

Problem called the urban marginalization

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Abstract: Today, urban expansion and consequently large cities expanded and has created many problems. Urbanization and rapid growth of the country's political economy issues are rooted in human ecology. In studies on human ecology of rural misery and consequent migration of the major villages of urban growth in the third world states. So one of very important factors in inharmonious development of cities, especially in the metropolises of in developing countries, is the problems of marginalization. Marginalization development in metropolises causes undesirable effects on the human environment. This study is related to suburb residence definition, suburb residence characteristics and causes of suburb residence emersion and finally reached a conclusion and summary. It is hoped that countries considering the issue of suburb residence in the planning and development of margin areas achieve to proper development of cities. The main aim of this paper is to explain the exact meaning of marginalization in cities. [Zeynali Azim A, Bagherzadeh kasiri Sh. **The Problem called the urban marginalization.** *Life Sci J* 2013; 10(1s):194-197] (ISSN: 1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 32

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1. Introduction

Marginalization is a term first introduced in 1516 in Venice, Italy. New suburb residence has not long age. It was an era when the rich and the poor people lived together in near homes. Therefore, Marginalization over time and through various historical stages, from process based on racial, ethnic, linguistic and religious distinctions has become to process based on social and economic distinctions.

Marginalization is the undeniable element of the all major and modern cities in the world, however, its quantity and quality is varies in different societies. In dealing with this phenomenon like other social phenomena should avoid looking unilaterally and attempt to a serious effort to understand the social problems and scientific remedy [1]. In suburb area, Crime and delinquency rates is high due to the high population density, increased poverty, fractured social structures, weaken social bonds and escape from the pressure of public opinion and official control.

Therefore, suburb residence is emerged because of heterogeneous growth of urbanization. Diseconomy and Migrants lack access to conventional formal urban jobs causes they choose places to live that often are not any urban facilities and mostly builds illegal and out of the criterions. These areas are more than other areas of the town is hideaway a variety of illegal activities and often face more crimes than inner city areas [2].

2. Marginalization history in the world

All cities in the world, especially in developing countries, are facing some problems of Marginalization. Marginalization has roots in very

long time and there also was in the past centuries. This social phenomenon is available in both developed countries and developing countries. England refers to slum areas a hundred years ago in England and believes they exists due to industrial revolution and recognizes the role of government officials in housing construction and providing regulations for housing control and laws for designing. The slum areas are the areas that all countries are trying to get rid of it [3]. There were illegal settlements for a long time but with a different meaning compared to today. In fact, these settlements were not illegal. Illegal settlements is a term recently used by Westerners and first has been common in Charles and Abram and John Turner literatures and especially after Vancouver Habitat conference in Canada in 1976. Abrams (1964) considered creating processes of illegal settlements as victory of urban areas to create shelter and housing and defined it by law enforcement and legal coercion. Turner has positive attitude to such settlements and knows it as a very successful solution to housing problems in urban areas in developing countries [4]. Slum residents are 72% of total 166 million people of urban population in south of Africa desert in 2001. This population is expected to increase 325 million in 2020, i.e. more than current population of the United States. According to statistics obtained, in India about 30% of people live in slum areas (suburbs). In Turkey, about 24 residential units with very low quality are as slum [5].

3. The concept of Marginalization

Developed and in developing countries face rapid growth of urbanization due to rapid population growth and break the subsistence economy based on

agriculture or industrialization process. However, in these countries, limited resources and the natural and geographical inequalities cause some social groups benefit it and other groups, especially rural areas, be excluded. So, that part of community that have not benefited from initial gifts of development, according to the allocation of economic and social facilities in more developed regions, turn to the more benefited regions to be organs of their economic and social set. Besides, unrealistic adaptation of developing countries from ideal standards and criteria for urbanity in developing countries is not adapted with their economic conditions (high growth of population and lower-income individuals in the majority of community). So that, due to planning imperfections in the field of housing, not only lower-income individuals deprived of government assistance, but also the new economic institutions (i.e. banks) are not covered them. Therefore, these social groups, disappointed of the formal skeleton planning that its ideal standards and criteria deprives citizenship right of them, turn to parts of the urban area that doesn't have sustainable and comprehensive standards and usually live outside of cities that named "informal housing" and there houses build illegally and they call "suburb resident" and force service institutions to serve them. Therefore, the defects of skeleton planning that prevent access of lower-income individuals to the urbanization and urbanity techniques, causes lower-income rural immigrants don't have knowledge of urbanization and citizenship rights and it causes service costs to the lost environments of low-income individuals get large [6,7]. Suburb residence definition varies from country to country, so, several definitions of suburb residence is provided that the following are some of them:

Marginalization is someone who resides in the city but can't act in economic system of the city and use city facilities because of various causes [8].

Margin areas are areas of the city that have desolated and time-worn residential units and incomplete equipments and the culture of poverty, rural people isolation of urban community and seclusion has overcome on them [9].

Marginalization is the inappropriate living place that has low-level in term of air conditioning and health and treatment conditions and is the location of type of social crimes and corruptions [10].

Above definitions all imply that Marginalization are the lowest living level and have many problems to supply their daily needs.

4. Marginalization types

Marginalization can be divided into three categories:

4.1. Outer city marginalization

This kind of Marginalization, mostly can talk about that around the major cities is Tehran province. Tehran province is as a perfect example of the kinds of social problems of the suburb residence phenomenon. Outer city Marginalization is seen in south and southwest of Tehran. By little accuracy in Tehran map, we realize that mountains presence from north to northeast limits migration possibility of this kind of Marginalization to these areas. On the other hand, highways and freeways in south and west of Tehran, makes moving toward the center easier. However, due to centralization of government and non-governmental organs and markets and commercial buildings in downtown, suburb residents moving to workplace in many other areas of the south and west is done easily and even with less costs.

