

## Original Reserch Paper

# Assessing of informal settlements with the focus on the phenomenon of migration in the lower fabrics

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**ABSTRACT:** Today, with the increasing population, high growth rate of poverty and the collapse of economic classes of households for economic reasons, the phenomenon of urban poverty has spread, which with consequences such as lack of housing and the formation of informal settlements in the city, has caused low quality of human life. Informal settlements are not able to produce the desired quality of urban due to the unsuitable context of social interactions and practically spread their identity inefficiencies. Identifying and recognizing these contexts as well as evaluating the causes of formation can be important from a managerial point of view. Problems such as high unemployment, pressure on urban services and infrastructure, and severe inadequacies in providing housing for urban residents have subsequently led to large-scale migration, which will lead to the formation of a study infrastructure. Brought. The aim of this study was to identify the causes of the formation and how to identify informal settlements to evaluate the socio-economic criteria such as migration in the context of urban poverty. The method of the present study is analytical-descriptive that the analytical scale of informal settlements in the context of social problems such as migration was proposed and thus the sub-criteria and migration index with the aim of identifying the lower neighborhoods and the bed forming informal settlements correlated with urban poverty. High economic and social reasons for the origin of migration and the appropriate context of the destination can be the main reason for this phenomenon.

**Keywords:** Urban Poverty, Low-Income Neighborhoods, Informal Settlement, Migration Phenomenon, Socio-Economic Causes

**RUNNING TITLE:** Migration in the Lower Fabric's Informal Settlements

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## INTRODUCTION

Today, half of the world's population is urban, and by the end of this century, growth is estimated at up to 70%. According to a 2003 UNHCR report, about 40% of the urban population in developing countries live in informal settlements, and this figure is projected to reach two billion by 2030 (UN Habitat, 2003, 2006). Population growth will lead to high growth rates of poverty, and this poverty in its current form, urban poverty, is reflected in the context of the city with consequences such

as housing shortages and informal settlements (Divyani Kohlki, 2011). The neglect of the poor in the physical and urban housing planning that is depicted in the field of wealth, leads to the emergence and intensification of inequality and economic poverty, and ultimately informal housing. Economic poverty and the unequal geographical distribution and concentration of wealth in developing countries have led to large-scale population migration from the margins of poverty to wealth centers for employment opportunities, income, more services, and hope for a better future. In this process, immigrants to cities due to the inability and economic absorption in the text and living in the interior

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of cities, in the suburbs and around them are settled informally (Sheikhi, 2006). It follows from the above considerations that changes in the demographic and economic structure in the country, lead to the emergence of two phenomena called urban poverty and migration, which are directly related to each other and their physical output, informal settlements and marginalization. Is.

Marginalization began to emerge in London from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and is now a major urban problem in all developing countries. In Iran, this phenomenon has been formed and spread in different periods and under different titles. According to the National Urban Reconstruction Headquarters of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, 30 percent of the country's urban population, equivalent to 20 million people, live in informal settlements and dilapidated structures. These people live in more than 57,000 hectares of middle-class neighborhoods, 21,000 hectares of historical sites in city centers and 48,000 hectares of informal settlements in the country. Large areas of the country's cities face complex problems, especially urban poverty and lack of security and identity crisis. There are currently 974 informal settlements in the country and it is now estimated that the population of informal settlements will reach about 11 to 13 million people, which includes 20% of the country's population. In general, informal settlements are not able to produce the desired urban quality due to the unsuitable context of social relations and interactions, and in practice, they also spread their identity inefficiencies. Management is important. In the present study, we try to answer the questions that are mostly based on how to identify the causes of formation and how to identify, so that the main questions; 1- What are the main indicators of identifying urban suburbs as a bed for the formation of informal settlement texture? 2- Identifying the causes of the formation of informal settlements with what sub-criteria does it directly correspond? 3. To what extent can immigration (as one of the social sub-criteria) and the extent of urban poverty (economic sub-criteria) be adaptable? In general, the questions raised try to explain the mechanism of urban low-income neighborhoods in a deductive way so that

after examining the concept of low-income, its formative dimensions can be explained in a conceptual and practical way, and a meaningful relationship between criteria and sub-criteria Measured. In fact, the component structure of research can challenge innovation in findings when the context of this type of marginal context is based on direct socio-economic causes, so the main purpose in explaining the structure of research in examining the sources of occurrence and extracting the optimal model From the point of view of anomalies such as migration, it is possible to analyze this type of urban sub-tissues in the most appropriate way at the national level and assess the causes of formation, and after analyzing the findings, the necessary results along with the type of systematic insight. Necessary to provide requirements at the level of urban management as well as strategy.

