

Survey of the Strengths and Weaknesses Points of Citizen Participation in Urban Planning with Emphasis on Sustainable Development (Case Study of Tehran District 22)

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ABSTRACT

Developed in the final analysis is human evolution and to be fulfilled with them Partnership and for them. In the process of human development is both tools and goals. As a result, the realization of this significance have to done by humans and with their involvement. In addition, public participation is guarantees of individual liberty, social justice and prevent from the abuse of power in society. Municipal cooperation could be known a serious participation, active and informed civil society building unit in the socio-economic and cultural activities related to the city's life. One of the major preconditions in achievement of urban participatory is the partnership in legal precondition. Participatory development is approach emphasizes of Planners and in route planning with people for people. In this study with production from SWOT analysis method were examined the role of citizen of 22 district in the administration of city participation. Research Shows that the use of citizen participation in urban governance in addition to reducing the cost and accelerate in the implementation of programs and plans it can be an effective step towards sustainable development and it is increased upon rate person's life satisfaction.

KEY WORDS: sustainable development - Citizen participation -22 district – SWOT

1 INTRODUCTION

Dramatic expansion of urbanization in recent years, in particular, the increase in population in big cities are left many problems that city nowadays management in large cities will not be able. Moreover, these problems are solved by traditional methods and past regular and in given one-way service achieved a success. What today guarantees utilities and productivity development is Active participation of all citizens in the city (Maryam Hashemian et al 2011).

Public today participation in human society is a special place. Participation strategy in all aspects reflects the spirit of democracy and the people democracy of government of states. Whatever how much people role is in the different areas of a system of government it demonstrate the high legitimacy of the government and state is between whole government and the international systematic (Ershadi, 2013: 3). Urban policy and management was not possible without the use of modern methods of management so what is highlighted the reflection due to participatory planning and management another model to meet the challenges of each model. During the past two decades, many organizations and institutions involved in the management of urban planning in worldwide level to promote an attitude collaborative approach to encourage an approach to management method and planning from Bottom-up and ability to monitor upon the development actions have emphasis on problem solving and decision making and thought have in mind in reflection of the city problem solving based communities (Hassani tabar 2013: 6).

The most important and greatest of capital each associations is the human resources community that for there are certain ways to exploit it. Exploiting of participating is one of the mental and psychological requirements and origins respect for human. Participation in public life is a right of nature and in recent decades has been emphasized the urban management.

If the participation be considered as the meaning of growing human essential skills such as human dignity and honor for the human responsible in fertility decision-making power and action to be measured from thought out and will be device till people using it and no serious reliance on formal institutions could overcome their problems, with such an approach, planners, program in planning, become self-supporting and to meet their basic needs (Paply Yazdi, 2002: 119) Participation is equivalent Reform of participation "in English this word comes from the root part means the component sector has been from its Latin root a parti

cipatia means the self in self-breath is other things than a and sharing in something from other in self getting and means to share in something or getting the part of it (yazdan 2007: 21).

Participation is include the redistribution of power that people will be able to intervene in political and social processes That it had not already and some researchers conceptual development participated is which is associated with power transitions and largely it is determine the future interests of individuals. This concept is in the including the availability of local resources and support of internal data in the program is to create higher performance (Abdi et al: 2009,5).

2- MATERIALS AND METHODS

2-1- Research Methodology:

Due to the nature of the present research is applied research – development type and methods of it is descriptive - analytical. The main Information collecting on the theoretical foundations sections through the scientific documentation and Library and internal and external references and been collected additional information through surveys. Finally, with using a SWOT Analysis and Strategic model have been identified Strengths and weaknesses points (internal factors of the system) and the opportunities and threats (external Systems factors) SWOT Matrix is one of the best techniques to plan and analyze today it is using as a new tool for performance analysis Status gap, designers and evaluation strategies (Sharifzadeh: 2002: 5). Strengths, weaknesses points and opportunities and threats are linked in four general categories, SWOT, WT.

