INVESTIGATION ON NEIGHBOURING CITIES; BOUNDARY, HIERARCHY, INDICATORS AND ISSUES

Dr. Noor Suzilawati Rabe
Dr. Mariana Mohamed Osman
Dr. Faris Abdullah
Izzatul A'syiqin Abdul Halim

ABSTRACT

City boundary could be defined as a city's specified boundary of the border which differentiates a city with its hinterland, where the area within the city limits can be considered as the proper city. With rapid developments and urbanization, a new form of urban dimension is added to the present pattern of a city's urban form. The influence of a city spreads to its neighbouring cities through numerous ways which not only change the physical landscape of a neighbouring city but also in terms of their economy and social environment. Hence, it could not be denied that a city's influence could contribute to positive and negative impacts on the neighbouring cities. The objectives and goal of this paper are to discover and deeply identify issues faced by neighbouring cities and their impacts on urban development focusing in urban areas of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor. This paper will cover key urbanization issues which are poor coordination of land use zoning and absence of clear neighbouring city boundaries and physical boundaries. The data regarding this study uses two methods of data collection which are through key informant interviews. For key informant interviews, targeted local authorities such as Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL), Majlis Bandaraya Shah Alam (MBSA) and Majlis Bandaraya Petaling Jaya (MBPJ) will be asked on issues faced by neighbouring cities. Data collected from the survey will be analysed using the sampling method in order to attain reliable and valid findings. Through data analysis and findings, the expected outcome from this research is to improve facilities and management of neighbouring cities which will simultaneously improve developments of urban areas at Kuala Lumpur and Selangor.

Key words: neighbouring cities, definition, city boundary, hierarchy

INTRODUCTION

The town is a complicated community, of which, with a regard to the human number the geographical location is particularly restricted in comparison to its size (volume) of the town. The present definition takes into account the city's copious population. It is therefore apparently not sufficient to use this internal trait as a definition. A reframing of "cities" could improve recycling strategies for people, housing planning, transportation network planning, waste collection, and urban development. It would be aiming for the environmental targets that are often, but seldom, accomplished. The development of a city toward its neighbouring cities resulted in a good and bad impact on its neighbouring cities. The city boundary is spreading to its neighbouring area in a variety way. It is not only changed the physical landscape but also the economic and social environment of the neighbouring cities.

The new form of urbanization is adding a new dimension to the present pattern of the urban forms of the cities. Meanwhile, urbanization is not a new thing, particularly in developing countries, but it is not as easy as it seems. In 2008, the UN announced that 50 per cent of the world's total population now resides in urban areas, a landmark in global history. about 75% of the Nation Gross Domestic Product (GDP) focusses on major cities located in the National Conurbation, Northern Conurbation, Southern Conurbation and Eastern Conurbation in Malaysia. It was forecasted that by the year 2050, the world urban population would rise to approximately 5 million people. Besides, it is forecasted that by 2025, 79.6% (27.3 billion) people would be living in urban areas (Dasar Perbandaran Negara 2). Hence, it is for cities to be managed to ensure that our resources are used in an optimum way for national growth.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Neighbouring cities or cities boundary refers to a city's specified boundary or border. The area within the city limits can be considered the proper city. The boundaries extend to towns and villages. Likewise, the corporate limit is a legal name which refers to the boundary of municipal corporations. In certain nations, the limit of the municipality may be expanded by annexation. In the evolutionary hierarchical models of Fujita and Mori (1997) and Fujita et al. (1999), neighboring cities emerge from a single evolutionary process through which one agglomeration center becomes two, each serving a different set of functions within the metro-area economy. These cities, beyond the usual notion of a central city and its suburbs, develop into partner cities serving different functions within the metro area. Lucas and Rossi-Hansberg (2002) and Berliant and Wang (2008) also have models in neighboring cities, and, unlike previous models, neighbors may differ in size. Much as the business-cycle experiences of any two cities can vary due to differences in a variety of factors, so can neighboring towns. But, unlike a traditional pair of remote monocentric cities, neighbouring cities overlap in size, so their relative experiences in the business cycle would be similar to their spatial interactions.

