

## **Introduction**

In the past, small population size, limited diversification of economic and social roles, social constraints and illiteracy and ignorance, most people with desire rulers, led the way cities are managed centrally. Today's in society, increasing population diversity and complexity of roles and relationships, education and awareness raising, development of public media with a heavy burden of economic, social and governance issues have focused on legal resources, has led to consider modes of urban governance . Most experts consider it a failed centralized management experience city without citizen participation in urban governance and urban areas to become "citizens" as possible. The participation of citizens is one of the main concerns of modern urban management to achieve this than through scientific planning based on good understanding of the problem is impossible.

As a result, efforts have been made to the experiences of other useful Tehran Municipality's efforts in this area in particular with the creation of healthy city projects and initiatives that can be mayor, such as green schools, healthy neighborhoods. Which seeks public participation in decision-making and operations are managed and manpower.

It is observed that the trend of urban management in Iran after the Islamic revolution step towards citizen participation in government and citizen participation in governance in relative terms is provided. One of the most important institutions in the municipality of Tehran city management and provide a social approach, has conducted a major action. Considering the importance of citizen participation in urban governance, participatory citizens present at the study sites Tehran Municipality has 4 reviews. In conclusion we can say that the aim of the present study was to evaluate the contributions (participation) in the fourth quarter of citizens in municipal activities, and to identify factors influencing the improvement.

## **Materials and methods**

In order to examine the hypothesis empirically based questionnaire survey research method used guided. The process is described below.

The dependent variables of this study participation (participation) are citizens of the realm of Tehran Municipality, District 4.

Independent variables: gender (with options for men and women), age (in years), education (number of years of education), income (median family income in terms of dollars), employment status (employed choices, unemployed, students, housewives, other retired), membership in groups and associations (members and none) and living quarters (in years) were evaluated.

In order to measure the variables of interest to the neighborhood, the item "To what extent interest and help in solving the problems of the neighborhood you want?" With five choices "very low, low, partly, high and very high" has been asked. To measure the variable knowledge and information in the field of urban management, information and awareness measures concerning the management related institutions in the city of Tehran Municipality's knowledge of the duties, knowledge and awareness about the mayor elected in 137 and 1888 systems management were analyzed. Assumptions have been made to measure that represents the concepts of original research studies in terms of reliability, have been evaluated. After evaluating items using Cronbach's alpha, a number of items were removed from the experience gained with the use of questions and bugs and ruggedness  $\rightarrow$  items are resolved. Cronbach's alpha indices of participation (management and decision making: 0.88, Partnership financial and manpower 0.82: 0.84), the expected reward of the Partnership and the feeling of powerlessness 0.62: 0.80, which implies their acceptance.

Survey of persons 20 years and older living in Tehran Region 4 (569,873 people) who used a sample of 400 people from Cochran was selected sampling formula.

$$n = \frac{\frac{2^2(0.5 * 0.5)}{0.05^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{569873} \left( \frac{2^2(0.5 * 0.5)}{0.05^2} - 1 \right)} \approx 400 \quad n = \frac{\frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left( \frac{t^2 pq}{d^2} - 1 \right)}$$

## **Finding and results**

In this section a description of the independent variables and the dependent variable and the explanatory analysis (hypothesis testing) is presented.

### **Descriptive Analysis**

34% of respondents were female and 66% male. The mean age of approximately 46 years (SD), is 14.84. Minimum age is 20 and maximum 88 years. 6% of respondents were illiterate, 32.8% of the graduates, 31.3 percent and 29.8 percent have a college diploma are at different levels. The average median household income of respondents, SD 575,661 USD, is 278,273. Lowest median household income, \$ 150,000 in the highest, is two million dollars. Average income 500,000, Toman and the highest is 2,000,000 (13.5 percent). 16.8 percent of respondents' organizations, associations, groups, organizations and community members, while 83.3% do not have a membership in such institutions. Condition of employment, 36 percent of employed respondents, 8% unemployed, 3.8% students, 26% were housewives, 15.8% and 10.5 retirees are among the other options.

We analyzed the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in the sense that it deals with the factors of participation (participation) is explored. The two sub hypotheses based on vicariate analysis and then to describe the relationship and the achievement of a better explanation, multivariate analysis will be presented.

Table 1. Hypothesis test (dependent variable: participation (measure of distance))

Tend to Neighborhood	Livelihood neighborhood	Powerlessness	Association membership	participation	Knowledge and Information	Job Status	Income	Education	Age	Gender	
Spatial	Spatial	Spatial	Nominal	Spatial	Spatial	Nominal	Spatial	Spatial	Spatial	Nominal	Measurement of variables
r	r	r	t	r	r	f	r	r	r	t	Test Method
0.28	0.09	0.00	5.3	0.12	0.12	4.03	0.10	-0.02	0.00	2.67	Coefficient
0.00	0.06	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.62	0.91	0.00	Significant
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	322	399	400	400	Number
Approve	reject	reject	Approve	Approve	Approve	Approve	reject	reject	reject	Approve	Approve or reject

Relationship between gender and participation: Average contributions male respondents and 4.79 for women, 4.58 is the significance level offered, we confirmed the hypothesis of gender as a factor in participation is explained by the changes.

The relationship between age and participation: there is no significant relationship between these two variables is an important factor in explaining the participation of citizens and not to say that age is one of the four.

