

AN APPLIED STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF THE SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT THEORY AND APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT: *The developmental process basically relies on the criteria of the various types of places disparate levels, that differ regarding their elemental compositions (human and material resources such as economic or social activities or urban), The process can not be achieved via adoption of a methodology or a definite developmental policy for each place, however it varies according to the contents of the characteristics that can be differentiated easily. The spatial differentiation does not have identical possibilities with some of their resources to development and growth on contrary to others that lack the ability to secure even for the required urgent demands. Based on that concept, the development mechanism has been increasingly utilized gradually in several developmental schemes. The Region, containing (human capacity, investments, equipment, facilities, factories, buildings, and the land quality, etc.) is classified as fixed capital, that has a direct influence in attracting both the new and the moving capitals , The region reveals a spatial capital that has the ability to detect the level and the importance of the new investments with no interference to the individuals as well as the community Thus, the spatial organization has been conducted as a long-progressive mechanism, Most of the main facilities should show high levels of durability for a long time that may exceeds many decades (like dams and roads and houses and buildings, ports, airports, and other regional and local infrastructures) that don not have any rapid change and play a major role in facing and disrupting the changing outpack. whatever its inner dynamic speed and highly contribute in making the coordination of development and the economic- social changes hardly obtained despite the importance of the projects and investments. The main goal of this study is to obtain a relatively stable balance between the theoretical side and the practical application of development in addition to promoting the necessary mechanisms to establish a highly stable several spatial developments having different levels and characteristics. In this study, we expressed the theoretical side in the identification of the most reliable mechanisms for spatial development and to be applied for each space. It has been concluded that the development plans for regions within their different planning levels should be done by an appropriate decision by the decision-makers in the various levels and away from the centre in the decision.*

KEYWORDS: Mechanism of Development, Spatial Characteristics, Region, Spatial Capital, Spatial Development, Decentralization

INTRODUCTION

The enhancement of the development mechanism mainly depends on the characteristics of various place types in addition to the differentiated responsibilities, which vary according to the entire spaces via their constituent elements, humans as well as materials, such as economic, social or physical infrastructures.

The mechanism of development:(Papamichail and Perić 2018)

The mechanism of application is not established through the adoption of a method or specific development policy for each spatial target, but actually it varies depending on what this sack contains regarding the spatial characteristics that can be distinguished from each other. Moreover, the spatial variations (Jedynska, Hoek et al. 2017) do not have the same possibilities with some of its resources to development and growth in addition to others that could not secure even the basic urgent needs, According to that the development mechanism has been highly applied gradually in various developmental schemes.

The Region(Zhang, Tang et al. 2018), within its (human capacity, investments, equipment, facilities, factories, buildings, and the land quality, etc.) is considered to be a kind of fixed capital, that plays a critical role in attracting either new or moving capitals , The region itself represents a spatial capital that can determine both the level and the importance of the new investments without any interference regarding individuals and the community separately, As the spatial organization (Korotaev 2016) is considered a long term procedure, All the basic facilities should be durable for a long period of time that may reach several decades (like dams and roads and houses and buildings, ports, airports, and other regional and local infrastructures) that lack any rapid change and play an active role in facing and disrupting the changing maueveur. whatever its inner dynamic speed and highly contribute in making the coordination of development and the economic- social changes hardly obtained despite the importance of the projects and investments.

The spatial characteristics

The spatial balance contributes to direct the investment process and new investments towards areas of higher economic activity and large populations (Zakariya, Harun et al. 2014), that are considered to be the best regarding the economic perspective as well as the efficiency, despite all the non industrial or administrative centralizations and the several assigned advantages at the resettlement in areas with low efficiency and population if the process of country division is performed into areas of differential treatment according to the importance of the privileges granted to investors of different economic activities.

The spatial characteristics are determined by the size of the development mechanism to be followed in the development of any space but not vice versa.

The aim of this study is to achieve a relative balance between the theoretical side and the practical application of development as well as the the necessary mechanisms to establish a significantly stable different spatial developments having various levels and properties.

Research Methodology:

The research will take the theoretical side in the identification of the most important mechanisms for spatial development and then identify them to be followed for each space.

The concept of development:(Tiwary 2016)

The essence of development is to find the compatible methods within the spatial spaces and their peculiarities and characteristics, the spatial dimension influences the development process, by identifying the most appropriate location for investments and better distribution of activities and services based on the best relations, According to that, it is mainly based on three dimensions(Dhahri and Omri 2018):

First: The size of the resources dimension... That shows the interaction of spatial relations between the phenomena and distributional patterns of human stabilities and their regions that have been taken by this interaction.

Second: The dimensional time ... The imposed process of development and its consequents are essential for several duration periods for parts of their operations.

Third: the spatial dimension... The Development can not be established without spatial container including it in order to reflect its impact on the surrounding infrastructure in various degrees and different levels. Thus, the development begins as a thought concept, ends with geography and represented in human stabilities.

Development is the stage of improving the current situation to a better one including the economical, social and environmental statuses , Furthermore, development is a complex multi-dimensional process that includes a conscious strategy and operations with specific goals of long-term progress, with a generalized-comprehensive dynamic process that occurs in the place and appears with a series of structural and functional changes that affect its components depending on the control of both the volume and the quality of the available financial and human resources to reach the maximum possible benefits in a reasonable period of time to achieve the economic and social well-being .

The development is considered(Tiway 2016) to be one of the few concepts that combines the theoretical dimension with the applied side, recalls the philosophical vision , communities future and purposes of its evolution.Furthermore, the spatial development indicates the removal of the structural constraints that represent an obstacle in the spatial development and the representation of its embedded abilities , and the usage of proper techniques to reach a relatively balanced in correlation with the national economy and its configuration. The development itself is mainly a process of changing the socio-economic infrastructures within various activities and manifestations of social and economic behaviors, this change extends to all the aspects of community life..." The building and movement", the development is not just a process of economic growth It also conducts the economic growth in correlation with a qualitative change in the economic and social levels.