In regards to city, boundaries became the framework of ' determining who is a resident and who is not, ' bringing significance to ' the cadastral boundaries originally created by the Europeans (Herbst,2000). The internal boundaries produced by the colonial administration laid the foundations for creating regions and districts. However, many of these internal boundaries are undefined as some of the official boundaries and this issue can cause a conflict of land use planning between the local authorities. For example, in Malaysia, *there is no physical boundary of the city between the local authorities* , for example in a case study of Selangor and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. Meanwhile, in the overseas absence of physical boundaries, the separation of cities is a matter of faith on its own. For that reason, the belief itself has to be policed. For example, between Beszel and UI Qoma, there are boundaries between a separate legal entity whose role is to take action that breaks the invisible borders between cities (Theodore Martin,2017). The strong sense of separation and division which continues to pervade cities without any formal or physical boundaries was particularly evident in the mutual geographic fear expressed by both cities. A clear indication or having a physical boundary could provide a way for local authorities to anticipate the future public service and facility needs and coordinate those services effectively (Xu et al., 2009).

In Malaysia, the local plan has set out with different planning strategies and development goals resulted from their unique and differences in the local area.However, the conventional regulation of land development such as zoning is usually practiced in alleviating market failures, including negative externalities or social costs and providing public goods (Qian, 2010). An entity with exclusive property rights is a basic component of development controls (including zoning). The attenuation of property rights can be accomplished by institutional development of various land use control systems and various institutional structures for internalizing externalities. For example, zoning structures can be implicit without formal zoning systems and can cause poor coordination of zoning land use and leads to short terms economic growth for the population (Qian, 2010). However, *poor coordination in land use zoning* due to inaccurate up to date land use information, the absence of clear city boundaries and physical boundaries between the local authorities hindered development planning on neighbouring cities.

A closer look to the literature focusing on neighbouring cities for example, Research and Evaluation (Peer Reviewed) Local Government and Community Events in New Zealand: A Case Study of Two Neighbouring Cities (Grima.J, 2018), The Cross-Border Metropolis Hypothesis: Intra-Urban Structure of Neighboring Cities, Tijuana (Mexico) and San Deigo (USA) (Oil, P, 2010) and Spatial Structure of Urban Influence in the Neighbouring Areas of Gauhati City, (Borah.J,1985), however, a reveals *there is a study gaps and shortcoming research conducted focusing on neighbouring cities in Malaysia*. In Malaysia, there are different laws concerning city planning. For example, the Provision of Local Government in Malaysia, Misi Nasional 2006-200, and National Urbanisation Policy (NUP2). Further study needs to be conducted in understanding neighbouring cities by analyzing existing issues and policies at neighbouring cities. Hence, by analysing planning development on neighbouring cities in Malaysia that will be focusing on MBPJ, MBSA and DBKL will narrow the study about neighbouring cities and planning laws in Malaysia.

This study sought to achieve three (3) objectives, which are (1) To evaluate the undertaking policy in determine the neighbouring cities boundaries, (2) to identify issues, problem and strategic potential of neighbouring cities, and (3) To put forwards strategies and improvement for better quality of neighbouring cities offered to the all stake holders and local authorities.

