

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

# Explaining the Conceptual Framework of Good City-Based Governance On Integrated Urban Management

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**ABSTRACT:** Developing countries generally refer to governance on people in the name of an “Urban good governance” as a proper process of urban management. In fact, from the point of persuasion of the international institutions of policy, economics and politics, good governance has been promoted as the key to the concept of evolution. The present necessity is based on the lack of integrity in the urban management structure of Tehran, which is also subject to organizational and functional disruption based on the theoretical structure. Therefore, the conceptual framework definition on the macro scale of the structure is considered not only as the main necessity of the governance system in the sphere of governance. But democratic and bottom-up analysis in planning, designing a model of good urban sense of judgment can address the main problems of urban management not only in Tehran, but also in other cities of Iran.

The main purpose of the research is to explain the conceptual framework of urban integrated management based on urban good governance and also to determine the meaningful relationships of functional, structural and organizational factors of integrated management according to the principles of governance and the evaluation of effective indicators of integrated urban management. The present research is descriptive-analytical method. In terms of the purpose, the hypothesized frameworks are classified through a comparative structure that is extracted from the components, sub-components and main indicators, and then all of these indices are derived from the homogeneity filter, Overlap and packs are passed, which is reduced to a single form of 74 sub-components and 13 indicators. To evaluate and analyze the following sub-criteria and criteria indices, we use the weight distribution method, taking into account the Delphi method, which was first calculated by taking into account the weight of the weight and examining the differences between each of them, and the indicators with the main priority Such as participation, service, transparency and effectiveness are considered as indicators of the type of observation and examination of specialized groups in the institutions and related organizations

**Keywords:** Governance, Urban good governance, integrated management, conceptual framework, weightage distribution

## INTRODUCTION

The administration of city affairs in the sphere of thought and action can be coincided with the emergence of the first urban civilizations in history. The evidence and evidence from historical research suggests that, as cities emerged, one of the biggest concerns of governments was how cities were managed. Statistical surveys show that while in the 1950s, approximately 28%, and currently over

50% of the world’s population live in cities, and in line with the growing trend that is taking place in the world, in 2020, more than 66 % Of the world’s population will live in cities (Morgan, 2003). This accelerated urbanization, especially the growth of metropolitan areas in less developed countries, has dramatic consequences and will add to these statistics, these issues and problems will be added day by day. The economic, social and cultural developments in recent times, especially the late decades of the twentieth century, have led to widespread

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reactions and political-social restructuring at various levels of government and the emergence of new types of organizational communication. One of these views was the theory of "good governance," which, since the late 1990s, international political, economic, and political institutions had suggested it as the key to the rationale of development. To escape from the problems faced by urban areas, it is necessary to understand the meaning of good governance and the development of related mechanisms to evaluate performance and provide a basis for improvement (Lockwiid, 2009). One of the main challenges in achieving good urban governance and institutionalizing this pattern in urban governance is how to manage the city, as the most effective, least costly and most sustainable management practices. Realization of this template. Several discussions have also been made in this regard, and various approaches have been proposed in academic circles and policy makers to achieve this pattern. In the meantime, integrated urban management approach has been considered as one of the most important factors in achieving good urban governance. has taken. In Iran, the urban management system has at least the minimum structures that are appropriate to the needs of today's cities. The wide-ranging needs of citizens in all areas, on the one hand, and the different, sometimes conflicting, policies of urban servicing devices for addressing these needs, on the other hand, have created a space that, due to the inconsistency of the devices and the cycle of the city administration, At least possible reduction. The management of the city of Tehran faces the problem of the multiplicity of decision-making centers for various urban affairs, and the various services provided by local management and government management, in addition to creating administrative distortions, make it difficult and proper to carry out the services and services and cause irregularities., Increasing the time and quality of services and implementing programs in Tehran. Considering that the city of Tehran has been faced with the disadvantage of a number of decision-making centers for various urban affairs, and the various services provided by local management and public administration, in addition to creating administrative disturbances, make it difficult to do the right work and services. And cause irregularities, increase the time and quality of services and implement programs in Tehran. Of course, Tehran's municipality will have to adjust it in order to accept these duties

