Role of the Citizen of the Circuit in Sustainable Urban Development Case Study: Semnan City, Iran

Saeid Kamyabi, Zeynab Karkeh Abadi, Mahdi Samimian

Department of Geography, college of human science, Semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran

ABSTRACT

Today, population and skeletal changes as well as the sudden growth of population and physical development of cities, has made it an inevitable necessity to determine new approaches in overcoming the problems ahead of urban development. Considering this, the complexity of running cities, the diversity of citizens’ needs and also the limitation of resources to solve the problems, there should be an excess effort in order to adopt a new approach in absorbing public partnership and sustainable urban development. In this basis, citizen-oriented city has been accepted as a new approach to overcome the difficulties and to gain citizens’ comfort and welfare, by world’s policy makers, programmers and officials. Effort has been made to administer the approach, in some cities in Iran by city council and municipals. This is a survey study in Semnan as a case study, which has used questionnaires related to the study hypotheses. Conclusions maintained that there is directional relationship between sustainable urban development and “citizens-citizens urban officials” bilinear relation and also the effectiveness of the urban management in gaining a citizen oriented pattern. Practically, in administering the citizen-oriented city pattern, increasing the participation potential of citizens has been achieved through a comprehensive education.

INTRODUCTION

Today, cities owe output of societies which have constituted then. Change of styles, desires and expectations of citizens have been cased that transformation is changed from internal to external matter. Response of governmental organization against citizens has resulted that governmental look at society individed as new view paint and also customers of private section and also tries to provide. Maximum satisfaction for them. Because access of developed society needs to move citizen-oriented and consideration of citizen principles. In recent years, increase of city dwelling les reached from 68/5 percent of to td population in 2006 to 71/4 percent of demography in 2010. So citizen-oriented and sustainable development of country cities is necessary matter. Then fore, This research surveys its situation in sustainable urban development. Also it evaluates level of citizens readiness and also urban manages to understand citizen – oriented city. Results of this research (case study- Semnan city) indicate that method of citizen – oriented city will change view point of urban policies and substitution of effective methods in inside city programming system. So possible of desirable life and increase of citizen’s welfare is basis of sustainable development according to human development and social capital attention. Articles and methods: In this research, according to city dwelling coefficient in 2010 at Semnan (calculated 77/5 percent), and increase of this coefficient in national level, and on the other hemnd having most population of city dueling (89/6 coefficient) in Semnan, so Semnan is studied As a case study. According to selected subject, results of demography 2010 are non-experimented – descriptive. It's Subject is about survey of existing relative between variables and presenting applicable suggestions in practical area. In descriptive method, researcher investigates role of citizen – oriented city on sustainable urban development. Also applicable suggestions are presented. In this research, measurement method is used. Obtained information is collected from selected individuals. One normal unknown questionnaire including closed questions of serial standard and choice method according to research hypothesis has been used in data field method. Statistical society of research includes sampling Semnan citizens of different people. Questionnaire is distributed between
people according to population using accidental sampling methods in different avers of city. Questions of questionnaire are based on 4 principle points:
1) Performance of urban management such as 7 questions
2) Number of citizen’s partnership 11 questions.
3) Urban sustainable development 9 questions.
4) Role of education 5 questions.
In addition, 32 questions are organized in 4 aspects such as urban management performance (35 points), number of citizen’s partnership (45 points), urban permanent development (40 points), role of universal education (25 points). It is based on 5 degree Licret choosing choices of (completely disagree- agree – without opinion- agree- completely agree). Advantage of choices has been determined in this manner, (completely agree, 5 points), (agree, 4 points), (without opinion, 3 points), (disagree 2 points), (completely disagree, 1 points). Final conclusion is done for proving hypothesis by analytical spss software.

