The role of urban management in urban spatial development (Case Study: city of Orumieh)

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INTRODUCTION

Urbanization and growth of cities and urbanism in the past century, has given a new dimension to urban issues and the care and guidance of the city and organization of cities and surrounding areas, has been had particular importance. In the meantime, the method to manage the optimal flow of life plays an important role to improve human settlements and sustainable of urban development. Because the regulatory factor of Urban planning and how to deal with urban issues stemming from the efficiency of urban management. The term of urban management is a broad diversity concept. But in general conclusion, urban management is organization of agents and resources to meet the needs of city residents, and as the organizational framework, administration of city development are concerned to the policies, programs, projects and operations, which seeks to ensure the Matching of population growth with access to infrastructure and services of housing and employment [5]. The physical expansion is the vertical and horizontal expansion of the city and the changes in its physical context. Which one hand, is related urban planning and urban development projects and the other to urban management [11]. Relation of urban management and urban sprawl, in some cases, may also cause problems and injuries. In this regard, processes of urban expansion that its cause is the building institutions, often is contrary to the public interest and the national interest. However, supply municipal revenue sources for construction work. Much of the municipalities revenue is provided from the issuance of building permits and building density and construction activities in urban. The contrast between social benefits, municipality benefits and investors building benefits is one of the problems of urban planning and its management [8].

The accuracy in the difference of growth, development, urban development, will lead to urban development concept success. On the other hand, urban development, are included urban development in all dimensions - economic, social, physical, environmental, political, etc. However, issues such as sustainable urban development have also been added. In urban development, there are many factors that each one has so special influence on...
urban development and any city sees changes in its physical and space due to a variety of external factors (exogenous) and a set of internal factors (endogenous). Forces and external stimuli usually by the local social and economic institutions, refinements, adjustment and elected. The internal and external factors are cause the formation of spatial and physical structure of the city; after formation of a set of control parameters, which are responsible for the management of urban development, are named urban development. This system of management does some actions in urban development that lead to formation of a particular structure in the city.

This paper discusses the system of Orumieh urban management and challenges of this system and performance of urban management in Orumieh. The aim of this study is to investigate and Rooting of Spatial - physical problems of Orumiehand to study the role of urban management in Spatial - physical problems of city.

2. The importance and necessity of research:
Several factors are involved in the formation of urban structure. City of Orumieh has formed in eras historically and over time it gained its present form. In the meantime, the urban management system in Orumieh city has played an important role in development. This practice has been different in different eras. Undoubtedly, to find urban problem, control and improve it, the various cases should be examined. Without a comprehensive vision and spatial vision, solving urban problems cannot be possible or what would be incomplete. Studies in this area could lead us to new different perspectives and its absence could be observed in the field of urban development plans that change its approach from comprehensive plans to strategic plans. One of these new approaches in the planning is integrated urban management. In this view, in addition to investigating the structure of urban management, urban management is not synonymous with the municipality, but management should considered at different levels and affecting processes by them.

3. Literature Review:
City is a physical space for social life of the communities where human and social relationships are formed, is fertile and flourishing (Sarafi, 2005, p. 23). On the one hand, urban space is physical with topography and height, slope, class structure, the regional climate of the city, despite its surface and ground water, natural and cultivated plants, and on the other hand, it is an economic space, space with differences, values and quick returns, even in the short time interval; this space in total, represents the highest density investments and assets per unit area including land, facilities, buildings and their contents from the hive of activity, high density, such as economic value added [6].

In the urban development, the concept of development is expansion and growth of spatial. Urban sustainable development is not only an economic concept, but should encompass all aspects of social, economic and environmental. Urban sustainable development is a comprehensive concept that applies its efforts to promote the foundations of environmental, economic, social, cultural, political, security, leisure. According to the Contents that were told about urban sustainable development, this can be seen that urban sustainable development, is a developed model which wants to enhance economic-social prosperity for the current generation, through constructive engagement and interaction with the environment and sustain it for future generations [3].

