

Planning of sustainable development based on civil rights in Torkaman Port

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Abstract

Undoubtedly, discussion about stability and sustainable development is meaningless without paying attention to cities and urbanization. Cities are considered as major factors of creating instability in the world. Therefore, according to inherent complexity of cities and various dimensions of their effectiveness, recognition of major and key factors for the sake of achieving to stability of cities seems necessary. The purpose of research is to acquire relatively exact description of condition of urban sustainable development from citizens' rights point of view. This research is practical from the viewpoint of purpose and descriptive-measurable from the viewpoint of type, which has been done by scope method. Statistical society is all citizens of Torkaman city (48736) that used urban spaces which are effective on stability and instability of city. Sample volume is 381 individuals according to Cochran formula that are selected and studied accidentally. Findings of research show that civil rights identifiers with effectiveness of 0.62 and political identifiers with effectiveness of 0.18 had the most and the least effect on sustainable development of Torkaman port city.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Civil Rights, Awareness of citizens, Torkaman port

Introduction

Increasing growth of urbanization in the current world and its durability in the future and wonderful growth of metropolises especially in southern countries and its detrimental results for residents of these regions cause disturbances for authorities and urban planners. Therefore, living in urban environment involves acceptance and establishment of various legal and civil norms that can permanently support different needs of individuals and leads to social stable relations. In describing model of urban stable development, various subjects such as economic stability, social and cultural stability and environmental stability have determinative role (Rahnamai and partner, 2007). The model of stable city can be displayed in different and countless shapes according to the history of that region, culture, economical basis, climate, environment and policies. In fact, stability should emphasize on human purposes as original core of every method of urban development (Farakhlo and partner, 2007). One of the fields which has special place in many nations and international associations, especially in recent years is civil rights. Civil rights are individual, civic, political, social and economic rights that a citizen can have because of living in special geographical district and by the relation that exists between him and his government (Biravand and partners, 2011). Civil rights can be fulfilled if citizens of society have knowledge, attitude and necessary skill for living in a civil society (Keledi and partner, 2012). In other words, legal knowledge, in addition to increasing awareness of citizens about how can they run the environment they live on, can also facilitate the participation by increasing the individual and collective capacities and provide grounds for

achieving to development (Butler, 2006). In other words, increasing the legal knowledge can promote participation activities. So, for making practicable the abilities of society, it is necessary to improve the purpose of development, to expand the participation of citizens and to familiarize of individuals with legal knowledge (Wallner, 2003). General purpose of this research is to obtain to relatively exact description of condition of effective civil rights on identifiers of urban sustainable development in Torkaman city until we can take a real step for improving urban stabilities. Since every research follows answer to a problem, the essential problem of this research is that what relation exists between civil rights with identifiers of sustainable development in Torkaman city.

Review of literature

Until now our country, a cohesive and constructive research based on identifiers of sustainable development hasn't been done about analysis of civil rights and this topic has remained untouched in urban geography scope. Of course it can be said that many studies have been done about civil rights that we will point to some of them in the following sections. Goldenson (1978) and Han (1988), in their studies in western countries resulted that if civil rights be educated accurately, the capacity of acceptance and social and political interaction will be increased in society. So, it is necessary to insert these instructions in textbooks of school. Dauenhaur (1996), in his studies argues that giving services to society is an important aspect of citizenship education that society should present it to citizens for creating civil responsibility and sense of social participation. Middleton (2003) showed that essential need of citizens is learning skills for civil rights. Mogsan (2006), with examining the historical trend of this concept argues that modern citizenship consists of four dimensions of rights, duties, participation and identity.

Heydar Lotfi et.al (2010), in a paper under title of urban management and its place in promoting civil rights resulted that urban management can play a major role by training civil rights and encouraging citizens to searching their rights and adopting citizenship approach and creating spaces of discourse among citizens and urban managers for civil rights. Pouezat and partnersn (2011), in a paper under title of the relation between awareness of citizens from their civil rights with giving reply and making transparence by organizations resulted that awareness from civil rights and circumstances of active citizenship in relation to various scopes of multiplicity are different from each other. Jamal Mohammadi et.al (2011), in a paper under title of evaluation of rate of general awareness to civil rights and urban rules (case study, age group of 20 until 30 years old, Sari, Babol, Amol and Ghaemshahr cities), resulted that awareness rate about civil rights in under-study statistical society is a little. In another word, the mentioned identifier had meaningful relation with sexuality and age differences of citizens and the rate of academic educations aren't effective on this identifier. Sorosh Fathi (2012), in a research under title of urban development, urbanization and civil rights resulted that there is a meaningful difference between rate of familiarity and observance of civil rights among burgesses of developed and less developed regions.

