

Marginalization and Urban Crisis in City of Ilam

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ABSTRACT: Banberz, Banbor, and Sabziabad neighborhoods are three residential districts on the periphery of Ilam city, and are facing a lot of problems namely social, economic, and physical, particularly in housing sector including low quality, poor housing, limited-quantity housing. In order to assess the sustainability of housing, 75 indicators and to rank districts, SPSS software (exploratory factor analysis) is used. On the basis of economic, social, educational, health, and environmental services and culture three districts (Banbarz, Banboor, Sabziabad) were selected as marginal neighborhood. Most houses, have been built away from without permission and building permits and engineering control in small scale measures. According to statistical models; most of household economic statuses are below the poverty line. According to the findings of the questionnaire, fabric and physical feature, type of building, materials applied, quality of building and density of residential units of most units out of any control and without engineering standards in small-scale piece of land, were built without a permit and building permit. Given the statistical models, the economic status of households indicate that more than 70 percent of them live below the poverty line.

Keywords: *Informal settlements, Rural migration, Unemployment, Poverty and Community, Factor Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

This entry looks at the promise of qualitative research methods to bring to light the life experiences of members of marginalized populations. It outlines how researchers have used qualitative research methods to explore the experiences of members of marginalized groups and to understand the social world of disfranchised groups. As the most important difficulties of developing countries' cities, rapid growth of urbanization is concerned. In this respect, 70% of migrants to big cities are residents of rural districts (Aghabakhshi, 2003). Environmental pollution, slums and illegal accommodation, poverty, social inequity, lack of infrastructures, inflation and unemployment, traffic, poor servicing, loss of identity, unpleasant urban views, etc., and the most critical of all an accelerating growth of urbanization have made life difficult for citizens. (Alhosseini, 2011). Since construction is informal and unguided by urban planning, there is typically no formal street grid, numbered or named streets. Such settlements also lack some or all basic

public services such as a sewage network, electricity, safe running water, rain water drainage, garbage removal, access to public transport, insect and disease control services. Even if these resources are present, they are likely to be disorganized, unreliable and poorly maintained (Neslihan, 2013).

In recent decades, the phenomenon of informal settlements is the most important problem that has threaten the sustainability of cities. Focus on macro-economic policies including policies like poverty reduction and strategies to increase the average revenue and also create social justice have always been a solution to poor areas (Moseer, 1997).

Informal settlements may contain a few dwellings or thousands of them, and are generally characterized by inadequate infrastructure, poor access to basic services, unsuitable environments, uncontrolled and unhealthy population densities, inadequate dwellings, poor access to health and education facilities and lack of effective administration by the municipality. The effects such as cultural conflict, illiteracy, ethnic identity and cultural, and lack of control effects will be

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manifested in the form of acute outcome of urban problems (Dwyer, 1978).

Turner (1968) has a positive comment on such settlements and he also considers it as a successful solution to urban housing problems in developing countries. Marginalization, which has many large roots in immigration has been put under the influence of parameters such as economic poverty, and job type. Therefore, more than one seventh of marginalized population in Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahdan, and Sanandaj can be considered for this serious attention to this warning in our country.

Theoretical Background

Marginalization, which is largely rooted in migration under the influence of parameters such as economic, poverty, occupation, Cultural conflict, illiteracy, ethnic identity, lack of control which its effects manifested in some of the consequences to urban issues (Dwyer, 1978). Part of the city where medical care is little, population is dense, and peace ceases to exist and dangers of natural events such as flood are seen can be introduced as slum (Shokohi, 1994). However, it is estimated that one-fifth of the cities' population live in such habitations. In fact, informal habitation is one of the evident faces of urban poverty. It is usually concentrated in the suburbs of cities (especially big cities) and lacks official building licenses or urban planning (Daneshjoo et al., 2011).

History of marginalization in Iran dates back to the 1921. The first decade of the 1961 and 1971 their intensity has severed. The first communities of slum dwellers in Tehran come back 1932. But communities of slum dwellers in the total growth come back to 19 August 1953 American coup, especially come back to 1976.

