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Enablement or Empowerment, which one are strategy of urban renovation. Case study: Region ۱۲ Isfahan

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ABSTRACT

Informal housing is one of the undesirable consequences of urbanization in the contemporary world and the country, which has been formed as a result of rapid industrialization and regional inequalities. The present article examines the informal settlement and how it is formed in Iran and the world on the case example of Mahmoud Abad neighborhood in District 12 of Isfahan Municipality. This article differentiates between the two words enablement and empowerment based on the components of both, in this regard, strategies have been presented in order to organize and scope the study by using empowerment and enablement.

This research using descriptive-analytical research method, survey and field study in 300 questionnaires (sample size) obtained from the residents in the informal settlement of Mahmudabad has argued that the reason for the formation of this phenomenon in this area is the result of illegal migrations from On the one hand, economic issues and problems and the lack of unified and coordinated management in the field of economic issues and problems in the area of immigration and their initial settlement have been on the other hand. In the following, after the analyzes carried out with the help of the analysis tool of Mahmoudabad's recognition in different dimensions, the proposed plan for the organization of the informal settlement in the form of an empowerment and enablement strategy and emphasizing the role of local management is presented, which is based on the compilation of the document and the explanation of the implementation strategies.

KEY WORDS: Organization, Enablement, Empowerment, Informal settlement, Mahmoud Abad

Introduction

Throughout history, the city is a concept that has experienced many ups and downs, and this category has been relevant for cities in different dimensions. However, one of the greatest achievements of mankind is building a city. With the expansion of cities and the increase in their population, the issues and problems of cities took a different form and its perception could be raised in the concept of society. The emergence of the industrial revolution in the second half of the ۱۹th century and the factors derived from it, such as the concentration of industry and trade, inequality in the division of labor and unfair distribution of income on the one hand, and the migration of villagers to cities due to the lack of services and welfare facilities, unemployment and the like on the other hand. It has led to an increase in the population of cities, especially large cities, and the creation of megacities or the phenomenon of macrocephaly. In such conditions, the residents of the economic area of the city, who suffer from poverty, unemployment and illiteracy, are not absorbed by the socio-economic system of the city and settle informally on the outskirts of the city, leading to the phenomenon of marginalization (of course, marginal residents do not necessarily live on the outskirts of the city. Sometimes this informal settlement is created within the urban context). So that "currently, about ۳۰٪ of the people living in big cities and capitals of third world countries are marginalized" (Zahed Zahidani, ۱۳۶۹: ۱). These residential centers are the center of all kinds of social, economic, cultural, political and security problems such as poverty, unemployment, low level of education, lack of comfort and security, lack of services, high density of population in residential units and unclear land ownership. In Iran, like other parts of the world, this phenomenon took place with a slower process. However, its occurrence has been investigated by thinkers in different periods, but what is common is the increase of

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this issue in the ۱۳۴۰s and the increasing growth of this issue.

Therefore, the necessity of a logical and principled approach to this phenomenon should be taken seriously at different levels. Enablement is one of the strategies considered for organizing informal settlements. This strategy, which was proposed in the ۸۰s of the ۲۰th century, emphasizes the centrality of the community and increasing participation by emphasizing the residents' abilities and using their potentials; Therefore, enablement is the most appropriate model of people's participation in marginal contexts. Because the model of enablement is based on a bottom-up policy strategy that has gained strength around the thinking of social partnerships and proposes a legal and principled framework to increase economic and social efficiency in different urban sectors. In the same direction, the concept of enablement has been used in various scientific texts, in some of the texts, the author has confused it with the concept of empowerment, while these two concepts will be used together as a general concept of enablement.

