

Marginalization: A Challenge for Sustainable Urban Development with Emphasis on Baneh city

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Abstract

The world is rapidly expanding urban life. Urbanization growth rate in developing countries is more than in developed countries. In Iran, urbanization faced with rapid pace and acceleration of this growth was followed by numerous problems in the Iranian cities. Thus, marginalization is of special importance as a reflection of urban issues in the urban researches. This paper examines marginalization as a challenge for sustainable urban development with an emphasis on Bane. Population of the study consisted of marginalized people in Bane who was over 25,000 people in 2015. Cochran's formula was calculated to select 300 people as the sample of the study. Random sampling method was used to select the participants. Data was processed by SPSS and analyzed by qualitative and quantitative methods. Interview, observation and a researcher-made questionnaire were used for the study of the regions in the border of Bane. According to the findings, majority of Bane's informal settlements results from rural to urban immigration. Marginalized people are not highly satisfied with the city and its district and have low sense of citizenship belonging. Improvement of the physical infrastructure of the city or district and empowerment and improvement of residents are considered the most important priorities for improvement their situation.

Keywords: sustainable development, marginalization, social issues, Bane, immigration

Introduction

In today's world, development is going to become a universal movement, most governments and our nation want development but our meaning of development is very different. It includes routines to leisure, absolute poverty to improvement in access to basic social and economic services as well as continuous improvement and continuous improvement of quality of life. In a general definition and with regard to a planned development, all efforts from "movement from the status quo to the desired state" hold true for this development. Although the idea of development is meant to improve the living individual or collective conditions has been always considered by human being throughout history, its new and planned meaning relates to the contemporary era; that is, the period after the end of World War II and different theories were proposed in this regard. The economic growth thesis has been initially proposed as an ideal and less developed countries (according to some theorists, held back countries) knew the growth pattern of the conqueror and victor countries in the war as their utopia.

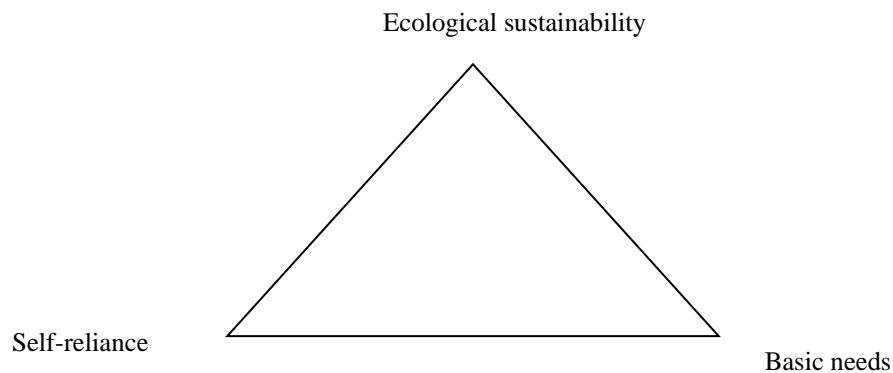
Statement of the problem

Perhaps, the biggest problem facing the developed urban world is informal settlements or slums (Pikaharskanian, 2004). According to official statistics of UN Settlement, about one billion of the world's urban population lives in the marginalized areas. According to the report of shantytown challenges in 2003, at least 40% of the global habitations are classified as hutor shanty (Naghdi, 2007: 1). In Iran, more than 90% of informal habitations are located within legal limits of cities.

Urbanization is the context of social contradictions and conflicts in each country and hence city became the focus of wealth accumulation of poverty in every country. From 110,000 inhabitants in Bane, over 25,000 people are marginalized and the population increased day to day causing wide economic and social problems and issues in city. General explanation of this social phenomenon considers structural causes of inequality in opportunities and wealth and income distribution that emerged in the form of imbalances in rural and urban regions in the process of development (Naghdi, 2007: 177). There are various reasons for the formation of the phenomena that may be different from place to place. However, immigration from different parts to the slums is the most important reason. Therefore, modernization literature achieved an undisputed domination in different plans of nations' development over decades. Thus, experts viewing the results of this project implementation concluded that development recommendations lead to consequences such as the of the reduction of poverty, persistence of hunger crisis, inequality in educational opportunities, destruction of resources natural, non-democratic approaches, increased international tensions and, development goals of these countries not only failed but led to the destruction of forests, grasslands and pollution in cities in environmental areas and a large number of people in the world suffered from nutrition and epidemic disease, and the number of people living in marginal areas and slums are added every day.

