

Spatial Umran Theory: Toward a Theory of Umranic Equilibrium for Spatial Development and Regional Planning.

Abstract

Contemporary spatial development theories have significantly advanced understanding of regional growth, sustainability, spatial justice, and territorial competitiveness. However, these approaches often address economic, social, environmental, and institutional dimensions as partially independent domains, resulting in fragmented interpretations of long-term spatial development processes. Despite increasing recognition of integrated development paradigms, a comprehensive theoretical framework capable of explaining the dynamic balance among these dimensions remains limited. This paper addresses this gap by developing **Spatial Umran Theory (SUT)**, a new theoretical framework derived from the Islamic concept of *Umran* and informed by contemporary spatial development scholarship.

Using a theory-building approach, the study synthesizes insights from Islamic intellectual traditions, particularly the concept of *Umran* articulated by Ibn Khaldun, alongside modern theories of regional development, spatial justice, sustainability, social cohesion, and governance. The paper introduces the concept of **Umranic Equilibrium**, defined as a dynamic and adaptive state of balance among economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance within a spatial system. The theory argues that durable spatial development emerges not through the maximization of any single dimension, but through maintaining equilibrium among these interdependent components.

The study proposes a set of foundational assumptions and theoretical propositions that explain the emergence, stability, and decline of spatial systems. It further outlines a conceptual pathway for operationalizing the theory through a prospective **Spatial Umran Index (SUI)**, enabling future empirical testing across regions and urban systems. By reconceptualizing spatial development through the lens of Umranic Equilibrium, the paper contributes a novel theoretical paradigm that bridges Islamic intellectual heritage and contemporary planning theory. The framework offers new directions for regional planning, sustainable development policy, and comparative spatial research, particularly within rapidly transforming societies seeking balanced and inclusive territorial development.

Keywords

Spatial Umrans Theory; Umrans Equilibrium; Spatial Development; Regional Planning; Spatial Justice; Sustainability; Social Cohesion; Ethical Governance; Islamic Planning Theory.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Spatial development has become one of the central concerns of contemporary regional planning, human geography, and development studies. Over the past several decades, policymakers and scholars have increasingly recognized that economic growth alone is insufficient to ensure balanced territorial development. Persistent regional inequalities, uneven access to public services, environmental degradation, social fragmentation, and governance challenges have exposed the limitations of development models that prioritize economic expansion without adequately addressing broader spatial and societal dynamics.

In response, a variety of theoretical perspectives have emerged to explain and guide spatial development processes. Regional development theories have emphasized economic agglomeration, innovation, and territorial competitiveness as drivers of regional prosperity. Sustainability frameworks have highlighted the importance of balancing economic development with environmental protection and intergenerational responsibility. Similarly, spatial justice perspectives have focused on equitable access to resources, opportunities, and services across territories, while governance approaches have stressed the role of institutions and public participation in shaping development outcomes.

Although these perspectives have enriched the understanding of spatial development, they often operate within separate analytical traditions. Economic efficiency, environmental sustainability, social cohesion, institutional effectiveness, and ethical considerations are frequently examined as distinct dimensions rather than as components of an integrated spatial system. Consequently, the existing literature lacks a comprehensive theoretical framework capable of explaining how these dimensions interact to produce long-term spatial stability and development.

The search for more holistic development paradigms has gained particular relevance in an era characterized by rapid urbanization, climate change, demographic transformation, and growing demands for inclusive and sustainable territorial governance. These challenges require theoretical approaches that transcend disciplinary fragmentation and offer a more integrated understanding of the relationships between society, economy, environment, institutions, and space.

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite the substantial evolution of spatial development theories, contemporary scholarship continues to face a fundamental theoretical challenge: the absence of an integrative framework capable of explaining the conditions under which spatial systems achieve long-term balance and resilience.

Most existing approaches prioritize particular dimensions of development. Growth-oriented theories emphasize economic productivity and competitiveness; sustainability frameworks focus primarily on environmental continuity; spatial justice theories concentrate on equitable distribution; and governance models address institutional effectiveness. While each perspective contributes important insights, none fully explains how these dimensions interact simultaneously within a unified spatial system.

As a result, planning interventions frequently encounter situations in which improvements in one dimension generate imbalances in others. Economic growth may exacerbate territorial inequalities, environmental protection measures may conflict with social priorities, and governance reforms may not necessarily translate into spatial cohesion. Theoretical fragmentation therefore limits both analytical understanding and practical policy formulation.

This challenge highlights the need for a new theoretical framework capable of conceptualizing spatial development as a dynamic process of equilibrium among multiple interdependent dimensions rather than as the optimization of a single developmental objective.

1.3 Research Gap

A review of the contemporary literature reveals two important gaps.

First, existing spatial development theories provide valuable explanations for specific aspects of territorial change but rarely offer a comprehensive framework integrating economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions within a single conceptual model. As a result, the literature lacks a unified explanation of how balanced spatial development emerges and persists over time.

Second, while Islamic intellectual traditions contain rich conceptual foundations related to human settlement, social organization, justice, governance, and environmental stewardship, these foundations have rarely been translated into formal spatial theories applicable to contemporary planning and regional development research. Existing studies addressing Islamic perspectives on development are often normative, historical, or philosophical in nature and seldom formulate testable theoretical propositions suitable for modern spatial analysis.

The concept of *Umrān*, most systematically developed by Ibn Khaldun, offers a particularly promising foundation for addressing this gap. However, despite its significance in Islamic intellectual history, *Umrān* has not yet been reformulated as a contemporary spatial theory capable of engaging with modern debates on sustainability, regional planning, and spatial development.

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The primary aim of this study is to develop a new theoretical framework for spatial development based on the concept of *Umrān* and its relevance to contemporary regional planning.

Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. Critically examine the strengths and limitations of dominant spatial development paradigms.
2. Identify the spatial foundations of *Umrān* within Islamic intellectual traditions.
3. Reformulate *Umrān* as a contemporary theory of spatial development.
4. Develop the concept of **Umrānic Equilibrium** as the central explanatory mechanism of spatial development.
5. Propose a set of theoretical assumptions and propositions capable of guiding future empirical research.
6. Establish a conceptual foundation for operationalizing Spatial Umrān Theory in planning practice and spatial analysis.

1.5 Research Questions

This study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the principal limitations of contemporary theories of spatial development?
2. What conceptual foundations within Islamic intellectual traditions support a theory of spatial development?
3. How can the concept of *Umrān* be reformulated into a contemporary spatial theory?
4. What constitutes Umrānic Equilibrium within spatial systems?
5. How do economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance interact to produce balanced spatial development?
6. How can Spatial Umrān Theory be operationalized and tested in future empirical studies?

1.6 Contribution of the Study

This paper makes three principal contributions to the literature.

First, it introduces **Spatial Umrān Theory (SUT)** as a new theoretical paradigm for understanding spatial development and regional planning.

Second, it develops the concept of **Umrānic Equilibrium**, which explains spatial development as a dynamic state of balance among economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions rather than as the outcome of growth alone.

Third, it bridges Islamic intellectual heritage and contemporary spatial theory by transforming the concept of *Umrān* from a historical and philosophical construct into an operational framework capable of generating theoretical propositions and guiding empirical investigation.

In doing so, the study contributes to ongoing efforts to diversify spatial theory and expand the intellectual foundations of regional planning beyond conventional Western paradigms.

2. Theoretical Background and Critique of Existing Spatial Development Paradigms

2.1 Introduction

The study of spatial development has evolved through multiple theoretical traditions that seek to explain the organization of economic activities, population distribution, regional inequalities, and territorial transformation. Since the mid-twentieth century, numerous frameworks have emerged to interpret spatial change and guide planning interventions. While these approaches have generated substantial theoretical and practical insights, they often focus on specific dimensions of development and provide only partial explanations of long-term spatial dynamics.

This section critically reviews the principal paradigms that have shaped contemporary spatial development discourse and identifies the theoretical limitations that justify the development of Spatial Umrn Theory.

2.2 Growth-Oriented Spatial Development Theories

Early theories of spatial development were strongly influenced by economic growth paradigms. Development was largely understood as a process driven by industrial expansion, capital accumulation, and productivity enhancement.

One of the most influential contributions was the Growth Pole Theory developed by François Perroux, who argued that economic development tends to originate from dynamic sectors and growth centers that generate spillover effects throughout surrounding regions. Subsequent adaptations by regional planners emphasized the strategic role of urban and industrial nodes in stimulating broader territorial development.

Similarly, cumulative causation theory advanced by Gunnar Myrdal explained regional development through self-reinforcing economic processes. Prosperous regions attract investment, labor, and innovation, while lagging regions often experience continued decline.

Although these approaches successfully explain spatial concentration and regional growth dynamics, they frequently assume that economic expansion eventually benefits all regions. Empirical evidence has demonstrated that growth often intensifies territorial inequalities, creating persistent disparities between core and peripheral regions.

Consequently, growth-oriented paradigms provide valuable explanations of economic dynamism but offer limited insight into social justice, environmental sustainability, and long-term spatial balance.

2.3 Regional Development and Competitiveness Approaches

The emergence of regional competitiveness frameworks shifted attention from industrial concentration to innovation, knowledge production, institutional capacity, and territorial adaptability.

Contemporary regional development theories emphasize:

- Innovation systems.
- Knowledge economies.
- Human capital.
- Cluster development.
- Institutional quality.
- Regional resilience.

These perspectives have significantly influenced planning policies in both developed and developing countries. Regions are increasingly viewed as competitive territorial units seeking to attract investment, talent, and technological innovation.

However, competitiveness-based approaches frequently prioritize economic performance indicators while underestimating broader questions related to equity, social cohesion, and ethical governance. Regions may become highly competitive while simultaneously experiencing social polarization, environmental stress, or uneven access to opportunities.

Thus, competitiveness represents an important component of development but cannot alone explain the sustainability and stability of spatial systems.

2.4 Spatial Justice Perspectives

Growing dissatisfaction with growth-centered models contributed to the emergence of spatial justice as an alternative paradigm.

Spatial justice scholarship, particularly the work of David Harvey and Edward Soja, argues that development outcomes should be evaluated not only by economic performance but also by the fairness of spatial distributions.

Spatial justice focuses on:

- Equitable access to services.
- Fair distribution of public resources.
- Territorial inclusion.
- Accessibility and mobility.
- Reduction of spatial inequalities.

This perspective has expanded the normative foundations of planning theory by highlighting the moral dimensions of spatial organization.

Nevertheless, spatial justice frameworks often concentrate on distributive outcomes without fully explaining how economic productivity, environmental sustainability, and institutional effectiveness interact with justice objectives. As a result, spatial justice addresses a critical dimension of development but does not provide a complete theory of spatial transformation.

2.5 Sustainability Paradigm

The sustainability paradigm emerged as a response to concerns regarding environmental degradation and the long-term consequences of economic growth.

The concept of sustainable development gained global prominence through the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, which defined development as meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Contemporary sustainability frameworks seek to balance:

- Economic development.
- Environmental protection.
- Social well-being.

Within spatial planning, sustainability has influenced policies related to land use, transportation, climate adaptation, resource conservation, and urban resilience.

Despite its broad appeal, sustainability often functions as an umbrella concept encompassing diverse and sometimes conflicting objectives. The framework provides general principles but offers limited theoretical guidance regarding how competing spatial priorities should be reconciled. Furthermore, sustainability discourse frequently lacks an explicit ethical and civilizational foundation capable of guiding decision-making under conditions of conflict and scarcity.

2.6 Governance and Institutional Perspectives

Recent planning theories increasingly emphasize governance as a critical determinant of spatial development outcomes.

Governance-oriented approaches focus on:

- Institutional effectiveness.
- Public participation.
- Collaborative planning.
- Accountability.
- Transparency.
- Multi-level coordination.

