

DISCUSSING THE CONCEPT OF MARGINALIZATION AND APPROACHES TO DEAL WITH IT IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

Cities as living beings are influenced by lifestyle, behavior and needs of their residents. The phenomenon of urbanization with its growing urbanization rate has numerous consequences and implications. Marginalization is a consequence not in line with the urbanization of suburbia. Urbanization itself is not a negative phenomenon, but its excessive and unplanned growth can cause complications. Genesis of Auto neighborhoods, Marginalization and the emergence of informal settlements are such complications. This study aims to evaluate the concept of Marginalization and approaches to deal with Marginalization in Iran, the failure of the policies adopted so far in dealing with Marginalization and provide new strategies in this regard. Therefore, it must be admitted that to study each city, its domain and suburb should be considered. Based on these findings, suburbs are an integral part of urban life and ignoring them is detrimental to all those who live in the city and its periphery. Suburbia and informal settlements due to poverty and development, disrupting the urban fabric, creating poor urban landscape as well as the cost to solve the problems of the urban population deemed a threat to stability and solidarity and the need to adopt special measures for the organization of the current situation and prevent its spread in the future. Suburban residents who because of legal problems in the border, town construction as well as their financial problems cannot create a good residential area, create some residential areas in different parts that gradually create a gathering place for urban problems including occurrence crime, increase of social problems, lack of appropriate infrastructures, poverty, environmental pollution, slums, slum dwellers which become a threat to the residents as well. It is estimated that the phenomenon of Marginalization as a crisis management is that it needs a plan for development. In the absence of development in urban areas, the city will face social and physical deterioration. Several approaches have been proposed to solve this problem among which Empowerment is the best method to date which in addition to the physical organization, social and economic reforms will also take place, but full implementation of an Empowerment project requires immersive and multilateral planning at the regional level in order to prevent the migration of more residents and current Marginalized areas benefit from the level of living standards.

Keywords: *Marginalization, Informal Settlements, Empowerment, Management Chaos*

INTRODUCTION

The growing increases of urbanization in different countries have had many consequences, one of which is Marginalization. Marginalization has two inner and outer sides; usually the outward aspect is of public interest and judgment on this phenomenon.

People in this situation reside in areas with little connection to the host society and there is a separation between the main urban area and their residence. This may be created due to the poor economic situation and lack the financial ability of households, the other reason is the existence of barriers to integration in the host society, since many traditional areas cannot easily accept the existence of the immigrants, therefore they move to the areas that there is less possibility of social and cultural control, these areas are mostly in suburbs and are considered outside the city (the permitted city domain) and they do not benefit from civil services but gradually and by density of population, the authorities have to provide some

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privileges to these areas and by reviewing urban pilot projects they are added to the metropolitan area, but the inner aspect of the Marginalization is associated with socio-cultural mental position of people accordingly Marginalization as Robert Park states is a world or situation similar to limbo which suspends people socially, people find themselves in a situation in that it cannot continue to operate firmly but other relationships and values have not replaced them. He believes that experiencing such chaotic conditions causes disbelief towards values with the new reality of alienation from society's side and will Marginalized under suspension (Hatami Race, 1371).

Purpose of the Study

- Understanding the meaning of Marginalization
- Knowing the characteristics of excluded areas
- Change in the attitude of other people towards Marginalized segments of society, especially officials
- Providing strategies to reduce the problems of Marginalization phenomenon

Research Questions

- What is Marginalization?
- Marginalized person refers to whom or what people?
- What are the factors influencing the rise of suburbia?
- What are the characteristics of Marginalized majority?
- What is the history of the rise of suburbia in Iran?
- What are the strategies to deal with the phenomenon of Marginalization?

The Definition and Concept of Marginalization

Researchers and experts have provided many operational and theoretical definitions for Marginalization and they have mentioned numerous Persian equivalents for it such as squatters, slum dwellers, illegal informal settlements, and centers of spontaneous life or shanty town, bidonville (Luck and Rahimi, 1389). Like many urban and social concepts, Marginalization also has no fix and agreeable definition, but some definitions place greater consensus. Marginalization in a general sense includes all those who reside in the economic area of the city, but still have not been attracted to the urban economy. Urbanization and urban attractions and welfare move these people from their homes towards the poles of industrial and labor markets and most of them are rural migrants to cities who are looking for a better way of life (Rabbani Messenger, 1385).