The goal of development is to achieve a relative balance between its various components of the environmental (Akinsemolu 2018), social and economic terms through which the impact of administration acts as a supporting active element in achieving local, social and economic objectives and to pursue and strengthen their sustainability.

In order to follow the policy of balanced development potential, it is based on the balance between two directions.

-The first is social and reveals with the achievement of social justice.

-the second one is economical and includes the technical and the local efficiencies of the investments.(Tucker and Masuri 2018)

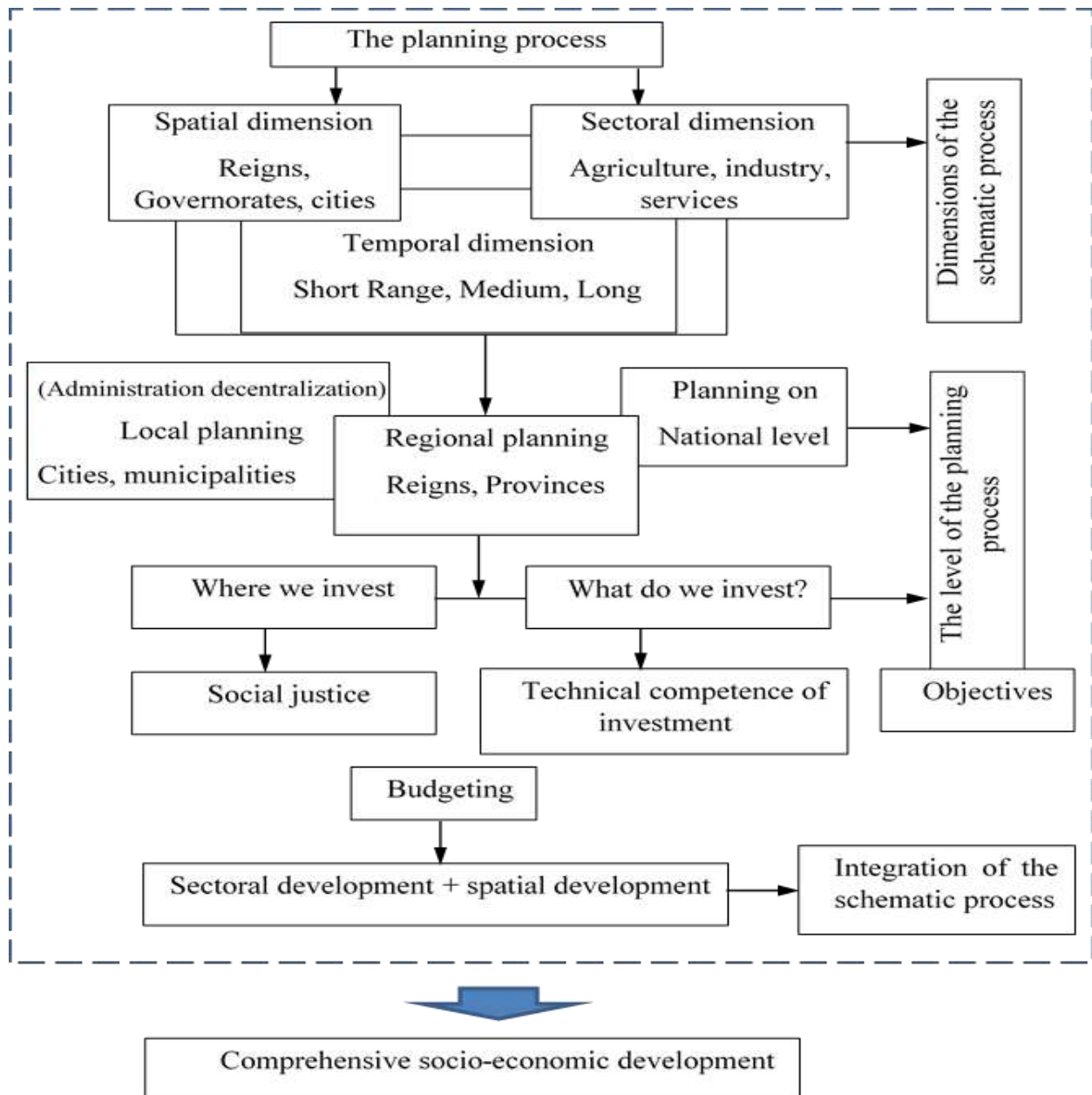


Figure (1) clarifies the objectives of the development process

The development indicates a major socio-economic(Kapur), structural and regulatory change in order to raise the standard of living and improve the life quality. Thus; the targeted structural changes through development are based on three mutual objectives:

1. Economic objective: the changes that occur in the relative relationship between the productive and the service sectors, the relative contribution to GDP, the development of manpower and employment, the establishment of infrastructure and the provision of public services and utilities, reducing the structural weaknesses of the economy, and the investment rationalization of economic resources and diversification of the base.

2. Social objective: the changes that occur in the patterns of life and behavior, social relations, cultural levels of different groups of society, the positive standard of living, quality of life resulting from the increase of income and production and productivity.

3. The regulatory purpose: It is the institutional and administrative changes required to cope with the different stages of development of the community and interaction with the variables and developments efficiently and flexibility through technical development and improve the productivity and the efficiency of the performance of the various organs and institutions participate in the processes of development.

The processes of sustainable development has a range of features and characteristics that can distinguished from each other.

Continuity: It means the process of sustainability and communication in development because it is the major criterion of success of the development process in society in all its spheres and integration of all its goals to achieve the desired growth.

The regulation of the use of natural resources: Especially the exhaustible and the renewable ones that guarantee the rights of the future generations, with the total investment of renewable sources at a rate equal to the renewed one or the rate of discovery of renewable alternatives, within the capacity of the environment to absorb it.