In the previous regime, along the country's industrialization appearance and destruction of agriculture, Population movement to urban areas, especially in Tehran and other major cities of the country where mostly industrial activities had based in. This rapid pace of rural to urban migration has been associated with economic poverty, has caused immigrants to find refuge from the basic needs of mankind, to turn around towns and substandard housing units.. This phenomenon is not unique to Tehran and other Iranian large cities. Majority of Iranian cities have faced the problem of marginalization (Pyran, 2002). In the empowerment approach which began in the 1970s, informal settlements and their inhabitants were taken as social reality and residents of these settlements were regarded as citizens (UN-HABITAT, 2003). In this decade, the emphasis on the promotion in the form of integrated development plans and projects promoting part and sometimes the combination of location, service and upgrade are taken into consideration (Burgess et al., 1997).

The approach is based on the principle of promoting that the local situation, the legal framework and conditions of each community with a community of other different approaches

have been pursued in the previous problem.

Improvement of neighborhoods would improve living conditions (Pugh, 2005); the social fabric of the neighborhoods are maintained and problems and negative consequences of resettlement are avoided (Aldrich & Sandhu, 1996).

In general, total upgrade in a lot of poor cities in the developing countries investments have limited effects, because that investment was not enough to compensate for decades of neglect (Garau et al, 2005). Exchanging views in regard to urban sustainability based on plans and their related goals in such a way that communities and their socioeconomic and habitation tendencies move toward sustainable development (Astleithner & Hamedinger, 2003)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research method is combination of analytical and field method. The geographic scope of the study was three Unsustainable urban Districts in Ilam and Statistical population is 6000 people in 2007 and sample of 362 household based on Cochran's formula is selected with 95% confidence level. Then 362 questionnaires are used to obtain information. For the analysis and processing of information Charts, tables and S-plus and ARC GIS software are used. Other statistical methods that are used in this study are factor analysis and cluster method by using SPSS software. Major feature of factor analysis and clustering is reducing indicators and variable by using complicated and mathematical methods. This feature provides the classification of most number of phenomena (Rahnama, 1994). In this study, 75 variables is classified in the form of 7 factors so the ranking of 14 districts is made possible.

The Study Area

The downtown of Ilam City is shaped by the residence of Divala (up village) Clan in Nouruzabad and Shadabad Neighborhoods. Until 1956, city limit was Khayam Square, Enqelab St., Takhti St., and Saadi St. with an area of 101 hectares. In later years, some measures influenced the physical development of the city including the centrality of political and administrative facilities as well as implementation of land reform, and eventually rural-urban population movement. The initial center was districts and neighborhoods built without any plan, which dates back to the eighties. The outbreak of Iran-Iraq war encouraged the spread of districts built without any plan in the city of Ilam. In 2011. The slum living neighborhoods cover an area of 300 hectares as the whole area of the city was expanded to 1800 hectares.

The causes of the rapid population growth in Ilam can be the centrality of the province's most urban facilities in the city of Ilam. As a result, the neighboring population of cities and villages immigrated to large cities in the hope of using the facilities. (Kalantari, 2002).

One of the reasons of its rapid grow can be attributed to the concentration of more than of half of the facilities and urban resources of the province in Ilam city, consequently ,the

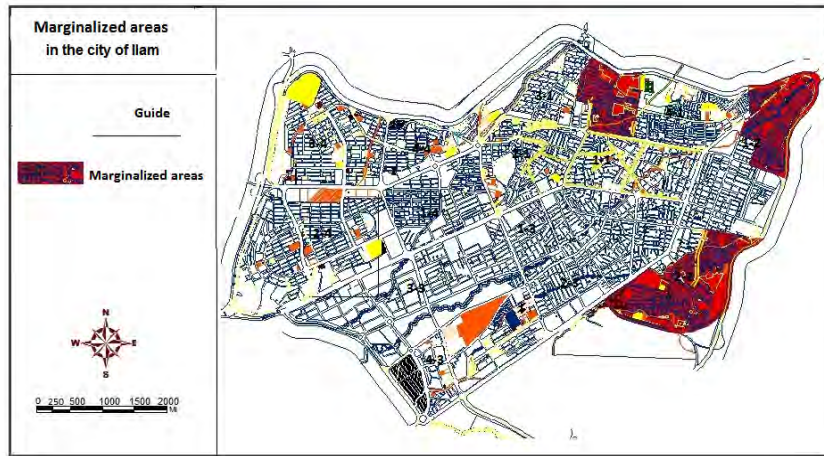


Fig. 1: Map of Ilam Marginalized Areas

influx of population from cities and villages with the aim of approaching to these resources and employment market due to working in service sector (Maleki Pour, 2010).

