

Evaluation the Methods of Marginalization Management Case Study: Zahedan City

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ABSTRACT

The present paper try to assess both the effective factors on increase of informal settlements and complementary approaches and policies and role of urban management in organizing and enabling informal settlements in Zahedan. According to the findings, with concerning the informal settlement in collaborative planning and policies with inhabitants for organizing, improving and enabling disorganized city textures, the possibility of sustainable developments in Zahedan occurs.

KEYWORDS: Marginalization Management, Zahedan City, Sustainable Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Making policies for providing suitable housing, firstly recognized by UN in Habitat conference held in 1976. Next conference as Second Settlement held in Istanbul in 1996 in order to stress on it and finally this meeting result didn't lead to the importance of providing suitable housing for low-income people. to take a look at past and the taken policies before these two conferences it can be seen that in 1950s and 1960s instead of considering spontaneous housing as a problem and get replaced by legal housing a pessimistic look was taken (Lloyd,1979,p.7). This pessimistic view is much clear in Oscar Lewis in Mexico , India and Porto Rico . He explains that poors are involved inside a closed cycle of poor and poverty culture. He pays attention to some description of city cancers, dirty wounds and urban fungus and similar expressions that are common for temporary settlements.

In contrast, from Mangin's view, slums have no weaken effects on urban economy and full of extremists and criminals, but emphasize that most of slums are busy in working and socially are stable and dwell for a long time in cities (Eskestein, 1990, pp.99-103).

The comparison of two continuums of studies shows that proponents of informal settle phenomenon and protestors of accepting it as an urban reality shows that the proponents are increasing.

According to the recent researches, in the next decades the first and second habitat with scientific investigation about settlement conditions of low-income people were created and the government role enters informal settlement literature formally by Turner's studies,although, many other researchers had studies in this domain. , practically hadn't presented a pattern to how the government should interferes the regions of informal settlement. Turner saw that aided-self help (ASH) economy is established on this basis that potential , talent ad persons' and small groups' autonomy for making decision is more than their potential for hand-works. As a result, Turner narrates Churchill'squotation that before making many works, do as well as you can the smalls.

The principle policy interfered from Turner's work is that the best recommendation for governments to help poors is through creating ASH facilities. This policy insists on three principles of improving existing informal houses, creating sites and services and plans related to coral houses. In this plan, the housing location is provided in a certain site and the rest of works will be carried out by self-builders owners. Turner's plan on ASH presented some issues elicited reactions. In this regards, Elina Ferrara in her studies seeking a way to help them in order to get autonomous and involved among main body of population. she has proposed that the government by dividing these communities into groups with similar and homogenous characteristics such as gender, age and ethnicity can guide them towards healthy and useful incomes(Ferrara, 2002, p.).

Regarding public aids in form of coral houses, Alison Goubel with explanation of government role in this facilitating or nonefacilitating describes the Apartheidpolicies of South Africa and its impact on constructed houses for low- income classes and marginalization as the most salient issue. She has tried to introduce government role as main factor of sustainability and unsustainability andproposes that the government with setting public participation policies and assessing the local affairs to reinforce sustainability in these settlements. Finally in relation to urban policies , immigration ad informal settlement formation, Ward believes that government policies in process of

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urbanization and role of rural immigration to the cities that is the increasing focus on urban population in metropolitans has been considered as the main factor of informal settlement formation (Ward, 1976,pp 330-343).

Global experience in reaction to increase of urban poor districts and informal settlement			
Late 1980s		1970s-1980s	1960s
Beginning of improvement review and introducing empowering approaches		Attention to ASH housing paradigm	Destruction and building new housings by public & general sector
Third millennium development goals	After Istanbul meeting	Providing sites and services	Call for back to villages
Cities without poor districts and introducing documents for decreasing poverty and development strategies	The necessity to social participation institution and capacity making	Improving inside poor districts	Small cities advances

Informal settlements or disorganized, are a symbol of informal real estate markets all over the world especially in developed countries that their body structure under the influence of socio-economical conditions forms differently.

These settlements according to geographical location are formed and serve different functions. When they form around the metropolitans usually go far away the shaped small villages and in short time because of informal and illegal separations of lands and especially inefficient farm lands grow rapidly.

Their rural origin doesn't survive anymore and in short time can absorb socio-economic surplus of metropolitans. The growth rate of population in such settlements has a direct relationship with exacerbation of economic crisis or in other words little increase of urban incomes and inefficient planning and inattention to target groups. With continuation of this process of population development and growth, the socio-economic conditions for their recognition are gradually prepared.

These kinds of discrete developments can survive by decreasing its distance with city legal boundaries and body increase of city in shape of continuous development. However, lack of basic services and body problems make their differences more salient. With joining these settlements to city boundaries their body changes get more limited but the illegal constructions can continue near or out of illegal borders till the time for socio-political necessities and by body development of city these limits join the city as well.

Zahedan can be named as one of poor and remote Iranian cities which like other country cities faces with urban problems such as marginalization, cultural poverty, imbalanced growth and planning, crime increase, and false careers. Also, because of closeness to Afghanistan and Pakistan borders and its effect on the city and urban fabrics face with broader problems than other cities. In a way that one of developmental factors of Zahedan poor regions and its derived problems is considered as entry of Afghani immigrants to this city.

