The role of urban management in City Spatial Development Case Study Nahavand City

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ABSTRACT: In this article management role in the development of urban space in the city Nahavand during Islamic revolution will be discussed. Beginning with a review of the concepts, functions and objectives of urban management, urban management in North and South countries urban management structures in detail, the role and function of urban management in the development of the city environment will be analyzed. Next structural analysis of urban management shows how policies and practices in Nahavand effect the organization and spatial development of the city's current form. The physical growth Nahavand after the Islamic Revolution has experienced dramatic growth mainly in the north and northwest of the city. This study proves the poor performance of urban management and local agencies, leading to rapid physical development Nahavand City, and the formation of several towns in the surrounding tissue. Development prospects for rapid growth resulting from the adverse landscape and lack of city control and management mechanisms, makes the city Nahavand, like other small towns, facing a crisis in Iran. The research tries to analyse this crisis in the city's spatial organization and the role and local management in this event while progressing recommendations to solve the problem in Nahavand.

Keywords: City, Urban Management, Spatial Development, Nahavand

Introduction

Dealing with the phenomenon of urbanization and its associated problems are different in different countries. In northern countries, which have high levels of development, applying urban management, urban facilities and resources to a very high all the problems caused by urbanization process has been overcome. But in Southern states because of weak management systems, social problems, economic and political phenomena of urbanization and its consequences, has created problems for the administrators of cities. Poverty, poor housing, unemployment, lack of urban services and urban facilities and irregular physical development of urban problems in these countries. (Jalali fahim: 2003). In surrounding communities, including Iran, with the maximum structural and domination of resources, a highly effective role in all fields of social, economic, cultural and political situation there. This exposure is also scope to influence the spatial organization of cities. (Riazi: 2006). Lack of social, economic and cultural as well as the specific approach to focus the power of security visibility and... Among the major obstacles to the efficient management of the city, the cities of the third world challenges. (Razavian, 2002, p 85). Physical construction of the city, reflecting the circumstances of social, cultural, political and economic power in the space community, that occurred in a particular place and point in time has evolved over time. To detect spatial changes in addition to an analysis of the facts that a review takes place the status quo, knowledge of the factors in the housing and urban management structure in the shape of space is required. Urban development in many countries,
especially in northern countries, trends over time, during its evolutionary process has, but such is not in the southern states, and this causes many problems in the cities of this country. Dynamic phenomenon and requires the city according to the dynamics of urban management and planning is essential. The physical expansion of the city, is considered a physical process in which physical space and the little town in the horizontal and vertical directions, increases. And if this process takes place without application to the physical structure of the urban area will result in poor, and the urban system will be faced with numerous problems. Lack of proper urban management, goals and strategies that can be implemented and brought into the modern urban system leads to weakening. Iran has major shortcomings Tgnahhay management system and the legal, structural, functional and inter-organizational communication. It lacks the specific mechanisms of participation and accountability in the balance between human factors, space and activity. Geographic area to focus on issues faced increasing problems fueled and responding to social, economic, physical and environmental Randard. Iranian cities in recent decades, the rapid spread with rapid growth and its applications in many different fields of physical problems - space, and welfare services have created, part of the country macro-structural and other problems, is due to the lower levels.(Ziafati:2006). In Iran, the municipality is the main organization responsible for administration and urban management is directly responsible. Also, the City Council in 1999 for the first time and representing the people of the city began the biggest goal is to engage people in activities related to city government. The City Council because of lack of experience in urban management and the place was not clear enough in the history of cities and . Is faced with several obstacles that their resolution to this ongoing and effective partnership requires all institutions and forces.

Materials and Methods

This paper documents to gather information and statistics in two ways - using a library (books, articles and Internet sites) and through the field Method (questionnaires and interviews with citizens and city officials Skinheads) is. Gis software for the relevant maps was utilized. And finally to the analysis, conclusions and proposals of the "descriptive - analytical" We've benefited.