Material and Methods

Geographical characteristics of under-study society

Torkaman port as one of the cities of Golestan province is located at the southeastern of Caspian Sea and inside Gorgan Gulf and in the limit of 54° 4' 15" of east length from Greenwich meridian and 36° 53' 30" of north width of the equator (Jafari, 2003). About 81% of populations of this city are Torkaman kinship and other 19% consist of Turk, Cossack and Fars. Existence of prevailing nationality in this city causes that civil rights have been more observed. So, engaging to this subject as a case study and collection of civil rights categories in this city can be a suitable

model for preserving stable development. While neglecting to these factors leads to negative effectiveness on local and regional scale.

Research hypotheses:

H1: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between identifiers of participation of civil rights and urban sustainable development.

H2: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between political identifiers of civil rights and urban sustainable development.

H3: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between social identifiers of civil rights and urban sustainable development.

H4: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between economical identifiers of civil rights and urban sustainable development.

H5: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between somatic identifiers of civil rights and urban sustainable development.

H6: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between identifiers of civil rights and urban sustainable development

Research method:

Model section was depends on purposes and nature of research subject and executive facilities. Therefore, when we can take decision about research method that the mentioned factors are identified. According to nature of subject and under-examined cases, the dominant approach on this study is measurable method by means of questionnaires. In addition, by the purposes of reinforcing theoretical bases and precision in collecting information, it is also used from documentaries and paper study. Analysis of data has been done by SPSS software and statistical methods such as multi-variables analysis test by use of direction analysis technique. Statistical society of the present research consists of all citizens of Torkaman city that their numbers are 48736 who are using urban spaces. For calculating sample society has been used from Cochran formula and according to this formula sample volume are 381 questionnaires that according to proportion principle sampling have done by casual method from all citizens.

Results

Results obtained from analysis of personal characteristic of under-study individuals show that 66.45% of individuals are men and other remaining samples has female sexuality. The most individuals had the age range of 41 until 50 years old. Results show that the average rate of their age was 38.5 years old. 18.5% of individuals were uneducated, 12.5% of them had elementary education, 19% of them had secondary education, 25.5% had high school and diploma education and 24.5% had education above diploma. The place of birth of 48.73% of individuals was different with their current residents. Results showed that 22.45% of individuals were working for the government. About 39.65% were employing in service occupations and 18.9% had free occupation, 7.6% were workers and other remaining individuals (11.4%) were employing in other occupations such as trader, producer, manager and employer.

For the purpose of testing research hypotheses and explaining model which has been presented in a casual model framework, it is used from multi-variables analysis and by use of direction analysis technique. For the purpose of scientific deduction, at first we should confirm the validity of scale and then the casual relation among variables and the power of explaining such relations should be tested. Therefore, before performing direction analysis test, the validity of variables or elements should be approved by confirmed factor analysis and at the next step evaluation dimension of model should be determined by suitable identifiers. By means of Lizrel software, the model of measurement extracted for all bases (secondary factors) and their factor load

estimated above 0.5. According to resulted output from factor analysis, t amount for all standardized secondary factor load is meaningful and therefore permanency of bases will be confirmed. Constancy of element (original factor) consists of 0.75 and 0.92 amounts and because all factors are above 0.7, they can confirm the constancy of elements. Calculated coefficient for constancy of element in factor analysis is a similar confirmation of Cronbach's Alfa. It means that rather than this hypothesis which every identifier has equal weight in confirming compound load, this coefficient can be calculated by real factor loads. Average identifier of variance can also present the validity of element. Since their amounts are from 0.6 until 0.9 and above 0.5, so the validity of element would be confirmed. The results of confirmed factor analysis have shown in table 1.

Table 1: Results extracted from confirmed factor analysis on proposed model

Elements	Items	Items-constancy	t-value	Extremely important	class	Structural Reliability	variance average
		standardized factor loads					
participation characteristics	Pay attention to all social and sexual individual for the sake of urban sustainable development	0.61	28.39	0.95	1	0.80	0.79
	Hostile interaction between people and government management for preserving environment	0.58	19.68	0.84	2		
	Citizen's opinions in urban sustainable development	0.59	26.68	0.80	3		
social identifiers	lack of responding to civil rights to people's requests for preserving environment	0.68	13.57	0.83	1		
	lack of responding of civil managers to people's concerns in the field of sustainable development	0.65	12.11	0.79	2		
	Inappropriate cooperation of urban management units for fulfilling purposes of sustainable development	0.62	11.62	0.76	3		
political identifiers	Principle of constitutional law in preserving values of environment and sustainable development	0.59	16.23	0.97	1	0.79	0.62
	Equality of political opportunities for the sake of selecting and being selected	0.52	14.77	0.96	2		
	Freedom of vote right of people who are inclined to environment	0.49	11.26	0.93	3		
	Choosing of qualified managers with urban sustainable development approach	0.45	13.51	0.84	4		
	pay attention to various multiplicities in society for the purpose of preserving environment	0.41	14.65	0.75	5		