and realize integrated management, in order to re-define and reengineer it in the executive management system of Tehran, in order to create the necessary capacities in the structure of Tehran municipality. On the other hand, Tehran's urban management faces a wide range of tasks that the effects of these tasks should be checked beyond the urban areas of Tehran in the form of the region and even the entire country. One of the factors that can play an important role in achieving good urban management in Tehran should be functional independence, sustainable income management system, urban management stability, human resource capability, strengthening of coordinating institutions of organizations and organizations involved in urban management and Also, the use of citizen participation indicated that all this can be found only in the context of integrated and coordinated urban management, and also using principles such as good governance and sustainable development. But the achievement of integrated urban management in Iran requires the definition and formulation of legal frameworks in the macro-state structure and the delegation of authority to urban management (although positive steps have been taken in this direction). In the next step, taking advantage of citizen participation and participation for participatory management and the use of private sector power in the field of urban investment is essential. The necessity of the present research is based on the lack of integrity in Tehran's urban management structure, which is also subject to organizational and functional disruption based on the theoretical structure. Therefore, the explanation of conceptual structure in the macro scale of the structure is considered not only as the main necessity of the system of governance in the field of governance. But democratic and bottom-up analysis in planning, designing the model of a good urban accreditation can address the main problems of urban management not only in Tehran, but also in other cities of Iran. Regarding the issue of governance, governance and governance as important concepts in the political-administrative structure of the country, as well as the importance of the qualitative reflection of the systematic structure of governance in the system management system, at a glance, a systematic explanation of construction and conceptual model can be regarded as a kind of innovation. With regard to the recognition of the Tehran metropolis as the largest and most populous city in the country and the existence of basic problems and crises in urban

sovereignty as a system, the process of expressing the concept of good governance as the synthesis of urban management and political governance in the context of civil society and The private sector has been considered a research innovation aspect. It is necessary to explain that the innovative approach of the present research in Iran has been proved for many years in recent researches of developed countries. It is clear that the standardization of these concepts is a new basis in the structure of management, but it can be explained by the intellectual and personalization system. Conceptual construction for Tehran metropolitan area to express new normative patterns. In the present study, we try to answer questions that are more based on how they are presented,

So what are the main questions? 1- What are the structural elements of the good rule of Tehran based on the integrity of urban management? 2. What are the management components and urban integration factors of Tehran? Therefore, the main purpose of explaining the structure of research in exploring the sources of occurrence and extraction in the first place is to explain the conceptual construction of integrated urban management based on the good rule of Tehran and also in the second place to explain the meaningful relationships of functional, structural and organizational factors of integrated management according to the principles of governance And defining the effective indicators of integrated urban management on the structure of the good governance process, which after exploring these relationships and analyzing and defining the ideal framework, we can make the necessary policy and decision making for the decision to promote the good urban governance of Tehran in accordance with the principles of integrated urban management.

### **Urban Management**

The city administration in the past was mainly with the central governments and their agents, but after the industrial and social revolutions, the thinking of the city administration was replaced by people, and today in the advanced countries it is more local than the central. For the first time, the concept of urban management in 1976, along with concepts such as sustainable urban development and a healthy city project in the international community, were considered. Organization, planning, supervision and motivation form the concept of management, and

since the city acts as a system and organization, it is used at the top of it and for the administration of city affairs, it is used as a department of urban management. Urban management is necessary to meet these needs, based on many issues in cities and requests for community life. Urban management is equal to the municipality, and with this urban management perspective, a non-governmental organization is established to meet community citizens' needs in the city on the basis of them in accordance with the law and within its scope of autonomous organization.

### **Governance and Management**

In Brian McLean's theory of urban sovereignty in the seventies, the formation of the civil institutions of a society takes place in the form of manifestation of urban behavior, and therefore the importance of social change in cities is important. City is an open system with adaptability to change and responsive issues, and the system process governing it is effective on the planning system and decision-making system. In McLain's view, governance is a process involving a continuous system that includes state and community. Accountability, the ability to deal with issues, and the prediction of events in governance are not merely dependent on formal institutional networks, but also require an informal network in which the people are able, when the formal networks are not able to perform their duties, to.

