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THE DIRECT ELECTION OF MAYORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN CITY GOVERNMENT; (CASE STUDY: IRAN)

MARZIEH RASTAD BORUJENI[1*], MARYAM MIRZA KARIMI ISFAHANI[2], ADEL MONSEFI PARAPARI[3]

1-Ma in Urban Geography.Payam noor University, Central Tehran Branch
(Email: marziehteh@yahoo.com)
2-Ma in Urban Geography.Payam noor University, Central Tehran Branch
3-Ma in Urban Geography.Payam noor University, Central Tehran Branch

ABSTRACT

The level of citizen interaction with government in any society requires special mechanisms. One of the mechanisms of citizen participation and the quality of public administration and local institutions in the country. Institutions within the framework of the rule of the Department of Political Affairs Deal to countries. In most cases, indirectly facilitate citizen participation in society But what is actually causing ground for the participation of citizens, institutions that manage the geographical areas where citizens live, they are in direct contact.

Iran's relationship with local authorities with tight parallel lives, only councils that are elected to govern cities are the favorites. That no legal definition for the involvement of citizens in other institutions that are not anticipated to run their cities. In fact the city council as the only local authority elections in Iran are only required to meet the state's institutions and citizens of the municipal entity and not monitored. The dependence of local institutions to government agencies, lack of commitment and lack of citizen oversight of these institutions to respond to the citizens, from the date of formation of the modern state in Iran has always been a key factor in the reduction of citizen participation in social, political and even economic. To deepen the development of citizen participation is required at all levels of management, prepared the ground for the citizens.

At the local level elective mayor can increase the level of citizen participation in urban governance, the involvement of local institutions in settlements will reduce administration and to meet with local institutions provide to citizens.

This study is the invocation of a library study examines the role of the council elective hip strengthening the participation of urban residents in their local area. The basic question of this research on the principle that the mayor elections in Iran in terms of how the process affects the development of citizen participation?

Keywords: Participation, elections, local authorities, cities, municipalities

INTRODUCTION

One of the things that has always had a decisive role in organizing and managing the space for political participation of citizens in the processes governing the geographic spaces. Quantity and quality of full participation of citizens in their home town, the specialists in sociology, political science, management and urban geography has been analyzed in different ways and different suggestions have been proposed to increase it. From the perspective of urban geography, citizen participation as one of the constituent elements and also Frmdhndh geographical area should be able to support them in all manner of processes in the evolution, development and management of the geographical areas involved and contribute to the welfare of its citizens.and prevents the entry of new competitors. Lack of appropriate distribution of roles and limited opportunities for the involvement of citizens in decision-making at local and national levels over time lead to it that on the one hand reduce the level of participation of urban citizens and on the other hand many political institutions and economic and social performance efficiency at various levels for effective administration reduced geographical spaces

.Lack of attention to the role of citizens in the management of their homes and unsatisfactory performance of public institutions have led to two major concerns:

1- uncertainty in decision-making bodies as well as public interest groups that have access to the hidden desire of citizens and governments to focus on power and fear of regionalism prevent the spread of citizen participation.
2- The lack of effective participation of citizens in political and administrative structures and processes of public institutions can predispose especially inadequate in their income and to expand

the geography of social injustice and provoke public and Disappointments Yeti.

Research questions:

This study is the invocation of library studies to examine the role of mayors in strengthening democracy and the development of partnerships at the local level to pay.The basic question of this research on the principle that the mayor elections in Iran in the process of citizen participation can affect development?

Theoretical Foundations of research

The theoretical foundations must first examine some basic concepts. The implications of the study are: participation, social capital and democracy. After defining these three concepts associated with each other and the direct election of mayors theoretical concept will be discussed.

The definition of concepts:

1- Definition of partnership

Participation literally means to participate. There are different types of participation that political participation is one of its kinds. Political participation at different levels of activity the person engaging in the political system, the lack of conflict is a political official (Rush, 1377: 122). Political participation can be divided into species that are listed below:

a) direct political participation, involvement in the selection and monitoring of the system of self-determination and for voting in local elections and regional framework can be called direct political participation.

b) indirect political participation mechanism for people's participation in political affairs, so that in the political system, the activities of the party's top priority. In this system, the political system and government, the result of the vote, Parliament is directly political choice (Amir Entekhabi and Heiyrannyia, 1389: 72).

The Islamic Republic of Iran, political participation means the right to self-determination of the people due to religious and political doctrines. Therefore involved in political decision-making and oversight with respect to the first principle is recognized by the constitution. This partnership is based on legal principles, religious and secular governing the social relations necessary to maintain the integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran

2- Social capital

Today, in addition to human capital and economic capital, social capital is also considered another social. social capital or spiritual community, historical heritage by encouraging people to "cooperation" and "partnership" in interactions social, able to

solve more of the problems in the community, overcome and move towards growth and accelerated development of economic, political, social, cultural, etc. possible.