Although it seems that migration is the main factor of shaping and development of Marginalization in the cities, but the fact is that part of the permanent city residents are suburban residents who due to economic poverty reside in bohemian and residential units and informal settlements which sometimes lack a very primary health and welfare facilities.

Another definition in developing countries or countries such as Iran that are at a certain stage of transitional, Marginalized urban areas would mean regions with indicators and symptoms including:

- Residential units facing destruction, worn with incomplete equipment
- The dominant culture and its reflection on social behavior
- Economic poverty of people
- Creation of durable borders around the neighborhood and segregation of people from other urban classes
- Disregard and distrust of authorities to local needs [14].

Marginalization can be explained by the status of people, culture and lifestyle, Marginalized people mostly include immigrants, nomads and less urban people who often lack special skills. These people mostly leave their hometowns and move to cities due to driving factors and causes and less due to absorption urban factors.

They are failing to adapt to the urban environment on the one hand and on the other elements of the urban environment push them away, and they gradually settle in interconnected centers or in separate parts of the city so that the location and type of housing is contrary to urban normal location and in terms of cultural and economic situation is also differentiated by the urban population (Cash, 1382).

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Sociologists define people who live in the privacy of the cities as: usually Marginalized people are those who live in cities, but as a citizen do not benefit from urban facilities and municipal services, even though they are located in the suburban areas, they maintain the rural culture but at the same time they consider themselves as citizens (Lotfi *et al.*, 1389).

Urban Marginalized citizens are far from the position of citizens but can be a citizen of the future, a sense of Marginalization has proposed building or part of the city where the destruction, failure, health services, high population density in residential units, lack of the necessary comfort and Risks Natural factors such as flood occurs. It appears that these should be interpreted as a lack of security attributes, and also a safe haven for criminals (Cash, 1382).

Who is a Marginalized Person?

According to the definitions and the various views expressed about the Marginalized in general, we can say: Marginalized

Are those who live in urban economic zone, but have not been attracted to the social and economic system, it also refers to a person who could not resist the economic problems in urban system and due to the cost of living in the metropolitan has fled to suburbs in order to escape the high costs of living in city center.

Most residents of informal settlements have low income and are among the lower classes of society, they work as a day laborer and often in the informal sector [20].

Dr. Piran describes bohemian and non-standard settlements from different aspects: residents of abnormal housing without permission on government and institutions land in a short time (overnight), set up, and took up residence in it (Asad Elahi A and Nateghpour, **no date**). He considers customers of city suburb lands as those who:

- Cannot afford to enter the market of formal land and housing
- Hardly seek shelter
- Are ready to receive land illegally

- Marginalized people are less urban and mostly rural and tribal immigrants, but for some reason failed to be attracted the socio-economic and cultural city and benefit from city services and gradually reside in interconnected or separated centers from each other, in parts of the urban peripheries. These Marginalized people demonstrate a ruling class (urban residents) and the underclass (Marginalized) and the difference in the geographical location where one aspect, the guiding principle of economic and monetary trends and the other receives a minor and suburban role (Jamshidiha, 1383) .

Urban Marginalized citizen status is far from citizens but can even in a slow process be future citizens, but it does not mean that they are currently not considered to be a serious threat.

Features of Marginalized Areas

Marginalized areas are areas where the biological, physical qualities, values, and institutions of aesthetic elements is shrinking or fading away.

The confusion of the physical and spatial anonymity is tangible and closely match features expressed in the following:

A. The formation of the population of the areas of the following three groups:

- Non-native immigrants who for various reasons are not able to resettle in other urban areas
- Low-income urban natives who had to leave due to financial indigent its previous location, and mostly because of the issue of housing and low cost of living settled in these neighborhoods.
- People living in the current quarter, and with a great desire to leave the neighborhood, often cannot afford, not being able to leave the neighborhood and reside in other districts of the city.

B. Lack of interest of investors and the private sector to invest in the neighborhood

- Insignificant investment in the public sector and public institutions (organizations, institutions, municipalities) in the neighborhood

C. the gradual emergence of more severe abnormalities in the physical, economic, social, cultural and other areas of the city (Jamshidiha, 1383).