Research background:
Citizen’s partnership opinions refer to Americas urban renovation experience – as organized movement which created on 1950 decade and beginnings of 1960. Various regulations were approved on the basis of people partnership in this period and condition of urban decision making processed was changed. But concept of partnership was discussed in England at second half of decade 1960. After that, other democratic countries accepted it. Today’s, citizens partnership is inseparable part of urban programming process in most of countries. (Papli Yazdi, Rajabi sanajardi, 2003, p 238) logical confirmation opinions were confirmed worldly. Think of people partnership paid attention in cities affairs. It's results was David taroy work and creation of radical geography school. Then fore passing of time, importance of people partnership in city development became clear at all schools. (shokoui, 1994, 153) Theorist changed partnership theory by existing theories test until considered partnership theory. According to this view point, government and people most strive as two partner with common profits and rights and equal powers in all development affairs and administration of local affairs. (Rezvani, 2004, 215). At the end of decade 1960, role of participatory in society's development was fundamental subject of decision makers. Avnstein was the first person who employed citizen partnership in 1969. He used partnership idiom for the first time in health initial cares. Universal experiences indicate that most attention has been paid to participatory method in urban development programming after decade 1980. At present, urban participatory is mystery of success in urban development projects. Also it is one of standards for evaluating. Performance of urban management system. Background of urban citizen policy subject refers to collect purposes programs of third millenium in the world. This program is arranged according to yonesko, united nations and Habitat from 2005 on the basis of Paris world programs 2005 – Barcelona 2005 – Vancouver 2006 – Portoralgre 2008 at urban third millennium. It's includes purposes and urban methods. (2009 –Brown, Kristiansen). According to lack of studies in Iran history sociology, we most consider experimental social historical witnesses to survey concept of citizenship in Iran. For example surveying politic and elso social – religious Jurisprudence thought system is in the category of historical witnesses, so suitable social historical periods are necessary. Selected periods are Iran Bostan (700 – 500), Iran after Islam to constitutional government (1906 – 1700),and Iran after constitutional revolution 1357 (1907 – 1979) (Nejati Hoseini, 2003 : 177,180). Participatory subject is an important matter during long years in Iran but there are obstacles such as Brocraci – lack of informal organization – profession tendency – non awareness of people centralization tendency and … (ghavami, 2002, 148). Importance of people participatory in Iran refers to consultation history after constitutional government and the fundamental law approval. It explained as one of participatory and citizen – oriented principles. In other word, one of important results was political administrative power division between central and local governments besides of formalizing reinforcement separation. Organizing consultative assembly was one of important programs of Islamic revolution by Imam Khomeini. After victory of Islamic revolution and organizing first expert assembly for approving fundamental law also efforts of Hazrat Ayat Allah Taleghani, sixth – seventh and hundreds the principles of fundamental law were approved as one of essentials of Islamic republic of Iran system. One of important result of Iran Islamic. Revolution is establishment of Islamic consultative. Beginning of their work (Islamic councils) was from 9 April 1999. (Semnan political office,2010). According to abovementioned documents, This Importance has not been achieved practically after 12 years. Although many research and studies have been done about Iran urban management, but it could not answer to city cultural social skeletal aspects. Because it is not possible without people participatory and citizenship- oriented pattern achievement. Performed studies have noticed only to special aspects of citizens participatory pattern during recent years. We can refer to publish of the book ((pattern of citizen participatory in administering cities affairs)) in 2000. This book has published by Mr. Alireza Alavi Tabar. Two other books are ((citizenship concept of municipalities low))written by Seyed Mahmood Nejati-urban studies publications in 2001 – ((sustainable urban management, survey of participatory experiences of municipalities and councils)) in 2002 written by Hosein Imani – municipalities organization publications. Doctoral thesis have been done by students as case study in Tehran or municipalities besides of other books.
about urban management and role of citizen participatory or role of urban management in social participatory. In this research we survey citizenship political – economical – social aspects by analytical – descriptive methods emphasizing urban management and local organization position. So we can show clear pattern of case study in Semnan to reach to permanent development so that it extends to all Iran's cities management system.

Theoretic essentials of research:

Urban sustainable development answer to people needs at all development aspects such as social, economical,cultural, educational, therapeutic and …. It's stability and survival is guarant ed sothet future and present generations can use that (Salehi Fard, 2004, 138,148).Having urban culture is one of important. Our big difficulty in urban sustainable development achievement. Our big difficulty in urban society is lack of citizens urban culture an inadequacy of management and programming in Iran cities. If these two are not harmonious, permanent development will not attain. (Beik Mohammadi – 2001-38). City dwelling culture and urban programming most guarantee sustainable development and also protect natural sources and environmental conditions (Azarang,1986,99). Two concepts of cultural development and urban permanent development have been used in urban programming literature very much. It means that cultural development can help to urban sustainable development. Is accepted as a culture, it will stay permanently. (Latifi 2006-139). One of important purposes of permanent development is environmental demolition decrease. It is possible by increasing public awareness level, globalization and localization emphasizing urban culture development (yonesko, 2001, 193). Publicity and propagations of religions view points will increase urban culture according to important role of religion and religions beliefs in culture. Presenting vital educations is necessary (Salehi Fard, 2004, 149).