III. The environmental balance: It is the regulatory standard for the sustainable development to maintain the integrity of the natural life, the production of the wealth of renewed vigor, with the equitable distribution of wealth, with the use of non-renewable resources.

Complementarity: sustainable development based on the integration and exchange between the different objectives of three basic systems that involve the economic system, the social system and the ecosystem.

Analysis of the reality of the human stabilities in the regions and governorates of Iraq: (<http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org> 2013-2017)

The Human settlements (Doxiadis 1970) have some related aspects and matters as:

1. The aggravation of the phenomenon of migration from the countryside to cities.
2. The Pressure on the infrastructure of the city and the efficiency of absorption, as the increasing demand for food and water, energy and housing and various service facilities by the population causing a big pressure on the city's infrastructure and the efficiency of absorption and the vital necessity to dispose wastes, that leads to the deterioration of the environment, lack of resources and increasing the rates of poverty that can be reflected in the city through the outer effects from the areas of expansion.
3. The rise in the rate of population growth leads to an increase in the demand for natural resources exhaustion and increasing air, water, soil and food pollutions leading to an increase in the volume of solid wastes (hazardous or non-hazardous), deterioration of the urban environment and change in land uses and the emergence of random housing areas, in addition to the contamination of drinking water in some cases as a result of the sewage leakage.

The quest for sustainable development:

The adoption of regional planning in an appropriate direction to the development policies and future projects(Jauch 2002), taking into consideration the experiences of previous feedbacks, particularly the need for coordination between the main axes in the planning of the regional economic and social development axis associated with the national plan and sense: local and regional relations, urban axis that translates into development plans and priorities to the executive programs, maps and charts

The planning of development (Lapping, Daniels et al. 1989)and its role in achieving sustainable development must include:

- Issuing some laws to gain a higher authority for development planning to follow the presidency of the councils of the regions or provinces and based on a multidisciplinary scientific advisory council that constitutes the scientific reference of the Commission and include it for the following basic elements:

A specified description to the concept of development planning and the mechanisms of its implementation and funding.

B - the legal framework to strengthen the participants performance in the regions between the central authority and local units, the private sector and civil society, ensuring an enabling environment for their participation in the design of policies for the structural, economic, social and physical regional planning and their implementation follow up to interim and final objectives in sustainable development in coordination with the State Planning Authority.

C - The strengthening of the regional and local decentralization and management approach in order to reach the principle of management(<http://iaear.weebly.com>).

- The administrative systems of the governmental structure and the distribution of powers between the central government and the local departments.
- Determine the regions development based on an assessment of the spatial data and information and the identification of the features differences and impediments to development in each region.
- building regional centers as sectors for balance at the national level
- The building of regional growth technological poles, industrial, touristic,.....And others based on diversity, feasibility, development and integration, benefiting from the competitive advantage of each region within a sufficient focus on the specific activities in the tenth five-year plan.
- Proper rehabilitation and training for the technical cadres to develop regional planning policies to be in process through:

The building of the institutional capacity of the central government and local departments.

D - The building of academic centers for planning, regional and local managements through ongoing training education.

- Working on the creation of a continuous monitoring system and evaluation of development indicators in the economic, environmental and administrative regions and governorate.

- The establishment of a spatial Foundation project in the governorates, entrusted with documenting the spatial data and the setting of a national digital spatial map to be a reference for land management

Identification of the spatial dimension of development:(Backhaus, Bock et al. 2002)

It is done by the analysis of the relations between the different sectors to achieve a balanced development among the all sectors, to maintain balanced amounts in both supply and demand and all the economic activities and this leads to what is called " balanced growth " (Kongsamut, Rebelo et al. 2001) between the different sectors .

Or it can be determined by the unbalanced development that begins with the development of what is called the sectors or industries , Thus,in the development of these sectors, there is a spontaneous development spread to the rest of the sectors ,Despite this situation would start in achieving an unbalanced development, but its output is working on the investment development .

The Planning and Development:

Regional planning and economic (Counsell and Haughton 2003) development projects aimed to link the social and physical developments leading to a balanced distribution of the population according to the available resources and the establishment of population attracting points through the allocation of some activities to the region with a view to achieving the desired repopulated coordination in the spatial signature of major projects within the rules guaranteeing the optimum distribution of economic activities and services, natural resources and human resources between different regions and areas of the region .

A. The role of development planning in the protection of the environment (Leeflang 1989):

The environmental dimensions (McGranahan and Satterthwaite 2002) of the spatial development planning is established by the study of each area in the provinces or the country and identify the optimum use of this type of planning, starting with dividing the land depending on its power of agriculture to several grades, and prevents the establishment of any effective non-agricultural lands in the most power to agriculture, and then determine each type of land uses. Within the clarification of the polluting environmental interactions which prevent or reduce their impact, taking into account the prevailing wind direction and the direction of rivers flow and preventing the arable land impact. Then the process of utilization of spaces by linking this consumption, consistent with the optimal need for all the effectiveness of urban development, this includes all residential, industrial and service, interactions and focusing in the context of a comprehensive network of transportation routes.

B. The role of urban planning in the protection of the environment (Bao, Gao et al. 2009):

The urban planning aims to pay attention to the organization of the destruction of cities and human stabilities, to get a real environment which is suitable for human beings, and it can planned on two stages: the first stage of the planning scheme and the second stage of detailed schemes within the details of the various parts of the city, select the general outline of the urban characters.