CITIES AND ITS HIERARCHY

Neighbouring cities or cities boundary refers to a city's specified boundary or border. The area within the city limits can be considered the proper city. The boundaries extend to towns and villages. Likewise, the corporate limit is a legal name that refers to the boundary of municipal corporations. In certain nations, the limit of the municipality may be expanded by annexation. In the evolutionary hierarchical models of Fujita and Mori (1997) and Fujita et al. (1999), neighboring cities emerge from a single evolutionary process through which one agglomeration center becomes two, each serving a different set of functions within the metro-area economy. These cities, beyond the usual notion of a central city and its suburbs, develop into partner cities serving different functions within the metro area In Lucas and Rossi-Hansberg (2002) paper “On the Internal Structure of Cities” provides a competitive market theory of land use in towns which shares many features with the study of Fujita and Ogawa (1982). This paper study a city's spatial model in which a single product is generated using land and labor, and in which citizens consume goods and home property. Output takes place in the city and not in outlying areas due to foreign output: productivity at either location is higher than jobs at neighboring locations is higher. In addition, workers who do not live next to their workplaces lose a part of their workforce's ability to get to and from work. These two forces bring together both employment and housing, closer to the center of the city, but the needs for land in production and residential housing combine to keep the city from collapsing.

The relationship between neighboring and major cities is becoming increasingly competitive. Neighboring cities are now competing with major cities because jobs, people, and higher-order trade / economic activity have moved to neighboring cities from major cities. When nearby cities start rivaling the economic power and political influence of major cities, a regional economy's performance depends relatively less on the main city. The Town and Country Planning Department (2010) describes two types of neighboring cities. This first type occurs within the same state border in neighboring cities with the different local authorities. Petaling Jaya and Shah Alam, for example, are neighboring cities within the same state boundaries but divided by different local authorities. The second type of neighboring city is situated at different state borders with the different local authorities. For example, Selangor's Petaling Jaya city, which is adjacent to downtown Kuala Lumpur.

The previous research shows that in 2008 the UN announced that now, a milestone in demographic history, 50% of the total world population lives in metropolitan regions. A reframing of "cities" might raise conservation methods for individuals, housing planning, transport network planning, waste collection and collection of cities. It'd be looking for the conservation objectives that we often but rarely achieve. In a phrase: "cities" should be relegated to the spatial setup by a pattern of human colonization. A more comprehensive description of cities can be found in Dasar Perbandaran Negara 2 is the city is a gazetted area and its surrounding built-up area which combined would have a population of 10,000 or more people and has specific development area. The city is characterized as a high population density area with the same characteristics based on the type of work, community, political opinion and lifestyle, according to DeBlij & Muller (2010). The city is also identified as an area with a specific form of land use, institutional diversity and resource usage efficiency that also defines the form of the city. Furthermore, the city is often said to be a defined space that includes a high-density pattern with clear and continuous construction or growth. While Fellman et al. (2007) have claimed that the city is focused on location, functional, and has one central core (CDB) so that city can be organized according to the principles. Dasar Perbandaran Negara 2 also mentions that cities also can be defined if the cities have a district administration center that can less than 10,000 population but must have 60% of the population (15 years and above) are involved in non-agricultural activities, for example, Dabong, Kelantan. Previous studies show that the city is easily defined in several ways as a large human community, which serves as a hub of population, commerce, and culture.

The hierarchy of cities based on the size of the population residing within the nationally defined statically in the urban area. The hierarchy of cities is important because the city population depends on how the local government defines its cities. Based on the Dasar Perbandaran Negara (NUP2) 2016, there is five hierarchy of cities. The first hierarchy is Global City. The global city plays an important role in the global economic system. It has all or the majority of the 13 Global city criteria. The second is Provincial City. The provincial city is a city that has a capital state that has an influence that exceeds the provincial and nation on the economy and administration matters. The third is State City. A state city is the capital of each state which is not categorized as a global or provincial city. The main function of this city is as the state administration center and main economic growth center of a state. There is no minimum population size. Fourth is Principal City. A principal city is another city that acts as a significant center for economic growth in a state. The minimum size of a principal city is to have a minimum population of 100,000. Lastly is Local City. A local city is a city that gives off commercial or administrative services at a localized level than that of a principal city. The population size should be from 10,000 – 100,000 people. A district administrated city with a population of below 10,000 people is also under this category.

