



**Investigating The Developmental Role of Urban Planning on  
Urban Crisis Management <sup>1</sup>**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

In the last few decades, with the escalation of the globalization process, the expansion of communication and the emergence of the networking community, urban lifestyle has become much more complex and more diversified and the rapid growth of urbanization in the world, especially in the countries of the third world, it has created crises and problems for the survival of human beings (Dadras and Isfahani, 2010). City Administration intends to promote sustainable urban management by considering and following the goals of the national-social policies and economic conditions of the country. Urban management as a city development organizational framework was attributed to policies, programs, plans, and operations that can provide population growth with access to essential infrastructure, such as housing and employment (Mire'ei and Kalantary, 2011).

Modern urban management is the process of creating, coordinating and evaluating integrated strategies by urban authorities taking into account the operational objectives of the private sector and the interests of citizens within the policy that is compiled at the upper levels of government to realize the potential for sustainable economic development (Vandigk, 2006). Planning

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helps to the prediction of future and building a future in a somewhat imaginable manner. It is a bridge between where we are and where we want to go. Planning looks at the future (Mohammadi, 2006). Urban management should make some plans for the city, organize city activities, monitor urban activities, and even for optimizing the affairs create the necessary motivation in the organization of urban management and other organizations and citizens (Saeednia, 2004).

Urban crisis management knowledge refers to a set of activities that are directed before, during and after the crisis to reduce the effects of these incidents and vulnerability. This has a special relationship with urban planning, urban management and geography. Crisis management planning is one of the most important approaches and strategies in the field of urban management and urban management of today's metropolitans taking into account the principles of city planning and designing in urban management. Safety and security have long been considered in the planning and management of urban settlements. Looking at the existing structure and political space and military paradigms in urban spaces, it seems to be necessary in a comprehensive examination that urban planning and designing measures should be considered in urban management with increased capacity and potential preparation to prevent human and physical damages caused by natural crises (Mohammadian, 2017).

## 2. Theoretical Framework

Expansion of urbanization and cities and the gradual increase in the number of major cities in the world, especially in developing countries such as Iran, on the one hand, the development of cities, concentration and accumulation of population and increasing environmental and economic loading on cities, on the other hand, in addition to paying more attention to cities, has led to the acceptance of roles and multiple functions. One of the issues that most of the world's major cities are struggling with, are the subject of "natural disasters." Given the nature of the unpredictability of natural disasters and the need for rapid and correct adoption of decisions and operations, basic theoretical and fundamental knowledge called "crisis management" has come into existence.

Knowledge of urban crisis management refers to a set of activities that are directed before, during and after the crisis to reduce the impact of these incidents and vulnerability. This has a special relationship with urban planning topics, Urban Management and Geography. Therefore, urban crisis management is a combination of management and planning problems, which aims to coordinate planning and control of urban plans, in such a way that formulating and implementing these programs should be done in a desirable manner. In general, if management is considered to be the equivalent of decision-making and supervision, urban management involves monitoring and Decision-making in urban affairs. Of course, from the scholars of this field there are several definitions for urban management that is somewhat close to



each other in a small supervision in wording and statements. To a better understanding of the topic, these definitions have been expressed (Hamzehpour, 2016). Urban management is attributed to all institutions, Organizations and people who officially or informally influence the city management processes .So urban management is not just the municipality and city council, and every element that is concerned in the process of City management has a role in this area. Urban management is related to policies, plans, programs and operations that will guarantee the possibility of growing access to basic infrastructure for shelter and employment (Shahabi, 2016).

The main objectives of urban management are: (Bagherifar, 2016)

1. Improving the working and living conditions of the entire population of the city with respect to individuals and groups of low income
2. Strengthening sustainable economic and social development
3. Protecting the physical environment of the city

### 3. METHODS

The present study was a descriptive one based on the way of collecting required data and categorizing the research according to their purpose. In terms of type of supervision and degree of control, this research was a field research because variables are studied in their normal state. The data related to Tehran were collected and analyzed between February to June in 2018. The statistical population included the directors and deputies of the regions 22 municipalities of Tehran, according to surveys conducted in 22 areas of Tehran, 22 Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality and 45 Assistant Chiefs were selected. In order to do sampling we used a general census method that the total sample size was 67. The questionnaire consists of two parts. Part one: Provides demographic questions about gender, age, marital status, educational level, etc. Part Two: Includes related items for each variable to examine the role of urban planning in urban management with regards to the crisis situations that derived from literature review. To assess formal validity, the final questionnaire was provided for 20 sample managers and vice-presidents to ask them about their views on the relevance of the questions and the validity of the questionnaire verified by applying correction opinions. To determine the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used, so that the final questionnaire was distributed for 30 managers and assistants, with the Cronbach's alpha coefficient equal to 0.75, indicating the appropriate reliability of the tools.

### 4. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

As we know, sustainable housing is one of the main goals of sustainable development. Nowadays, in urban sociology, much importance has been attached to sustainable housing, and planning in order to achieve this has been



given serious attention. In normal urban conditions, urban planning is an effort. It seems to design the accommodation of residents based on the necessary organization, but when the city faces an emergency situation caused by natural disasters or unnatural disasters, crisis management will assume a decisive role in urban planning. Natural disasters are considered as a major challenge in achieving the sustainable development of urban communities, and as a result, it becomes necessary to know the methods of achieving this type of development through vulnerability reduction patterns. In this regard, programs to reduce natural disasters are of particular importance. The process of resilience and crisis management against natural disasters, with an emphasis on earthquakes, has different dimensions, and in recent years, instead of reducing vulnerability, efforts have been made to promote and improving the resilience of residents and settlements at risk on the one hand and proper crisis management on the other hand. When natural disasters occur, the risk threatens human societies that lack resilience and capacity to withstand disasters and the ability to adapt to the destructive effects of disasters, which causes destruction, damage, and dysfunction. It becomes a city. Crisis management in such conditions is a positive factor that increases the ability of urban communities to deal with natural disasters. The present research has addressed the very important and vital role of urban planning and design in crisis conditions.

**Keywords:** Development, Urban Design, Urban Management, Regression Analyses, Crisis Management

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