According to the above, the City Ilam is widely faced with the problem of informal settlements in the long time, marginal areas forms the west and east parts of the city as beltway and uncontrolled growth of these areas in other districts still continues and they have an area of over 200 acres. (Fig. 1)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Informal Settlement, challenges and problems: Ilam has also widely encountered the problem, marginal areas surround the west and southwest as the crescent belt and the physical geographical of the city has undergone severe heterogeneity and abnormalities (National Headquarters empowerment of informal settlements, 2003). On the one hand, the life of the individuals live in the marginal areas can be a treat to urban system and on the other hand marginalization bring many problems to the residents of this region. Due to the importance of the job, loss of land ownership certificate, low cost housing,

lack of building permits, the high density of population, low per capita of residential land, lack of basic services, infrastructure, low per capita housing infrastructure, low-income groups the city, the lack of urban infrastructure in three areas Banbarz, Banbor and Sabziabad has been identified. Here these areas features are studied:

Population growth: rapid growth of population due to urban-rural immigration and their accommodation in the marginal areas of the city is of the population problems of Ilam. So that the population of the city has increased five times between 1956 and 2011, it means that it reached from 32476 to 160335. In other words, in this period, the annual population growth rate has increased around 5.4 percentage (Table 1).

The real growth rate of the marginal population of Ilam is calculated indirectly using immigration statistics. Comparison between the real and natural growth rate indicate the high rate of immigration in these areas. Because of the rural origin of the area and prevailing of special cultural condition of the residents of these areas who have high fertility. Demographic composition: demographic composition of the marginal areas

Table 1. Population growth rate in marginal areas of Ilam in 1995-2011

Row	Name of place	Real growth rate	Natural growth rate	Population	
				1995	2011
1	banbrz	4.5	1.7	10185	15840
2	banbor	3.4	1.7	5604	7860
3	sabzi abad	2.5	1.7	6358	8100
4	Total Areas	3.7	1.7	22147	31800
5	Ilam city	1.3	1.3	126346	140301

Table 2. The reason of migration from Mainland (Source: Housing and Urban Development Ilam . 2012)

Row	Due to Migration	sabzi abad	banbvr	banbrz	Medium areas
1	Unemployment	8.5	11	59.2	26.2
2	Lack of good jobs	19.7	23.3	13.2	20.73
3	Low-income	14.1	35.1	11.8	21.5
4	Education	5.6	5.5	3.4	4.8
5	Access to facilities	30.8	18.5	13.6	17.6
6	Job status or war	18.3	4.1	8.4	9
	total	100	100	100	100

especially in the under studied areas are generally immigrants from adjacent counties who are settled here with the hope of better life. Frequently due to theories of social segregation, they migrate as a group or a tribe. Based on the perceptions in the tree poor areas of Ilam about 90 percent of the immigrants (respondents) moved in to this areas from rural areas, these areas are known as stop places to newcomers and their integration in the economic and social context of the original city. In one words, these contexts are the transition of adjacent cultures to the host city culture that gradually are considered as a part of urban environment.

Reasons for migration: immigrants settled in marginal areas were selected primarily from unfavorable economic conditions. They have migrated to these areas for different reasons, it seems that the major reason is finding an appropriate and better job. (Table 2)

Evidence and available data suggest the effect of economic factors in encouraging immigration from poverty-stricken neighborhoods, considering unemployment, lack of jobs, and low-income parameters resulting from economic poverty, 70% of immigration is justified. Therefore, the scarcity of investment in agriculture sector and failure to make provisions

for rural infrastructures are considered the most important reason for migration.