These perspectives recognize that development outcomes depend not only on economic resources but also on the quality of institutions that manage territorial change.

While governance theories successfully explain variations in policy implementation and institutional performance, they often treat governance as a technical and administrative process. Ethical considerations are generally addressed indirectly, leaving unresolved questions concerning the normative principles that should guide territorial decision-making.

2.7 Critical Assessment of Contemporary Spatial Development Paradigms

The preceding review demonstrates that contemporary spatial development scholarship has produced valuable insights across multiple dimensions of territorial change. However, significant theoretical fragmentation remains.

Growth theories emphasize economic dynamism but often neglect distributive outcomes.

Competitiveness approaches prioritize innovation and productivity while underestimating social and environmental consequences.

Spatial justice perspectives emphasize fairness but provide limited explanations of economic performance and environmental continuity.

Sustainability frameworks recognize the need for balance yet frequently lack a coherent mechanism explaining how such balance is achieved.

Governance theories address institutional capacity but rarely establish a comprehensive ethical foundation for territorial decision-making.

Collectively, these paradigms contribute important pieces of the spatial development puzzle but do not fully explain the conditions necessary for achieving long-term territorial equilibrium.

2.8 Toward an Integrative Spatial Theory

The limitations identified above suggest the need for a more comprehensive framework capable of integrating economic efficiency, social justice, environmental stewardship, institutional effectiveness, and ethical responsibility within a single explanatory model.

Such a framework should:

1. Treat spatial development as a multidimensional process.
2. Explain interactions among development dimensions rather than analyzing them separately.
3. Incorporate normative principles alongside functional mechanisms.
4. Account for both stability and decline within spatial systems.
5. Provide a basis for empirical measurement and planning practice.

The concept of *Umran*, deeply rooted in Islamic intellectual traditions and systematically articulated by Ibn Khaldun, offers a promising foundation for such an integrative framework. Unlike many contemporary paradigms, *Umran* inherently links economic activity, social organization, governance, environmental conditions, and moral order within a unified conception of societal development.

Accordingly, the next section examines the intellectual foundations of *Umran* and explores its potential contribution to the development of a contemporary theory of spatial development.

3. Intellectual Foundations of Umran in Islamic Thought

3.1 Introduction

While contemporary spatial development theories emerged largely within modern Western intellectual traditions, concerns regarding the relationship between human settlement, social organization, governance, economic activity, and environmental stewardship have long occupied a central place within Islamic thought. These concerns are reflected in the concept of *Umran*, a multidimensional notion encompassing the processes through which human societies organize, sustain, and develop their material and social existence within space.

Rather than treating economic, social, environmental, and ethical dimensions as separate domains, Islamic intellectual traditions conceptualize them as interconnected components of a unified civilizational system. Consequently, *Umran* provides a potentially valuable foundation for constructing a holistic theory of spatial development.

The purpose of this section is to identify the principal intellectual foundations that underpin the concept of Spatial Umran and establish the theoretical basis for the development of Spatial Umran Theory.

3.2 Qur'anic Foundations of Umran

The intellectual foundations of *Umran* originate from the Qur'anic worldview, which presents humanity as an active agent entrusted with the responsibility of inhabiting, organizing, and improving the earth. Unlike perspectives that regard development primarily as an economic process, the Qur'anic conception situates human activity within a broader ethical and civilizational framework that integrates material advancement, social justice, environmental stewardship, and moral responsibility.

Several foundational principles emerge from the Qur'anic discourse.

3.2.1 Istikhlaf (Stewardship)

The concept of *Istikhlaf* establishes humanity as a trustee responsible for managing resources and organizing social life in accordance with principles of justice and balance. Human beings are neither absolute owners nor passive occupants of space; rather, they are stewards entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining and improving the conditions of human settlement.

From a spatial perspective, stewardship implies that development decisions should serve collective welfare, preserve resources, and promote long-term societal flourishing.

3.2.2 Imarah al-Ard (Constructive Development of the Earth)

The Qur'an repeatedly associates human existence with the obligation to cultivate and develop the earth. This principle extends beyond physical construction to encompass economic productivity, social organization, institutional development, and environmental care.

Spatially, this principle suggests that development is not merely a technical process of infrastructure provision but a comprehensive effort aimed at enhancing the functionality and vitality of human settlements.

3.2.3 Mizan (Balance)

Balance represents one of the most fundamental organizing principles within the Qur'anic worldview. Natural and social systems are portrayed as operating according to a divinely established order characterized by proportionality and equilibrium.

Applied to spatial development, the principle of balance implies that sustainable territorial systems cannot be achieved through the maximization of a single objective. Economic expansion, environmental protection, social welfare, and governance effectiveness must remain in dynamic equilibrium.

This notion of balance later becomes central to the concept of **Umranic Equilibrium** proposed in this study.

3.2.4 Avoidance of Corruption and Disorder

The Qur'anic prohibition against corruption (*fasad*) extends beyond moral misconduct to include social injustice, environmental degradation, economic exploitation, and institutional failure.

Within a spatial context, corruption may manifest as:

- Unsustainable resource exploitation.
- Territorial inequality.
- Environmental destruction.
- Institutional dysfunction.
- Social fragmentation.

Consequently, spatial decline can be interpreted as a manifestation of systemic imbalance within the territorial system.

3.3 Prophetic Foundations of Spatial Organization

The Prophetic tradition complements the Qur'anic foundations by translating general principles into practical mechanisms governing social and spatial organization.

The early Islamic community developed numerous institutional arrangements that reflected concerns for justice, accessibility, public welfare, environmental responsibility, and collective participation.

Several themes are particularly relevant to spatial development.

3.3.1 Public Welfare (Maslahah)

The concept of *Maslahah* emphasizes the promotion of collective benefit and the prevention of harm.

Spatial planning decisions can therefore be evaluated according to their contribution to public welfare rather than solely through economic efficiency criteria.

This principle provides a normative foundation for:

- Infrastructure provision.
- Public service distribution.
- Land-use regulation.
- Environmental protection.
- Regional development policies.

3.3.2 Rights within Shared Space

Prophetic teachings concerning roads, markets, water resources, and public spaces reveal an early recognition of collective spatial rights.

These teachings emphasize:

- Accessibility.
- Safety.
- Equity.
- Shared responsibility.

Such principles correspond closely to contemporary concerns regarding spatial justice and equitable access to urban services.

3.3.3 Social Solidarity and Mutual Responsibility

The Islamic emphasis on solidarity (*Takaful*) strengthens social cohesion and collective resilience.

Spatial systems characterized by strong social bonds are generally more capable of adapting to economic, environmental, and demographic challenges.

This relationship later becomes one of the foundational assumptions of Spatial Umrn Theory.

3.3.4 Ethical Market Regulation

Islamic traditions recognize the importance of economic activity while simultaneously emphasizing fairness, transparency, and accountability.

Markets are viewed as essential components of societal prosperity but are expected to operate within ethical boundaries that prevent exploitation and excessive concentration of wealth.

This perspective differs from purely market-centered approaches by integrating economic efficiency with distributive justice and social responsibility.

3.4 Maqasid al-Shariah and Spatial Organization

The objectives of Islamic law (*Maqasid al-Shariah*) provide an important bridge between normative principles and practical governance.

Although traditionally formulated within legal scholarship, the Maqasid framework offers valuable insights for spatial development theory because it identifies the fundamental conditions necessary for human flourishing.

The classical objectives include:

- Preservation of religion.
- Preservation of life.
- Preservation of intellect.
- Preservation of lineage and community.
- Preservation of property.

Contemporary scholars have expanded these objectives to include environmental sustainability, human dignity, and social welfare.

From a spatial perspective, these objectives imply that territorial systems should support:

- Human well-being.
- Economic security.
- Environmental quality.
- Social stability.
- Institutional justice.

Accordingly, spatial development becomes a mechanism for realizing broader civilizational objectives rather than merely generating economic growth.

3.5 Ibn Khaldun's Theory of *Umran*

Among all Islamic intellectual contributions, the work of Ibn Khaldun provides the most systematic foundation for a contemporary theory of spatial development.

Ibn Khaldun's concept of *Umran* represents a comprehensive framework for understanding the emergence, growth, transformation, and decline of societies.

Unlike many modern theories that focus primarily on economic variables, Ibn Khaldun viewed societal development as the outcome of interactions among:

- Population.
- Economy.
- Governance.
- Social cohesion.
- Environmental conditions.
- Territorial organization.

His analysis therefore exhibits characteristics remarkably similar to contemporary systems thinking.

3.5.1 *Umran* as a Systemic Concept

For Ibn Khaldun, *Umran* was not limited to urbanization or construction.

Rather, it referred to the entire process through which human societies establish and sustain organized life.

This process includes:

- Settlement formation.
- Economic production.
- Political organization.
- Social cooperation.
- Cultural development.

Thus, *Umran* may be interpreted as a multidimensional condition of societal flourishing.

3.5.2 Interdependence of Social and Spatial Processes

A key feature of Ibn Khaldun's thought is the recognition that social and spatial processes are inseparable.

Population concentration influences economic activity.

Economic activity shapes settlement patterns.

Governance affects territorial stability.

Social cohesion influences collective resilience.

This interdependence mirrors contemporary understandings of spatial systems and provides a conceptual basis for integrated spatial theory.

3.5.3 Rise and Decline of Territorial Systems

One of Ibn Khaldun's most significant insights concerns the cyclical nature of societal development.

Territorial systems emerge, expand, stabilize, and eventually decline when internal balances deteriorate.

Decline may result from:

- Excessive concentration of wealth.
- Institutional corruption.
- Weakening social cohesion.
- Economic inefficiency.
- Political instability.

This perspective suggests that spatial development is fundamentally a question of maintaining systemic balance rather than maximizing individual variables.

3.5.4 From Umran to Umranic Equilibrium

While Ibn Khaldun did not formulate a formal theory of spatial equilibrium, his analysis consistently implies that societal flourishing depends upon maintaining balance among interconnected social, economic, political, and environmental forces.

This observation forms the intellectual foundation of the present study.

Building upon Ibn Khaldun's conception of *Umran*, this paper introduces the concept of **Umranic Equilibrium**, defined as:

A dynamic condition in which economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance remain sufficiently balanced to sustain long-term territorial flourishing and societal resilience.

This concept serves as the central explanatory mechanism of Spatial Umran Theory.

3.6 Synthesis: Toward a Contemporary Theory of Spatial Umran

The preceding discussion demonstrates that Islamic intellectual traditions contain a coherent set of principles relevant to contemporary spatial development.

These principles include:

- Stewardship.
- Constructive development.
- Balance.
- Public welfare.
- Social solidarity.
- Justice.
- Ethical governance.
- Civilizational flourishing.

While historically articulated within religious, philosophical, and sociological contexts, these principles can be reformulated into a contemporary spatial theory capable of engaging with modern planning scholarship.

The next section therefore moves beyond intellectual foundations and formally develops **Spatial Umran Theory (SUT)** by identifying its core assumptions, conceptual structure, and theoretical mechanisms

4. Spatial Umran Theory: Core Assumptions and Conceptual Foundations

4.1 Introduction

The preceding sections demonstrated that contemporary spatial development theories provide valuable but partial explanations of territorial transformation, while Islamic intellectual traditions offer a more holistic conception of societal development through the concept of *Umran*. Building upon these foundations, this section develops **Spatial Umran Theory (SUT)** as an integrative framework for understanding spatial development and regional planning.

The central proposition of the theory is that long-term territorial prosperity does not emerge from maximizing economic growth, environmental protection, social welfare, or institutional performance independently. Rather, sustainable spatial development emerges from maintaining a dynamic equilibrium among these interconnected dimensions. This condition is referred to as **Umranic Equilibrium**.