UN-HABITAT's State of the World's Cities report designated a new class of urban forum in 2206, the megacity and the metacity. Much less subjective, a' megacity' has been used to identify cities with a population above a certain number. The word was first published by the University of Texas in 1904. Apparently clear-cut, the criteria of cities is somewhat ambiguous since different organizations suggest different criteria. The most widely accepted meaning is a city with more than 10 million inhabitants; however, others include urban areas with only 8 million inhabitants and a population density of 2000 per square kilometer as a megacity. Meanwhile, more than 20 million people described Metacity as a huge sprawling conurbation. This new metacity has the ability to incorporate new activist modes of study and practice on environment and urban design into a global transformation from sanitary to sustainable urban models. Metacity theory is based on an architectural study of contemporary modes of urbanism, emerging methods of digital surveillance and communication technology, as well as meta-population and ecology theories of meta-communities.

DETERMINATION OF CITY BOUNDARY

Determining the city's boundary limits is crucial in planning municipal growth to avoid the urban sprawl that will result in resource waste. It is important to identify the determinants of city boundary because this determination will prevent the absence of the city boundary that can create many issues and problems to the city. The urban boundary allows local authorities to establish areas that can be developed and areas that need to be maintained as a green area. The city's boundaries are important to facilitate city management. There are two (2) concepts of the urban boundary limits identified to be implemented in a city which is Urban Growths Boundary (UGB) and Urban Containment Boundary (UCB).

Urban Growths Boundary (UGB)

An urban growth boundary (UGB) divides urban areas, or greenbelts, from adjacent natural and agricultural land. It places a limit on how much the city can expand. UGBs are also set over a given timeframe, such as 20 years. Usually, urban growth boundary is used to demarcate where the government plans to facilitate and prohibit land development by public infrastructure investment, land use regulation, or land acquisition. Different cities may call these barriers by different names, such as "urban limit lines" or simply "growth limits," but they serve the same function of preventing sprawling development and promoting sustainable growth practices (Knaap & Hopkins, 2001).

Urban growth borders were first introduced in the United States and were commonly used as an urban planning tool as a kind of technological measure and land management policy to solve the urban expansion problem (Zhou, Zhang, Ye, Wang, & Su, 2016). Furthermore, the boundary of urban growth was seen as a regulatory measure to direct smart urban development. Urban growth boundary has been used in foreign countries for more than thirty years as an effective tool for space-management policy. This is because Jiang et al. (2016) have mentioned that the urban growth boundary accomplishes two goals. First, safeguarding greenbelts from sprawl development and second, promoting smart development that generates more mixed-use, walkable, sustainable, and vibrant urban-limited communities.

There are many rationales behind the urban growth boundary, as provided by (Ph, 2017). The boundary control urban expansion into farm and forest land. Land within the boundaries of urban development funds public infrastructure such as highways, water, and sewage systems, parks, schools and fire protection, and police protection that create safe places to live, work and play. The boundary of urban development is one of the instruments used to protect farmland and forests from urban sprawl and to encourage the efficient use of land, public facilities and services within the boundary. Other benefits of the urban growth boundary include act as coverage for businesses and local governments on the location of infrastructure such as road, needed for future development and this concept of the boundary can contribute an efficiency for business and local governments in terms of how that infrastructure is built.

Urban Containment Boundary (UCB)

Urban containment boundaries (UCBs) are a type of urban containment policy (UCP) aimed at restricting the external expansion of a population center (Barry-thibodeau, 2019). Meanwhile, (Nelson, 2004) has mentioned that Urban containment is an attempt to confront the reasonable development needs of the community, region, or state, and accommodate them in a manner This protects public goods, minimizes fiscal costs, minimizes negative land-use interactions while optimizing beneficial ones, improves the fair distribution of growth benefits and improves the quality of life. Urban preservation strategies can be differentiated from traditional land use regulatory approaches by incorporating policies expressly intended to limit the development of land beyond a given urban area, thus encouraging infill growth and urban regeneration.

