

The Urban Dilemmas in Iran Marginal Urban Area; A Case Study of Kermanshah city

Asadollah Naghdi^{1*}, Mojtaba Khanian², and Mahbubeh Rueentan¹

¹Department of Sociology, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran

²Young Researchers and Elite Club, Hamedan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Hamedan, Iran

*Corresponding author's Email: asad.naghdi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In recent decades, urbanization has experienced a rapid growth in Iran. One of the outcomes of this process was rise of slums and informal settlement around cities. In Kermanshah province, urban population rate was explosive and many immigrants dwelled in slums, especially in larger slum such as Djafarabad. So, it is necessary to investigate the considerable rate of slum population in Kermanshah. This study aims at explore the causes of migration, period, geographical origins of immigrants, education, inspirations and aspirations, economic status of family and residence, citizenship belonging, social deviances, satisfaction with urban life and finally socio-economic profile of Djafarabad. The methodology was based on survey method including of questionnaire. Sample size estimated 374 residents of margins in Djafarabad region of Kermanshah. Findings indicated that more than 70% of inhabitants live in houses with more than 5 people. Approximately, all houses (97%) are hired by contract. piped water, gas and electricity are accessible for most of residents. high unemployment rate and job instability with diversity of worker jobs forms particular feature of inhabitants. Major part of low family incomes spend on food and clothing (89%) and other costs such as healthcare services are quite low. Most migrants perceive current family position as something better than their situation in rural area. Economic causes are first determinants to de make decision for moving from villages. Social networks and imitating migration are low. The degrees of social disorders are high and citizenship belonging shows to be higher than other cities. At the end, tendency to participation in urban activity is high.

Keywords: Slum Residents, Urban Issues, Marginalization, Social Problems, Djafarabad

ORIGINAL ARTICLE
 PII: S225204301600003-6
 Received 19 Dec. 2015
 Accepted 09 Jan. 2016

INTRODUCTION

'Slum' constitutes an umbrella under which numerous categories of settlement are subsumed, for example, we could refer to decaying inner-city tenements, squatter settlements, informal settlements and shanty towns (Khalifa, 2010). Industrial revolution has led invasion of immigrants. The new comers to urban areas preceding growth of urban inhabitants on facilities and situations bring about urban explosion in world. Part of this urban population is not able to provide essential standards for urban life. Nowadays, based on human housing statistics of UN, 1 billion people of urban inhabitants live in slums: Currently, almost 1 billion people are living in urban slums around the world. Since 2007, for the first time in the history of urban, development more than half of the world's population lives in cities; Yet one of three urban residents are still living in inadequate housing with no or few basic services (UN-HABITAT, 2006). Regardless to political strategies, an additional 400 million people will spend their live in slums as the global slum population is estimated to 1.4 billion in 2020 (UN-HABITAT, 2006; Habitat, 2009; Martinez et al., 2008) and it is predicted to reach into 2 billion people in 30 years (UN, 2003). This trend with its problems requires particular attention at international level. Slum-housing is influenced by population transformations which its pace seems to be rapid in less developed countries; urban growth in developing countries is accompanied with increasing number of

inhabitants in places with no standard conditions (Chowdhury and Amin, 2006).

Generally, some researchers believe that this life condition is identified with 4 features: informal or illegal possession of land, shortage or low urban services like drinking water, sewage, electricity and other infrastructures, un-standardized houses with low strength aggregation and unhealthy places (Gulyani and Talukdar, 2008). In these countries, population transformation occurs in shorter time than developed countries resulted in spreading urbanization in these communities in 20th century. Unlike industrial societies, which had relative readiness to accept immigrants due to industrial revolution, transferring rural areas to urban centers are considered to escape from economic, social and natural limitations of rural communities in these countries.

Third world cities do not have potentials to accept huge volume of these guests. Among the consequences of such urban growth pattern are: emergence of slums and never-lands in cities, especially capital cities and handful growth centers. One billion people or one third of the world population are estimated living in either slum or squatter settlements. The largest proportion of world population living in slums is devoted to Asian region which experience urbanizing enormously.

