or economic justice or other forms of justice rather is seeking justice from a critical spatial perspective (Ibid: 13).

Spatial justice is the Confluence of space, politics and social justice. That refers an apply spatial or geographical aspect of justice, fair and Equitable distribution of resources and wealthy opportunities in the society which also can be considered as output or a process of geographical patterns or distribution which are fair or unfair or process which produce these outputs(Ibid: 4).

In fact spatial justice verses spatial injustice which itself is derived from wider social injustice. Spatial injustice has been expressed in two forms: a) Segregation b) unequal allocation of recourses in space.

Including unjustly limited access to jobs, political power, social status, income and wealth as the forms of unjust resource allocation. Justice here

does not mean absolute equality, but rather inequality not based on need or other rational distinction.

One possible definition of a rational distinction is one agreed up by open, informed, democratic processes, one based on legitimate authority rather than relations of power, but that is a question that goes beyond the scope of what I can to discuss here (Marcuse, 2010:4).

Soja knows the Political spatial organization as a powerful resource of spatial injustice.

Identify examples of spatial in justice is rather easy distributive but distraction and apprehension processes which lead this spatial injustice is very difficult. Thinking spatial about justice not only enriches theoretical apparition but also can provide a new wealthy sights which expands a practical knowledge for an effective proceeding in the way of gaining justice and democracy. In wider concept, spatial justice implies the particular emphasis an spatial or geographical aspects of justice or injustice and apply fair and equitable distribution of resources and access to them in the society (soja, 2008:2). Achieving spatial justice due to varied and complex condition of geographical special has varied dimensions. Spatial fair system is a functional of economic relation and distribution of recourses' approaches and public facilities, political relations and power's distribution. Spatial justice with n anti-discrimination approach is seeking a resolve or reduction of negative effects of human or geographical factors on residents of geographic space lives. Discrimination means inequality in conditions. Inequality is in commission of social and structural opportunities and access to infrequent resources such as wealth, power and prestige that equally haven't been divided among people and groups and is a symbol of discrimination in human society and geographical scopes. Such situations have been seen in systems where within them political, economic and social deprivations are approved toward citizens (kaviani Rad, 2006:282-283).



**3-4. Spatial justice's approach**

Space is a fundamental and basic dimension in the society and emanates social justice in space. Understanding the interaction between space and society is necessary in social justice's apprehension and its reflection will help its reduction in planning policies. Thinking about space in recent years significantly has changed from emphasis on invariable cartography thought that saw space container, human activities and or merely envisaged physical dimension of space in steady forms to the position of an active and fundamental force in shaping the citizens lives (Soja, 2006:2). Justice and injustice emphasize on geographical or spatial aspects of (in) justice and as a starting point includes fair and equal distribution of resources and opportunities in social space. Spatial being of injustice is based on this principle that justice has a spatial dimension and this dimension can analyze and feature different forms of injustice aspect in space. Spatial injustice focuses changed from spatial injustice's aspects to a dynamic structural aspect that produces and reproduces injustice through space (Dikec, 2007:2). Spatial justice's approach can't help to determine fair or unfair being a certain event rather it explores the dynamic processes of social, spatial, economic and political organizations in order to know if the performance is for producing or reproducing justice or injustice (Prange, 2009:4).