Spatial Umran Theory therefore seeks to explain why some spatial systems achieve long-term stability and resilience while others experience decline despite periods of economic growth or institutional success.

4.2 Defining Spatial Umran

A fundamental challenge in developing Spatial Umran Theory is translating the classical concept of *Umran* into a contemporary analytical framework.

In this study, Spatial Umran is defined as:

A multidimensional condition of territorial flourishing resulting from the dynamic balance among economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance within a spatial system.

This definition differs from conventional development concepts in several important respects.

First, Spatial Umran is not synonymous with economic growth.

Second, it is not limited to sustainability in the environmental sense.

Third, it is not solely concerned with distributive justice.

Instead, Spatial Umran represents a higher-order condition that emerges when multiple dimensions of development operate in balance and reinforce one another.

Consequently, Spatial Umran should be viewed as an emergent property of spatial systems rather than a direct output of any single policy intervention.

4.3 The Central Concept: Umranic Equilibrium

The principal innovation of the theory is the concept of **Umranic Equilibrium**.

Umranic Equilibrium refers to:

A dynamic and adaptive state of balance among the economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions of a territorial system.

Unlike static equilibrium models commonly found in economics, Umranic Equilibrium is inherently dynamic.

Spatial systems continuously experience:

- Population growth.
- Technological change.
- Environmental pressures.
- Economic restructuring.
- Political transformation.

Therefore, equilibrium does not imply the absence of change.

Instead, it refers to the capacity of a territorial system to absorb change while maintaining functional balance among its constituent dimensions.

When equilibrium is maintained, spatial systems exhibit resilience, adaptability, and long-term prosperity.

When equilibrium deteriorates, processes of territorial decline begin to emerge.

4.4 Core Assumptions of Spatial Umran Theory

Like all theories, Spatial Umran Theory rests upon a set of foundational assumptions that guide its interpretation of spatial development.

Assumption 1:

Spatial systems are multidimensional and interdependent.

Economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions are interconnected and cannot be understood in isolation.

Changes in one dimension inevitably influence the others.

Assumption 2:

Long-term spatial prosperity depends on balance rather than maximization.

The pursuit of maximum economic growth, maximum environmental protection, or maximum redistribution independently may generate unintended imbalances.

Territorial flourishing emerges through equilibrium among development dimensions rather than through the dominance of any single objective.

Assumption 3:

Justice is a functional requirement of spatial stability.

Spatial justice is not merely a moral aspiration.

It is a structural condition necessary for maintaining social cohesion, institutional legitimacy, and territorial resilience.

Persistent territorial inequalities undermine long-term spatial stability.

Assumption 4:

Environmental stewardship is a prerequisite for enduring Umran.

Spatial systems depend upon ecological foundations.

Environmental degradation gradually erodes economic productivity, social well-being, and territorial resilience.

Therefore, environmental stewardship functions as a necessary condition for sustaining Spatial Umran.

Assumption 5:

Social cohesion enhances adaptive capacity.

Spatial systems characterized by strong social networks, trust, and collective responsibility exhibit greater resilience during periods of crisis and transformation.

Social cohesion therefore serves as a stabilizing mechanism within territorial systems.

Assumption 6:

Ethical governance regulates equilibrium among competing interests.

Governance institutions do not merely administer development.

They mediate conflicts among economic, social, environmental, and political priorities.

Ethical governance strengthens the capacity of territorial systems to maintain equilibrium.

Table 1Core Assumptions of Spatial Umran Theory

Assumption	Description	Theoretical Significance
A1. Multidimensional Interdependence	Spatial systems consist of interconnected economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions that continuously influence one another.	Rejects reductionist approaches and establishes the systemic nature of territorial development.

Assumption	Description	Theoretical Significance
A2. Balance Rather than Maximization	Long-term territorial prosperity emerges from maintaining equilibrium among development dimensions rather than maximizing any single objective.	Constitutes the central philosophical foundation of Umranic Equilibrium.
A3. Justice as a Functional Requirement	Spatial justice is both a normative principle and a structural condition necessary for territorial stability and legitimacy.	Integrates ethical and functional interpretations of justice within spatial systems.
A4. Environmental Stewardship as a Foundational Condition	Ecological integrity and responsible resource management are prerequisites for enduring territorial flourishing.	Positions environmental stewardship as a necessary condition for sustainable Umran.
A5. Social Cohesion as a Stabilizing Mechanism	Trust, solidarity, and collective responsibility enhance resilience and adaptive capacity.	Explains the social foundations of territorial stability and long-term resilience.
A6. Ethical Governance as a Regulatory Mechanism	Governance institutions coordinate competing interests and maintain equilibrium among development dimensions.	Identifies governance as the principal mechanism sustaining Umranic Equilibrium.

Note. The six assumptions constitute the foundational premises of Spatial Umran Theory. Collectively, they establish the conceptual basis for understanding territorial development as a dynamic process of maintaining equilibrium among economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance. These assumptions provide the theoretical foundation upon which the propositions and operational framework of the theory are constructed.

Table 1 summarizes the foundational assumptions underpinning Spatial Umran Theory. These assumptions collectively define the theory's understanding of territorial systems as multidimensional, interconnected, and governed by principles of balance rather than maximization. Together, they establish the conceptual basis for Umranic Equilibrium and explain why territorial flourishing depends upon the harmonious interaction of economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions. The assumptions also provide the theoretical foundation from which the subsequent propositions of the theory are derived.

4.5 Spatial Development as a Process of Balance

Conventional development theories frequently conceptualize development as a process of accumulation.

Growth theories emphasize capital accumulation.

Competitiveness theories emphasize innovation accumulation.

Infrastructure-led approaches emphasize physical investment accumulation.

Spatial Umran Theory adopts a fundamentally different perspective.

Development is understood as:

A continuous process of maintaining and restoring equilibrium among interacting territorial subsystems.

Accordingly, development success depends not on the magnitude of growth alone but on the degree to which growth contributes to broader systemic balance.

This distinction represents one of the most important theoretical departures from existing paradigms.

4.6 Spatial Decline and Umranic Disequilibrium

If Spatial Umran represents a condition of balanced flourishing, its opposite condition may be termed **Umranic Disequilibrium**.

Umranic Disequilibrium occurs when one or more dimensions of the spatial system become disproportionately dominant or severely weakened.

Examples include:

- Rapid economic growth accompanied by rising territorial inequality.
- Urban expansion coupled with environmental degradation.
- Strong institutions lacking social legitimacy.
- Resource wealth combined with weak social cohesion.

Under such conditions, development indicators may initially appear positive, yet the territorial system gradually loses resilience and adaptive capacity.

Over time, disequilibrium generates spatial fragmentation, declining quality of life, governance stress, and increasing vulnerability to external shocks.

Thus, Spatial Umran Theory interprets spatial decline not as the absence of development but as the consequence of prolonged systemic imbalance.

4.7 The Architecture of Spatial Umran Theory

The theory is structured around five mutually reinforcing dimensions:

1. **Economic Efficiency**
2. **Spatial Justice**

3. **Environmental Stewardship**
4. **Social Cohesion**
5. **Ethical Governance**

These dimensions interact continuously within a territorial system.

Their collective interaction determines the degree of Umranic Equilibrium achieved by a region, city, or territorial system.

The outcome of this interaction is **Spatial Umran**, which subsequently influences the sustainability and resilience of spatial development outcomes.

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR

**Figure 1. The Theoretical Architecture of Spatial Umrn Theory:
From Umrnic Equilibrium to Civilizational Flourishing**

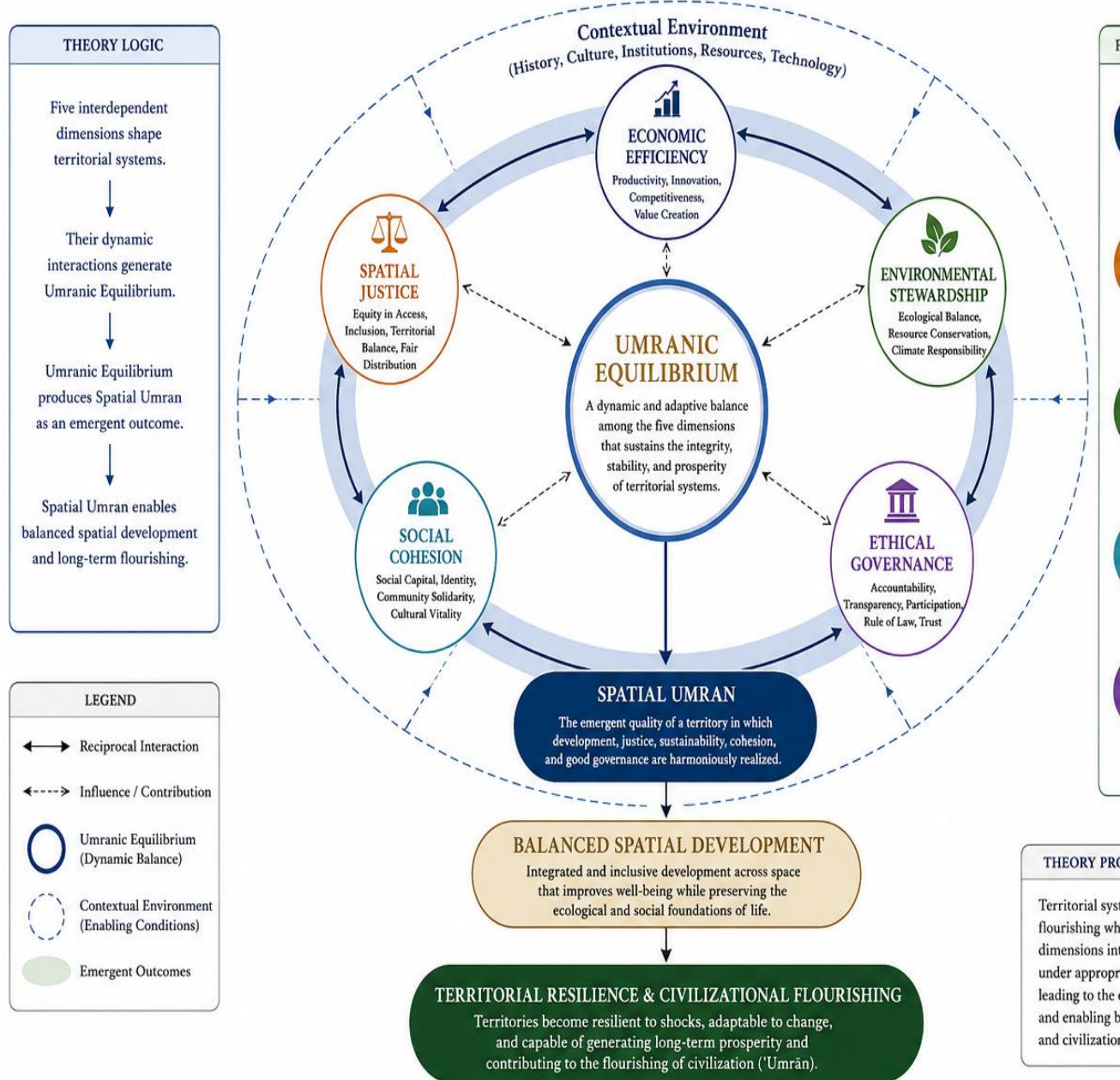


Figure 1. The Theoretical Architecture of Spatial Umrn Theory: From Umrnic Equilibrium to Civilizational Flourishing

Figure 1 presents the conceptual architecture of Spatial Umrn Theory. The framework conceptualizes territorial flourishing as an emergent outcome of dynamic interactions among five interdependent dimensions: economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance. These dimensions collectively generate Umrnic Equilibrium, which serves as the central mechanism through which Spatial Umrn emerges. The theory posits that balanced

spatial development is achieved not through the maximization of any individual dimension, but through the maintenance of equilibrium among all dimensions of the territorial system.