Theoretical framework

The above achievements made scholars and experts in the development to reconsider their previous perceptions. In the new conception, development is not defined by the growth index or even relative decline in poverty and development means the comprehensive model that is known as sustainable development. This approach was introduced in 1970 with the Declaration of Kokoeik where the relationship between environment and development was discussed. The revision was considered to analyze and assess the relationships between socio-economic and natural resources and human environment, as the basis for any development. Sustainable development means that lessons about ecology can and should be applied to economic trends which includes the ideas of global environment protection strategy and creation of logical environment, in which the claim of development is challenged and tested to promote quality of (all) aspects of life (Rod Clift, 1994: 43). Sustainable development does not mean the mere protection of environment but it is a new concept of economic growth that selected justice and life chances for all and not a few of people (Azkia & Ghaffari, 2003: 59). In this new approach to the development, the use of natural resources (even internationally) is considered as an environmental topic, ecological development, social ecosystem development meeting the basic needs of global protection strategy. Rod Michael Clift (1994) shows three sides of it as follows:



In summary, the process of development and its theoretical approaches could be classified:

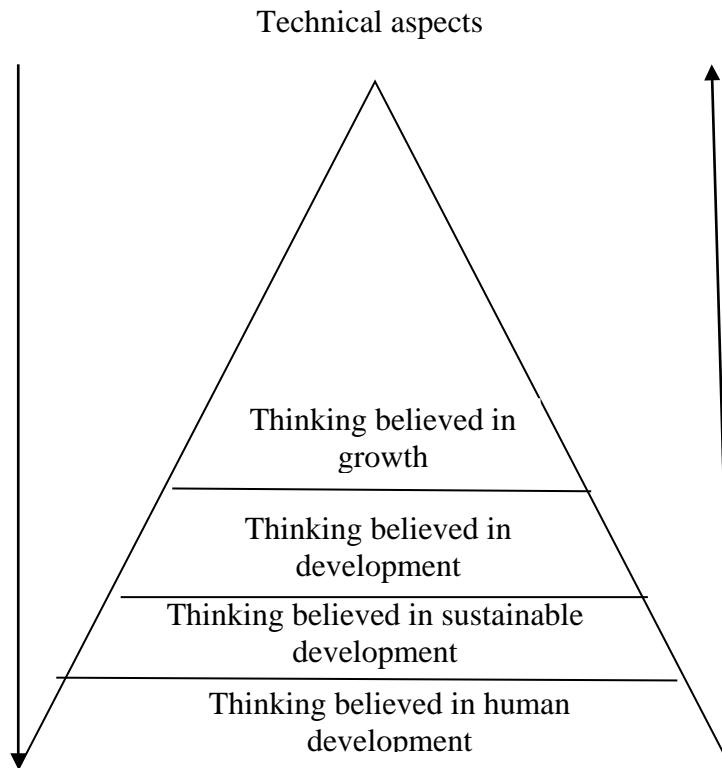


Figure 1: Socio-cultural aspects

The process of development ideas and approaches shows that the more we approach to the present time, two major changes could be seen in development programs:

- a) "Unilateralism" leads to a "comprehensive review".
- b) Technical aspects are reduced and environmental, human and social aspects will be added.