These urban problems display Zaheden as an incongruous and imbalanced city externally and are counted as obstacles for implementation of extensive and comprehensive urban plans.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study aims to evaluate the informal settlements in Zahedan, Sistan and Balouchestan capital in Iran and study the Karim Abad local as study sample that has passed a period of transition.

Purposes:

- Study and evaluation of urban planners and managers in organizing and improving the marginalized conditions based on efficient planning to achieve sustainable development.
- Study and assessment of the pattern caused formation and expansion of marginalization in Zaheden in distinguished form from other patterns.
- Study of encouraging ways of marginalization in collaborating with organizing and enabling plans.
- Study of efficient distribution methods of urban services in marginalized areas regarding implementation of social justice.

Research questions:

- To what extent have the urban managers and planners methods for organizing and improving urban marginalization conditions been appropriate and successful?

- Concerning global experiences and for achieving sustainable development, what are necessary approaches for dealing with marginalization phenomenon based on efficient planning?

Hypotheses:

- H1: The increasing expansion of marginalization in cities is a result of inefficient methods and models of urban managers and planners.
 - H2: Seemingly, instead of evacuation and destroy, the organizing and enabling pattern of marginalized regions could be considered as an efficient model.
 - H3: It looks marginalization has several models and doesn't follow poverty economy.
- The methodology in this study is a kind of analytical-descriptive and based on factor analysis which its data are gathered in two ways of library and field study in integrative form.

Research variables:

- Number of marginalization families
- Number of male marginalization at different ages
- Number of female marginalization at different ages
- Number of marginalization educated male
- Number of educated female marginalization

3. Data Collection:

1. library method that is data collected from descriptive and statistical information, articles, newsletters, geographical journals, magazines, brochures, maps, aerial images, and archive documents which some of them are confidential and also taking some statistical letters from different organizations like the Management and Planning Organization, Housing and Urban Development, municipalities, governors and interview with experts, professors, urban managers and advising engineers.

2. field research include assessing maps, observation, structured interview with marginalized local inhabitants, local reliable, urban managers and planners in regard to problems, and needs and filling a closed questionnaire and plug-taking and making codes.

Study sample:

A number of residents in one of marginalization areas separating family, educated men and women and with simple random sampling and by use of computer were selected.

4. Findings:

Hypotheses answers:

Hypothesis 1: increasing growth of marginalization is because of inefficient models and methods of urban planners and managers.

The formation of poverty and religious- ethnic colonies in margin of Zahedan caused to establishment of body, economical and social crises. In a way that by illegal seizing of lands, destruction of agricultural farms because of lack of urban management control and supervision in lands out of legal boundaries of city and building disorganized settlements for the aim of coming up with settlement problem, while making ecological pollution, cause formation of a kind of informal and special poor district around city margin which follows own rules and since deprived from any necessary services and facilities their collapse from rest of city happens gradually.

Providing the infrastructures of these disorganized settlements and slums such as water supply, electricity, swage system, garbage, pavement network and etc has lead to structural and economic crises with city body. The selection of these settlements based on mentioned parameters by immigrants and also special ruling social conditions and communications resulted to social isolation of residents and ecological separation based on poverty culture, ethnic-religious biases, family and tribe culture, and career type. Therefore, Zahedan is facing with extensive structural, economic and social problems for improvement and organizing these districts and providing residents' necessary needs.

The resulted findings in demographic and immigration process to Zahedan indicate that immigrants distribution in the city in marginalization districts especially Karim Abad district according to stay time show that about 80- 85 percent of them are less than 5 years settled. So, if consider the immigration process within recent 2 decades, it get clear that immigration process in this 2 decades has adopted a fully rising process.

Findings indicate that most of these immigrants has immigrated to Zahedan from neighborhood cities of Zabol, Khash, Mirjaveh, and Nehbandan because of recent droughts and shortage of water supply for farming. Drying of Hirmand river and deep wells in neighborhood villages has accelerated this process and caused farmers of mentioned cities leave their home because of weak agricultural and economic bases in hope of finding a better life in Zahedan that is the center of demographic and immigration in Sistan and Baluchistan and contains many false and service-commercial jobs.

These poor and low income immigrants at the beginning of entrance, for providing their settlement because of no financial support rush to marginalization regions of Zahedan like Karim Abad and Shir Abad districts with considering their own culture, and ethnic-religious structure. These low income classes due to the very low income level begin to settle informally and illegally and building the inorganized settlements in the end part of these districts and make new districts and create some sort of poverty colonies into their ethnic-religious structure.

Lack of unified planning in different areas of economic, body and social form in province planning structure and urban system of Zahedan lead to watching a vast number of new coming immigrants in different seasons for certain reasons. Inefficiency of urban management planning due to absence of structural and systematic studies in different domains has caused the marginalization problem get more and more intensive and faces urban managers with bigger challenges.