Immigration attractions: repulsive factors of area from which migration happen should not be simply perceived to be the main causes of migration, yet in addition to this the immigration attractions of slum neighborhoods such as access to services and possibility of getting better and safer job should be taken into account. (Table 3)

The relatives and acquaintances of the current location are known as one of the main attractions of neighborhood migration, which represents the ethnic and tribal relations arising from the tribal and livestock system of the province. The second determining factor is associated with the possibility of paying out housing charges in the current location, which is due to the reasonable prices of house rent and purchase and lack of supervision by government over constructions.

Type of migrant employment before migration: immigrant settled in the slums of Ilam had properties before migration to the neighborhoods, for which a questionnaire was used to measure it.

The reason for leaving slum neighborhoods: the reasons for leaving or not leaving of neighborhoods before and after

Table 3. Area attraction and its contribution to the areas with unusual settlement (Source: Housing and Urban Development Ilam , 2012)

Row	People are familiar with the current location	sabzi abad	banbvr	banbrz	Medium areas
1	Tribal and nomadic character	32.4	64.4	59.2	52
2	Sources of employment and income	38	4.1	1.4	14.5
3	Ability to pay for current local housing	11.3	9.6	8.8	9.9
4	People are familiar with the current location	18.3	21.9	30.6	23.6
	total	100	100	100	100

Table 4. The main reasons of not leaving the location after immigration (Source: Housing and Urban Development Ilam , 2012)

Row	Reasons for leaving	Sabziabad	ban bur	ban barz	Medium Places
1	Lack of financial	11.1	3.2	29	14.1
2	Familiarity with the place and the Social	9.3	18.2	5.8	11.1
3	Close to work	0	4.5	2.9	2.5
4	Long stay	14.8	4.5	11.6	10.3
5	Inability housing elsewhere	1.9	4.5	1.4	2.6
6	Cheap accommodation in this area	6.5	4.5	1.4	3.8
7	Basaknan affinity site	24.1	18.5	24.6	23.3

migration have been measured. The data suggest that the attractions of slum neighborhoods are more compelling rather than repelling for their residents, in that about 55% of them claimed that they will not leave the current neighborhood

The highest rates of responses to measurement of the reasons of leaving the neighborhoods were associated with those participants who perceived inconvenient cultural and social conditions and lack of public services to be responsible for leaving.

The most important claims about the causes of leaving the neighborhood by residents were made by the residents of the neighborhood; social integration and cohesion among the residents of slum neighborhoods, especially the foregoing neighborhood, which arise from the relative shared origin, are perceived to the obvious and major causes of leaving the neighborhood.

According to the investigations, during last few decades increase

in the population of Ilam City is due to factors such as political and military developments in recent decades namely the Imposed War and focus of the province's budget and resources in Ilam City, scarcity and inefficiency of rural infrastructural constructions and investment in service and industry sector in cities, all of which proved detrimental to rural agriculture sector.

Classification of Homogenous Urban Districts with Respect to Integrated Index

As for the ranking of districts in terms of seven indexes, economy (employment), physical, education, culture, social, sanitation-health care, service-welfare, and environment were analyzed separately and in detail. In this discussion, all these indexes of districts were taken into consideration as an integrated indicator for ranking districts.

According to Table 5, the central district was recognized as the single sustainable and affluent district, i.e. the highest rate

Table 5. Ranking in the areas of integrated indicators, factor analysis

Rank	Urban regions	Factor Analysis	Stability
1	Central (1-1)	2.451	Stable
2	Ghian (1-2)	1.275	
3	Shadabad (3-1)	1.126	Semi-stable
4	Payamenor (4-1)	.987	
5	Zaminshahri (2-4)	.628	
6	Noroozabad (3-2)	.548	
7	Pichashori (3-4)	.418	
8	Sedavasima (3-3)	.416	
9	Janbazan (4-3)	.359	Unstable
10	Ostandari (1-4)	.262	
11	GHalimar (4-4)	-.111	
12	Ban barz (2-2)	-.128	
13	Ban boor (1-3)	-.649	
14	abad Sabzi (2-1)	-.821	