The environmental dimensions of urban planning in a number of factors that should be considered:

- **Location:** the regional planning is determined by the location of the new city or the location of the expansion of the existing areas of the city and the building of new cities (usually close to the regions with a reasonable rate of production and service) and this requires the officials of the urban planning to select the city in the side of the prevailing winds.
 - **Productive areas:** productive areas must be chosen after a detailed study of all the types of pollutants produced by intended industries, and their impact on the lives of its inhabitants, and in the surrounding environment, the productive areas are divided into the types depending on the activities that will be held in: industries and warehouses, transportation, service centers and places of municipal services, and other switching centers.
 - **Residential Areas:** Taking into consideration the availability of public health maintenance requirements (the sun, air and water), to let the land far from sources of environmental pollution and lacking any adverse effect from the residential areas on the surroundings.
 - **The tourist areas:** the regions of Iraq as a tourist destination for the global stature and regional sustainable are highly growing. And in order to contribute tourism as an industry strategy improving the competitive advantages of the national economy and the development of skills, knowledge and human resources, and enhancing the economic environment, and the sense of hospitality in addition to the preservation of national heritage, achieving a balanced development of the regions.
- The use of tourism as an engine to achieve balanced regional development and the advancement of the standard of living of the less developed regions, which owns the sources and resources.
- To contribute tourism in economic and social development in Iraq and increase its contribution to GDP.

The adoption of the decentralization approach in the work planning:

The development represents an explanatory analytical frameworks explaining the nature of the necessary directions for planning in the spatial dimensions into account as a method of work that can be translated into different schemes and programs to reach the desired goals (Sakieh, Salmanmahiny et al. 2015).

It is therefore necessary to lay the foundations for a modern vision compatible with the requirements of the current and future data to divide the state into regions of development, that can improve the overall development on the basis of decentralization, which allows greater flexibility in the planning and implementation of the strategic concept to determine the roles between central and local administration, the new orientations of the strategic pause is a serious determination of the relationship between the central administration and local administration through the strengthening of the principle of decentralization to accelerate the creation of development policies and strategy commensurate with the social (Sakieh, Salmanmahiny et al. 2015), economic and environmental conditions, which will lead to the development of an

effective system of governance to respond to the requirements of the citizen and reducing the impact of the central institutions and clearly defines the roles of each of the local and central administration and assists in the creation and development of effective administrative interface at the level of the local administration is capable of effective planning and to take sound decisions, this is confirmed by the International Union of Local Administration in one of its policies that: "There is a general trend toward decentralization and democracy at the global level. National Governments and international organizations on the one hand, and local governments and their citizens on the other hand are important forces seeking more than ever to create a democratic governor, these efforts resulted from the adoption of policies and applications in many countries toward the transfer of many of the powers of the central government to local capacity-building of the local administration, Civil society organizations and the private sector to undertake this task , The identification of the authorities and responsibilities would make the interrelationship between the various levels of government: the judiciary and the preservation of the central government and promote the idea of establishing clear unity in decentralized governance system, in the framework of Democratic Action of the bodies established for this purpose and in line with the levels of the relationship.

The principles underlying the Planning Division To Three Levels substantially similar to those of Malawi and articulate the methodology of decentralization when dividing the government to independent levels among them (the central government, the provinces and territories, municipalities and local administrations) but are interdependent in the reciprocal relations between levels of government, and this relationship is especially apparent through the fragmentation of each level to the basic vehicles depending on the sequence of the planning process within the similar stages of the different levels of the development process.