Sustainable development and human development not only includes economic aspects but also environmental aspects and importantly, social, political and educational aspects as well as the interaction of above factors. The followings are the aspects meeting the minimum needs to implement sustainable development:

- Elimination of poverty; reduction of population growth; rational distribution of resources;
- Having a healthier and more educated- decentralization;
- Establishment of free trade systems- a better understanding of ecosystem difference

"Endogenous urban development strategy" has been considered in the sustainable development approach. Pourahmad and Shamaei (2011) discussed the main emphasis in this strategy as follows:

1. A balanced distribution and density of population in city to help balance the distribution of services and infrastructure, including public transport, suitable health facilities and education facilities in all parts of the city;
2. The balanced development of urban elements and their interconnectedness and provision of appropriate housing conditions, while maintaining the cultural identity of the city for all citizens enjoying indigenous patterns and practices and local materials and combine them with the new materials and patterns;

3. Development and organization of hierarchy system of urban road networks and communications within and around the city center;

4. Provision of work facilities and employment in all parts of the city that are the most important factors of population movements to mitigate many of the urban disorders.

Therefore, management of sustainable development must be multi-faceted and comprehensive. Due to civil societies and better performance, today's "development management" has been concentrated by the world. Multi-dimensional nature of development management and interaction with civil institutions are analyzed and explained and management can be successful only in the urban landscape that is implemented as a stable, harmonious and comprehensive approach (Hariri Akbari, 2004: 42).

Methodology

This is a survey research, in which questionnaire was used to collect data. The population of the study is the marginalized people of Bane, which are over 25,000 people. In this study, a multi-stage random sampling method was used. After calculation of sample size, regions of the margin of Bane, for example, were chosen as the sample of the study and randomly distributed between them and collected. The sample size was calculated by Cochran's formula at a significance level of 95% and 5% sampling error that is about 300 people. A pilot study was conducted to improve the reliability of the measurement instrument, the questionnaire was distributed among 30 of the marginalized people, then the preliminary items were considered by factor analysis and reliability assessment and final questionnaire was extracted by adjustment of items. The collected data was processed by SPSS and analyzed by both descriptive and explanatory methods. In addition, qualitative techniques and in-depth interviews with the mayor of Bane, field observations and interviews with the marginalized and local authorities, such as school administrators, law enforcement officials (police station No. 11 and No. 12 of Sardasht Road) and health centers and the Department of Road and Urbanization of Bane were used.

Findings of the study

Marginalization as a challenge for sustainable urban development

Today, the urban phenomenon has captured the planet (Fialkov, 2004: 13). Rapid unbalanced physical development of cities has followed by adverse economic, social and physical consequences. Informal settlement is one of the effects of urban uneven and unbalanced physical development. Marginalization has two external and internal aspects. Usually, outward and external aspect is attracted by public and is the basis of judgment of this phenomenon. People in this situation stay in the areas, where exist little relationship with the host community and there is a separation between their residence and the main areas of the city. This may be due to the poor economic situation and lack of financial ability of families that are not able to live in the city due to the high costs of living. Another reason is the absorption in the host community. Since many of the traditional areas cannot easily accept the existence of the immigrants, they turn to areas where there are less social and normative controls. These areas of the city are located on the margins of major cities but inner aspect of marginalization is also linked with social and cultural system and mental status. Accordingly, marginalization is an upset world or situation that makes socioculturally the person a Roman suspension. A person finds themselves in a situation where social and cultural relations and national values have been shaken somewhat but other relationships and values have still not been completely replaced them. He believes that experience of such a critical situation causes a distinctive personality for the person. In most cases, such a person shows withdrawal against cultures and cannot continue their activities with conviction in the society context. In other words, one separates from society due to inequality of values and alienation with

new situation, and sits in a state of suspension at the margin of society (Jamshidiha&Anbari, 2004: 54-55). Marginalization is considered one of the Achilles' heels of sustainable urban development. According to the resolutions of the UN Millennium Development programs, at least 100 million slum dwellers should be provided by health facilities, housing and education to 2015. Human has a strange interest in concentration and deployment in large residential units as it is predicted, a large number of urban residents will settle with more than 8 million people or metropolises in the future. A type of urbanization with acute problems known as informal settlements is one of the causes of instability in the urban relations, especially in developing countries that is increasing. These settlements, although reveal the effects of poverty, is a reflection of shortcomings and failures of government policy. Informal settlements is a serious threat to the integrity and stability of civil society due to poverty and its development as well as endangering the environment and imposing heavy costs to resolve problems so that a serious need for regulation of special strategies for regulation of current situation and prevention of its spread in the future should be on the agenda of leaders and statesmen.