In the field of inferior structures and informal settlements, especially in recent years, various studies have been conducted with various approaches, which have focused more on large scales in the form of provincial centers and urban scales, which in most cases using Program-based research method, samples are reviewed and results are presented, but examples can be stated in the current research and the innovation aspect of the topics and research approach can be stated:

Perlman (1969-1968) raised the issue of marginalization and explained the context of informal settlements in the context of how in the favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in a book entitled "Marginalization: Urban Poverty and Politics in Rio de Janeiro". He challenged the poverty that had dominated the city until then. In another classification, Stokes drew a clear line between successful and unsuccessful communities or slums (Potter and Evans, 2005). Based on the dynamics of groups living in this type of informal settlements, Turner introduced the typology and divided it into three groups: scout or low-income newcomers, stabilizers and explorers. The World Housing Organization has outlined global indicators for identifying slums, according to which each slum household has one or five specific facilities such as sustainable housing, a suitable

area for living, access to health facilities, and security of occupation. (UN-Habitat, 2015) in another study by Richard Slicas (2016) entitled "Management of informal settlements based on geographic information" to identify these types of textures using remote sensing technology and GIS has addressed the adaptive cases of measuring this type of tissue. Someone and Sakiteh (2017) in a study entitled "Structuring the rights of poverty in informal settlements and their applications in reducing urban poverty" that the main indicators of the formation of informal settlements have also been considered and reviewed.

In domestic research, including the valuable research of the elders in a series of articles in the political-economic journal in the 1360s and 1370s, the study and study of informal settlements and sociological perspectives on urbanization and urban society in the country Iran has raised. Exchange (2008) in several studies has dealt with the issue of urban poverty and informal settlements in terms of nature and content. Hatami Nejad et al. (2008) in a study entitled "Comparative study of some indicators in informal settlements around the metropolis of Tehran" has dealt with the indicators of formation and classified them into three levels: social, economic and physical. Irandoost and Sarrafi in an article entitled "Despair and hope in informal settlements, a case study of the city of Kermanshah" has examined different views and collected indicators and has proposed sub-criteria for each of the multiple criteria. . Hiraskar (2007), Sheikhi and Shokoui have also dealt with similar cases in various case studies and have sought the causes of formation under generally economic and sometimes social criteria. But in other cases, in the case of Sanandaj, Bamanian et al. (2011) as well as Irandoost et al. (2013) have conducted studies on informal settlements in urban areas, which are generally the main causes of the formation of settlements. And have dealt with evaluation indicators at the macro level.

In a general view, the researches mentioned in the focus of the present research can be evaluated in several cases, so that most of the mentioned researches: 1- The conceptual and nature dimensions of informal settlements,

which are necessarily in a kind of purpose They have produced a fundamental level of information. 2. The issue of informal settlements has been raised in the discussion of identification with multi-criteria standard divisions. Have been discussed but have no application in the structural dimension. As a result, the concept of inferiority and urban poverty in the form of informal settlements in the present study, by examining the indicators and sub-criteria involved and sub-criteria such as migration in adaptation to the extent of urban poverty in the form of an applied model and causes The formation has been considered from the micro to the macro level.

### **Informal settlements**

Irregular population growth has led to the growth of urbanization, and this in developing countries, with increasing levels of urbanization and increasing deprivation of villages has led to unequal development in these two settlements, which has led to internal migration and led to It has created informal settlements (Bezi and Rahmati, 2011). The term informal settlement is synonymous with the occupation of land by a person who does not own the land on which he has resided. And suburbanization refers to an area with unsuitable, dirty, and densely populated homes, dating back to the 1820s. It is probably derived from Slum, which refers to a swampy and dirty place (Cowan, 2000). He traced the origins of informal settlements and the process of their emergence to the Industrial Revolution and the countries during which it developed. This type of housing and settlement, after the Industrial Revolution, first became widespread in British cities and then in other European cities (Khazaie & Zivaryar, 2012). This has gradually manifested itself in all the cities of the world that have taken the path of development. Today, most cities in the world, especially developing cities, face the problems of this type of settlement (Rahnama & Tavangar, 2008).