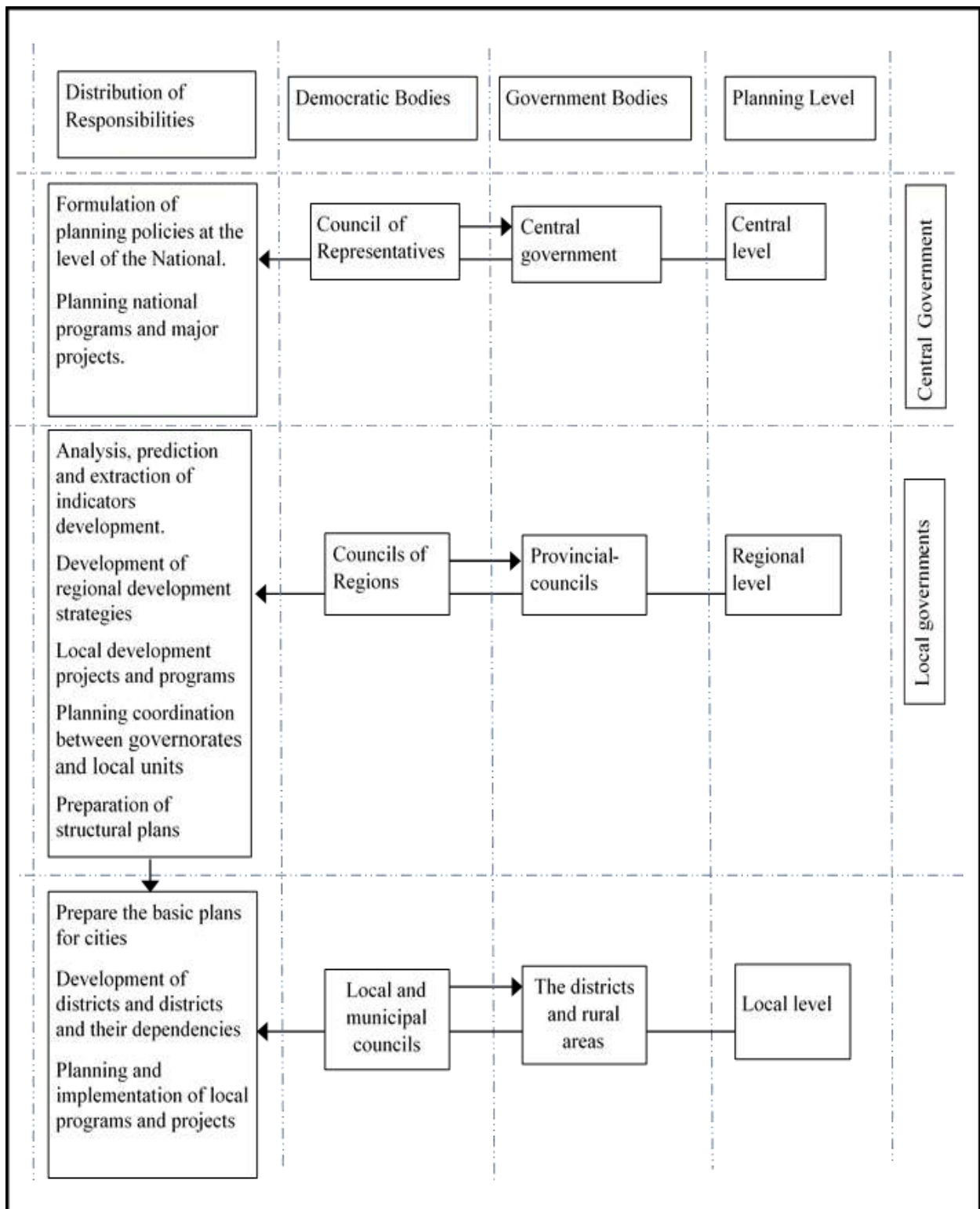


Figure (2): the outline of mechanisms of development action between the local administrations and the center

It includes the mechanisms of the planning process in performance (Portes 1971) of decentralized planning within three main levels.

The First level: The national level (Alterman 2001) "The direction of the investment"

Development plans on the basis of the relationship between sectoral planning and spatial dimensions.

The Second level: Regional (Teitz 2012):

The material and human resources of the regions required for achieving goals with the adopted development policies

The third level: Local:

It is the most detailed level, which determines the actual economic activities (McCall 2004) the emergence of the local administration of development thinking and planning has created the issue of the relationship between them and the development in two axes:

First: Relation to the concepts of development and the development of local interface of local perspective within the local economic and human potential, the achievement of the development goals depends on:

1. The capacity of local administration to design and implement plans.
2. Dealing with the overlap between the central authority and the specialist regional or local authority.

Second: It is the most complicated process that deals with the way the organizational benefit localities of national development plans and local development plans are part of the overall national plan, including local resources. Where become a subject of national programs and subject to local decisions. Here is the problem about the management style of organizational development at the local level.

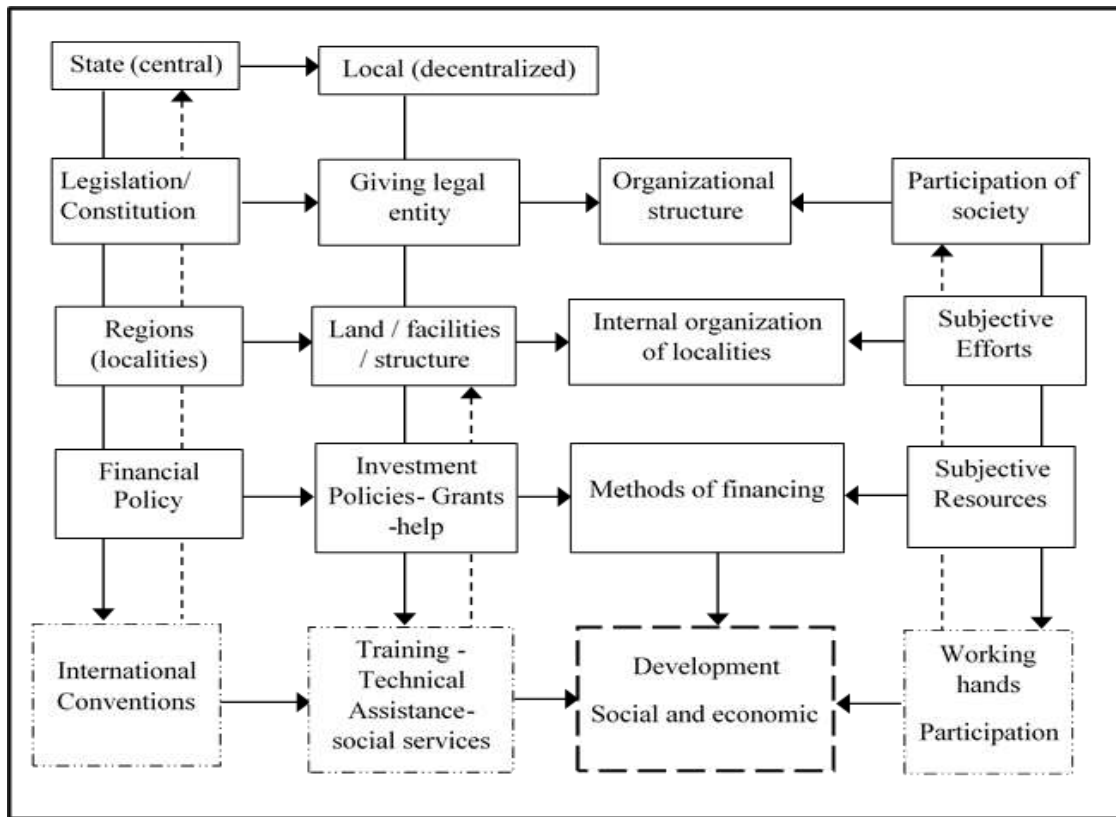


Figure (3): The development mechanisms of action between the local administrations and the Center.

The operation may require the presence of local or regional development departments catalyzing the implementation of its tasks under the authority of the central authorities. In another background, the responsibility of the central development directly for certain types of projects. Or the responsibility of the branches of the central devices do not follow the local division so that they are not subject to local authorities directly depending upon the effectiveness of local development in this framework and existence an active coordination between central and local activities.

The local administration plays a key role in the provision of public services to citizens aimed to promote the development of local areas (Wong 2001), the organizational construction either vertical or horizontal relations between the central and the local levels, on the other hand, to focus on the macro-policy enforcement policy of the State in development. The link between these relations and actual practices is the measure of the efficiency levels of governance to meet the requirements of those areas. The localities particularly are correlated with the fields of these practices.