In fact, social capital can be the economic and human capital, part of the national wealth, which is fertile ground for the exploitation of human and physical capital (material) and is considered a way to achieve success . Without social capital,no community does not seem to have any capital, so most group, organizations and societies, without relying solely without Capital economic and human capital have been able to achieve success, but no human community without social capital can be a useful and targeted actions do. On the other hand, social capital to life, gives meaning and makes life easier and more enjoyable. So in general we can say that the more social capital, that society will be happier and richer. Social capital, in the second half of the twentieth century sociologists such as Pierre board General seriously concerned, James Coleman, Robert Putnam was.

Today Social capital funds set aside by materialin the communities is of particular importance. Some of the aspects and forms of social capital are: trust, honesty, goodwill, peace-esteem, empathy, friendship, solidarity, and dedication. The dimensions of the flow of information related to jobs such as training, exchange of ideas, exchange information, norms relating to transactions on social networks, grassroots participation, self-help groups and the spirit of collectivism and altruism against individualism and social networks are formed between members (Alvani and Taghavi, 1381: 8).

3- Democracy

The word democracy originated in ancient Greek city-states emerged was the public purpose of the government, the right of everyone to participate in making decisions about the public affairs of the community. This form of democracy "direct democracy" is. But what is now known across the nation-state in the name of democracy, indirect or representative democracy, that is, the representatives of the legislative assembly to enforce the will of the majority.

Although measures of democracy following:

1.free elections to be held that although single and continuous, and every adult citizen has the right to vote and candidates and parties, both pro-government and opposition, to participate freely in the election campaign and the secret ballot free from intimidation

2. The selection is not limited to candidates of one party and if the majority of voters do

not vote for the government of the day, the government entrusted to others.

3. The delegation of legislative power and the right to vote on taxes and regulations on the budget and can ask questions and criticism about government decisions or to oppose it, or to be imprisoned for without the threat the.Belief in the value of the human person on democracy and decision-making in public and private affairs (Assyrian, 1390: 8-157).

The theoretical argument (the theories of participation in the management of the city)

In the process of the development of ideas about the role of government in development by the United Nations and its experts have theorized, The formation of local organizations has been emphasized by the local communities, to local non-governmental organizations take an active role in the development and management of local affairs. The opinions expressed in this field continue to be paid.

1- The cooperative theory of John Turner

John Turner[1] and others' research shows, when the central government interferes in the affairs of local communities lies the real needs of these communities for the central government and the local people abandon abilities, it is also of. He classified the principles of participation, contributed to the formation of a partnership approach. He classifies these types of partnerships:

- In the first case a centralized form of government, and does not feel turnout. Of these states can be noted in Arabic countries.
- In the second case, a strong, centralized state, but not rich. Government by force or by encouraging, for people will work under the guidance of state plans to do, or donate money and their government to do the projects.
- In the third case, the decision of the government on all matters related to them, While the construction costs of the national wealth The national capital is paid fees excluded .participation and democratic governance, including the Nordic countries
- In the fourth case, the government does not interfere in local affairs. People are people through organizations, both national resources to provide and develop their own local affairs decides Like America (AlaviTabar, 1379: 65).

[1]John turner

Last comments focused on the people and government partners that work with each division. Researchers in the field of cooperation, in recent years the views of the United Nations to participate, the World Bank, the center and again tested their theory in the case were more recent theory.

Recent theorists, from theory [2] to theory partnerships [3] were involved.According to the partnership, as partners of the government and people should have certain shared resources and with the rights and liberties of all things local-regional development and local governance alongside each other and in harmony with each activity. In theory the partnership Both the government and people work together. Government of the people cannot provide for the development or decide it provides or to local people while it decides in the context of their local social organization that can provide whatever the about whatever they want and be able to decide.

2- The cooperative theory of James Myjly

Myjly based on the response of the government to get involved, it is divided into four types.

- **The anti-participatory methods**

Proponents of the idea believe that the participation of the masses are suppressed. Government intervention and allow public participation in the formulation of policies that might conflict with their social and economic goals, he does not.

- **Partnership approach guiding**

In this way, the participation of local communities with ulterior motives,protection. Participation of local communities in this way, the social and political control, with the knowledge that they contribute, facilitate the implementation of the project, is used. In general, government participation methods conducted using the following purposes:

• Use a means of participation, for the implementation of development projects

• control movement and local communities

• Use participation attractions to gain political legitimacy – social

- **The method of increasing involvement**

In this way government works in partnership with the dual form. Thus, the official stance is supported, but actually in the course of realization of joint proposals do not take effective measures.

