

Introduction

Historical approaches of urban management have taken a step forward from conventional methods limited in urban governance to the participatory methods, and democratic methods. This is caused because the traditional approaches in dealing with the problems of modern urbanization, such as increasing poverty, unemployment, traffic congestion, moral, social damages, civil penalties, spatial separation, income and class divisions, marginalization, poor housing and so on, effectively lost their accountability, transparency, fairness and justice. So the solution is to change the approach to planning and urban management of the city which would be accepting patterns that contribute to the aggressive, community-based, convergent and synergistic approaches. One of the problems facing cities in developing countries such as Iran is the marginalization and the urban poverty. In fact, urban growth in developing countries including Iran has put on alert, and the percentage of the urban population is increasing. In fact the reason of rapid growth of urbanization in developing countries such as Iran is not the increasing percentage of urban population but the fundamental problem is forced migration from small towns to big cities, due to lack of regional planning. Poor urban planning and management in destination in response to the input of the displaced population is lead to marginalize and marginalization of population. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the management of urban cities between Iran and the necessity of applying the integrated management of integrated urban management in cities in central Iran, is to organize informal settlements. The fundamental question is whether the metropolitan administration in central cities of Iran dealing with informal settlements, based on the principles of integrated urban management or not? Is there synergy between the various institutions of urban management and institutional? Applying the model of integrated management of urban informal settlements will lead to the organization of tissues? What are the requirements for organizing this pattern? The current approach in dealing with informal settlements in the city center urban management is not integrated and requires a change in the approach to the integrated management of urban patterns. The main condition for the implementation of integrated management of urban central cities of Iran in order to organize informal settlements is urban cooperation with various institutions (public, governmental, private and public).

Materials and methods

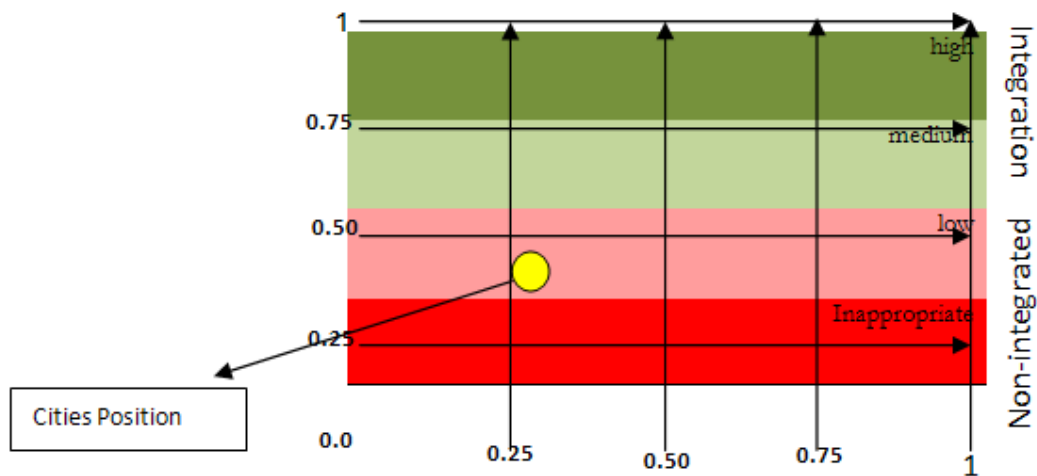
This study is based on survey research methods - quantitative and data collection in the field. It is based on the theoretical framework of urban management and integrated management of library studies described the method for organizing informal settlements and indicators were used. As a result of the procedural and substantive Integrated Management coordinates (Figure 1) has three components, the capacity of the local community (residents of informal settlements) institutional capacity and institutional arrangements and collaboration as the main component of integrated management was assessed. Table 3, show the components and integrated management of indices and indicators used in the paper. The sample size for each of the 16 public administration, public management, two organizations, the public sector (local residents of informal settlements) of 620, and as private entrepreneurs informal settlement areas using a sample of 510 Cochran sampling method. The data was performed using SPSS software mean regression, path analysis, and data analysis was performed to test hypotheses. Derived reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire was 0.73, 0.77 for the private sector to the public sector (municipal council), 0.78 and 0.84 for the public sector urban management is a good indication of the reliability of the research. This research is a case study area in central cities is cities of Zanzan and Hamedan.