The Departmental interface highlights the importance of the spatial planning compared to sectoral planning (Fürst, Pietzsch et al. 2012), which is the only means by which the transfer of the sectoral objectives to the general framework for local development strategy it will allow a popular participation, and ensure coherence and harmony and integration between the bodies and institutions concerned with the preparation and implementation of development plans, therefore, official planning bodies must have high administrative efficiency and authority to

carry out its duty to the fullest, in order to achieve this, it is essential to focus on the application of a management strategy (Bunnefeld, Hoshino et al. 2011) of linking planning concepts and efficient administrative capacity of bodies and organizations of the development, Note that the importance of the decentralized management in the development planning process, can be highlighted through the aspects that must be defined precisely before starting the process of preparation and implementation of development plans, and these aspects are: the local type, the type of comprehensive development planning (or sectoral), spatial coverage (geographical area), and finally, the functions and powers of the spatial planning bodies under the decentralized administration applied (Maharjan 2014).

Figure (4) the mechanisms for interaction between the Center and localities in development

Tasks of each side			The parties involved in the development process in terms of planning and implementation												
			Central government	Local government	Local and local councils	Private sector	Financing institutions	non-governmental organizations	people	Media centers	Research Centers	International bodies	International Organizations	Technical Organizations	Public characters
Put the issue and identify partners	Initiative of case														
	Gain legitimacy														
	Identify partners														
	Advertising strategies														
	Advertising Information														
	Announcement ways of financing														
Participatory dialogue	Leaders	Identify the ability of partners													
		Distribution of executive roles													
		Distribution the roles of tactical													
		Proposing institutional frameworks and partner representatives													

	Implementers	Identificatio n of legislation regulating the work													
		Approving the executive plan													
		Approving the financing plan													
Implementation and follow-up		implementat ion													
		Problems arise and identified													
		Follow-up implementat ion and problem solving													

Decentralization and effective impact in achieving the administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the management effectiveness focus on the ability of local administrations and the spatial in achieving its objectives, including serving the development trends of those localities, efficiency and pay the expenses of any of these departments to achieve objectives at reasonable cost or less costs and taking into account the conservation of a certain level of quality.

Decentralization in the management (Ghuman and Singh 2013) of local affairs helps to obtain a good usage of the resources available to serve and contribute to the development of regions, especially for the necessary conditions for the success of decentralization. Also, the decentralization in the management of local affairs and local areas is able to overcome the obstacles and gaining a good solution for affecting the workflow objects because they are more aware of the conditions and problems of the regions, it is also able to mobilize the inhabitants of those regions to participate in the creation and delivery of many development projects.

The decentralization in the management of local affairs (Ghuman and Singh 2013) helps in gaining a good collection of various resources such as taxes and duties, in addition to this, the capacity of the local administrations and the decentralization of the management of the affairs helps to consolidate political stability and national unity because of the resources distribution and the interests of the local social groups, this is reflected in the performance of the central administration, the more well done, local administration, decentralization and local governance and to respond towards the requirements of the development that leads to increasing dissatisfaction with the central government .

It also helps the decentralization in the management of local affairs in increasing the capacity of the population to hold officials accountable for mistakes, because it is based on this local

administrations accountable to the citizens in those areas and this will lead to lower administrative corruption. As for the justification for the introduction of the trend toward decentralization, decentralization strategies as one of the ways to achieve effective local administration, it can be assigned as follows.

A. The diversity among localities (governorates run): The meaning of the demand for public services varies from place to place, so the decentralization of the provision of services is to ensure an effective response.

B. Efficiency: in terms of the capacity of local governments to deal with the local community or organizations requirements to allow the reduction of the services cost provided by a certain degree.

C. The administrative sequence: in the sense that the institutions decentralization in principle more closely with its branches so as to have a greater capacity to reach the suppliers and delivery of services to the minimum level compared to the national or central level.(Ghuman and Singh 2013)

Tri- Coordination: among as many local services by adopting the mutual interdependence among them, and this coordination leads to reduction of the cost of the services provided when working in a small area or locally.

The administrative reorganization is affected by what happens to the functions of the state changes because it aims to implement the macroeconomic policies (Fischer 1993) of the State, it is normal to be accompanied with such changes in the objectives and functions similar to those in governance and management methods.

Thus, most of the localities decentralization headed system of governance to facilitate the expansion of the distribution of competences and power the organizational construction in order to achieve new objectives to respond to the needs of their respective regions and then considered to be could be local administration in general as a crucial means to raise the efficiency of the organizational construction, especially when faced with the magnitude of the complexities of the work areas.

Planning features to achieve sustainable development:

The planning is the way in which the process of transferring the reality of a better community and is the method of action to achieve the shortest time and more effort and less costly, planning is based on two basic elements to predict the future and prepare to confront it through a plan aimed at achieving the objectives of the community in the field of specific functionality of a geographic region in the specific time frame will be switched to the plan to different programs or projects in a specific time period (Rydin 1998)

Planning levels of study:

The planning is a method of work and a way in which the translation of the desired development trends to urban plans and programs of the different social and economic represent the spatial dimension of the overall development with ensuring integration between the different levels of development including :

A. The national level: a proper study of the homeland as a region and its relations with neighboring countries (Bontje 2002) and help in the provision of facilities and infrastructure to

the community through the general needs assessment and assess the progress and implementation of the development budget, and the distribution of the region of the state to many regions so that each region is different from the other human or natural resources through extrapolation of information on the regions to disclose its contents. Moreover, we need to choose between one of two directions:

- The analytical work of the ranks in descending order (from high to low)
- The synthetic direction which is opposite to the first starts from the lowest ones then larger until the highest ranks.