To describe informal settlements, a wide variety of terms have been used, each of which reflects aspects of the characteristics of these settlements. For example, spontaneous, unrestrained, temporary, irregular, illegal,

self-help, marginal, peripheral, sheds and low-income settlements can be mentioned (Potter and Lloyd, 2005). According to Clark (2008), informal settlement is a group of housing units that are built on lands that have been illegally occupied and individuals do not have legal claims about these lands (Clark, 1394). The Center for Human Settlement (2003) considers informal settlement to be housing without legal frameworks and rules that are established in cities and can be illegal in various ways (UN-Habitat, 2003). According to the World Bank, these settlements are affected by low quality housing and the environment and have been forgotten (Kazemian et al., 2012).

Informal settlements are a kind of socio-economic injustice in the distribution of resources and facilities in the context of urban society that deprives their residents of the benefits of urbanization (Gleeson, 2006 & Barrent, 2011). Informal settlements are the dwellings of those urban populations that are based on informal and illegal contracts and far from the rules, principles and laws of the official land and housing market, and according to Tartar, planners for the housing of the poor living in this They do not provide sections, plans and programs (Piran, 2002). In these settlements, the process of construction and housing is quite the opposite of the official and standard process. In a way, after finding the land, people first start construction, which is usually in a very short and fast period of time, far from observing the rules and regulations of housing construction, and after finishing the work (also in In case of coercion by the municipality), start legal action such as ownership and manner of services and other matters. This in itself causes the provision of infrastructure for the tissue to be raised after its formation and practically deprives them of municipal services (Porkheradmand & et al, 2009).

Informal housing is defined as a slum dwelling of prominent figures of urban poverty that is formed in or near cities in the form of a car, without a building permit and a formal urban planning program by a group of low-income groups with a low level of quantity and quality of life. The formation of informal

settlements in Iran dates back to the years 1325-1325, which is one of the examples of urban poverty in that period (Irandoost, 1389). Its intensification was related to land reform (1340), and the formation of industries in cities and, consequently, increased migration from rural to urban areas, which in turn led to a change in the spatial organization of cities (Irandoost, 2009; Mojtahedzade, 2003; Habibi, 2008; Hesamian, 2009).

#### **Causes of informal settlements**

Numerous issues and topics can be mentioned as the reasons for the formation of these settlements and they are different and varied in relation to each city and the case of these cases. Because the amount, manner and time of development of each city, conditions of villages and villagers in the vicinity and sphere of influence of that city, how to manage and deal with issues caused by migration, and many such cases can be the reasons and background for the formation of such Establish settlements in each city. Therefore, some major issues that are somehow common among all cases can be described as follows; The discriminatory and poverty-creating structure that has led to the unfair distribution of power and wealth in society, the weakness of planning to meet the housing needs of low-income groups and the lack of provision for urban spaces to accommodate them, the lack of access to those in need of formal systems Credit and mortgages and construction and employment, lack of government support and related agencies of these groups even for self-help housing and uneven economic development of cities, focus on industrial and service projects and marginalization of the agricultural sector In certain periods, such as the 1920s and 1930s, the latter has created a deep class gap between urban and rural areas and the migration of rural groups to informal settlements.

Zangiabadi et al. (2005), by mentioning various reasons for the phenomenon of marginalization, considers migration as one of its important reasons (Zangiabadi et al., 2005). In fact, migration leads to the uncontrolled growth of cities and pursues urbanization. In other words, migration and urbanization are

two interrelated aspects. Migration expands urbanization, and urbanization is the cause of migration (Brinley, 1966). In Iran, the factors affecting marginalization are explained by the transition from the traditional system of production to the capitalist system, how the distribution and dispersion of population and activities in the country, high population growth and its impact on the rapid growth of metropolises (Hosseini, 2005).