Finding and results

To measure and evaluate the presence or absence of integrated management of urban central cities of the mean and variance test was used. Accordingly, the test was conducted in four urban management, public and private sector penetration in the metropolitan cities of Management (Zanzan and Hamedan) is much lower than average. However, local investors 3.10 average informal settlements, residents of social solidarity (the people) 3.47 and capacity among residents of public institutions (local acceptance) are an average of 3.64. In terms of social capital, social capital within the organization in the public sector, 3.47, 2.9 in the private sector, the public sector and the public sector urban management 2.6 is 2.4. Institutional capacity to intervene in the urban informal settlements in the public sector, 3.10, 4.2 in the private sector, the public sector and the public sector of 2.6 is 2.7. This demonstrates the capacity of public and private sector (entrepreneurs) than the other two parts are informal settlement areas. Investigation of the institutions of the city's current management structure reveals that the penetration rate of the first people, the private sector has a penetration rate of 1.4, Section 2.6 and Section 2.6 is public. These data suggest that the penetration of public and private sector in the management of the urban is poor and Central cities and urban management functions are mainly provided by the public sector and the

public. The data also shows that most of the variance tends towards the minimum variance (ie zero) may indicate that the population is homogeneous responses. With this description, we can say that in the central cities of urban management, public and private institutions in the management process play a poor role. And this is the result of ineffective interventions in informal settlements. Therefore, the H0 hypothesis of integrated urban management in the central Iranian city of organizing informal settlement is not approved and hypothesis H1 in the organization of urban management and lack of integration of informal settlements will be approved in central cities.

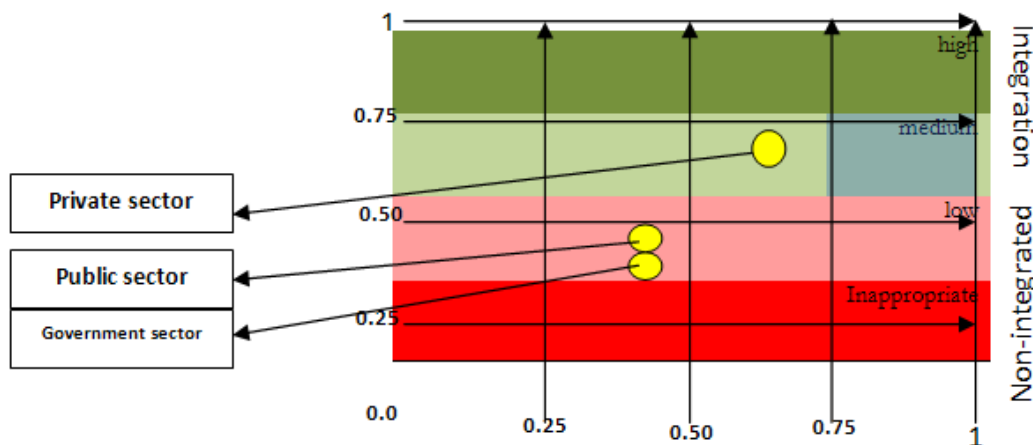
Figure 1. Barometer central cities of integrated management of urban informal settlement intervention; Reference: (research findings).



In order to assess the factors affecting the integrated management model and path analysis were used to test the second hypothesis. According to data from the model coefficient of determination (r^2) for the public sector, 0.910, 0.910 for the public sector, the public sector and the private sector to 0.60 is 0.147. his means that the public sector 91 per cent and 91 per cent in the public sector, the private sector and 60% in the public sector, 15% is explained by other collaborating institutions. Due to the weak interaction and collaboration with government agencies, public institutions, the coefficient of determination is natural. Direct effect of institutional capacity in the public sector, 15%, 50 private and public sector is 10%. Direct effect of institutional presence in the public sector, 77 percent, 9 percent of the private sector and the public sector is 35%. Legal context of the case and also collaborating institutions have little direct impact on the readability of the code. So this explains the impact of various municipal bodies in urban management, public sector, government and the people

