



Civic management and sustainable development to come by civic sustainable development

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Received: 01.02.2015; Accepted: 06.06.2015

Abstract. Sustainable development and civic sustainable development gradually has in recent decades been turned to a modern and dominant paradigm in common theoretical and practical literature concerning civic development and planning. This paradigm, however, observes different interpretations and deductions, but totally emphasizes on stability and continuation of development for all and future generations during the time and on multilateral observation of complicated economic, social and environmental dimensions of development process in a country or city. Sustainable development is set forth in all levels of space organization (local, regional and global); but in civic level, because of continually increasing centralization of population and economic activities, particularly in under-developed countries, has called more attention. The goal in this study is multilateral recognition of sustainable development and strategies for achieving civic sustainable development. Descriptive-analytical methodology has been used.

Keyword: Sustainable development, Civic sustainable development, Civic planning, civic management

1. INTRODUCTION

In last decades, the notion on development has brought economic growth, income distribution and wealth. This growth had consequences such as: air, soil and underground and surface waters pollution, decrease of water quality because of immethodical consumption, reduction of agriculture fields because of immethodical constructions, destruction of jungle and pastures and species of wild life and aquatics and plants and etc., that increase of world population and also increase of inequality between developed countries and developing ones and increase of poverty have added fuel to these problems. Reflection of sustainable development was introduced for the attention to these problems of human life and to stability of natural resources and remaining them for future generations and generally for proper consumption along minimum damage to the environment and attention to those coming. The issue of civic sustainable development has a serious relation with environmental insufficiencies and damages, social and psychological pressures and abnormalities, civic economy and type of livelihood, civic form and structure and behavior and culture of civic residents (Salehifard, p:146, 1381).

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2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study the used research methodology is of descriptive-analytical type which library method was used to collect data.

1. Sustainable development conception

To enter sustainable development to the main world political discussion, no event has been more effective than the report of global environment-development committee (1987) which is known as Brantlend committee. This report that was published as a booklet in a large number with the title of “our common future”, states a subject which today is brought up as the common definition of sustainable development. This committee was established in 1983 on the basis of one of the instructions of United Nation’s general meetings and according to several previous effective international committees related to United Nations such as “Palm Security and Disarmament Committee” and “Brandt Committee” on North-South issues. The mentioned committee chaired by ex-prime minister of Norway, “Groharlm Brantlend” included important citizens of 21 different nationalities. This group propounded referendum meetings in five continents. Inspection of 10000 paying documents; it did some consultations with many experts through counseling round tables and also organized more than seventy five thousands studies and reports (Zaker Haqiqi, 1384, p: 81). Global environmental commission defined sustainable development this way: “sustainable development is a change process in using resources, leading investments, giving direction to technology development and is an institutional change that is adaptive to present and future needs” (UNESCO 1997). Sustainable development is not mainly a constant situation, but is “a continuous process of evolution, adaptation” during which exploitation of resources for investments, giving direction to technological investments and evolution, organizing all of them to be in coordination, involve potential and actual needs of human. Sustainable development, grantor of human needs and ideals, not only is for one country and one region but for all people worldwide at the present and in the future (LINDER1993). Sustainable development now as an umbrella covers many of challenges and debates in the irrelevant and different past. To this manner, in sustainable development area, besides ecology, it has been talked about social, economic and educational, employment, security, participation, ethic, science and even bases of theology. Modern era human is tired of instabilities and is thirsty of another discipline. It seems that a modern discipline for the world can be defined in proud area of sustainable development (Nasiri, 1384, p: 185-186).

2. Fundamental elements of sustainable development:

The concept of sustainable development is briefed in five main elements. These elements should never use independently. The elements are very close to each other and to promote one element, other elements should also be considered. Sustainable development is achieved only when efforts to reach development consider all five elements. The table below shows main elements of sustainable development and factors affecting each element.

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Table No 1. A structure for sustainable development.