#### **Migration and the phenomenon of urban poverty**

Migration, from the point of view of population geography, is the movement between two geographical units, or in other words, leaving one land and settling in another land. Immigration is for people who have settled and lived in a place for a relatively long time and probably have not made a definite decision to migrate during this period, at some point in time there is an economic, social or political incentive to leave the country. The principal and residence in another country has a governor who usually does not intend to return (Clark, 1394).

People move from place to place for work or life reasons. This displacement occurs for two main reasons, one at the origin and the other at the destination. Reasons such as poverty, disease, political issues, food shortages, natural disasters, war, unemployment and lack of security at the source and favorable conditions and factors attracting immigrants such as more health facilities, better education, more income, better housing and political freedoms the destination can be explained as the reasons for migration.

P. Per Leroy considers migration as a socio-economic action in accordance with human nature and needs. Roland Persa, in analyzing immigration movements to three points; Permanent or long stay in the new place, the existence of a spatial distance between the two places and the existence of a time interval and time of migration are considered. He distinguishes between migration and spatial mobility due to the permanent or long duration of his stay in the new place, and separates it

from movements such as migration, travel and movement. The spatial distance in migration is determined by crossing the political border, through which migration is divided into three main categories: international migration, foreign migration and domestic migration. International migration takes place between two independent countries and foreign migration takes place between two territories, at least one of which is not an independent country. In internal migration, a person changes his / her place of residence within a country. At present, in none of the types of migration, including internal migration and its types and external migrations, the spatial distance traveled between the origin of migration and the destination of migration is not decisive, and what is important is to cross the border separating population and management centers. Even moving from one village to another nearby is considered migration, even if a river borders them. But the migration of nomads is not considered as migration (Zanjani, 2001).

Three topics; Intra-city migration, inter-city migration and the time of migration are examined in the discussion of internal migration, and the main issue discussed in this study is intra-city migration, which falls into four general categories: rural-rural migration, rural-urban migration, Urban-to-urban migration and urban-to-rural migration are examined. Intra-city migration is divided into two categories, intra-provincial and inter-provincial, depending on whether it is done within the province or between several provinces, each of which is divided into four forms: village to village, village to city, city to village, and They are done city by city (Clark, 1394). In the case of immigration, this type of leaving of origin is generally the result of a combination of economic hardships and large-scale systematic inefficiencies that generally affect different classes of society. This kind of economic inefficiency in societies, as well as the overlap with a kind of capitalism at the origin and the accumulation of the driving force of the economy in the center, has caused urban poverty, which is certainly the nature of phenomena such as informal settlements are among the most basic challenges.

### **Immigration to informal settlements**

Informal and marginal settlements are prominent figures of urban poverty that occur in or near cities (especially large cities) in the form of cars, and without a license and planning, with an accumulation of low-income groups and low levels of Quantity and quality of life are formed. This has led to numerous serious problems, including high levels of unemployment in cities, tremendous pressure on urban services and infrastructure, and severe inadequacies in providing housing for urban residents. According to the United Nations, marginalization and shedding have been identified as the main challenges of the third millennium. Accordingly, one in six people in the world live in slums, and without the joint action of the government and the participation of residents, the population of one billion slums will reach two billion by 2030 (Jennervik, 2006).

Due to the nature of migration and that it is essentially an interdisciplinary phenomenon, various thinkers have given several definitions of it according to their field of expertise. Migration is a form of spatial displacement. One of the aspects of population analysis is related to the transfer of human habitation from one place to another (Nazari, 1373) In Iran in the last hundred years, rural migration has been severe and its problems have affected urban and rural areas of Iran. One of these problems is marginalization, to the extent that it has emerged as one of the major and most complex urban problems (Parsapjooh, 2002), which has constantly attracted the attention of urban planners. The low-income groups living in rural areas and working in traditional productive activities have moved to the cities due to the marginalization of this sector, and therefore the cities have found a dual culture and are surrounded by deprivation like a rich island in the black belt (Rabbani Et al., 2004) Rural migrants who have moved to cities and do not find shelter for themselves are faced with various types of inadequate living conditions and generally lack one or more of the following conditions: A. Access to safe water resources, 2. Access to appropriate health facilities. Decent living areas, 4 building quality, and 5. Security (Millennium Development Goal

Indicators Database, 2009).