of facilities and urban services were allocated to the center of Ilam City. Zheen, Shadabad Payam-e Nur and Zamin Shahri, Nurouz Abad, Pich Ashuri, Sedavasima, Janbazan, Ostandari were recognized as semi-sustainable districts, while Sabziabad, Chalimar, Banberz and Banbor were recognized as deprived districts. Of a total of 14 districts, one district (i.e.7.14%) was recognized as sustainable district, nine were semi-sustainable which is equal to 64.28 percent, and 4 districts (28.57%) were recognized as deprived districts. Rate of inequality (coefficient of variation- CV) had a coefficient of 0.81 in districts with respect to integrated indexes, which suggests little homogeneity and consistency in terms of development indicators; the rate suggests heterogeneity and

inconsistency in terms of development indicators which were seen among the urban districts of Ilam, as high inequality in distribution and variation of indicators between districts exist for all indicators. Southern slum districts such as Sabziabad, Banberz, Banbor and Chalimar are the most unsustainable regions of Ilam City; it seems that rate of services and urban facilities will shrink and slope of facilities leads to the central district as we move away from the central area. Diagram of Fourteen-district classification in Ilam City according to environmental integrated indexes, and districts were classified at three intervals. According to this, one affluent district, nine semi-affluent districts, and fourteen deprived districts were recognized. (Fig. 3)

Fig. 2: Zoning map of the areas of integrated indicators, factor analysis

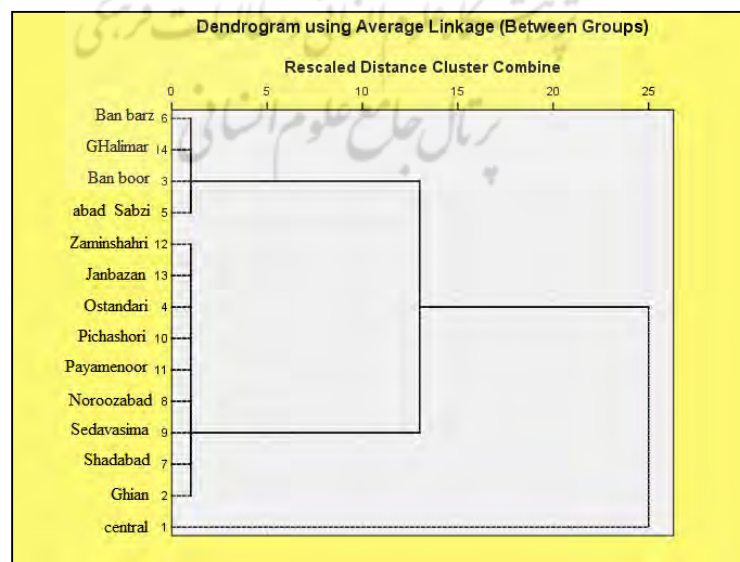
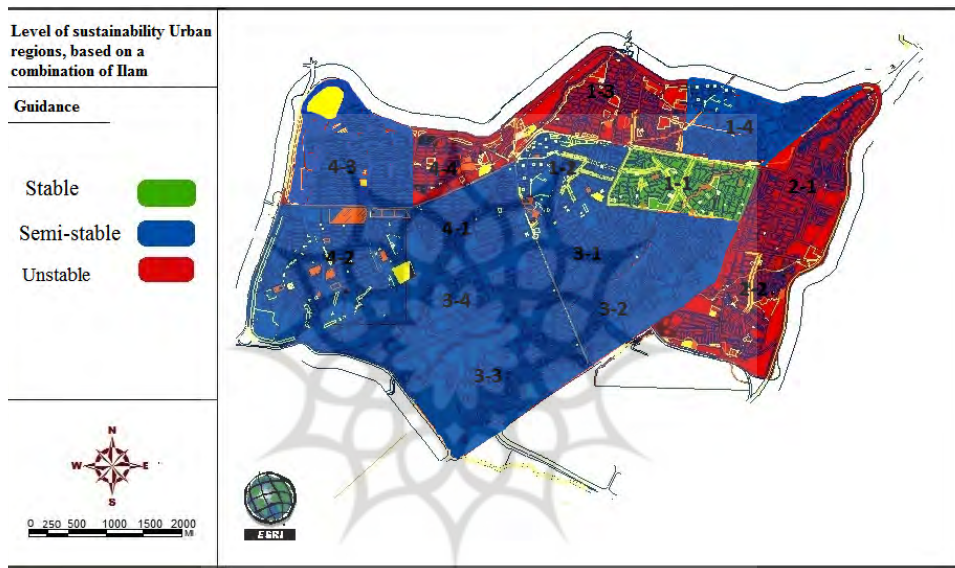