(1) Strengths and opportunities (SO): Area A, is best position. The system it faces a number of environmental opportunities and have forces many that encouraged to use the opportunity. This position are recommended growth strategies.

(2) Strengths and Threats (ST): In the second area, the system has a power key but faced with the threat environment

(3) lack of opportunities (WO): in the third area it is faced with opportunity however, it suffers from several weaknesses in internal

(4) Weaknesses and threats (WT):

In the four-area System is faced not by chance, nor with strong indoor but it is faced from the internal aspect with the weakness of and external dimensions are faced with multiple threats. The best strategy is decreasing strategy

Table 1: SWOT matrix and determine the strategies approach

Weaknesses points W	Strengths points S	matrix SWOT
strategies WO	Strategies SO	opportunities O
strategies Wt	strategies ST	Treats T

Figure 1: threats, opportunities, weaknesses and strengths Matrix

Strategy internal growth	strategy internal growth
Wo	SO
Strategy of diversification recommended	strategy of reduce and defense
ST	WT

2.2 The study area:

Study area the study area is 22 area in Tehran with a population of 150,000 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2006).

this Tehran municipality 22area with approximately 60 square kilometers with over 300 kilometers from the eastern boundary "10 '5 51' 40 '20 51 and north Widths '16' 32 35 '19' 57 35 in the northwestern city of Tehran and it located ken and verdige downstream river catchment and The area is limited from north to the central Alborz mountains, in East with river kan sanctum in in the south with Tehran-Karaj Freeway and in the West with a range of manual planting forest and with areas of 5 and 21 of Tehran municipality is

contiguous. Thus northern the extreme edge of the southern slopes of 22 district of Tehran Municipality has developed an elevation of 1800 meters.

Figure 2: Location of the study area (22 district)

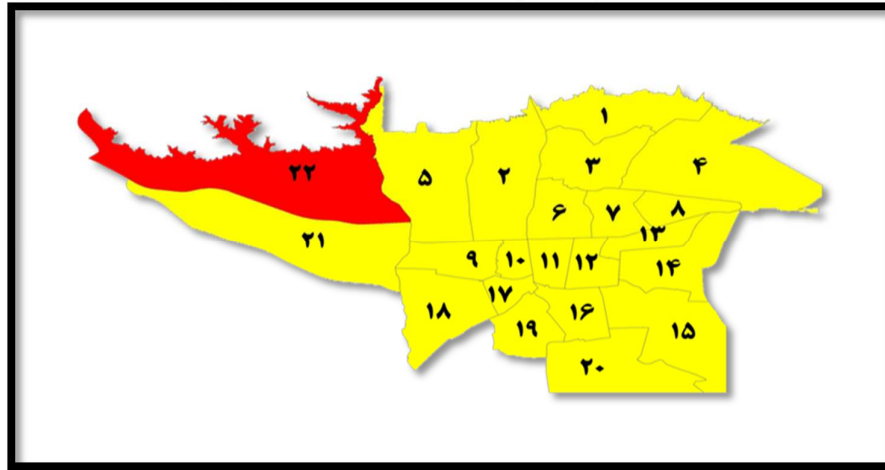
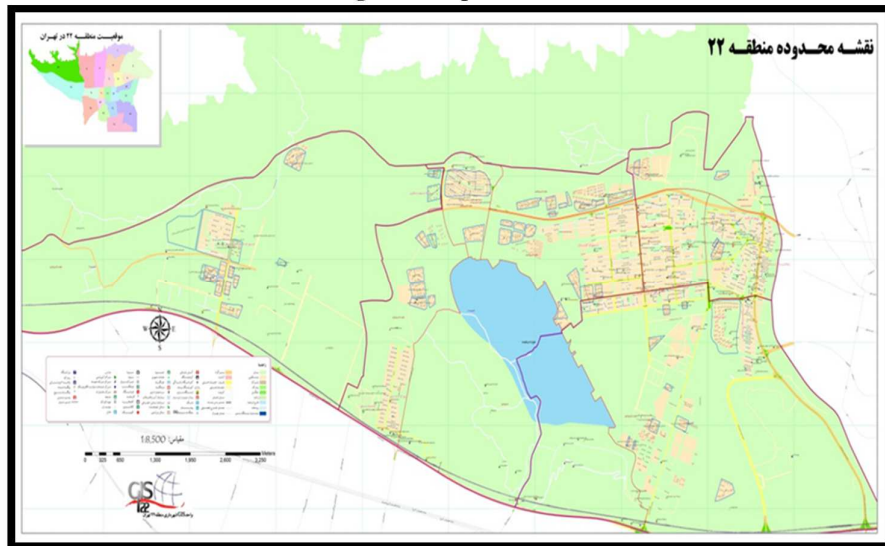


