Review of the Urban Challenges in Iran and France and Offering the principles of New Urbanism

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Abstract
This research considers the need for changing urban development in the management in Iran. The main objective of this study is to identify the challenges of urban management in Iran and evaluate the necessary strategies and offer modern principles of urbanism. In this research, it has been tried to identify the challenges of urban areas in Iran and France by offering the hypothesis of whether there is a significant relationship between identification of urbanization challenges and the development process of urban management in Iran. Finally, common experiences in the two countries after a comparative analysis of management structures and urban planning are reviewed, summing up and in a coherent format are presented under the title of the ten principles which express the common outcome in debated countries and about the system of management communication and urban planning in order to improve the physical, social and economic structures of cities.

Keywords: urban management, the principles of New Urbanism, modernity, urban revolution

Introduction
It is obvious that the city has been issued as a developed resource and urban management positions have very important and decisive role in process of city development and improvement of urban settlements (Bouillon2009). Therefore, urban management should be considered in a way of regulate and sustainable development. Having a program, organizing the formation, using of specialists and providing required budgets need to improve urban management in order to be able to handle today's cities well (Agier, 2013).

Nowadays, urban management is a fundamental evolution in the world. Cities are managed because they can provide welfare and comfort for their own residents. Urban management of today's world has vast organizations and it has the most important role in the success of programs and urban development projects and also meets the needs of the population, traffic flow in the city, public welfare, housing, land use, recreation, culture, economy, and infrastructure and so on (Gervais, 2014).

Urban management has been completely transformed in the light of the development of management science. City Council Contact advocates moderation in urban living conditions. Members of municipal councils sit together and advance the city administration as representatives of various sectors of society in order to preserve and promote the values of the city and people (Ferguson, 2005). The mayor and city council should recognize properly which items are good or bad for the city, people and its future. Governments have a guiding role in decisions related to the city, and provide some of the municipal budget in order to provide the general welfare of cities. But the municipalities advance administration of the city in decisions related to the city which are in terms of their structure and organization (Hannerz, 1983). Mayors should be familiar with the problems of the city and people and also city's management techniques. In this case, Mayors and Municipalities should be formulated the following designed programs for the city and its future (Olivera, 2011).
Their work and organization scope is the implementation of programs which their objectives established for the city will be achieved in the various areas of physical, social, economic and cultural status and values related to urban planning and design (Webber, 2014). In addition to familiarizing with management techniques, today's urban management should be applied in a way that exercises their role based on the specified pattern considering social and economic issues (Mongin, 2013).

Thus, in the case of preparing and implementing modern principles of urbanism fully and properly, they can create human motivation and can prevent some disasters such as floods and earthquakes in making unwanted and undesirable changes (Young, 2010). Therefore, the role and importance of urbanism regulations can be summarized in two sides generally as follows:

- Urbanism regulations are considered as the most important dialects, tool and urbanism art in the professional areas.
- Urbanism regulations are guaranteed to meet the needs of urban and public and private interests.

**Objectives of the study**

- Identifying the challenges of urban management in Iran and providing necessary solutions
- Offering modern principles of urbanism

Secondary objectives are defined in order to achieve the main goals of the above:

- Considering the challenges of urbanization and urban management
- Considering the barriers and strategies for the development of urban infrastructure
- Considering the role of urban management in empowerment to optimize and provide the appropriate models in the development of the city
- Creating the appropriate bed to transfer knowledge and new technologies
- Reviewing the interaction effects of different parts creates a comprehensive system of urban management on other sectors.

**Challenges and the future of urban management in Iran**

Urban management in Iran has several challenges and problems. Management problem is one of the Tehran problems in the opinion of researcher of the policy fields. If we suppose that the mayor of Tehran is Tehran City Manager, the organization is faced with two problems for managing the city: The first issue is the type of interaction with the state. Tehran's relationship with the government is not on well-ordered rule; hence, the city is experiencing difficulties in its affairs in such a way that is relevant to the government.

The second issue is the lack of an integrated urban management at the macro level in Tehran. A research expresses the most important defects and damages caused by a model which use urban management governing Iran cities that in their view, "the council model is city manager". The most important damages are as follows:

- Defect in the city's management model and the need to separate the political leadership of professional management
- Restrictions on the duties of city management entities
- The same model on the administration of city affairs in all cities of the country
- Defect mechanisms of checks and balances in the regulation of relations between the council and the mayor
- The absence of local and regional councils of the city's sub-councils
- Urban Management and issue of managing the urban area
- Lack of municipals union

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Assessment of Development Planning System and Urban Management of France

France system has a powerful mechanism for creating a uniform system and following the planning rules in the field of urban planning. Administrative courts provide a mechanism for reexamination and protest for all participants in the planning including the applicants, local authorities, those who are affected by the implementation of projects and the groups and non-governmental organizations (Petti, 2009).

However, spatial planning system of France is involved in a series of problems including problems in understanding the processes of prosecution for the public (Zola, 1993).

