

Effective solution to improve citizenship education as a part of culture identity, citizenship, sustainability

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Abstract:

One of the factors of growth and prosperity of cities in developed countries leading role "of citizens in determining their fate. Move towards achieving the community-developed societies depends on movement toward "citizen orientation" and people's adherence to the principles of citizenship. The word "citizen" during various historical (from ancient to date) according to the environment and the concept of geographic space . By studying the historical concept of citizenship in our country which does We can Citizenship in there and it is so light that one can get is not a plan.

Circuit City citizens need access to citizenship education and creating civil society and development NGOs as between government agencies and Retaining citizens and to achieve such a situation the first step to increase awareness and knowledge of rights and citizenship laws and creating areas for citizen participation Governance is in the cities. will try in this article refers briefly to the purpose of this research is understanding the concept of "citizenship" and "citizen orientation" and its position in the country and the culture of citizenship education as an effort to develop is stable. Research methods and types of documents and library research and check with regard to understanding the problem and respond to questions of the type of research is applied.

Keywords: Citizen - Citizenship – citizenship role - Urban Planning - Sustainable Development

1. Introduction:

Historical background of citizenship must be the origin of the initial state in ancient Greece, Athens (fifth century BC) was scouting. The city government except for slaves and foreigners, women and children and the elderly, all members were considered to be a citizen of Athens and City Government Management Council were members. In Greece, there was this idea that humans only in small countries and human features can maintain their freedom and be recognized as a citizen. Was that the Greeks believed in the major central government all over it Man drives into the command is used.

Thus, the only city government that can bring human identity as citizens. (Khatami, 2002, 53) Role city in Greece, was the glorified picture, every part of the city citizens in person, seemed to live, the social life of citizens, requires constant attention to the participation .

"City of Plato's vision of natural phenomena, not fabricated. Means having or not having the political system is not something arbitrary, but human life is impossible without it. The city has a natural root of the matter is developmental

"Aristotle, Plato also believes the story is that the city is a natural phenomenon and civil beings.

Aristotle founded the city is something derived from human nature and natural roots" .

Aristotle believed the city has economic and security aspects, but the error is limited to target the city to know that.

2. Good Government thesis and citizenship defining

This is a necessary condition for the establishment of the city, but its main purpose is providing a good life and prosperity of citizens and believes that "if the emergence of the city to live And there is more to live for, "he rule of law most important features of good governance (Good Government) in the town knows. His opinion does not matter what form of government is important but it is the power to take based on the law. From his perspective, even steadfast rule city. their definition of the city and it takes the concept of city whole categories of citizens has emerged and the collection and comes to know the entire component must be a citizen to know. Citizen of him who is right and right to reach positions are hearing. With this definition, many city residents are not citizens of the Aristotelian view. Aristotle was the first city obtain birth certificates and four hundred Greek cities developed cheating the city state's constitution also will collect and review. Perhaps Aristotle Founder of Urban Studies has been field (Cash, 2001, 40). Aristotle's rule of the will of citizens and knew his theory says: if those who are physically like gods than others, making eye points have the hands of Secretary accept the superiority of their devotion to their death, it is natural that such people deserve the government in reality, there is no such thing, so necessary for sustainable community and city government that citizens can alternately. (Aristotle with Plato, the difference here) he masses involved (citizens) are emphasized in the affairs of the city and seek accountability and transparency of programs among the ruling citizens. (Khatami, 2002, 69)

Aristotle's theories of what is fundamentally important to the base today and was centered all the topics of citizenship, is the possibility of rotation and shift state, which means that at least from the perspective of theory or principles, citizen rights can and has the right to Government efforts to achieve and of course, accept that others can also have the right and to achieve governance.

well, not the inherent right to family and tribe, ethnic, and ... it is right that such a social contract was born. In this system, the legal person is assumed against the law, the duties and responsibilities is well accepted and follow specific patterns of behavior, he also is expected to sign civil dignity. And again, at least theoretical perspective of "citizenship regime" for all citizens equal rights and knows all the conditions must be true, or else must be responsive. Accountable government, the result is a system of citizenship (Piran, 1997,120).