Figure3:Map of 22Area



3-DISCUSSION

Factors that have contributed to the spread of the idea of participation in urban management include:

- 1 The emergence of democracies systems and the importance of the role of public in administration;
- 2 lessons from the trends of urban development in the past decades;
- (3) lack comply with urban design with the people needs and demands of;
- (4) lack of development of economic, social, cultural, and ensure the interests of citizens;
- (5) increasing complexity of urban lives and planning and social ethics (1996, UNVHS)

One citizen that participation is part of him the fundamental rights, can operate in a variety of partnerships. For example Social participation is one of the most important types of partnerships that local, municipal, urban, rural, various participation and associations kinds and areas that constitute as the social and political issues of citizen participation is also shared by the right to formation of associations and joint actions of individuals for formation right of communities and as a basic right of citizenship is the important aspects of social participation.

Therefore, citizen participation has several dimensions that each describe an aspect of their participation. Citizen participation, has Legitimized urban planning and makes institutional. Urban planning with citizen

participation is approved. In modern society, participation in urban planning become institutional and in it specified the rights and duties of citizens.

Designing a suitable model of urban management plan, depends to institutionalize participation citizen for program the quality increases safety and welfare of the citizens (Razavi Al-Hashem,& mosaei 2009: 4).

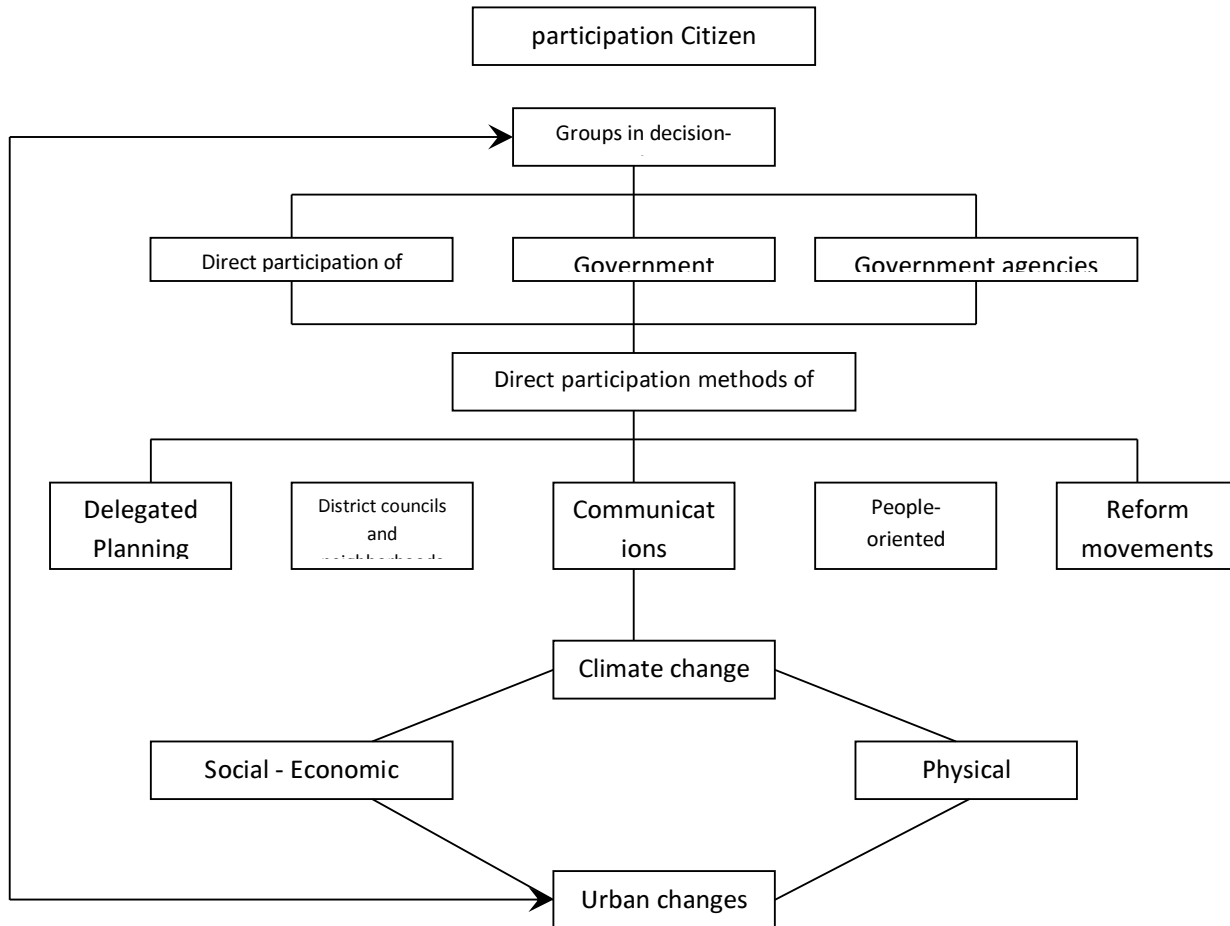


Figure 4: The process of citizen participation in urban planning (Hatami and Dadashzadeh, 2013: 20).