B. The level of the region: (Tewdwr-Jones and McNeill 2000) through the organization of work strategy to enhance the functions of regional planning which enables us to make an optimum use of the available resources and the equitable distribution of resources through assessing the needs of development and the starting point in identifying priorities and preparation of programs which provide criteria on the basis of simplified procedure to divide the land into social and economic public services required to achieve the objectives of the comprehensive planning for development, as well as the criteria for defining the quality of services and the location of the appropriate level of population groups of all sizes.

C. The structural level (Kornai 1975): the likeliest region regional and major cities and urban communities, and are in accordance with appropriate estimates of the size of the population in the future and strategies of population distribution and uses of land.

The Local Level (Yusoff, Yusof et al. 2014) (Urban Studies regulations): After the submission of the required technical analysis of the problems of the organizational chart, followed by the formulation and implementation of development projects and taking into consideration the wide range of areas, such as the upgrading and improvement of neighborhood renovation.

Since, many aspects interfere in these projects with the need of concerted efforts of various disciplines, so it is necessary to attract all stakeholders in the project to form an entity that is capable of making decisions and coordination between different entities

Development trends:(Berth 1987)

The objectives of the development occur in the plan through the use of planning as a way to achieve orientations (Müller and Siedentop 2004), through the development trends we can reach development planning ideas in order to achieve the blending of natural and career development between human beings and the environment, including:

A. The orientation of the development of natural and environmental resources (Zhang and Schwärzel 2017), that includes the study of nature and its surroundings and spatial things such as web sites giving a strong linkage to planning the cities and villages and places of work and entertainment, tourism and services and means of transportation and land reclamation....etc, after determining the process of the benefits level from natural resources (global, regional and national - Local - Level site or region) and condition (good – Partially good - bad investment – lack of invest). The developmental trends setting is applied for the means of usage in the planning regions to achieve an optimal utilization of resources and means of local capabilities in developing the quality of life of citizens.

B. The orientations of population development: these include the study of all aspects of the population and human resources and include (absolute size - Installation hierarchy - Distribution - densities - installation - the social structure - the cultural situation - the health status....) as any thing related to the anthrographic or Demographic mount of the society, via the control of population growth and the appropriate volumetric distribution of the population, and the proper organization of the population densities to reduce the rate of population growth in areas of high density and increase to the low-density areas. The calculation of the absorptive capacity of the population groupings in the region in accordance with the resources in the area of Constructions and Housing and infrastructures limits the immigration, and organize it through securing employment opportunities and raising the level of social, cultural, educational and vocational trainings.

C. The orientations of economic development: the analysis of all aspects of the economy (industrial, agricultural and tourist - commercial - or in the area of esoteric Animal Wealth - ...) According to the requirements of each type of activities selected by the basic pillars of economic development strategy through the development of a strategy to ensure productivity and integrate the principles of sustainable development in economic development programs.

After the unloading of the data in tables where trepassers regions of different economic activities and qualities and signed on maps, followed by the study of the appropriate hierarchy of cities and the relationship of local resources and savings and investment operations of economic development.

Organization of the benefits methods for the Natural Resources: investment in natural resources and human resources must be in accordance with the degree of real demand within the type, and degrees of quality as well as the nature and the level of extent, and must be provided by the use of different means to maintain and supervise the distribution in order to use them for longer duration.

- Agricultural Development: a study of the soil and the quality of water irrigation and estimating the volume of employment for agricultural activities is the general policy for agricultural development (Suvedi, Ghimire et al. 2018).

- Industry: after determining the size of the necessary investment and the reluctance of the current and future industrial installations (Saarinen 2003) and setting standards for the spatial distribution of the proposed industrial activities and expectations of the volume of employment and the requirements of industrial activities.

- Construction studies: Study of the possibility of the transfer of the necessary employment projects in the areas of construction and building and identifying and obtaining appropriate land (Ma, Hosseini et al. 2018).

Urban Development trends: (Yang, Xu et al. 2017) an assessment of the amount of land required to determine the size of urban agglomerations and reserve areas and facilities and networks, infrastructure and social services, and the provision of logical relations between the urban elements and the provision of access to appropriate public services so that we can develop necessary indicatory programs through development orientations for the needs of urban space human settlements, through:

- Tracing the problems of high prices and the division and sale of land and real estate in cities or rural areas as a result of the expansion of cities.
- The Department of Architecture, which works to move the various sources to work in the fields of planning and programs which seek to reach all the requirements for housing activities within the adoption of scientific methods, the substantive analysis should pass in the process of urban planning and divided into sectors and cells showing self services and serviced by the Public Utilities.
- To improve the physical environment of degraded areas and the provision of adequate space to cover the requirements of development.

D. Legislative requirements: It needs planning a decision by the political authority to put the necessary legislation (Lehtiniemi, Ojaveer et al. 2015) so as to be able to achieve the objectives of the development plans, through the programs and projects aimed to improve the quality of life and the possibilities to achieve that. so that to identify the dimensions of planning legislation needed to be a solution to the negative effects resulting from the separation of development on the environment through laws and regulatory provisions to be renewed and development to ensure the comfort and offer, it must be a solution to the problems and differences that did not clarify the legislation and depends on the personal opinion of standards allows Decision makers to make decisions are not governed by the personal tendencies or moods so as not to lose investor confidence and not to conflict with decisions and judgments that disrupt the structure.

The characteristics of the development policies:

The appropriate development policy (Bizri 2018) of each state and region from their territories, even within the region requirement to conduct studies and research surveys and compilation of statistical information on the possibilities and determinants of development, it is well known that regional planning and development studies provided geographic solutions spatial dimensions (Zhan and Huang 2017) of different phenomena, as both agricultural or industrial investment centers or human settlement, and executive policy after the collection and analysis of the needs and practices of all the ministries and governmental organizations and to take advantage of the research and standards upon which the regional planning in other countries .