The term of urban management has a broad concept diversity; however, no clear and consistent definition has been provided in relation to urban management; the reason is related to urban governance, being a new concept and being interdisciplinary, which offers several definitions of the various sciences (sociology, urban planning, economics, etc.). For this reason the concept of urban management has a variety of meanings in Geographic various countries. Achieving definition requires consideration of many of these definitions that some of these are:

"Urban management is the management of resources, to answer the needs of city residents" [9]; that arises as a model for the management and development of urban settlements, including small towns, large metropolitan [7].

Urban management, as a the institutional framework for the administration and development of urban is related to the policies, programs and action and operation which seeks to ensure the consistency of the population with access to services and infrastructure, housing and employment (Kazemian, 1996, p.64).

In Iran, the various sources explains the purposes of urban management. The majority of these resources are: economic-social and cultural development plans, urban plans, the Law of Municipalities; that with regard to the objectives of these resources, all three generalized micro targets can be explained for urban management systems as follows:
1. Economic development, protection of city physical environment
2. Promote and sustainable social
3. Improving the working and living conditions of all citizens [1]
4. The main purpose of the urban management system include: A wide organization, consisting of formal and informal components, effective and relevant in many aspects of social, economic and physical of urban life
for the purpose of managing, directing and controlling of comprehensive and sustainable development of the city.

In urban management, a management should be accepted as an urban system and it consists of several components that they are interrelated and interacting. The town itself is a system and requires the administration. If we accept the city as an organic entity that is always lively and active. Then we'll find out, there is a need for fuel and building permanent which is possible only with a coherent and unified management [2].

4. Previous Research:

Wang et al [12] in an article entitled "The role of strategic management in the cities structures ," investigates the feasibility of a strategic plan to improve the urban of China. In this study, furthermore the investigating the inefficiency of China's current urban development, that is similar to comprehensive plans, the feasibility of urban development strategy has been studied. In the article stated that urban management in China suffers from a state-centered system, the centralized system of management, has often led to corruption in China and the solution to this problem is the implementation of the system or steering system.

Khalil Nasroldin in a study entitled "The role of local governments in the physical development of the City of Jeddah", first, has examined the role of this city in the urban system in Saudi and then has considered the role of urban management of this city in the planned development of this city. The researcher concludes that local governments or local management system in the city that are including the municipality and governing bodies on municipalities, with more local authority could gain more success in the city. In this paper, with comparison of Jeddah with other cities of Saudi Arabia, Comparison results show that the role of direct functions of local institutions in the city, is important in the success rate of Jeddah, in relation to the planning and urban development.

Jack kotas et al," Changes in the spatial structure of cities in the towns of Poland", in this paper, first, the formation of the space - physical urban structure has been investigated and then, structural changes due to the political structure of Poland's capital, has been studied. This paper studies the city's actions after the reconstruction period after World War II. In this paper, advantages and disadvantages of each period according to the strengths and weaknesses of the reconstruction has been analyzed by investigating three period of reconstructing destroyed cities in World War.

Daryoush Mozafari, " Analysis of the Space - physical structure for city of Bushehr", in a study by analyzing the physical structure of the city of Bushehr, the Physical - spatial structure of Bushehr city has been discussed by using AllenBerto's theory and according to the characteristics of urban transportation, in order to provide guidelines for future development of the city.

Masoud Hosseini, in his thesis entitled "Space - physical planning of Urban Spontaneous contexture, Case study: Moftabad city of Esfahan" provided a strategic plan for future development in this area referring to the historical and old contexts of this region. In essence, in this study, the city of Moftabadin Esfahan and its irregular structure has been investigated. In this thesis, the characteristics of informal settlements in the city have been investigated due to the expansion of Esfahan in courses of history and the role of migration in urban development.