Quality of life in urban areas is better compared with rural life and there is more access to basic social and economic services and this is one of the historical reasons for the villagers' tendency to live in a city because the villagers tend to the city, especially to large cities for access to all facilities and when there is such a gap, we would have to wait migration from rural to urban areas. Urban attractions versus rural detachments exacerbated the migration from village to city in Iran and thus formation of rural areas and settlements has been informalized.

Therefore, the city and urbanization in Iran were followed by problems such as homelessness and bad housing, marginalization and growth of slums and informal habitations, environmental challenges, lack of access to safe drinking water, traffic problems, spread of social damages and distortions, expansion of mental and personality trauma, more equitable distribution of urban facilities and urban services required by citizens, the issue of providing work and income for all citizens, collective dissatisfaction, emergence of Vandalism phenomenon and feeling of disorientation and alienation, begging and labor children in the city.

Most marginalized people are rural migrants that are attracted by urban life with a baggage of poverty and misery wanting to achieve a better life and use their expertise in traditional agriculture in black and false employment and construction activity, sweeper, simple labor, namely in the non-productive sector that are the major feature of marginal people. Marginalization is associated by the feeling that city is not his home, though his home is in a city and he is constantly in a state of conflict between objectivity and subjectivity. If marginalization is completed, we face urban crises.

Marginalization: its challenges and issues in Bane

Bane is located in Kurdistan Province, in the west of Iran. Bane is too widely faced with this dilemma, marginal areas entail around the city and the mushroom growth of such areas will continue so that it has been followed by heterogeneity and severe anomalies in the city's physical geography. Marginal life on the one hand can be considered a threat to the urban system and on the other hand is related to marginalization and a lot of problems for residents. Bane is located in Kurdistan province and saw the influx of rural migrants and urban low-income groups to the marginal areas of cities in the 2001s. It faces with urban issues, such as marginalization, cultural poverty, uneven growth, increase in crime, the incidence of parasitic jobs and so forth. Due to the 8-year Iran-Iraq war, being in the West part of the country, common border with Iraq, smuggling route and its effects on city and urban context, the city also faces with issues beyond other cities.

Despite the relative geographical deadlock and lack of industry, Bane has a rapid growth in recent decades caused by several factors, including the annexation of villages to the city, rural

migration and so forth. Today, marginalization and informal settlements are serious obstacles for urban development of Bane, and this phenomenon is the result of inequality that can include all forms of poverty. The situation of marginalization in this city is such that now over 60% of the citypeople settled in only 35% of Bane's area (Boom Negar Pars).

As a small town, Bane has the nature of agriculture in the last few years and today has become a cross-border trade point due to trade of electrical, household appliances and so forth and created a kind of unplanned urbanization and urbanism so marginalization in Bane has significant difference from the concept common in other parts of Iran. Marginal districts of Bane (Ahmadabad, Damadame, etc.) surround around the city. The districts have been formed to develop Bane's satellite villages, in which the district Osman Abad has experienced residence with more than 15 years. The total area of marginal districts is more than 42208 hectares; the average number of building blocks is about 4,000 plaques.

Multi-ethnic texture

Marginalized areas of Bane have a multi-ethnic texture and combination that causes tensions and conflicts and even scattered ethnic fights in these areas. According to survey results, 65%, 15%, 12% and 8% of the villagers' respondents of all regions of Bane respectively are Kurdish, Kurds, Fars and Turkish.

Demographic issues

One of the demographic issues is the high rate of population growth due to rural-urban migration and housing in the suburbs of the city. Bane's population is now 110,000 people and 25,000 people live in the margins of the city (Bane's Housing and Urban Development). The emergence of the marginalization phenomenon is associated with implication that requires urban planning in Bane. High fertility rate of among the residents of marginalized areas is another demographic issue. According to the results, the average fertility (child birth) of the residents is high. Accordingly, it can be said that the residents have still retained their rural fertility patterns and experience high fertility level.

