The role of municipalities in the realization of citizens' rights, a participatory approach

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Abstract

The important issues in the field of urban studies and urban planning at the global level is raised, the debate over the relationship between civil rights and urban management. Cities have a different structure and functions are as accommodation centers. The formation of structural elements in multiple cities and roles also marked by political and social actors. The formation and the role of urban areas to different actors including government, communities, civil society and the legislature has, To tasks and assignments and the mutual interaction between citizens and administrators at the national and local affairs. City, citizens and urban management as related concepts that are very close to each other. The emergence and assumptions necessary for the interaction between elements of urban management that includes citizens, institutions of the city, council and private sector need to be based on the rule of law. In this paper analytical method has been tried to the importance of civil rights and civil rights in the constitution and on the other analyze the analysis of the concept, background and municipal laws and regulations should be in place of citizenship. The results show the importance of civil rights must develop the rules and regulations related to urban planning, urban management, the positive effect of regulating urban life, and other consequences of changes in the planning and management of urban searched. It is therefore a great help to regulate the process of urban management, citizenship and participation in decision-making is. But what now lies ahead as municipal law needs to be updated and more efficient.

Keywords: Citizens, civil administration, civil rights, constitution, participation

1. Problem Statement

The importance of civil rights must develop the rules and regulations related to urban planning, urban management, the positive effect of regulating urban life, and other consequences of changes in the planning and management of urban searched. Consultant's city officials, faced with the problems that confront Field and operations with these problems depends on the local and municipal laws and regulations is planned. Obviously, the decision-making process when city and urban management will attract public interest that citizens show the greatest participation in decision-making. Thus, this process helps to regulate urban management, citizenship and participation in decision-making is. But what now lies ahead as

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municipal law, is in need of updating and efficiency. But if the approach public participation in urban planning and management and participation and monitoring by the look, should pay special attention to "city councils" have. That is, in fact, institutional and decision-making, supervisory and consultant, designer and performer in urban affairs. Of the important issues in the field of urban studies, planning and urban management at a global level, the debate about urban law, urban life and urban management. If the "urban management" includes processes for policy, planning, coordinating, organizing and supervising the affairs of the municipality know, and the legal system as the city's urban management system and also regulate multiple processes and bilateral mutual legal duties and obligations to the municipality to citizens which aims to improve the urban life and activities of municipalities and citizens, The importance of the role and place of civil rights in urban management and urban management and law relation is determined. The role of municipalities that link and connect the city's urban management system and legal system, is very important. United Nations data and information has been summarized by Andrei Rogers's shows that while the annual growth rate between 1.5 to 2.4 percent cities in a developed country from 1950 to 2030. Demographic changes in rural and urban areas show the world. Although the number of urban population has been rising, but the definition of civil rights and interoperability citizens and the state institutions, service provider about the dispute.

Table 1: trend of urbanization in different regions of the world (in percent)

Year Region	1950	1975	2000	2030
North America	64	74	77	84
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	61	75	83
Europe	52	67	75	83
Oceania	62	71	70	76
Africa	14	25	38	54
Asia	17	25	37	53

Source: (united Nation, 2001)

2. The concept of citizenship

Picked up on the concept of citizenship city managers and local authorities, mayors, council members, members of political parties and organizations, members of parliament (collective actors and media) of this concept is important (Nejat Hossein, 2001, 18). The citizens more than any other identity capable of basic human impulses that Hegel Smith recognized the need to call it, satisfy. Citizenship implies a sense of membership involvement in a vast community. This situation does not help that particular person that society accepts, while he also gives autonomy. Citizens as creative agents will always find new ways to express their citizenship. To shape the changing needs and aspirations of citizens and society to the rights, duties and new institutions will be required. Since the citizens about human relationships cannot be simple and static definition for all societies and all times are used, for it provided (Falks, 1999, 17-9). Evolution and the nature of citizenship at any given time can be by aspects related to the context, scope, content and depth of his understanding. A great sense of citizenship can be achieved only when the barriers faced by their actions identified

and resolved. In other words, citizenship, membership enabled or disabled person in the state, with certain universal rights and equality obligations specified level.

