

The Study of effective factors (economic factors, psychological factors and personality and policymaking factors) on the participation of Tehran citizens in the preservation ,rehabilitation and the development of environment

(Case Study: District 8 of Tehran municipality)

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Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the effective factors participation of citizens in preserving and restoring the district 8 environment of Tehran. The present study is practical and in terms of how to collect the data is descriptive research and non-empirical. So this study is analyzed - correlations and in terms of studied approach is survey and was conducted by questionnaire. The population of this study consisted of all the population citizens of District 8 in Tehran that participated in courses related to the environment and its problems. Due to the low number of statistical population ($N = 364$) were selected by census method and the total statistical population were selected as sample. In this study were used of experts, professors, experts to determine the validity of questionnaire. And then to verify the reliability of questionnaires from the perspective of experts, questionnaires were distributed for study and the main questionnaire developed and 30 questionnaires were distributed after the process: so Preliminary tests were completed and Cronbach's alpha were calculated for the questionnaire (80%). Results showed that there are significant correlation between economical factors, psychological and personality variables of citizen participation in preserving and restoring the environment at the 99% level and there is a significant correlation between policy factors with the dependent variable of citizen participation in preserving and restoring the environment to 95% level. The regression analysis in the field Study of the effective Factor participation of citizens in preserving and restoring the environment showed that the variables (economic factors, psychological factors and personality factors and policy) that determin65% ($0.65 = R^2$ determination coefficient) of the variation in the dependent variable of citizen participation in preserving and restoring the environment and the rest will be due to other factors.

Keywords: participation, citizens, preserving and restoring the environment.

Introduction:

Introduction

Nowadays, environmental disaster also takes to the peace and security of people's lives, it also threates the existence of mankind; for this reason in scientific circles and political discussion of the most serious environmental issues considered (oven catches et al., 1394). For this reason in scientific circles and political discussion of environmental issues considered as a most serious issues (khoshfar et al., 1394). Nowadays Environmental issues become so broadened, that their territory does not more tend to Technical subjects and have profound the concept of social (Ajhdari, 1382). In the past, small population size, limited diversity of socio-economic roles, limits social relations and illiteracy and ignorance and most of people with the desires of

the rulers caused to govern the cities in centralized way. In modern societies, population growth, diversity and complexity of the roles and relationships, increase literacy and awareness, the spread of mass media as well as economic costs, social management, legal affairs and backing, has caused that Participatory practices considered in the administration of cities (Alavi Tabar, 1382). Participation in the affairs of humans has been considered and is not a new phenomenon. And it can be attributed to concepts such as collaboration, cooperation and assistance. Expansion the meaning of sharing and finding its way into every sphere of life; today, speaking of the situation that all people find in real determined of their destiny and the conscious intervention. One of the newest areas of participation is "citizen participation in urban governance" That this type of partnership has doubled the growth with the growth of urbanization, according to development programs to participation of people and increasing knowledge of people about this issue and most importantly, the growing middle class. Such participation causes to overseas the urbanites of Mere mode of living to the place which called City and become to "citizen" (Tavakoli Ahmadi, 1388). Today, most experts failed to consider the experience of urban management and it has no participation in the administration of cities and it is impossible become the urban citizens to "citizens". Hence attracting the participation of citizens is the main concerns of management in the new city that the achievement of this important is not possible, exception of the scientific and programmatic efforts based on sufficient knowledge of the issue (Alavi Tabar, 1382). UNESCO proposed the development of endogenous human-centered approach to its nineteenth session of 1976, in Nairobi and announced the necessity of implement it to people-oriented programs. In this approach, necessity of participation approach was emphasized and became to the basis of development (Arjmand Nia, 1380). So is the only way to achieve the ideal of healthy society and sustainable development of urban public participation in protecting the environment. in human social life, Participatory process in traditional and modern is in a special and outstanding place. Iran's transient population requires the comprehensive participation of citizens to overcome the problems, in order to make a sustainable society (Nasehi et al., 1391). Fathi (1393) was conducted a study entitled "the effective factors on participation of citizens in the management and development of urban spaces in Tehran. The Research results indicate that the rate taking participation of citizens in urban areas is lower than average. in determining the rate of contributions, the important participation of image variables, the type of thought in the consequences participation, citizen's satisfaction of applications as well as the type urban management performance and citizens' perceptions of their skills and expertise that is affected on the amount of taking participation in management and development of urban spaces. Farahmand and colleagues (1393) pay attention to "examine the effective social factors on environmental behaviors (Case Study: Yazd City)". The results showed that there is a significant relationship between life satisfaction and environmental behaviors between age, environmental consciousness and individualism.