Hatami, Afshar Dadashzadeh Bayaqot, Habib (2013) article of reviews the role of citizen participation in achievement of development projects renovation program with emphasizing on empowerment approach of case study , alley martyr Gharehbaghi -Tabriz (National Conference on Geography and Sustainable Development) Citizen participation in decision-making, urban Affairs and Planning all activities and civic affairs interest to managers, planners and social development in recent years the country has been in political and academic circles, Citizen participation in urban affairs, at the forefront of social and political discourse communication as an important element in order to achieve democracy And Sustainable development of indigenous words. So we can say that public participation in municipal decision-making process is one of the key elements of democracy , increase women's participation in municipal affairs that can balance the city, plays an important role (A. Zadeh: 2008: 44).

If citizen, participation in city is the partnership In their own destiny so the citizens in the formation of working groups to formation and reinforcement physical characteristics such as empowerment, Leadership, engage their responsibility, Groundwork for the evolution of the stylized Will prepare and urban dynamics. Participation is seen as a crucial element in the development process between various legs. Referred to as the missing link in development. According to experts, the participation and enhance the competence and dignity of individuals (Masoud. Taghvai et al: 2010: 3). The role of such over whelming importance of public participation presented in the World Alma -Ta -meeting - as all times experts present at the meeting agreed unanimously .

To developing societies must rely on brighten the talents of rich people in any area. Partnership known as key to development urban management program and a it requires consensus in decision-making and administrative proceedings for the true influence citizen participation has Important elections for people involved in all stages of planning, design, implementation Urban and evaluation of programs or projects.