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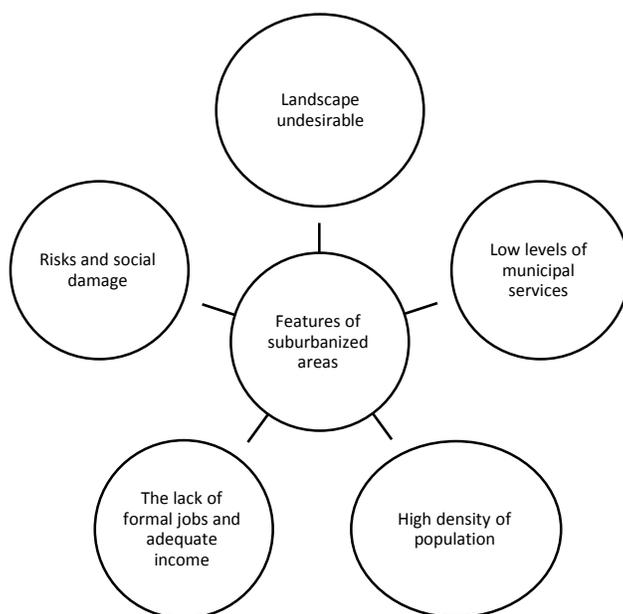


Figure 1: Features of Marginalized Areas

Source: Studies and Research Writers

Culture of Marginalized Areas

Culture of Marginalized areas is often studied as the culture of poverty; most Marginalized people are culturally from of rural origin. Living in Marginalized area is on the basis of cooperation and understanding in the region and usually all relatives and friends are often Marginalized in a community have maintained their relationship with their primary hometowns. Of course, those who have been Marginalized inner-city communities reduce or cut their relationships with their previous environment (Rabbani Messenger, 1385).

Residents of these neighborhoods lack strive to reform the abnormal conditions of the distinctive features of Marginalized culture.

Most people in urban areas have been withdrawn from Hobson or interest and people have to live as segregation, the segregation and isolation is an important factor in creating suspicion among them to other people. General cultural characteristics of Marginalized areas can be summed up as the following:

- Adherence to ethnic identity, basic values and maintaining family relationships widely
- Disregard of health issues
- Isolation and segregation due to the material and cultural poverty
- Interest in a strength and violence
- Low levels of literacy of Marginalized people
- Inability to cope with the difficulties of life
- Unemployment among Marginalized, reduced the income of this group and this issue has caused concerns and fears of the future, they will also destabilize the foundations of their families.

The Reasons for the Rise of Suburbia

Various sources indicate that a large number of city dwellers, especially in large cities and developing countries live in unusual and substandard settlements.

Migration is of the main factors shaping the Marginalized, slum dwellers, squatters and informal settlements in general.

Migration includes the migration of villages and small towns to big cities as well as the migration of people from the inner core of the city to the outskirts [5].

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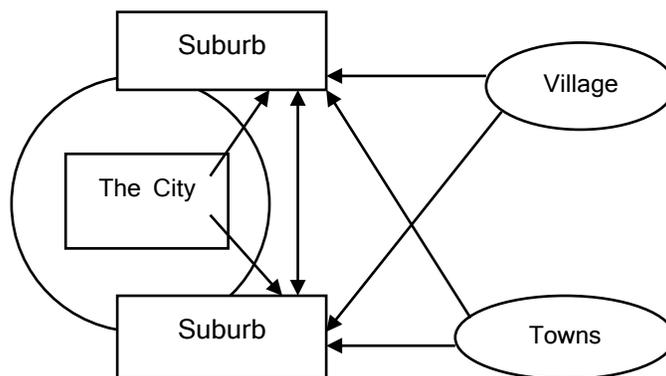


Figure 2: Types of Migration on the Creation of Marginalization

Source: Studies and Research Writers

Among the factors that cause these residents are repulsion of their original hometowns (mostly rural) they would escape the influx of residents from their homes and toward the cities and the high cost of living creating centers in the outskirts of the city.

Another big factor is dividing land in urban areas which causes the increase in land prices and low purchasing power of low-income people and forced them to take refuge in the city suburbs.

The lack of zoning and inappropriate land use. If cities do not develop as appropriate zoning and provided the opportunity for unauthorized constructions, there will be a slum neighborhoods.

Moreover, if the land suitable for housing or other uses is allocated to industries it may form urban poverty neighborhoods. In the development of suburban areas and their expansion, the role and performance of government agencies and public offices should not be ignored.