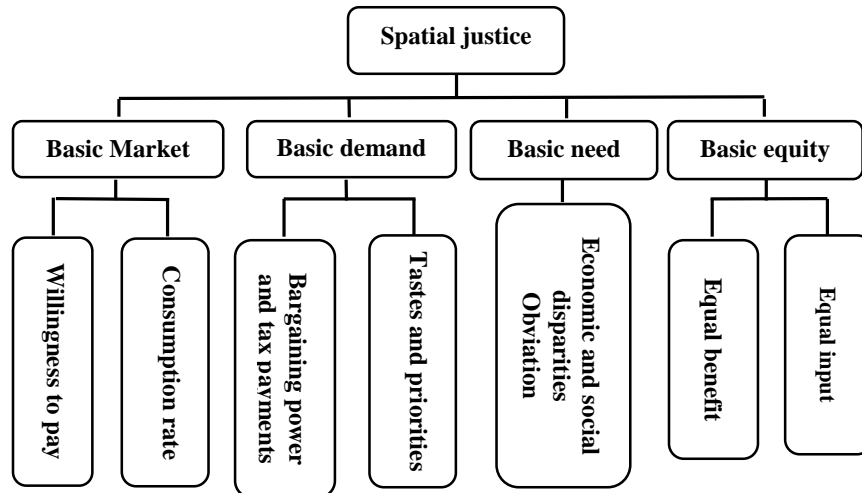
In fact, the main focus of spatial justice's approach locates on political identification and explanation, economic and social processes and factors which cause these injustices. Attraction to create a fair society strongly has been the placement of further gathering wide spectrum of social justice aspects like economic justice, racial justice, environmental justice and global justice that introduce justice with each other both in corporeal dimension (redistributive policies) and in incorporeal dimension (freedom, happiness, satisfaction, opportunity, security,...). Experiential researches of spatial justice's idea in the matter of resources' distribution and public services have focused more on the issues like geographical distribution of

financial supports and public services, appraisal financial equalization or normative deliberation justice advantages.

**3-5. spatial justice’s typology**

Justice can be obtained in the society in where people have achieved a general agreement about “what is fair” in that society. Such situation, in fact, is unattainable. As assumed equality for a group is inequality for other groups. In order to achieve justice in distribution three principles are supported: 1) equality’s recognition of opportunities for all 2) deviation from mentioned principle while the most deprived people benefit from this deviation 3) existing a minimum level both in quantity or quality for people’s distribution and access. In associated with resources’ allocation has been done a fourfold classification by Lucy, Krapton and Vic. 1) equally 2) requires 3) demand 4) market. This classification is shown in the following diagram:

Figure 1: Classification of spatial justice



Source: Nichols, 2001: 202

In the following table and after that there is compression of different types of spatial justice in terms of nature.

Comparison of spatial justice in terms of nature

| Type of spatial justice | Key points                                   | definition   |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Basic equity            | Equal portion, equal opportunity             | Each geographical place receives an equal portion of the national wealth, equal ability corresponds to equal opportunity |
| Basic need              | Inequality compensation whit unequal payment | Distributive portions for balancing existence inequalities, appropriate services distribute according to needs.          |
| Basic demand            | Profit distribution                          | Benefits distribute according to geographical place's demand level.  |
| Basic Market            | Payment power                                | Suitable income relates the payment level.   |

Source: Cho, 2003:113

In describing these four types of spatial justice it can be said:

**Spatial Justice, Basic Equity:** In this type of spatial justice fairness distribution operates (as justice) to one of the following ways: 1) allocation of resources and services in a fair manner method regardless of socio-economic characteristics of residents, satisfaction or ability to pay or other criteria. 2) Residents have had the same input and also the same benefit Regardless of their needs. This happens when the same input doesn't have the same output and vice versa (Talen, 1994:24). This idea isn't dissimilar to the idea of "equality of opportunities" for all residents. Based on this idea all areas and residents receive the same services where this equity is according to their costs or efficiency or their number according to the population. Benefit rates which is received by residents is an indicator for measuring distribution and preparation of services' result. However for receiving an equal output condition should be equal after distribution and receiving services.

**Compensation Spatial Justice, Basic Need:** In this kind of spatial justice, distribution of public benefit can be based on need that is mentioned as spatial justice's compensation. Accordingly we have to treat unequal with

unequal. So for the areas or deprived residents are granted additional benefit or resources so these groups can benefit from opportunities or services which they are deprived. Therefore role and duty of policymakers is resources' redistribution in a compensatory behavior. Thus deprived or needy groups' identification itself is discussing and ambiguous but, they usually are determined according to socio-economic criterion (Nichols, 2001:203).

