The study of citizen’s participation possibility in urban development plans (Case study: Tehran city Vardavard local)

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INTRODUCTION

Public contribution principal in planning and implementation is not a new phenomenon it date back to centuries before in humanity communities so that we can look for the roots of public contribution concept in ancient Greek city-state .in the present era simultaneous with significance of public role in social emerged, contribution politics and communities in the form of granting equal rights to all citizens and the right of making civil associations and NGO’s.

Now, citizen’s participation in political, cultural, and social affair is accepted principal in advanced and most of developing countries.

Public contribution in urban and urban planning affairs took place late 1950s and early of 1960s in U.S. In this period few rules approved related to public contribution which affect the nature of decision making in urban management.

This concept seriously proposed in the middle of 1960s in United Kingdom then other countries followed.

In recent years increasingly has been proposed public contribution in all subjects. Sorry, this contribution has not found right place in urban planning and urban development. Central core for public contribution concept take place in reinforcement citizens and their more influence on development plans, the things which are done under the name of public participation, by no means, refer to the concept, mainly includes financing plans or the like ,from the interest parties which is administrated according to request of urban management official executives, in other word, if local interest groups, follow the instruction urban management or governmental organization they will be evaluated as participatory group whereas real contribution required the empowerment of citizens ,building trust, institution building, capacity building, local communities which it’s political, legal, management bases should be prepared. On the other hand urban management and consultants, by recourse to contribution leverage need capacity building for adapting coordinated with these procedures.

Problem definition and question:

Although at first glance contribution concept seems simple but this category despite of its simplicity has special complexity, it means that because it deals with social, cultural and economic features of human and also
it should be adapted because of its applicability with special condition, no doubt public contribution form the essential part of operational aspect of urban development. given the objectives and content, development concept shows the significance of partnership in all levels from identifying the need until the final stages of evaluation and monitoring.

Some specialists, believe in full and creative contribution, and it indicates that all individuals, social groups, nations, contribute in their interest affairs at local, regional, national, and international levels. Generally, contribution should be considered as both goals and tools, and one of the essential needs of man.

4- Research history:
Participation is as old as human history background, because theory and practice of contribution is hidden inside of every society and in concepts like correlation, union, cooperation, association and from very late has been considered as social emersion foundation, anthropological of human kind, with proposing development category at 1960s, contribution concept took wide functional form. brief look at concepts of economic growth, economical social development, skeletal, environment and finally stable improvement shows that contribution has taken more essential concept so that contribution has been defined as goal and tool. This concept of contribution includes all aspect of human behavior.

Contribution discussions from 1970s became important due to critic development process and practical experience of developing countries attention to contribution along with independent thinker’s effort specially social sciences experts of U.S and national organizations from 1970s revive a new concept under the title of contribution democracy by Super.

U. N. general assembly approved official contribution of public sector at 1976. In this trend, contribution need coordinate with social transformations which specifically includes participation in thought, planning, decision-making, implementation and final evaluation. the contribution aim is social, cultural and skeletal development.

5- Contribution definition;
Contribution includes knowingly accepted and affective participation of public of society for leading to a special aim by common potential possibilities at proposing plan, decision making, implementation, operation and reviewing an activity

- Stimulates, contribution of individuals to be responsible at their group activities in fact, contribution take place while incuriosity and irresponsibility replace with feeling dependence and destiny and responsibility
- Contribution maybe political, financial or in different managerial forms

6. Goals contribution:
- Involving individuals and interest groups voluntarily and consciously
- Creating responsibility in individuals, organizations and in the whole society
- Benefiting of people from contribution interest and creating equality between all people
- Improving of citizens and NGO’s

7. Types of partnership:
Different kind of contribution and NGO’s can be seen in different forms, such as social organizations in the form of guilds and association, traditional communities of family, tribe and local for achieving different public goals, social organizations And NGO’s with the aim of removing economical need like cooperatives and soon creating political parties with political function and kind of public contribution in order to protecting environment, and cultural religious and political. And also one of the least accepted aspects is participation in urban problems specially planning and designing, which gets serious with public presence at urban policy and interference in planning and urban design