Hypothesis 2: it seems marginalization has different patterns and does follow no poverty economy.

The immigrant families that due to weak agricultural and economic bases of cities and farms around Zahedan have immigrated here choose their settlements based on income level, ethnic-religious features, family and tribe culture, the type of employment and etc.; and the chosen criterion isn't a single pattern any more. As, most of poor and low income Balouch immigrants of Shir Abad, Karim Abad, Hemat Abad, and many others have chosen them for ethnic-religious ties, family and tribe culture for settlement and poor and low income immigrants of Zabol has settled in Babaeyan, and Dare Panj Shir districts.

According to the studies, most of Balouchi immigrants that immigrate from neighborhood cities and villages to Zahedan (although some of them have a reasonable income and economic conditions) because of ethnic-religious ties and tribe culture and also for professional and job-security in these districts relying on ethnic-religious support choose the settlement such as Karim Abad and Shir Abad and create specific ethnic-religious dialogues and cause a different form of ecologic separation in comparison to rest of urban region.

Hypothesis 3:

It looks the enabling and organizing pattern of marginalization districts instead of evacuation and destruction can be used as an efficient pattern.

Enabling and improving projects as global experiences show can result to reasonable results. In Zahedan also the enabling projects in Babaeyan district and organizing and improving Karim Abad district have led to acceptable conclusions as well. Especially in Karim Abad destruction of western wall next to airport that was for a long time has kept it in an extreme body and social isolation and presented most severe social abnormalities and ecological pollution behind caused the initiation of form growth and improvement since building and revenue of ring road instead of wall resulted to passing another change phase and rising the land prices forced the poor to replace these occupied illegal lands with preliminary agreements and leave the district to find other lands behind Hemat Abad area and make a spontaneous improvement.

Improving and enabling programs of urban management in different body, economic and social domain can like Babaeyan district that resulted to significant outcomes make urban planners closer to their goals.

5. Conclusion:

Informal settlements are as part of real estate market that small low income social groups seeking shelter choose them. These informal markets because of lack of basic social and urban services are built in inferior quality lands and cheap houses suitable for low-income groups' demands are presented.

Therefore, these informal markets are born with relative deprivation and poverty and body-social separation. According to the time and place of formation they take different qualities and grow based on socio-economic context.

Zahedan and the broad Sistan and Balochistan are classified as the deprived places in the country and the inhabitants of disorganized settlements of Zahedan consider as most distinguished demographic and social combination in comparison to rest of city. General indexes of these settlements are seen in form of body collapse and social isolation. Since the low level of services and facilities and qualities of houses and lack of tendency of other social groups in settlement and occupation in these settlements and refusing settlement in other regions by some of marginalizations because of holding false jobs, they expect no end just establishment of poorest and lowest income families.

As a result, main challenge in organizing Karim Abad district or in other words improving this body collapse and social isolation from the main framework of Zahedan needs some solution for removing the null cycle of body and economic separation and preventing its continuation. Therefore, approaches of strategic-structural plan are associated to connection and arrangement of this district with whole city. Informal settlements not only are facing with form problems but also their interior structure is disorganized that is because of the unplanned body development and spontaneous settlement of population.

According to accessibility of useful experiences, professional and competent human resources, and existing potentials, especially on theological and religious instructions the following actions are necessary:

1. Reviewing comprehensive and detailed urban plans due to predicting suitable places for building small, resistant and cheap housing for young couples, and low income families.
2. Controlling and spreading social justice to small villages and towns in different areas from cultural, and hygienic to economic. However, after Islamic revolution, a number of effective works have been done in remote and deprived villages and regions, living standards differences in various regions is outstanding.
3. The urban planners and managers approach to vertical development and construction of high buildings as many as possible, at the same time providing service places (school, pavements, and landscapes) and keeping valuable farm lands and gardens inside and outside city texture the high building rate and density based on soil resistance and other effective factors, can get increased significantly and prevent from horizontal development and surface expansion in cost of maintenance farm lands and next generations lives.
4. Changing and evolution of old textures and urban deprived districts by empowering with association of related organizations that luckily this kind of experience is seen in reconstruction of destroyed regions of the country.
5. Creating productive jobs for inhabitants inside and outside the city texture. Also, because of low living costs, low-priced labor forces in these regions, low cost production could be provided for other places.
6. To recognize and identify these inhabitants and changing attitudes towards being offender and considering these areas as formal and legal regions of urban community.
7. The municipality of Zahedan with establishing the Land and Housing Organization and cooperation with related executive organizations as tracking improving comprehensive and detailed plan of city, proceed for identifying and ownership of non agricultural lands and after making plans and policies, with the help of related organizations and by use of budgets go through housings and assign them to applicants with special and easy conditions.
8. The immigration process into the city and settlement inside the texture or in margins has to be occurred legally.
9. After doing the mentioned phases and providing the formal and legal settlement inside the city or in margins, any offense toward farm lands has to be clashed legally.
10. Due to providing necessary financial resources for implementing infrastructures and service areas and also assistance in implementation of empowering plans and/or constructing housings it can be used from public funds, cheap banking facilities and World Bank help.

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