This research, by investigating the village of Mahmood Abad in Isfahan city, which has been proposed as one of the marginal areas of Isfahan city, intends to implement the enablement model as a basic strategy in solving the category of marginalization and organizing informal settlements in this part of Isfahan. In recent years, Mahmudabad village has been added to the ۱۲th region of Isfahan municipality. While this area has not been given much attention in urban plans, and the authors have chosen this area as a study area based on two basic concerns, first: Mahmoodabad village was known as a village with an almost independent economy until ۱۰ years ago. And there were many rural concepts in it. In the process of the physical growth of the city of Isfahan horizontally, a large number of villages around the metropolis of Isfahan have been selected as a part of the city without urban infrastructure, such as Dehnu, Lim Jir, Zainbiye and Mahmood Abad, all of which are known as informal settlements in Isfahan today. ; Therefore, this is the same and wrong process that Isfahan has considered as its growth model. Second, based on the hypothesis proposed in this research, it seems that the enablement

model is a suitable strategy for organizing informal settlements, however, this model in its main orientation requires two categories, community and participation in it, and according to the model Relative social independence in Mahmudabad village seems that the enablement strategy can be achieved more successfully in less time and more appropriate orientation.

Enablement

In the thinking of urban development and urban planning, Enablement is a relatively new thing that emerged from postmodernism planning, which is based on participation, pragmatism and lack of concentration in planning (Bridge, ۲۰۰۵:۱۴۰; Riddell, ۲۰۰۴:۴۵); Therefore, enablement for citizens and the city is recommended in postmodern planning thinking (Walters, ۲۰۰۷:۷۹). In this direction and in other urban planning thoughts that have been discussed in the past, the concept of enablement has been proposed as a basic assumption (Vale & Campanella, ۲۰۰۵:۳۵۲). In the dictionary of urbanism, the word "enablement" is included, which means "increasing the ability of people to manage their own lives" (Cowan, ۲۰۰۵:۱۲۳). Irandoost (۱۳۸۸) introduces the enablement strategy as a part of good urban governance (Fani and Sadeghi, ۱۳۸۸, A, Ziyari and Nowzari, ۱۳۸۸). It should be kept in mind that enablement is a step towards getting better or living a better life (which was mentioned before). In his book, Neal (۲۰۰۳) proposes the concept of enablement as a movement towards finding and realizing a good urban life and considers it necessary in urban development (Neal, ۲۰۰۳:۲۳۲), the basis of success in enablement is emphasizing the use of Internal capacities and potentials are in different dimensions. Eskandari Durbati, in his article entitled "World Bank Policies Regarding Enablement", refers to the categories of "internal capacities" and "prioritization" as the conditions that create the enablement strategy. It is possible that this strategy will create the proposed conditions by the residents (Iskandari Durbati, ۲۰۱۱, Afrogh, ۲۰۱۷).

Therefore, by changing the past processes, this concept displays a new form of life in the society and community, which tries to improve life by empowering the individual and increasing the power in the individual and the society, which can be considered as the main goal of The concept of enablement is also mentioned. In this approach, with a causal view of urban issues, enablement can be seen as a way to improve and solve problems. Enablement by increasing the quality of life tries to achieve relative independence in decision-making, increase local self-sufficiency, guide democracy, and consequently increase participation. To realize adaptability among urban residents and social inclusiveness. Friedman (۱۹۹۲) also mentions this in the definition of enablement. Besides

emphasizing development, he also pays attention to the community and pursues the issue of enablement in the center of the community. -Kand (Anuri, ۱۳۸۱). He presents enablement as a phenomenon that has the ability to be interpreted on the basis of the community and considers it a definite thing in balanced development that depends on the community and its people (Friedmann, ۱۹۹۲). Emphasis on the community in the category of enablement is also seen in the speech of other thinkers, Gilderbloom (۲۰۰۸) states in his book that the category of enablement has been formed into a bottom-up structure that will be realized based on the community (Gilderbloom, ۲۰۰۸: ۱۸۸); Therefore, being democracy-oriented in enablement is also one of the cases that the concept of enablement is associated with. Shekoi considers this thinking to be derived from the roots of pluralism and states that "in this approach, all groups must be aligned and in the same direction and none should prevail over the other" (Shekoi, ۲۰۱۴: ۴۲۹).