The concept of urban management

Urban management as an organizational framework, governance and urban development, the policies, programs, plans and operations are concerned. Population growth in follow up to ensure compliance with access to services and infrastructure, housing and employment are.( Kazemian, 1996, p 64). Urban management is the organization of agents and resources to meet the needs of city residents(Sarrafi, 2000, p 81). As a model for the management and development of urban settlements ranging from small towns, there is a large metropolis(Saeedi Rezvani, 1996, p 3). The overall purpose of the urban management system, include: a large organization, formed of all elements of formal and informal relevant and effective in different aspects of social, economic and physical urban life with the department, directing and controlling the development of comprehensive and sustainable city. In this sense, urban management of open systems and complex human and social elements and relationships that are very diverse and has many faces. Government and its citizens' demands and output data for system development is the quantity and quality of urban life. Therefore, urban management, urban systems, including all the structural and functional space to cover it. According to the definitions provided in the framework of urban management system as a system can be the set of elements and components are interconnected with each other relations which can be defined. This system aims to meet the needs of citizens, controlling and directing the city and ultimately achieve sustainable urban management adopting and implementing strategies, programs and policies to mobilize resources and facilities of the city are explored.

Urban management functions

Current tasks of urban management (regardless of the diversity and difference in various political and social systems), limited to items such as: Planning, service management, local culture, doing projects and ... not, but the prospect of direct depiction of urban activities in order to achieve sustainable development of urban managers is one of the most important tasks. In the competitive world of a city manager should be able to identify their strengths and weaknesses of the city and sought to strengthen its competitive advantages cope. (http://fa.wikipedia.org).
Urban management objectives
The general concept of comprehensive urban management and the folly of their major objectives and the level of urban settlements has on its agenda. Macro level of urban management objectives and policies seek to balance between the "macro-urbanization" and "macro-management system of cities" is. The micro level, more specifically the city administration in the form of a general purpose macro system is given. (Kazemian, 1994, p 81). "Finally, the macro-management of urban life environment (livable) for all with social justice, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. (Sarrafi, 2000, p 81).

Urban management in North
Management system and the city in any country is a function of political systems that govern the country, in decentralized systems, which is north of the country as decentralized urban governance and local institutions will be done by. (Alavi Tabar, 2000, p 94). Urban management in these countries, transparency, accountability, participation and citizen-driven atmosphere. Reciprocal relationship between community and city management in the Nordic countries there is and different values and trends in cities affected by the convergent social and an mutual understanding and brings the hand. (Rafi-Pour, 1996, p 418). Urban management system in the Nordic countries are introverted and interaction with other elements in the communication and exchange of information and values are. (Kamrava, 2000, p 56).

Urban management in South
Southern cities are often the most vulnerable cities in the world, so the consequences of urbanization and Urbanization in the cities than in developed countries is much worse, and therefore the problems of urban management systems in southern countries is also more and more serious. (Nejati Hossein, 2000, p 6). In many Southern countries have national development plans and defined concrete goals and objectives for urban development, And urban management is integrated with such applications. (Prakash, 2000, p 209). Management reform requires a new approach to urban management is a city in southern countries. Response to the problems of urban management system with short-term before the last two decades, in part, uncoordinated, and lacks the physical aspects of economic planning - is social. But with ever-increasing growth of cities, their management has been greatly complicated and difficult. Complexity of issues and causes important to urban planners and managers to abandon old ways of urban management and new ideas and ways to tackle problems with urban management system to pay. (Centre for Planning Studies, Tehran, 2003, p 8). The transformation of urban management in the southern states, leading to changes in how city government to promote sustainable management of urban areas are at the local level, And citizens of the twenty-first century towards social justice, ecological sustainability, political participation and economic life leads.

Urban management structure, in Iran
Since most municipalities in Iran are not any local organization, local government, city manager of the hand, they are not alone. This continuing feature of the political history of Iran in the past and contemporary periods in macro-administrative system - executable. Urban management in Iran can be classified in three levels.

Macro level of urban management
At this level, agencies and ministries have to decide which areas of their operation and provide country-level programs are included. Which include: 1) Ministry of Interior : Interior filled with the most experience and least political of the most effective urban management departments that the Department has control, and this control is applied not only from her but from ministries, governors and county also applies. (Saeednia, 2003, p 64). Also founded the town and municipality as well as financial assistance to municipalities lack the financial ability of the Ministry of tasks is considered. 2) Ministry of Housing cities : Department of Housing and Urban Development to be most directly linked with the issue of urban management, urban management, in a sense is the most existential of Housing and Urban Development. (Mozayeni, 1995, p 30). Contact the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the area of urban management is a comprehensive management and monitoring plans, some more links with the ministry of urban management functions include: Preparation of standards, rules and regulations of urban planning, monitoring implementation of the various stages of the detailed urban plans, urban development projects.
Regional level urban management
At this level, there are no independent urban management, but most organizations are branches of provincial ministries and state organizations. The most effective organization in urban management at the regional level, the County is that urban management issues through the Civil Affairs Office of Technical and Urban Affairs - Rural is to follow, among its tasks, and conductor designs that provide detailed maps of the city, coordinating the implementation of development projects in towns and villages, Review the financial needs of municipalities and municipal employment is overseeing personnel matters.

