

Urban Management and the Conflict Caused by Adjunction of the Rural to Urban Areas (Case study: Islamshahr and Shatereh)

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

The effects of rapid urbanization on the structure of space and population have been observed in the past half a century. There is ever growing number of cities with alteration of village centers into scattered urban areas. This alternative has turned over the balance of space distribution of the population, which has caused massive social harms. Accessions of rural areas to urban areas have caused countless urban management problems. When it comes to social, economic and cultural elements there are no compatibility between these populated areas. Lack of unified rules and regulations in urban and rural areas causes fundamental disagreement in management of these areas, which in turn will be the cause of all the difficulties. Existence of these types of difficulties is grounds for all sorts of problems affecting the performance of those who are involved in urban management and affect their duties. Better services could be provided to the current and old citizens with accurate planning towards reduction of these problems. Currently the process of preparation and passing “the design of urban district of Tehran province plan” and the phenomena of accession of rural areas to the urban areas are affecting the cities of this province. The expansion of urban space and its alteration into unified social and cultural population centers have added to the problems in the surrounding areas. Social and residential areas, unsuitable job structures, social failure and economic poverty have caused urban damages, as well as spread of crime and unsecure living environment.

Accession of urban areas and rural spaces have caused social, economic, cultural and managerial damages in both urban and rural areas. This needs additional consideration to reform these problems. Therefore, recognition of social, political and economic structures has very important roles in creation of these situations in addition to presenting a solution for removing these inequalities in spatial and social areas.

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IslamShahr is one of the most important cities of Tehran province in Iran. This research investigates the process of preparation and approval plan of strategic and structural accession of urban area of IslamShahr-RobotKarim. Rural area of Shatereh village was joined separately to IslamShahr City. Its population was a rural community until the recent years. It has been altered into a city population with their social, economic and cultural differences, not to mention their different performances when it comes to administrative and physical factors.

This project has tried to review the problems which were caused by these phenomena, along with offering solutions to urban management in order to solve these problems and complications. Connection of the rural areas to the urban areas, recently the process of preparation and passing “the design of urban district of Tehran province plan” is noticeably affecting different cities of the province such as accession of Shatereh village to IslamShahr City. It was passed according to the comprehensive plan. Therefore, in this research, we try to examine the effects of unequal management between rural and urban areas. This paper tries to determine the role of urban management in the process of solving the problems produced by accession of rural areas to urban areas.

Methodology

This is a descriptive - analytical study and the data presented here are collected from different sources including observations, questionnaire and statistical analysis of research hypothesis. The statistical analysis of the data was performed by using the Eta Index and T-test for independent groups in SPSS software. Islamshahr, one of the biggest cities of Tehran province, is the case study of the research. This study uses analytic and descriptive methods with the help of vast documented studies and field studies such as 220 questionnaires from resident families of Shatereh village and Islam Shahr City. The 30 questionnaires were filled by the skilled experts of related organizations of Tehran city.

In order to test the hypothesis, this study uses two separate sample population from both the city and the village. The Cochran formula with a confidence level of 95%, a precision of 0.1, and variance of 0.25 is used to determine the sample volume. The 120 questionnaires were successfully completed; 96 questionnaires in Islamshahr city and 92 questionnaires in Shatereh village.

Results and discussion

This paper investigates the differences between each of the social, economic, cultural, physical and managerial factors in rural and urban areas. It aims to investigate status and role of urban management in decreasing the conflicts resulted from the incorporation of rural areas into the city limitations.

According to the study, the average of social, cultural and physical factors is higher in Islamshahr City whereas the average of economic and managerial factors is higher in Shatereh village. Eta average has been used to test the intensity of the difference between the factors in the city and the village.

The current study shows that although there are no significant differences in social and managerial elements between Islamshahr and Shatereh, there is a significant difference in among their culture, economic and structural elements. These differences are effective in creating problems in the villages and the cities. Lack of equal management in urban and rural areas have also caused many problems. Management based on regulations plays an important role in solving the problems caused by accession of villages to urban areas.

Conclusion

This study suggests a change of view through which an equal outlook is required in creating new regulations and delivering services in cities and villages. The case by case investigation of the probable conflicts caused by accession of each village to the city area is also required. Special designs of urban management in the cities with connected rural areas with the outlook of creation of an urban management are based on rules and regulations. As well as special designs of urban management in the cities with connected rural areas with the outlook of creating an urban management based on rules and regulations is necessary to have a systematic observation of urban management and the management based on the rules specially designed to control the urban management.

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