4.8 Conceptual Transition to the Formal Theory

The concepts introduced in this section establish the philosophical and analytical foundations of Spatial Umran Theory.

However, a theory requires more than definitions and assumptions. It must also specify causal relationships capable of explaining observed phenomena and generating testable propositions.

Accordingly, the next section develops the formal structure of the theory by identifying its principal dimensions, specifying their interactions, and formulating a set of propositions that explain the emergence and maintenance of Umranic Equilibrium within spatial systems.

5. Theory of Umranic Equilibrium

5.1 Introduction

The concept of equilibrium occupies a central position in many scientific disciplines. Economic theories often describe equilibrium as a balance between supply and demand, ecological theories focus on the balance of ecosystems, and social theories examine equilibrium within institutional and social structures.

Spatial Umran Theory introduces a distinct interpretation through the concept of **Umranic Equilibrium**, which refers to the dynamic balance among the principal dimensions that sustain territorial flourishing.

Unlike conventional equilibrium models that focus on a limited set of variables, Umranic Equilibrium encompasses economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions simultaneously. It therefore provides a broader explanatory framework for understanding both spatial development and spatial decline.

The following section identifies and theoretically justifies the five dimensions that constitute the structure of Umranic Equilibrium.

5.2 Economic Efficiency

Economic efficiency constitutes the productive foundation of Spatial Umran. No territorial system can sustain human welfare, public services, infrastructure provision, or long-term development without generating sufficient economic capacity.

Within Spatial Umrans Theory, however, economic efficiency is not treated as the ultimate objective of development. Rather, it functions as one of several interdependent dimensions contributing to territorial flourishing.

Economic efficiency refers to the capacity of a spatial system to generate and allocate resources in ways that enhance productivity, innovation, employment, and economic opportunity.

Indicators may include:

- Regional productivity.
- Employment generation.
- Economic diversification.
- Investment attraction.
- Innovation capacity.
- Infrastructure performance.

While economic efficiency contributes positively to Spatial Umrans, its influence is conditional upon its relationship with the other dimensions of the system.

Economic growth that generates severe territorial inequalities, environmental degradation, or social fragmentation may ultimately undermine the equilibrium necessary for sustained development.

Consequently, Spatial Umrans Theory rejects the assumption that growth alone constitutes development.

5.3 Spatial Justice

Spatial justice represents the distributive dimension of Umrans Equilibrium.

The theory assumes that territorial systems cannot maintain long-term stability when access to opportunities, services, and resources becomes excessively unequal.

Spatial justice refers to:

The equitable distribution of development opportunities, public services, infrastructure, and territorial benefits among populations and regions.

This dimension extends beyond income inequality to encompass:

- Accessibility.
- Service provision.
- Infrastructure availability.
- Territorial inclusion.
- Development opportunities.

From the perspective of Spatial Umrans Theory, justice performs both ethical and functional roles.

Ethically, justice reflects a normative principle of fair treatment.

Functionally, justice strengthens legitimacy, social cohesion, and territorial stability.

Persistent spatial inequalities generate pressures that eventually destabilize the broader system.

Therefore, spatial justice is not simply a desirable outcome but a structural requirement for maintaining Umranic Equilibrium.

5.4 Environmental Stewardship

Environmental stewardship constitutes the ecological foundation of Spatial Umran.

All territorial systems depend on natural resources, ecosystem services, and environmental quality for their continued functioning.

Environmental stewardship refers to:

The responsible management and preservation of environmental resources in ways that maintain ecological integrity while supporting human development.

This dimension includes:

- Resource conservation.
- Environmental quality.
- Sustainable land use.
- Climate resilience.
- Ecological restoration.
- Water security.

Unlike conventional development approaches that often treat environmental protection as a secondary concern, Spatial Umran Theory regards environmental stewardship as a necessary condition for enduring territorial flourishing.

Environmental degradation gradually weakens the productive, social, and institutional capacities of spatial systems.

Consequently, ecological decline represents an early indicator of emerging Umranic Disequilibrium.

5.5 Social Cohesion

Social cohesion represents the integrative dimension of the theory.

A spatial system consists not merely of economic transactions and physical infrastructure but also of relationships among individuals, communities, institutions, and social groups.

Social cohesion refers to:

The degree of trust, cooperation, solidarity, and collective identity within a territorial system.

Key components include:

- Social trust.
- Civic participation.
- Community engagement.
- Social inclusion.
- Collective responsibility.
- Institutional legitimacy.

Social cohesion enhances the adaptive capacity of territorial systems by facilitating cooperation during periods of economic, environmental, or political stress.

Highly cohesive communities are generally more resilient, more capable of collective problem-solving, and more effective in mobilizing resources for development.

In contrast, declining cohesion often signals growing vulnerability and systemic instability.

Thus, social cohesion functions as one of the principal stabilizing mechanisms of Umrani Equilibrium.

5.6 Ethical Governance

Ethical governance constitutes the coordinating dimension of Spatial Umrani Theory.

Governance determines how decisions are made, resources are allocated, conflicts are managed, and collective priorities are established.

The theory defines ethical governance as:

The exercise of institutional authority according to principles of accountability, transparency, justice, participation, and public responsibility.

Ethical governance performs a unique role because it regulates interactions among the other dimensions of the system.

Effective governance:

- Mediates competing interests.
- Coordinates development priorities.
- Ensures accountability.
- Protects public welfare.
- Maintains institutional legitimacy.

Within Spatial Umrans Theory, governance is not merely administrative capacity.

Rather, it represents the mechanism through which equilibrium is maintained among economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, and social cohesion.

Weak governance therefore accelerates disequilibrium, while ethical governance enhances systemic resilience.

5.7 Interaction Among the Five Dimensions

The five dimensions should not be understood as independent variables operating in isolation.

Instead, they form an interconnected territorial system characterized by continuous feedback relationships.

Economic efficiency influences social opportunities.

Spatial justice affects social cohesion.

Environmental stewardship shapes long-term economic productivity.

Governance regulates the distribution of resources and responsibilities.

Social cohesion strengthens institutional effectiveness.

The theory therefore assumes that changes within one dimension generate consequences throughout the entire system.

This systemic perspective distinguishes Spatial Umrans Theory from approaches that examine development through a single dominant lens.

5.8 Umrans Equilibrium as an Emergent Condition

A key proposition of the theory is that Spatial Umrans is not directly produced by any individual dimension.

Rather, it emerges from the balanced interaction among all five dimensions.

Thus:

- High economic growth alone does not create Spatial Umrans.
- Strong environmental policies alone do not create Spatial Umrans.
- Equitable distribution alone does not create Spatial Umrans.

Spatial Umrn emerges only when all dimensions operate within acceptable ranges and maintain constructive relationships with one another.

This emergent character represents the defining feature of Umrnic Equilibrium.

5.9 The Dynamic Nature of Equilibrium

Equilibrium should not be interpreted as a static condition.

Territorial systems continuously experience:

- Population change.
- Economic restructuring.
- Technological innovation.
- Environmental stress.
- Institutional transformation.

Accordingly, equilibrium is continuously renegotiated.

Successful spatial systems are not those that avoid change but those that possess the capacity to adapt while preserving systemic balance.

This adaptive quality explains why some regions maintain long-term prosperity despite external shocks, while others experience persistent instability.

5.10 Conceptual Statement of the Theory

The central theoretical statement of Spatial Umrn Theory may be expressed as follows:

Spatial development is a dynamic process through which territorial systems seek to achieve and maintain Umrnic Equilibrium. The degree of equilibrium attained depends upon the balanced interaction of economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance. Long-term territorial flourishing emerges when these dimensions reinforce one another, while spatial decline occurs when persistent imbalances undermine systemic stability and resilience.

This statement constitutes the core explanatory proposition of the theory.

6. Propositions of Spatial Umrn Theory

6.1 Introduction

To function as a formal theory rather than a conceptual framework, Spatial Umran Theory must generate propositions capable of explaining spatial phenomena and guiding empirical investigation.

The following propositions translate the concept of Umranic Equilibrium into theoretically testable relationships.

These propositions provide the basis for future quantitative, qualitative, and spatial analyses aimed at evaluating the explanatory power of the theory.

6.2 Proposition 1: Economic Efficiency and Spatial Umran

P1: Higher levels of economic efficiency contribute positively to Spatial Umran when economic gains are accompanied by acceptable levels of spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance.

This proposition rejects the assumption that economic growth automatically produces development.

Economic efficiency contributes to Spatial Umran only when integrated within a balanced territorial system.

6.3 Proposition 2: Spatial Justice as a Stabilizing Mechanism

P2: Higher levels of spatial justice strengthen Umranic Equilibrium by enhancing territorial inclusion, reducing regional disparities, and increasing social legitimacy.

The proposition suggests that justice functions not only as a normative principle but also as a mechanism supporting territorial stability and resilience.

6.4 Proposition 3: Environmental Stewardship and Long-Term Territorial Resilience

P3: Environmental stewardship positively influences Spatial Umran by preserving the ecological foundations necessary for sustained economic and social development.

Territorial systems experiencing environmental degradation will gradually exhibit declining levels of Umranic Equilibrium regardless of short-term economic performance.

6.5 Proposition 4: Social Cohesion as an Adaptive Capacity

P4: Social cohesion enhances the ability of territorial systems to maintain Umranic Equilibrium under conditions of economic, environmental, and institutional stress.

This proposition identifies social cohesion as a key source of resilience and collective adaptability.

6.6 Proposition 5: Ethical Governance as a Regulatory Mechanism

P5: Ethical governance strengthens Spatial Umran by coordinating interactions among development dimensions and reducing systemic imbalances.

Governance therefore functions as the principal regulatory mechanism of Umranic Equilibrium.

6.7 Proposition 6: The Equilibrium Proposition

P6: The level of Spatial Umran achieved by a territorial system is determined by the degree of balance maintained among economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance.

This proposition represents the central hypothesis of Spatial Umran Theory.

Unlike conventional development theories that prioritize a dominant driver of development, the theory argues that no single dimension can independently sustain long-term territorial flourishing.

A region may achieve:

- High economic productivity but low social cohesion.
- Strong governance but severe environmental degradation.
- High levels of justice but limited economic opportunity.

In each case, partial success cannot compensate indefinitely for systemic imbalance.

Accordingly, Spatial Umran increases as equilibrium among dimensions improves and declines as imbalance intensifies.