The relationship between income and participation: According to the results of the test, the mean family income variable significant effect on the participation of citizens in municipal activities is not. Thus, the hypothesis is rejected.

The relationship between employment status and participation: the participation of ANOVA for mean differences among three groups of workers, housewives and retired, respectively, 5.01, 4.41 and 4.84 are found for the groups are significantly different from each other, the desire to participate in activities their municipality.

Based on employment status had an impact on the amount of contributions and the hypothesis is supported.

The relationship between knowledge, information and participation: As the results in Table 1 show that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and awareness in the sense that the citizens of the region's four cities are added, the willingness to increase their participation in municipal activities.

Relationship between reward participation and contributions: The results presented show that there is a significant positive relationship between the variables in the sense that the more people participate, the more rewards they expect their contribution will be added to the interests and the hypothesis is confirmed.

The relationship between the membership and participation in groups and organizations: contributions of citizens who are members of groups and associations, 5.72, and those who do not have such membership, are 4.60. The results of the t test in Table Four indicate the significance of the differences between the two groups. Accordingly, membership in groups, associations, organizations, institutions, organizations and groups an important factor in explaining changes in citizen participation.

Relationship between feelings of powerlessness and participation: According to the results presented, there is no significant relationship between the two variables. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

The relationship between life history and participation in the community: the results show that there is no significant relationship between the two variables. Thus it can be said that the citizens of the region as an important factor that can explain four desires of their participation in municipal activities is not.

The relationship between community interest and participation of the citizens in the region concluded that with the increase in interest and willingness to help in solving four quarters it says on their willingness to participate in municipal activities. Due to

this, the variable interest community, participatory interests are able to explain the changes.

### Multiple Regression Analysis

In vicariate analyzes, only sex, knowledge, reward participation, membership and participation in neighborhood associations and interest and significant linear relationship. Thus, only those variables for regression analysis using stepwise regression were inserted. Table 2 summarizes the regression model.

Table 2. Summary of regression model; Reference: research findings.

Significant	F	standard error	Modified R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R
0.00	20.51	1.57	0.16	0.17	0.42

Based on the results presented in Table 2, this variable, 16% of people taking part in the activities of municipalities explain. In order to illustrate the impact of each of the independent, variables are used in the regression.

The standardized regression coefficients can say which variables have the greatest impact. "The results presented in Table six shows the effect of each independent variable on participation and how to predict it.

Table 3. The regression coefficients of the variables in the regression analysis model; Reference: research findings.

Significant	T	Standardized coefficients Beta	Coefficients, standard B	Variables
0.07	1.77	-	0.91	Constant
0.00	4.64	0.22	0.38	Local interest
0.00	4.74	0.22	0.27	Reward participation
0.00	3.37	0.16	0.74	Association membership
0.04	2.11	0.10	0.36	Gender-responsive

## **Conclusion**

Citizen participation or willingness to participate in the activities of municipalities, including the municipality of important issues that policymakers and citizens' in order to participation is considered. The results showed that there is a high tendency of citizens to participate in management and decision making in the areas of municipal activity. We consider the average level of decision making and management, manpower supply, lower-middle and low level of financing. In general it can be stated that the rate of participation in municipal activities is moderate. Most people like the Participation of management and participation in decision making contribute to the supply of manpower and finance. The citizens are more interested to monitor the subject field of municipal activities, if necessary. They are asked to express opinions and ideas and if the city wants to do it in decision making and planning in the realm of the municipality to contribute. This tendency is at high levels and the need to promote policies that are commensurate with the current situation. Analyses of factors influencing the participation of citizens in the literature review, research and studies related to the partnership, explain that residents were able to make changes in municipal activities Multivariable analysis showed that this relationship remains. Hence, the approaches can be adapted to strengthen the role of each of these factors tend to promote citizen participation and interest that eventually lead to cooperative behavior.

Among both men and women, men are more likely to participate in municipal activities. The reason why more men than women are cooperative tendencies, is such a situation may be further influenced by the presence of men in outdoor activities related to urban affairs is such an opportunity for women is lower than before.

Conditions of employment, workers more than retirees, housewives and retirees of the participatory interests are in the areas of municipal activity. Based on cooperative behaviors is essential in improving the job situation. Awareness and citizen participation in municipal affairs were directly related. Although there was no significant relationship between citizen participation and education, However, the relationship between level of education and awareness ( $r = 0.29$  and  $\text{sig} = 0.00$ ), it

should be stated that education is an important factor in increasing knowledge and awareness about urban issues in turn has an impact on participation. The attention to education policy, planning and implementing is required to collaborative tendencies. One of the factors influencing participation in municipal activities among citizens expects their reward in the interests of achieving participation. Accordingly, more and more participation from those expected based on the amount of rewards earned more participation will be increased. So, plan to meet the expectations of citizens is necessary to provide the benefits of their participation. Citizens of participatory in institutions according to their preferences, providing a context for strengthening these institutions and municipalities to engage with these institutions for their participation is necessary. Since the contributions from the theoretical factors are involved, it can be stated that the data for this study largely confirm existing theories. And we can ensure that these factors are affecting citizens' participation in policy making and planning. In conclusion, this study suggests that some factors influencing trends in the levels of participation have. Tend to increase citizen participation in municipal activities and their participation is necessary intermediate level factors (factors related to municipalities and other institutions) and macro (national participation in the constitution-like status) also investigated.