The issue of housing and its facilities

Increasing growth of urbanization created new and special problems in life and human relationships. One of the main problems is the housing issue (Taleghani, 1990: 1). Face of housing and equipment that provides much comfort for its residents results from economic situation of their owners. For this reason, the most unusual and non-standardized houses in urban areas are owned by marginalized people.



Figure 2: Housing problems

According to the survey results, a high density of people in residential units, the few rooms, set up of overnight house and illegal construction of housing with nonstandard and short-lived materials, lack of residential units with minimum facilities and necessities of life (in the slum area of Golestan and Damadame ... % of the residents had access to safe drinking water). According to the results, 85.3% of the survey participants had private housing and 14.7% had rented housing.

In connection with construction license, 65.4% of the residents have expressed that their buildings do not have construction license and only 29.8% of the homes do have construction license. This could be a sign that the areas have been quickly created automatically with no monitoring of municipal management. Today, urban policy inefficiency or the absence of suitable solutions for marginalized people or ignorance of this problem became a social problem (Rabbani et al., 2002).

Economic issues

More than half of parents of marginalized people (52.7) have low income. From the marginalized people's view, the main reasons for marginalization respectively are cheap land, obtaining better jobs, poverty and unemployment. Extensive research has been done on the last thirty years village-city migration, all pointed to a principle that people are moving for economic reasons and the main reason is a better perspective of urban economy (Gilbert et al., 1996: 284).

Jobs of the head of the marginalized household has been such that 20%, 63%, 3.4%, 3.3%, 7.1, 2%, 1%, 3.3% and 3.1% are construction workers, jobs associated with the border, driver, mechanics, shopkeeper, bricklayer, carpenter, other jobs and unemployed, respectively. Hence, other jobs marginalization usually is followed by a kind of economic marginalization meaning employment in informal sector and lack of absorption in the urban economy system. It should be noted that the marginalized people of Bane have less unemployment than the entire country due to special economic zone and territorial reasons.

Social dissatisfaction

75% of the marginalized people have unfavorable environment. The findings suggest that degree of satisfaction with municipal services in these districts is very low. About 60% of respondents from the services of the municipality, to the community are not at all satisfied or have very little satisfaction. Basically, marginalized districts are automatically formed in unplanned grounds. For these reasons, the districts usually lack infrastructure facilities and municipal and city authorities are not obliged to provide facilities there (as long as the inhabitants of these areas become social and political forces).

On the one hand, it is difficult and expensive for the authorities to provide infrastructure due to the dispersion and sometimes remoteness of these places from the original context. On the other hand, according to the points where the marginalized communities see themselves as a part of the city, they demand for municipal services as the rest of the city.



Figure 3: Sample for Social dissatisfaction



Figure 4: Sample for Social dissatisfaction

Low social participation and a sense of citizenship non-belonging

According to the findings, degree of social participation in the form of the organization and modern associations among the residents of the marginalized areas are very poor and their participation is mainly in primary, traditional, occasional and discontinuous forms; that is, they act through descent and clan and kinship relations. This means that the groups participate according to their ethnic groups or with those adjacent to the neighboring places. Another important point of the marginalization issue other than economic marginalization of these people is the social and political marginalization issue that shows a lack of willingness to participate in political and social affairs because they cannot participate or attend municipal bodies or formal organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGO).

The findings show that about a quarter of respondents did not have any sense of citizenship belonging. The marginalized people feel that the city is not his home, although his home is physically a city. For this reason, they have a low sense of citizenship belonging towards the city. More than half of those surveyed have relative deprivation above average.