In response to concerns about contemporary trends of growth, several American states and metropolitan areas have attempted to curb the urbanization's outward expansion. Although the concept of urban enclosure is not new in America— some 17th-century New England townships forbade homes from being constructed on the surrounding farmland— its current form only appeared as recently as the late 1950s (Nelson, 2004). Urban containment boundary has two basic purposes. First, encouraging compact, contiguous, and affordable growth provided with efficient public services; and second maintaining open space, agricultural land, and environmentally sensitive areas not currently suitable for construction. Urban containment consists of drawing a line around an urban area where development, often with density incentives or minimum density requirements, are encouraged to accommodate expected growth over a given future period, usually 10 to 20 years of utility extension, wastewater facilities, and other utilities. A land beyond the boundary is typically confined to resource uses and residential construction at very low densities by restricting the expansion at utilities, wastewater facilities and other infrastructure.

Urban containment boundaries help the local government achieve a range of climate action-cutting planning priorities, such as enhancing transit viability through oriented growth. Urban containment borders also encourage mixed-use growth closer to hoes and employment, helping to minimize the number of car journeys and retain a working land base, such as industrial, rural, and green infrastructure. In addition to urban containment boundary s ' climate-friendly outcomes, a further advantage is to provide developers and residents with a degree of assurance as to where potential construction will be situated. One possible downside of urban containment boundaries is that it may lead to a rise in UCB land prices. There is no consensus on this, though, as there are several other factors involved in assessing land value.

REVIEW OF STUDY ON NEIGHBOURING CITIES

There are several indicators in specifying spatial boundaries of cities that has been identify in the previous literature and as presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Indicators of Neighbouring Cities

Researcher	Field of Study	Indicator
J.-C. Bolay, Eléonore, Loan, & My Lan (2019)	Sustainable Development	• Facilities • Infrastructure • Utilities • Organization
Ivanova (2018)	Convergence of Real Wages	• Economy • City distance
Gibson, Datt, Murgai, & Ravallion (2017)	Cities Development	• Broad • Intensive growth margins • Growth of the cities
Rezende & Sinay (2016)	Sustainable Regional Development	• Economic • Social • Environment
Cargnin, (2016)	Twin City	• Defense and security • Productive activities
Thorpe (2014)	Sustainability of City	• Electricity • Buildings • Land use

		• Transportation • Water and wastewater pollution • Air quality • Environmental protection
J. C. Bolay & Rabinovich (2004)	Cities	• Demographic • Environmental • Territorial • Economic • Social, education and health • Cultural and leisure

Source: Review of literatures by Author (2020).

The first indicator that has been proposed by J. C. Bolay & Rabinovich (2004), Rezende & Sinay (2016), Ivanova, (2018) is the economic indicator. Economic is an indicator of the prosperity of the city based on successful and commercial activities that feed the surrounding rural areas and national / international markets. For example in paper by Gibson, Datt, Murgai, & Ravallion (2017) in title "For India's Rural Poor, Growing Towns Matter More Than Growing Cities". the scholar has suggested that do a test empirically whether the economic growth of India's secondary towns mattered more to recent rural poverty reduction than did growth of the big cities. This is because, for India's current stage of development, growth of secondary towns may do more to reduce rural poverty than does big city growth although theoretical model suggests that cities may eventually take over from towns as the drivers of rural poverty reduction.

The next indicators also been explored in prior studies by J.-C. Bolay, Eléonore, Loan, & My Lan (2019), J. C. Bolay & Rabinovich (2004), and Thorpe (2014) is an indicators that interface between local and global levels is the driving force behind this urban shift. It is therefore less a matter of taking stock of the city's constituent elements for examples facilities, infrastructures, utilities, organizations, population and land cover. Then focusing on factors that define both close and far positive and negative interactions between the city, its climate, nature and society. This indicator will allow city to diagnose the outer relationships of the city at a key moment in its history and second is to encourage public and private decision makers to take these indicators into account and take these indicators in urban planning. These indicators are using to know that the intensity of exchanges has a real and concrete impact on the city and its inhabitants, and that strategic choices can be made with regard to investment in the city in order to amplify the positive spin-offs.