Citizen and citizenship means citizen of country. Equality, Justice and independence provide for citizen according to citizen rights and duties against government. Citizenship becomes popular when individuals personal rights are recognized formally. (Honermand 2010,5) First point of theorization is description of this concept ((urban citizenship)) ((connecting urban identities to citizenship and municipality)) and return to citizens city and formal recognition of city dwelling rights against the city and their duty against city and city dwelling. Todays, city dwelling are citizen – user. Citizen concept is farther up. It means that combination of right toward city (citizenship right to city) and duty against city (citizenship duty against city) are seen (Asher 2004,).

Participatory: we can deduce concepts such as effort- effectiveness- reaction – data division- situation of difficulty for solving- Participatory of decision making from Participatory description. Most of written have noticed one of them and other have ignored the other one. It seems that full Participatory most comprise all or most of above factors.

Manner of citizenship relation- urban management: struggle for stabilizing rights and citizenship responsibilities have been connected to modern urban society and modernization process (Terner). Reasons of this link are quantitative and specialties of modern urban society end its distinction from traditional urban society. These specialties are: heterogeneity of urban population, social division, social different layers, spread social movement in modern urban life, expansion of formed social reactions and modern political social organizing in modern cities affairs management specially stabilizing local governments, city councils and effect of local and urban authorities in urban decision making. Besides of these, we can refer to formation of new relations between citizens and selected local governments and serious political systematic such as urban management and city councils. Besides of these, we must notice to resulted effects of city – tendency and city dwelling. These effects have resulted to urban unequal increase - lack of urban sources and too much pressures for urban competition among citizens and influential groups. Citizens unlimited requests are divided according to urban policy view point: 1) use of urban sources. 2) move effect on urban decision making manner 3) providing manner to achieve citizenship Participatory in urban life 4) stabilizing mutual responsibilities rights of citizens and urban management such as local governments, urban governments, urban rules, urban councils, urban Executive authorities and municipalities. (Mann 1998-massey Etd, 1997).These subjects influence on relations between citizens and municipalities.we can refer to positive results such as strengthening citizens abilities – strengthening citizens social belonging sense to city - strengthening citizens confidence sense to urban management system and municipality – strengthening cooperation sense among citizens and municipality and urban managers – solving urban difficulties by citizens participatory and partnership to municipality – strengthening urban democracy manners by responsibilities achievement –citizens rights and municipality (- NejatHosseini 2001-40). This is clear difference between these two schools : 1) nobility is only for person, providing persons interests is society, interests and rights for person are sacrificed in order to guarantee group interests.(Varie 2010). Programming for development has been based on concentrated planning in past decades, but most thinkers and social programmers have noticed to new planning namely (down to up) or participatory in decade 1980 (NAVA bakhsh and Arjmand 2009,147).One important viewpoint of participatory is participatory together with people which has effective role on citizenship city achievement. This viewpoint explains development kind that linked to creativity and ability for people, powers, possibilities and sources become more efficient for participatory and also were results will be obtained. In this view point, participatory for local
strengthens and increase of abilities and its development among local strengths is centralized. (Navabakhsh, Arjmand 2009,116). Possess for citizenship participatory achievement means providing necessary fields by government and municipalities to interfere local citizens in urban decision making (Sarafi,2010). Introducing studied region : Semnan has 95815/676 square kilometer extent. It has allocated 5/8 percent of country area to itself. Its area is fourfold of Tehran. It is sixth province for country. According to last country divisions, Semnan has 7 small province (Damghan, Semnan, Shahrood, Garmsar, Mahdishahr – Aradan – Miamei), 14 district, 14 city, 29 rural district. Its area is almost 97491 square kilometer. It has been placed on 51 degree and 51 minute to 57 degree and 3 minute eastern longitude and 34 degree and 13 minute to 37 degree and 20 minute northern width from line of longitude. (Statistical calendar 2010 Semnan). Semnan city has been placed on large plain. Limit of this plain is restricted to Ghaemshahr plain from north, to Damghan plain from east, to desert from south and to Garmsar from west. Alborz mountain chain has been placed on north city. South part of this mountain chain is fertile valley. Semnan and Mahdishahr and Shahmirzad are located in this valley. (programming and management organization of Semnan – 2006). Semnan is studied as a case study because its city dwelling coefficient is calculated 77/5 percent in 2010. On the other hand most city dwelling population belongs to Semnan with 89/6 percent (results of demography 2011). Population of Semnan has increased to 38789 with 2.25 increase rate on the basis of Iran statistic center data in 1355. Population of Semnan was 64892 persons in 1986 demography. In 1996, population has increased to 91045 with 3/44 increase rate. It was 126780 in 2006. Its population was 153680 person in 2011 with 3.92 increase rate. In this research we here tried to survey role of urban management system for citizenship programming achievement by reviewing citizenship pattern in Semnan according to unusual development of city toward east north, and non-attention to difficulties and needs of developed parts and ancient texture and also increasing growth of city population (from 12/32 percent in 2006 to 13.94 in 2011). We consider these matters to reach to urban permanent development. Finally we present suggestion and ways for improving urban participatory management affairs. Data analysis : In this research, we have used comprehensible descriptive statistic method for data analysis. Firstly, in descriptive statistic method a list research is regulated for each of replier characteristics. Then descriptive statistics are calculated such as average – center – index – criterion deviation. Columnar chart of abundance person for replier characteristics is calculated. In this research a questionnaire is regulated by kokran test and then it is distributed among persons more than 18 years old in Semnan city region. It is evaluated by SPSS software after collecting by experienced statistical experts. In this research, statistical samples choice method is class sampling method according to its subject and nature. Number of samples are obtained by kokran. Formula

