ISSN NO. 2320-5407

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Feasibility study of citizen participation in urban management in Ilam

Dr Esmail Nasiri [1]

1- Assistant Department of Geography and urban planning, payamnoor university of Iran

SAJJAD BAZDAR 2

2- Department of Geography and urban planning, semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University of Iran

Hamed gadiri 3
3- Department of Geography and urban planning, payamnoor university of Iran

Sasan masodi 4
4- Department of Geography and urban planning, semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University of Iran

Manuscript Info	*Abstract*
	The present study has been participation carried out to examine the feasibility of citizen participation in Ilam urban management and based on findings of a field research of Ilam citizens. *Copy Right, IJAR, 2014,. All rights reserved.*

INTRODUCTION

The way of collecting data is based on library, documentary and field (questionnaire) research. The kind of research is applied and development and by Cochran sampling with 350 samples and Spss software has been used to analyze data, finally results achieved are as follow:
At first in Ilam management has not provided the base for citizen's participation and second this potential exists in evaluation of participation among Ilam citizens. The resulting studies shows that the most rate of citizens participation in protecting green spaces and parks, participation in human foundations and voluntary activities and the least rate of participation about taking part in decision making to solve urban problem a raised from loss of such centers or plans, third citizens ideas don't play any role in participation in urban management. The more people

satisfied with urban management services, the more participation of citizen exist. In the final step some suggestion were presented.

Key words: feasibility, participation, citizenship, urban management.

1)Urban with the regard of civil life contains 3 basic elements: citizen, city and city management and among them citizen and city management are the action and city itself has an inaction essence and people with the regard of being communal are willing to citizenship and need civil life. here, city management must organize and manage the city in order to response citizen's important request and for solving problems should use some powerful tools like citizen's participation.

In this part citizen's participation decrease the city management challenges and provide people complacency and welfare which are the basic elements of civil life. The city management needs all of its components such as effective presentation (presence of citizens and managers and other components in various position like councils, municipalities, local councils and so many organization.

As a source of civil revenues in Iran, the historical and political events like constitutional movements (as a turning point of city dwelling)and Islamic revolution(as anew movement),the economical issues like the injection of oil revenue was in such a way that the cities entangled the fast city dwelling and because of this condition growth was more important than development and it made the expanded issues in cities management .the necessary edition in city management is required and this edition should be cultural not just for the city itself. It means that the concept of participation citizenship and city management should use in various parts of city management (the cities of the country) until The main usage of participation will be stable in management of society based on respect to other's right, obligation to preserve the joint organization, citizen equality and so on.

2) Articles and methods

This applied-descriptive research is base on covering. Descriptive because examines the conditions of the untouched variables and applied because it has been done in a short time and concerned organizations use its findings. This research is covering just because of questionnaire and collecting some data from statistic samples and generalizes the findings to the statistic society

Knowing attributes, features, ideas, perceptions, behaviors and other people stuff of a society by an outlook to them is the aim of covering research (Hafez Nia 1386, p: 52)

The measurement scales of the research:

Nominal scales like sex, job,...

systematic scales lecherate spectrum like: agree   disagree   no idea

2-1 statistic society and numbers of the samples:

Based on the last official census of the country in 1385, the population of Ilam was 166355. By chocheran sampling method the numbers of the samples was 327(numbers of the questionnaires) that for more accuracy and precision and analysis of data, numbers increase to 350.we put 95% for assurance .

Q=30% and   p= 70%, in this equation:

T=1/96, N=160355: sample: n=322 the capacity of the estimated sample.

Formula:

$$N= \frac{\frac{t^2\, p\, q}{d^2}}{1+ \frac{1}{N}\left(\frac{t^2\, pq - 1}{d^2}\right)}$$

N= 160355   ,   P=1/96   , q=%7   , d=%3,   t=1/96

$$(1/96)2*(\%7)*(\%3)$$

$$(\%5)2$$

N=_____

$$1 + \ (\ 1 \qquad (1/96)2*(\%7)*(\%3) - 1)$$

$$160355$$

In this research Ilam is a spacious city. In the first step we select into 4 directions: north, south, east and west based on the received map from the municipality that itself divided into 4 sectors and then we use random sampling and it was in a multilevel randomly cluster sampling.

Finally we choose 2 restrict from every zone randomly.

2-2 The research hypothesis:

It seems that the urban management of Ilam didn't provide a condition for citizen participation.

It seems that Ilam citizens want to participate in urban management.

 As long as citizens are satisfied the services of urban management, they are willing to have more participation.