- **The method of real participation**

In this way, the government fully supports the social participation and by creating

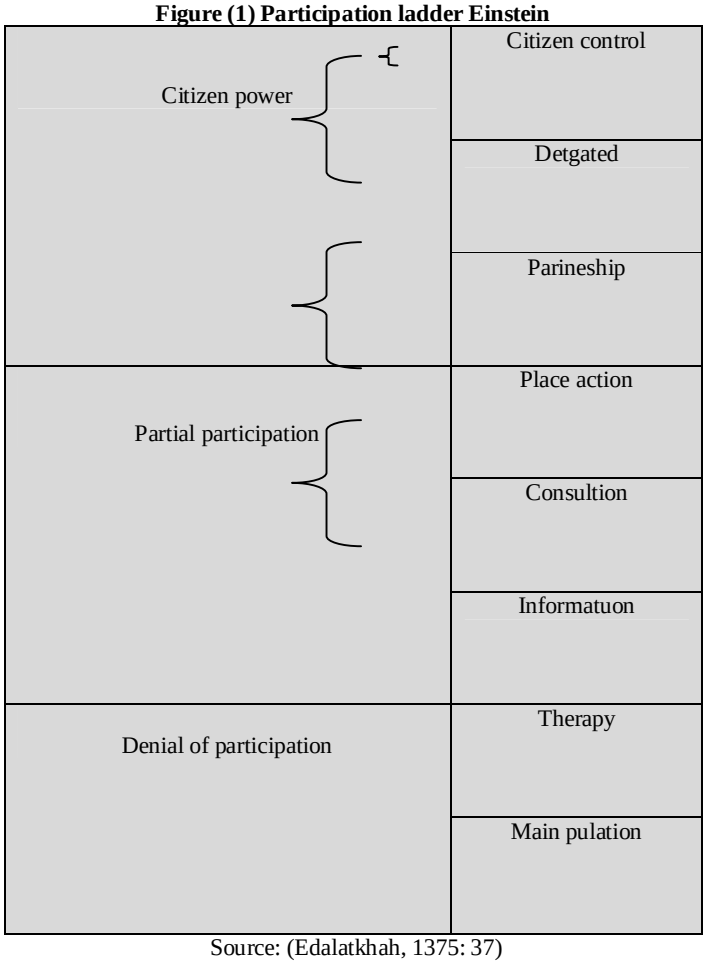
[2]Participation
[3]Partnership

mechanisms for the effective inclusion of local communities in all fields, tries. In this way the government is committed to collaborative efforts through education and strengthening local communities and central and local decision-making and coordination in the (Rezvani Saeed Habibi, 1384: 18).

3- The theory of cooperative partner Einstein

In the late 1960s, the role of citizen participation in community more than ever before considered. Einstein citizen participation in civic power used to interpret and explain the use of the ladder of participation. Einstein partnership with the following ladder rung (Justice, 1375: 37).

Figure (1) Participation ladder Einstein



Source: (Edalatkhah, 1375: 37)

4- **Sharing Theory David Drykesel**.

He believes that participation is based on the following three beliefs:

- The first ,development, to the benefit of local residents

- people who live in the area of planning the most accurate information about their range
- people who are most affected by the decisions accept a greater share of participation in decision making

Drykeselthe various forms of participation that in the more general category "participation" and "lack of participation" takes place.Drykesel rejected the participation of a two-dimensional graph in terms of decision-making authority in the following figure shows.