Therefore, public participation in sustainable development in the view of experts, of such importance it enjoys that sometimes the development knowledge equivalent participation and or have been mentioned participation as the goal of development. significant role of people who develop programs for the welfare of their overall and make positive changes in one domain of life, Especially in democratic systems, more attention has been the level and quality of public participation Introduction of sustainable development, as the main theme of the third millennium as a result of urban impacts on the biosphere range human life No doubt the issue of sustainability, sustainable development would be meaningless in cities regardless of citizens. The main objective in this research is the analysis of the role of reciprocal that between citizen participation in planning in order to achieve sustainable urban development. Understanding the factors affecting Citizen participation in the planning and management of urban development, can the first step is The slogan for the participation of citizens in the limited partnership and ultimately achieve their real participation.

A key component to achieve such development involving of citizens in Issues and problems in various spheres conditioning. Because essence of the concept of participation in urban management is creating a more sustainable office spaces for residents is much more favorable and the main axis of discussion of the United Nations is Human Development Report due to human agency and in recent years the importance of popular participation in the various stages the development process is a major concern and attention to public participation activities have been developed as new strategies (Hosseini et al, 2012: 8).

Sustainable urban development It is a form of modern development which can be guarantee continuous development of cities and urban Future generation (Jalalabadi et al, 2011: 10). with development-oriented approach, In this new paradigm the main component of urban development projects is participation the manufacturing unit all lateral urban population (Urban seeing individuals and groups), respectively. In discussion, People participate from the debate from the perspective of sustainable development in three axes,

A-cohesion and social solidarity relations (social integration)

(B) understand and the deep awareness and tradition of local environmental

C- individuals and social motivation in in areas of and cultural and living

You can to mobilize force and power present people in a given area and led the planning and endogenous development as in the endogenous development, local people is as the role of indigenous people as the main axis. understanding and indigenous people's knowledge of life their location but also It may not be found in any book written library of science It is obvious regardless of the potential to provide accessible and accessible a huge error in planning (Qadrjany, 2012: 12).

In the recent literature developing according to the important, role of people in communication from the "people" with is mentioned the real wealth of any society. Such a focus on participation in recent decades is due to unforeseen and undesirable consequences is the city's three phenomena:

A growing of urbanization increasing (Urbanization)

The development of urbanism approach (Urbanism)

A complex system of urban population (Urban Society system)

(studies and Planning Center of Tehran)

Unfortunately, today's citizens have not a major role in the city administration and planning to after participating have no effective action in the selection of council members. In fact, much of the participating concepts in Iran, in the first part is the slogan participation, remains and the main objective of the project managers and planners from concept participation plane taken a tool view in order to provide major benefits planners and employers. in the bulk of the projects opinions are not the from citizens There is no right of objection to the planning and monitoring of citizens and information flow is largely unidirectional flow (Hosseini & et al, 2012: 3).

From the late 50th century and following the failure of development programs based on a renewal point of view, The concept of participation and participatory development was discussed in development literature.

In external investigations such as investigations Montello (2008) vends Kelly (2008) Elkhart (2003)

participation rate of people in municipal affairs is moderate to downward and variables affecting important upon citizens participation in social - the economic base and social trust, a network of social relationships is a feeling of powerlessness.

Karamatollah Ziyari & et al (2013) in a paper titled as "analysis of Assessment factors affecting in the participation of citizens in order to improve the urban environment services (Case Study: 11 area of Tehran metropolitan) paid and concluded that The level of citizen participation in urban issues do not put in a good condition which represents poor of municipality performance in this area.

Marziye miri & et al (2013) in an article entitled "Factors influencing social on social participation of citizens in urban development (Case Study: Bnjar City) paid to evaluation this issue and the conclusion that between the variables of age, education level with public participation in municipal affairs there are significant relation.