3. Strategies for strengthening partnerships between city management and citizen

3.1. Strengthen party

Promoting a culture of political participation and political organization of the dominant parties in strengthening other forms of participation, including participation in social, economic and cultural as well. Strengthening the party, to a method of collective cooperation is in line with the general policy and provides the perfect platform for development. The parties have targeted energy in society and the progress of individual and social potential of using public are moving. In the process, increase the active participation of the people and the empowerment of individuals and groups within their interests and thoughts. According to the result of the parties' needs and ideas of all segments of society, each party attracted a group of community members that contribute to the structuring of social participation. The same parties also increase the accountability that cause higher tendency of citizens to participation.

3.2 Strengthening and development of civil society

Participation by civil society organizations: NGOs are the newest form of grassroots organizations in response to social needs arise, and with the right organization can be a flexible dynamic entity and become viable. Features of NGOs: grassroots volunteer groups will be formed that is not to force member. Group work and for organizations are structured. NGOs are, in general terms not defined rule. Are the people who have established non-profit through activities that do not generate income and profits are not. The aim of these organizations or groups that meet the needs of the community and serving their main purpose is defined.

3.3 The purpose of NGO

To achieve the goals of development, requires the participation and engagement of the public, private and non-governmental institutions work and the people used their potential. Several factors influence the effectiveness of non-governmental organizations, many of which related to the mechanism of interaction between the public sector and the private sector. Studies have been conducted to prove this in a number of countries, the findings suggest that contribute to poverty reduction, good governance and participatory development has been the sponsors of these organizations. The role of NGOs has added new tasks:
- Participation in planning, implementation and evaluation
- Partnerships with government and the private sector
- The role of advocacy, research and education
- Mimicking the voice of the people, especially the disadvantaged groups in society
- Partnerships with other NGOs
- Dialogue with Government

In general, non-governmental organizations a special place in their national and international decision-making process, and the influence of cultural issues, economic and humanitarian issues is extensive. And to advise, plan and influence the official negotiations were on different floors. Forum for independence and financial and human resources to make quick decisions away from state bureaucracy, flexible behave and self-efficacy are growing. The association relies on contributions from the public, the civil society and the general principle

governing its operation are placed in one of the most basic human development indicators are. NGO best tool that can be the most detailed information received and then organize and classify segments of society in their jurisdiction. Create a network among NGOs such as home organizations can double the power of NGOs to strengthen participation (Said, 1384, 51).
Initiative and increasing women's social participation is considered. Women's rights NGOs important in raising public awareness and the development of human resources and recognition of the role of women in civil society (Said, 1384, 33).

3.4 Strengthening and development of charities and people

Participation in religious culture from the distant past attention has been given to the fact that the mosque in cities addition to the role of religion, socio-political roles had. People attending Friday Prayers, widespread participation in the administration of welfare, have local and urban. In addition, article 194 of the Third Development Plan for the Implementation of the fourth period to the institutions and people. In paragraph "h" of this Article reads:
Promote the participation of non-governmental organizations and charities, poverty alleviation programs and identify orphans and families below the poverty line, in all parts of the country by the regional management and the protection of social, economic and cultural life for the men by whom and Devices and institutions responsible for the social security system is done.
In the Law of the Fourth Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to continue the paragraph on this issue has been stressed that local empowerment and participation approach, based on basic development needs and identify the need for social services by local communities ... one of the objectives is the development of the state.

3.5 create a culture of participation and alignment by economic activities, social benefits

In fact, in the post-Islamic era, only institutions and places that have played a major role in people's participation union organizations, mosques and markets. The social functions of economic institutions and markets professional organizations has been emphasized from the past to the present. As during the Islamic revolution, after the alignment of social benefits merchants, guilds and religious scholars participating merchants in the revolution was obvious. The economic activities that can provide a collaboration platform. Such as private sector activities in the areas of housing and services. For example, municipalities can appropriate performance-based and participatory development projects adjacent to land owned by private owners would be of value. Creating recreational programs like public parks, commercial facilities, construction of highways, convenient access and the creation of infrastructure and the like can increase the price of land. And therefore the first to be implemented in partnership with the private owners. In this case, negotiations with the owners with the collaborative efforts of both sides, the land has more value, and the owners have not been affected not only business but often have higher incomes, Moreover, the municipality also has a significant infrastructure services.

