

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND SCIENCES**URBANISM AND SOCIAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT****Hadeel Muwafaq Mahmood**Architecture Engineering Department, University of Technology

ABSTRACT

Highlighting the role of management in developing cities and activating the principles of sustainability for society, by using modern methods and techniques that crystallize sustainable development concepts in cities, by providing fair use and balanced distribution of resources and community participation, and giving the role of society in local decisions in favor of cities, and knowing the importance of practical interconnection between ministries and service departments Providing services in a way that makes cities a development and civilization to lead to, solving the problem of imbalance in providing and investing resources, and the land represents the mother resource and the main component of urbanism between regions and attention and studying the growing deficit and urban problems in the city, the goal give Identify administrative tasks and deficiencies in the distribution of resources to meet the needs of society and achieve urban management that achieves urban development and sustainability. And the problem .Atrophy in the role of administration and lack of cooperation between service institutions creates a deficiency in meeting the needs and requirements of society. so it requires finding an administrative method that achieves social justice for the city and other cities and finding ways And methods to achieve social justice and remedy problems in keeping with the developments of the times for cities characterized by sustainable urban development. And Finding ways and methods to achieve social justice and treat problems in a way that keeps pace with the developments of the times, and achieves sustainable urban development by studying the following.

INTRODUCTION**Urban management.**

Urbanism in cities is known by the presence of the two main components: the land, ministries, and government institutions specialized in providing services and maintenance of facilities in cities, and highlighting the role of society through community participation by knowing the requirements and providing them, and that the basic construction components are five; Housing and buildings, drinking water, sanitation, energy, roads and transportation. The responsibility for managing these components and providing them all is assumed to be subject to a single city-wide department (1). The urban management structure is done through the following

Existing Urban Communities

The basic components of urbanization are subject to one administration at the city level, and at the administrative level requires consensus between service institutions, despite the process of urban management dispersed between a number of different state agencies that do not operate in one organized framework despite all their implications for the central government. There has become an opportunity for representation, for the specializations and powers are scattered and do not cross one gate and generate a number of problems (2). And Urban management is carried out through the following:

First: responsibilities of the local administration

The local administrations are subordinate to the local government, and are headed by a governor appointed by the president, and there are also two local councils; One of them is executive and appointed by the governor, and the other is popular and is elected, but his powers are almost non-existent. Among the tasks assigned to it in cooperation with the Municipality of Baghdad in relation to the governorate of Baghdad or with the service institutions that are required to be available to the community (3) .. And among the governmental tasks is to provide services through the concerned departments, namely:

1. The Electricity Program: Road lighting and maintenance in partnership with the Ministry of Electricity

2. Local Roads and Mobility Program: Paving new local roads, maintaining existing roads and bridges, managing mobility systems and parking spaces. With the participation of the semi-formal private sector, where the bus system is mostly funded by private financing and is established through the Ministry of Housing and Construction in cooperation with other service departments
3. Environmental improvement program: road cleaning, solid waste management, establishment and maintenance of public parks. In partnership with the Ministry of Environment, the governmental and private sectors, and the official, such as multinational companies in large cities.

Second: Responsibilities of the central government agencies

The ministries are subordinate to the central government, and the ministers are appointed by an elected president, with oversight from the People's Assembly. In contrast to what the central government ministries share with the directorates of local governments, there are entire sectors that interpret the central ministries, as they alone acquire 93 percent of the state's investment in urbanization. These ministries are uniquely managing these services in semi-isolation from local administrations and from some of them, which creates a deficit in services. (). Diagram No. 2 shows the services and agencies associated with them, and among the services that the population requires (5)

1. 1- Drinking water and sanitation: The local administration is responsible for the water and sanitation departments for decades. Decisions and a number of regulations have been issued that support urban laws by transferring the subordination of these companies to the Holding Company for Drinking Water and Sanitation of the governorates, and also today it is affiliated with the Baghdad Municipality in the governorate of Baghdad and in departments belonging to offices Governorates with departments concerned with caring for public utilities, drinking water and sanitation.
2. 2- Electricity: The Ministry of Electricity has been concerned with distributing regional electric power to the City Electricity Holding Company, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Electricity and Energy. The Ministry of Electricity runs the company and the outlets to collect electric power fees, but the law allows the company or its subsidiaries to be privatized
3. 3- Petroleum products: There are outlets and terminals that provide gas and oil products, which are affiliated with the Ministry of Oil
4. 4- Roads and Transportation: The Ministry of Transport participates with local administrations in managing a number of local roads and all bridges and tunnels. It is also responsible for all regional routes. The Ministry of Construction and Housing also participates with local administrations in managing some local roads. However, all regional transportation such as railways and buses devolve to it. There are some bus and railway lines run by the private sector under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport.
5. 5-Social housing and urban development. Social housing has witnessed a concentrated process over the past decade, as the governorate financing rate has decreased from about 40 percent of housing to a low level, and the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the Investment Department dominate the social housing process, where the entire housing budget is allocated to it, housing is designed and tenders are proposed through the executive body of the project. The National Housing Fund or the Urban Investment Authority affiliated to it, however, lands are allocated in the governorates through the local administration and units are also allocated through it.