Saeidnia [8], in an article entitled "The system of urban management in country" studied of urban management system in Iran and Challenges of urban governance in the country, has studied problems of urban management in three parts of urban management, Spatial management and urban management system, at three levels: national, regional and local. In this paper, he knows the most important current problems of the country about management in the field of social and spatial and the author believes that urban management system in Iran with emphasis on the physical aspects, the aspects such as urban poverty, marginalization, cultural programming has neglected.

5. Research hypotheses:

1- Lack of integrated urban management systems at different levels, has been caused abnormalities of space - physical in Orumieh.
2- Avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management causes of uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh.
3- Urban management didn't have a successful operation about the proportional distribution of land uses in the area.

6. Research Methodology:

6-1- Research methodology and data collection methods:

The research method is descriptive - analytical and the type of research is functional. Range of research is in the city of Orumieh and the data collected from literature, sources and field work and collection tools, questionnaires, interviews and a workshop. The analysis of data is performed qualitatively.
6-2. population and sample:
This thesis consists of two statistical community. 1- The population of professionals and experts in urban issues 2- People of Orumieh. The size of first sample is 100 patients and second population of around 400 million people that have visited of the municipality.

6-3. The method used for data analysis:
First, existing maps has been prepared and updated by using "ArcGis" software and then the data has been analyzed by using «spss and excel» software. At the end, the workshop has been done to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities by expert in urban issues related to urban management system in Orumieh, academics and experts on urban issues and finally discuss strategies for improving the performance of management system in Orumieh city.

7. Statistical analysis and hypothesis testing:
The first hypothesis: Lack of integrated urban management systems at different levels, has been caused abnormalities of space - physical in Orumieh.

Table1: Review the relationship between lack of integrated urban management system and Spatial, physical and social abnormalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lack of integrated urban management system</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.421</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.455</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pearson correlation was used to test the first hypothesis as "Lack of integrated urban management systems at different levels, has been caused abnormalities of space - physical in Orumieh". According to the obtained correlation (0.421) and given that significance level is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a correlation between two variables and this is a direct positive relationship. Then the first research hypothesis is confirmed.

The second hypothesis: Avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management causes uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh.

Table 2: Review the relationship between Avoidance of rule and uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avoidance of rule</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.246</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.268</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pearson correlation was used to test the second hypothesis as "Avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management causes uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh". According to the obtained correlation (0.268) and given that significance level is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a correlation between two variables and with the high degree of correlation, this is a direct positive relationship. Then the second research hypothesis is confirmed and there is relationship between issue of illegality and uneven spatial development of cities.

The Kendall correlation was used to test the second hypothesis as "Avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management causes uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh". According to the obtained correlation (0.282) and given that significance level is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a correlation between two variables and with the high degree of correlation, this is a direct positive relationship. The second hypothesis is confirmed by Kendall’s correlation coefficient.

The Spearman’s correlation was used to test the second hypothesis as "Avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management causes uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh". According to the obtained correlation (0.310) and given that significance level is less than 0.05, it can be said that there is a correlation between two variables. The second hypothesis is confirmed by Spearman’s correlation coefficient.
The third hypothesis: Urban management didn't have a successful operation about the proportional distribution of land uses in the area.

Table 3: Review the relationship between Avoidance of rule in uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avoidance of rule Kendall's tau_b</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management cause uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh?</td>
<td>0.246</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think avoidance of rule in institutions of Orumieh urban management, to what extent does cause uneven spatial development in the urban areas of Orumieh?</td>
<td>0.282</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Examining of the third hypothesis by using chi-square

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Health care</th>
<th>Cultural</th>
<th>Green spaces and urban parks</th>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Firefighting</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very high</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Chi-square test statistic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>d.f</th>
<th>Significant level (Two-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>986.947</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
<td>790.299</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>0.252</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of Valid Cases</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to hypothesis test table, it can be said given that the obtained value is greater than the table squareand its significance level is less than 0.01, therefore, we can conclude with upper of 95% confidence that the third hypothesis of the study as "Urban management didn't have a successful operation about the proportional distribution of land uses in the area" is approved.