Social damages

More than half of those marginalized people (56%) have elementary literacy. The results showed that 27.9% stated that they did not have computers and the Internet. 6.7% did not have satellite, 46.2% did not have computer and 12.5% said that they had all the facilities. The marginalized people of Bane used the Internet very low because they did not have enough educational level to use the media and the use of satellites is more than other media. Incidence of social deviances in the marginalized areas is as follows: an average of 52.3%, 31.4% less than average, and almost 16% have been higher than average. The most important issues in the marginalized regions include 56.1% theft, 19.2% liquor-selling, 6.2% addiction, 8.5% drinking, 4.6% immorality, and 4.5% clashes. Violence and stress-orientation of the youth are social pathology effects in these areas so benign and critical problem of illiteracy of the areas and low urban culture in the areas are contrary to the first class of city dwellers. Marginalization is a sub-culture with a set of values and norms that is followed in the districts of low health by low social deviations such as social isolation. Research conducted in various cities of Iran shows that not only the marginalized people economically form the bottom layer of society but also increased crime, especially robbery and drug addiction are seen among them. Moreover, Vandalism in the marginalized areas is mainly seen in the form of breakage of street and parks lights, destruction of booths and glass breakage, cutting phone wire and destruction of grass in the parks, amusement rides and public property, and tearing chairs of the public buses. Vandals in these areas are mainly teenagers and young sons. Most Vandals are single and have failed in education, most of them have

faced with disappointments, failures, different educational, employment, financial, social and family frustrations. In general, as SeddighSarvestani states (1997), marginalization depends on two cultural (rural and urban) systems and does not yet fully belong to any of them. Marginalization leads to disruption of prior value system and urban social domination and results in the lack of integrity and correlation that causes interference in the public order and security in addition to the increase in talent and capability of the growth of social injuries. Distribution of child labor of the marginalization shows that more than 45.3 have been higher than the average. Among the problems of marginalization areas of Bane, no electricity, no paved streets, no sewage plumbing, no gas, no school, no school phone, insecurity, lack of hygiene and uncovered drivers and the district sewage, and high population density, rural context, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural districts could be noted. Being on the periphery of the system failure a priori value and a sense of the relative temperature of urban social control yoke led and a lack of cohesion and solidarity provides that in addition to increasing the growth potential and social damage, disrupting public order and security.

Conclusion

The consequence of rapid urbanization in Iran is the emergence of large cities and creation of marginalized districts with abnormal texture and housing and its residents are usually rural migrants or urban low-income residents that tend to false and marginal jobs. They have low social participation and citizenship belonging and are not satisfied with the services provided in these neighborhoods in any way. Due to widespread poverty, unemployment and illiteracy, the marginalized people suffer from more social problems and their problems should be seriously resolved by the officials and consider demands and needs of the residents as citizens because poverty created deep dissatisfaction among this segment of society, and this can act like a barrel of gunpowder to create social unrest because continuity of poverty and misery of the poor will not be without political reaction. In Bane, village-city migration is one of the most important factors which also affect the pattern of development, modernization of agricultural production system, high rural population growth, unemployment, urban attractions and so forth. Bane has a marginal texture and considerable informal settlements and its study is essential to achieve sustainable urban development. The fact that the marginalized people of Bane are three groups of rural and urban migrants and other cities around the country and the province is a new finding that is questioned and challenged by most marginalization theories that know rural migration to industrial cities as the origin of marginalization and is partly rejected because 50% of the marginalized people have living in the city margins before marginalization in Bane where 20% were the residents of Bane and 30% lived in other provinces and the country. As Bane is a commercial regional, it is attracting a huge number of immigrants (rural- citizen of Bane- the province and the country), has a class gap resulting from informal unemployment, in which land rent has been stable and Bane's residents, especially the young people and those who have not jobs in the formal sector refuted to the city margin after facing with expensive land prices in the hopes of renting or buying cheap land and low mortgage.

Solutions and needs

Marginalization should be treated and prevented. Prevention is better than treatment. We should return to the village for prevention. Agriculture should be considered by proper and systematic planning for the sustainable development. The villagers' needs should be provided by health and educational facilities so that urban attractions are faded. Treatment is on the migrants that if current trend continues, it becomes urban marginalization in the future. In addition to treatment, we should help housing, and some actions should also be taken to obtain better jobs, at least for the second generation of these families did (BaniFateme et al., 2007). The best solution for creating the development process in the marginalized communities is the organization and empowerment of

marginalization and creation of integrated management at national, regional and local levels. This not only can predict how to move immigrants and control the factors affecting them but also help the organization and empowerment of abnormal textures in the cities (Ibrahimzade et al., 2004: 141).