Fig. 3: Diagram (Dendrogram) homogeneous regions urban Combination index

Table 6. Combination Index clustering homogeneous urban areas

Group Name	Homogeneous Urban regions
Stable (group I)	central
Semi-stable (group II)	Ghian, Shadabad, Zaminshahri, Noroozabad Payamenoor, Pichashori, Sedavasima, Janbazan Ostandari,
Unstable (Group III)	Banbarz, Banboor, Sabziabad , Ghalimar

CONCLUSION

Informal settlement represents failure of formal policies and unaccountability to the need of the low-income's shelter. The poor communities have to settle in these districts out of desperation rather than by choice. According to the indicators of districts of slum neighborhoods such as, lack of urban infrastructures, low education, type of job, lack of official documents, land ownership, low house cost, high population density in neighborhoods, low per capita of residential land, lack of basic services, low per capita of residential infrastructure, establishment of urban low-income groups, three slum neighborhoods (Banberz, Banbor, and Sabziabad) were identified as regions with informal settlement. By comparing the per capita of unusual neighborhood use with Ilam City, inequality is confirmed. To measure sustainability of districts in Ilam and districts with informal settlement, a factor analysis model was used, and then the results of sustainability between the districts were confirmed.

Using factor analysis model, seven indicators—economic, physical, educational, culture, sanitation-health care, service-welfare, and environment—were analyzed. According to this, the central district was recognized as the only sustainable district where most facilities and services are allocated in the center of Ilam city; Zheen, Shadabad Payam-e Nur and Zamin Shahri, Nurouzabad, Pich Ashuri, Sedavasima, Janbazan, Ostandari were recognized as semi-sustainable districts, while Sabziabad, Chalimar, Banberz and Banbor were recognized as deprived districts. Of a total of 14 districts, one district (i.e.7.14%) was recognized as sustainable district, nine were semi-sustainable which is equal to 64.28 percent, and 4 districts (28.57%) were recognized as deprived districts.

The whole study indicates that the central district of the city has the maximum rate of affluence, as urban unsustainability increases on the outskirts of the city.

The study suggests shortage of service distribution and urban services in the city of Ilam, because distribution of resources based on the needs, public interest, and what they deserve have proved to be failed; as a result, lack of social justice, social segregation and social distances have increases, and the possibility of social crises and social disorders exist.

According to the study, there is no relationship between population density and access to facilities, and distributive

justice were not administered based on population distribution, in that the lowest rate of access to facilities and services is observed in the face of the highest amount of density in District 2 of the city.

Given the fact that most residents of informal settlements expressed unemployment or finding a good job as the main causes of immigration, Political economy point of view about how such settlement is shaped is justifiable. Since the phenomenon is inevitable and growing, in that we need to acknowledge it as an undeniable fact, Organizational and empowerment perspective rely on a thorough public participation in order to solve problems and difficulties and allow them to improve their circumstances on their own, considering the priorities and needs.

Recommended Strategies

The recognition of the Citizens rights of suburban areas inhabitants in the various economic, social programming and structural funding and facilities payment;

To strengthen small and medium-sized cities and more constructional provincial funding to them, because this will attract a large number of rural migrants to them;

Creating an integrated, efficient, participatory and responsive management;

Accompanying and encouraging people in the community aimed at participation to preventive and Social Security;

Formation of NGOs (nongovernmental organizations) in marginalized neighborhoods;

Opening narrow passages and construction of streets and passages that provide easy access;

Organizing and empowering the physical construction and social development in these areas;

More control by judiciary over the urban and suburban interactions to control the social irregularities;

Restrictions on the continuing marginalization trend by preventing the entry of newcomers to Ilam, creating incentive plans and delivering services facilities in villages of the province;

To enhance the labor force expertise and skills available in urban marginal areas, through formal and vocational educations.

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