Considering what was said essential characteristics of citizenship in the state two things Athens: the citizen as a member of the political community (obedient) and citizen as a member of the ruling political committee (ruler). Thinking back on citizenship theory the government in Athens power in the political theory of Aristotle that according to all historical documents formulated the first theory is the concept of citizenship and the phenomenon noted. Although Aristotle completely such as the scheme has not provided but can he highlight of La to Lai that the book "Politics" Aristotelian theory of citizenship in the form of several key propositions can be arranged. These propositions are as follows:

1. City government is a kind of community that is intended to set up good.
2. Any city government is also creating citizens.
3. Citizens can be compared to the sea that social partners are. (Ie, one rowing and the other one Pull Watch helm) and they all have a common goal and that prosperity and security of supply ship.
4. Excellence is worthy of every citizen to the state or political community is the city. For the city government or political community must be as favorable in all of its own people to be virtuous. That has the virtue to be a good citizen.
5. It is assumed that each of those tasks should be as well to do citizens. So virtue is a good citizen and obey the rule to be able to afford any on coming. (Aristotle, 1985, 109, 103, 100, 6, 2)

So the main components of Aristotelian theory of citizenship citizenship include: political and civil society than, duties and obligations of citizenship,

moral responsibility of citizenship and the role of dual citizenship.

3. Citizenship role and citizen leadership

More citizens can express historical background to the period of ancient Roman Empire and medieval Christian (2nd century BC. M B 15. M) noted. With the collapse of the city state of ancient Greek and Roman citizenship streaks level political elites and peers view enmity masses had an important role in the political community. Some of the requirements in the form of soft democracy select Greek Roman emperors - and Senate Tribune exist but seems unlikely to be able to speak of citizenship in this period to bring the . In the medieval church to lead the central moral and loyalty, the political community was replaced in just a few cities like Florence, Italy, accountability and citizen participation in community affairs was common (Faulks, 2000, 2).

With declining Roman Empire (third century B.. M) and divide it in two eastern and western Roman Empire and the establishment of parallel systems and the rule of medieval Christian church, the role of citizenship is still pale. During the Middle Ages and the Millennium along with the formation of feudalism "vassal" (serf) rather than citizens (citizen) is flashed and the system (Serf Dom) system instead of citizenship (citizenship) arrive. City Government civil servants rather than their church and the Pope and the vassal king, lords,... . (Nejati Hosseini, 2001, 13)

Restoration of citizenship regime style city government after the Renaissance (15th century AD) and simultaneously with the Enlightenment and French Revolution (18th century AD) and the emergence of modern society is. According to Citizenship resultant consequence of modern society is impressive. He seems to affect the process in modern society include: fighting against the traditional hierarchy of feudal society or a fight over inequalities caused by capitalism and modern conflict over the injustices caused by social and government institutions is modern.

Habermas seems to be just as citizenship in the context of the historical achievements resulting from the emergence of capitalism is understood. He says that citizenship can be caused

by separation and distinction between the economic sphere of political rights in the capitalist system, he said. This distinction emerging areas for achieving individual freedoms and political rights is shaped. With Habermas in particular and in social thought - the contemporary political general as the emerging field of "public sphere" (Public Sphere) and the preconditions of civil society is discussed. These areas based on a general definition of the field stop: Retaining the "Government and private sphere "in which collective decision-making through active participation in terms of free and equal citizens is done (Mclen,1996:83). this area of the salient features of modern society is considered. citizenship and citizen participation in the program Planning Urban also born modern society is. overall historical background of citizenship can be few times in history - the social one - the Renaissance 2 - Enlightenment and French Revolution 3 - The Industrial Revolution and the period after World War II can be divided into. (Nejati Hosseini , 2001, 28).