Regarding the centrality of the community, it should be noted that emphasizing it is not the reason for the sterility of this concept in other levels, but rather an emphasis on local thinking and global influence (Whitehead, ۲۰۰۷, ۱۵۸; Whitehead, ۲۰۰۷); Therefore, it can be expected that this concept also plays a role in other levels, in this context, Perkins (۱۹۹۲) considers this as the dialectic of enablement. In this regard, he states that enablement in small or local communities will be much clearer, clearer and more effective (Zimmerman & Perkins, ۱۹۹۵: ۵۷۷). In this context, it can be expected that local management is a conceptual emphasis on the realization of enablement strategy. Therefore, it can be expected that working hours and the influence of enablement have an inverse relationship with the level and the size of the groups, although it should be taken into account that the output of each level is also different.

Increasing hours but reducing effectiveness

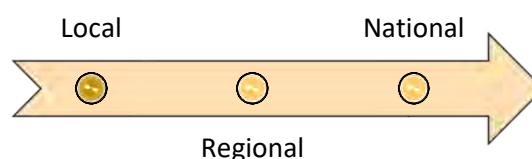


Fig ۱: The relationship between enablement and levels (Akhgar, ۱۳۹۱)

According to the materials presented in this section, it should be stated that local enablement and management has several milestones in its development, which will be mentioned:

۱. It seems that according to the concept of enablement, we can expect that this concept will have a favorable and favorable association with other theories, and this is the result of the mentioned definition of the concept and its deep relationship with humans. In this regard, we can mention the agreement and interaction of this concept with the local management, which can communicate with each other at the level of communication.

۲. Enablement in urban planning has been proposed as a way to solve urban problems. While enablement can determine the path of development and should be used as a basic premise in urban planning and urban development plans.

What is important in this direction is to pay attention to the fact that enablement is proposed as a strategy and needs solutions at other levels to be implemented; Therefore, the levels should be identified first, and in the next step, it should be noted that for each place and time, it should state its own requirements. In this context, Barakpour emphasizes that "the local government is considered the main driving force for the integration of all actors in the city building process" (Barakpour and Asadi, ۱۳۸۸: ۱۰۲) and therefore Both are considered as a basis in the construction of today's city with emphasis on the democracy of the masses and groups.

Enablement and empowerment

In the English language, two words have been proposed for the concept of enablement, both of which are used in different scientific articles, the first word is from the root of Empower, which means giving someone the power to have the authority to do anything, and the name of this root is empowerment, which in The word is translated as enablement, in this regard, the word Enablement is also used in some texts for the concept of enablement, whose root meaning is to provide facilities for someone to do anything. In this regard, this word has another meaning. It has also been mentioned that it is to provide the possibility

for something to be created or take place under the necessary conditions, while the word Empower has also been mentioned to give control to someone so that he can control the situation in which he lives. in this area, we can have a more accurate explanation of the function of two words in use with the etymology of words, it should be known that Empower is formed from the root of power, Castells says about this in the book Power of Communication that Power has turned into a subject that takes the concept of empowerment to one side It has become a social object (Castells, ۲۰۰۹) and Enable, based on the ability of the first word, emphasizes power and puts it forward in the predicate of society recommended by Enablement, while the second word considers another form of people's enjoyment, and that The emphasis is on

opportunities and abilities, therefore, at first glance, the will to power will be a new form of understanding the concept, which will have a wide range of malleability, so it can be considered that the first word of the concept of enablement in the field of individual psychology is very is of interest and this case can also be found in its lexical history, the idea of enablement was first proposed by Rapaport in the field of social psychology, he defined enablement as a way to control life by emphasizing participation and giving importance to differences He knows culture and is looking for a common language to solve the issue, so he uses enablement (Chinman & Linney, ۱۹۹۸: ۳۹۴). In this regard, Dunst (۱۹۸۸) considers the word empowerment as a part of the bigger process (empowerment) and its model is He makes this process actually the responsibility of the group members to acquire the skills Zem introduces to solve their problem (Dunst, Trivette & Deal, ۱۹۸۸), so we can draw the following model according to his opinion:

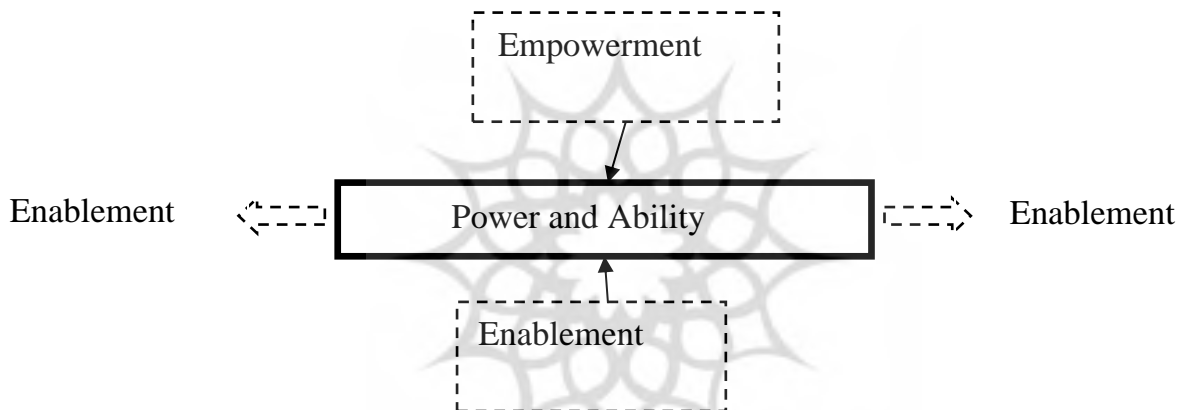


Fig ۲, the relationship between words in the concept of enablement, (Authors)

At the same time, these two words can be discussed in the category of centralism and lack thereof, Robert Riddell states in his book that the word Enablement is less dependent on centralist policies than the word Enablement (Riddell, ۲۰۰۴:xiv).

Based on the above model and the mentioned materials, it can be stated that the concept of enablement emphasizes on every bilingual and the components of the given words, so enablement in equivalence can be related to both words in the field of English language, in the field of urban planning and in Iran more than The words Enablement are used for the concept of enablement (Latfi and Majdi, ۲۰۱۸ and Rafiyan, ۲۰۱۸).

In lexicology, it seems that enablement is more with emphasis on the word Enablement and its attention is on the individual and the individual view of the society, while after the passing of years and further explanation of the concept of democracy and the

implementation of strategic thinking from the bottom up, the word Enablement is more used. has done.

Informal settlement

The concept of informal settlement has been described with different terms such as car settlements, unplanned, illegal and marginal settlements. In their article, while describing the characteristics of informal housing, Javaherpour and Davrpanah define it as follows: "This concept refers to a process that provides informal and illegal forms of housing for low-income groups. It takes" (Jawaharpour and Davrpanah, ۲۰۱۱: ۸۲); Therefore, it should be kept in mind that first, this concept is a process perception and the creation of time does not happen continuously in a place or environment, and secondly, his emphasis is on the illegality and necessarily informality of these places. In this

context, Hatami-Nejad (۲۰۱۲) expresses this importance and describes it as a diseased space in different and unconventional dimensions, "unconventional informal living spaces that reflect the diseased space of the economy and weak management and spatial planning - the region - and the social - economic justices at the local level - It is local" (Hataminejad, ۱۳۸۲: ۱۴۹). Buchani (۱۳۸۳) also refers to the informality of informal settlements, but he emphasizes planning to solve their problems. He states that "the phenomenon of informal settlement represents a type of residence in certain places of the city where people live in different and problematic conditions and solving their problems requires special planning attention" (Buchani, ۲۰۱۳: ۶۰).