Due to the commercial area in the West of the Country, Bane would have immigrants from all over the country and therefore planned laws can slow the migration to the cities or immigrants could be employed in the economic and educational offices. Marginalization is an undeniable element in all large and modern cities of the world because quantity and quality vary in different societies. As other social phenomena, in dealing with this phenomenon, unilateralism should be avoided, attempted to resolve problems scientifically and understood social issues and noted the following points:

- According to previous findings (Piran, 1988, 1989, 1994, 1995, 2001, 2002), this study and evaluation of the marginalized people who have poor social solidarity among themselves, they are highly correlated and unified against threats of their interests and defend their only existence; that is, marginalized life, with all powers.

- Due to the lack of urban facilities and utilities, conflict morale and negative campaign are easily formed among urban areas and the feeling is further exhibited among the second generation, the children born and grown in the marginalized area and conflicts is far more than their fathers and their mothers. That is why time is not only a solution but adds the complexity.

- Solving the problem of the marginalized people in identifying different aspects of their problems and taking advantage of their participation lie in finding social solutions.

- Realization of urban endogenous sustainable development strategy, which also requires that several issues are considered when formulating urban plans:

1. Participation of most people in decision-making on urban development and attention to the economic, social and cultural needs of areas of the city status;

2. Greater attention to small local and regional projects within major cities;

3. Creation of local councils (NGO) within urban districts and more attention to low-income groups in the city ruined places for economic and social prosperity and development (Pourahmad & Shamaei, 2001:8).

Therefore, fundamental solution of marginalization is the urban endogenous balanced and sustainable development of, security and social justice, reduction of economic and cultural inequalities between different segments of society and different regions of the country. In summary, three types of methods of processing managers and urban planners exist in achieving an urban balanced development in Iran.

1. Imagination of driving immigrants out of town or working in this direction. This tactic is called as the new entry tactics by some researchers. In Iran, such policy was applied by issuing urban settlements cart after the revolution but was not effective!

2. Ignorance of marginalization and the imagination that nothing have not happened and cannot be expected the issue to be resolved.

- Acceptation of the reality of marginalization by the authorities and then control and guidance within the framework of urban development plans so that from the new people are flowed into the cities use to develop and increase their national generosity. In this regard, the new immigrant population is served in the process of urbanization and urban development and this additional population is ready for welfare and comfort of the ease use.

The first solution is unacceptable because it was tried in different countries over time.

The second solution is to not see the reality. Pretention of migration and marginalization are not done, and unfortunately it is the most common method. The result is the development of the hills and slums that we encounter around the cities of underdeveloped countries. According to the

development condition, the city growth and margins are jointly happened and when normality is removed, it is considered by the managers and planners.

The third solution recognizes and accepts the issue and makes serious efforts to prevent and manage the issue. In the form of this solution, city management, empowerment, improvement of access to social services and expertise of urban endogenous development strategy are considered.

- Wise urban management for organization and readiness of acceptance of low-income housing, the management should be applied in inter-sectorial form along with the participation of residents and also provision of security to disrupt the security margin of the opportunists, corrupt and criminal gangs in the settlements with the responsibility and intervention of authorities for confrontation and social deviations.

- Enhancement of the expertise and skills of the workforce in urban marginal areas through formal and vocational education and increase of the level of facilities and skills of young people by encouraging them to acquire the knowledge, expertise and skills in order to attract the economy of the formal sector and reducing employment in the future of these settlements residents.

- Improvement of urban use per capita in the marginalized areas.

- Construction and expansion of training centers in order to prevent the growth of illiteracy among children and adolescents in these areas

- Reduction and mitigation of rural-urban migration in Bane (one of the main causes of the emergence and spread of marginalization is excessive rural to urban migration). Therefore, the path of migration from rural to urban areas should be a normal process and dry the poverty roots within the villages.

- Job creation and entrepreneurship for the marginalized people, especially in the manufacturing sectors in order to reduce unemployment and increase employment in the informal and parasitic false economy on the one hand and increase income, reduce poverty and improve quality of life and spread social economic justice for all social groups on the other hand.

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