Financial difficulties of small communes may impose local taxes over the people capacity. Positive changes in urban management system in France have been created to decentralize in the field of urban management, these changes are:

The division of tasks between the different levels of local states and central government has been in regional form (Mitchell, 1997).

These institutions are now hiring experts from the private sector and universities by increasing the powers of local governments in the internal management of its formation to improve their performance and act more like an efficient trading company (Le Bris É, 1996).

The negative points of urban management in France can be named as following:

The necessary financial resources for local governments are not desirable in order to take the responsibility of their services with decentralization and transferring some services from the central government to local government. Therefore, these activities are supported by various institutions (Lussault, 2013).

Due to the large number of municipalities (about 36 thousand units) and their authority, they cannot be forced to cooperate. Thus, creating incentives for cooperation is the only way to encourage mayors to cooperate and this requires the development of a new culture of management in turn (La Pradelle, 1996).

Analysis

Interaction between management and urban planning can only be observed in the form of theoretical development and transformation process of urban planning.

Traditional urban planning is based on normative views in which the planning is like a linear trend with no return. Governmental authority is the guarantee of implementation of traditional urban development programs.

The decision of politicians and statesmen of the central government begins by the need to plan in an urban society and ends by the delivery of a program to be implemented by means of physical to the local institutions.

But over time, responsibilities and powers of local institutions and municipal governments' institutions have been increased coverage area considering the importance of their role in the administration of the local community, and the process of urban planning changes from a linear process to continuous and cyclical process.

By the time, fundamental change is created in urban planning and in the nature of the relationship with urban management. This development in the integration and fusion is urban planning and management. Accordingly, urban planning is located in the local processes; it especially takes a strong connection with urban governance structures and policies.

Practical suggestions

It is necessary that common points of experiences to be reviewed, summarized and presented in a coherent format and in the practical purpose of the samples' study, the principles are presented.

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under the title of ten principles and common outcome in mentioned countries about the communication system of urban planning and management.

Ten common principles on the relationship system of management and urban planning

First principle: the recognition of urban planning as a local activity
In the study of international experiences, this principle is the cornerstone of the relationship's formation and management of urban planning.

The second principle: the belief in the participation of citizens and civil society institutions in the process of urban planning
Citizens are directly affected by urban development plans. People's participation in the preparation and evaluation of urban development programs is done for two reasons:
- Listening to the people and acting upon to it in the preparation and evaluation of programs is the low price that local authorities consider to it in order to guarantee the implementation of their urban development programs.
- Providing the program based on the real possibilities of the local community increases the rate of realization.

The third principle: the need for coordination of urban development plans with the resources, capacities and priorities of the local community
Urban development plans should be prepared based on local community facilities (citizens, municipal government). According to the possibilities of civil society in the formulation of program, proposals are a sign of realism of plan producers.

The fourth principle: communication system of urban governance with the communication mechanism of management ingredients and urban planning
Type of urban governance system forms the relationship of urban planning and management ingredients. Whatever the dependence of the system to the central government to be more, type of the relationship of urban planning and management ingredients becomes more superficial, unrealistic and symbolic, while the size of the municipal government system is less dependent on the central government, it is trying to design the actual mechanisms of the relationship between management ingredients and urban planning.

The fifth principle: responsibility of the central government in the implementation of urban development plans
Being local in the urban planning activity in any way negates the responsibility of the central government towards the implementation of urban development plans.

The sixth principle: following the urban development plans of national-regional policies
The principle is for coordinating national development plans and national and regional policies with urban development plans. One of the goals of urban development plans is the interpretation of national and regional policies at local and municipal level.

The seventh principle: the flexibility and the need for continuous review on urban development plans
Rapid changes in today's world make impossible the possibility of achieving long-term plans without a continuous review. In addition to the facilities, capabilities and priorities, the urban population is constantly changing, also, many unknown topics will arise during the program execution.

The eighth principle: understandable language of urban development plans for citizens
When citizens are able to take the active role on the process of providing (especially evaluation of programs) they are able to understand the program, of course, planning is a technical and professional process, however, what is presented as a proposal, should be simple and understandable to all citizens.
The ninth principle: the legal mechanisms and specific to public participation in the process of urban planning

Although several reasons were mentioned for the need of public participation to increase the implementation of urban development programs, public participation was institutionalized through legal and guaranteed mechanisms. Attraction of people's participation is not considered as an act of impulse for preparation of authorities and implementation of urban development programs, but prepared programs have no legal validity without attracting the citizens' attention and reasonable judgment and the ratification process will not continue.

Tenth principle: Acceptance of being prolonged investigation of the program by citizens against the benefits embodied in it

One of the critics of urban development programs and its citizens' participation in the study is being prolonged process of evaluation of urban development programs. In other words, obtaining the views of people about the action plan proposals is necessary for its implementation. Gaining public support in the preparation and study of the program will ensure its implementation.

References
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