Mirfenderski believes that the reason for the special problems of informal settlements is due to their separation from the urban economy. Urban conditions and urban prosperity pull these people from their hometowns and pull them towards industrial hubs and labor markets, and most of them are rural immigrants who go to the cities in order to live a better life" (Mirfendersky, ۲۰۰۱: ۵۲). Therefore, it can be seen that the informal settlements stated in the definitions have been formed as an illegal residential complex for people with economic and social problems, the majority of whose population is made up of immigrants who seek their hopes in the big cities. or there are people who have been pushed out of their hometowns and they leave their hometowns and move to the cities less often due to urban attractive factors. Projection in the environment, on the other hand, they are pushed back from urban environments and gradually choose to live in interconnected or separate centers, in parts of the city, in such a way that the place of residence and type Their housing is contrary to the conventional urban residence and they form residential spaces that are created in some times in a historical process and in others instantaneously and consequently are recognized as informal groups in economic and social dimensions. However, poverty as a fixed component is based on the reduction of household income in these fixed settlements (Mohammadi and Rahimian, ۲۰۰۷). The term "urbanization of poverty" or "urban poverty" in most urban development literature represents the aforementioned trends (Banerjee, ۱۹۹۰). Economic poverty can take a physical and spatial form and reproduce each other in a reciprocal process. Sheikhi

(۱۳۸۲) also points out in his presented article that the attention of some researchers to the negative aspects of urbanization and the conflict between the city and the countryside gradually became the basis for the development of concepts such as the culture of poverty and the dichotomy of rural-urban and marginality. provided in the urban development literature, the concepts that were taken from the studies conducted in the ۲۰th century about poverty and social inequalities, especially in Latin American countries (Sheikhi, ۲۰۱۲). He also states in his doctoral dissertation that the words settlements based on aggressive occupation or illegal acquisition of land as the dominant form of providing shelter for low-income groups are proposed based on this point of view (Sheikhi, ۲۰۱۰ and Akhgar, ۱۳۸۸).

Now, the term "marginal settlement" or "marginal settlements" refers to the historical process that led to forms of providing housing and accommodation for low-income groups, such as slums or scattered shacks, aggressive and organized occupation of land in the form of Spontaneous social movements include the speculative aspect of finding this trend in the form of house building and informal separation of land, especially in rural areas and population centers around the city. Therefore, such settlements are known as a transitory stage in the process of providing housing for low-income urban groups.

Therefore, the so-called "margins" are the outcast groups of rural immigrants who lack the professional ability, education and wealth necessary for any participation in the economic-social life of the city, with false employment in the informal sector of the city's economy, as an appendage. Parasites are introduced from the more advanced and modern part, which should be mainly the subject of social pathology and the increase of crime and delinquency or threatening the status and security of urban areas.

Different names and words are used for the concept of marginalization in cities depending on its form and type, which is due to the importance and existence of this issue in different societies (Mirfenderski, ۱۳۸۱ and Hadizadeh Bezaz, ۱۳۸۲).

Therefore, according to the mentioned materials, it can be acknowledged that the phenomenon of marginalization in the historical development of the concept of urbanization and urbanism, and at the same time, it will be the creation of social space within the cities in such a way that it can be said that the second city in The reference city is

formed. This is despite the fact that this environment will have its own culture and social conditions. However, what is certain and common is the decrease in the income level and the increase in income in its various forms. According to the mentioned definitions and the field perception of

informal settlements in different parts of Iran, the characteristics of these settlements can be stated as follows, which can also be mentioned as a criterion for recognizing informal settlements.