2-3) Analysis method of data:

   In this research, after getting information and raw data by questionnaire, we extracted and classified the questions to find their answers in order to identify the numbers of people who answer the questions and their percent and abundance. After this level we analyze.

2methods in analyzing data: 1) qualitative, 2) quantitative

    Qualitative: in this method, of course, wisdom, logic, thought and reason are the basic   elements. It means that data, documents and information are examined and analyzed by using above elements. Then the truth will be discovered by using descriptive and statistic methods.

3)Theoretical assumption:

Common ideas about citizen participation:

Nowadays, although we analyze people participation theoretically, it is impossible to solve the villages and urban problems without people participation in developing countries.

On the last UN meeting about human residency, a plan was provided to make the life better, such as: increase the architectural quality of the urban management, encourage people to participate in urban affairs. (Alavi Tabar, 1380, p: 169)
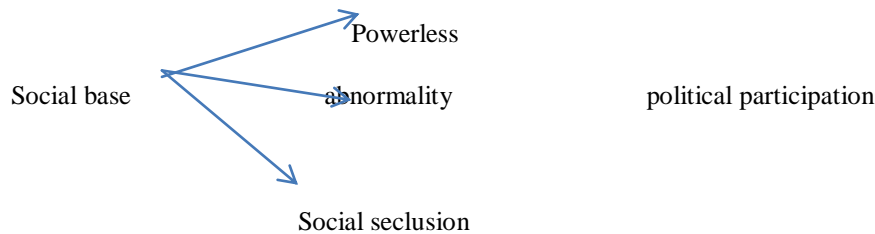
1)David Dane idea:

He is a researcher who focused on political participation. He attempts to analyze the voter behaviors by using 3 perceptions: powerless, abnormal and social seclusion. He has shown that there is a relation between these perceptions and because of that, this relationship will not be stable by controlling social base variables.

His idea comes in follow lines:

2) Huntington wenselon idea:

The base of social and political participation is the process of social and economical development. This process will affect on participation in 2 ways: first, one person's ability can be increased and affect on his/her decisions by earning higher social position. This attitude amplifies the base for political and social participation. In this manner, social position is affected on participation by the effect of social position on ability or powerless attitudes. Here education has more effect on position to participate. (Ziari and his co-workers, 1388, p: 379)

3)Homnez idea:

This idea is based on the reward and punishment. In this idea, reward makes a behavior and causes its stability.in this vision, the main hypothesis is that people behave to make some rewards for them. He expresses some basic subjects for human behaviors that we can use those people participation behaviors.

They are:

 Success: if some one do something and then she/he is given reward, that person do that action again.

Value: more valuable action for someone equals repeating that action again. (Nejati Hosseini, 1380, p: 98)

4)Argeris training idea:

He believes that by emotional training and do some special action we can lead people. He believes that some trainers of institutes behave with students that make them unresponsive and unskilled just because they want make their personaliyies. He believes that personality is made during education in family, schools and society .he has said that the basic parts of training starts from the first days of birth. It is said that the social interaction with family members affect on the child from the first days of birth. The experiences that the child has gained through this relationship, has an effective role on his/her ability. Some elements have a very important role on child, such as: family member's behavior and attitudes to the child, attention to his/her fundamental needs and ideas, to be moderate on meet a need, teacher's behavior in education, books and so many that can make the child personality and affect to his/her ability to co-operate with other people. (The same source, p: 103)

Motivated ideas:

These sorts of ideas express the situation or condition that motivate, lead and provide related behavior to people position.

Logical approach of motivated ideas is based on this hypothesis that people are logical and rational decision makers that estimate the benefit and loose and then choose the best behavior.

It means that they choose the behavior that guarantee more profit and less loose. (karimi 1378, p:102)

A)Mazlou idea:

He divided human needs to 5 groups: living needs(food, clothes ,house,…), the need of being safe(economical, social, political, job, life safety), social needs(social dependence, being acceptable in a group and group respect), physical needs(lust, position, honor, personality) and need to understand themselves (training aptitudes, creation, innovation and thought)

When the people are satisfied by gaining lower needs, they motivate to get higher needs. (The same source, p: 104)

Herzberg's idea:

He divided human needs into 2 groups:

Physiological needs (water, food, sleep, sexual needs) and high level needs (position, respect, being well-known, job and …)

Getting the second group of needs cause moral health and motivation. Based on these 2 ideas, for student's motivation and lead their behavior to the special way (participation on urban project, their living and physiologic needs should be settled down.