Environmental stability	Economical stability	Political stability	Social stability	Cultural stability
Ecosystem integration	Proper economical policies	Human regulations	Expansion of income distribution	Sensitivity to cultural factors
Biological diversity	Expertise of resource efficiency	People development	Gender equality	Recognition of values that lead towards development
	Equal access to resources among them gender equality	Good government	Investment in stable sanitation and education	
	Increase of competency capacity of poor people		Emphasize on useful participation	

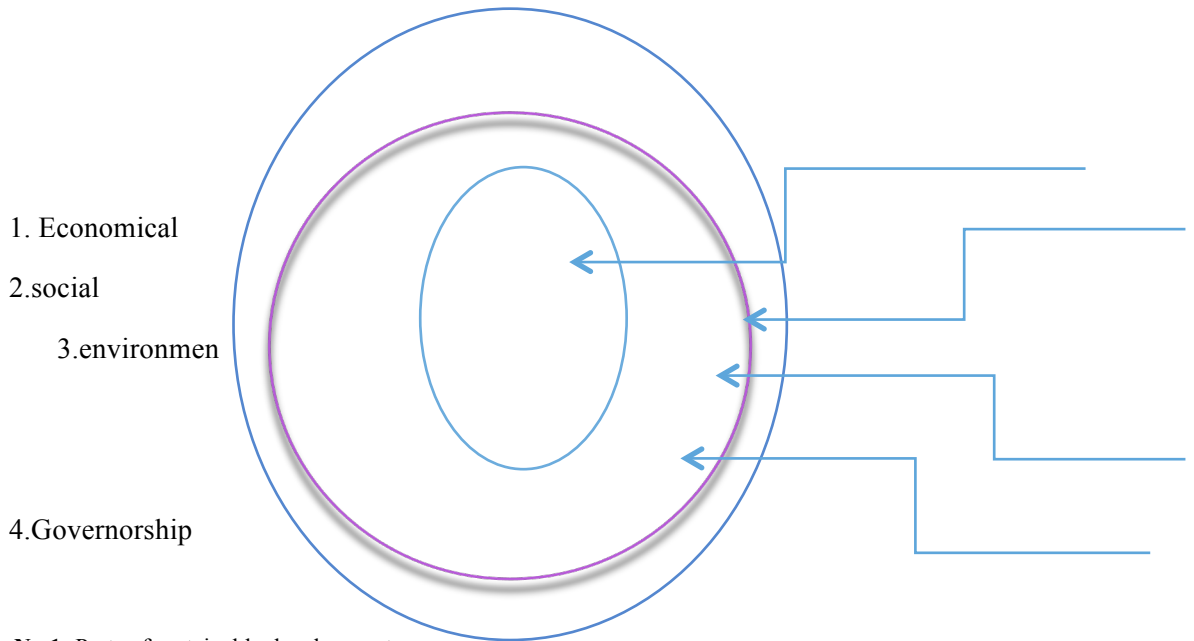
Source: Barin zadeh, 1382

5. Sustainable developments challenges

Today perception of sustainable development challenge is one of the main issues in development area. This area is not summarized in expressions such as elimination of past effects and consequences of development. But also it is necessary that the environment should be protected against the dangers may threaten that. Stability challenge is in relation to two fundamental debates. We need to acquire new knowledge to achieve new source of information in order to increase our vision to acquire new vigilance in perception of stable challenges and obligations. We also need to discover new viewpoints and strategies, new devices, techniques and communications for comprehensive development and we need for proper management in decision makings and processes related to stability issue (KAMAR, 1993, PIX). Environmental challenges are so much, among these challenges cases such as pollution and limitation of water resources, air, soil, agriculture, growth limitation, inequality in access to resources, inequality in energy consumption and improper distribution of that, poverty and its relation with environmental destruction, population and . . . can be named. In fact, to reach sustainable development in future, it is required to recognize the relation between population and earth's resources. It is necessary that resources should be supported by the population as the most important principle. Today, in global, national, regional and local level and even in families' level many differences in accessing to resources are observed.

