

Evaluation of the Impact of Social Participation and Local Management in Local Sustainable Development (Case Study: Bisim of Zanjan)

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of writing this thesis to understand the impact of social participation And residents of the neighborhood is a neighborhood in the urban sustainable development And in accordance with this goal , District bisim of zanjan Have a social relationship It is very consistent among residents , As the sample is selected And finally the two hypotheses is the result that social partnership with neighborhood residents And the authority And their minimal participation in the management of sustainable community development can be found And neighborhood residents to solve problems in the neighborhood will take steps And also the cooperation between the city authorities in achieving this result is important And in fact is supporting.

Keywords: urban planning, local management, social participation

INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Today, urban growth and consequently the changes that have occurred in the growth of cities has caused numerous problems facing the cities and urban development. On the other hand, modern city with a population density of a moral Vtrakm Vrvabt the social relations have cooled And fragile, and reduced social capital and their participation is effective communication. In such an environment of respect and love gone And instead of their differences and aggression has . These issues create a barrier to the development of pedestrian space . The study of the geography of urban areas in order to use And appropriate social and economic capital and Their physical and socio-economic and environmental conditions that lead to a higher level will , Neighborhood development and urban planners and Urban Development has been on the agenda.

Canada and the first of the strongest countries in discussions relevant to the development of the neighborhood. In the mid-1970s as a point of local planning and programming in the form of short-term and medium term was rarely. The country's national development in the neighborhood has two major objectives, which include : Improving social conditions and quality of life of residents, without the need to push Brmnab Future (Davyran, 2009: 1).

In recent periods especially in the second half of century 20, many urban theorists have emphasized new approach called recreation of scale district functions (Hodseni, 2004: 15) but the most important authority who criticized modern urban development in his work "death and life of American metropolises " in 1960s was Jean Jicoys. He corrected all aspects of urban development and urban planning and raised concept of capital and social participation regarding city and urban districts spatial-physical issues. Paragol , Glican and Hook tested relationship between these two variables in a research done in Raka city of Bangladesh by raising this question : is social capital able to increase participation of the citizens in residues management and concluded that reinforcement of social capital has helped improve residues management. Bullen did a series of studies in South Wales and concluded that social capital is main core of district development (bullen & ony, 1999:96)

Esmail Doyran defended his thesis about district sustainable development in Eslam Abad District with guidance of Dr. Zohreh Fani in Faculty of Geology of Tehran Shahid Beheshti University in 2008. He studied necessity of district sustainable development by studying social capital and the related dimensions and with use of district economy.

Yazdanpanah Leila Tehrani citizens in the article as barriers to social participation has published 26 Journal of Social Welfare In this article, he concluded that the social participation of citizens in Tehran more focused on helping the poor, and staff participation in religious services.

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Research goals

- 1- 1- Familiarity with experiences of other countries in the world about development of urban districts and study of their experiences generalization to situations of Iran and familiarity with problems of Bisim district and factors effective on these problems
- 2- To find role of people and district gatherings and associations in district planning especially district sustainable development and its relationship with districts problems improvement

Research variables

Variables of any research are divided into two general parts: independent variable and dependent Variable. With regard to the fact that variables are made from inside the hypothesis and are used for proving the hypotheses, two independent and dependent variables are mentioned in this research: dependent variables include social participation of Bisim district inhabitants in Zanjan, coordination of the managers and executive bodies and independent variable includes local sustainable development.

Statistical population and sampling method;

Statistical population of this research includes set of families residing in Bisim district of Zanjan and supervisor of the family is regarded as representative of the family and 95 out of 8506 samples have been obtained in 2006 for filling the questionnaire with regard to high volume of statistical population with use of multiphase sampling method with suitable classification in Bisim district which has been done randomly and systematically and with use of Cochran formula below.

Cochran formula

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

t: variable size in natural distribution which is extracted from the related table in the related probability level.

p: attribute distribution percentage in society i.e. ratio of the persons who have the studied attribute.

q: percentage of the persons who lack that attribute in society.

d: is difference between actual ratio of attribute in society with researcher estimation rate for that attribute in society.