Studied restricted

The size of Ilam is about 20150 K.M that is about 1/2 of country. This town is between 31*and 52" to 34* and 15" of north latitude from equator and 45* & 24" of East longitude of Greenwich Nisfonahar on the West corner. The south neighbor of Ilam is Khuzestan, the East is Lorestan, from the north, Kerman shah and in the West Ilam has about 425 K.M common borders with Iraq.

Ilam natural restricted is about 220 K.M in length and 100 K.M in width.

Ilam is in the huge area of Navdis of Zagrous and has been built of the deposits between the first to fourth ages. All of the deposits have been built in mountain movements as a part of Zagrous mountain chain in north-west. In this area, there is another mountain chain near Zagrous which named Kabir Koh and continue to 26 Kilo meters (K.M). The corner of East and North-East has been made by mountains and heights and the heights of this area is more than other areas in West and South- West. (Sistani 1372, p: 42)

In this area, studies and researches about earth have shown that in all of the soils, lime litosols has been made of salt and plaster. In desert and serouzom (with salt plackets) more than half of the size of Ilam has included this kind of soil.

The ecological condition, near to other environment aspects, is the most important items in town texture. Every human emendation in environment is based on the weather. Attention to ecological condition is important in 2 directions:

First, human compatibility to environment can be evaluated by knowing ecological condition.

Second, the suitable shapes of space building can be made by suitable tools based on the weather. Ilam is out of the north-east area of Zagrous and because of that, weather affected on this town and we can use this folded system to know the main direction of the town ecology. In this area, there are many meteorological stations that have the necessary figures of ecological recognition and examination.

In this way, even in the small measures, examination of ecological condition of every area, are important in ecological elements and geography elements dominant on area ecology.

The first official figures about Ilamian residents is the result of public census of country in 1335, Aban that Ilam have had 1366 family and 8346 persons. This number has increased to 2534 family and 15493 people in 1345. During that decade, annual growth of population was 6/19 percent in Ilam that is a symbol of Ilam immigration.

With natural growth of population we can see the immigration and Ashayer residents in Ilam.

In public census of 1355 city, it was reported that Ilam population was about 32476 people and 5747 families. The annual population increased to 7/4 in 1345-1355.

More than 2 of 3 of population are just because of immigration on those years. All of these matters are just the result of establishment of Ilam governor's office to the city center and then because Ilam has changed to a town (census Alamance).

In 1365 the first public census accomplished after Islamic revolution. The result has shown that Ilam population was 89035people and 15886families that we can see the growth up to 10/09 percent.

In addition to natural growth, population has increased because of imposed war immigration. The villagers and border citizens immigrate to other cities to be safe from war, some attacks and enemies.

In 1367, some actions have been done to reconstruct the country to bring emigrants back after war.

In 1370, census result has shown that Ilam population was 116428 people and 19779 families on that years and in compare to previous years, the population has decreased and back to 5/36 percent in 1365-1370.

In 1375, Aban, on the last census of Iran, Ilam has 22732 people and 126346 families.

The annual growth was 1/64 percent in 1370-1375.

In 1385, the census has shown that Ilam has 160355 people and 34549 families and annual growth was 2/4 percent.

year	The number of families	Amount of population	Family dimension	Population growth	
1335	1366	8346	6/11	Numbers	Annual percent
1345	2543	15493	6/09	-	-
1355	5747	32476	5/65	7147	6/19
1365	15886	89035	5/6	16983	7/4
1370	19779	116428	5/89	65559	10/09
1375	22732	126346	5/56	27393	5/36
1385	34549	160355	4/49	9918	1/64
The average of annual growth(1335-1385)					5/8

Source: Iran statistic center, 1389

4-1) data analysis:

Hypothesis examination:

First hypothesis: it seems that urban management of Ilam doesn't provide a good condition for citizen's participation:

Age	Job	Education	Age group	Sex	The variables of control
310	229	286	134	1000	Petersons' correlational quotient
000	000	000	012	.	Meaningful level sex
347	347	347	347	0	Freedom
172	-077	311	1000	134	Petersons' correlational quotient
001	151	000	.	012	Meaningful level age- group
347	347	347	0	347	freedom
017	126	1000	311	286	Petersons' correlational quotient
747	018	.	000	000	Meaningful level education participation
347	347	0	347	347	freedom
200	1000	126	-077	229	Petersons' correlational quotient
000	.	018	151	000	Meaningful level job
347	0	347	347	347	Freedom
1000	200	017	172	310	Petersons' correlational quotient
.	000	747	001	000	Meaningful level age group
0	347	347	347	347	Freedom

As you see the table, correlation exam was a contrasting exam based on participation, sex, education, age group and job to measure their participation in urban affairs. The result of this exam shows that:

There is no correlation between their participation and their sex.