4.2. Inner city Marginalization

Unlike outer city Marginalization, inner city Marginalization has a much longer life and is not a new phenomenon. Such areas can be found in all countries. Although such areas are inside the metropolises, they have been isolated from other areas by a red line.

As though residents of these areas are also Marginalization, however, they live with less distance of cities than outer city Marginalization.

4.3. Margin choosing

Rich people often choose relaxed and welcoming climate places for their rest to be calm and far away daily traffic and stressful environments and some problems that metropolises have. They sometimes spend their time in such these places like Lavasanat, Dizin and Kelardasht around the Tehran.

5. Factors affecting Marginalization

Marginalization is a complex phenomenon the cause we make mistake in knowing and providing solutions to release this crisis [11, 12]. There are some factors that have an effective role in creating Marginalization and can lead to the formation of slums in cities. In this regard, park states that migration due to cultural and racial effects is one of the main factors in creating suburb residence. He believes that the immigrant finds himself between two different cultures, source culture and target culture [13].

Marginalization are main reasons:

- 1- Migration, marginalization of the factors shaping the
- 2 - low income heads of households and high land prices and construction costs of official
- 3 - repulsion of origin (such as disinvestment, lack of land), the residents fleeing from their residence and they descend towards the city.

4 - Stay away from the bureaucratic process: Dystrophy phenomenon due to the bureaucratic process of escape from urban life.

5 - area homes and bad thing because their prices are low due to poor protection of these areas

6- The lack of zoning and land unsuitable land. If cities do not regard as appropriate zoning and development provided for the construction of unauthorized slums and neighborhoods will be created. [14].

In general, the causes underlying formation of Marginalization in low level are:

- 1- Lack of clear and effective programs to meet the needs of lower-income individuals housing in the suitable geographic distribution.
- 2- Lack of prediction adequate and suitable residential space for lower-incomes in the urban skeleton designs and apply standards they can't afford them
- 3- Poor access to formal credit systems and housing loans for lower-income individuals, particularly employees in the informal section.
- 4- Illegitimate power bands and land speculators in parallel to negligence and failure to monitor and control the construction, especially in the areas between cities.
- 5- Lack of institutionalizing for equipments and accumulate resources for lower-income individuals and lack of supporting and government leading to self-help housing [15].

6. Marginalization features

Basic features of Marginalization are:

- 1- Inappropriate housing structures, poor ventilation;
- 2- Over destiny of population;
- 3- Faulty streets, insufficient light;
- 4- Little healthy drinking water;
- 5- Entry of rain to the water system;
- 6- Lack of toilet facilities and
- 7- Lack of access to basic physical and social services. [16]

6-1-The most important social characteristics of Marginalization

The most important social characteristics of Marginalization are:

- 1- Margin areas include specific geographical places.
- 2- Common interests link people together.
- 3- The common patterns govern to social and economic relations of their residents.
- 4- They show high group congruence and corporation especially in the face to common issues and people outside their community.

5- They have created their own institute.

6- They can control each other well.

In addition to above characteristic, they also have following common features:

- Most of Marginalization are youth people.
- They have very strong spirit of cooperation in construct their residential environment and against destruction.
- They don't trust non-residents and don't let them to participate in their problems.
- Due to lack of sufficient space, they often spent their times outside the residential framework.
- Due to loss of human values in the suburb areas, social anomalies growing rapidly and acts like theft, drug abuse, contraband and prostitution in these areas seen more than city center. [17,18]

7. Consequences of marginalization

Fertile field for attracting and growing slums of offenders and increasing dissonance and social damages such as theft and crime and drugs and prostitution law obese and ... Provides. It note. That all the inhabitants of these areas but these are just the opposite of violence and fare much worse in these areas.

1 - Face undesirable:

The most universal symbol of marginalization is the face of unfavorable feeling and conscience and irritate human eyes, shows the buildings damaged and worn.

2- low of Public Health and Health:

No public health and private marginalized in the global standards and sizes are even acting against national public health and the environment in such areas is common.

3- Lack of formal employment and sufficient income

4 - There is a small subculture specific areas:

Marginalized subcultures in certain small areas of each of the households that were already settled, is observed.

5 - Population density in these areas, household size is large.

6 - Lack of or low educational and welfare facilities and low levels of literacy and education

7 - Resource Center deviations social

8 - Social unrest

9 - cultural implications

10 - The social consequences

11 - Housing unreliable against natural disasters

12 - The psychological consequences

13 - Consequences of Urban Management

14 - Development of the negative effects of environmental and sustainable development behind

- 15 - Increase the absorption of accumulated problems in the border city despite previous
 16 - the necessity of a balanced distribution of economic rather
 17 - conducted economic growth along with its decentralized distribution

7- Conclusion

Marginalization is a complex and ambiguous concept which can be used differently in different countries. It can be said that Margin areas are the most destitute urban areas in the city that are in low-level in term of welfare facilities, health and treatment facilities, infrastructure and services, and economic and social conditions. Illegal construction has been done without technical considerations and they are not safe against natural disasters and unexpected events. Civil justice is not considered in these areas. In addition, Marginalization culture is reflection of low-class lifestyle of community that is commonly known as the culture poverty. Almost all countries, whether advanced or in developing, have experienced periods of Marginalization in their cities. But the main problem lies in third world countries. Suburb residence is such phenomena due to contemporary rapid and inharmonious growth of urbanization and is one of striking aspects of urban poverty that appears inside or around of the cities and have continued to grow.

Marginalized in urban programs have been pulled out of the city, most homes are marginalized municipalities No. No, no utilities splits words made of tin and is protective is where the poor live, according to the

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