The next indicators in environment. Applying this indicator to understand the need for indicators to evaluate the environmental condition of the world as a whole and to define national and global approaches to fix major environmental issues for the sustainable cities and its surroundings. These indicators also to analyze sustainable development approaches and eradicate poverty in developing sustainable cities and its surrounding. This indicators have been highlighted by J. C. Bolay & Rabinovich (2004), Thorpe (2014) and Rezende & Sinay (2016).

Hence, this is important to mention and highlight this indicators because this indicator will allow city to diagnose the outer relationships of the city at a key moment in its history and second is to encourage public and private decision makers to take these indicators into account and take these indicators in urban planning. These indicators are using to know that the intensity of exchanges has a real and concrete impact on the city and its inhabitants, and that strategic choices can be made with regard to investment in the city in order to amplify the positive spin-offs.

OVERVIEW OF NEIGHBOURING CITIES INDICATORS

The indicators of neighboring cities is quite unclear due to the exiostance of various meanings given and used around the world, based on a wide range of factors such as the shape of the state, types of boundaries and boundaries inside states. Some of these indicators has been explored in previous studies by Camila Galindo, Grace Lu, Pratheek Sharyala, and Janice Yoo in Political Geography (2014), Pradeep Sharma (2007) in Economic Political Geography, Rosenberg, Matt (2019) in his journal "A Country's Shape can Impact its Fortunes and Destiny.

Shape of States

The shape of the state determines the length of its borders with other nations. The shape thus affects the capacity for contact and conflict with neighbors. The shape of the state may also affect the ease or complexity of internal administration and may have an impact on social cohesion Rosenberg, Matt (2019). There are five basic types of state. Each shape has distinctive features and challenges. The first is a compact state. The Compact State shall be an effective State. This is because there is no significant difference in the distance from the center to any boundary. Ideally, the shape of this state is like a circle with a capital in the middle. The second shape of the state is elongated states. This state has the potential for isolation. A handful of elongated states have a long, narrow shape. Elongated states can suffer from poor internal communication. An area situated at the extreme end of the elongation may be separated from the capital, which is usually located near the center of the city. Third-shaped states are prorupted. The shape provides its neighbor with access or disturbance. An otherwise compact state with a broad extension to the projecting is prorupted. For two main reasons, proruption is produced. First is to provide access to resources such as water to a state, and second to divide two states which would otherwise share a boundary. Forth is in a state of perforation. A state that absolutely covers another is a condition of perforation. South Africa is the one good example of a perforated state which fully

covers the state of Lesotho. The last phase of the state is a fractured state. There are several discontinuous parts of their territories in a fractured state. Technically, any state which has an offshore island as part of its territory is fractured. For the same entity, however, fragmentation is particularly important. There are two different kinds of fragmented states. First, there are fragmented states separated by water, such as Tanzania, and second, there are fragmented states separated by an intervening state, such as Panama, which was a fragmented state, divided into two part by canal, built-in 1941 by the United States.

Types of Boundaries

None of the forms of boundaries are better or more natural. In other words, many boundaries are defined based on mixture of various factors. Locating borders can create conflict both within a nation and its neighbors. The boundary line that has to be established by more than one state is the only location where there must be direct physical interaction between two neighboring states or cities. The border thus has the ability to become the focal point of conflict between two cities or states. Boundaries are two categories that are physical boundaries that correspond with significant natural landscape features, and cultural boundaries reflect the distribution of cultural features. Physical boundaries on Earth's surface are an important physical feature that can make good boundaries because they are easily visible on both the map and on the ground. The deserts, mountains and water are three forms of physical elements that serve as borders between states. There are two types of common cultural boundaries which are both geometrical and ethnic. On the map, geometric boundaries are simply straight lines. Other boundaries between states, particularly language and religion, correlate with the difference in ethnicity.