In 2001, Asia had 554 million slum dwellers or 60% of the world total rate. In South Asia, slum and squatter settlement population constituted 58% of total urban population compared to 36.4% in East Asia and 28% in Southeast Asia. The estimates of slum population showed

in Table 4 demonstrated that the proportion of slum population in cities get generally higher than that of world as a whole. In Southeast Asia, where urban population is 38.3% of the total population, 28% of this urban population is living in slums. In addition to movement and structure of population, another reason for expanding slum-housing in last decades in third world countries including Iran has been shortage in resources, facilities and population in geographical area and intense centralization (Ooi and Phua, 2007)

Iran history documents that there has been some rural –urban independence but in beginning decades of recent century - due to development and renewal programs which typically were city-oriented and entrance of Iran to global economy - informal and slum housing became serious. In Iran, first forms of slums appeared in Tehran but it was not restricted to center and other cities involved because of social and economic changes. So, today, we see this housing model in entire urban cities of Iran. Kermanshah where is located in western Iran has recently experienced the fast urban growth and reached from 26.3 in 1956 to 61.8 in 2006 (urban population from 125439 in 1956 to 794863 in 2006) and now has nearly 1 million people population.

The emergence of slums and informal housings around cities will lead to raise slums. Slums population of Kermanshah, according to statistics of social bureau of interior ministry is about 150000 people in 2002 (Eftekharirad, 2002). Increasing trend of population in slums of cities caused their population reach to 725097 about 25% of urban population (Saghaee, 2009).

Among slum areas of city, Djafarabad is the largest one which covers 60000 populations and 150 hectare adjacent to central and old parts of city. Djafarabad cross is linked to Rashid cross and then to Bizarre and old Vaziri square (Khatam, 2002).

Table 1. Urbanization Changes from 1955 to 2005

Year	Urban rate
1975	26.3
1985	35
1995	62
2005	67

Marginalization as an urban problem

Urbanization process leads to increasing of marginalization which replicated like fungal growth around large cities (Naghdi, 2007). Although dealing with slum housing in western sociology traces back to emergence of Chicago school in early 20th century; even before, Ibn - Khaldon considered to rural migration and inability for settle in inner-city and they have to living in slums. After industrial revolution and explosion of modern big cities, this problem became a social issue (ibid, 2007). Slums not only create threats and problems for urban system but also it brings many problems for inhabitants.

In Iran, marginalization appeared after connection and establishment of dependence to capitalism and its growth intensified from 1941 (Zahed Zahedani, 1990). Base on author estimates, now slums occupy considerable urban population of country i.e. about 10-12 million

people and even based on UN housing estimates, 44% of Iran's population lived in slums in 2001 in Djafarabad cases. In addition to significant population, social and economic indicators of inhabitants created particular condition.

Theoretical Framework

Slum and informal settlements in various disciplines such as social sciences, geography and urban planning has studied from different aspects. In general, there are 3 approaches to study this phenomenon: first is macro approach which believe slum formed by global socio-economic system, due to governing condition on relations between north and south. So, the historical study of emergence and growth seems to be essential. According to this view, perfection process of global capitalism system in its historical trends change land use and housing to valuable goods and because housing is one of basic needs which is necessary for all people and indicates socio-economic status of poor people made a negative role to own land and housing in city; they move to slums. So, in national level, social system must be considered. Second, this approach deals with analysis of social psychological relations among slums residents. This approach considers slum dwellers as a part of social group which have special characteristics. A group of people who are generally immigrants have special subculture which is a permanent problem for them and became more acute and widespread with high increasing population, instable employment. So, this approach focuses on immigrants and new comers housing in slums at socio-psychological level. Finally, third attitude follows the subject at micro level and its analysis unit is a slum dweller. This approach studies attitudes and individual backgrounds of slum dwellers and other characteristics of them.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this case, the quantitative methodology was used to data collection from resident who lived in biggest slums of Kermanshah; the multistage cluster sampling with interview method were employed from a variety of social group dwellers of Djafarabad, with standardized questionnaire. The data base included respondent's background variables, migration process and causes, financial and economic household's condition, respondents, social problems, urban services and facilities, physical and environment situation, solutions and suggestions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Gender distribution of respondents shows that 59.1% are male and 40.9% female. Also regarding age distribution, 21-30 years old group with 31.6% has highest and more than 61 years old group with 3.2% lowest number of respondents. One of problems and difficulties in slum housing areas is high illiteracy rate. Findings of study also confirm this issue, so as about 60% of Djafarabad inhabitants were illiterate or has low literate, which is significant percent, 15.2% have intermediate school, 19% high school and only 4.8% have higher education which is small number. 64.4% of respondents