4. Citizens and municipalities

One of the topics of urban sociology, is the interaction of citizens and municipalities. In general, citizens may encounter in the face of municipalities with active participation, passive participation or even passive vocation. Terms of citizenship in any of the laws and legal texts related to municipalities, including the municipality of Solar 1286, the Solar 1320 association

law, municipal law bill Solar 1331, Amendment Bill 1331 and the Municipal Councils Act 1334, Act modernization and Urban Development in 1347 and ... not. And to replace the word citizenship of another legal term like people, townspeople, people, residents, local communities, the public and have been used. In fact, goals and programs that are raised by the municipality must meet the conditions, capacities and aspirations of the community be consistent. Otherwise, disregard for the demands and expectations of the citizens only passivity and despair caused or increased tension and chaos in the society. In fact, the success of urban management in the institutionalization of citizenship culture in the community. In fact, being aware of their rights and duties and others, a sense of belonging to the land and the people, respect for the law, political identity and welfare awareness and education on a certain level associated with the modern concept of citizenship. In other words, the rights and duties of citizens, civic responsibility, and an organization of citizens, citizens' civil rights, and citizen participation, equalization of citizenship, finally, government support and guarantees to fulfill all have citizenship rights discourse in the municipalities and municipal law. Citizens are continuously evaluate the performance of municipalities. If all municipalities respect human rights and citizens' evaluation is positive, urban management and increased reliability in the event of non-compliance with the rights and duties of citizenship and lack of attention to the concept of citizenship beyond the expectations citizens have of municipal duties, or that we will be witnessing the erosion of the inalienable rights of citizens.

4.1. Traffic and Civil Rights

Traffic is one of the serious problems of urban community that can sometimes violate the rights of citizens. Including citizen can be a waste of time during the day, environmental pollution and so on. For this reason, in some metropolises such rights to make plans to avoid traffic and toll have appealed. Contact the greatest impact in reducing traffic within the area of traffic and heavy traffic congestion and improve the speed of buses and Safe Streets, use public transportation, the environment and business activities have. Despite these initiatives and special lines to expedite the movement of ambulances and bus transport has caused. But sometimes the loss of control in the transport rights of citizens and their right to a healthy environment are on. Because each citizen to enter this area by their car knows its rights and the lack of a permit for a traffic violation of their rights count. Nevertheless traffic to its own citizens but to relax and enjoy a healthy environment is of vital necessity. According to Article 6 of the law of preventing air pollution, municipalities are required to motor vehicle traffic and public transportation systems are designed to be fixed while reducing urban air pollution is responsible for day trips. Thus municipalities to increase the number of buses and metro lines have been developed, and urban transport fleet, particularly in the area have increased. In exchange for the grant of such a right of citizens of the municipalities are obliged to observe the laws and regulations indicating the presence in this region. All citizens are required to carry out inspection of their vehicles to reduce air pollution requirements. In contrast, in accordance with Article 10 of the law of Note 6 to prevent air pollution law approved by 2002 to reduce air pollution in Tehran and other major cities, executive agencies, municipalities, police and armed forces are required to convert to gas the gradual vehicles under its authority to act in accordance with the specified timing, That this kind of citizenship rights to the enjoyment of the environment are safe. One can take these steps in order to implement Article ... Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted regarding the right to a healthy environment. On the other hand Traffic Coordination Council in accordance with Article 7 of the Executive Regulations of the country should be how to prevent air pollution to reduce the number and length of daily urban trips, reducing in-person visits to

executive agencies, Noise reduction in traffic congestion and promote the use of public transport in major cities appropriate solutions to decentralize administrative and banking services for non-headquarters, distribution starting and finishing hours (schools, offices, banks, markets etc.). Notification alternative way to meet their correspondence referring instead.