Marginalization Effects on Cities

One of the problems in most countries is Marginalization that in many cities have had harmful effects, the effects include the following:

A. The impact on the social characteristics of the city:

- Developing civil society to a biological dichotomy and exacerbating social gradients city
- There are hiding places for drugs and arms trafficking, widespread social damage, prostitution and insecurity and the spread of culture and crime in urban areas around
- The use of adjacent areas and restricted access to civil facilities and services

B. The impact on the economic characteristics of the city:

- Creation of informal jobs, such as street vending, unsanitary food sale and ...
- Rising unemployment (the influx of immigrants to the city and providing cheap labor)
- Currency speculation and bribery in these areas (illegal land sale with false documents)

C. The impact on the appearance of the city - the city is imposed an ugly texture

D. The impact on growth on the principles of: - open space for development of systematic border town - the disruption of municipal services and urban growth in terms of comprehensive plans

E. The impact on the environment: - groundwater contamination due to the lack of sewerage network - outbreaks due to the low level of education and health, low income, lack of access to drinking water and expanding its facilities in the city.

History of Marginalization in Iran

Several studies conducted in different cities shows that although urbanization in Iran's history dates back to the years 1300, but its intensity was in the 40 -50. Tehran initially began Marginalization. The emergence of the first communities in Tehran returns to 1311, but its growth and development from 1335 onwards. And inject it into the economy once oil prices dramatically increased the level of per capita

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income. On the other hand the wealth of the land was divided and gave the owners were tempted to go towards the cities. In the process of distribution of wealth due to oil prices as well as the results of the uneven distribution of rural underdevelopment account for a larger share every day. Villagers sold the land and with little capital rush towards the town, not knowing that with little money and few skills there will not be an opportunity for the urban life (Ahmadi Torshizi, 1377).

Therefore, their share of the city was only staying on the sidelines. After the revolution, the immigrant population grew 5 percent was met, if Iran's population of 36 million in 1357 to reach 58 million in 1370, however the first and second economic program did not pay special attention to the issue of employment as a result of the unemployment rate 57 1/9 percent per year to 14.9 per cent in 80 years, and the number of villagers and their reaction equations of political, social and economic conditions in Iran is considerable progress already 8/1 this process as much as Marginalized urban population at the edge of big cities. This number will double in the next 10 years (Ahmadi Torshizi, 1377).

Marginalization was born in Iran due to exogenous development and focus on finding the city as a center of industrial development, economic development and modernization of the country. This process started during the reign of Reza Shah Pahlavi and is becoming more widespread. Increasing the welfare of civil society and focus on providing services in cities and rural and tribal Marginalization has caused their migration to the cities and Marginalized life [6].

Below is a sample of the images presenting Marginalization in Iran?



Figure 1: Bandar Abbas – Allahaokbar Neighborhood **Figure 2: Zahedan- Karimabad Neighborhood**



Figure 3: Tabriz- Akhmyh Neighborhood

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Pattern of Formation in Suburban Areas

The formation pattern of informal settlements in different parts can be divided according to people who had migrated as well as local conditions in which they want to live as an organized invasion, occupation creeping, splitting open areas around the city which in Table 1 some of them and their properties are mentioned.

Table 1: Pattern of Formation of Informal Settlements in Iran

Pattern	Feature
Distribution and sale of public lands	Distribution of public dedicated lands attached to private lands by intermediaries
Distribution of agricultural lands	informal and illegal distribution and sale of agricultural land
Re-division of the present housing space	Renting of some housing in order to provide some costs
Destruction of housing and dividing the land into smaller plots	Distribution of land to the extent that the poor can afford to build
Land tenure of those without ownership and with uncertain status and non-private possession	Occupying and construction by the poor in lands with an unknown ownership or use, lost and hidden areas

Source: The authors summarized studies

Approaches to Deal with Marginalization in the World

Several and sometimes various approaches have been proposed to deal with this problem in the world. Until the 1960s the approach taken towards this phenomenon was ignoring it because it was believed that by economic development of the whole society the problem will be solved but gradually the governments realized that the problem is not only not dismantled, but the problems also increased, from 1960 to 1980 it was decided to evacuate the area and remove them, the movement of residents was difficult, therefore social, location - service, improvement and Empowerment approach from the 1990s to date has meant to create a political framework, administrative and environmental development of the internal capacities of local communities, economic development and social progress.

The evolution of approaches to intervention in Marginalized areas in the world is presented in the table (Ahmadi Torshizi, 1377).

The Main Approaches to Deal with Marginalization in Iran and its Results

As mentioned earlier by development of urbanization in Iran and distribution of services in large cities the population immigrated from rural areas and small towns to cities in search of a better life but because of low income they could not afford to live in cities and therefore created areas around them to reside. Marginalization in Iran, like other countries, has become a basic problem and government has turned global experiences to address it.

The evolution of this approach and the results in Iran are provided in table 3.