**Spatial Justice, Basic Demand:** In this kind of spatial justice, in a fair distribution of services and facilities equal distribution is considered based on demand. Increasing consumers' benefit is a reward which causes increasing the active participation in the distributive decisions. Demand both have economic meaning of consumer rate and also political meaning (bargaining power of groups) (Talen, 1994:24). Demand as an intellectual basis for justice achievement involves giving something to someone who shows a lot of interest to a service or facility. Producing goods and services' idea has been established in accordance with customer demands on microeconomic theory. This viewpoint almost also supported by elected officials who have been seen as a practical tool to improve its answering level to the public (Nichols, 2001:203).

**Spatial Justice, Basic Market:** This kind of spatial justice describes the effect of market impact on the distribution of public recourses and services which payment costs is a key factor in the distribution allocation of recourses located according to the rate of payable tax, willingness to pay (for example entrance fee) or at least cost and rate or intensity of people usage in this class and fairness of services' distribution is determined based on these (Ibid: 204).

Since it's unlikely that distribution coincides according to efficiency to the distribution of need. Performing these viewpoints response the contracts between efficiency and justice which cusses seniority amount of services and facilities for people who are rightful (Talen, 1994:24).

#### **4. Finding**

##### **4-1. Spatial Justice in Political Geography**

A proper understanding of the field of spatial justice depends on understanding the interrelationship between politics and space and their dynamic mechanism. The mutual mechanism underpins the subject-matter and also the philosophy of spatial justice scheme in political geography. In political geography, the concept of justice has moved away from its objective level and has been reach to its subjective level. In other words, the concept of justice becomes operational. From this perspective, geographical or spatial justice is the relative equality of comprehensive development indexes (Economic, Infrastructural, political, cultural, social, security and health care) in the geographical places and spaces (micro and macro) of a country with indexes corresponding with development at the national level based on principles of need and equality.

In describing above spatial justice's definition it can be said that the most important strong points are:

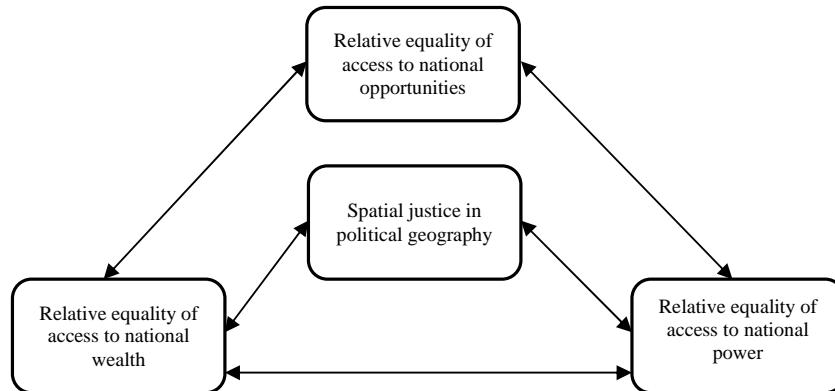
1. Determining instances is for spatial justice which doesn't exist in other definitions.
2. Other feature is in equality and justice relativity and absolutist's inexistency.
3. Another feature of this definition is to pay attention to all space dimensions and this attention releases this definition from one-dimensional trap.
4. In this definition in the inclusion of need and equality principles, way is closed to any kind of interpretation to voting definitions especially in humanism.

According to what was said, the ultimate goal in spatial justice is improving the prospect of residents' lives in all spatial areas. Spatial justice can be achieved if distribution of power, wealth and opportunity is done according to capability of places and micro and macro geographical spaces

and consequently has increased income that leads society ability according to meet needs and thereby increases the convergence's coefficient among regions.