has spouse, 5.1% were widow or divorced and 30.2% of respondents were not married in study time. Inhabitants were from various Lak ethnicities which choose this area for housing because of their relatives and familiarity with initial immigrants (Khatam, 2002). Findings of this study show that majority of slum dwellers in this area are Lak from internal areas of province like Harsin and etc. In next orders Kurds by 9.6%, Fars with 0.4% and Loor with 0.3% are places.

Households' Status and Facilities

Housing is a concrete and observable indicator of slum area which absorbs every observant because of lack of standards. Housing of slum dwellers is faced with problems like high volume of family, low rooms, low meter area of houses and etc. High densities of people in residential units are one of obvious features of slums. Investigation of researchers in this case shows that only 16.8% of respondents inhabit in 4 or less people houses and 83% live in 5 or more people (up to 12) people houses.

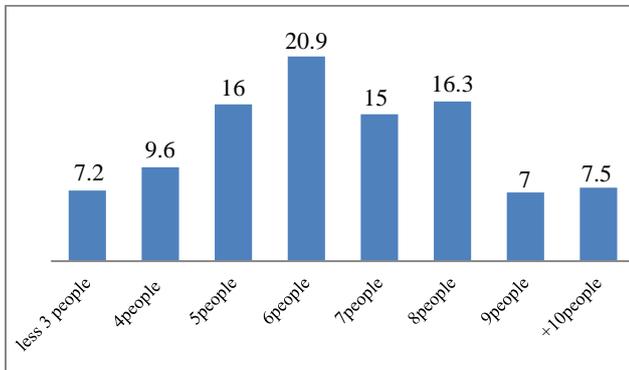


Chart 1. Numbers of Person at House

Findings show that 45.5% of slum dwellers have houses with 2 rooms and 40.4% live in houses with 3 rooms. In other words, 86% of study sample live in houses with 2 and 3 rooms and only 8.1% live in houses with 4 and 5 rooms. Low financial power and instable jobs prevents slum dwellers from enough savings for providing suitable houses. According to below curve, most slum dwellers in Djafarabad (65.5%) live in houses with 51-100 meters area and 25.9% live in houses below 50 meters. In other words, about 91% of them have houses with less than 100 meters area and 9% live in houses with more than 100 meters area. This point should analyze along with family dimension and social relations governing on Iranian's families like borders between family members, brought up models and etc.

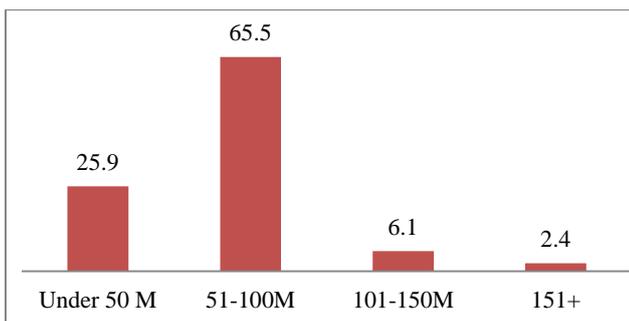


Chart 2. House Size (%)

A more important point is quality of housings in these areas which are less durable or instable and lack many urban constructions principles. Results of present study show that although buildings are built in short time with low quality aggregates, but nearly two third of them uses shot iron (often second hand) as major aggregate.