6. Parts of sustainable development

Following picture shows four parts of sustainable development



Picture No 1: Parts of sustainable development.

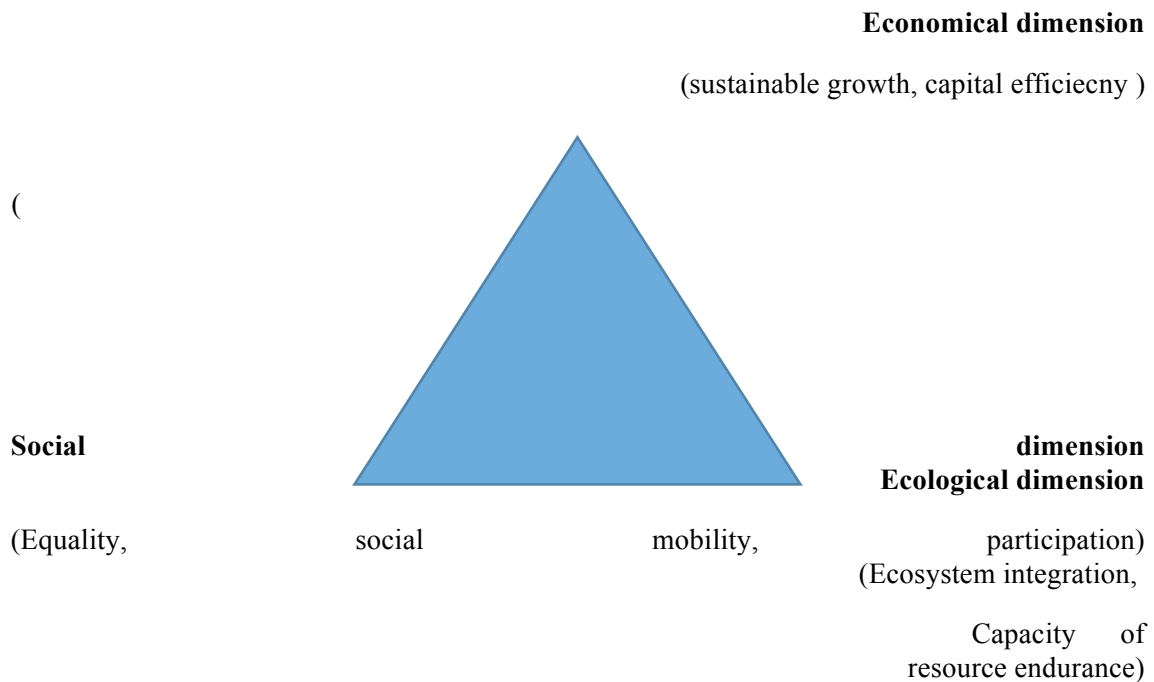
Source: (Drakakis, 1996:4)

In sustainable development management, habitation sometimes is paid attention to in decision making of development with goal selection and choosing mission and perspective of ways to access o each one of development parts which are: economic progress, social welfare, environmental quality, good governorship (Drakakis, 1996: 4).

7. Dimensions of sustainable development

Sustainable development covers three economic, social, and ecological dimensions (Spritzez, 1997: 60). These dimensions have a specific structure and a hierarchy system (picture No: 2). Besides each one of the dimensions has its own weight in sustainable development. Determination of the weight of these dimensions is related to the specifications of the subject being studied (Brickman, 2000:167-169).

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Source: (Brickman, 2000:165)

Picture No 2: The dimensions of sustainable development.