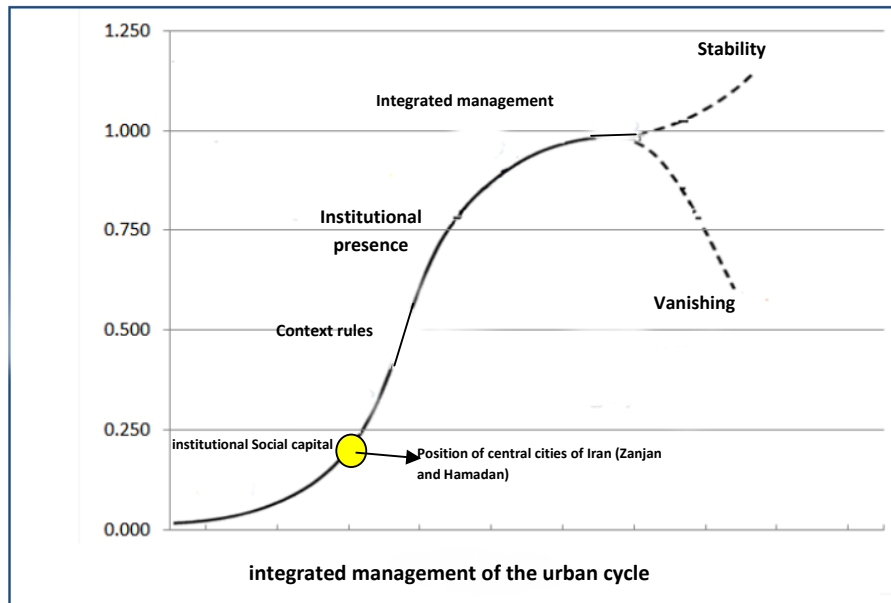
is greater than the other options. The index has a direct impact on the private sector institutional capacity building efforts of other indicators appear. With this description, we can conclude that the presence of municipal institutions for the public sector, public sector, and public sector management in the city is important. Institutional capacity of the private sector and the potential for synergies and collaboration on the part of institutional show more investors. It is also observed that the private sector resulting Average of 3.3 (a factor of 0.66) in the public sector is 2.4 (coefficient 0.44) and 2.8 in the public sector (by a factor of 0.47). This indicates that the synergistic impact of institutional management in urban areas is lower than; so the institutional collaboration for integrated management of basic urban integrated management is implemented.

Figure 2. Central cities barometer of institutional collaboration in an informal settlement intervention; Reference: (research findings).



The second assumption is therefore necessary to establish institutional collaboration to build the first integrated urban development and social capital should be described as synergistic institution (particularly institutional synergy of) the integrated management of the first urban. Integrated model of urban management and its central Position in averaging, prioritization and scoring criteria are laid out. The cycle begins with the need to prioritize institutional synergy between Iran and city integrated management of these indicators are emphasized. So with the description given hypothesis H1 is the main condition for the integrated management of municipal institutional synergies to be approved.

Figure 3. Achieve integrated management of the urban cycle and the central cities of Iran; Reference: (research findings)



Conclusions

Integrated urban management seeks solutions for urban problems; such as poverty and marginalization (informal settlements) and non-traditional management response form. In this way the management of all elements in the urban system can function alongside his duties as they do. The content of this management structure competitive, accountable, transparent, participatory, community-oriented and is able to regulate the distribution of power, balanced and equitable distribution of resources and institutional capacity building with the aim of decentralizing the management of urban livability, fulfills. The management of urban elements that contain elements of governance (government, public, public and private) as spatial elements and functional elements are converging, regulation, integration with organizational tools, participatory decision-making process and decision together to form. Therefore it is necessary institutional collaboration in the Iranian city management structure (especially the urban cities of middle management) to organize an informal settlement areas were formed. Otherwise, the problems will be organized not only in urban but also always new stuff will be added dimensions and issues.