Housing Possession

Housing is assumed as a basic human need of slum dwellers throughout world and manner of possession is one of important variables of this process. Basic topic for all slum dwellers is lack of security in possession of land and housing for them in these areas (Viratkapan and Perera, 2006). From house possession perspective, slum dwellers can classify in 3 groups: 1. Slum dwellers who are owner of their mean homes without buying land but by seizing it. 2. Slum dwellers who are owner of their homes and buy their lands cheap and formal or with contract from land owner. 3. Slum owners which rent a home at beginning of entrance to city hoping to buy a little piece of land to build a house for their family. These groups, after providing home or room, bring their families from village to city (Shokuee, 2001). In this regard, study of researchers show that about 70% of respondents have houses, 29.7% have leased or rent houses. Lease price in this area ranges from 50000 Tomans to 5 million Tomans and rents from 20 to 100000 Tomans.

One of housing features in slum areas is unauthorized constructions and informal sales. Study of type of possession certificate shows that from about 70% of respondents, how were owner of their homes, about 97% have contract certificate and only 3% have registered documents. Therefore, regarding possession document, residential units of Djafarabad typically are informal without registered documents and inhabitants but homes by contracts. This method creates space for cheating and brokers.

Local Facilities and Services

Unlike most famous slums in countries like India, Kenya etc., which important part of families in slums have not necessary facilities of urban families, in Iran, in spite of deprivation of many facilities and indicators of urban life standards, considerable part of inhabitants enjoy public facilities like drinking water, electricity, gas and telephone. Study of facilities in residential unites shows that most Djafarabad slum dwellers enjoy pipeline water (99.4%) and electricity (99.7%). In addition, enjoyment percent of gas, telephone and bath were respectively 77.9, 74.9 and 71.2%. Therefore, from facilities perspective, it can be said that deprivation is seen mainly in gas, telephone and bath rather than drinking water and electricity.

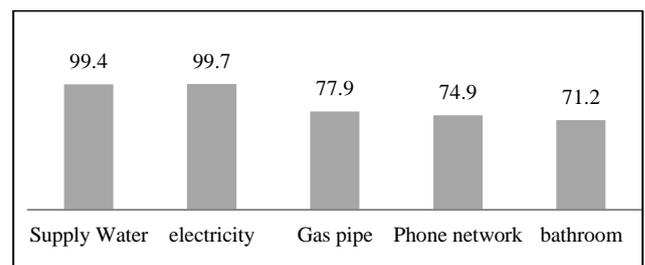


Chart 4. House Facilities (%)

Home Facilities and Appliances

In home facilities, about 96% of slum dwellers have refrigerator, 80.4% color TV, 54.3 Video CD and only 1.1% have cloth washing machine. So in Djafarabad, percent of having cloth washing machine is lower than other appliances.

Resident's Satisfaction

Shortage of urban services is among the basic problems of slum dwellers. Because slums are out of legal borders of cities and not shaped on certain program, therefore no organizations give services and facilities to slum dwellers. According to this study from respondents' perspective, their area has these urban services. 55.3% pointed that this area has taxi services, 72.8% availability of clinics, 27.8 Parks, 55.7 public transportation, 11.3 public telephones, and 82% gathering garbage, 80.8 elementary schools, 63.7 guidance schools, 26.9% high school and 2.8% fire-fighting station.

Table 2. Local Available Services

Available Services	Frequency	
	N	%
Taxi Services	205	55.3
Health Center	269	72.8
Parks	102	27.8
Bus Station	222	55.7
Public Tel.	40	11.3
Garbage	357	82
Fighting Fire	10	8.2
Elementary School	292	80.8
Intermediate School	235	63.7
High School	99	26.9

Economic Context of Djafarabad inhabitants

Being immigrant without job experience in city and low literacy are obstacles of job stability of slum dwellers. Investigation of their job structure shows that about 80% of respondents were employed. Most frequency of jobs (in addition to housewives) is building workers, colportage, working in stores, gathering losses, and bootblack and being servant. Rate of overt and covert unemployment was higher in slums. In this regard, studies showed that about 20% were unemployed. Among employed respondents, more than 28% were unemployed for a while in previous month which shows instability of employed people in this area. Most of them are day- paid workers.

Households Income and Costs

Poverty is most striking feature of slums. Income and cost of life among respondents ranges from 50000 to more than 300000 Tomans in month. For more than half (62%), it was between 100000-200000 Tomans in month which indicates severe poverty between inhabitants.