4 Data analysis:

Table 2 Strengths and weaknesses points of citizen participation in urban planning

weaknesses Internal points	S internal strengths
W1: discordance in areas and locals for restoration old texture	S1: revival of local identities and relative stability of related to social identity in Tehran
W2: unclear of role of people institutions and organizations in the program	S2: possibility of participation in spaces sport holding and recreation
W3: lack of public oversight and accountability mechanisms to their programs	S3: revival of local identity and place of names, street names related to alleys, and streets.
W4: weaknesses of social cohesion in neighborhoods and Urbanization life	S4 : preparing the ground for the development of structural and functional NGOs
W5: Despite a lack of social responsibility and the collective conscience	S5: There is a new town block and socio-economic status of homogeneous
W6: creation of instability in constant changes and management of programs	S6: relative stability of local identity and areas geographical
W7: enhance the look of high the city managers to people	S7: obligation of city managers to respect the decisions of the city council and opinions from people
W8: reduced participation to the symbolic and symbolic presence	S8: decentralization from municipal and strengthening of management interaction local and people
W9: lack of modern citizenship status and codified Approved	S9: strengthen the role of community councils in the area of management and its impact
W10: lack of legal guarantees and Executive Programs of Urban Management	S10: creation of opportunities associated with the management of the city, with people and the mechanisms them.
W11: absence of regulatory mechanisms to guide people democracy	S11: commitment of urban management to the principles and values of public participation
W12: centralized policy making and legislation and State-centric of urban management	S12: strengthen the participation of women and youth in the community and taken Social prestige
	S13: creation of motivate in adults to traditional and customary, religious participate in and ...

Table 3: Opportunities and threats to citizen participation in urban planning

External threats	External opportunities (O7 -O)
T1- lack of regulatory mechanisms involved	O1- potential youthful energy and motivation
Profit citizens	by Participation in the program codification
T2- disregarding to indices of association rule	O2- growth of public awareness and increased to demanding growing and civil rights?
People in the programs	O3-There is a huge population of educated and professionals in different Science and Technology (male and female)
T3- being assigned in administrative structures and	O4- creation of decision-making infrastructure in the areas and locals
Posts between strong group	O5- strengthen of people -centered approach and Citizen-centered approach in urban Tehran manage
T4- atrophy and weakness of social capital among	O6- creation mechanism in regard to civil rights in urban management and urban planning
Citizens	O7-Practical commitment of managers on the implementation of citizen participation in urban management team
T5- Undermine communication and mutual understanding and mutual	O4- support of legal support from public participation in the affairs as the urban population
Between citizens and manager	O5- commitment of urban managers to meet people the demands of and the adoption of supervised
T6- lack of mutuall understanding of the application of partnership between	O6- community development approach centered on urban management plans
Managers and citizens	O7- strengthen of urban management tools for timely information to the public
T7- resistance centralized management structure versus Partnership	O8- stipulated in the constitution on management advisory council system and the community council office.
Thinking	
T8- lack of modern civil rights and codified and enacted in Urban	
Management	
T9- unfamiliar of citizens to their rights and obligations in The rules of the	
program	
T10- temporal making decision . cross-feeling and without the Academic	
base	

SWOT Analysis Matrix

Table 4 - Ranking and priorities strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats points