PROBLEMS OF URBAN MANAGEMENT IN IRAQ

Centralization of government

There are three aspects of centralization of governance, fiscal centralization, administrative and political centralization, but there is some flexibility towards administrative decentralization, albeit to shirk responsibility for some non-vital sectors.

Financial Centralization

- The process of allocating local budgets does not follow clear regulations and depends on the capabilities of "differentiation" of local officials.
- The absence or reduction of local financial resources reduces the responsibility of local administrations and weakens their strength, which makes them unable to provide quality services to citizens.

- The proportion of allocations for investment spending at the local level from the general budget, compared to allocations for investments to the central government, which are small percentages.
- Allowing the governors to resort to the governorate's private resources to fill their budget deficit, which opened the way for the participation of the local private sector and the mixed sector, such as the garbage collection sector and a number of services

Political centralization

- More than half of the local and governors officials are appointed from the private authorities (the security concern of the central authority).
- Due to the weak supervisory character of the local people's councils over the executive local councils, they are unique in making decisions, including the executive councils with governors appointed by the head of state in the local administration without popular participation.
- It requires the assistance of the countries that have taken to raise the level of urbanization of their cities.

The right to participate; Policy change

The central government is the one who controls the affairs of urban management, even for those who live in communities established by self-efforts. All the facilities that serve these communities originate from one of the central ministries. This exclusivity appears clearly in cities that are directly governed by the central government in the absence of any formal space for community participation and representation by election. But with all this ruling, the state of urbanization deteriorated.

Planning and the right to land

The land and the site have a fundamental role in the formation of urbanization. One of the most beautiful expressions to express the role of the land is the existence and expansion of urbanism. Also, "it is impossible to achieve social justice, to renew and plan urban areas, to provide decent housing and healthy living conditions, unless the land is placed in the service of the community as a whole."

"The land, due to its unique nature and vital role in human settlements ... cannot be considered a regular resource possessed by individuals and subject to market pressures and disruption of competition in it." (6) The importance of land requires knowledge of its classification patterns as follows (7). It shows the types of land in cities and the patterns of land acquisition in order to be invested and developed by the concerned authorities.

1- Private Equity: Registered ownership of companies or individuals.

2- The state's private lands: all desert lands that have not been allocated yet, or lands that have been allocated to investment agencies, in addition to lands within the reins, such as offering the river and islands, and lands intended for construction or agriculture.

3- Leased state lands: State lands (private property) that are leased with the right to usufruct for long periods and may be acquired after a certain period, or returned to the state. Usually it is for agriculture or industry.

4- Public ownership: State land (public property), which is state land that is allocated for public benefit, such as roads, waterways, railways, parks, and planning excess, and it is not designated for sale.

5- Holding hands: the private lands of the state on which an individual or individuals have inhabited or cultivated it for a period of 15 consecutive years without conflict, and there is proof of that. The seizure of private state property has been canceled recently. "

A-Endowments and Al-Hikr lands: charitable endowment; The proceeds are deducted for charitable work.

The National Endowment Private land owned by persons and al-Hikr lands; Endowment lands that have been leased to an individual or individuals for their investment,

4- The problems faced by the role of administration in studying planning and the right to land (9).

Lack of distribution of rights to land

The absence of community involvement and participation in the planning process

Land represents the most important resource and basic component of urbanization and neglect of preserving it

- The failure of all national projects that claimed a solution to redistribute the population since the 1960s until today. The existence of a partial solution for limited groups of society within limited locations.

Planning in Iraq is not at the time and time specified in the plans to meet the needs of the residents of different communities and regions, but rather is within the need and to address small problems and forget the major ones

Vacant lands have an inflated market value that reaches nearly times its estimated value.