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Table 2: Approaches to Dealing with Informal Settlements in the World

Approach	Period of Dominance	Spread and	Main Points
Ignoring	the 1960s		With the economic development of the whole society the problem will be solved, the problem is structural and will not be solved by local planning
Forced Evictions and Removal	1960 and 1980		Informal settlements infected tumor of the body that must be removed
Self-Assistance	1970s to 1980s		The use of labor, skill and ability to manage residents in problem solving
Public and Social Housing	1950 to 1980		State and state resources is the key to solve the problem the need to targeted housing subsidies
Location- Services	1970s to 1980s		Providing the initial land and infrastructure is the solution
Improvement	1980		Fulfilling the right to housing and infrastructure using the status quo
Empowerment	since 1990		Creating political framework, administrative and environmental development of the internal capacities of community, economic and social development

Source: The authors summarized studies

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Table 3: Major Approaches to Deal with Marginalization in Iran

Approach	Example	Main Period of Spread	Result
Ignorance	South of Tehran	Before and after the revolution	The growth of informal settlements
Clearing	South Tehran – Khak sefid	Revolution period - the seventies	Displacement of families - new neighborhoods
Public Housing	Aban 9 th Lane	different periods, particularly before the revolution	Sale and transfer of low-income housing by the low-income
Part of Housing Policies	The low-income housing law in 1372	After the revolution	lack of proper coverage - Lack of assessment
Location - Services, Preparation	All cities of Iran	1360s	Lack of coverage of low-income
New Cities	Metropolitans	late 1360 and early seventies	Mal-absorption and including the poor
Development and Empowerment	Zahedan, Bandar Abbas, Kermanshah, Sanandaj	late 1380s and early 1390s	

Source: The authors summarized studies

Empowerment Approach in Dealing with Marginalization

The study results showed that the water supply and housing intervention in urban areas alone will not solve the problem of urban poverty, but urban poverty reduction at the same time need to manage physical, economic and social aspects of the city.

In the last two decades Empowerment strategy that is based on acceptance of the settlements and the integration of social, cultural, economic and spatial structure of the city has opened promising perspectives for the solution of this problem. This basic strategy is based on two principles, a good rule-based urban management, and effective public participation in urban projects (Zahdty, 1369).

Empowerment strategy emphasized that other structural engineering and physical planning and physical and financial resources cannot inject the low-income and Marginalized urban overcome social engineering, but it's important to support and facilitate public sector and accelerate the mediation of the local NGOs and direct and active participation of users.

Public participation is an essential and core element of Empowerment. If the process of Empowerment does not provide individual, group and organized participation of individuals and society, it will not be stable and will not achieve the intended results

In general, the three principles necessary for Empowerment of informal settlements in the country are:

1. Human Resource Development
2. Organizational development
3. Changes in the regulatory and legal framework

Examples of Empowerment Project Background in Iran

In recent years international organizations, especially the World Bank plans to improve the situation of Marginalization and informal settlements in Third World countries in the 1980s that eventually led to the strategy laid Empowerment. The work undertaken by the World Bank support program for organizing and Empowerment of informal settlements and urban development projects aim to reform the housing sector in five cities (Zahedan, Bandar Abbas, Kermanshah, Tabriz, Sanandaj) is performed as follows.

1. Life and entrepreneurship projects (micro-financial services, organizing vendors, technical training to improve neighborhoods and housing)

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2. Providing executable programs supporting vulnerable groups and public health (women, youth, child labor and preschool and people with disabilities and the prevention of addiction)
3. The revival of cultural identity, leisure and special projects in each region
4. capacity-building and institution-building in local institutions at the community level
5. Executing demand-based projects with public participation
6. Social assessments and identify priority sites through questionnaires and formed local groups
7. Social Empowerment and encouragement of local self-assistance groups

Empowerment Projects

1. The promotion and Empowerment of employees, industry, handicrafts and artifacts from informal settlements in cities (Sanandaj, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas).
2. The project of entrepreneur groups.
3. Project of house-neighborhood in (Sanandaj, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas).
4. The project to reduce the effects of drug use and prevent risky behavior in informal settlements in cities (Sanandaj, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas).
5. The project of entrepreneur groups and training and banking (Sanandaj, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas).
6. Planning and developing basic skills in informal settlements (Sanandaj, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas)
7. Running workshops about Empowerment
8. Signing contracts with different consultants in (Sanandaj, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas) in capacity building projects of municipalities, municipal human resource management, financial management of municipalities, municipal capacity building and institutional framework, capacity-building for municipal management, institutional capacity strengthening plans inclusive development of all social classes.