Educated people participated more in social affairs.

There is no correlation between their job and their participation.

Older people participate more in urban affairs.

The second hypothesis:

It seems that llam citizens are so willing to participate.

Table number 4-6, correlation of Matherise between participation in urban affair and personal features in a group:

residency	job	education	age	sex	Participation in urban management		
0234	-039	-025	0289	078	1	Petersons' correlational quotient	Participation in urban management

 The result has shown that, Ilam citizens are willing to participate but some variables affect them, such as:

Age has positive correlation, older people participate more.

In the urban management, the residency time of citizens has positive correlation with participation. The people, who live here for a long time, participate more.

Sex has a partly correlation with residency, women participate more than men.

Education and job have negative correlation with participation.

Third hypothesis: it seems that, as long as urban managers satisfied people, they want to participate more.

The citizen's satisfaction from urban managers services	Residency	Job	Education	Age	Sex		
000	280	218	290	1	1	Petersons' correlational quotient	sex
1000	000	000	000	.	.	Meaningful level	
350	350	350	350	350	350	numbers	

The above table has shown that, citizens satisfied urban management completely, but some variables affect on this satisfaction:

Education has the highest rate correlation with satisfaction of urban management.

There is a correlation between residency time and people satisfaction of urban management.

Job is at the third rank of studied variables in people satisfaction from urban management.

There is a correlation between age and satisfaction

Multilateral correlation quotient	Multilateral nomination quotient	Nomination and moderation quotient	Standard deviation for Multilateral nomination quotient
329(a)	108	095	53070

The previous variables contained: sex, age, education, job, citizens residency time.

Anoa table:

	Total square	Freedom	Average square	F quotient	Meaningful level
Regression quotient	11.754	5	2.351	8.346	000(a)
The remainder amount	96.886	344	282		
total	108.640	349			

Quotients

Variables	Amounts of estimating parameters		Estimate of standard regression parameters Partly correlation quotient	T the statistic exam	Meaningful level
	Regression quotient	Standard deviation error			
Fixed amount	3.585	170		21.111	000
Sex	169	063	151	2.682	008
Age	000	036	000	007	994
Education	062	053	066	1.173	242

943

Job	-034	017	-106	-1.967	050
Residency	-161	031	-287	-5195	000

The regression exam shows that, sex %17 is more important in citizens participation

Conclusion:

One of the most aspect of urban structure is people participation which is very important in increasing urban life quality because people participation in urban management may cause some changes by citizens and people themselves are a part of changes, they can create good chance to pave the way, there for, the unilateral and multilateral transplantation changes are increased by participation. In this manner people trust to each other more and their ability for democracy and self-governing will increase.so, the citizen participation focused on 3 main values: share the power and authority, let them to make a decision about their future, provide citizens some chances to develop and create a base for talent.

From the first urban management challenges, fulfillment of citizen participation management was the most suitable social-political structure. In our country, the local management was extinguished by Reza Khan's despotism and it took 50 years until Islamic republic of Iran had thought of kind of councils in constitutional law and provides some bases for citizen's presence in decision for their future. Urban management means persons and group's attempts to achieve common and organized aims that contain planning and organizing.

Observing and motivating people need unending and dynamic citizen's presence to not make a gap in urban management system.

Some historical events affect on Ilam such as: changing to the capital and because of population, this city became the political capital of town and governmental institutes and organs settlement and….make this city the first. Imposed war destroyed everything and immigration from some villages and towns to Ilam caused some problem for urban management. Because of that, having a good urban management based on the citizen's participation is needed.

In the first hypothesis based on the findings, it's confirmed that urban management didn't provide a base for citizen participation. The hypothesis is examined the citizen SPSS by analyzing data and information in software space. Although there some obstacles for citizen participation, by ignoring some obstacles such as political, social, governmental and planning and planner structures, it is possible to provide the base and remove the obstacles by so many involved organs in urban management like performer institutes and organs like municipalities and council as a main institute in urban management and some organs like, housing and city building that study the urban plans and prepare those, urban problems about law specially the time that citizens don't feel any specific law for related institutes irresponsibleness, inattention about cultural, social and mess medias plans in order to increase the citizen awareness about their laws and assignment and every items that Ilam management couldn't provide a base for citizen's presence.