- The state followed a methodology for commodifying these lands through the sole control of providing attached lands in an open market without any restrictions

- The state's view of the old urbanization of its transformation as a commodity through the development of parts of it and the lack of tangible observation of what state agencies have monitored as dangerous random areas, which require multiple urban plans.

Exploitation of the law of expropriation for the public benefit to justify the eviction of hundreds of thousands of citizens, and either their forced resettlement or forced eviction without compensation

- The need for the state to change its urban and developmental policy in order to harm it with urban development and not achieve its goals

- Exploiting most of the lands granted under the necessity or agricultural reclamation and converting them into residential centers that are spread in cities and converting them from agricultural to residential without study or planning by the state

Housing and its requirements ... Who builds housing in Iraq (8)?

1- the public sector; Governmental entities

They are the entities affiliated with the Ministry of Housing and Construction (the formation of urban communities, the Investment Authority, etc.) and the governorates build national housing units on state lands in the cities of the governorates, or new cities such as Basmaya or reclamation lands.

2- The formal private sector

Companies or individuals that build on plots designated for construction by the state in existing or new cities and apply for a license from the district or government departments in the city.

3- The informal private sector

Building on agricultural lands with private ownership or on lands owned by the state without a building permit.

The research concludes from the current urban situation and the inability to develop or renew or the state's ability to formulate a general policy to promote urban development and urban and social thought to overcome urban problems and divergence in the distribution of resources between regions. The current urban status depends on the following.

A-The scarcity of formal old lands within Al Zemam (existing cities)

- Restrictions on rebuilding within the urban area.

B-The limit of existing urbanization from expansion. Distortions in determining the areas and locations of new cities.

- Injustice in allocating land areas within the new cities

The extent of dependence on the new cities to solve the housing crisis.

c- Informal lands and the role of influential people (slums)

- Building on old private agricultural lands, Building on old agricultural lands belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture or Endowments Building on new agricultural lands (reclamation) with the right to usufruct, in violation of the terms of its allocation Building on vacant lands belonging to the state (zoned or unallocated) by placement

So what to do? The various self-efforts systems created by the citizens are evidence of the weakness and incompetence of the local administration and the demand for decentralization and support for the private effort.

This research examines the relationship of residents to their urbanization through official administration channels. It also addresses solutions that give citizens the right to participate in decision-making and determine the fate of their urban community. Although the majority of Iraqis live in urban communities of different shapes and sizes, and the presence of a number of problems with poor service provision, including when we go on our daily trip to work, university or school, we spend our day there and then return the trip backwards and this is one of the problems of urban management in the city.

THIS RESEARCH CONCLUDES

First, urbanization does not enjoy an administrative structure commensurate with the requirements of the citizens who inhabit it.

Second, the budget allocated to urbanization is limited as its average during the past five years was only 10% of the general budget.

The sectoral ministries dominate 92% of the urban budget, leaving 0.9% distributed over the 18 governorates.

About 22% of the budget for housing, drinking water and sanitation is allocated to cities with less than 2% of the population.

The absence of social justice in the distribution of urban resources is a direct result of the absence of community participation in urban management and in monitoring the resources allocated to it.

The process of urban management appears to be dispersed among a constellation of different state agencies that do not operate in one organized framework, despite their subordination to the central government.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Urbanism does not enjoy an administrative structure commensurate with the requirements of the citizens who inhabit it, and its administration is dispersed between the various state agencies that do not operate in one framework or a common organization.
- The average area of a dwelling is within the acceptable limits, and the same applies to the rate of crowding
- The lack of proportionality of the prices and rent of housing units with income, which represents a continuous burden, or in terms of cultural and societal heritage, which causes social problems
- Availability of basic building materials such as cement, iron, bricks and stone that are manufactured locally and from basic materials, most of which are available locally, and the investment of the abundance resource requires structural engineers and architects.
- The absence of justice in the distribution and provision of these resources among the various groups of society
- Land represents the most important resource and the main component of urbanization and the failure of all national projects that claimed a solution to redistribute the population from the 1960s until today.
- Mixing planning with politics, as the state is the only agency concerned with planning, in the absence of effective popular participation and discrimination in development among societies on more than one level,
- The state followed a methodology through the sole control of providing attached lands in an open market, and vacant lands had an inflated market value that reached nearly times its value.
- Converting most of the agricultural lands in the cities and near their urban centers to housing.
- Paying attention to urban city centers in providing services and their disappearance in their surroundings or adjacent centers, which makes the imbalance in the distribution of resources and services between regions and within the region itself.

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