Local level urban management
Apart from the local level or the city council has a major role in urban management, organizations and other groups, both formal and are involved in urban management include:
Municipality: At the local level and city council decisions are the key elements and important role in urban management is responsible. This institution is an urban development projects.
City Council: According to the constitution and Islamic law, the main role in managing the city's City Council is responsible. Representatives for four years on the council, elected by the people and the mayor is decisive. Coordination and supervision of all programs and decisions of the municipal council should be done. By law, the Islamic Council in order to advance the programs of economic, social, cultural, civil, educational and other health and welfare of people with the cooperation and supervision of the city is formed. These councils coordinating role between central government and local people to play and have the tasks of urban governance. (Razavian, 2002, p 81).
Government: Government oversight of the entire city that is an important element in decision making and management guidance is considered urban.

Informal elements of an effective urban management
Like any other system of urban management system of the elements used to form informal influence, and each of them are trying to town management and its decisions are in line with their interests and demands. Elements at the local level and their decisions have a large impact on the local power centers that include these elements: Clergymen, parliamentary representatives, individuals, political pressure groups, social-economic, technical meetings of experts groups. (Kazemian, 1996, p 48).

Location Nahavand City
Nahavand city with an area of approximately 1460 square kilometers, with geographical coordinates 34 degrees 1 minute east longitude in the southwestern Hamedan. Distance of 440 kilometers southwest of Tehran and 160 km south of Hamadan is located. The city from the north to the city Tuyserkan, the North West and West provinces of Kermanshah, Lorestan province of South and South East and East Town is Malayer. Skinheads plains and mountains surrounding an open basin. In addition to the existing networks within the basin to be drained out of it, is also the input of the adjacent land, Which include: River gogol Tuyserkan and is Haram Abad Malayer. Both the north with the shear in the northern mountains into the plains Skinheads Skinheads have been created and the rivers come Gamasiab. Nahavand city in elevation from sea level at about 1667 meters. (http://fa.wikipedia.org)

Structural analysis - Organizational, Management Nahavand City
Despite the many potential benefits and the Nahavand City in the middle of the spectrum are cities, but in practice and in the field of urban management is faced with many difficulties and obstacles. Macro-and micro-management of problems related to Nahavand urban management face include:
1) the ambiguous status of urban management: Interviewees, one of the major problems of urban management, urban management system in place generally indicate the absence of macro-management know. Therefore, urban management, the surface of the central government has no authority and independence of their overall policies and should be specified in the policy and the governance structure to move. This has caused the need for planning and urban management at the local level of city government is lacking in independence. In addition to the ambiguous position of being a municipality in the administrative system in place for the citizens of this grassroots organization is unknown, the respondents to this question, most citizens are not aware of the position of the City Council and its duties properly.
2) lack of necessary laws for urban management: Rules used in urban affairs, municipal law is set for the first time in 1907 as the Solar Hegira Baladieh was approved. This law affects attitudes and political conflicts in the years 1930, 1949, 1953 and 1955 have been revised repeatedly. Last time this law and major changes were reviewed in 1966 and is currently implemented in all cities. If the urban population expanded in size and needs of citizens are significantly different than three decades ago. Therefore, in accordance with existing laws, not cities, and all aspects of life, not the citizens and their needs. The rules currently do not have the required performance, such as the municipal laws ways to earn money.

3) failure to provide financial and administrative system of the municipality: Basically one of the problems of municipal administrative and financial system is very old and outdated in the city. In the context of the financial system to be vague and not defined position in the management of large-scale structure of the country pointed out, that decision-making process for the city and the lack of effective authority in the field of financial management, the municipality has a problem. Poor financing, lack of economic foundations - funds the city, the city's lack of understanding of the potential and lack of self-sufficiency and provide investment in municipal financial need, high economic dependence on the upstream organs, including the Interior Ministry, Flexibility and lack of stable income, no specific law on financial and ... Indicate the number of municipal financial management problems are Nahavand. Inefficiency in the administration to the topic pointed governing administrative bureaucracy. Lack of coordination and communication between elements within the chart to get by municipalities and private competition and marginal issues and Jnahbndy Bandbazyha involvement in politics - the other is the Nahavand municipal administrative management problems.