### **Participation and Management**

With the introduction of humanistic theories in urban development in the 1960s, a participatory revolution arose, and from the second half of this decade, many theories of participatory planning and urbanization were raised. Democracy assessment is often based on the definition of citizens' participation. Based on the ideas on participation, the old models of democracy are divided into elitist, participatory, and pluralistic theories (a combination of elitism and participatory ideas). According to the theory of elitism, only a small number of citizens - who are appointed through elections and voting - want and are able to use the power of decision making in the municipality, which, by utilizing its decision-making power, represents the general interest of all citizens. Therefore, the active participation of citizens in the government is not needed and people's reaction to the elections is considered as a

means of measuring the success of decision makers.

### **Integrated Urban management**

Urban management involves many related components at different decision levels, so a system approach to coordinate efforts at various levels is undeniable (Chakrabarty, 2001). The plurality in the nature of the phenomenon of the city and urban areas requires comprehensive integration and the integration of decisions and policies of the leading factors in the planning and management system. Due to the complexity of this concept, the importance of a comprehensive understanding of urban management has been the focus of attention in modern research literature (Wong & Tang & Van Horn, 2006). The scholars agree on the necessity of urban management integrity, but in the proposed models, there are different propositions. From the integration of managerial duties, the integration of different fields of work and the integration of the relationships of influential institutions have been proposed (Chakrabarty, 2001; McGill, 2001). In general, for a prerequisite planning to deal with issues and challenges of cities, a particular and relatively independent and unitary government class in the entire system of government should be responsible for local affairs and integrated urban management (McGill, 1998; Chakrabarty, 2001; Baird, 2009; Schwedler, 2011; Wandeler, 2008).

### **Governance and Urban Governance**

The rule in Webster's international dictionary is synonymous with governance, government, rule, emirate, government, oversight, administration, and wise decision making, which results in desirable results. In the 1990s, the rule became one of the key words of the social sciences, especially the field of political theory, political science, and human geography. According to the traditional definition, governance is a "act or process of governance", which in this definition is a synonym of governance with the state, but in reality it is not, and each has a different definition from another. Governance and government are two models for the administration of public affairs. The government is responsible for all tasks and is required to provide all services for the use of civil society or citizens, but the governor is responsible for the public administration between the three government institutions, civil society and the private sector. Governance includes a set of in-

tegrated mechanisms, processes, institutions and interactions in which citizens and social groups learn about their rights and duties (Lupala, 2015). The rule of Boeinger (1991) has three functional, structural, political, and organizational dimensions that Harpam and Poeting (1997) have added to the cultural dimension. The United Nations Human Settlements Program addresses the urban governance as the sum of the methods of urban planning and management by individuals, public institutions and private institutions, as well as the process of retirement through which conflicting or conflicting interests are combined with each other and the field of cooperation and Interoperability provides, and defines, in terms of UNESCO, the following: Leadership Processes. The various links between stakeholders, city officials and citizens, and downstream and downstream processes for the active participation of the communities in question, open negotiations. Among actors, transparent decision-making mechanisms and innovative urban management policies. The United Nations Urban Mobility Program considers governments to have at least eight groups (citizens, NGOs, national sovereignty, universities, stakeholder groups, civil society organizations, local governments and communities) from the stakeholders. The interconnection of these factors leads to the consensus of urban communities and the formulation and implementation of laws and the adherence of urban regulations to the rules and leads to transparent city administration in terms of social justice, citizenship prosperity and environmental protection (UN HABITAT, 2010). Urban governance, with the design of self-organized networks and self-regulation, uses bottom-up policies and low-level hierarchical approaches to bureaucracy and creates ineffective inter-institutional permeability in the state structure.

### **Urban good Governance**

The theory of good urban governance provides an ideal urban management style in which the impact of all urban actors on city administration and management, to meet public services, the general needs of citizens, and balancing the needs of the current and future generations. Good urban governance is considered to be a process in which a set of elements, actors, principles, and criteria within the process act in an interconnected and networked manner, and they perform a good governance pattern in urban environments. Good governance, like

any other theory, consists of elements and components that are interrelated. To identify the fundamentals, features, dimensions and elements of a good governance model, various discussions have taken place and various classifications have been made by various international organizations and institutions. According to the description of the UN charter, good governance, sustainability, equality, efficiency, transparency, security of civil activities and citizenship (Nallathiga, 2012) and according to various readings of economic, political and social scholars and thinkers, in two decades, A concept that has features such as participation, transparency in decision-making, accountability, rule of law, predictability of future, democratic practices and civil liberties .