Unemployment and migration have reciprocal effects on each other, as on the one hand the unfair distribution of facilities and services leads to the emergence of unemployment and lack of jobs for job seekers, and on the other hand the lack of employment puts pressure on a large part of the labor force. Makes them leave their homeland and migrate to cities in search of work in order to achieve the minimum living facilities. After migrating to cities, slums are areas where poor rural migrants build their first cheap, small house and start looking for work nearby. In other words, most of the slums are located in the vicinity of industrial areas and commercial environments. Research shows that the more industrial activities in a place, the more slums will be in that place (Ebrahimzadeh and Neghaban, 2004).

The theory of human capital is emphasized on the subject of migration and the perspectives of microeconomics. This theory emphasizes that migration is a process that is the product of human desire to increase the possibilities of life. Migration is the result of a reasonable cost-benefit assessment of a relocation. Such a perspective is the most effective method of studying human migration from the perspective of microeconomics, which was first proposed by Sastad and then presented in its classical form (Swain and Garasky, 2007).

According to Todaro (1999), migration is an investment in human productivity that, like any other investment, has costs and benefits. Humans logically consider the costs and benefits of their decisions so that they can assess the intended location and, in essence, the feasibility of migration. According to the neoclassical theories of macroeconomics, which point to the spatial and geographical inequalities of economic opportunities, such an approach generates one-way migration, and individuals move from low-opportunity areas to areas with greater opportunities after considering all options. they do. The emphasis on immigration as a family rather than an individual decision was first introduced by Dovaz in the 1970s (Swain and Garasky, 2007).

Minser established a theoretical framework for explaining family migration, in which spouses seek to improve and maximize family status (Mincer, 1978). Many empirical tests have been derived from Minser’s theory and show that migration is a common decision in families where both men and women are employed. Especially today, when the growth of employment and wages of women has emerged, this position is more visible. Considering the patterns and trends of migration show that only by emphasizing a field or a level of analysis can not explain the continuous migration flows and their consequences in different regions. Rather, its multifaceted nature requires a complex theory that encompasses various perspectives, hypotheses, and levels (Massey

et al., 1993). As a result, according to the structure of theories related to the inferiority of urban areas and also the bedrock of the formation of informal settlements, the views of each theorist can be explained in the form of the following concepts, which can be considered as ecological, periodic poverty and He mentioned marginalization, liberal views, radical views, views of the political economy of space, and so on. From the perspective of these views, it is possible to compile indicators of the formation of lower neighborhoods. (Table 1) and the structural factors that shape it, taking into account the structural conditions of Iran and the analysis of multi-year challenges. (figure 1)

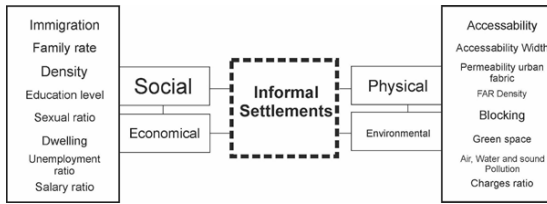
Tab 1: Indicators and criteria for the formation of lower neighborhoods in the bedding of informal settlements from different perspectives

Comments	Indicators and formation criteria	Resources
Ecological perspective	-Change User -Lack of housing and lack of repair for its use	(Mumtaz, 2009) (Hiraskar, 2007)
A Periodic Perspective on Poverty and Marginalization	-Lack of investment -Migration of villagers to the city	(Zangiabadi et al., 2005) (Brinley, 1966) (Hosseini, 2005) (Sheikhi, 2001)
Liberal perspective	-Large population of poor households -Social disorder and despair among the poor -Immigration in order to find a job (Clark, 1394)	(Zanjani, 1380) (Shokouei, 1385) (Irandoost, 1389)
Radical perspective	-Large gap between social classes -Low level of wages -Reducing investment in poor areas -Lack of investment incentives for the private sector	(Jennervik, 2006) (Rabbani et al., 2004) (Irandoost, 2010)
Perspectives on the political economy of space	- Relations between social classes - Accumulation of wealth and power in a city	(Swain & Garasky, 2007) (Mincer, 1978) (Shibak, 2004)

By the nature of this type of division in different perspectives, it is possible to divide the criteria into social, economic, environmental and economic branches. Therefore, the basic concepts of this type of neighborhood can be; Family size, population density, sex

ratio, immigration ratio, burden, income, unemployment rate, housing value, building texture, per capita housing, building quality, access, ownership, social crime, green space and so on. (Figure 1) In general, to study the concept of informal settlements, it is necessary

to know its dimensions in order to provide a framework for evaluation in a general analysis.