Below, examples of images of projects implemented in cities (Sanandaj, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas) is shown.



Figure 4: The Physical Project Target Areas in Sanandaj

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Figure 5: The Physical Project Target Areas in Bandar Abbas

In other cities, including Saveh, Qom, Ilam, Bojnourd, Isfahan, Shiraz examples of Empowerment projects were executed. An example of Empowerment project in Shiraz is presented in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Organizing the Local Streets of Informal Settlements in Shiraz

Challenges on the Path to Empowerment

Over the years it became clear that in order to strengthen the settlements there are challenges that impede the realization of the objectives of these projects that these challenges are presented in Table 4.

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Table 4: Challenges on the Path to Empowerment

Legal Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since these residents are often without proof of ownership, lack security of tenure and urban services and carrying out projects in these areas is simply not possible. - Locating some informal settlements outside the legal boundaries of cities, makes it difficult to provide services legally.
Financial and Economic Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of segregation of income groups and income groups - Residents of informal settlements are often people with low incomes and uncertain economic conditions, which have led banks and financial institutions to refrain from giving loans and credit to them; - Lack of financial ability of many households' financial participation in projects to upgrade and Empowerment; - Financial and credit system to address the situation of these residents is not specified; - Portioning of the development budget, causes problems for integrated Empowerment.
Technical Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the same building regulations and guidelines and adopting the same common practices in formal and informal areas; - Complicated standards and parameters and lack of consistency with the status of these settlements
Physical Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor infrastructure - Poor quality housing, - The lack of land to provide urban public land; - The establishment of some of the settlements in impassable area with no safety.
Political Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cynicism and distrust of the local authorities in planning and urban design
Social Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low levels of literacy, especially residents and supervisors; - There are common sense distrust of city programs and projects; - Fear of losing shelter, neighbors and friends; - Unwillingness to move from the current location and the fear of losing their shelter;
Management Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dominance of Sectorial planning and multiple urban management,

Source: The authors summarized studies

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Ways of Dealing with the Problem of Marginalization

1. The creation of a competitive economy, dynamic and purposeful on a global scale, thus modulating proportional distribution of wealth, poverty and justice-oriented ideology.
2. Defining new levels of municipal services and improving urban land use per capita in urban areas.
3. Creation of a specialized center of social research on issues of Marginalization which offers solutions to organizations responsible for activities in the provincial capitals.
4. The organization of urban space to reduce inequality.
5. Creating a sense of community among the Marginalized.
6. Helping their employment, the creation of workshops for entrepreneurs.
7. Increasing the advantages of living in villages and small towns to prevent migration and tendency to Marginalization.
8. Avoiding offering a single plan in Marginalized areas and caring about social structure, economic, physical settlements to present a plan.
9. Social, economic, physical each of the settlements to offer a plan.
10. Attracting the residents trust and their active participation in Empowerment projects in these areas with successful projects and assigning responsibility to residents.
11. Educations through institutions such as the socially excluded areas of education, mosques, cultural centers and non-governmental organizations to participate in Empowerment projects.
13. Encouraging investors to invest in these areas.
14. Informing the donors and charities to provide services to people in these areas.
15. Developing and improving living conditions in Marginalized areas, including improving housing residents in establishing the appropriate infrastructure, such as water and sewage networks, communication networks and ...

CONCLUSIONS

Marginalization is a phenomenon that is created by informal settlements without legal permits of a group of people in a place often around major cities and is considered a huge problem for cities. Marginalization phenomenon is increasing in developing countries, including Iran, with serious damage to the country. All Marginalized urban poverty and social exclusion is common. Settlers and Marginalization in Iran are often seen in the countryside. It is important to note that as a crisis management must deal with Marginalization and the lack of attention to these areas will cause deterioration in social and physical terms. The evolution of policies imposed by the government in Iran or in other countries of the world has followed the growing trend of ignoring these areas to support housing rehabilitation and Empowerment approach that has been addressed. The multiple promises not practical to residents and caused suspicion and distrust of the local authorities and as a result of the lack of public participation in projects is Empowerment. If planners and policymakers in the idea of containment, control and reduce their Marginalization have its roots in the villages and small towns of repulsion and attraction factors (unbalanced distribution of wealth and services) in search of big cities and the majority of its planned development villages and small towns and country planning at all levels to the development of villages and small towns, big cities also reduce the ravages that people will not follow dreams of a better life and enjoyment of the services and leave their homes.

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