Since the formation of the administrative organizational structure includes the decentralization of planning, overseeing the work of the project and its operational, which requires the presence of technical and administrative devices that is capable of implementation, through the effective management of working within an institutional framework (Newell 2018) to develop data standards and management and responsibilities and how to deal with other actors and the design of the system of work with a plan to implement all of its components, including :

A. To define the responsibilities and functions: to develop a methodology to ensure that the standards will be taken into consideration in the development of the structure, and how to deal with the exchange of information that eases the transfer of functions from one person to another through attention to the unfolding of the cooperating efforts by others to relevant information (Poch, Valdivia et al. 2018).

B. The identification work teams (Delia and James 2017): rehabilitation of the staff responsible for the work of the various modern techniques to work, through the qualifying courses and depuation of foreign affairs, increasing the participating parties to work for a team of specialists

and trained engineers and technicians to assist the Action Team to compile and analyze data necessary for computers.

C. Find effective means to communicate the work of the planning: not to be limited to senior management, to create an opportunity (Amati, Freestone et al. 2017) for the exchange of discussion with citizens and their appropriate needs, for this reason, there will be a big understanding of the plan, everyone will have to strongly support them effectively instead of protest without interest.

Community participation: the participation of the community through the containment of the project area on small projects or activities social, economic or physical or other acts, the more numerous and diverse opportunities for attracting the various actors (Yanos, Stefancic et al. 2018), the more the chances of the success of the project at the executive level, including :

- Those who do not have the character of scientific research centers, non-profit or charitable associations - Health - Religious - foreign aid programs - global organizations will raise interest in the presence of the projects in accordance with its own interests to achieve the needed social return.
- **The governmental agencies:** would raise the interest in projects that investigate a solution to the problems of the broad base of citizens or projects that help to stimulate the economic and production processes.
- **Society:** raise the interest in the work and activities of benefit through the establishment of commercial projects or contributing to social activities, but all real development involving all the projects or acts that target the contribution of the individual or group of the community that do not require large capital. The stimulation of citizens in the ownership of land and construction assistance and grants for the construction of other area transportation to provide all the services and facilities necessary for the development of the spirit of belonging.
- **The private sector:** by attracting development investments, which is working on the development of the regions and the Iraqi governorates.

The proposed development mechanisms:(Qiao, Yan et al. 2014)

The development of mechanisms must ensure a variety of areas of interest so as to find all the interest and the scope of its activities through the use of self-efforts to confront the problems that offset by the provision of new solutions, the planning process begins with the appointment of the regional framework and then research and studies done to know the content of this region to draw the plan.

A. The regional development division: it must be the adoption of the appropriate regional division for planning purposes and solve its problems.(Athukorala and Narayanan 2018) It mainly work on the use of certain resources, where the area of movement and activity and maintenance and the control and regulation exist, it requires several factors (Alcaraz-Quiles, Navarro-Galera et al. 2014) to achieve enough effectiveness to these regional entities:

- These regional entities should be clear, specific and personal both in terms of natural or social or economic.

- Have sufficient elements for a comprehensive development and to reflect a great deal of integration between the parts.
- Be suitable to allow control and development within the framework of the regional division of the State.
- The choice of regional borders must be on the basis of this setting, it is divided into several provinces with a concept of revitalizing development.

The parties to contribute to the development process in terms of planning and implementation

B. Regional mechanisms overlap functionality: the regional mechanisms (Ruparathna, Hewage et al. 2017) overlap and which includes the following:

- The limits of the current non-proliferation regime to gather and other relations arising from the nature of the territory.
- Roads - railway lines - airports) that serve the limits of urbanization, neighboring groupings are directly associated with the gathering and identify areas for future residential expansion (red)
- Tourist areas and areas of special character in the area of influence of the gathering.
- The identification of the proposed industrial areas to gather.
- Determine the relationship of the proposed road networks in order to :
 - Linking to assemble with other cities and regions
 - Linking the gathering with entertainment areas located in the Territory
 - Linking the existing population grouping with the proposed expansion areas
 - Linking the gathering with verbatim and industrial areas proposed for.

Regional Study

The Territory is an area of special character of the interaction between the environment and human rights, and there is not a specific area of the territory, but it is important in determining the size of the territory to make sure of the possibility of creating sound relations within that territory, between the inhabitants of the cities and the countryside, and the possibility of exchange of goods and services between them. The regional studies (Grindsted 2018) after the search for ways to identify areas of attractions and influence through the formation of regional productive formations, the distribution of the productive forces and the adoption of the environmental balance in the distribution of population densities. This is the first step in the studies based on the current regional realities and the natural advantages of the information and statistics on the population and the Territory to gather and analyze information and then installed selected land uses regional link in general and the relationship between the sovereign territory of gatherings, and then determine the size and direction of the general functions and expansions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The development plans of the country and the provinces within their different planning levels should be done by an appropriate decision taken by decision makers in the various levels and away from central in the decision
2. The development of the foundations of the Natural Life Protection (in all respects), proposes legislation and instructions for the environmental planning and development.
3. It is highly required to work on investing resources in a sustainable manner and examine the resources of the regions according to their potential, support and development, and securing the possibilities for economic development.
4. The development of some areas as privacy, and taking into account their requirements, and to try to reduce the disparities between the countryside and the city, and to take appropriate measures to exchange views and experiences in this area on the Arab and international levels.
5. Planning for the operations of a field survey data of the physical structure and socio-economic characteristics of the population to identify the most important indicators of the needed development.
6. The preparation of technical staff to develop the capacities of employees in all other actors through the preparation of training courses and seminars and the development of rehabilitation and training programs for workers in the field of regional planning. And attention to the automated collection of maps, data and statistics.
7. Popular participation in the work of development and coordinating the concerned efforts.
8. Determining the size and direction of urban expansions," General functions based on the relationship between urban communities and region and constitute the basis for the directed at this stage in the planning process. And the coordination between the plans of all service projects and public facilities of a regional character.

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