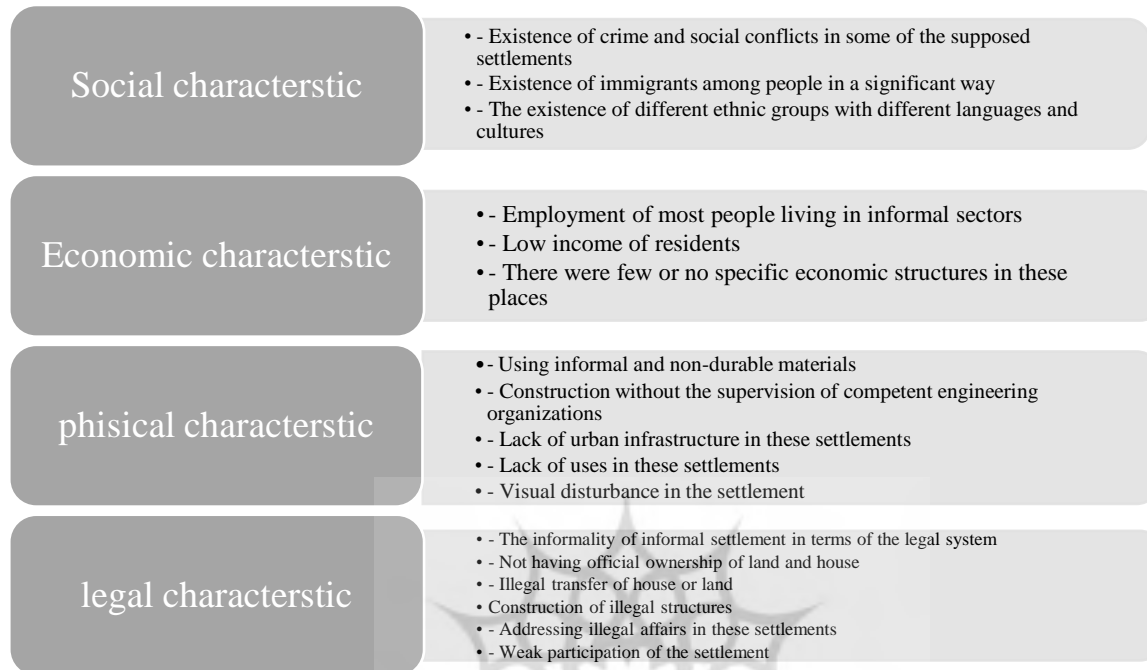


Fig. ۳: Common characteristic among informal settlements in different dimensions, (Authors)

Based on the above model, it is not possible to distinguish different dimensions and features from each other, and as it is clear in the diagram, they are presented on the same level, but these dimensions definitely affect other options. and the factors are influenced by each other and cannot be expressed

independently of each other. Thinkers have divided the reasons for its occurrence into three types of thinking, which also confirm three periods

Table ۱: Causes of informal settlements based on different periods of thought

Periods	Time	Thought
Problem-oriented attitude	Before the ۱۹۷۰s	He considers the phenomenon of marginalization and informal settlement as a permanent problem of the city, and based on the point of view of the ecology of the city, he considers the change in the way of land use (change of use) and lack of housing and lack of maintenance and repair to be the cause.
Fundamentalist attitude	The ۱۹۷۰s and its continuation until now	The set of theories that are categorized under the title of fundamentalist generally focuses on the foundations and roots of the formation of the phenomenon of marginalization and informal settlement, and above all, the close relationship between the political-economic system of societies in developing countries. has it. This opinion tries to address the reasons of informal settlement in the form of political economy of space.
Goal oriented attitude	۱۹۸۰s and ۱۹۹۰s and its continuation until now	This attitude expresses the reason for the existence of informal settlements and marginalization, and considering the past of interventions in marginal contexts, it is practically against the concepts of destruction and cleaning, and above

		all, attention is paid to concepts such as enablement, improvement, and renovation.
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(Authors)