8. Functional goals of sustainable development

Functional goals of sustainable development that have been contemplated by global commission of environment and development are more accurate and wider. According to commission's opinion, the goals that are taken into consideration in conception of sustainable development are: 1. growth increase, 2. growth quality change, 3. elimination of necessary needs for employment, food, energy, water and sanitation, 4. population control in a stable limit, 5. protecting and preserving resources, 6. technological evolution, 7. having in mind environment and economy together, 8. evolving international relations of economy, 9. participation of development. The result is that still economical growth is one of the important aspects of sustainable development that indicates there is no conflict between economical growth and sustainable development on condition that they should be in the same direction. An important opinion that is in favor of economical growth is that on the basis of sustainable development theory, poverty is important factor in destruction of natural factors and economical growth is necessary to eliminate poverty. Therefore, economical growth can be considered as the most critical factor to reach sustainable development (Ibrahimi, 1387).

9. Civic management

It's obvious that specifications and structures of legal institutions that administer a city, are different from one country to another and any society according to its social, economical and political structure has a specific definition of civic management. Civic management is said to all institutions, organizations and individuals that formally and informally affect on civic management's process. So, civic management is not only municipality and city council. Any element that in any form affects on civic management is included in this scope (Lotfi et al., 1388:105).

10. Objectives of Civic Management

1. Promotion of life and work's conditions of all the city population on the basis of poor people
2. Encouraging sustainable economical and social development
3. Protection of environmental frame of the city (Lotfi et al., 1388: 105)

11. Duties of civic management

1. Preparing main infrastructures for the efficient performance of the cities
2. Preparing necessary services for development of human resources, improvement of productivity and improvement of urban life's standards
3. Arranging effective activities of private sector on security, health and social welfare of urban population
4. Preparing necessary services and facilities for supporting generating activities and effective operation of private institutions in urban areas

Current duties of civic management (despite of diversity and conflict in different social and political systems) are not limited only to cases such as planning, giving service, folklore management, doing development projects and... but giving direction to civic activities and drawing city view in order to achieve sustainable development, are some of the most important duties of civic managers. A civic manager should be able to recognize strong and weak points of his or her own city in the competitive world and try to strengthen competitive benefits (Lagfi et al., 1388: 105).

11. Stable city

Stable city is a city that due to economical use of resources, avoiding excessive production of wastes and recycling them as far as possible and accepting useful policies in long term is capable of continuing of its life. City planners' goals should focus on making cities with lower entrance of energy, materials and lower exit of wastes and pollution (Terner, 1379:180).

Civic stability does not means civic self-reliance, isolation or avoidance of globalization processes but rather means development of global-local communications (Nasiri, 1388:59). A stable city is an atmosphere in which most of its residents have satisfactory feelings. Stable

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ecologic city is a city that uses natural resources of its region and is self-sufficient and a city that give meaning to its residents (Ibrahimi, 87).

12. Civic sustainable development

Urban development as a space conception can be defined as changes in land and compressed surfaces usage to meet the needs of city residents on the field of dwelling, transportation, leisure times and food and etc. Such a development is sustainable when during the time, make a city residential environmentally and durable economically and correlated socially. A stable city is not only a clean city but should be a city in which man can earn a fair income, provide a proper shelter, feel comfortable and spend his or her time to protect the city view (Arghan, 1382). The theory of civic sustainable development is obtained from the discussions of environmentalists about environmental issues particularly city environment that was presented following the theory of sustainable development for supporting environmental resources. This theory like the strategic viewpoint gives much importance to the government rule in this planning and believes that at the end it should support urban environment completely (Papli Yazdi, 1382:240). Civic sustainable development is a form of today's development that guarantees continual development of cities and urban societies of future generations (Hall, 1993:22). Expanded investigations have been performed in different dimensions of civic sustainable development and at the end have led to principal compilation in designing urban spaces that their summaries have been included in the following table.

Table 2. Designing principles of civic sustainable development.