In the second hypothesis has said that Ilam citizens are willing to participate so much. We do the same that did it for first hypothesis and this one is confirmed too. Ilamian people have the ability to participate, emotionally. For example, the obvious evidence of having a high ability is to participate in parties and local decision making meetings and their interest to solve the urban problems.

Because of that, urban management should make some plans and bases to preserve these feelings and ideas.

In third hypothesis has said that as long as urban managers satisfied people, they want to participate more.it seems that if they service people more and on time, people can trust them more and a general assurance about urban management will be greater than before.

Increasing parks, on time asphalting and removing the stains of streets, increasing some spaces like: garages and bridges and…are some of the actions that citizens focused on them as servicing.

Finally, we can say that some aspects can affect Ilam citizen's participation in urban management such as: informing people by urban managers about urban plans, increasing servicing to satisfy them more and attention to their ideas and making decision about their future and again based on this dissertation findings we can say that urban managers didn't provide a base for citizen's participation on council election .this participation is a symbol of citizen's participation presence.

Unfortunately, citizen's participation was stop and instead of urban management with a participation base, they just focused on consulting management and making decision about urban development plan just accomplished behind the closed doors of councils and municipalities meeting.

On the other hand, they attention to citizen participation less in searching levels on related organs may view to the subjects scientifically and provide some approaches and suggestion:

-Urban managers should have a continuous and special attention to citizen's participation in urban managing and get acquainted them with people's help which is the most basic and important part of urban life by some approaches such as establishment and cultural actions.

 - to get acquainted them with city environment and citizen's right in order to some responsibility and obligations which are made by society and participation process.

- Informing citizens about related organs and institutes in urban management specially municipality as the most important performing institutes.

- Make the authorities relationship better with citizens and being close to each other, inform them about governmental institutes limitation and problems and finally make people more responsible to provide people fundamental needs in urban by continuous participation.

-Attention to the citizen's oriented approach and focused on the citizen's participation in urban management.

-With the regard of municipality roles in urban management, it's better that urban managers should be selected from the citizens that have had an important role on participation and they should propagandize these issues more **.**

Sources And References

1-Ahmadi, Hasan (2004) Barriers to citizen participation in urban planning, Proceedings of the national conference of urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover, First Edition

2-Akbari, ghazanfari (2004) Democracy and citizen participation in city government, Research evidence of Iran.Ansari, Mohammad Esmaeel (2000) Community participation and its role in social consensus, Culture and social consensus.Tehran, Version No.2

3-

4-Bonyadi, Ali (2005) Experiences of urban restoration in nearby countries And Search appropriate historical point of shiraz, Abadi Publication , Number 46

5-Bahrami Nezhad, Dehghan,(2004) concept Urban Management.Proceedings of the national conference of urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover,First Edition

6-Pakzad, jahanshah (2003) Comparative Of European Cities And Historical Barriers Contribute To Root Cause.

7-Madani, Scientific publications Pertaining To Research described, School of Architecture and urban planning.Martyr Beheshti University.Number forty years of the fifteenth.

8-Jahangardi, Jahangir, (2004), Barriers to civic participation in countries in transition, Proceedings of the national conference of urban, Shiraz University,Second Cover, First Edition.

9-Hafez Nia, Mohammad Reza, (2009), Introduction to the Humanities Science.Samt Publication, Sixteenth Edition.

10-Habibi, Seyed Mohsen (1996), The physical landscape of the City And The Historical Analytic City Sharta, Thought And Sorrow Tehran University.

11-Habibi,Seyed Mohsen, Saeedi Rezvani, Hadi (2004) Participatory Urban Planning, Theoretically Explore The Circumstances, Fine Art Magazine, Number 24.

12-Hosseini, Seyed Javad,(2008) Peoples Participation In Sustainable Urban Worn At Renovation And Reconstruction, Winter Sokhan Gostar Publishing, First Edition, Mashhad.

13-Hekmat Nia, Hasan, Mir Najaf Mousavi (2006), Historical Analysis Of Citizen Participation In The Affairs Of Cities, Geographical Research, Number 80, In The Twenty-first.

14-Rajabi, Farajolah, (2004) Facing Challenges Of Islamic Council ,Proceedings Of The National Conference Of Urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover, First Edition.

15-Razavian, Mohammad Taghi (2005) Urban Management, Peyvand No Publication.First Edition.

16-Rafiee, Minu (1990) Topics And Methods Of City Planning, Economy, Tehran: Center Of Planning And Architecture Studies.First Edition.