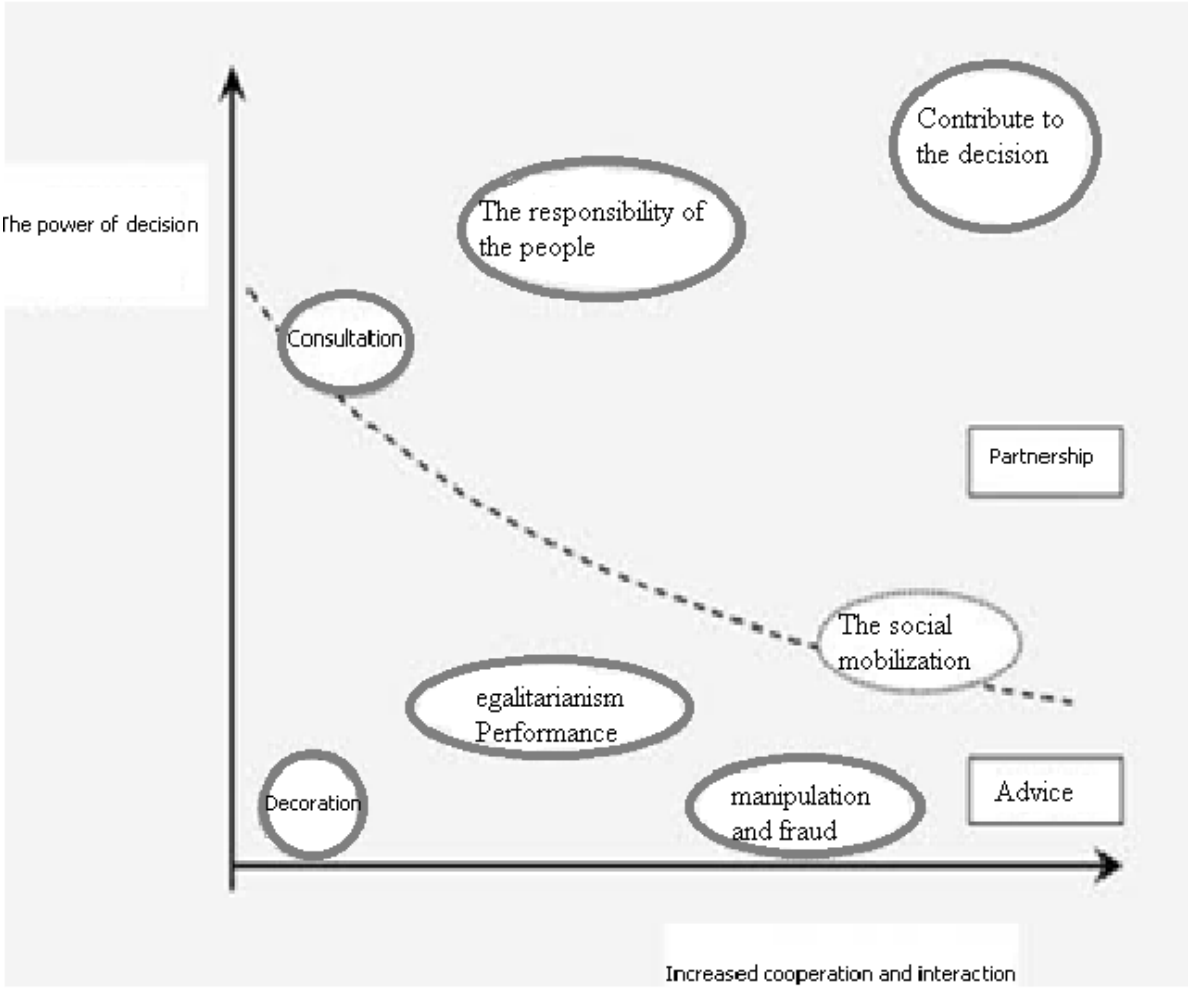


Figure 2: Two-dimensional model of the relationship between the power of decision-making and increaseinteraction and cooperation with the community

(Rezvani Saeed Habibi, 1384: 23)

Based on the above graph can be separated from the realm of participation and non-participation.

Forms of participation:

- manipulation and fraud when it happens that the labor and resources of local people,

to achieve the objectives of the plan are used, without effective decision-making power granted to them.

- Decorate and joy: people are asked to do, without knowing it purpose.
- egalitarianism Performance: When people seem to have been involved in things, but in fact, no authority on the subject and the work process.

Forms of participation

- manipulation and fraud when it happens that the labor and resources of local people, to achieve the objectives of the plan are used, without effective decision-making power granted to them.
- Advice: When the officials or planners, are asking people's opinions and their views will be considered seriously in decision making.
- The social mobilization: is when people are asked, in a program previously Provided by Kend. dv level can be within a reasonable range participation or non-participation.
- The responsibility of the people: When the citizens begin activity, and decisions and ultimately determine the final product.
- Contribute to the decision: is when all members of society, regardless of age and Svabqshan - - The opportunity to participate in the process and have an equal share to influence decisions. It does not matter who started the project by the government or the people, it is important to project officials, the importance of attracting and understand people's participation (and Saeed Habibirezvani, 1384: 23).

In general, it should be noted that the turnout in the country including the capital increase social capital. Social capital is a means to achieve political development. In this case, the type of relationship that exists between the people and the government can shape the concept of citizenship and civil society, have a major role. In civil society, the councils as an intermediary between the government and the people, they play a role in moderating the relationship between the subject and the product of social capital. Social capital as well as the adjustment of the cohesion and confidence in society and lead to political participation and human forces will maintain their relationships STATE. The most important social capital in the political arena, people's participation in various political scene. . This social capital (ie, public support for the government various scene) is one of the best examples of success in the development of any country. At the end of this discussion paper is presented a theoretical model.