Good urban governance generally means understanding and understanding the important variables and elements of urban life, including the well-being of citizens, empowering citizens to achieve the ben-

efits and the rights of citizens, and protecting the fundamental principle that no citizen can be granted access to the living necessities Urban areas such as health, the environment, education, property security, proper water and nutrition, employment and public safety (Lupala, 2015).

### **Explaining the theoretical framework based on urban good governance and integrated urban management**

The evolution of concepts and theories can be effective in defining the theoretical framework of research. Therefore, by classifying these theories in the framework of the process-based approach of the Urban Goodwill Decree, taking into account the integrated urban management framework, one can derive theoretical principles. This categorization is presented in the following table (Table 1)

Title	Year	Theory subject
McLean	1973	Theory of Governance and Urban Management
World Bank	1989	Provides efficient public services, reliable legal system and accountable administrative system
The Global Idea	2001	Provision of efficient public services, reliable legal system and accountable administrative system
Gapno, Garcia and Sardalla	2001	Governance for the Local Development Index - GOFORDEV Index
Tacitus Research Center - OSI- -Sous	2001	Indicators of Local Democracy
(DILG) Department of Local Government (Philippines)	2003	Local Performance Management System
Cook Croft et al.,	2005	Social Audit Management and Public Service Delivery
United Nations Development Fund (UNCDF)	2005	Evaluation of Grant Systems Based on Performance
(UN-HABITAT) Human Resource Management	2005	Urban Governance Index
(UN-HABITAT) Human Resource Management	2006	Urban Governance
(UNDP) United Nations Development Program	2007	Methodological Instructions for the Analysis of Local Governance
(UNDP) United Nations Development Program	2008	Indicators of Responsibility, Transparency and Accountability
(Public Affairs Office, India) (PAC)	2008	Citizenship Report Card

Wilde et al. (Mexico)	2009	Transparency standards
European Commission, (Romania)	2009	Council of Europe guidelines for the development of good indicators / progress with citizens - Use of governance modules in Tishimura
Wilde et al. (Mexico)	2009	Strategic Decentralization for Local Development
2009 Gap	2009	Observatory on Democracy in Central America
Chat (Paraguay)	2009	Measurement of Municipal Performance - MIDAMOS
Wilde et al., (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	2009	Social Audit of the Local Government
The Global Idea - Wilde et al.	2009	Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Democracy
Participation Committee (Indonesia)	2009	Governance Index
(UNDP) United Nations Development Program (Afghanistan)	2009	Good Governance for Local Development - GOFORGOLD INDEX
(UNDP) United Nations Development Program	2010	Methodology for assessing the capacity of municipalities in Turkey and the Western Balkans to provide services
World Bank, Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry	2014	level of coordination between local, regional and national offices.
Ministry of Urban Development, Mumbai Metropolitan Area - Environmental Improvement Association	2014	Eco-friendly or program or project
Praha	2015	General Evaluation of Local Deputies.
Bloom, Sonzari and Leonard, PACT	2015	Barometer of Local Governance
Janagra	2016	Participation of local leaders in local administrative meetings on a regular basis with more people.
Praja	2017	Quick response to complaints
Anti-Corruption Office, Naido,	2017	Anti-Corruption Commission
(TII) Ireland Transport Infrastructure	2017	Public access to government documents and information.
(NCRB) of the National Research and Development Center	2017	, a safe municipality, especially for women, children, old, poor, active and other vulnerable groups.

Table 1: Theoretical framework of good governance and integrated urban management

Considering the management integrity management and governing solidarity approach, the theoretical framework can be selected based on the triple, functional, organizational and structural components, and the indicators of each one are presented with an objective purpose.

### Urban integrated management based on good urban governance

One can conclude that good urban governance and good governance can also be explained in terms of structural integrity and functional solidarity. As previously stated, the meaning of government was limited to the use of political power to manage the nation's affairs (Leftwich, 1993). Nearly two decades later, a more general and clearer definition emerged that states that governance is the ability of a government that has the authority to establish and enforce laws to provide public services (Fukuyama, 2013).