17-Ziari, Keramatolah, Hafez Mahd Nezhad, Farhad Parhiz (2008) Basis Of Urban Planning Methods, Chabahar University Publication, First Edition.

19-Soltan Zadeh, Hossein (1990).Introduction To The History Of The City Urbanism, Sepehr Publication, Second Edition.

20-Saeed Nia, Ahmad (2004), Green Book Municipal Urban Management,Publications Of Municipalities, Third Edition.

21-Sistani, Iraj Afshar, (1993), The Ancient Civilization Of Ilam, Adineh Publication, Second Edition.

22- Shohani, Heshmatolah (2005), Water And Soil Resources In Ilam, Department Of Natural Resources.

23-Shohani, Mohammad (2000) Ilam Physical Development And Its Environmental Impacts, Masters Thesis Martyr Beheshti University.

24-Shi′e, Esmaeel (2002), Necessary Transformation Of Urban Management, Journal Of Geography And Expansion. Spring And Summer. Shi′e, Esmaeel (2008), The Regional City In Iran, Science And Manufacture University Publication, Second Edition.

25-Sarom Sangari, Abdoreza, (2001) Participation In Urban Management, Proceeding Of The National Conference Of Urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover, First Edition.

26-Safi Yari, Razieh, Safe City; City Partnership; Proceeding Of The National Conference Of Urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover, First Edition

27-Development Plan Of The City Of Ilam (1995), After Consulting Engineering Techniques,Department Of Housing And Urban Development.

28-Alavi Tabar, AliReza, (2006) Model Citizen Participation In City Governance (International Experiences And Iran), Organization Of The Municipality, Tehran, First Edition.

29-Endalib, AliReza (2006) Renovation Of Old Tissue Motion At Tehran, Tehran,Publishing Renovation Organization Of Tehran , First Edition.

30-Alavi Tabar, AliReza (2004) Model Citizen Participation In City Governance, Journal Of Urban Management, Center For Urban Planning (2001) Tehran, Number 5.

31-Fallahi, AliReza (2005) Introduction To Urban Management, Beliefs And Principles Of Strategic,Soffe Scientific And Research Edition , School Of Architecture And Urban Planning, Martyr Beheshti University, Number 37, Thirteen years.

32-Teymuri, Ali (1998), Oxford English Dictionary, Rahnama Publication, Fourteenth Edition.

33-Karimi Saleh, (2004) Mohammad Jafar, Civic Participation in Management, Proceeding Of The National Conference Of Urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover, First Edition.

34-Kasavandi, Musa, Citizenship And Participation, Website, Online Hamshahri, Tehran, www.hamshri.net

35-Statistical Center Of Iran, Census Of Population And Housing, Year 1956 To 1979

36-Mazini, Manuchehr (1997) Creating A New Concept In Urban Planning, Proceeding Through Physical Devising, Physical Research, Urbanism Of Architectural Research Center, Tehran, First Edition.

37-Mashhadizadeh, Dehaghani, Naser (1995) Analysis Of The Characteristics Of Urban Planning, Tehran,Iran University Of Science And Technology

38-Mozaffari, Mehri (2000) Evaluation Of The Role Of Councils In Urban Management Of The City Chavar, Master′s Thesis, University Malayer.

39-Maleki, Saeed & Shahin ghiasi, Indicators Measuring Sustainable Development In The Areas Of Ilam, (187) Azad University, Ilam. First Edition.

40-Momeni, Mansur & Ali Fa′al ghayyumi (2007) Data Were Analyzed Using SPSS, Ketab No Publisher, First Edition.

41-Mahdavi, Masud, Mahdi Taher Khan (2004) Application Of Statistics In Geography,Posted Ghomes, First Edition.

42-After Consulting Engineers Technique (2004) Detailed Project Area Of Ilam And 14-fold (The Existing And Proposed) Habitat And Urbanism Ilam.

43-Nazemi, Shams din & Associates, (1993) Feasibility Study Of Establishment Of Urban Management Integrated Case Study Of Mashhad In Iran, Download The Article Reference Site For Urban Management.

44-Nejati, Hosseini, Seyed Mahmud (2001) Survey Of The Concept Of Citizenship In The Municipality, Sazman Shahrdari Keshvar Publication, Tehran.

45-Harati, Naser , Effective Participation Of Civil Society In Urban Governance Regulatory Failures., Proceeding Of The National Conference Of Urban, Shiraz University, Second Cover, First Edition.