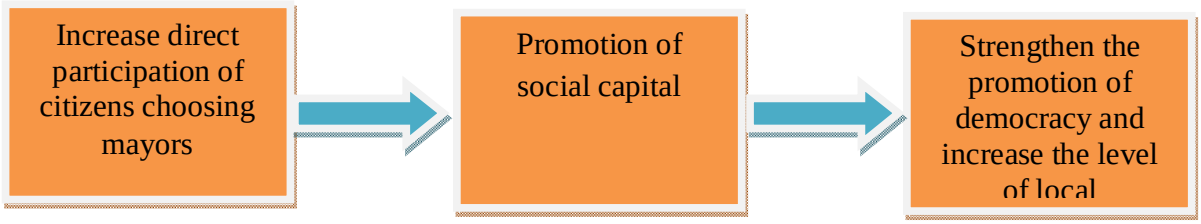


Figure 3: Theoretical model research

RESEARCH FINDINGS

First of all it is necessary for the formation of a democratic system that people have sovereignty. Jean-Jacques Rousseau[4] useful distinction between "governance" and "government" is attached. He points out that every state, regardless of the procedure, it is only legitimate that people respect the rule of law and its institutions to put on the belief that when they do not, the government loses its democratic legitimacy and the role to be played only by power. (Brettschneider, 2007: 55). Space will be an expression of popular sovereignty when the citizens have the opportunity and power to gain active participation in the processes of the country. Geographically, the participation of citizens: citizens in local, regional and national in the selection and appointment of those responsible for public administration and political institutions to assume their role, to monitor their performance in decision-making role and urged them to be considered and administrative functions of the system focused on meeting the needs and improving their dignity.As can be said that in a democratic system of citizen participation in the selection of those who will assume the responsibility of representing the main inseparable.thought and expression) and reach the bliss known (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1955 Cited In: Przeworski, 2010: 5). Consolidating democracy and promoting citizen participation can chose different methods and different quality of participation was expected. One of these methods involve people in processes of institutional responsibility between citizens and agents. In a system of self-government of the people is necessary for policy-making bodies have stability.The creation of such institutions [5] need to make decisions in detail. For example, to create a legislature, a nation must decide how many representatives in parliament can be used, how long can serve, what conditions should

[4]Jean-Jacques Rousseau

[5]Policymaking

be, how it should be selected and .... (Eisgruber, 2001: 12).

Enabling citizens in the governing Snow process National Geographic addition to legislative and executive institutions directly affected by the practices in the selection and management of local institutions from the citizens is possible. So that now in many developed countries as well as developing more power to influence people locally, regionally and nationally suffuses.

the private sector, NGOs and social organizations and NGO's to the role. The need to provide local services, local and regional development, democracy and participation at the local level, to the development of the urban environment and other public institutions in the geographic areas in the form of local government[6] (in different structures), respectively.

The presence and the role of citizens in the positive and negative effects of different levels can raise the extensive favorable impact of citizen participation in local governance of many urban geographers and political agents in the different geographical areas of "urban management for local government [7] "has attracted. Local governments issue municipal administration needs to increase citizen participation as well as sectoral policies that have prevailed in extensive systems should shun. Model of choice for urban affairs in Iran (in the form of local government and decentralization principle) to the council-manager city near the model after approval of the municipalities and city councils and towns from 1328 has been general model used in the management of municipal affairs Iran (clerical, Asadi, insight and TAHERKHANI, 1387: 139-151; Burke pour Asadi, 1388: 154-176).

Numerous problems and shortcomings of the performance of local institutions into the most important of these are the legal issues, lack of capacity and economic base necessary to fund participation, historical issues - political and internal and external political tensions before and after Islamic revolution, social issues and the lack of systematic planning and a lack of The most difficult positions sociology The most difficult positions for people's participation (Mr. collar, 1387: 126-127). Among the factors underlying the structure of the political system of the important factors is the nature of a performance - it is the structure of local institutions in Iran. Consideration of the provisions of general

[6]. Local Government
[7]. Model of the Council- City Manager

policies and visions indicate that localism and decentralization strategy ignores geographic and non-target "to achieve developed country according to the cultural and geographical circumstances" in the visions of the according to a concept of localism and its geographical circumstances, the remaining objectives have not been any mention of the creation or strengthening of public institutions (policies overall communication system 15/9/1385 and twenty-year vision document Islamic Republic of Iran Act 1382).

Municipalities in most developed countries in the program - Strategic Planning for Urban Affairs, Cultural Services, providing educational services, environmental protection, the fight against poverty, housing and land market intervention, interference in the urban economy, infrastructure management urban, effective management of financial and operating urban studies (Said Rezvani and Kazemian, 1382: 131-134) Iran's state-centric view to municipalities in which the institutions and organizations, government agencies have programs, while the mayor and municipal council work under.