During the few historical levels of social forces - cultural formation of modern citizenship has been influential include: Religious Reformation (led by Luther and in France and Germany), Cultural Renaissance Movement (humanism and rationalism), centuries of political revolutions 16 and 17 and 18 in England, France and America (established Parlmentaryzm) and the movement of Enlightenment (Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of civil rights). the most important aspects and aspects of citizenship in modern society during this period of history and influenced by social forces and cultural ballast, the can be formed Parlmentaryzm system, separation of powers, electoral and party systems, social movements, welfare states, local governments, local authorities, NGOs, public areas and expansion of citizenship rights, particularly noted. the historical development of open thinking citizenship in modern society can be in the theory of citizenship T - H. Marshall, one of the most prominent theorists relating to citizenship and citizenship rights, be seen. He thought a lot of influence in shaping opinion, "Giddens," "Habermas" . Marshall's opinion, a form of citizenship status is granted to individuals is a society in which all people regardless of cultural differences, equal rights and duties of the position

by supporting the law have been recorded (Marshall, 1994, 150).

Marshall's words to the base of citizenship to all full members of society who have given their all have these rights and duties of the position and assignments are appropriate to the base and citizenship rights and duties established by law and are supported (Nejati Hosseini, 2001, 29).

4. Citizenship ideas and their importance in Urban management

Ideas of citizenship, in the famous works of sociologists such as: Marx, Weber, Durkheim is seen. Karl Marx, relying on economic infrastructure and its impact on the economic role of individuals, civil society as bourgeois society depends on the arena market and private property. So his view of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Citizenship years 1844-1843 as well as seeming to hide and mask the reality of social and economic inequality. Therefore, to achieve economic welfare initial condition for the enjoyment of civil and political rights and social.

Weber, Durkheim also consider some form of identity, membership and commitment to rational, secular and civil society members in the form of new phenomena are citizens, leading to political participation, social, and cultural and social sense of community are more agreement and social cohesion. This vision of citizenship rational, civil and secular citizens Durkheim finds meaning. Also in the sociology of modern ideas of citizenship Parsons American sociologist face. That continues the line of thought is Weber and Durkheim. He put the base model variables, universality, neutrality and value, acquisition and contract-based society and transverse Civil image of citizens as social action, focused on social cohesion and social membership offers.

Anthony Giddens is another well-known thinkers who need to focus on the areas of civil rights now tells. His discussions of the welfare state responsible for providing their citizens rights and knows noted that general purpose governments in the present policy should help citizens to find their way through the major revolutions of our time that globalization, changes in personal life and our relationship be with nature. This policy should be a positive attitude towards globalization will take,

but mainly just as a phenomenon that a much wider range of world markets. Have a deep interest in social justice efforts to preserve equality and freedom that the range increases a person's independence, will be done. Governments should seek a new relationship between the individual and society and redefine the rights and obligations are individuals (Giddens, 1999, 46).

According to the views raised in the field of civil rights can be inferred that the government as the main component supplier is one of civil rights as well as communication and unbreakable link between citizenship and sealed the economic, political, social, legal, cultural, modern society be seen.

Components and elements of identity, citizenship Despite differences in content of citizenship rights there, Citizens of the three complementary and inseparable element is composed of the following: the right, duty and civic participation. First, knowledge is based on the total rights and obligations that the government is vested.

Third, citizenship is based on the existence of doctrinal and moral system of values that give it meaning and value. In fact, the third element of citizenship and ethics of citizenship that is the same belief system has its own values, concept of citizenship is created. Live alongside others and enjoy the benefits of citizenship without the knowledge and belief to its duties and obligations done without participation in social responsibility through the presence of civil society will be realized, can not exist alone, the citizen's identity bring. if based on the Marshall division, the civil rights of three civil rights division - social and political can be tailored to know when each of these identities civil rights - the political and social identity of the manufacturer that sets them have full citizenship. In Because the individual human being and is a member of the nation's civil rights as the right to choose Location - freedom of speech and belief - the right to choose their nationality and the like for such. On the other hand, as a member of a specific political unit (nation - state) has a certain political rights based on its constitution - such as membership fees in the parties - the right to pick and choose and save it, could thus political identity their shape. Also as a member of the community with social rights such as the right enjoyment of amenities, social security, right to decent jobs and housing and

social identity in the shadow of her enjoyment of these rights and the free and voluntary participation in civic institutions is consistency be.

