



Identify and analyze the challenges of political space management in the metropolis of Tehran with the data foundation approach

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Research Article

Extended Abstract

Objective: Due to the importance of organizing space in the development of countries, governments are particularly serious about the proper division of their territorial space. The aim of this study is the pathology of political space management in the metropolitan city of Tehran. The uncontrolled growth and expansion of cities and their increase in population in recent centuries has caused the material and moral density of less developed and developed urban spaces, so that the regulation and formulation of urban laws and the definition and definition of duties and rights of citizens and responsibility Urban governance and good governance to establish urban social order and security from the requirements of urbanization from the age of tradition to modernity based on the requirements of the time has been considered by thinkers and thinkers and urban management. One of the main levers in the success of city management is coordination between relevant organizations. In other words, the multiplicity of organizations and institutions that manage the city (urban actors) and the city administration without coordination, causes confusion and waste of city resources and the failure of its administration.

Methodology: The present study is applied in terms of purpose; In terms of data collection, it is a description of correlation and qualitative research. The method of this research is based on the data method of the foundation. Thus, semi-structured interviews with political management experts including professors of public universities (including the University of Tehran, Shahid Beheshti and Allameh Tabatabai) were used. The interview consists of two parts, the first part is the demographic information of the experts and the second part is the main questions of the interview consisting of 10 questions. The sampling method is random and saturated and available samples were used. After conducting the interview, we reached a theoretical saturation with 20 interviews. Therefore, in this research, coding based on Glaser method was performed in the form of five main categories of grounded theory method, namely causal factors, contextual factors, intervening factors, strategies and consequences.

Results: In coding, 268 codes were first extracted and finally 60 codes were extracted from the interviews and steps were taken later. Law, lack of comprehensive law, multiple management and unrest and security challenges; causal factors in the categories of extreme centralism and society and culture; Interfering factors in the categories of overcrowding and anti-corruption; Strategies were divided into the categories of the right to comment and accountability and the political participation of citizens, and consequently the categories of government effectiveness, improving the quality of regulation and political

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stability, and non-violence. In this study, first the content of all interviews was implemented and then their open coding was done by key point coding method. Thus, the data collected in the interviews were written in a Word file and then open source code was generated by Atlas-ti software. Axial coding is the second stage of analysis in the foundation data method. The purpose of this step is to establish the relationship between the classes generated in the open coding step. This is based on the paradigm model and helps the theorist to simplify the theory-making process. In axial coding, the codes generated in the previous step are interconnected by creating communication networks between these codes. This process is obtained by analyzing the data obtained from open coding. Therefore, the purpose of axial coding is to sort the relationship between each concept. When making connections in the network, it is necessary to examine how these categories relate to each other. This step was done by creating networks in Atlas-ti software to create connections between concepts, categories and components. Thus, by axial coding, five main networks were identified as follows: causal factors, contextual factors, interfering factors, strategies and consequences. According to the findings, the underlying factors in the categories of rule of law are the lack of comprehensive law, multiple management, and unrest and security challenges; Causal factors in the categories of extreme centralism and society and culture; Interfering factors in the categories of overcrowding and anti-corruption; Strategies are divided into the categories of the right to comment and accountability and citizens' political participation, and the consequences are divided into the categories of government effectiveness, improving the quality of regulation and political stability, and non-violence.

Conclusion: The city of Tehran is the capital of Iran, where due to the high population density and the presence of the country's political system in this city, the pathology of political space management becomes more important. According to the results, the underlying factors include four main categories including the rule of law, lack of comprehensive law, multiple management and unrest and security challenges. Therefore, the law of the country has led to the damage of political management of space in the metropolis of Tehran. Because in the country, there is no comprehensive and integrated law and also a law that can solve the major political problems of Tehran. The city of Tehran, due to its excessive size and having different and different departments, needs to address all departments in an integrated and parallel manner. But in the city of Tehran, usually part of the city is considered by the government and policy makers and other parts are deprived of the necessary attention. That is why in different areas of Tehran, there are many differences in terms of urban facilities, service centers and many other facilities, which is a major problem for the metropolis of Tehran. Multiple management is also an important issue for the harms of political space management in the metropolis of Tehran. In Tehran, there are many decision-making organizations and institutions. There is no necessary coordination between decision-making institutions and organizations in the affairs of Tehran; The duties and powers of different institutions and organizations related to the affairs of Tehran are overlapping, and also the multiplicity of decision-making and responsible institutions in the affairs of Tehran has caused their irresponsibility and responsibility, contradictory and parallel decisions. In the Iranian political system, centralism It has become the city of Tehran and all political centers and many urban services are located in this metropolis. This centralism has caused the increasing physical growth of Tehran. Therefore, centralism in Tehran, as well as centralized bureaucracy, has hindered the flourishing of local talents and initiatives. The centralism of national affairs in the capital has meant that national and local affairs are not well separated. Therefore, centralism is one of the causes and effects of the harms of political space management in the metropolis of Tehran.

Keywords: Integrated management, political organization, space, metropolis of Tehran.

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