	The value of criticism right among people for the purpose of preserving environment	0.38	15.41	0.78	6		
	Situation of freedom of belief selection in urban planning	0.32	11.89	0.55	7		
economic identifiers	Economic activity of city has an effect on destruction of environment	0.49	15.36	0.92	1	0.76	0.60
	Developmental projects of city cause damage to sustainable development	0.45	13.38	0.83	2		
	Activities should be directed to green models in city	0.41	14.26	0.79	3		
original identifiers	Pay attention to fortifications of buildings and urban infrastructure	0.48	13.22	0.84	1	0.75	0.60
	suitable method of settlement in a piece of land	0.45	12.97	0.79	2		
	Pay attention to stability of urban lands against natural events	0.43	12.38	0.72	3		
	Pay attention to stable forms in urban development by urban management	0.41	11.90	0.68	4		
	Designing and introducing appropriate shapes of buildings and size of fragments	0.39	10.76	0.62	5		
	Pay attention to the safety of buildings by urban management and citizens	0.33	9.51	0.57	6		
	Pay attention to general health of buildings by urban management and citizens	0.31	8.67	0.52	7		
identifiers of civil rights	Decreasing the rate of administrative bureaucracy in city level	0.63	16.32	0.94	1	0.84	0.82
	Having right for taking governmental positions and occupations	0.57	15.15	0.83	2		
	Observing distributive justice in giving advantages to individuals	0.57	14.98	0.74	3		
	Having right of protest and opposition for reaching to purposes of urban sustainable development	0.59	11.26	0.69	4		
	Freedom in selecting life residence in city level	0.55	14.67	0.67	5		
	Constituting non-governmental organization for the purpose of sustainable development	0.49	12.91	0.52	6		

For the purpose of determining suitability of model, if t amount of two models be a little and root of average error of squares RMSEA and AGFI be more than 90%, we can conclude that it has very suitable model, because in suitable identifiers test, model of Kai research of two tests is very low and RMSEA is smaller than 0.05. GFI and AGFI identifiers are also above 90%. According to

Table 2, the rest of suitability identifiers also supply standards of suitability. Collection of these conditions define research model as a suitable model. Since this model is confirmed by suitability identifiers.

Table 2: Suitability identifiers for research models

Suitability identifiers	χ^2	GFI	AGFI	CFI	NFI	NNFI	RMSEA	RMR
Quality	$P > 0.05$	> 0.9	> 0.9	> 0.95	> 0.9	> 0.9	< 0.05	< 0.05
The calculated values	58.1	0.93	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.02	0.047

A) For the purpose of examining the model of casual relations between dependent and independent variables of research, the results of direction analysis in two sections of research model in a meaningful state and estimation of standard has been extracted. Model of research in standard estimation state involves coefficients of effect of dependent and independent variables. In a model, meaningfulness has been estimated for each parameter and t amount will be calculated too. T amount should be more than 1.96 until 2 and P-Value amount should be more than 0.05 until estimations will be meaningful statistically. On the basis of meaningfulness model except direction of political identifiers, all amounts are more than 1.96 and have meaning with 95% trust. Therefore, the hypothesis of political identifiers on sustainable development in Torkaman city is not confirmed. But the rest of hypothesis will be confirmed. Table 3, shows the summary of results of meaningfulness test of relations and result of first hypothesis test until sixth.

According to results of direction analysis, research model is confirmed as following:

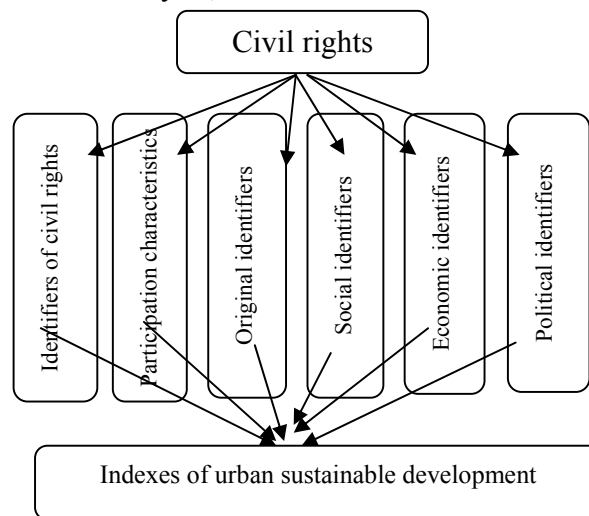


Table 3: Results of modeling test of structure equation for research model

Number of hypothesis	Title of direction equation	Coefficient of direction	Standard error	-t statistic	Meaningful level	Result of hypothesis
H1	Participation characteristics	0.29	0.07	3.26	0.001	Confirmed
H2	Social identifiers	0.38	0.116	2.97	0.000	Confirmed
H3	Political identifiers	0.44	0.136	1.68	0.043	Not confirmed
H4	Economic identifiers	0.52	0.087	3.90	0.002	Confirmed
H5	Original identifiers	0.48	0.14	3.15	0.001	Confirmed
H6	Identifiers of civil rights	0.42	0.11	2.77	0.001	Confirmed