\[
N = \frac{N^2(1-p)}{N^2 + z^2p(1-p)}
\]

They were 223 persons and selected accidentally.

Table 1: Calculation formula for sample Cochran.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>T2</th>
<th>T1</th>
<th>D2</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>(1-P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84057</td>
<td>Number of society</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Table t</td>
<td>Minimum acceptable difference (p)</td>
<td>Success ratio in society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>Table t</td>
<td>T2</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Minimum acceptable difference (p)</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>Success ratio in society</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(success of citizenship programming)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : writer calculations – 2012

400 questionnaires were distributed among statistical sample (persons more than 18 years old in Semnan city). 382 questionnaires were completed. So rate of questionnaire return was 95/6 which was acceptable percent. we have studied admissibility of research in this manner : principle proof is evaluation of admissibility measurement tools. Determining questionnaire admissibility, it is done pre-test priority. suggestions and opinions of experts are used to prepare questionnaire. Also spearman level coefficient has been used to survey research admissibility after expert's suggestions.

Performance method:
1) Two experts are selected who are specialist in considered test contents
2) Description of evaluated domain (special description of test domain contents), important matters of test are given to two specialist.
3) each specialist is wanted to plan every test according to its description in the form of four points scale such as a) irrelevant b) few relation c) too much relation.
We order independent of other specialist opinions 1) obtained data from specialists judgment is entered in the table 2) we obtain agreement level among two specialists by spearman rank collection coefficient
\[ r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2-1)} \]
\( R_s \) = spearman rank collection correlation coefficient
\( D_i \) = difference of determined ranks by specialists
\( N \) = number of questions

| Table 2: Spearman rank evaluated correlation coefficient of two connoisseur experts. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| First connoisseur expert    | First connoisseur expert    | Second connoisseur expert    |
| 1                           | +0.773                      | 1                           |
| Second connoisseur expert   | +0.773                      | 1                           |

Source: writer calculations – 2012

In this research, this number is 0.773 which is acceptable.

Questionnaire has credibility. If it repeats or is employed again, its result must be the same in first process. Credibility degree is related to stability. If one object is evaluated today again it is measured next time, results must be the same unless object is changed during this time. cronbach Alpha coefficient has been used to determine credibility of research questionnaire.

\[ A = \left( \frac{n}{n-1} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\sum S_i^2}{\sum S^2} \right) \]