` Legislative powers to local institutions in general have lost some apparently one of the main reasons for the existence of political structure in Iran intense centralization of the administrative structure - the executive, the fear of territorial units surrounding independence in the form of decentralization (hafeznia 1387), weakness and ambiguity in the Constitution and other laws, the Soviets, the lack of democratic traditions (Azkia and Jarjrmy, 1384: 50 and 51 and Harris race, 1389: 422); institutionalizing the participation of the Iranian culture and its reflection in the Constitution and agents another historical - political, sociological and economic. Given the current situation, it is quite normal to see a weak and flawed form of local government in the form of city councils in Iran. Organizational and functional interference and lack of coordination between municipalities, and - as the executive body of the local government - with government agencies, weakness in the service and administrative problems exist in the process of urban management.

The municipality has always been since the dawn of the modern state in Iran was based on the concentration of power is influenced by the attitudes of the political system time. Solar started in 1377 with a perfect opportunity for the development of urban and rural councils in urban management and administration of public participation was

provided. However, the municipalities of aspects such as administrative structures, administrative, budget, credit allocation and the mayor remained under the government and Parliament. In many cities the mayors are not elected on the basis of scientific and technical competence, but on the basis of consultations with government agencies such as the governor and the Ministry of Interior and opinions MPs and the public determined are any role in the process.

In cases where people are elected as mayor before it settled at a place other than the place of mission and institutional affiliation to an organization that may have been separated since (it is in small towns and villages Shhrhamhsvs). When the mayor of appropriate environmental knowledge about the geographical space that is responsible for managing it does not have undesirable results obtained are:

- Lack of understanding and lack of expertise municipal environment authorities to reduce the impact of knowledge and skills and unsatisfactory performance of the underlying municipal bodies and the public.
- An important part of human and financial capital due to their lack of familiarity with the city mission will disappear.
- The lack of planning and decision-making due to lack of proper knowledge of the geographical environment.
- The ability to communicate with citizens and reduce social cooperation and citizen participation.

These challenges are exacerbated when the right and forget the role of citizens in environmental decision making. When an administrator appointed by the government headed by the mayor of a city decreases due to the affiliation to the state, it is possible that effort to the consent of the government institutions and is less accountable to citizens. . The poor role of people in decisions and remove them from the selection process that local authorities will pay negative feeling toward government institutions and political structures and the consequent reluctance of urban development will be followed by a process rotary will reduce citizen participation. Democracy with all its semantic changes, with four reversible challenges that will face massive and widespread dissatisfaction skirt-out:

- Inability to create equality in the socio-political sphere
- inability to make sense of the effectiveness of municipal participation among citizens
- inability to convince the government to do something that they (people) want and what people do not want to do.
- Inability to create balance between regulation and laissez-faire (Przeworski, 2010: 1).

It is necessary to eliminate the challenges of geography capacity of institutions to be well-used. Many political scientists have acknowledged the importance of institutions for participatory democracy.Sidney Verba[8], Kay Lehman Shulezman[9]and Art[10]. Brady noted that the main role of social institutions in encouraging citizens to participate in politics by promoting mental engagement in politics and serve as a place for recruitment (recruiting) for active play (Wong, 2006: 6). Structural reform political institutions to manage their geographic areas of responsibility of citizens and their active participation in the geographic areas where they live, will increase dramatically.

To achieve this goal, the ruling political structures has been a decisive role as the governing political systems do not need to engage in effective citizen participation by citizens will not be achieved.Because the partnership is not only about democracy. This is about how we interact with each other in all areas as well. Do we have the space to others for an equal share of our engagement, or that we are on a one-way communication? (Pearce, 2010: 34).

Mayors have a choice and that the close proximity of significant problems that are highly specific, local, and sometimes only partially within the scope of the city, although it is not always. Mayors do not always have sufficient knowledge, authority or resources to deal with the problems that they have to attract their attention, but they are expected to solve the problem in the office of their association (Svara, 2009: 4).

In fact, the solution to many problems, not in public institutions in the geographic areas and among those are the raison d'etre of the institutions serving them. As the city to citizen participation in governance requires citizens the right to directly intervene in the decision-making process and its ability to find that the city administrators supervise

[8]Sidney Verba
[9]Kay Lehman Schlozman
[10]Henry E. Brady

brokers. This could happen when local institutions are also citizens.

Foundation for the development of people's lives as members of the community and the citizens of democratic societies (organizations) are local (Warren, 2001: 22).Institutions that are geographically at the local level are the most important part of the governing structures of a geographical entity as directly linked to the lives of all citizens, to provide the bulk of their pay and task management are responsible for settlements . The success or failure of the organization to perform the tasks they have been assigned by law to wide sectors of society can be effective. If these institutions are able to participate freely context of citizens in decision-making and implementation of local programs provide positive influence of these institutions can be expected to rise. . Based on a review and a report in 1992 (Lowery et al. 1992) was published in the local government structures has a major impact on how the citizens' discontent. They found that social ties are interconnected in series to set apart more. They also found that a high level of social dependence of speech and honesty creates more useful reactions and negative reactions from leaving the scene, failure to reduce (Kübler and Heinelt, 2005: 12).

