Introduction

Feature of our era of urbanization, population growth and the subsequent development of small towns and big cities, urbanization, more than five thousand years old. While in 1900, only one out of every eight people lived in urban areas. During 1990 and 2030 the urban population will grow by about 3.3 percentage billion. The rate of 90 percent in urban areas in developing countries will be. As migrants in search of work, food and shelter, or better opportunities continue to migrate to the cities. Streets are packed, the air quality is reduced, the natural waste treatment capacity is reduced by rivers and canals, surface water and ground water are contaminated and have to be reduced. Unprecedented growth of information and communication technology theory and practice, resulting in a major transformation from the industrial age to the information age is. Among the signs of rapid change, it is the emergence of new concepts, which is now part of the everyday life of human societies, has been named. For example, in the area of governance, e-government, e are considered urban. Thus the emergence of the information society has provided the arrangements. ICT is most significant effect, reducing traffic in the city. And speed of service, reduce environmental problems and to provide efficient and better service for twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, free from the constraints of time and space to citizens of the other advantages of this new approach. The greatest achievements of the ICT impact on human life in all areas and will be able to penetrate through every strata of society. This paper examines the role that ICT can reduce travel demand is the city of Shiraz.

Materials and Methods

This study seeks to combine the two branches of urban transport and information and communication technology (ICT) is. There is a systematic and comprehensive approach requires investigations to be visionary. Epistemological apparatus holistic view of the phenomena of the system has been very successful and can be instrumental in achieving the objectives. This type of analytical, empirical and based on existing data (Characteristics of urban travel, and enjoyment of the citizens of ICT indicators) is my intended location. For the study of primary sources such as

questionnaires and expert questions and answers related research is problematic. 1385 Census statistics for sampling and data analysis software, EXCEL SPSS and ARC VIEW is used. Sampling, which is randomly determined to estimate the sample size, the Cochrane methodology was used (Hafez M., 1385, p 140). The population of the city of Shiraz (1214808), Using Cochran, 332 questionnaires was necessary for the accuracy and reliability of this number increased to 400.

Finding and results

Data extracted from the population, clearly show that centers provide ICT services in the city of Shiraz, have been successful in providing e-services to citizens. And even draw attention to their satisfaction. Of the facilities and services, credit cards have a more uniform distribution that represents the citizens of this method was more welcome than others.

Currently, the satisfactions of citizens of the city trying to write services are located on the middle level. In a survey of citizen satisfaction with the active site can be found in the city. Is satisfied that an appropriate level of self-care authorities to issue electronic media services.

Conclusions

Field studies show that city residents enabling potential for adoption and use of ICT facilities and services in their daily lives. But to actualize this potential requires comprehensive planning requirements. Finally, the results of this study are as follows.

- The use of ICT facilities to perform common tasks in urban affairs in the city, according to the survey conducted, is in average level.

- The use of ICT facilities to perform common tasks in urban affairs in the city, according to the survey conducted, is lower than the average level.

- The issues rose in the analysis of the data, it can be concluded, between the residence and the lack of access to ICT facilities to conduct the daily affairs of its citizens

visiting inversely exist. In the city, especially the old, due to the lack of accommodation, the face o face follow has to do more work.

- Traffic problems in the city of Shiraz (lack underpass Web) and growth factor transport as threatening and harmful to the life of a city.

- Heavy traffic on some specific hours of the day due to time synchronization academic centers, health care was high.

- What's working and non-citizens in the enjoyment of ICT indicators are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Level of familiarity with computers and the internet citizens are desirable.

Solutions and suggestions:

- Combining knowledge and experiences of e-cities in developing countries and informed manner Iran to use its expertise in electronics city to improve the implementation of the electronic city.

- Electronic city infrastructure development across the city.

- Electronics as well as improving the quality and increasing the number of service providers optimize their spatial distribution in the city.

- Use of the private sector in infrastructure development of electronics.

- Development of e-service providers with high quality facilities, offices, shopping centers, parks, smoother and easier for people.

- Assignment of all information services, communications, postal and payment of all bills and bank offices, post offices and communication services.

- The legal infrastructure necessary to guarantee the basic needs of the ICT development in the country. Experience of other countries in this field, will be a proper strategy before the authorities concerned.

- Emphasis on the role of information and communication technology, in preparation for the traffic.

- Expansion of bike lanes and bike rental stations.

- Management of the Development of Urban Trips various forms of public transport, offices and decentralized agencies and organizations to change working hours in a particular spot or spots.

- Transfer centers with high demand from urban centers to suburban areas.

- Education and Culture of the people familiar with the principles of information resources - Location for daily communication.

- Distribution and spread of ICT service providers in eight urban cities, with citizens training classes in all areas of their performance in order to reduce the participation of citizen's referrals to agencies and organizations.

- Increased infrastructure and ICT facilities in various urban institutions and organizations.