8. The significance of contribution in urban development projects:
Nowadays, almost all researchers, performers and urban designers believe that with involving interest groups and organizations better and profitable results can be achieved from these plans, moreover outcomes due to globalization not to be neglected which pervasively has been considered through concepts like contribution, democracy, NGO’s, global village and so on. in general, the necessities to contribution emerged from this fact only that kind of activities which cause change in behaviours and aspects, stay constant and continuous that are perceived and accepted by individuals and social groups and they share in implementation because unilateral measures in the form of imperative or advice with the aim of change in space and individuals behaviour get no good results.
9- Contribution planning and designing:

In determining this criteria, Iran condition has been considered and tried these criteria to be selected so that to cover all aspects of contribution city planning like intellectual, philosophic, planning, designing and managerial.

- The intention of planners and designers
  Real contribution is possible when urban planners, designers and managers have serious and cordial belief to citizen’s contribution. One important difference among various levels of contribution is difference of intention of planners and designers while coming across with contribution in superficial contribution. Planner’s intention of proposing contribution case is validating of plan, not providing citizens interests and stability and acceptability of urban spaces.
  - Contribution domain
    This means that how far citizens attend in contribution and on what grounds they are allowed express their ideas whatever more the decision authority more close the real contribution. Superficial contribution is accepted only contribution, in primary areas and financing the required capital for implementing of the plan.
  - Citizens feedback
    Various levels of contribution are different from this aspect whatever feedback more serious and comprehensive the more close the real contribution.
  - Right to protest to plan
  - Having right for objection to a plan along with mechanisms for protest, so that to provide common interest are suitable means for evaluating real contribution.
  - Surveillance of citizens
    In various levels of contribution there are different levels of supervision, the more supervision of citizens in all stages of preparing and implementing plan the more real the contribution.
  - Information flow
    Direction and intensity of flow is important factor in determining amount and type of contribution, whatever the direction of information is bilinear the amount of information being exchanged and more close real contribution. So that, it is better urban development plans with development look to be prepared and implemented downward up

10- Contribution planning in Iran:

Generally, contribution in Iran can be divided in to two kind of traditional and new:

Traditional contribution: this kind of contribution is created based on custom, tradition and religious and national ceremonies (Musharraf and Neuron) in special times of year and constructing religious and endowment places.

New contribution: in this kind of contribution stimulus, stimulates individuals to activity. This stimulus can be provided by a group of individuals which have collaboration with each other on a certain problem to get a special goal. Governmental organizations also enter providing special plans for more attraction of people. In this case, new contribution can be considered as programs that government, or NGOs and guilds use for achieving to special aims and with organizing required plans try to get acceptability of peoples.

According to the above criteria and Iran’s condition, contribution methods can be divided into three groups.

- Term partnership
  In fact, not considered as contribution but it’s some kind of claim of contribution. Its real intention is providing interests of planning and managing sources not public interest. The reason behind recourse to contribution is validating plan and decreasing public resistance and as a result of simplicity of implementing, no share of planning, decision making or policy is granted to public, the least information is released to people and the released information include strength and positives of the plan and the negatives never is discussed and essentially negative outcomes are denied. Term contribution is not real contribution but pretending and superficial and isn't important kind. However, recourse to slogan in a society is a step forward.

- Limit contribution
  The real intention is providing public interest in so far as which is not contradicted with the interest of government and planning and administrative authorities. No share of decision making and goal setting is granted but people have right to comment or opposition but they can’t supervise their views or follow their willing’s. Contribution is a tool for improving the quality the of plans. Information flow is from down to upward it means that people transfer their information to top managers. Contribution domain is limit and only includes financing plans and public feedback for certain planning.

- Real contribution
  Main intention is providing peak interests and satisfying people. The expenses are provided by government or sponsor organization. Citizens contribute at decision making and goal setting, more over right to vote, citizens they also have right for objection and supervising, contribution more over than being a means for improving
quality of plans, also is considered as goal. And cause citizens mental, social, and civil growth. Information current is bilinear and active and planning references and people exchange their information.