Boundaries Inside States

Local government borders are sometimes drawn within countries and cities, to distinguish different nationalities or ethnicities. There are two types of unitary, and territorial, government states. A unitary state is a state in which the bulk of authority is in the central government's hands. A federal state is a state that has the most power in the hands of the local government. A federal-state empowers local ethnicity while under one government a unitary state unifies a whole country. There's a trend towards federal states nowadays. France is one example of that. France has only had one unitary government, traditionally. The unitary government recently transferred authority from the central government to local governments.

METHODOLOGY

The method for data collection used in this study is a qualitative method that involved a critical review of secondary information and in-depth literature reviews. Secondary information was collected during the visit to selected local authorities and also from various reliable secondary sources. Analysis derived from the secondary information will help the researcher to formulate the next step of data collection that will involve the local population within the neighbouring cities as well as the local authorities. The interview will then apply to confirm the review of lietartures findings for researcher to propose a further recommendation for the study.

Based on the secondary data collected, the content analysis was used to render a replicable and accurate inference in the interpretation and coding of the textual material. Through systematically analysing text such as documents and images, qualitative data can be converted into qualitative data. The content analysis applied in this study covers any search on a topic related to neigbouring cities including the indicators of cities, neigbouring cities, cities boundary, issues, and problems that related/ derived from neigbouring cities. Issues pertaining to poor coordination of land use, the absence of a clear city boundary and physical boundary and unclear city boundary are further studied and discussed in the paper. The study also looks into the provision of laws and acts that govern the local authority and planning of any development in Malaysia.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

The findings of this study can be understood as According to Mori & Christodoulou, (2012) some city defined their neighbouring cities based on their urban data such as administrative parameters. Meanwhile another city identifiend their neighbouring cities by population size or population density. While Lucas and Rossi-Hansberg (2002), Fujita, Mori (1997) and Fujita et al. (1999)and Berliant and Wang (2008) define the neighbouring cities by hierarchical model. This models has mention that neighbouring cities is a overlap in size, and have different set of function in economy.

There are several indicators that have been highlighted by some scholars. For example, Thorpe (2014), J.C Bolay and Rabonovinch (2004). Applying this indicator to understand the need for indicators to evaluate the environmental condition of the world as a whole and to define national and global approaches to fix major environmental issues for the neighbouring cities and its surroundings. These indicators also to analyze sustainable development approaches and eradicate poverty in developing neighbouring cities. More generally, these basic finding in the understanding of the neighbouring cities, there are two indicators of issues in neighbouring cities. The first indicators is boundary type which are physical boundary and cultural boundary. The second indicators of issues is the state shape. There are five shape of state. First compact state which is efficient state. Secondly is elongated state which is potential isolation stated. Third is proprupted state. Fourth is perforated and landlocked state and lastly is fragmented stated which is problematic state.

In addition, these findinds provide additional information about issues in the neighbouring cities. Firstly, in Malaysia, the local plan has set out with different planning strategies and development goals resulted from their unique and differences in the local area. However, poor coordination in land-use zoning, the absence of clear city boundaries and physical boundaries between the local authorities on neighbouring cities. Secondly, in Malaysia, only few studies covered or highlighted neighbouring city where else such studies have already been conducted in foreign country strating from 1990s. According to Mori & Christodoulou, (2012) some city defined their neighbouring cities based on their urban data such as administrative parameters. Meanwhile another city identifiend their neighbouring cities by population size or population density. Therefore, significant of this study will be explained in more realistic settings to the adequate provision of facilities is supporting elements and harmonizing the coordination of land use planning and development in neighbouring cities.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the essence of the assessment of the neighbouring city and its impact to the urban development can improve the existing planning practice which had influence by a mentality of profit-making in the development process with considering the importance of city boundary consideration which applied as the guideline to the urban development as vicegerent to sustain the policy and law while developed the urban development. The concept of cities and neighbouring cities is better to be clear and identified so that it can be defined in the paper because of acts as a support system for the main city, for example, residential, industrial, and domestic human needs. Indeed, the determination of the city boundary is in the city is important to create a better living environment in the cities.