Tab 1: Dimensions of the formation of lower neighborhoods in the conceptual framework of informal settlements

Therefore, based on the mentioned concepts, in order to achieve a suitable method for evaluating informal settlements with a focus on migration and urban poverty in the context of marginal context, a conceptual model can be presented that further examines the mentioned

criteria to try to investigate the following criteria. In the assessment of this type of urban housing.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present study is analytical-descriptive in terms of applied purpose. The method of data collection is library (statistics and documents) and survey (questionnaire). In this study, according to the type of problem and purpose, the scale of analysis of informal settlements in the context of social problems such as migration is presented in relation to the dimensions and indicators expressed in the table below, which includes calculations of four physical, economic and biological criteria. Environmental and social in the form of normal branches of the main topics are addressed.

Tab 1: Indicators and criteria for the formation of lower neighborhoods in the bedding of informal settlements from different perspectives

Criterion	Sub Criterion	Measurement metrics
Physical	Access to passages	• Building density per hectare
	Width of the passage network	• Area level and ground floor ratio
	Tissue permeability	• Area, quality and appearance of buildings
	Building Density	• Ground floor plans and their shape
	Blocking	• Street plan and type of building
	Grading	• Age of buildings from 1 to 30 and more
Environmental	green space	• Green space level
	Air, water and noise pollution	• Air, water and noise pollution
	Lsnduse	• Existence of police stations
	Crime rate	• The rate of crime and violence • User feature
social	Migration	• population density
	Density	• Household in a residential unit
	Density	• Per capita housing
	education level	• population density • Literacy rate
	Sex ratio	• The unemployment rate • Immigration rates • Load takfl • Male to female ratio



Economical	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House price</li> <li>• Unemployment rates in the region</li> <li>• Household income</li> <li>• The price of rents</li> </ul>
	The unemployment rate	
	Income level	
	Lease level	

**CONCLUSION**

According to the proposed concepts and also the study of the nature and index of lower urban structures that are generally growing on the outskirts of the city, the causes of the formation of informal settlements can be sought in various physical, economic, social and environmental factors, each of which has direct effects. And have an indirect effect on the quality of these tissues. In explaining the model mentioned in the research, the scope of this type of settlements was discussed with the migration criterion in parallel with the direct impact, which the results indicate the functional adaptability of this type of model in identifying informal settlements. With rising inflation and unemployment on the one hand, and declining household incomes and economic downturns, vulnerable groups generally see immigration as the best way to change their lives. Therefore, in the act of migrating to larger cities in order to create and find better job opportunities, they choose informal settlements due to the low value of land and housing prices, and live in this type of marginal context, which is established for a long time. Informal social forms are formed and the texture of identity takes on a disproportionate to the whole city. In the applied model, among the 4 criteria, the migration index was examined as a factor of compliance with all criteria. , Faizabad neighborhood, about 52% and Ghafoor neighborhood, about 75% prove the identification of this type of settlements in the city. Thus, the sub-criteria and index of migration with the aim of identifying the places of descent and the bed forming informal settlements are highly correlated with the heart of urban poverty and economic and social causes of migration origin and suitable bed of destination can be the main reason for this phenomenon. At a macro level, the phenomenon of migration can be considered as a disease in origin, which can generally be reduced by adapting the economic infrastructure. Therefore, in order

to sustain the country’s cities and especially urban interventions, it is better before any intervention in such urban contexts, which usually face the option of urban regeneration, the country’s managers and officials at the macro level to the economic and social axis of migration to be By treating the motivations of migration, especially in the young, the hub with its rural and urban origins, which are often considered as nuclei of residential origin, caused the stability of human habitation.

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