Esmailpour et al (2013), in a study entitled "effective factors on electronic participation citizen in urban management" awareness of citizens, Citizens' awareness, the sense of belonging and commitment, the mental image about the impact of participation, profit contribution activities, social status, the confidence of citizens, economic status and sense of ownership considered as effective factors on the electronic public participation of urban management. In a study entitled "Analysis of information and communication effective factors on adsorption public participation in the conservation of natural resources of Zanjan province," concluded that holding meetings, forming the counseling groups, mass media, printed materials, methods of problem-solving and information and communications intelligence agents which are effective on people's participation in conservation of natural resources.

Khaleli et al (2012) in a study entitled "Rural women's participation in education and extension programs of Case Study about Sanandaj" concluded that marital status and education level is effective on women participation.

materials and methods:

The method used in this study is practical in terms of objective; In terms of implementation process is quantitative and is deductive in terms of logic implementation study. In terms of time is prospective longitudinal study and concerning the method in this study is investigated the effective of research problem and also "study one group and there is any controlling by researcher; thus, this analytical study is quasi-experimental and correlation type. The Statistical population is municipality of Region 8 Tehran and all

citizens who have participated in courses related to the environment. Due to the low number of Statistical population (N = 364) were selected by census method and the total population were selected as samples.

Table 1: Distribution of participants in courses which related to the environment

(The period :1 Azar 94 to 30 Azar 94)

Row	course title	Number of participants
1	Education, protection of green areas	143
2	Separate educational wastes	59
3	Ways to earn money from recycling the waste materials	54
4	Methods of reducing waste generation	108
Sum total		364

Results and discussion:

Traits	Items	Frequency	Percentage	The cumulative percentage
Sex	Female	215	59.06	59.06
	Man	149	40.94	100
Total		364	100	-

The average age of studied sample is 41.95 years based on the findings. Frequency of the studied samples is presented in different age groups in Table 3. The results showed that 31.60 Percentage of them are in the age group 47-57.

Table 3: Distribution of the studied samples by age (n=364)

The cumulative percentage	Percent	Frequency	Age group (years)
15.38	15.38	56	18-27
70/35	18.69	68	28-37
30/67	31.60	115	38-47
62/87	20.32	74	48-57
100	12.38	51	57 and above
-	100	364	Tota

Minimum: 18 Maximum: 63 Average: 41.95 standard deviation: 3.13

As in Table 4 can be seen most respondents in this study (129 patients, 35.44 %) have graduated in diploma requirements.

Table 4: Frequency distribution of the studied samples in terms of education level (n=364)

	Level of Education	Frequency	Percent	
View: Diploma The frequency studied sample majority of the persons (59.35 members of the organization of	High school diploma	10	2.74	distribution of indicates that the Frequency 216 percent) are environmental people.
	Diploma	129	35.44	
	Associate Degree	101	27.75	
	BA	83	22.81	
	MA	38	10.43	
	PhD	3	0.83	
	Total	364	100	

Table 5: studied sample according to a member of the environmental organization of people (n=364)

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percent
Public participation in environmental organizations of people	No	148	40.65
	Yes	216	59.35
Variable	Total	364	100

To investigate the correlation between independent variables and the dependent variable was used Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficient that their results are presented in the following:

Hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between psychological factors and personality on citizen participation in protecting and restoring the environment. The correlation coefficient calculated psychological and personality factors on citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment suggests that there is no significant relationship between two variables (Table 6).

Hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between economic factors on citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment.

The calculating of Pearson correlation coefficient between economic factors on citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment show that there is no a significant correlation between two variables, (Table 6).

Hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between policymaking factor and citizen participation in the conservation and restoration of the urban environment.

The calculating of Pearson correlation coefficient between the factors of policy on citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment suggests that between two variables confirmed Significant relationship in level 95 percent of confidence and the null hypothesis is not accepted (Table 6).