N: volume of the studied society

n: estimation of the sample volume

$$= \frac{\frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.1)^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{8506} \left(\frac{(1.96)^2 (0.5)(0.5)}{(0.1)^2} - 1 \right)} \cong 95$$

Data and information gathering method:

Information gathering methods are divided into two general groups: library and field methods.

In this research, both methods have been used. In library method, some information and data were gathered with reference to books, magazines and theses and then other required information for research was obtained with use of interview method with different classes of the district and awareness with their views and questionnaire method and audiovisual method.

Data analysis method:

After gathering data, the obtained information was analyzed with use of SPSS software and multivariate analysis methods.

Geographical position of the studied limit and its position in Zanjan city;

This district is geographically located in center of the city which has Kooye Ghaem district in north, Koocheh Meshki District and Shahrake Ghods in west, Etemadieh district in east and Shoghi district and Besat Street in south.

With regard to the fact that it is located in center of Zanjan city and has key role in terms of economic activities, some of the people tend to work in this district due to economic strong activities in some fields such as ironware and this district is regarded as pole of the iron related industries in Zanjan city. Some of them transferred their living place to this district in order to facilitate transportation and have social compatibility and some others live in other regions due of lack of coordination with social status of the district. Excluding district from economic cycle of the city damages it.

Questionnaire analysis:

With use of Cochran sampling method, 95 samples were selected randomly in which Bisim district was divided into 8 sub-districts and 12 questionnaires were prepared for each sub-district and results of filling this questionnaire are mentioned below and since the divided sub-districts are not so different from each other in terms of social, economic and physical structure in the questionnaire analysis, therefore, results have been generalized to the entire district.

Profile of respondents

Based on questionnaires completed by 95 household wireless neighborhood 59 patients (62.1%) of respondents were male and 36 female (37.9%) of the female form. The maximum age of respondents in the age group 34-25 years where the rate is 42.1 percent and lowest in the age group 24-15 years is that the percentage is 5.3 percent.

Table 1 –The gender statistics

percent	number	gender
62.1	59	male
37.9	36	female
100	95	total

Table 2 - Age Statistical Society

percent	number	Age
5.3	5	15 - 24
42.1	40	25 - 34
27.4	26	35 - 44
11.6	11	45 - 54
13.7	13	55 years+

Ethnicity, language, religious

86.3 percent of the total sample of 95 Turkish-speaking respondents, 10.5% Farsi and 3.2% of respondents from other languages (dialects) have been And 100 percent of the respondents have Shiism.

Table 3- Languages and dialects Statistical Society

percent	number	language
86.3	82	Turkish
10.5	10	persian
3.2	3	other
100	95	total

Social problems of the district from the point of view of the inhabitants:

On the basis of the results obtained from the questionnaire, the most important social problem which is available in Bisim district and respondents declared was presence of the addicted (96.8%). The next problem was presence of the beggars and 87.4% of the respondents selected choice ‘‘available ‘‘and 10.5 % selected choice ‘‘to some extent ‘‘ and 2.1% selected choice ‘‘not available’’.

The third social problem in this district is quarrel. The important point in these views is that there is no prostitution in this district and 71.6% declared that there is no prostitution and only 6.3% declared this social problem in the district and inhabitants of Bisim district declared that there is 60% of security for the people at night and only 7.4% of the inhabitants complained about insecurity in the district. Generally, one can say that there are most social problems in the district and social status of the district is not suitable.

Table 4 – social position of wireless district

Total	There aren,t percent	There are some what percent	There are percent	Social problem
100	0	3.2	96.8	Addicted presence
100	2.1	10.5	87.4	Beggars presence
100	4.2	28.4	67.4	Conflict
100	71.6	22.1	6.3	Prostitution
100	21.1	67.4	11.6	Robbery
100	21.1	73.7	5.3	Inconvenience
100	7.4	32.6	60	Security of people at night
----	0	2.1	0	Another cases