Therefore, according to the mentioned cases, it can be considered that informal settlement and marginalization are the result of various causes. In the problem-oriented view, people in all societies do not have the same ecological conditions, poverty has always existed and efforts are made to meet needs in any possible way, therefore it can be referred to as a real and relative matter. However, from the problem-oriented point of view, informal settlement and marginalization can be completely analyzed and has its roots in the society, such as population explosion, migration, and planning without a goal. He also mentioned exploitation and dependencies, which has a deep effect on inequalities and imbalances in all ranks and hierarchies" (Athari, ٢٠١١: ٢٥). The third view, which is based on a goal-oriented strategy, is the category of informal and marginal housing. He fully accepts the settlement and is looking for a solution to it. From this point of view, the category of enablement based on residents' participation is proposed as a key strategy. According to the stated content, it can be acknowledged that informal settlements are a manifestation of poverty in different dimensions, and their emergence and expansion indicates the existence of structural obstacles and the inefficiency of the current policies in providing housing and services. For the low-income urban classes, it is at the macro level. The formation of this phenomenon in Iran has an almost long history, which can be analyzed according to the contents of the thesis and other expert opinions (Sarafi, ٢٠٠٨). Unbalanced regional development along with unexpected events (such as war, drought and earthquake) lead to large-scale migrations that make the problem more acute, with all-round migration from rural areas to mother cities and creating The potential demand for housing, land and housing stock exchange for new people started and in this regard, a crisis occurred in housing, which caused a sharp increase in the rent and price of land and housing. In this situation, the housing market is formed and land Agriculture around the cities is a good option for acquiring and building land and housing, and due to the fact that the housing crisis is increasing, informal houses are built as a shelter" (Piran, ٢٠١٤; Piran, ٢٠١٥); Therefore, the emergence of informal settlements in Iran can be seen as the result of different dimensions that have emerged in different ways in Iran. This is in a

situation where this category could appear in different years in the form of demonstrations and street protests, but the form of informal settlements prevents this category as an obstacle, but it cannot be predicted in the future that this is important to It doesn't happen because these communities are like a storehouse of gunpowder ready for any action according to their conditions.

Introducing a case study and Organization of Mahmoudabad neighborhood with enablement model

Mahmoudabad neighborhood is considered as an informal settlement in the city of Isfahan based on the studies conducted and according to the characteristics of informal areas. However, attention to this residential area is very low due to the importance of other parts such as Zainbiyeh, Lim Jir, Dehno and other places, and the reason for this is the joining of this village to the municipal service area of the ١٢th district of Isfahan. Also, the rural context and pattern The ruling society in it follows the patterns of kinship relations and gaminshaft societies; Therefore, as a community with appropriate social patterns, it is a good example to raise. However, the construction of industrial centers and annexation to Isfahan in recent years has caused the movement of immigrants, especially Afghan immigrants to this neighborhood to increase and its population to increase. According to the data of the Statistics and Municipality Center, the population in ٢٠١٩ is equal to ٢٧ ٨٠. There are people who are settled in a land with an area of ٥٨ hectares; Therefore, its population density is ٤٨٢,٤ people per hectare, the occupation of most people in the past years was agriculture and animal husbandry, but in recent years, the percentage of employment in the service and industry sector is increasing.

Considering the government aid in the form of loans from the government and also the income of the residents, the ability of the people to repay the loan with installments of less than ٥٠ thousand tomans is possible for the residents. And informal settlements in the form of loans will mostly include repair and maintenance, which will be allocated to families on a micro-financial scale. In the meantime, the urban-rural context in Mahmood Abad neighborhood includes three distinct types of construction, the

constructions of recent years that have created different facades compared to the previous constructions, however, in terms of strength due to the lack of full supervision by Competent organizations have many problems. In another part of the village, there are old constructions or in the middle periods, which are mostly made of materials such as clay and mud, brick and iron, brick and wood, etc.

The total solutions and proposals may include physical-body methods, social psychiatry and economic enablement. According to some of the successful experiences of the world countries in organizing marginal settlements, the national document of enablement and organization of informal settlements (document of enablement and organization of informal settlements, ٢٠١٣), the following goals are proposed for the organization of the desired settlements:

- Laying the foundation for improving environmental conditions in a sustainable and inclusive way for the growth of health, security, hope, faith and human dignity. Preventing the expansion of informal housing in the future and laying the groundwork for the construction of appropriate housing, basic services and infrastructure within the limits of affordability and accessibility for low-income groups in the official space of the city.
- Setting the stage for benefiting from urban privileges and deepening the urban culture for the residents along with their comprehensive participation in local decision-making and actions.
- The economic enablement of the residents by using the capabilities and potentials of the place and the residents in the direction of economic improvement, according to the organizational methods presented based on the experiences of other countries, is the suggested option of setting a platform for enablement, improvement and participation.