Since human and space as a dynamic topic is considered at the center of human geography thoughts and consequently in political geography equal access of all geographical space's residents to national power, national opportunities and national wealth will shape the main form of spatial justice in political geography that this case has been displayed in the following model:

Figure2: Spatial justice in political geography



All political systems are required to provide justice for all citizens, regardless of their cultural and regional differences. Political organization of space according to spatial and cultural variations of the country based on optimize management of national space should divide the space based on political, geographical and security components to political levels and with proportional equal areas operate optimize management of space issue based on national happiness security and its survival continuity. Most of crisis in local and national levels are rooted in ignoring proportional equality of people, minorities and in single word heterogeneity in national level.

Neglecting spatial/geographical in different counties especially in

developing countries predispose poverty exacerbation, classical and regional gaps marginalization, environmental crisis, increasing social and ethnic and regional unrests.

#### **4-2. development and its different dimensions emanation of spatial justice**

Development and its different forms is the spatial justice's explanatory in the world today, in fact its various dimension and their quantities in geographical space, represent having or not having different levels of space science justice is a qualitative and abstractive issue and development is a quantitative and relatively objective. For assessment and different development levels of space provide the most appropriate method to face spatial justice according to following reasons:

Comparison may will be between regions. It is a useful tool for evaluating policies and their accomplishment. Being quantitative and measurable are justice's dimensions and it means that justice's issue changes from public and abstract notion to the quantitative notions, data, indicator and their alternative measurement. Inequalities' fluoresce exactly and precisely is determined where there is inequality. Policy makers, people and beneficiaries' attention to inequalities and their problems; Mobilizing national determination to achieve equal benefit and reduction of inequalities; According to the definition that was exhibited about spatial justice and it means that relative equality of development indicators in different dimensions in different geographical scales corresponds national scale. Talking about development topic and their dimensions and characteristics is the most essential perception foundation of spatial justice. Development, in word, means growth and maturity and always was (Oxford: 2011) and will be human concern during history. This concept is used both in personal meaning and in wider national meaning and also in global dimension (Kelman& nikson, 1999:21). Development in its philosophical concept is moving from a defective model to an absolute model. Development is a process which determines population's growing needs.

Development is a deterministic phenomenon and has a relative nature. Development is a dynamic process and the reflection of human's compulsive need to perfection. In other words, evaluation of compulsive society and relative geographical space is vindicator, compulsive and sustainable process of development (HafezNia, 2006). The most important points which should be considered in development definition are: firstly, we must account on development as a valuable issue, secondly we should know it as a multi-dimensional and complex flow and thirdly we should notice its relation and vicinity to the improvement concept (Azkia& Ghafari: 2005: 24). According to development 's extent definitions in scientists' point view, we can categorize their common points in increment and consequently social welfare, peoples' corporeal and spiritual situation improvement, economic development and poverty destruction in the society, achieving constant results and long term in improvement of all people's life. In a whole meaning development refers to four subsets to evaluation which are: social development, economic development, political development and cultural development (Azkia: 1998: 18-21).

#### **4-2-1. Social Development**

Regional development center of united nation knows social development as social services' preparation needed by citizens and emphasizes the improvement of people's life quality by education, career, hygienic, housing, social welfare, land reform, local development immune protection's provision against natural damages and noticing various segments of society including women, children (Ganji& Kalantari, 2005: 147). Stes (2001) defines social development as a field of interdisciplinary and midsection in seeking corporeal and social welfare of people at all society levels. This definition expresses tow points: first, supplying people's satisfaction at the minimum level of basic needs by supplying needs and secondly, increasing freedom degree which is measured by group choices which people can have (FiroozAbadi et. al., 2011:62). Also knows creating improvement in



people's social status of a society and in a wider dimension issues related to civil society, social democracy, social justice, social welfare and social fund from fundamental issues of social development(Azki& Ghafari: 2005: 47).