B) For the purpose of determining priorities of variables from estimation method, general effect of independent variables (collection of direct and indirect effect) has been used by modeling structure equation method. According to information of table 4, we can deduct that from Torkaman citizen's point of view, the most important effective factor on urban sustainable development is paying attention to factor of civil rights identifiers with effectiveness 0.62, and every improvement unit in it has many roles in urban stable development. After that participation qualities with effectiveness (0.6) has placed in second position. Therefore, policy making for improvement of urban sustainable development should place priority on reformation and optimization: 1) identifiers of civil rights 2) participation characteristics 3) original identifiers 4) social identifiers 5) economic identifiers 6) political identifiers should also be considered.

Table 4: priority of major variables of civil rights for improving sustainable development

Factors	General effect	Priority	The most important identifier
Identifiers of civil rights	0.62	1	Decreasing the rate of administrative bureaucracy in city level
Participation characteristics	0.60	2	Pay attention to social and sexual people for the purpose of urban stable development
Original identifiers	0.38	3	Pay attention to fortification of buildings and urban infrastructure
Social identifiers	0.29	4	lack of responding civil rights to people's requests for the purpose of preserving environment
Economic identifiers	0.21	5	Economic activity of city has an effect on destruction of environment
Political identifiers	0.18	6	Principles of constitutional law in presenting values of environment and stable development

Conclusion

Accomplished examinations show that sustainable development concept appropriate to complex social relations and increasing development of cities has been changed during decades and past years. This concept contains various dimensions of political, economic, social and cultural, as nowadays civil right is one of the effective factors on sustainable development among cities. Tested model in this research propose that from Torkaman citizen point of view, civil rights identifiers, participation characteristic, original identifiers, social identifiers, economical identifiers and political identifiers have the most influence on urban sustainable development in order. In this direction, following practical suggestions will be presented:

- According to results of research, civil rights identifiers are the most effective factor with effectiveness (0.62). For adjustment and improving of civil rights identifiers, general suggestions are as follows according to their priorities: adaptability of rules and regulation with essential needs of city such as: decreasing the rate of administrative bureaucracy, having the right for taking government positions and occupations, observing distributive justice in denoting advantages to people, having right of protest and opposition, freedom of belief selection, having the right of doing research in relation to government and enjoying information justice.

- Contributory characteristics with effectiveness (0.6) are second effective factor in urban stable development. So in direction of contributory characteristics, we should also pay attention to directing citizen's opinions and suggestions, encouraging friendly interaction of citizens with urban

managers, fulfilling legal duties of sustainable development by urban managers, settling of disharmony between unsuitable urban development and sustainable development and pay attention to all kinds of people and tribes in urban stable development.

- Original identifiers with effectiveness (0.38) are the third effective factor on urban stable development. So, for increasing more effective of original identifiers we should more pay attention to these cases such as: carrying out suitable developmental plans, pay attention to safety of buildings, fortification of buildings and infrastructure, the manner of settlement of buildings, pay attention to climate condition of cities in constructions and pay attention to condition of society and culture of tribes in constructing buildings.

- Social identifiers with effectiveness (0.29) are the fourth effective factor on urban stable development. So for increasing more effectiveness in these social identifiers, we should more pay attention to these cases, such as: appropriate response to civil rights, appropriate response to concerns of citizens, receive suggestions of citizens, creating balance between facilities and urban resources with stable development.

- Economical identifiers with effectiveness (0.21) are the fifth effective factor in urban stable development. So for increasing this effectiveness in economical identifiers we should more pay attention to constructing cheaper houses and availability of all kinds of people to it, eliminating or transferring destructive economical activities of city and eliminating destructive developmental projects.

- Political identifiers with effectiveness (0.18) are the sixth effective factor in urban stable development. Citizens have less satisfaction from political identifiers and this hypothesis hasn't confirmed. Therefore, for increasing effectiveness in this identifier we should more pay attention to the following factors including: fulfilling contents of constitutional law, selection of qualified and native managers, pay attention to multiplicities and political groups and people, equality of political opportunities for the sake of selecting and being selected and freedom belief selection in urban planning. Therefore, according to cultural and racial differences in Torkaman city, policy makers with adopting appropriate policies should play their role in fulfilling policies of civil rights which can have positive effect on urban stable development.

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