Urban improvement along with the enablement and participation of local communities is considered as an approach to solve the problem of urban poverty, which emphasizes social engineering with the support and facilitation of government-public (municipality) and non-governmental (NGO) and local organizations and the active participation of residents. This strategy to solve the problems of informal housing, instead of the structure of people - government sector - public, the combined structure

of people's institutions - non-governmental organizations - government sector - public sector (municipality) with participatory methods in decision-making, decision-making and implementation. suggests.

In the process of empowering, the creation of the neighborhood council of white men and subsequently the neighborhood elected council is foreseen. This work will be successful if even the presence of the consultant is not felt in it. The proposed program is as follows:

At first, a room should be available for health workers. From there, the residents of the neighborhood are fully familiar with the health department, and the residents accept it easily. This center should create the necessary background for the establishment of the desired institutions. For this purpose, at the beginning of its activity, this center takes measures to create the necessary movement. Among the institutions in question, non-governmental organizations at the lowest level of activities can be effective in achieving the goals. In other words, efforts are being made to form or strengthen a non-governmental organization alongside the health workers. This work should be done with the help of people who are completely familiar with the environment and at a stage where the minimum necessary movement has been created in the neighborhood. If there is a necessary movement, creating training classes in fields such as construction methods using conventional construction methods should be on the agenda. These classes are practical and are conducted in open areas.

The social organization as a target organization in the enablement strategy is always of fundamental concern. At the same time, considering the need for participation in other organizations such as economic and physical, it is very important to explain this issue in the social sector, and to achieve it, it is necessary to create various factors, for example, gaining trust, training, increasing the level of information. and increase motivation; Therefore, it is necessary to enter into individual dimensions with interviews and social-management dimensions. At the same time, all of the above are based on increasing the cultural level of residents in Mahmudabad village and strengthening different values. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to use the potential of the group. Various ways to achieve this category have been examined in the experiences

that have been discussed in detail in the above paragraphs. One of the most important groups to be investigated in this dimension is women and youth, and in Mahmoudabad, by increasing education for them and also by creating non-governmental organizations, this issue can be accurately

channelized. In this regard, it is possible to increase participation among different groups by building cultural-entertainment centers such as libraries, art houses, etc. The implementation strategies and policies are stated in the following table:

Table . ٢: Presenting strategies for organizing the informal settlement of Mahmoud Abad with emphasis on local management models and empowerment.

Problems	Strategy	Action Policies	Action Plans
High population growth	Population growth control	Birth control among residents	Educating residents, especially women, about the necessity of birth control methods
The presence of drugs in the surrounding areas, especially in the east of the village	Promotion of social security		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of non-governmental organizations in order to attract people's participation in solving social issues and existing problems Using social groups in the form of social networking sites
Existence of livelihood problems for vulnerable groups	Support for vulnerable groups	Increasing job skills in the residents and providing new job positions by the government	Formation of technical and professional training classes for women
			Creating light jobs for women
The lack of harmony between the culture of the village people and the culture of the urban people in case of the expansion of the city of Isfahan and the location of the village inside the city	Promoting the culture of urbanization by observing the traditional patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquainting residents with urban culture and avoiding confrontation with city dwellers Increasing the attachment to the history of the place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing urban and citizenship education classes Creation of small-scale cultural centers (Farmang House, Young House, Gallery, etc.) <p>Creating traditional celebrations such as the harvest festival and baking bread, or holding ceremonies with traditional methods such as weddings</p>
Low level of literacy among residents	Increasing the literacy level of residents	Supporting activities and setting up cultural and recreational centers	Plan to identify the factors preventing children and young people from continuing their education
			Cooperation with the literacy movement to organize and expand the movement's classes
Lack of leisure centers in the region	Beneficial and purposeful increase of free time		Creation of centers for intellectual development and centers for teenagers' free time

			Construction of public green spaces and recreation centers inside the village for leisure time
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(Authors)

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