#### **4-2-2. Economic Development**

Today the purpose of developed economy is the form of economic system which has following indicators which are: Mobilizing national determination to achieve equal benefit and reduction of inequalities; Rolling in international relations and having significant portion of market, industrial production and aggregate agriculture, accumulation and finance emission. The other indicators of economic development are: level of country properties' efficiency, useful and efficient employment level, industrial production level, employed population percentage in industry, citizen's life quality according to standards such as security feeling, future prosperity, self-efflorescence, fertility and mortality rate, poverty and deprivation rate, stratification foundation, amount and intensity of deprivation feeling, citizen's power level (Kelman& nikson, 1999:22- 24). First indicators like impure production and capitation production are quantitative and measurable indicators which economists long ago criticized mere reliance on them for economic development measurement amount but criteria like future prosperity, self-efflorescence and social participation are qualitative criteria which point quality and benefit level of development benefits and its distribution in society. Development is not merely economic and related to consumption amount and Production per capita process. But more than that related to providing facilities for flourish human potentials in participation flow, empowerment and freedom experience.

#### **4-2-3. Political Development**

Political development both in philosophical and sociological meaning depends on how to remove from public field issue. Areas where people, regardless of their differences and equally and free, talk about important

political issues; and their ideas pass the top of political power pyramid. Strengthen such area is the essential preconditions of political development. In a whole view, it can be said that this issue is related to all political systems, society and cultural structure of a country and also accompany with political, cultural, economic and social creation of changes and fundamental adjustment of different structure. In fact it needs to establish mechanisms, legal instruments and civil institutions so in different aspects in different levels such as political system's structure and content and society are considered by different scholars (Abasi Sarmadi & Rahbar, 2009:261). If some of authors such as Sari-al-Ghulam have known political development the most complex level of development in a society due to being multidimensional, comprehensive and highly qualitative (Sari-al-Ghulam, 2001:104). In conceptual evolution of political development, definitions generally revolve around three genuine of people, political system and government organization (Pye & Verbn, 1963:13). Basic levels of political development are:

First level of political development in modern world is shaping a country based on its nation.

Second level of political development id defined according to increasing government efficiency in mobilizing human and corporeal resources in line with national goals. In this level, government can extend its tow arms therefore national bureaucracy and army to extend its authority throughout the country and destroy all anti-national forces and mobilize country resources based on national goals and serve them in country position upgrade in international system.

Third and final level of political development is defined according to amount of public participation in policy. The third level of political development is evaluated by indicators such as development of relations based on citizens, strengthening individual and collective rights, empowerment of civil society against government multi-sectarian existence,

competitive policies and political stability as political development indicators. So, in general, final level of political development means expansion of social group's participation and competition in political life. Obviously, before this level's realization, previous levels of political development should obtain to quote Samuel Huntington: political competition does not lead to social and political corruption (Huntington, 1991: 5). We could say that developed society politically is a society where relative success is achieved in solution of five crisis penetration, participation, legitimate, identity and distribution (Bainder, 2001:98-109). Political development is a part of complex process of national development manifests in both development dimensions of political participation and political competition development (Abolahi & Rad, 2009: 30). Political development is a symmetry place where a group or groups benefit on one hand and public benefits and interests on the other hand so it's the most difficult form of moving toward having rational behaviors and encounters a society (Sari-al-Ghulam, 1991:29). Features and main indicators of a developed political system are: the first feature is that there is competition on governmental post attainment and the second feature is that hold fair election without obligation and force without any group in the society is eliminated or deprived in specific courses for posts and positions takeover. Third feature is that there is civil and political freedom to guaranty participation and political competition solidarity (lipset, 2004: 11). Generally, from viewpoint of this thinkers' groups advocate democracy, important indicators such as strengthen the civil society and consequently civil and political freedom, people governance, civil rights, egalitarianism, law and egalitarianism, political participation, parties, parliament are accounted the main components of a developed political system (Abasi Sarmadi & Rahbar, 2009:261).