On the other hand, the indicators of issues have to be controlled especially in determining the boundary inside the state. However, poor coordination in land-use zoning, the absence of clear city boundaries and physical boundaries between the local authorities hindered the development planning of the neighbouring city. Therefore, the significant contribution of the paper is to perceived as an important step to analyse the issues of neighbouring cities in Malaysia. For example, the State authority will carry out a variety of activities between local authorities in order to educate and ensure that local planning authorities are well understood in relation to the neighboring city. This will make the handling of neighboring urban issues more effective. This significance will be linked with the second objective which is to identify issues, problems and strategic potentials of neighbouring cities.

Future research should consider the definition of neighbouring cities more carefully, for example, to evaluate the undertaking policy in determining the neighbouring cities boundary in the local context that have been hiloghted in objective one. Many researcher have been carried out on neighbouring cities in foreign country but not in Malaysia. Hence, this rereveal the gaps and shortcoming of reserach conducted for neighbouring cities. So, this study will expand on understanding and knowledge in the context of neighboring cities from the planning perspective and essential as the effective provision of facilities is supporting elements and to harmonize the coordination of land use planning and development in neighbouring cities.

There also have many laws and policies have been formulated as basic to plan and direct the urban development in Malaysia. For instance, Act 171, Local Govermnents act 1976 and Environmnetal Quality Act (Act 172). However, there is no specific law of policy regarding neighbouring cities. The local authority will know how to deal with the physical boundary and to establish clearly visible physical boundary so that people can identify the authority so that they can refer, complain or inform about land issues, particularly in the neighboring city and prevent the absence of the physical boundary. So, this paper also can be use as a tool to evaluate the undertaking policy in determining the neighbouring cities boundary in the local context that have been hilighted in objective one. The local authority will know how to deal with the physical boundary and to establish clearly visible physical boundary so that people can identify the authority so that they can refer, complain or inform about land issues, particularly in the neighboring city and prevent the absence of the physical boundary.

The method for data collection used in this study is a qualitative method that involved a critical review of secondary information, as well as literature reviews, which are reliable enough to realize the objectives of this study and in answering the study question. With some new information obtain through the semi-structured interview and literature review, this study for the assessment of the neighbouring cities and its impact on the urban development expectedly can be made as a reference to assist future planning of urban development. In addition, it is expected that this study on neighbouring cities can become a basic reference for urban development for any study that will undertake in the future. Therefore, this study emphasis to define a clear neighbouring city boundary that can be used by all stakeholders within the same or different state, to evaluate the implementation of indicator in determining neighbouring cities boundary and to identify issues, problems and strategic potential of neighbouring cities and it is expected that this study on neighbouring cities can become a basic reference of urban development in terms of management and facilities.

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Dr. Noor Suzilawati Rabe
Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design (KAED)
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM),
Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 50728 Kuala Lumpur
Email: suzilawati@iium.edu.my

Dr. Mariana Mohamed Osman
Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design (KAED)
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM),
Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 50728 Kuala Lumpur
Email: mariana@iium.edu.my

Dr. Faris Abdullah
Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design (KAED)
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM),
Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 50728 Kuala Lumpur
Email: mfaris@iium.edu.my

Izzatul A'syiqin Abdul Halim
Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design (KAED)
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM),
Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, 50728 Kuala Lumpur
Email: izzanas03013@gmail.com