Figure 2. Dynamic Processes of Umranic Equilibrium, Disequilibrium, and Territorial Transformation
The Cycle of Spatial Umr

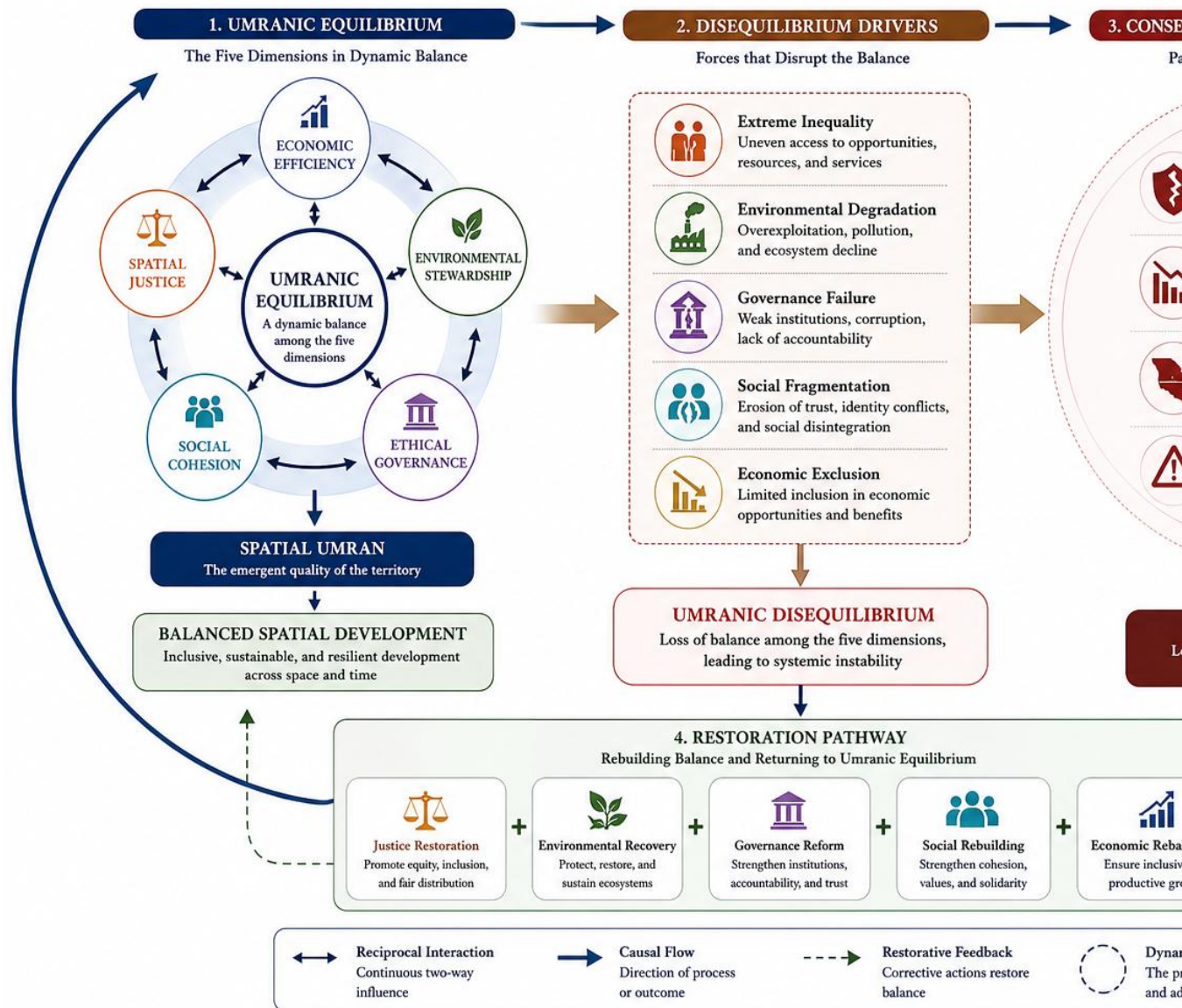


Figure 2. Dynamic Processes of Umranic Equilibrium, Disequilibrium, and Territorial Transformation

Figure 2 illustrates the dynamic logic of Spatial Umr Theory. Territorial systems achieve Spatial Umr when the five foundational dimensions remain in equilibrium. However, persistent imbalances generated by inequality, environmental degradation, governance failures, social fragmentation, or economic exclusion produce Umranic Disequilibrium. Over time, disequilibrium leads to territorial fragility and spatial decline. The model further assumes that corrective interventions can restore equilibrium and re-establish conditions for balanced spatial development and civilizational flourishing.

6.8 Proposition 7: Umranic Disequilibrium and Spatial Decline

P7: Persistent imbalance among the dimensions of Umranic Equilibrium leads to spatial decline, reduced resilience, and declining territorial sustainability.

This proposition introduces the concept of **Umranic Disequilibrium** as the principal explanation for territorial deterioration.

Spatial decline is not interpreted as the absence of growth but as the cumulative consequence of prolonged imbalance.

Examples include:

- Economic expansion accompanied by social exclusion.
- Resource exploitation accompanied by environmental degradation.
- Institutional centralization accompanied by declining legitimacy.
- Urban growth accompanied by widening territorial disparities.

The theory therefore predicts that disequilibrium will eventually reduce the adaptive capacity and resilience of territorial systems regardless of short-term development gains.

6.9 The General Theoretical Model

The seven propositions collectively establish the formal logic of Spatial Umran Theory.

The theory predicts that:

Economic Efficiency

- Spatial Justice
- Environmental Stewardship
- Social Cohesion
- Ethical Governance

↓ (Balanced Interaction)

Umranic Equilibrium

↓

Spatial Umran

↓

Balanced and Sustainable Spatial Development

Conversely:

Persistent Imbalance



Umranic Disequilibrium



Spatial Decline and Territorial Fragility

This structure provides the theoretical basis for empirical measurement and practical application.

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR

Figure 3. The General Theoretical Model of Spatial Umr
From Foundational Dimensions to Long-Term Flourishing

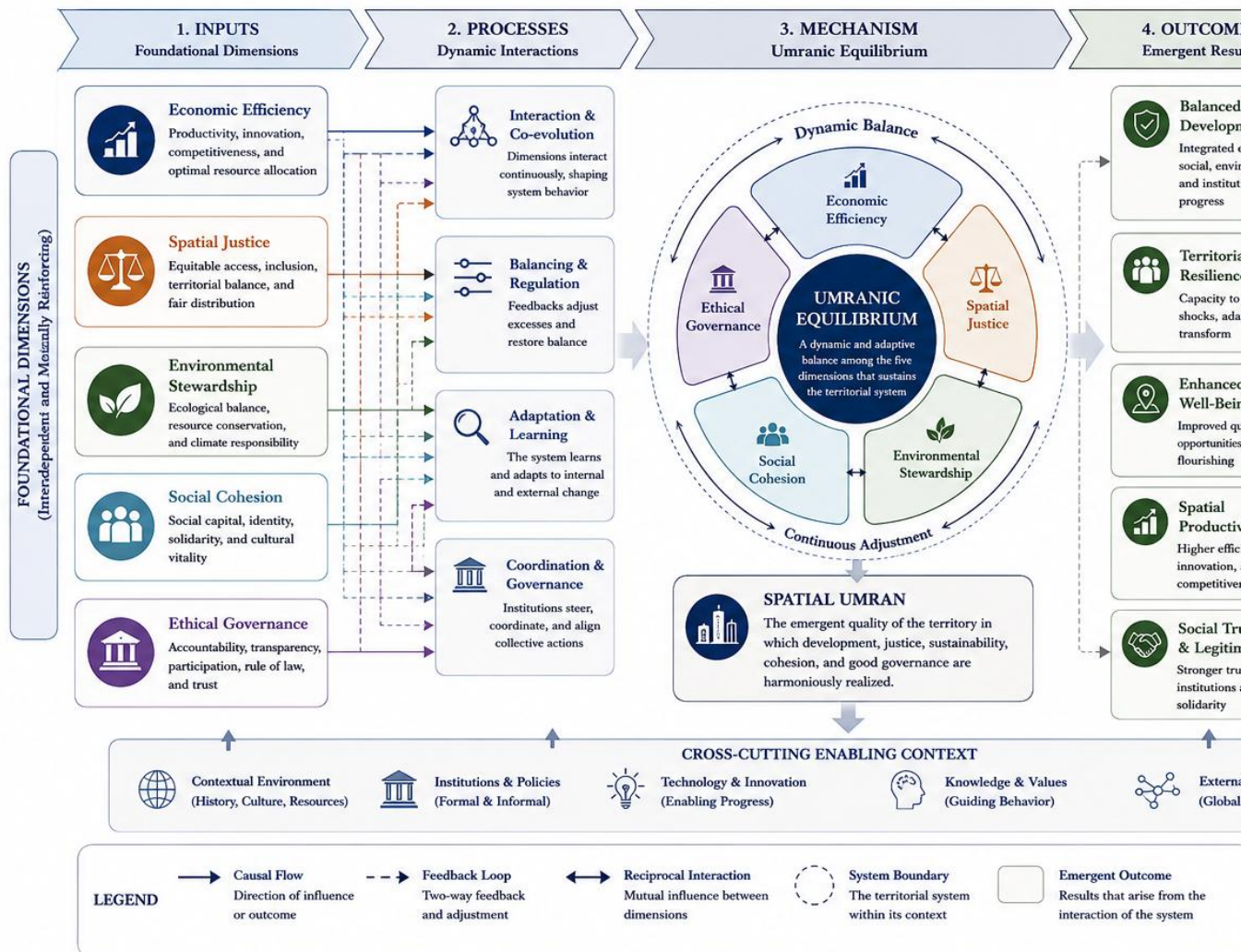


Figure 3. The General Theoretical Model of Spatial Umr: From Foundational Dimensions to Long-Term Flourishing

Figure 3 presents the complete theoretical architecture of Spatial Umr Theory. The model conceptualizes territorial development as a multilevel process beginning with five foundational dimensions: economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance. Through continuous interaction, balancing mechanisms, adaptation, and institutional coordination, these dimensions generate Umrnic Equilibrium, which serves as the central mechanism of the theory. The emergence of Spatial Umr subsequently produces a range of territorial outcomes, including balanced development, enhanced resilience, improved well-being, social legitimacy, and spatial productivity. Over the long term, these outcomes contribute to broader civilizational objectives such as sustainable prosperity, intergenerational justice, and civilizational flourishing. The model further recognizes the influence of contextual factors, including institutions, technology, culture, and external linkages, which shape the operation of the territorial system and its capacity to maintain equilibrium.

Table 2Propositions of Spatial Umran Theory

Proposition	Theoretical Statement	Expected Relationship	Role in the Theory
P1. Economic Efficiency Proposition	Economic efficiency contributes positively to Spatial Umran when accompanied by acceptable levels of justice, stewardship, cohesion, and governance.	Positive (+)	Establishes the productive foundation of territorial flourishing.
P2. Spatial Justice Proposition	Higher levels of spatial justice strengthen territorial stability, legitimacy, and social inclusion.	Positive (+)	Identifies justice as a stabilizing mechanism of equilibrium.
P3. Environmental Stewardship Proposition	Environmental stewardship sustains the ecological foundations necessary for long-term territorial development.	Positive (+)	Explains the environmental basis of enduring Umran.
P4. Social Cohesion Proposition	Strong social cohesion enhances resilience, collective action, and adaptive capacity.	Positive (+)	Establishes the social foundations of territorial resilience.
P5. Ethical Governance Proposition	Ethical governance improves coordination among development dimensions and reduces systemic imbalance.	Positive (+)	Functions as the regulatory mechanism of equilibrium.
P6. Equilibrium Proposition	The level of Spatial Umran depends upon the degree of balance maintained among the five foundational dimensions.	Positive (+)	Represents the central proposition of the theory.
P7. Disequilibrium Proposition	Persistent imbalance among development dimensions leads to territorial fragility, declining resilience, and spatial decline.	Negative (–)	Explains processes of territorial deterioration and decline.

Note. The seven propositions translate the conceptual foundations of Spatial Umran Theory into theoretically testable statements. Together, they explain how equilibrium among the five foundational dimensions generates Spatial Umran and how persistent imbalance produces Umranic Disequilibrium and territorial decline.

Table 2 presents the formal propositions of Spatial Umran Theory. The first five propositions correspond to the theory's foundational dimensions and specify their expected contributions to territorial flourishing. Proposition 6 constitutes the central explanatory statement of the theory by asserting that Spatial Umran emerges from

equilibrium among the five dimensions. Proposition 7 introduces the concept of Umranic Disequilibrium and explains the mechanisms through which persistent imbalance generates territorial fragility and spatial decline. Collectively, these propositions transform the theory from a conceptual framework into a formal explanatory model capable of guiding empirical investigation and comparative spatial analysis.