#### **4-2-4. Cultural development**

Another concept which brings up in development discussion is cultural

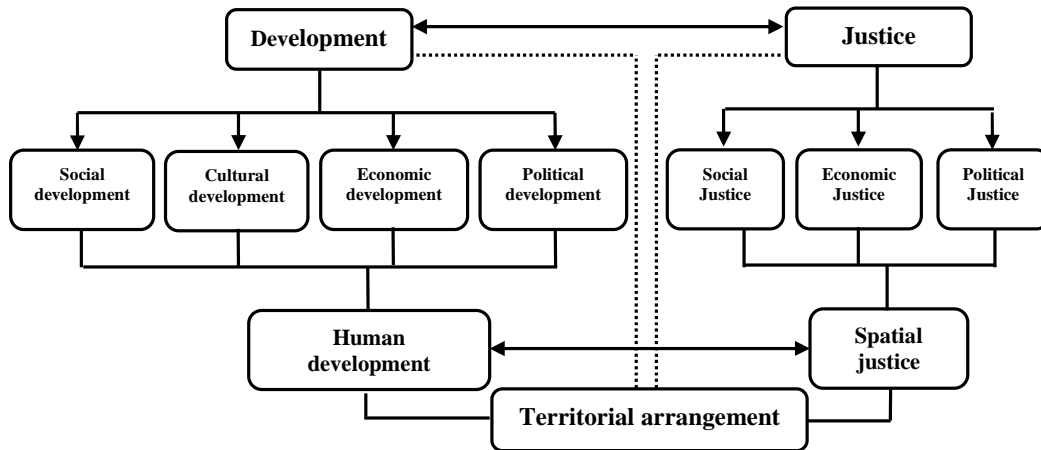
development. This concept has brought up by UNICCO in development discussions from early 1980s decades and is a concept which rather than other segments of development have more valuable dimension and more emphasizes on incorporeal needs of the society. Thus it's the process during which, with creating changes in people's perceptual cognitive, value and attitudinal abilities and fields' benefit, create spatial character in them that these benefits and abilities' result is spatial behaviors and reactions which is appropriate for development (Azkia& Ghafari: 2005: 47). Basically, culture is one of the most important factors of development access and hence cultural development is both one of basic prerequisites of development access and one of the fundamental aspirations of development in any society (Babaei Fard, 2011:10). Because development considers as human achievement has cultural coordinate in content and aspect and implies an organic change. Development goal is human's increased access to cultural values (Papoliyazdi, 2002:37). Cultural development can be achieved as a result of public development. Development goals and strategies to achieve these goals define choices and options which act on the basis of these choices associated with whole socio-economic system (Kabiry fard&Sarafi zade, 2010: 49).

#### **4-3. Mechanism to achieve spatial justice**

The mechanism to achieve spatial justice is territorial arrangement. Arrangement concept roots in arrange and means inhabit, unlimber and adorn (Mirmohamadi, 2007:10). Since in territorial spatial justice with a vast and comprehensive view is seen national space all spatial levels of country is studied and recognized carefully and from different directions. Then based on abilities and talents of each region according to uniformity and consistency national performance result's effects in national level is assigned special role and territorial spatial justice's responsibility is the foundation of regional development organizing and in other words is the main instrument of regional and national planning and

decisions(Papoliyazdi, 2004:3). In territorial spatial justice three processes so relationship between man and space and activities are important (Ahamadi Aliabadi, 2002: 17). According to basic principles governing territorial spatial arrangement can be argued that its performing will follow spatial justice. In fact spatial justice requires arrangement approach to space and its components. With this approach, balanced development can be expected according to needs and regional and areas potentials. In fact processes to achieve spatial justice complete territorial spatial arrangement's policies which will display fair form of space according to what was said that basic principles of spatial justice are: economic justice, cultural justice, social justice and political justice. With establishment of these principles, society can have a balanced pattern in terms of power and its sources so this balanced pattern of power leads to a fair access of all residents to facilities needed for development and progress. Mechanism to achieve spatial justice is as a spatial and territorial interpreter of justice and also component phenomenon of human development in territorial spatial arrangement. Relation of justice and development and their combinational mechanism can be demonstrated in following model's format.