PUBLIC			Analysis SWOT
GRANT	GRADE	WEIGHT SUM	
			Strengths
.1	2	.05	S1: revival of local identity and social identity and relative stability in Tehran
.06	3	.02	S2: possibility of participation in sport and recreation and the preservation of the environment.
.04	2	.02	S3: revival of local identity and place names, names of streets, alleys, and streets.
.06	2	.03	S4: preparing the ground for the development of structural and functional NGOs
.08	2	.04	S5: There is a new town and block with socio-economic status of homogeneous.
.12	3	.05	S6: relative stability of local identity and geographically of different areas of city
.16	4	.04	S7: obligation of city managers' to respect the decisions of the city council and opinions from people.
.02	1	.02	S8: municipal decentralization and strengthening of local management and community engagement
.16	4	.04	S9: strengthen the role of community councils in the area management and its impact
.09	3	.03	S10: creation of opportunities associated with the management of the city, and the mechanisms that
.24	4	.06	S11: obligation of urban managers to commitment the principles and values of public participation in urban management
.09	3	.03	S12: strengthen the participation of women and youth in the community and gain social prestige
.12	4	.03	S13: creation of motivate in adults to participate in traditional and customary, religious and ...
			Weaknesses points
			W1: disharmony in the areas and locals for tissue restoration of old
.2	4	.05	W2: unclear role of people institutions and organization in the program
.09	3	.03	W3: lack of public oversight and accountability mechanisms and answering to them
.09	3	.03	W4: weaknesses in social cohesion in neighborhoods and life urbanization
			W5: weaknesses in sense of social responsibility and social conscience
.09	3	.03	W6: creation of instability in constant changes and management programs
.08	2	.04	W7: enhance the look from high of the city managers
.09	3	.03	W8: reduced participation in the symbolic and signs
.15	3	.05	W9: lack of citizenship status formally and adopted
.24	4	.06	W10: absence of legal guarantees and implementing urban management plans
.12	3	.04	W11: absence of regulatory mechanisms to guide people's demands
.24	4	.06	W12: policy and legislation centralized state-centric of urban management
.28	4	.07	
.24	4	.06	
3.22	76	1	TOTAL

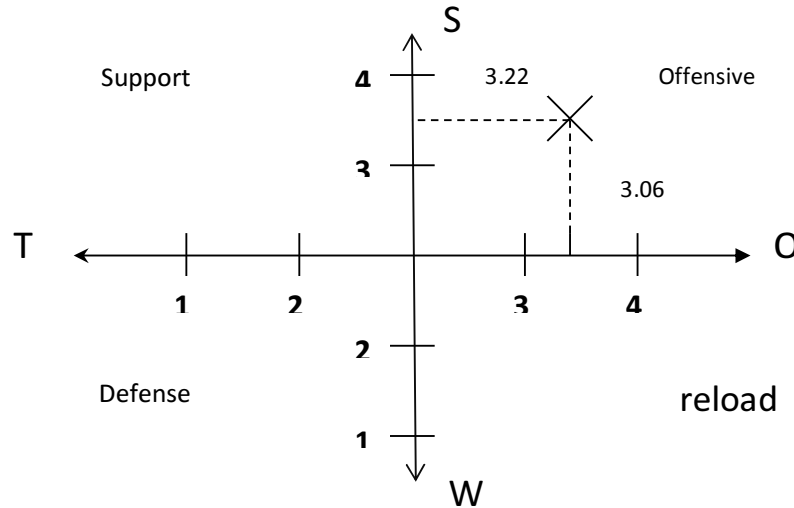
Grand	grade	weight	Opportunity
.12	2	.04	O1- creation potential of youthful energy and motivation to participate in edition the program
.03	1	.03	O2- growth and public awareness and, increased and growing demands and civil rights
.08	2	.04	O3There is a huge population of educated and professionals of different science and Technology (male and female)
.12	3	.04	O4-creation of infrastructure related to decision-making in the areas level and locals
.12	2	.06	O5- strengthen people-centered approach and Citizen-centered approach in manage urban of Tehran
			O6- formation mechanism and attention to urban management in urban management and urban program
			O7obligation of managers Practical upon citizen participation in urban monument
.06	2	.03	O8 - Strengthening and legal protection of the public participation in urban affairs as public rights
.12	3	.04	O9- obligation urban managers to answering to people commitment and the adoption of supervised principle
.24	4	.06	O10- community development approach local -centered on urban management plans
.16	4	.04	O11 strengthen urban management tools for timely information to the public
.24	4	.06	O12- stipulated of the constitution upon council system and management advisory the community
.12	3	.04	
.09	3	.03	Treats
.06	2	.03	T1- lack of regulatory mechanisms of profit citizens' participation
.04	2	.02	T2- the lack due to of legal participation indexes of public in programs
.2	4	.05	T3- placing the administrative structures and the division of posts between strong group
.18	3	.06	-T4 analysis and weakness of social capital among citizens
.18	3	.06	T5 undermine communication and mutual understanding the two strains between citizens of.
.12	3	.04	T6- lack of mutual understanding between administrators and citizens' participation in the implementation
.24	4	.06	T7- resistance participatory management structure against participation thought
.18	3	.06	T8- lack of civil rights were codified and enacted in urban management
.15	3	.05	T9- unfamiliar citizen to rights and obligations program rules
.12	4	.03	T10 Cross - decisions, emotional and academic and specials basis
.09	3	.03	T11- lack of people trust in relation arrival to actualize their ideas
3.06	68	1	Total