William Riker believes that democracy is a form of government in which players assume the role of responsible are-have been totally (Riker, 1965: 31). Accordingly, if the political and social structures can be modified so that the citizens belonging to national and local authorities and public bodies to come and balance along with the local cooperation and responsibility among citizens, local institutions there is participation of citizens in a wide will increase more and order will prevail in geographic space. Sense of belonging to the institutions to decide the geographical areas they belong to citizens who encourage people.The geographic areas more sensitive than current processes from them and to make this institution work.

As citizens and their satisfaction with membership possible for a nation-state at all levels of government make it easier to have the right to exercise their role.According to the terms of membership in a single political space (usually the government - people) the rights and privileges granted to any person who provides specific tasks to perform, citizenship concept of a theory, the conditions provides for full membership in a community beyond (Smith, 1994: 67). Full membership in a society means that citizens can have the right to choose, the right to

access information that will help facilitate their decision-making, public supervise theses, and the officials involved in the decision-making process and system and the mutual commitment towards society and the structures that have delegated their powers to take responsibility. Because the responsibility and duty of citizens when there will be a mandate for participation in the political process, economic, social and cultural geography Brfzahay be given to citizens. Therefore it is necessary that the distribution of power at all levels to partner with the public in decision-making in order to strengthen citizens' social and political power and performance and is efficient. Citizen participation is a clear expression to the power of citizens. Redistribution of power that citizens are lacking, political and economic processes that are now deprived of it, for it to be included in the future.This strategy for people who are not involved in the decision) for information on (how information sharing, selection objectives and policies, resource allocation tax, operational programs, sharing benefits such as contracts and support. In short, that is how to reform important social that enables them to share the benefits with society to advance (Arnstein, 2007: 235).

You can not expect that by delegating authority to the mayors by direct selection achieved all problems to be solved. Because of solving local problems and local participation within the broader concept of the city and the country, regional and national policies will be applied. Devolution of power to the community level and increase community involvement can eliminate the source of urban problems (Thompson, 2006: 27). But realize that it is the underlying strength of institutions at different levels to improve interaction. And influence the opinions and views of citizens in municipal management that underlie the geographical and spatial context which led to the identification of problems in urban areas and decision-making processes, citizens should be changed. Selected mayor prevented the government agencies interfere in the administration of local, municipal institutions accountable to citizens for increasing the participation of citizens in the form of participatory government will introduce a new dimension.Can be used as a geo-political rationality new partnership state that citizens, consumers and society as a matter of government is seen to be formed (Newman, 2005: 128).In other words, the formation of the partnership concept of

"citizen[11] participation" strengthen (Pearce, 2010: 14). Association of citizens in political decision-making and management of urban space provides the opportunity to be heard the voice of the cities and the views of the citizens the opportunity to be the crystallization space, The urban middle classes feel marginalized from the development and prosperity of the city and where not. Design of municipal bodies is not due to geographic circumstances and people have been removed from decision-making processes. The release of many geographical areas deprived himself and spatial inequalities in cities affected by the lack of influence of citizens on urban policies that led to the intensification of geographic inequity. Therefore it is necessary to properly design local institutions in Iran be reformed. Institutional design work is risky, it is important for the society to be stable, they may have reasonably good set of institutions (Eisgruber, 2001: 13). Institutions that are accountable to all citizens and a fair opportunity to participate in the decision to grant all those living in the cities. In the current situation the lower social class who live in shanty towns and marginal geographical areas of social capital that deserve to be banned. Social capital refers to connections among individuals - social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that is caused by them (Putnam, 2000: 19). Lack of participation in local decision-making bodies with inefficient social and economic structures in a vicious cycle of poverty and social exclusion and promoting injustice takes place in cities.Once the process is ongoing in the disproportionate distribution of social capital involved in the geographical areas than ever before to create change in the process is necessary to improve the structures.

If the citizens do not have the processes in the society and geographical areas it is feared that due to the elimination of the decision-making process of political freedom, social and social justice denied. Trends in the world economy and the economy of both centralized political system and the federal system of decision-making bodies that have affected the social and economic dimensions that can be Metropolis of the World see. Change the position of the national government in the current period indicates that the traditional functions of the current needs of the economy and society premium source is not cleared.enough "new area" reflects the

[11]Participant Citizen

transformation of the metropolis management regime, to monitor the evolution of governance (Kübler and Heinelt, 2005: 10). Now, with the occurrence of the change in sovereignty over the need to involve citizens and their free participation in the socio-political processes is felt to the protection of constitutional liberties, law, the validity of their social and of social justice, and the and useful function administrative systems political support. To the extent the dignity of individuals as actors in their capacity as citizens to participate in decision-making processes implies. However, respect for the dignity of (credit) citizens also requires that political outcomes that emanate from democratic processes should not be their (citizens) damage (Brettschneider, 2007: 55).