8. Conclusions and findings:

Study of Urban Management System Based on the elements forming the shows Iranian cities since the beginning of Genesis has always been a form of organized administration. Of course, organized by the power and authority of the central government. Role of social institutions in the city's management was very poor and the central government's role is crucial in that. Thus, the city has been governed in accordance with the desire of the rulers.

In recent decades, that the urban population is faced with a large increase, due to lack of efficient urban management and with many social-economic problems, have failed to provide appropriate solutions for population and aroused problems and the expansion of cities have been inappropriate.

Orumieh city manager, has done a great effort in the development and welfare of residents. However, this approach has been confronted with many problems. One of the problems associated with a centralized system of government at various levels of management which local authorities can not even function properly.

Orumieh city, like many cities in his life influenced by internal and external forces (Growth and Inhibitors); and in the meantime, limited capacities of biological versus unbalanced growth, has created unstable conditions.

Therefore, the management of the city of Orumieh, in direction the desired equilibria, given the existing capacity, must examine the concept of sustainability in different directions. Urban management for sustainable, have no way except directing, planning and controlling the input and output flows of city. By studying changes in the municipalities and councils, we find that in any Change at any time, the power of the municipalities and councils reduced in favor of government. It can be said that in the present conditions, there is lack of plan and
technical managerial skills in the municipalities. In any case, our urban management, especially in the big cities are plagued by cronyism.

Municipalities are the executive arm of the city council. Delegating tasks in different areas to the municipality helps council to efficiently carry out the responsibility for the city. Responsibilities of municipalities in urban development issues and in urban development projects in the country are very limited and urban management should be promoted to improve the situation. Another issue is municipal funding and budgets that is the other obstacles in the way of urban management. Municipalities from the beginning of the formation, were highly dependent on the central government in financing terms, but later, during a series of measures and programs for transfer of some of the functions of the central government to municipalities, government grants to municipalities decreased. So municipalities to finance their, were forced to take measures such as density sale and income from toll which led to dissatisfaction and complaints of citizens.

This shows that the central government had no power to coordinate the work of this unit and municipalities have limited authority, as a local institution, for execution of their tasks. Municipalities and councils in urban management system in our country, rather than be placed in top management, are stakeholders and the central government, defines objectives of government as the macro objectives as well as smaller goals that refer to the local level. While a Finance Act, defines the objectives of the department as small form. So because of the lack of planning from the bottom to top, instruments will be played uncoordinated between local governments (municipalities and councils) and central government (ministries, agencies and organizations). Study of experiences in urban management at the local level in Iran, shows that costly and problematic duties and powers, has been transferred from the state to municipalities and the goal wasn’t to strengthen unit urban management. In fact, no measures to shrink the central Government and delegating authority to local governments but the tendency is to maintain the power and authority and only the executive affairs that is troublesome, cumbersome and costly for the central government, has given to municipalities. In fact, when a typical of urban development plans that are considered less important by the government, will communicate to a local institutions such as municipalities; while the government is well aware that executive power in urban management in our country, is divided among more than 20 ministries and agencies. Therefore, this notification should be done to all ministries and government agencies, in addition to municipalities.

9. Limitations of the study:

Scientific research is constantly faced with obstacles, and this is a normal phenomenon during each study, that unforeseen and foreseeable problems cause to slowdown in the process of moving research. The researcher needs to be faced with them by forecasting, design, flexibility and readiness and he should be able to prevent these problems in a course of research that causes creating hampered in the different stages of it.

In the process of this study, there are problems with continuous or sectional that shows difficulties in working, further and despite these problems, the author was attempting would not impact on the quality of research and this attitude has always been interested in them.

The main problems were:
- Problems relating to the questionnaires and formal and informal interviews with the people and authorities of city that in some cases was beyond the predicted time.
- Lack of maps, data and statistics, and in some cases of non-compliance with existing realities.
- Lack of library resources in the city of Orumieh, and relevant institutions (municipalities, Housing and Urban ...