In building level	In local level	In neighborhood level	In city level
1. desinging to decrease environmental impacts	1. designing with nature (Parks, streets and etc.)	1. diversity of earth usage patterns	1-accumulation of city texture
2. designing to reuse	2. priority of using ruined buildings and lands	2. secure and lovely streets	2-decrease of streets' traffic
3. firmness in designing	3. encouragement of green belts and corridors	3. protection of historical buildings	3-accumulation increase of countryside region
4. maximum usage of recyclable energies		4. expansion of bicycle lines	4-susage accumulation of regions that have been serviced desirably
5. self-reliant building designs		5. local energy usage	5-development of four storey houses and combined usages
6. designing harmonious with climate			6-city clearance and attractiveness
7. designing for health			
8. includ public experiences			

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13. Executive solutions to achieve civic sustainable development

The structure of city dwelling in the country does not generally have necessary efficiency and clarity and due to different reasons such as inefficiency of urban system, not employing experts of urban issues in management structure and in supervising building cities, incoordination and lack of integration between organizations related to city and interference of city executive works, existence of old textures in city network and insufficiencies due to that, old and disproportionate transportation systems and increasing growth of city population have caused city dwelling structure not to be harmonious with international levels. Hence, necessary solutions to eliminate existing challenges and logical ways to access civic sustainable development have been presented in Table No (3).

Table No 3: Executive solutions to access civic sustainable development.

Field of environmental planning	Field of urban development	Role of people participation
-urban life should be harmonious with its surrounding space (city and village are complementary to each other), paying attention to environmental limitations in planning -emphasize on capabilities, facilities, standards and per capita in any civic environmental planning -emphasize on climate designing and employing natural materials in civic projects	- paying attention to needs and difficulties of the citizens specially considering the factor of time-distance in investigations - paying attention to mutual relation of city-village - paying attention to cultural, social and economical level of citizens -paying attention to natural factors specially climate - effort to access judicious and regular development in cities and promoting quality and quantity of city services and establishments - reorganizing city transportation status -increase of city security and protection of citizens against natural phenomena - desired locating of services and facilities in cities depending on the population accumulation -keeping active of different civic usages	- increase of cultural and learning activities those involved in civic issues about protection of environment particularly green space - teaching sustainable development solutions to the citizens Persuasion of citizens to establish green associations and groups supporting urban environment - free cession or inexpensive services of beautification and naturalism to citizens

Source: Parhizgar and Yaqubi. 1388

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14. CONCLUSION

Due to the broad issue of sustainable development and its relation to different aspects of urban issues, aspect variation of that should be paid attention to. Priority of one sector and ignorance of other sectors can not lead to stability of development. In scientists' opinion, reaching a stable form of the city has been one of the considerable solutions and the investigations focused on limited aspects (such as energy efficiency, transportation and etc) have not given secure responses to the issue of more stable form of the city from the view point of efficiency in energy consumption, economically public transportation and urban facilities and services. Therefore, no city can be stable without reliance on the resources of its supporting region and the capacity that these resources show for acceptance of the wastes. It is obvious that the city also in return for this support and in the course of its frame development provides goods, services and also production and export of innovation, higher knowledge and technology till an organic relation is established between the city and region. Such a development will not only be parasitic but there will not also be any oppositeness between city stability and region stability and in larger scale between that and earth stability. Although, complete stability is never accessible, you shouldn't be disappointed to try to achieve civic sustainable development. In the meantime civic managers can have basic role in reaching to these goals and can look to participative role of citizens with a real vision. Therefore, civic management can play role by training citizenship's rights and encouraging citizens to ask their rights, pro-citizen approach and creating dialogue atmosphere between citizens and civic managers, reforming office system and observance of citizen's rights, comprehensiveness and non-discrimination amongst citizens, public authority, responsibility in lieu of citizens, efficiency and effectiveness, clarity and responsiveness for promotion of citizen's rights. As it has been emphasized on basic principles of sustainable development, autonomous perception of citizens' needs and identifying local resources of cities for solving problems, awareness and employing local merits and talents are of main factors to reach civic stability. And to do this, it should be excited from the society heart and all individuals in the society should involve that directly and continuously. Whatever is under consideration for cities' stability is logical policies and deconstruction in changing life style of residents.

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