This means that democratic structures should not be prevented by putting the issues of citizen participation in municipal and national institutions and administrative structures must reform process to expand the scope of participation of citizens and increase the efficiency of the political system and start anew. Proper design of public institutions and government agencies without proper motivation, people can be safe in the use of individual freedom (Galston, 2009: 57).At the national level, and to more effectively pursue their national objectives in both national and international levels.

CONCLUSIONS:

In countries where the government is focused on the large number of institutions that office to decide on the geographical areas concerned with creating an extensive management hierarchy of the grounds for is the cost of human, social and political office spaces to be . The centralized structures of decision-making institutions and policy coordination among them is the part that requires the concentration of power – is Less chance there is that citizens have the right to participate in the management of geographical spaces and their ability to usefully applied. When the reduced participation Officials at the local level, and especially the cities to undertake the task of managing geographic areas Less social and spatial collaboration with those whose lives are living in cities and in front of the state institutions and influential social groups will be held accountable.(Less social and spatial cooperation deal with those who live in urban areas and against public bodies and influential social groups will be held accountable.

Lack of cooperation between citizens and administrators geographical areas in the first stage to showcase themselves in decisions that directly related to people's lives.In this process, the views of the people aside and the local brokers On the basis of the views and opinions without understanding how people live in different geographical areas, citizens influence decisions and short-term plans, medium-term and long-term urban environmental planning are the quantity and quality of urban life. This may be due to lack of geographical spaces of the real needs of citizens and social circumstances and geographical spread of social injustice and causing frustration and reluctance on the part of public institutions and even the rule of the people. Disillusionment and disappointment of people at different levels to manage the geographic areas of the country, the turnout will decrease and reduce the positive impact of the ruling political system.

Disillusionment and disappointment of people at different levels to manage the geographic areas of the country, the turnout will decrease and reduce the positive impact of the ruling political system. To solve these problems, we can redefine the role of government and public institutions and political structures and administrative redesign the political management of pay used space. physical investment - economic and social as well as political and social participation of citizens lead. Political structural reform at the local level are active at the same time is a priority.The close ties between local authorities and people living there requires continuous feedback and cooperation of citizens to launch a friendly space for them to be built. Municipalities as the local authority for the administration of geographical space are an important focal point Elected mayor the opportunity to provide the citizens of the city in which they live more accountability from them And be aware of the fact that this is their choice to assist the development of geographical spaces of cities. Contact this process more municipalities to work with people to create a model encourages joint decision-making in our organization and the accountability of local institutions to public opinion and citizens increases. Contact this process more municipalities to work with people to create a model encourages joint decision-making in our organization and the accountability of local institutions to public opinion and citizens increases. It provides the context for municipal elections in a democratic process of decision-making bodies of people to enter the city from a solid understanding of the characteristics of geographical, cultural,

social and economic structures as well as the needs and demands of the people who live in cities they enjoy.

Login agents with a high level of expertise and knowledge on behalf of the people of the city have accepted responsibility for the quality and quantity of interaction with citizens, local institutions and at the same time will put a positive impact on the citizens and local institutions in the responsibility for the establishment of justice more geographic social geographic areas will help. Direct election of mayors is the beginning of a process where you-can conditions be created to other institutions of decision against intervention in cooperation with the municipality's local and wide social justice and sustainable development speed increase. The geographical position of mayor is not elected and the granting of autonomy to the municipal level means the reduction of national sovereignty. This is in fact a combination of rational and efficient national sovereignty allows you to run more efficiently to their geographical areas. Without doubt the most correct and most appropriate public participation approach to development. In the light of social, economic and political current that is available at local and international levels, contributing to strengthening the structural aspects of the historical, cultural and psychological depends.With an overview of the condition of society in general and its local units, in particular, to the lack of public participation can be realized. Do some local organizations to encourage people to participate in it. This left us to rethink and review guidelines on the nature of the problems that hinder their ability to motivate people and solve their problems eliminated. In fact, more efforts to meet the challenges of Participatory Development (or participate in the development), especially in the areas of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, and allocate spaces and collaborative applications to improve the lives of residents and urban areas is necessary In fact, the main challenge will be to overcome the problems which hinder participation, as well as overcoming the problems of development, including financial, administrative, legal and technical also important. With the objective to make local governments such as municipalities can strengthen many of the problems we find and to treat their disease from close up.

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