7. Operationalizing Spatial Umran

7.1 Introduction

The value of a theory depends not only on its conceptual coherence but also on its capacity to guide empirical investigation.

For Spatial Umran Theory to contribute meaningfully to planning practice and spatial analysis, its central concepts must be translated into measurable variables and indicators.

This section proposes an initial framework for operationalizing Spatial Umran through the development of a composite measurement system referred to as the **Spatial Umran Index (SUI)**.

The objective is not to produce a definitive index but to establish a methodological foundation for future empirical applications.

7.2 From Concept to Measurement

The theory conceptualizes Spatial Umran as an emergent condition resulting from the interaction of five dimensions:

1. Economic Efficiency
2. Spatial Justice
3. Environmental Stewardship
4. Social Cohesion
5. Ethical Governance

Each dimension can be represented through a set of measurable indicators.

The aggregate performance of these indicators provides an approximation of the level of Umranic Equilibrium achieved within a territorial system.

7.3 Structure of the Spatial Umran Index (SUI)

The proposed index consists of five sub-indices.

A. Economic Efficiency Index (EEI)

Measures the productive capacity of a territorial system.

Possible indicators:

- Regional GDP per capita.
- Employment rate.
- Economic diversification.
- Infrastructure quality.
- Innovation intensity.
- Investment attraction.

B. Spatial Justice Index (SJI)

Measures territorial equity and accessibility.

Possible indicators:

- Accessibility to healthcare services.
- Accessibility to educational facilities.
- Infrastructure distribution.
- Regional income disparities.
- Public service coverage.
- Transportation accessibility.

GIS-based accessibility analysis may provide particularly valuable measures for this dimension.

C. Environmental Stewardship Index (ESI)

Measures environmental sustainability.

Possible indicators:

- Air quality.
- Water security.
- Green space availability.
- Land-use efficiency.
- Renewable energy utilization.
- Ecological conservation performance.

D. Social Cohesion Index (SCI)

Measures societal integration and collective capacity.

Possible indicators:

- Civic participation.
- Community engagement.
- Social trust.
- Volunteerism.
- Crime rates.
- Social inclusion measures.

E. Ethical Governance Index (EGI)

Measures institutional quality and public accountability.

Possible indicators:

- Transparency.
- Participation.
- Institutional effectiveness.
- Accountability.
- Regulatory quality.
- Public trust in institutions.

7.4 Measuring Umranic Equilibrium

One of the distinctive features of Spatial Umran Theory is that equilibrium matters as much as performance.

A region with extremely high economic performance but weak justice or environmental conditions may achieve a lower level of Spatial Umran than a region exhibiting balanced performance across dimensions.

Accordingly, future research may employ methods such as:

- Variance-based balance measures.
- Composite sustainability scores.
- Multi-criteria decision analysis.
- Spatial composite indices.

The theory therefore emphasizes both:

Magnitude

and

Balance

of development outcomes.

7.5 Conceptual Expression of Spatial Umran

The theory may be expressed conceptually as:

$$SUI = f(EEI, SJI, ESI, SCI, EGI, \beta)$$

where:

- EEI = Economic Efficiency Index
- SJI = Spatial Justice Index
- ESI = Environmental Stewardship Index
- SCI = Social Cohesion Index
- EGI = Ethical Governance Index
- β = Equilibrium Coefficient

The Equilibrium Coefficient reflects the degree of balance among dimensions.

This coefficient represents the principal methodological innovation of the proposed framework.

7.6 Spatial Analysis Applications

The theory is particularly suitable for spatial analysis and GIS-based applications.

Potential applications include:

Regional Development Assessment

Comparing regions according to their level of Spatial Umran.

Urban Sustainability Analysis

Evaluating cities using multidimensional equilibrium measures.

Spatial Inequality Mapping

Identifying areas experiencing Umranic Disequilibrium.

Development Monitoring

Tracking changes in territorial equilibrium over time.

Scenario Planning

Assessing future development trajectories under alternative policy scenarios.

Figure 4. Spatial Umran Index (SUI) Framework
From Five Dimensions to Spatial Umran Measurement and Classification

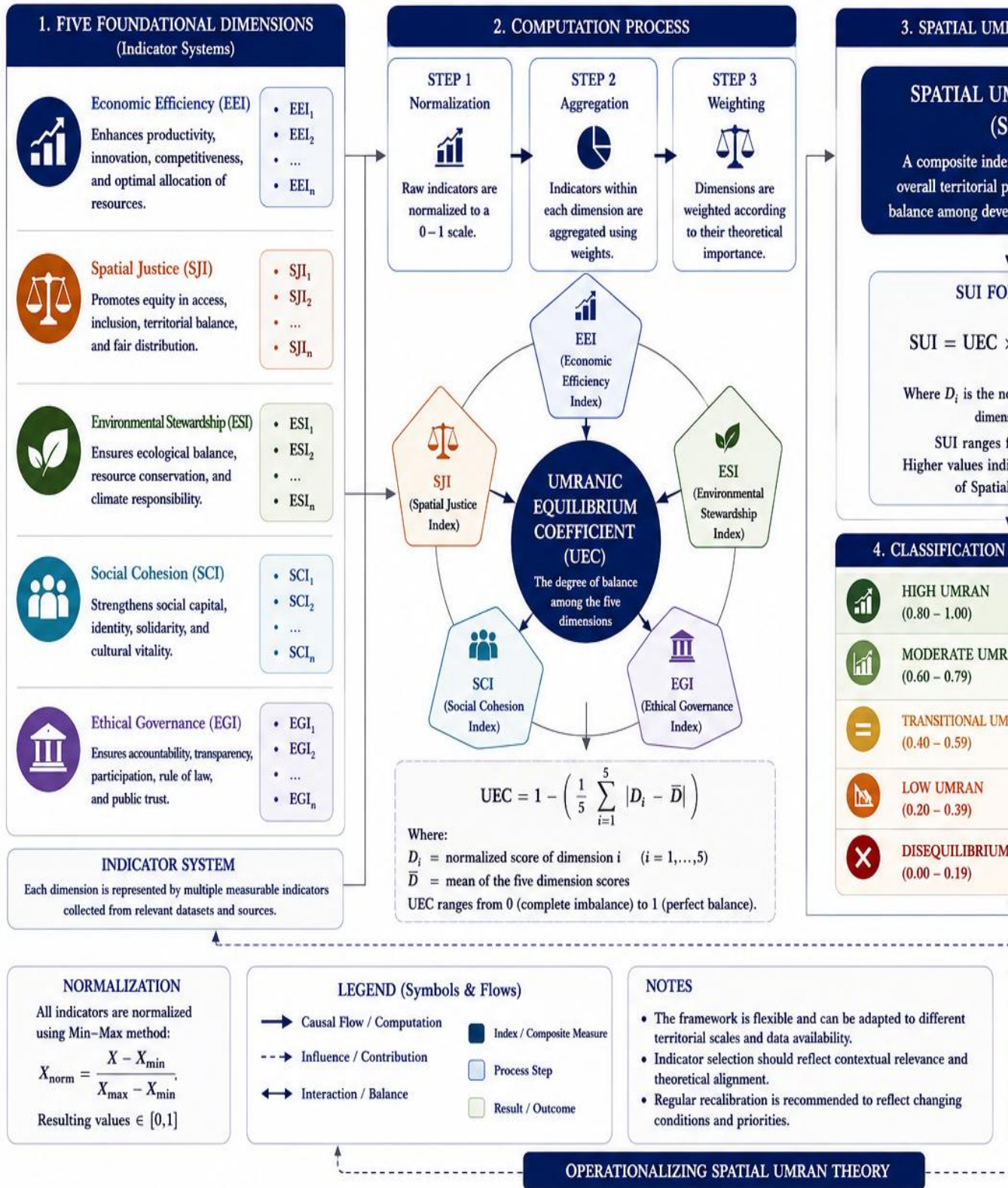


Figure 4. Spatial Umran Index (SUI) Framework: From Foundational Dimensions to Spatial Umran Measurement and Classification

Figure 4 presents the proposed Spatial Umran Index (SUI) framework developed to operationalize Spatial Umran Theory for empirical analysis and planning applications. The framework translates the five foundational dimensions of the theory—economic efficiency, spatial justice, environmental stewardship, social cohesion, and ethical governance—into measurable indicator systems. These indicators are normalized, aggregated, and weighted to generate five dimension-specific indices, which are subsequently integrated through the Umranic Equilibrium Coefficient (UEC). The resulting Spatial Umran Index reflects both the overall level of territorial performance and the degree of balance among development dimensions. The framework further classifies territorial systems into distinct levels ranging from high Umran to disequilibrium, thereby providing a practical tool for regional comparison, policy evaluation, development monitoring, and spatial planning. By incorporating equilibrium as well as performance, the SUI extends conventional composite indices and aligns measurement procedures with the core logic of Spatial Umran Theory.

Table 3Dimensions and Indicators of the Spatial Umran Index (SUI)

SUI Dimension	Conceptual Definition	Example Dimensions	Sub-Illustrative Indicators
Economic Efficiency (EEI)	The capacity of a territorial system to generate productivity, innovation, and sustainable economic opportunities.	Productivity, Competitiveness, Diversification, Infrastructure Performance	GDP per capita, Employment Rate, Economic Diversification Index, Infrastructure Quality Score, Innovation Intensity
Spatial Justice (SJI)	The equitable distribution of opportunities, services, infrastructure, and development benefits across territories.	Accessibility, Inclusion, Equity, Territorial Balance	Healthcare Accessibility, Educational Service Accessibility, Public Service Coverage, Transportation Accessibility, Regional Inequality Measures
Environmental Stewardship (ESI)	The responsible management of natural resources and ecological systems to sustain long-term development.	Resource Conservation, Ecological Quality, Climate Resilience	Air Quality Index, Water Security Index, Green Space per Capita, Land-Use Efficiency, Renewable Energy Share
Social Cohesion (SCI)	The degree of trust, solidarity, participation, social integration, within a territorial system.	Social Capital, Participation, Inclusion, Community Vitality	Civic Participation Rate, Volunteerism, Social Trust Indicators, Crime Rate, Community Engagement Measures

SUI Dimension	Conceptual Definition	Example Dimensions	Sub-Illustrative Indicators
Ethical Governance (EGI)	The effectiveness of institutions in promoting accountability, transparency, participation, and public responsibility.	Accountability, Transparency, Participation, Institutional Quality	Governance Effectiveness, Public Trust in Institutions, Transparency Measures, Participation Index, Regulatory Quality

Note. The indicators presented in this table are illustrative rather than exhaustive. Future empirical applications of the Spatial Umran Index (SUI) may adapt indicator selection according to territorial scale, data availability, planning objectives, and regional context. The framework is designed to remain flexible while preserving the theoretical integrity of the five foundational dimensions.

Table 3 operationalizes Spatial Umran Theory by translating its five foundational dimensions into measurable components suitable for empirical analysis. Each dimension is represented by a set of sub-dimensions and illustrative indicators that capture different aspects of territorial performance. Together, these indicators provide the basis for constructing the Spatial Umran Index (SUI), enabling researchers and planners to assess both the overall level of development and the degree of equilibrium among economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions. The table therefore serves as the methodological bridge between the conceptual foundations of the theory and its practical application in spatial analysis and planning evaluation.

7.7 The Spatial Umran Index as a Planning Tool

Beyond academic research, the Spatial Umran Index can serve as a practical planning instrument.

The index may support:

- Regional planning strategies.
- National development programs.
- Urban policy evaluation.
- Sustainable development assessment.
- Territorial governance reforms.

Most importantly, it shifts attention from maximizing isolated indicators toward maintaining balanced territorial development.