Citizen identity formation

Sense of citizenship itself, and due to rally people together does not create a breadwinner but also must create institutions have this feeling. Institutions such as media, elections and participate in social security institutions, people can volunteer to create such an identity. In fact, people In order to be recognized as citizens need to have membership in civil society. With membership in the socialization process of these institutions, people in higher level of home and school will continue and new social solidarity is achieved, which is required to live in big cities. In these institutions, people can learn to accept differences, respect for other people's rights, interests and passions of others to think and obey the rules to the common social practice, and ultimately democratic kind of behavior have proven neck. Adherence to Citizenship ethics and conduct in the practice of democracy in social relations with those around the person and members of civic organizations. so when the level of groups and organizations that people join voluntarily in a democratic behaviors are not accepted, can not be democracy in the government had hoped. This is what it is referred to as double democracy. "Real citizens" who primarily toward the doors of those who differ with him, open and non-attendance to accept the rights and obligations in the community and be familiar and others to fight for it. Of social rules and follow their own interests over collective interest not preferred. Such a person to their community and public facilities and the sense of responsibility to keep trying them, the government and official agencies does not expect the impossible Affairs, Cooperation temper And there he was, and participation in their welfare subject to discomfort and not others operate illegally with strangers can tolerate and coexist along with their simple, without exclusion or away with them to maintain. against responsibilities and duties is the responsibility of citizens, government and official agencies that are also bound by the legal basis for citizens in the law is considered. Part of this law because the individual human identity and the part he is awarded through the social contract in the form of "constitution" and laws are imposed. No

government can not even laws, civil and political rights of individuals to violate. Their social rights as well - an important part of today make up civil rights to citizens through taxes and pay the required government needs to provide appropriate facilities for citizens and their lives are. Obligation of governments to respect these rights so that they as a government today - be well remembered. The rule that people not only choose elected representatives of the rulers but also the role of mayors and city councils have responsibility for government and individuals selected to supply the demands of the people is stronger and more bold because sustainability depends on the consent of the people of their responsibility said. So rather than them against their political system and administrative system in the country to see responsible people and are accountable to the public. On the other hand the responsibility of governments to respect the rights of citizens only within their political boundaries and national sovereignty does not end but they must also against the international community are accountable. Human Rights reports that each year will be presented at the UN, pressure on governments to leverage them to respect the rights of citizens requires.

Thus the identity of citizenship, identity as a kind of acquisition, the interaction between citizens and official agencies and civil society will be formed. This interaction has both rights and obligations that no commitment can not be expected to achieve a democratic society found. System of citizenship values and behavioral demands that certain civic sense of belonging and commitment to community is the most important features. Bjust the Islamic Councils disrupt the relationship between citizens and officials past and make sense to be doing double and by encouraging public participation in city affairs and the creation of associations of people, to strengthen the sense of citizenship and citizens also know your rights and make assignments.

5. Conclusion and Future Directions

In order to conclude the discussions and provide comments once again we refer to the definition of the citizen: "Citizenship is one who not only

biological and integrated urban lives, but the city It also owner and partner with other citizens in decisions effectively manage and live in the city is involved. So education partnership identification of key rings is part of the citizenship debate. As the abstract was Iran a variety of reasons including the lack of civil society - trade unions and independent legal institutions and lack of public realm between the private realm and public realm as the place of occurrence formation of collective interests in the education debate and citizen participation has not been successful. In this context various studies conducted by the author and other researchers have been banned, but it is not paid according to work and extensive study undertaken in this regard proposals have announced the following:

1. One of the ways to set up citizen community in the country can be , SQL courses in elementary and secondary courses and high school as "citizenship education" which emphasizes legal skills and responsibilities for city admission could provide in the future because Take the current situation of society can be said that urban residents still are not aware of their rights and responsibilities. The lessons that can be theoretical and practical with the council's rights in society and responsibility to the students are taught. (Such as school projects mayor). At the same relationship to the research results as "content analysis of secondary school textbooks of sociology as concepts relating to citizenship" would be devoid of benefit. This describes the sociological textbooks as the most important source of quality tools and community awareness of students is not much and concepts related to civil rights and fulfill. Based on the results of this research in this book to all texts Gone in 50 civil rights cases of the 11 cases (46/17 percent) and related state obligations towards citizens, 14 (8 / 23 percent) used concepts regarding social rights, 9 (28 / 14 percent) related to civil rights, while in societies based on rational authority and civil society, one of the important issues, "civil rights" and that it is familiar with this first stage of the "family" started in