11- Contribution process:

a. Getting started
- Evaluating need for management and contribution planning and conceivability
- Evaluating participatory human, financial and technical sources
- Gathering and providing information, tools and contribution methods

b. Organizing for contribution
- Elementary identification of managerial structure and interest groups
- Beginning and contribution of public plans in relation to contribution management in the desired range
- Making relation with interest group, evaluation method simplifications
- Helping interest groups in internal organizations (if necessary)
- Organizing interest groups sessions and suggesting a set of regulations and methods for expressing contribution methods.

- Negotiation about plans and agreements
- Agreement on regulation and negotiation methods
- Determining common landscape
- Evaluation of existing skeletal. Social, economic, managerial and planning situation
- Agreement on a strategy in line with common landscape among interest groups planners and urban managers

- Negotiation on plans and agreements related to each one of the elements and it’s details
- Agreement on contribution managing organizations and plans
- Validating plans, agreements and contribution managing organizations and public announcement
- Implementing plans, agreements and managerial methods
- Explanation of rights and responsibilities of interest groups
- Gathering data and information related to process and results
- Organizing sessions periodically for evaluating plans and programs and amending plans, agreements and implementation methods if necessary

12- Practical strategy on citizen’s contribution (study area Vardavard local):

Vardavard local is located in no. 21 region of, Tehran city in the westward geographical range and it is in neighborhood of Labors province, this local due to locating in country of Tehran city and existing of different land use disorders and range like residential, industrial, storage and garden has a lot of problems and issues which because of its skeletal complexity and social, common urban development plans (detailed design) has little applicability.

For this reason, in this plan has been tried to be considered seriously. The principal of contribution and interference of different citizenship groups more over making use of new methods of planning and decision making in organizing Vardavard local like other similar locals along with engineering and city planning from skeletal aspect, local association development should be considered, because individuals effective contribution is obligatory condition for implementing plan and program, such contribution require empowering habitant of those locals and the precondition of such procedures is building trust, institution building and capacity building in local associations. Social contribution of local habitants requires close sincere, continuous inside of them. In this process, planning "for people" has changed to planning "with people" and consultant plays the role of mediator and facilitator of up to date internal abilities of this communities, by the way, consultant believes that, urban management requires capacity building for adapting affairs outsourcing policies and simplifying local interest groups contribution. In this regard, it is important effort for effectiveness and more productivity, public governmental investment with the help of navigation contribution management and increasing to design making potency, and mediating of local NGO’s proportion this approach collecting information and existing data is done through scaling based on questionnaire and interview and scaling based on contribution observance, means that field survey adopted during preparation of plan from Tehran residential neighborhoods, in this visits spaces affected by plan directly visited and tried this visit to become along with habitants in contribution method. Interviewing with experts and governmental interest groups beside residential of local was of other measures which is related to the aim of familiarly with ideas of habitants and implementing a plan that is consistent with patterns of behavior and environment in order to simplicity and possibility of citizens contribution and local habitants in this plan used in few methods and as follow:

- local scaling and filling questioner
- holding workshops and mediation sessions with interest groups (question and reply)
13. Local scaling and filling questionnaire:

For operating this scaling questionnaire being accomplished by skeletal, economic and social questionnaire are designed by Koran method in estimating sample volume according to homogeneous static population understudy, randomly 1650 of habitants selected in residential locals. Analyzing the questionnaire done by SPSS software, except cases that analyzing quality findings was important. The whole results of scaling done among families was as follows:

According to attitudes proposed 15.8% of respondents declared that in all parts of local betterment and modernization must be done. In later stages there was individuals that told in residential parts of local in access area, public, commercial and service buildings the betterment and modernization is required according this scaling 62% of respondents declared that are ready for cooperation with project implementer’s and 25.2% had no tendency for cooperation. From the whole respondents more than the above individuals 3.2% were indifferent to the subject and 6.5% announced the least cooperation for betterment and modernizing in regard collaborate, the habitants of plan declared their readiness for contribution, 22% declared their readiness in providing human sources and about 6% in financial, more over than the above mentioned individuals from the whole respondents 24% do not reply and about 3.5% announced specialist cooperation in designing and technical.

Reviewing local problems was from the subjects under society investigation which it result was annoying people, lacking energy services, lack of means of transportation, undesired sanitary, lack of cultural facilities, lack of asphalt, appropriate housing and land ownership uncertainty situation are respectively the important problems of Vardavard local. In this line, the criteria of good local from the respondents point of view were respectively following criteria 24.1% traffic and calm, 19.5% good infrastructure, 18.2% enough sanitary and clinical facilities, 14% enough educational facilities, 12.7% enough cultural and sport facilities and 11.4 suitable urban landscape.