7.8 Summary

This section has demonstrated that Spatial Umrn Theory can be translated into a measurable framework suitable for empirical investigation.

The proposed Spatial Umrn Index provides a mechanism for assessing both the level and balance of development across territorial systems.

The next section examines the implications of the theory for regional planning, spatial policy, and future development strategies.

8. Positioning Spatial Umrn Theory within Contemporary Planning Theory

8.1 Introduction

The emergence of new theories within planning and spatial development scholarship requires more than the introduction of novel concepts. A theory must demonstrate its distinctive contribution relative to existing explanatory frameworks and clarify the intellectual space it seeks to occupy. Accordingly, this section positions Spatial Umrn Theory within contemporary planning theory by examining its relationship to several influential paradigms, including sustainability, spatial justice, resilience, regional competitiveness, and governance-oriented approaches.

The objective is not to replace these theories but to demonstrate how Spatial Umrn Theory integrates and extends insights from each of them through a broader framework centered on Umrnic Equilibrium.

8.2 Spatial Umrn Theory and Sustainability

Among contemporary planning paradigms, sustainability has become one of the most influential frameworks guiding policy and territorial development. Sustainability emphasizes the need to balance economic development, social welfare, and environmental protection in order to meet present needs without compromising future generations.

Spatial Umrn Theory shares several concerns with sustainability, particularly its emphasis on long-term continuity, environmental stewardship, and balanced development. However, important differences remain.

Sustainability primarily focuses on maintaining ecological and developmental continuity. While social and economic dimensions are incorporated, the framework often provides limited guidance regarding the mechanisms through which competing objectives should be reconciled. Moreover, ethical considerations are frequently implicit rather than explicitly integrated into the analytical structure of the theory.

Spatial Umran Theory extends the sustainability paradigm by introducing two additional dimensions: social cohesion and ethical governance. More importantly, it conceptualizes development as a process of maintaining equilibrium among all dimensions rather than balancing only the economic, social, and environmental pillars.

Consequently, sustainability may be interpreted as an essential component of Spatial Umran rather than its equivalent.

8.3 Spatial Umran Theory and Spatial Justice

Spatial justice theory emerged as a response to development models that neglected questions of equity and territorial inclusion. Scholars of spatial justice argue that development outcomes should be evaluated according to the fairness with which opportunities, services, and resources are distributed across space.

Spatial Umran Theory strongly affirms the importance of spatial justice. Indeed, justice constitutes one of its five foundational dimensions.

Nevertheless, Spatial Umran Theory differs from spatial justice approaches in its understanding of the role played by justice within territorial systems. Spatial justice theory typically treats justice as a primary normative objective. By contrast, Spatial Umran Theory treats justice simultaneously as a moral principle and as a functional mechanism necessary for maintaining systemic equilibrium.

From this perspective, justice contributes to territorial stability, institutional legitimacy, and social cohesion. The theory therefore incorporates spatial justice within a broader explanatory framework that also includes economic, environmental, institutional, and social dimensions.

8.4 Spatial Umran Theory and Resilience Theory

Resilience theory has become increasingly influential in planning scholarship due to growing concerns regarding climate change, economic uncertainty, and social disruption. The theory focuses on the capacity of systems to absorb shocks, adapt to change, and maintain essential functions under conditions of stress.

Spatial Umran Theory shares resilience theory's concern with adaptability and long-term system stability. Both perspectives recognize that territorial systems operate within dynamic environments characterized by continuous change.

However, resilience theory primarily explains how systems respond to disturbances, whereas Spatial Umran Theory seeks to explain the conditions under which territorial systems maintain balance in the first place.

In this sense, resilience may be viewed as a consequence of Umranic Equilibrium. Territorial systems characterized by balanced relationships among economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions are expected to exhibit higher levels of resilience than systems experiencing persistent imbalance.

Accordingly, resilience functions as an outcome of Spatial Umran rather than as its defining characteristic.

8.5 Spatial Umran Theory and Regional Competitiveness

The regional competitiveness paradigm has profoundly influenced contemporary regional planning. Competitiveness approaches emphasize productivity, innovation, investment attraction, knowledge generation, and economic performance as drivers of territorial success.

Spatial Umran Theory recognizes the importance of competitiveness and incorporates economic efficiency as a fundamental dimension of development. Nevertheless, it rejects the assumption that competitiveness alone constitutes a sufficient measure of territorial success.

Highly competitive regions may simultaneously experience environmental degradation, social polarization, governance deficits, or declining social cohesion. Such conditions indicate the presence of Umranic Disequilibrium despite strong economic performance.

Spatial Umran Theory therefore repositions competitiveness as one component within a broader framework of territorial flourishing. Economic success remains necessary but becomes insufficient unless accompanied by equilibrium across other dimensions of the spatial system.

8.6 Spatial Umran Theory and Governance-Oriented Planning

Governance-oriented planning theories emphasize participation, collaboration, institutional capacity, and stakeholder engagement as central determinants of development outcomes.

Spatial Umran Theory shares these concerns but extends them through the concept of ethical governance.

Whereas many governance frameworks focus primarily on procedural effectiveness, Spatial Umran Theory introduces an explicit normative dimension grounded in accountability, transparency, justice, and public responsibility.

Governance is therefore viewed not merely as a mechanism of coordination but as the principal regulator of equilibrium among competing development objectives.

This distinction elevates governance from an administrative function to a central component of territorial flourishing.

8.7 The Distinctive Contribution of Spatial Umran Theory

The preceding discussion demonstrates that Spatial Umran Theory intersects with several established planning paradigms while simultaneously offering a distinctive contribution.

Unlike sustainability theory, it incorporates social cohesion and ethical governance as explicit dimensions.

Unlike spatial justice theory, it situates justice within a broader systemic framework.

Unlike resilience theory, it focuses on the conditions that generate resilience.

Unlike competitiveness theory, it rejects economic performance as the sole measure of development success.

Unlike governance theories, it integrates institutional effectiveness with explicit ethical foundations.

The theory therefore occupies a unique position within planning scholarship by providing a comprehensive explanation of territorial flourishing based on the concept of equilibrium among multiple dimensions of development.

8.8 Spatial Umran Theory as an Integrative Paradigm

The principal contribution of Spatial Umran Theory lies in its integrative capacity.

Rather than competing directly with existing theories, the framework incorporates insights from sustainability, spatial justice, resilience, competitiveness, and governance while embedding them within a higher-order conception of territorial equilibrium.

The theory thus proposes that long-term spatial development cannot be adequately explained through any single dimension. Instead, territorial flourishing emerges from the balanced interaction of multiple dimensions operating within a dynamic and adaptive system.

This integrative perspective constitutes the core theoretical contribution of Spatial Umran Theory and provides the foundation for its future development and empirical evaluation.

Figure 5. Positioning Spatial Umrn Theory within Contemporary Spatial
An Integrative Meta-Theory for Territorial Flourishing



Figure 5 situates Spatial Umrn Theory within the broader landscape of contemporary spatial development scholarship. The theory does not replace existing paradigms—spatial justice, resilience, regional competitiveness, and governance—but integrates their core insights within a higher-order framework centered on Umrnic Equilibrium. From multiple perspectives, it introduces mechanisms of dynamic balance and connects territorial development to broader civilizational objectives, offering a comprehensive framework for understanding and guiding spatial transformation.

Figure 5. Positioning Spatial Umran Theory within Contemporary Spatial Development Paradigms.

Figure 5 situates Spatial Umran Theory within the broader landscape of contemporary spatial development scholarship. The figure demonstrates that the theory does not seek to replace existing paradigms such as sustainability, spatial justice, resilience, regional competitiveness, or governance-oriented planning. Instead, it integrates key insights from each perspective within a higher-order framework centered on Umranic Equilibrium. While existing theories typically emphasize particular dimensions of territorial development, Spatial Umran Theory conceptualizes territorial flourishing as the outcome of balanced interactions among multiple dimensions operating simultaneously within a dynamic spatial system. The theory therefore functions as an integrative paradigm that connects environmental sustainability, social justice, institutional effectiveness, economic performance, and societal resilience within a unified framework of spatial development.

Table 4Comparative Positioning of Spatial Umran Theory within Contemporary Spatial Development Paradigms

Theory Paradigm	Primary Focus	Core Objective	Main Limitation	Contribution to Spatial Umran Theory
Sustainability Theory	Environmental continuity and intergenerational responsibility	Balancing economic, social, and environmental objectives	Limited attention to social cohesion and ethical governance as explicit dimensions	Provides the environmental stewardship foundation of Spatial Umran Theory
Spatial Justice Theory	Equity territorial fairness	Equitable and distribution of opportunities, services, and resources	Limited treatment of economic productivity and system-wide balance	Contributes the justice dimension of Umranic Equilibrium
Resilience Theory	Adaptation and recovery from disturbances	Maintaining system functionality under stress	Focuses on adaptation without fully explaining the origins of long-term equilibrium	Provides insights into territorial adaptability and resilience outcomes
Regional Competitiveness Theory	Productivity, innovation, and economic performance	Enhancing regional economic growth and competitiveness	May neglect equity, environmental integrity, and social cohesion	Contributes the economic efficiency dimension
Governance	Institutional	Improving	Often lacks a	Contributes

Theory Paradigm	Primary Focus	Core Objective	Main Limitation	Contribution to Spatial Umran Theory
Theory	effectiveness and decision-making processes	coordination, participation, and policy implementation	comprehensive normative and ethical foundation	governance and mechanisms and institutional coordination
Spatial Umran Theory	Dynamic territorial equilibrium	Achieving balanced territorial flourishing through multidimensional equilibrium	Requires further empirical validation and operational refinement	Integrates economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions within a unified framework

Note. The table does not imply that Spatial Umran Theory replaces existing paradigms. Rather, it demonstrates how the theory incorporates and synthesizes key insights from major traditions in planning and spatial development while introducing Umranic Equilibrium as a higher-order explanatory mechanism for territorial flourishing.

Table 4 positions Spatial Umran Theory within the broader landscape of contemporary spatial development scholarship. The comparison demonstrates that while existing paradigms provide valuable insights into specific dimensions of territorial development, each tends to focus on a particular aspect of spatial systems. Spatial Umran Theory differs by conceptualizing territorial flourishing as the outcome of equilibrium among multiple interdependent dimensions. In this sense, the theory functions as an integrative framework that synthesizes the strengths of sustainability, spatial justice, resilience, competitiveness, and governance approaches while offering a more comprehensive explanation of long-term territorial development and civilizational flourishing.

8.9 Contribution to Global Spatial Theory

A broader implication of the theory concerns the diversification of spatial thought.

Much of contemporary planning theory remains rooted in intellectual traditions that emerged within Western historical experiences.

Spatial Umran Theory demonstrates that alternative intellectual traditions can contribute meaningfully to contemporary theoretical debates.

Rather than rejecting existing theories, the framework seeks to engage them critically and constructively.

In doing so, it contributes to ongoing efforts to broaden the epistemological foundations of planning and development scholarship.

9. Future Research Agenda

9.1 Introduction

The development of Spatial Umrans Theory represents an initial step toward establishing a new framework for understanding spatial development.

As with any emerging theory, its long-term value depends upon its capacity to generate empirical research, methodological innovation, and practical applications.

This section outlines a research agenda designed to guide future theoretical refinement and empirical testing.

9.2 Empirical Validation of Spatial Umrans Theory

The immediate priority for future research is empirical validation.

The propositions developed in this paper require systematic testing across different spatial contexts.

Potential research questions include:

- Do regions exhibiting higher levels of equilibrium achieve more durable development outcomes?
- Does spatial justice strengthen territorial resilience?
- How does governance quality influence equilibrium among development dimensions?
- What forms of imbalance are most strongly associated with spatial decline?