Table 6: Correlation between the research variables

The first variable	The second variable	The type of correlation coefficient	The amount of test	The significance level
Economic factors	Citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment	Pearson	n.s. 0.538	0.176
Psychological and personality factors	Citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment	Spearman	n.s. 0.741	0.065
policy Factors	Citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment	Pearson	0.551	0.011

The significance level:

$p \leq 0.05^*$:

$p \leq 0.01^{**}$:

In this study, after the calculating of correlation coefficient between the research variables by using Pearson's correlation coefficient, All the variables that have significantly correlated with the dependent variable of citizen participation in the protection and restoration of the urban environment entered into the equation of multiple regression to Stepwise method . The regression model has continued to three steps. In this research, writing direction was considered by using regression model of compliance assumptions linear regression. This means that to evaluate the independence of errors from each other (lack of correlation of failures) was used the Durbin-Watson test. The amount of Durbin-Watson statistic is obtained 1.2 and considering that the value of this statistic is in between of 1.5 to 2.5 of each other; so will be accepted dependent errors (Table 7). In the final step, three independent variables of economic factors, psychological factors and personality and policy factors were entered into the regression equation and in total; this three variables explained 65% of the variance in the dependent variable (degree of citizen participation in preserving and restoring the environment).

Table (7): the regression model features of citizen's participation in the protection and rehabilitation of the urban environment

Step	Variables	R	R square	Adj R square	Std	F calculated	The significance level P
1	Economic factors	0.804	0.646	0.621	3.567	**57.211	0.000
2	Psychological and personality factors	0.813	0.660	0.635	4.876	**53.874	0.000
3	policy Factors	0.821	0.674	0.656	3.256	** 51.896	0.001

The level of significance: $p \leq 0.01$: ** $p \leq 0.05$: *

Table (8): the coefficients regression model of citizen participation in the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban environment

Step	Variable	B	Beta	Sig
Step	Constant coefficient	144.765	-	0.000
The third step	(X1), economic factors	12.460	0.267	0.000
	(X2) psychological and personality factors	19.743	0.389	0.000
	(X3) policy factors	9.841	0.362	0.002

step one:

At this stage, the first change that was entered into regression model, is economically factors, and that means that the variable is the most effective, At this point correlation coefficient is $r=0.804$ the coefficient of determination is $R^2=0.64$, adjusted coefficient of determination equal is $Adj R^2=0.61$. On the other hand the analysis of variance f is significant in $p=0.000$ level, It can be said that information and communication factors variables alone explain about 61% of dependent variable changes of citizens' participation in the protection and restoration of the urban environment.

Step two:

After the economic factors variables, psychological factors and personality variables were entered into the equation, at this stage correlation coefficient is equal to $r=0.813$, The coefficient of determination is $R^2=0.66$, Adjusted coefficient of determination is calculated equal to $Adj R^2=0.63$. In addition to this amount, the calculated variance of analysis was significant in $p=0.000$ level. Therefore it is possible educational-promotional variables factors associated with information and communication factors alone explain about 63% of dependent variable changes of citizens' participation in the protection and restoration of the urban environment.

The third step:

In this stage policy factors variables were entered into the equation after the economic and psychological factors and personality variables, at this stage correlation coefficient equal to $r=0.82$, the coefficient of determination $R^2=0.67$, Adjusted coefficient of determination is calculated equal to $Adj R^2=0.65$; Moreover, the result of analysis of variance f was significant in $P=0.01$; therefore it is possible policy factors variables associated with economical and policy factors alone explain about 63% of dependent variable changes of citizens' participation in the protection and restoration of the urban environment. And 0.35 rest of the changes are estimated by using variables in this study which is not explained yet. Correlation coefficient showed that there is no significant relationship between the policy factors with citizen participation in the protection and rehabilitation of the urban environment. The research findings is consistent with results

Docherty et al (2001), Ries (2004), Burns et al (2006), Ohmer (2007), Arayesh and Hosseini (2010), Assadi et al (1387), Taghvai et al (1388), Nasr Esfahani (1389).

, the following recommendations are offered according to the findings:

Since the policy factors explained about 0.65 % dependent variable changes of citizen participation in the protection and restoration of urban environment; therefore, it is suggested:

1. Creation, extension, strengthen and coordination between the relevant government and people with environmental issues
2. undertaking many different of environmental projects
3. scattered investment, for investors in the field of environmental protection and natural resources
4. empowerment the manger of agencies associated with environment to interact the environmental organizations
5. Use the power of environmental organizations in training local communities, environmental cooperative members and chairmen and members of village and town Islamic Councils ...
6. The allocation of the necessary funds in order to updated scientific potential in the field of environmental organizations communicate with other responsible agencies in the province to allocate credits

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