Table 5 – Total of internal Matrix factors

Weight grade	Grade	Weight	strengths, weaknesses points
3.22	76	1	SW

Source: The authors

According to the matrix tables of internal and external factors can be seen on the following chart.

**Figure 5****Table 7. formation of composite matrix external factors**

Internal factors	O → T	
	S	(offensive)SO (support)ST
	W	(reload)WO (defensive)WT

A. Strategies SO

Maximum of using of environmental opportunities to utilize strengths points creation necessary fields for appropriate participation of people in these areas to reduce costs holding of dignity and area habitant and respect to them through citizen involvement in the planning affairs

- The role of popular Islamic councils follow enhancing culture and participation.

- Assigning tasks to the private sector, promote investment in social development and people's participation.

- Public participation leads to better governance of city and urban management of the city

- attraction citizens the trust through actualize citizens by citizens

- believing and obligation city managers to valuing for the views of citizens and prevent the slogan participation

Strategy B ST

- Strengths strategy to avoid exposure with threats

- To establish urban management and strengthen of councils the role can prevented the influence of particular groups.

- holding regular meetings the managers with public at the specific time

- grounding to motivate in talent and creativity of citizens the participation and training in urban affairs and urban planning

- Transparency of annual activities in the field of urban management

- Feedback from people and the formation of a counseling public centers and participate in identifying problems in their neighborhoods

(C) WO strategy

- strategic of advantage using of the potential that lies in the opportunity to rectify weaknesses

- Strengthen of the participation creativity the spirit of and innovation cause promotes of people position the government town.

- reference of cities Problems to the citizens and helping them to solve problems
- creation of Local councils in neighborhoods local and encourages people to join in councils and knowledge rate of them Cooperation of urban management with education for cultural activities development in relation to citizen participation in urban management of childhood and adolescent ages.

(D) WT strategy.

- Minimize losses from threats and weakness points
- presence of women and youth in administration of city cause prompting public culture in community.
- Information about the practices of public participation in municipal affairs through TV advertising
- Elimination of current defects in a city that is causing problems for citizens and for increase their confidence.
- Follow-up people demand, and claims in limit force and eliminate their problems.

5 Conclusion:

With regard to the comparison of all strategies can be achieved this result that supporting spirit of partnership and innovation causing improve the position of people in urban governance this component shows That area has the potential with creativity and innovation and enforcement public participation spirit in the development of urban management and the district administration.

In addition Citizen participation causing to the sustainable development of the city, Increasing of social capital is also possible Thus, public participation in interactions with appropriate management has possible of the development of human citizens.

One of the key factors to urban revitalization is participation. Participation is one of the four pillars identified for urban sustainable development, Public participation is considered integral parts of the development process and planning. This subject has been well accepted and believed to developing countries. So it is necessity attention to local needs, classes and social groups,

Importance of their participation has increased in the program. Inability of governments in providing and implementing development programs, Including human resources or even budget and financial needs.

That more attention to public participation focused on Development programs performance the use of citizen participation in the administration of city affairs in addition to reducing the cost and accelerate in the implementation of programs and plan can be an effective step towards sustainable development and satisfaction rate is increased person of life.

According to what was stated it can be the most important and most fundamental component a sustained and dynamic and people-oriented development know the overall level of participation of the people let other words is sustainable development that based on participation the masses of the people of Informed and is established active of citizens.

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