Answering such questions will strengthen the explanatory power of the theory.

9.3 Development and Testing of the Spatial Umrans Index

A second priority involves the refinement of the Spatial Umrans Index (SUI).

Future studies should:

- Identify appropriate indicators.
- Establish weighting procedures.
- Test reliability and validity.

- Compare alternative measurement approaches.

Advanced statistical methods may be employed to evaluate the structure and performance of the index.

The development of a robust measurement framework will be essential for transforming the theory into a practical analytical tool.

9.4 GIS-Based Applications

Spatial Umrans Theory offers substantial opportunities for GIS-based research.

Future studies may explore:

- Mapping Umrans Equilibrium.
- Measuring spatial justice.
- Assessing environmental stewardship.
- Evaluating accessibility patterns.
- Monitoring regional disparities.

GIS technologies can help visualize the spatial distribution of equilibrium and identify areas experiencing Umrans Disequilibrium.

Such applications align particularly well with contemporary developments in spatial analytics and territorial monitoring.

9.5 Comparative Regional Studies

The theory should be tested across diverse regional contexts.

Comparative studies may examine:

- Metropolitan versus peripheral regions.
- Developed versus developing regions.
- Resource-based versus diversified economies.
- Rapidly urbanizing versus mature urban systems.

Comparative research will help determine the extent to which Umrans Equilibrium functions as a universal principle of spatial development.

9.6 Longitudinal Studies of Spatial Change

Because the theory emphasizes balance over time, longitudinal research is particularly important.

Future studies should investigate:

- Historical trajectories of territorial development.

- Processes of regional decline.
- Urban transformation.
- Institutional adaptation.
- Environmental change.

Long-term analysis may provide especially valuable insights into the mechanisms through which equilibrium is established, maintained, or disrupted.

9.7 Applications in Planning Practice

Future research should also explore the practical utility of Spatial Umrans Theory.

Potential applications include:

- Regional planning evaluation.
- Urban policy assessment.
- Sustainability monitoring.
- Development strategy design.
- Territorial governance reform.

Applied studies will help determine whether the theory can improve planning outcomes in real-world settings.

9.8 Theoretical Extensions

Finally, future scholarship should continue refining the theory itself.

Potential directions include:

- Expanding the conceptualization of ethical governance.
- Exploring additional dimensions of Umrans.
- Investigating relationships among the five dimensions.
- Integrating resilience theory and complexity theory.
- Developing predictive models of spatial equilibrium and decline.

Such work will contribute to the maturation of Spatial Umrans Theory as a distinct field of inquiry.

Table 5Boundary Conditions and Scope of Applicability of Spatial Umrans Theory

Dimension	Primary Applicability	Limited Applicability	Theoretical Implications
Spatial Scale	Cities, metropolitan regions, systems, spatial systems	Individual households, regional national micro-level units	firms, The theory is designed and to explain territorial systems rather than individual actors.
Temporal	Medium- and long-term	Short-term	Umrans Equilibrium

Dimension	Primary Applicability	Limited Applicability	Theoretical Implications
Scale	development processes	economic fluctuations temporary outcomes	emerges through cumulative interactions and policy over time.
Institutional Context	Spatial systems characterized by possessing governance complete structures and planning institutions	Contexts by Governance is a necessary mechanism for maintaining or governance equilibrium. collapse	
Development Context	Integrated development challenges involving economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions	Single-sector or The theory assumes narrowly specialized multidimensional territorial interaction.	
Data Requirements	Contexts with measurable economic, social, environmental, and governance indicators	Severe data-scarcity environments	Empirical testing requires multidimensional datasets.
Planning Applications	Regional planning, urban planning, territorial assessment, sustainability evaluation, development monitoring	Project-level feasibility studies and firm-level performance analysis	The theory operates at territorial rather than project scales.
Geographical Scope	Developed, developing, and transitional territorial systems	Highly isolated or non-territorial organizational settings	The theory seeks broad applicability across spatial systems.

Note. Boundary conditions specify the contexts in which Spatial Umrn Theory is expected to provide the strongest explanatory power. They do not represent strict exclusions but rather indicate the scales, institutional settings, and development contexts most consistent with the assumptions of the theory.

Table 5 defines the scope and boundary conditions of Spatial Umrn Theory. The theory is primarily intended to explain medium- and long-term development processes occurring within complex territorial systems characterized by interactions among economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions. The table clarifies the spatial scales, temporal horizons, institutional contexts, and analytical settings in which the theory is most applicable. By explicitly identifying these conditions, the framework strengthens its theoretical rigor and addresses a common requirement of theory-building research: specifying where and under what

circumstances the theory is expected to operate effectively. This clarification enhances both the analytical precision and future empirical testability of Spatial Umran Theory.

9.9 Concluding Remarks

By explicitly identifying its boundary conditions, Spatial Umran Theory clarifies both its scope and its limitations. The theory is best understood as a framework for explaining long-term territorial development within complex spatial systems characterized by interactions among economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions.

Recognizing these boundaries strengthens the theoretical rigor of the framework and provides a clearer foundation for future empirical applications and theoretical refinement.

10. Conclusion

Contemporary spatial development theories have made significant contributions to understanding economic growth, sustainability, spatial justice, governance, and territorial change. Nevertheless, much of the existing literature remains characterized by conceptual fragmentation, with individual dimensions frequently examined in isolation.

This paper has argued that the concept of *Umran*, rooted in Islamic intellectual traditions and most systematically articulated by Ibn Khaldun, provides a foundation for a more integrative understanding of spatial development.

Building upon this foundation, the study developed **Spatial Umran Theory (SUT)** and introduced **Umranic Equilibrium** as its central explanatory mechanism.

The theory conceptualizes spatial development as a dynamic process through which territorial systems seek to maintain balance among five interdependent dimensions:

- Economic Efficiency,
- Spatial Justice,
- Environmental Stewardship,
- Social Cohesion,
- Ethical Governance.

Unlike conventional approaches that emphasize the maximization of individual development objectives, Spatial Umran Theory argues that long-term territorial flourishing emerges from equilibrium among these dimensions.

The paper further proposed a set of theoretical assumptions and propositions explaining the emergence of Spatial Umran and the processes through which territorial systems experience either resilience or decline. It also outlined a framework

for operationalizing the theory through the proposed Spatial Umran Index (SUI), thereby establishing a pathway for empirical investigation and practical application.

The principal contribution of the study lies in transforming *Umran* from a historical and philosophical concept into a contemporary spatial theory capable of engaging with current debates in regional planning, sustainable development, and spatial analysis. In doing so, the paper contributes to the diversification of spatial theory and demonstrates the continuing relevance of non-Western intellectual traditions to contemporary planning scholarship.

Ultimately, Spatial Umran Theory should be viewed not as a replacement for existing development paradigms but as an integrative framework that seeks to connect economic, social, environmental, institutional, and ethical dimensions within a unified conception of territorial flourishing. Its future significance will depend upon continued theoretical refinement and rigorous empirical testing across diverse spatial contexts.

References

Abdel-Hadi, A. (2010). Urban development and environmental ethics in Islam. *Islamic Studies Journal*, 49(3), 345–366.

Ahern, J. (2011). From fail-safe to safe-to-fail: Sustainability and resilience in the new urban world. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 100(4), 341–343.

Alatas, S. F. (2014). *Applying Ibn Khaldun: The recovery of a lost tradition in sociology*. Routledge.

Albert O. Hirschman. (1958). *The strategy of economic development*. Yale University Press.

Allmendinger, P. (2017). *Planning theory* (4th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Al-Roubaie, A. (2010). Islamic economics and sustainable development. *Global Journal of Finance and Economics*, 7(1), 5–20.

Auda, J. (2008). *Maqasid al-Shariah as philosophy of Islamic law: A systems approach*. International Institute of Islamic Thought.

Bakar, O. (2016). Islamic perspectives on sustainable development and environmental stewardship. *Islam and Civilisational Renewal*, 7(4), 451–470.

Campbell, S. (1996). Green cities, growing cities, just cities? Urban planning and the contradictions of sustainable development. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 62(3), 296–312.

Chan, J., To, H.-P., & Chan, E. (2006). Reconsidering social cohesion: Developing a definition and analytical framework. *Social Indicators Research*, 75(2), 273–302.

Chapra, M. U. (2008). *The Islamic vision of development in the light of Maqasid al-Shariah*. Islamic Research and Training Institute.

Corley, K. G., & Gioia, D. A. (2011). Building theory about theory building. *Academy of Management Review*, 36(1), 12–32.

David Harvey. (1973). *Social justice and the city*. Edward Arnold.

Dubin, R. (1978). *Theory building*. Free Press.

Edward Soja. (2010). *Seeking spatial justice*. University of Minnesota Press.

Ercan, S. A., & Gagnon, J.-P. (2014). The crisis of democracy and the science of deliberation. *Representation*, 50(1), 1–10.

Fainstein, S. S. (2010). *The just city*. Cornell University Press.

Folke, C. (2006). Resilience: The emergence of a perspective for social–ecological systems analyses. *Global Environmental Change*, 16(3), 253–267.

Forrest, R., & Kearns, A. (2001). Social cohesion, social capital and the neighbourhood. *Urban Studies*, 38(12), 2125–2143.

François Perroux (1955). Note sur la notion de pôle de croissance. *Économie Appliquée*, 8(1–2), 307–320.

Gregor, S. (2006). The nature of theory in information systems. *MIS Quarterly*, 30(3), 611–642.

Gunnar Myrdal. (1957). *Economic theory and under-developed regions*. Duckworth.

Healey, P. (1997). *Collaborative planning: Shaping places in fragmented societies*. Macmillan.

Healey, P. (2006). *Urban complexity and spatial strategies*. Routledge.

Innes, J. E., & Booher, D. E. (2010). *Planning with complexity: An introduction to collaborative rationality for public policy*. Routledge.

John Friedmann. (1966). *Regional development policy: A case study of Venezuela*. MIT Press.

Kamali, M. H. (2008). *Shari'ah law: An introduction*. Oneworld Publications.

Marcuse, P. (2009). Spatial justice: Derivative but causal of social injustice. *Justice Spatiale/Spatial Justice*, 1, 1–6.

Masudul Alam Choudhury. (1997). *Money in Islam: A study in Islamic political economy*. Routledge.

Masudul Alam Choudhury. (2011). *Islamic economics and finance: An epistemological inquiry*. Emerald.

Meerow, S., Newell, J. P., & Stults, M. (2016). Defining urban resilience: A review. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 147, 38–49.

Michael Storper. (1997). *The regional world: Territorial development in a global economy*. Guilford Press.

Omer, S. (2017). *Islamic built environment: Theory and practice*. Kube Publishing.

Putnam, R. D. (1993). *Making democracy work: Civic traditions in modern Italy*. Princeton University Press.

Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. Simon & Schuster.

Ramadan, T. (2009). *Radical reform: Islamic ethics and liberation*. Oxford University Press.

Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2013). Do institutions matter for regional development? *Regional Studies*, 47(7), 1034–1047.

Sardar, Z. (2011). *Reading the Qur'an: The contemporary relevance of the sacred text of Islam*. Oxford University Press.

Scott, A. J., & Storper, M. (2003). Regions, globalization, development. *Regional Studies*, 37(6–7), 579–593.

Siddiqi, M. N. (2001). *Role of the state in the economy: An Islamic perspective*. Islamic Foundation.

Suddaby, R. (2014). Editor's comments: Why theory? *Academy of Management Review*, 39(4), 407–411.

United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development*. United Nations.

Walter Isard. (1960). *Methods of regional analysis*. MIT Press.

Whetten, D. A. (1989). What constitutes a theoretical contribution? *Academy of Management Review*, 14(4), 490–495.

World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our common future*. Oxford University Press.