4.2. Disposal of waste

Waste disposal and street cleaning in accordance with Article 55 of the Municipal Act is the responsibility of the municipalities, which in some cases has been privatized. Waste collection and how to manage it played a significant role in maintaining the health of citizens, society, and the environment and contribute to urban beautification. Although mentioned as a right of citizenship and their right to a healthy environment and urban beautification is not possible without the participation of the citizens themselves. In fact the mayor while respecting the rights of the citizens, obliged them to participate by recycling solid waste and household waste management, commercial and industrial (ies). In addition to training in this regard should be made by the municipalities, including training techniques to prevent the re-use of waste as second-hand goods, repair broken rather than repurchase them, designing products that can be reused. (Including canvas bags instead of plastic bags), encouraging consumers to avoid consumption of disposable products, moving from cans and packaged foods and remaining liquid and ... and designing products that are less material to achieve this goal use. Such as education, transport and storage of source separation of waste and recyclable materials in every neighborhood of the measures that municipalities have taken to protect the rights of citizens.

4.3. Citizenship rights and duties

Complications forced by law to be taxed and to get the right meaning. The processor should become familiar with their residency rights in relation to the tax system, and the appropriate way to inform and educate them. In fact, the tax system is the duty of the taxpayer be aware of their rights. Which can be set and communicated charter or statement oriented, realizing rights or civil rights manuals Moody, civil rights training courses, awareness and education are the mass media such as radio and television. Article 26 of the new Law on Civil Service Management Act 1386, executive agencies requires that people interact with their rights and obligations and executive agencies has been met. And through the mass media, especially radio and television enhance the level of public awareness in this area. In addition, in connection with the notification should also have adequate legal guarantees? In France, the tax law stipulates that no audits were communicated and explained the law would be repealed. Tax laws in Iran due to the lack of foresight taxpayer subsequently integrated law enforcement not express it exactly.
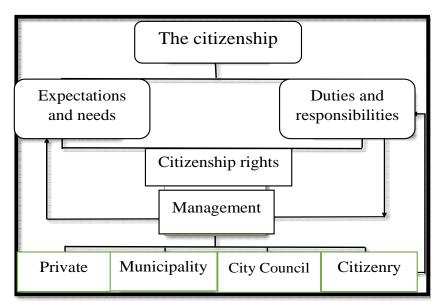
Figure 1: Relationship between urban management, citizenship and civil rights

5- Rules and criteria for urban management practice

5.1. Citizenship and Law & Conditions divisions definitions adopted in 1983

This law rights infrastructure, including urban hierarchy, the divisions and the definitions of the village, rural district, town, city and province has come. On the topic of citizenship can be said that the concept of citizenship is not mentioned in the law. And the people in the country's administrative system with the use of terms such as: Population and residents described.

5.2. Citizenship and Islamic councils Act

The establishment of the Islamic Council of Islamic Councils in the country, especially that one of the main pillars of the formation of local civil society and can help to fulfill local citizens and participatory urban management, is very important. It is therefore reasonable expectation of legal basis for the country's Islamic affairs councils that have a special place in the Citizenship Act. In this respect the analysis of the content of this law is a noteworthy points: The law of citizenship and citizen word is not used. To show the local community and members of municipal councils in the city of words have been used:

People, Public elector's selection of respondents, residents of the district, and the like. Public participation in city councils merely to participate in the election system and the planned participation of the municipal council in a city with a variety of matters. The total payroll is articulated in the law that works well to determine the duties and rights of citizens of city councils have not seen.

5.3. Citizens and municipal law (enacted in 1955 to reform the current extensions

This part of the legal text municipalities in terms of content as well as very direct relationship with the municipal organizational mechanism, the relationship people have with municipalities and municipal duties. Therefore, of particular importance in relation to citizens. Unfortunately, municipal law enacted in 1955 and its subsequent amendments and extensions so far as (by removing additions) is the standard practice is legal and valid, neither explicitly nor implicitly any mention of citizens and not merely among the municipality, especially in Chapter VI Article 55 - not citizens was mentioned. While the Municipal Code

developed countries when discussing such topics and paid to mutual relations of municipalities and citizens, at the same time raised the duties and rights of municipalities and citizens.