The most important needs of the district

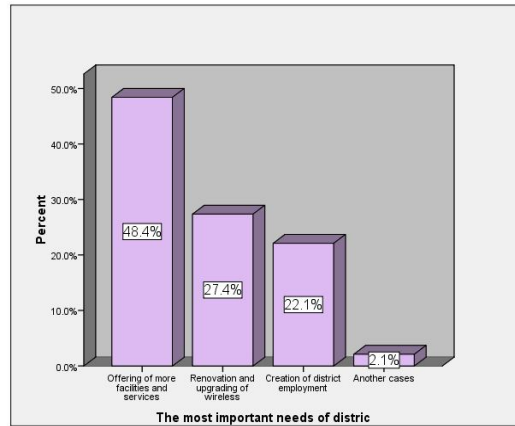
48.4% mentioned provision of more equipment and services, 27.4% of the inhabitants mentioned improvement and renovation of the district, 22.1% mentioned local employment such as cooperative and 2.1% mentioned other cases (establishing overpass,

streets marking, installation of arrester hook, covering water brook etc) as the most important needs. Relationship between education and the most important need of the district shows that the persons with higher education regarded provision of more equipments and services as the most important need and the person with lower education regarded local employment and district improvement and renovation as the most important needs of the district. On the basis of this relationship, the persons who have governmental jobs regarded more equipment and services as the most important needs of the district and didn't refer to local employment due to their permanent employment while the persons who have other jobs regard local employment and district renovation and improvement as equally important.

Table5- the most important needs of district

percent	number	kind
48.4	46	Offering of more facilities and services
27.4	26	Renovation and upgrading of wireless
22.1	21	Creation of district employment
2.1	2	Another cases
100	95	Total

Diagram1- the most important needs of district



Type of participation

According to views of the district inhabitants, 49.5% of the people mentioned their participation as intellectual participation, 25.3% as executive participation and 21.1% as financial participation and 4.2% mentioned all cases. Here, the reason for weakness of the financial participation is unsuitable economic status of the inhabitants who have no financial participation ability. By increasing their financial and economic abilities, such choice increases automatically. By studying relationship between education and type of participation, we notice that increase of education increases tendency to intellectual participation due to specialty in different fields while there is more executive and financial participation in lower education.

By studying relationship between marriage status and type of participation, we notice that the single persons have higher tendency to intellectual participation than the married persons have and the married persons have higher executive and financial participation than the single persons have (on the basis of single and married respondents).

Table5 – relation between educations and kind of partnership

total	Kind of partnership				Education degree
	All cases	Mental partnership	Executive partnership	Financial partnership	
20	1	10	5	4	Illiterate
20	1	6	7	6	Elementary school
7	0	2	2	3	Secondary school
2	0	2	0	0	High school
8	0	3	3	2	Diploma
19	1	12	3	3	Ultra diploma
18	1	11	4	2	B.A . Degree
1	0	1	0	0	M.A Degree and higher
95	4	47	20	20	Total

Conclusion & suggestions

On the basis of planning for local sustainable development with approach of social participation and management resulting from institution of the inhabitants in Zanjan city and Bisim district, we can give the following suggestions. It is necessary to note that these suggestions are given by holding some sessions for receiving comments and suggestions of the district inhabitants:

- establishing recreation and sport spaces for the young and families to spend leisure time in Bisim district
- performing cultural and inhibiting activities for preventing from increase of the addicts and beggars in the district level
- improving and renovating houses and residential units with participation of the government and district inhabitants
- creating local gatherings and institutions and delegating powers from urban management to local management and representatives
- preparing and drawing up local laws and regulations under supervision of the local institutions in order to clean and protect the district
- holding different teamwork for different classes (such as workers, young and teenagers) for following problems
- accountability of the government and urban management to claims of the people
- necessity of urban integrated management and coordination of all organizations and departments of the city in order to perform common works in the district level which prevent from parallelism and saving costs
- establishing the district bank for investment in economic and physical projects with support of the government and cooperation of the nation
- introducing the people to the citizenship rights and duties
- use of empty spaces of the district for compensating for shortage of the per capita
- Establishing urban sewage system inside Bisim district and improving disposal of the surface waters
- Consultation with the trustees land elders of the district for creating a dynamic and sustainable district in which role of the inhabitants is evident.

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