14- Holding workshops and mediating sessions with interest groups:

Interest groups means a set of individuals which come together based on interests or common needs and try to influence policy, planning and design process but they not intend to make use of official form of power, major interest groups around the limitation of Vardavard local are as follow:

- Governmental and pseudo state interest groups
  - Government and public sector role in city is important due to effects on various aspects of implementation and managing urban spaces. Decision and governmental policies on skeletal, economic, political, social, cultural, and it’s interfere in national, regional and local level has important effect on development and organizing urban spaces including residential locals, so far that, success in this affairs
  - Considering urban management structure in country is depend on governmental policies. This organizations act especially about policy, planning, and financing and implementation, supportive and supervision roles specifically includes all urban spaces.

- Private interest groups
  - Present limit line situation of Vardavard due to different land uses shows overlap space, industrial, production, workshop storages, companies units and so on also ownership the eastern limit by Entezami-Nezami forces which some of them is in interfere with residential local not only is considered as a development limitation, has made various spectra of interest economic and social groups in every kind of urban planning in local texts.
  - Non-governmental interest groups, NGO’s and local interest groups
    - Non-governmental organizations are important due to the role they play in different dimension of urban development. This organization is from important sources of helpings urban planning due to their direct contact with individuals and also because of their common aspects among members.
    - Non-governmental local organizations including NGO’s, association, and cultural center and so on, which features of local association may obey in them could be as facilitating agent for implementing urban development plans in different dimensions. This organizations because of their dependence or public force and their voluntarily nature are important and any kind of interfere in spaces organizing and city physical bed, is as subject which demand need for protection of habitants and local associations.
    - This also has special significance in subjects like organizing and modernizing of spaces and skeletal of city

15- Problem and difficult from interest group point of view:

Local is the smallest part of urban divisions and cell of urban texture plays special; and important role in urban planning system.

Since locals besides each other gives identity and mean to city, nowadays we face with phenomena of identity crisis, social maladjustment and skeletal which will compensate this deficiency with informed participation of habitants and leaving affairs of the local to them. Through this, in addition to identity to locals
the preparations of structural, space and behavioral changes will be provided with recognition environmental, skeletal and social agents.

In line with this view and theoretical approach about under study subject, adapting attitudes and ideas of habitants about problems of local and their proposed solutions and immediate plans and projects, considered by planners and designers and participation workshops with habitants and different groups of local and also the members of councils and confidants and NGO Shield in local . in this workshops which attend tens of men and women of local, reviewed and evaluated problem and issues of local making use of brain storming, swat, determining strategic policy and perspectives technics and provided ground of subjective and objective presence of local groups in study and facilitating arranged presence the notion of management and participation planning and designing .

In this regard, a few workshops held with participation of youth, men, and women, members of local councils and guilds and confidants of Vardavard local. after this workshops a few centralized group session held with industry and workshops owners, urban management in region and district level .which finally lead to concluding suggestions, notions, ideas and defining projects from local habitants, urban management point of view in region, district and local level

16-results and suggestions:

According to studies and activities done in this research it can be concluded that in contradiction with not welcoming idea from citizens for participation in plan they strictly attend and this shows that, if there are strong desire and suitable participation method from urban management and the plan responsible (e.g. consultant) citizens tend to participate in their city problems., because the research intention is studying methods of contributing citizens in development plans there is no room for studying the influence of the participation in this plan and it demands separate investigation.

but it is necessary to note that planning and designing team, extracted a lot of plans and pilot projects from this seemingly simple and occasionally non-technical suggestions and meet most of citizen’s needs. Because of including most of demand of citizens this plan has acceptability and cooperative and experience proved by adapting a right method and cordial belief of planning team and designing urban management to real participation of citizens this plans not only have capability of preparation and implementation but also it can be used as common method so it is suggested that all urban development plans and city planning include social attach and mediating group and facilitator for interest groups and NGO's, have participation to increase, citizens satisfactory of urban spaces.

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