4) lack of qualified and skilled workforce in the municipality: Managing human resources, the most important balancing role in the development process, providing timely and appropriate services to citizens, improve the city and has organized some of its issues. The use of skilled manpower in the municipalities, together with monitoring implementation of projects with higher quality will be higher. In any case, no fundamental change in the structure and employing qualified staff and competent human resources, the city government can do under the efficient management and accepted by the people, the development of the city will not be possible.

5) lack of city planning administration: In fact, Nahavand municipality as the main element in the situation without urban management committee is planning to prepare urban plans. The municipality also plans to
further cross-sectional direction is out of the everyday problems and long-term view on future requirements and does not exist today.

6) lack of integrated management of urban: Organizations competent in the duties of each office and with the minimum horizontal coordination with other organizations and especially with the municipality to provide services and facilities in the city pay. Accordingly the committee, at least lack of cooperation and coordination among these organizations need to be seen. Accordingly, this inconsistency in the city actually has led to anomalies and the inharmonious city. For example, services and facilities such as electricity, telephone, gas, and founded schools in an area that attracts people to the area as the absence of these facilities will lead to the elimination of range.

7) failure and inappropriate information related to urban management: According to studies, the city lacks the management information base is urban. It also created numerous obstacles for city administrators in urban plans, other clients of these institutions has been difficult to obtain and receive information.

**Nahavand spatial development process, after the Islamic Revolution**

This trend was not strong enough to start the Islamic Revolution, but years after the revolution, the city expanded dramatically increased, leading to the formation of new neighborhoods and towns like Farmandari quarters, Jvadieh, koye helale ahmar, Shahid Heydari town, Shahid Dastgheib town, Taleghani, Mahdieh, Koye pasdaran ,... . This development was so Shater abad, Gole zard and even Razi Abad connected to the settlements into the city and physical development accelerated in some form, fit them yourself. All have stated that the spatial development within the context of the Old City of Nahavand in 1957 ended more city of Kermanshah to the roads and the development of the watercourse. (Nahavand comprehensive plan, the status quo, 1992). This interpretation is quite clear that the Skinheads urban management after the Islamic Revolution with a predetermined plan and program and physical development of the city has not conducted(Detached development and establishment of settlements in the city and surrounding tissue, mainly on fertile land) and while part of the fabric of Old Town Nahavand is being destroyed. And the renovation and improvement projects in this population, added Skinheads in the city can be found in this tissue (old) of housing (gentrification).
Conclusion

The results of the subjects and issues raised in the article text can be inferred, this suggests that urban management in this city has many problems. But what of all this is among the most prominent factors in the areas of technical weakness (lack of expertise in urban management personnel), and in finance (unstable sources of income in the municipality and its lack of independence) can be pointed out. Given these shortcomings and weakness that is evident in the management of city growth and development of its space after the Islamic Revolution, the trend has been rapid. And the spatial development of settlements are more scattered, and the tissue surrounding the Old City has been updated. That does not have any consistency with sustainable development, because it accelerated the process of spatial development of more fertile land and orchards surrounding the city was formed. And while a large part of the city are worn out tissues. And finally, what we suggest as an alternative to solve these problems, the integrated management of urban. To solve the structural problems of urban management, in order to prevent the development of dysfunctional space in the Nahavand City.

Recommended strategies to improve urban management Nahavand

A) The macro level:
- And integration of identity and status of urban management system in the country's macro-management
- As an urban management system as a complete and comprehensive system for managing all municipal affairs as an independent space management level and with a clear identity.
- Create a system of urban management through effective coordination of functions and relations in the city
- Delegate authority and responsibility to local governments
- Revision of urban management laws and new laws in accordance with the conditions of space and time.

B) micro-level:
- Establishment and strengthening of participatory management systems and capacity building through the empowerment of citizens through: 1 - citizenship training, 2 - create a context for the active participation of citizens and the private sector in the City 3 - The principles and criteria for developing awareness and guidance programs for citizens
- Change management system and revising the Nahavand City through: 1 - Coordinate relations and functions of organizations and agencies in the City 2 - the use of experts, creative city administration of 3 - to strengthen the financial resources to identify and activate the local economy
- Planning and urban development projects within the time periods
- Harmonization of urban management system
- Preparing local programs of social, economic needs
- Identify sources of potential and equip them with the city permits immigration Nahavand
- Monitoring and control of serious physical development.

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