"school" are completed and while this research was conducted in accordance few percent of the subjects of sociology courses that supposedly is the most important book in this case, the issue of citizenship has been allocated. So citizenship training and promote it as one of the main pillars of Topics in the institutional building as proposed will be considered original.

One of the ways it can be based on the Iranian version be implemented, creating feelings and attachment to place and environments to life. The feeling that today's cities being considered primary criteria corrupted hard material and even has gone.

2. Another principle in building institutional citizen circuit should be original "legislating" is. Meanwhile important thing is that city managers before it your manager know that citizens know their duty law enforcement on the other hand they have been granted to citizens. The amount of city managers believe the law and how to run and also guarantees all citizens being equal the law is important because in a society accustomed to dictatorship and tyranny or the law do not apply or that the law so anyone who wants to interpret and execute.
3. Another strategy, development of civil institutions, political parties, associations and councils are on. The institutions of the basic features of modern civil societies and institutions are a buffer between government and citizens are counted. Existence of these institutions in the West, an important factor in the emergence of the concept of citizenship and its cities have been employed with a legal personality. Strengthen civil institutions and parties in society can also be done through public education. Increasing awareness and culture of people because of higher levels of growth and prosperity of these institutions are. NGOs can exchange opinions and engage approaches and the use of existing capacities of thought for the government community participation allows.

4. Expanded public areas in the city can also be one way to expand and institutionalize citizen of Iranian society is in orbit. Public arena concourse and is interacting with each other and the people of these areas should be extended to the concept of citizen participation and identity in such communities growth and upgraded. In the cities of Western Europe since civilization - the Roman general areas where there incidence of collective interests to which they are interested in building the city. In the early twentieth century that modern urbanism was introduced in Europe this achievement Civilization Greek was revived, and surveys of citizens, an integral part of urban design was considered. While this issue in the Iranian cities of Hamadan and the component is missing rings and each municipality according to their personal tastes plans to run really bring. This in the past three elections Hamedan City Council and consequently the mayor is a good touch.
5. Characters to make children, adolescents and young adults with emphasis on their importance as creators of tomorrow powerful sense of community through strengthening accountability and practice of mass participation.
6. Another solution, providing "critical" in the community Criticism has two main aspects: the challenges of speech and the other City Managers Evaluation and workbook, the first aspect related to the famous principle of prohibition is denied and the second aspect of reform and the underlying conduct, in this context it is important that this principle and theory, and features the single citizen can to everyone and especially to the managers to run the city. Only in the shadow of such interaction can be expected that the city should foot.
7. Quality in cultural acceptance and implementation and respect for the law and supervising its implementation
8. Heart to believe and respect their laws, ethics citizenship and respect for law and law abiding heart while law enforcement

is the guarantee for the institutionalization of the field of civil rights and respect for the rule of law provides.

Main effects and results presented proposals
Main effects and results that the recommendations of city participation can be sought include:

1. Strengthen the feeling of trust toward the city managers
2. Strengthen the sense of collaboration between citizens and city managers
3. Creativity of citizens and provide updated plans and proposals
4. Solving urban problems through citizen
5. Greater sense of urban community

Needless to say, of course, a civil rights requirements and preconditions that are aware they can better identify our subject can help.

The most important preconditions for the realization of civil rights awareness include:

1. There are Participatory urban culture (the culture through education and promotion is done)
2. Structures, providing economic, social, political, cultural, legal and appropriate and proportionate participation of the urban city at the local level (urban and rural), regional (provincial) and national (through the national structural reform takes place.)
3. Despite urban management systems (municipalities and municipal) "Whether participation, partnership and participation Wide atmosphere."

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