Figure 3: interactive mechanism of justice and development



## 5. Analysis

### 5-1. Philosophy of noticing spatial justice in political geography

Philosophy to consider spatial justice's issue in political geography is rooted in countries' survival and continuity. Since spatial imbalances arising from unequal access to power and wealth resources is in spatial and placement scales improper distribution of current and construction budget as certain and unchangeable cause inequality exacerbation and gaps between different political units in different fields with governing unequal circumstances different investments rate such as investment to create jobs and career opportunities is influenced. In the situation in which inequalities are exacerbated, society causes tension and creates conflict between government and people which in national strategy's frame ultimately influences solidarity integrated and national power and encounters the country with threats like disintegration and anarchy. Spatial justice in universal totality refers to all people's equal right observance regardless of ethnicity, race, culture, religion, political beliefs and protection and attention of their human dignity, life's basic needs and their social self-esteem

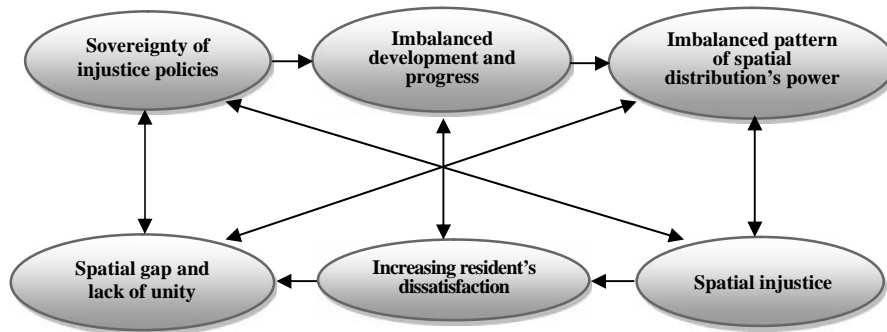
security. Therefore, to access that forgotten legend historical and ideal memory considered remote in spatial justice public belief is that different areas are spatial and objective aspect of people's consciously or unconsciously volition, different social and political institutions, bureaucratic system, national macro political, legal and executive systems, regional and local management and these areas' residents effected by different conditions and stimulation have been obligated to live in such areas who were not involved in creating these conditions (Javan&Abdolahi, 2008:139-140).

Fair development guaranty and equality in having country's different areas, national unity and national security. Opportunities equally have provided upgrade and follows positive social mobility (Razazy, 2005:131). Measuring various economic, social, political, cultural and spatial development indicators Signify that the world has a central-around area's structure which this case there is both in national and regional and local scale in all countries. In macro and national level, central part in comparison with around part has more developed and further degree of access from development and national resources' benefits. This portion decreases to the least rate in marginal areas where due to Variable and significant forces incongruous with central part. These inequalities augment doubts about discrimination existence in policies and central government's executive actions and divest marginal part's trust from central part and central government and increases divergence potential in these areas (HaezNia, 2002:186- 187). Unequal development in various forms can provide appropriate field for creating effective variable on national security and critical areas genesis components in political spaces in an area. These threats more refer to Centralized political systems [spatially those who benefit from Plurality of regional- ethnic and Lingual] which form central-around structure [center that there is in different dimensions of central position] such a system leads disrupting regional and balance and causes creating less

developed margins. In such circumstances, margins can prepare diverge rather than central part more than the past. In fact regional inequality can cause security-political instability and provide field for genesis critical areas (Etaat & Mossavi, 2011: 70-71).

Regional imbalances follow many harmful consequences and genesis. increasing Centralized process, increasing socio-economic dissatisfaction filed, continuing marginalization and migration process, increasing divergence and centrifugal process in different areas, increasing sense of discrimination and classical gap, fragmentation organic links among various economic parts and different areas of country, increasing environmental Destruction and ecological pressures especially due to uncontrolled growth of large cities, un improvement in employment condition and continuance unemployment process, imbalance distribution of population and unloading some parts of the country and etc are central-around pattern Sovereignty consequences in country and injustice policies Sovereignty result. Relation between anti-justice policies and spatial gap can be displayed in the form of following model.