5.4. Citizens and city life of Modernization Act (1968 with subsequent amendments)

The law on urban development process, how to control and supervise municipal urban construction, Law to address violations of urban construction, the payment of the modernization of the urban life of the municipalities and the like. Logically, the law should explicitly refer to the rights and duties of citizens, but also did not show reviews substantive law. What comes from the law, including legal regulation of the relationship between people and municipalities for the economic relationship between the tax payers uses the term complications. Spirit legal discourse on the topic of citizenship as municipal duties (municipal law) and Moody payer duties (duties towards the people in the municipality) is formulated. In total, this important legislation coordination and conformity with the spirit of citizenship is not necessary (Nejati Hosseini, 1862, 83 and 79).

5.5. Citizenship and building control Engineering Act (enacted 1996)

The purpose of this law regulations and legal regulation and control systems engineering building. In Article 2 of the law to promote urban culture and Islamic architecture, engineering growth, trade and military interests Engineers are mentioned. The only port that will connect with local community members, Paragraph 4 of that article, which is to promote the principles of architecture and urbanism and growing public awareness of these principles and national building regulations and increase productivity mentioned. In this law as a covenant of construction in the country Citizen Word is not used and have been used instead of the term. While this system as a non-governmental organization (NGO) plays one of the pillars of civil society and local NGO.

5.6. Urban Management and Citizenship link

According to Franz Schaefer, cities embodied an element of human life indicators and functions of all living in towns and cities where emerges that (Rahnamai, Shah Hosein, 2006, 9). Urban management services for the population living in towns and provides requirements of social life. But the field of the three concepts under specific associations with the concept of urban management finds. These three concepts include planning, regulation and organization.

6. Conclusion

As a result citizenship rights, the realization of peace and comfort of the present and future society. An important feature of citizenship is that citizens and the equality of the fair and its community members understand and respond happening place whatever. Knowing their civil rights, their social and political events will not be indifferent about citizenship rights and duties of citizens in the mutual interaction, community eventually led to the convergence and social cohesion. In view of the foregoing Venice cognitively overwhelming majority of citizens of the functions and powers of urban management, it is clear that as Article 55 and Article 71 of the Law on Municipalities Islamic councils, municipalities and the City Council will be counted task. In fact, to somehow imply duties and obligations of municipal

management in realizing the rights of citizens. Citizens are continuously evaluate the performance of municipalities. If all the municipalities respect human rights and citizens' evaluation is positive, urban management credibility increases, and in case of non-compliance and lack of attention to the concept of citizenship rights and duties of citizens, citizens expect to be outside the scope of municipal tasks. Or the loss of control of citizens' rights or social discontent in many ways as we can. For example, the following description of the proposed work that can be performed in most human societies the attention of urban management in the field to explain, promote and institutionalize (a culture of rights citizenship) can be used see:

- Providing facilities for the participation of citizens in running local affairs through revitalizing neighborhoods, neighborhood oriented, attempts at creating a sense of belonging and a sense of citizenship among all the citizens in terms of diversity of culture and ethnicity increase the coherence of the approach, the control of responsibility, all togetherof empathy, and social citizens.
- Providing the ground and promote a culture of life walk without the use of private cars, replacement biking and walking instead of using cars in traffic of urban traffic regulation, environmental protection, vitality and health of citizens.
- Workshops and scientific meetings at the local level, housing complexes, with the participation of citizens and social and cultural experts face to face training approach to the concepts of culture and citizenship rights.
- Suitable buildings, projects, environment and urban spaces for the enjoyment and traffic safe, convenient and easy for the elderly, the disabled, veterans, blind with the aim of promoting human dignity.
- Scientific and practical urban management a serious effort to permanently reforming consumption patterns and energy management: electricity, gas, water particularly by citizens and municipalities.
- Looking steps to increase per capita religious spaces of justice, to all localities and with the approach of promoting religious and social identity. As one of the major components of prevention and control of social pathologies.
- Taking steps to increase per capita parks, green spaces and sports, looking at the children's park spread justice to all communities, health promotion and social vitality as an essential component of social prevention and damage control.

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