An organization leader who considers quality of life as an upgrade goal must put it at the top of the measurement of performance for good governance (Rotberg, 2014). Lack of local government often challenges urban management improvement issues (Jenkins, 2000). But most scholars argue today that public-private partnerships are absolutely essential for successful management (DiGaetano & Strom, 2003; Stoker, 1998). Today, there is a broad comparative study of sovereignty among the largest cities in the world (population per 100 countries), where researchers consider the main components such as privacy or security, usability, content, services, citizen participation (Holzer & Kim, 2007), but most of these studies have ignored the main components such as effectiveness, intergovernmental relations (Weiss, 2000), etc. (Aberbach & Rockman, 1992). Increasing participation in civil society, is able to respond, the main challenge for governance, such as opposition and resistance to development, because of dissatisfaction with a centralized planning process Generally expressed (Sturzaker & Verdini, 2017). Researchers also have come up with new components such as brilliant bureaucracy, which has somehow turned towards smart city management (Lee and Hunck, 2012). In order to generalize the framework around the world, the UNDP has interpreted the five principles of good urban governance based on the principle of governance, the principles that relate to the components of the 21st century (Graham, Plumptre & Amos, 2003). A few years later, the organization's next report, published as a guide, also shows that all of the well-known

government frameworks around the world have not been fully implemented (Wilde, Narange, Laberg, and Morto, 2009). This framework often overlooks several key criteria. Of course, further research can further highlight good governance indicators along with an integrated approach to assessing urban management in developing countries (Harpham & Boateng, 1997). Therefore, it is important to explain a theoretical or conceptual framework that can assess the structure of this governance in the context of universal urban governance. The focus of this study is to summarize in the second chapter the framework and indicators that, in addition to general principles, deficiencies and main challenges, also include, in addition to having the characteristics and benchmarks of good urban governance, the whole young age of integrated urban management also encompasses

**Integrated management indicators based on urban good governance**

Regarding the proposed structure, the concept of integrated municipal management based on good urban governance can be explained based on three functional, organizational and structural components in a two-dimensional procedural and content framework, which ultimately provides the following sub-components of the framework output The theoretical and conceptual model of the present study introduced 13 indicators and identified the case measures of each one. Therefore, the theoretical framework of the present study can be explained in the following table (Table 2)

Urban Good Governance Process						
Indicators						
Participation	Dynamic Economy	Bureaucracy and Authority	Transparency	Security	Relationship	Visions and Planning
Effectiveness	Accountancy	Civic Capacity	Service	Sustainability	Equality	
Functional Components						
Organizational Components						
Structural Components						

Fig 1: Proposed Conceptual Framework for Urban Good Governance Based on Integrated Urban Management

**Conclusion**

According to the current research, the explanation of the concept of good urban governance based on

integrated urban management practically follows the multiplicity of the frameworks as well as the component, the sub-component and, finally, certain indicators have been distinguished which are the

main indicators involved in good governance. According to the integration perspective, it includes 13 cases. The distribution of weight and severity of each value, including the research method, indicates the importance of the participation index and, subsequently, the service indicator, effectiveness, transparency, and the weight of each sub-component also explains the importance of each. Given the weight distribution structure, one can also recognize the importance of each sub-component and reveal the frame and content components of a framework. In the context of the conceptual framework for localization as well as structural, organizational and functional adaptation, one can deduce from the research the following results that in examining the importance of weight distribution in international frameworks, the framework outlined for Tehran is to prioritize the importance of indicators for participation, service, effectiveness, transparency, which is in line with most of the examined frameworks. With most of these governing frameworks accountability, legitimacy and bureaucracy, communication and effectiveness are prioritized. Therefore, the roots of this difference can be found in the organizational structure as well as in the work of the professional culture as well as in the professional culture that is essentially necessary in this area in Tehran and throughout the country. Finally, considering the type of analysis of the relevant indices and the explanation of the following components of each one, the proposed conceptual framework can be presented in an organizational structure, so that each index can be included in the criterion of dimension in order to examine a specialized review group. In this structure, practically all of the relevant indicators can be monitored and reviewed periodically, and in the prioritization of these indicators, the best framework was presented in the country.

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