Figure 4: Reciprocity between injustice and spatial gap's policies



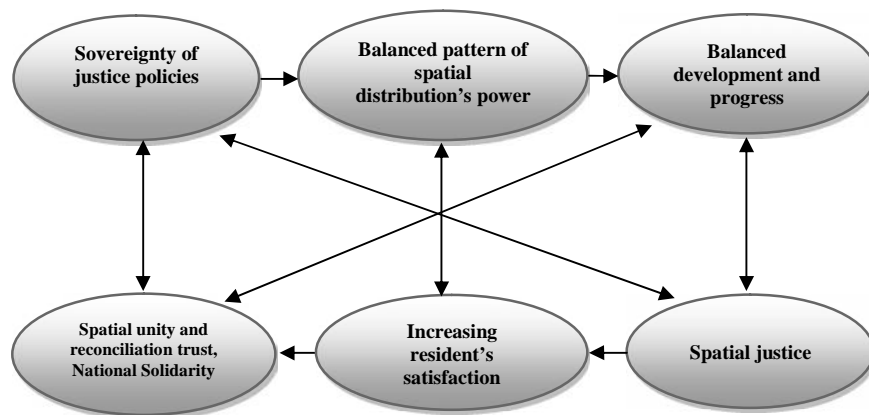
Source: Hafeznia et al, 2010: 299

According to this case, putting on injustice policies in different scales cause forming social and economic injustice from national level to global level, social and economic injustice which in major aspect can see it in



optimize and equal inaccessibility access of all residents and citizens to equal opportunities in various fields which leads forming imbalance patterns of power and inequality. With forming imbalance pattern of power development and progress has been polarized and Duality societies have increased and spatial injustice forms as an absolute result of above process. With increasing social and economic inequalities societies' gaps have been highlighted and objective and intellectual distances of geographical residents have increased from each other. This case leads increasing dissatisfaction and raises existence situation protest potential and encounter countries with spatial gaps and inequality existence in development always cause dissatisfaction and unrest and insecurity and this situation can't cause national unity because geographical heterogeneous areas' residents don't benefit from local and regional loyalties to national loyalty. So it's hard for them to accept such national unity. Justice fundamental policies due to geographers' help and afford can change fundamental changes in geographic area with increasing politicians' spatial comprehension. Corresponding relation of seeking justice policies and national development and national integration is displayed in following model.

Figure 5: Reciprocity between justice and National Solidarity policies



Source: Hafeznia et al, 2010: 299

## **6. Conclusion**

Spatial forms in its general format is due to spatial processes, spatial area's balance or imbalance as a spatial form of most countries around the world is caused by social, political, cultural and economic processes of different societies. Since decisions have basic roles in balance or imbalance being of geographical areas. Inevitably should improve to have a balance geographical area. In fact, geography in general form and political geography especial form will become a practical field that their researches' result focuses on people's spatial problems' solution. Geographers should provide enhancement their spatial comprehension of problems with guidance politicians and program managers and with doing their duties provide necessary filed for fair policies. Political geographers with revealing spatial differences and injustices and inequalities should to realize politicians to its dissatisfaction consequences for country survival and existence. if political volition and planners' viewpoints focus on creating these inequalities can become hopeful to practical aspect of political geography to service people and deprivation from spaces and marginal areas and in this way help spatial justice establishment based on better life of citizen country development, Consensus, national convergence and optimize of country's political management pattern. If spatial inequality among areas decreases according to spatial justice's basic principles ostracism and deprivation sense will decrease and Prevent from detection diverge and stressful forces. So according to spatial justice's position in national unity and increasing national dignity and authority moving to establish it is one of the most important issues for politicians.

## **7. Acknowledgement**

The authors would like to express their appreciation to the Research Deputy of Tarbiat Modares University and all the people who cooperated with us in writing and editing this research.

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