\( S_i \) = standard deviation of questionnaire
\( N \) = number of test questionnaire
\( S_i \) = question standard deviation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Result of cronbach Alpha coefficient calculation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N of items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alpha coefficient of questionnaire was 0.808 by SPSS software and necessary calculations. It was acceptable comprehensible statistic method has been used in the form of hypothesis test method such as Pearson correlation coefficient test and chelograph – smear nephew for denying or proving each research hypothesis. Data analysis is done by SPSS statistical software and also tables are drawn by EXCEL software. Many questions are combined to each other for evaluating urban management performance and its relation to citizens participatory level in Semnan city. following results have been obtained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4: Description of statistic indexes variables.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person correlation coefficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0.396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0.434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of research results indicates that there is positive meaningful relation between urban sustainable development and (citizens participatory level) with urban sustainable development and (urban management performance) focusing on 0.396, 0.434 and probability of 95 percent in Semnan. It means that whatever citizens participatory level and urban management performance increase, then urban sustainable development level increase and vice versa, role of citizens participatory level becomes more between them. In other word, changes
of urban sustainable development (43.4 – 39.6 percent) depend on citizens participatory level and urban management performance. Therefore, we can say that urban sustainable development is connected to citizens – urban managers directory, urban management performance and its effect on development and citizens participatory is one of key agents in citizenship city. So we evaluate relation between urban management performance and sustainable development in second theory in semnan city.

Table 5: Description of statistical indexes between urban management performance variable and participatory level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pearson correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Variable name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.525</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>0.62016</td>
<td>2.9768</td>
<td>Urban management performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>382</td>
<td>0.46833</td>
<td>3.2891</td>
<td>Citizens participatory level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis obtained result indicates that there is positive meaningful relation between ((citizens participatory level)) and ((urban management performance (0.525 percent) with 95 percent probability in city of semnan. it means that if citizens participatory level increases, then urban management performance will increase and vice versa. in other words, changes of urban management performance (52.5 percent) depends on citizens participatory level, analyzing obtained research results was done by questionnaire method and also their analysis was done by SPSS software in order to prove third theory ((considering citizens strength by universal education))

Table 6: Description of statistical indexes between education role and citizens participatory level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pearson correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Variable name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.307</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>0.46833</td>
<td>3.2891</td>
<td>Citizens participatory level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>382</td>
<td>0.55770</td>
<td>3.5507</td>
<td>Role of education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Obtained results indicate that there is positive meaningful relation between citizens participatory level and universal education (0.307) with 95 percent probability. It means that if education increases, so citizens participatory level will increase and vice versa. in other word, changes of citizens participatory level depend on urban management and citizens universal education (30.7 percent). So we can say that increasing citizens participatory strength is possible by universal education for performing citizenship city plan.

Conclusion:

Participatory plan of religious and economic matters has been important in Iran post cities according to obtained results of this research, citizens have strived in above matters actively. Most of semnan people have tendency towards city affairs participatory according to existing data and statistic and also questions of questionnaire. They consider it as an effective change in urban sustainable development, but they do not participate practically. These results to numerous difficulties for city development. we consider this factor as one of principle factors for urban stability according to participatory importance in city managerial – political – economical – social – constancy. In addition, we can say that urban management (as urban development organization frame work) is related to politics – programming – plans that try to distribute services justly and also conform population growth with urban fundamental substructures. Urban management has effective activity in citizenship and social subjects besides of environmental economical development, such structure services, land and dwelling area. Most of present policies of urban responsibility are providing services and above facilities, citizens desire attention for social stability. in addition, we comprehend that citizenship city will follow its development and growth systematically. one of important characteristics of this city is attention to people opinion.

These are characteristics of citizenship city:
1) Urban management strives to consider social justice and notice people opinion and desires besides of answering its performance clearly.
2) Citizens have confidence in urban management besides of participatory in all city affairs, also they belong to their city locally.
3) Access to urban services is suitable for citizens, so they access to their needs comfortably.

Presenting necessary suggestions and solutions for executing citizens city
1) Providing necessary fields by semnan city council for increasing citizens participatory level in city affairs decision making.
2) Anticipating necessary opportunity for presenting citizens suggestions continually in cities such as Semnan city.
3) Cooperation between municipality and university for investigation of different subjects of Semnan and finding executive solution for urban difficulties.
4) Encouragement citizens for cooperating beautification cleanliness of their place in Semnan city.
5) Presenting annual operation, budget and city programs and awaring people.
6) Celebrating meetings, congress, scientific and criticism meeting about city programs about city programs and condition.
7) Facilities development in city regions and creating social opportunities for citizens equally.
8) Promotion and optimization of presented services quality for citizens in Semnan.
9) Extensive activity for citizens educating and also cultural promotion of city dwelling in Semnan.
10) Establishment of cultural centers such as regional – local cultural places in order to educate citizenship principles and developing respect culture, law acceptance and participatory of citizens in Semnan.
11) Local newspapers publication according citizenship education by citizens participatory (Gholami 2010, 4).

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