Families' Consumption Pattern

Among people of slums and poor, according to Abraham Maslow, the low life needs is dominant and their low incomes spend on food and clothing. As below figure shows 55.7% of Djafarabad slum dwellers told that major part of their income spends on food, 33.8% for clothing, 18.5% for rent, 21.4% for water, electricity, gas and telephone, 16.7% for education, 4.53% for treatment,

3.4% for installments, 0.6% for housing and 29.4% for general costs.

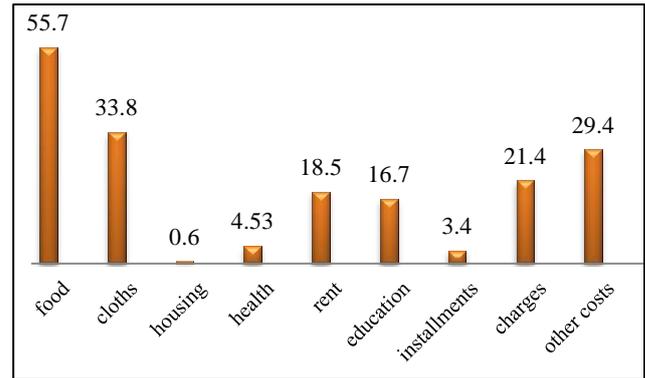


Chart 5. Family Consumption Pattern

Economic and Financial Evaluation

It is generally said that the financial condition of slum dwellers is bad. In this study 68% evaluate their economic status as bad and weak. 30% believed their financial status is partial and only 2% said it is good. This evaluation results from comparison with urban dwellers but in contrast with previous situation in village, there is some kind of satisfaction (Naghdi, 2002).

Changing Financial Status Relative to Before Migration

As above findings show, about 39% claimed that their financial condition became worse than before migration to Kermanshah. In contrast, 32% believed that their condition is better and 29% said there is no change relative to before migration. It is expected that slum families experiences financial problems frequently because of socioeconomic conditions. Findings show that 70% had problems and others said they had no problem.

Migration, Causes, Patterns and Reasons

In this section, besides reviewing social origins of Kermanshah slum dwellers, we will study main reason of migration from previous place, time period of migration to slums and finally rate of willingness or unwillingness for return. Migration ranges in Iran is more provincial, except Tehran as a target of all parts. As below figure shows most slum dwellers of Djafarabad i.e.76.5% are from villages of Kermanshah and 13.9% from around cities. In other words, more migration was inter-province. In addition, other slum dwellers i.e. 9.6% were from city and villages of neighbor provinces (Lorestan, Hamedan, and Ilam). Also investigation of migration time shows that most migrations (42.5%) related to 1981 which is the time of war in this region, then 1970s which about 40% of immigrants migrated to Kermanshah and finally 7% migrated before 1960s. Migrations caused by city and frontier villages destruction during war was the main reason of migration.

In regard with causes of migration, we can say that most migration theories and experiences of researchers show that migration decision is influenced by economic reasons and motives. As most data show, most slum dwellers i.e. 51.6% migrated because of unemployment, 34.1% due to low land or lack of land, 1.1% because of drought. In other words, their migration had economic

aspect. In addition, 20.3% migrated due to shortage of facilities, 14.6 for ethnic conflicts and insecurity and finally 4.6% because of migration of their relatives.

Table 3. Main Cause of Migration

Main cause of migration	Frequency	
	N	%
Unemployment	193	51.6
Famine	4	1.1
Ethnic conflict	26	7
Shortage of facilities	76	20.3
Lack of land	127	34.1
Insecurity	28	7.6
Migration of other ethnics	17	4.6

Imitating migration is among important forms of migration (Zanjani, 1992). In this regard, Eftekharirad expressed that initial core of shaping and expanding most informal housings is ethnic and relative ties. This kind of relations creates security and financial support (Eftekharirad, 2002). Findeli (1994) believes that relatives give basic help to immigrants. Individuals, with whom immigrants stay in the time of entrance, have more effect in finding suitable job and place. Push of coexistence of immigrant with relatives is so strong that they remain in slums, even this decreases chance of employment (Findeli, 1994). Findings showed that reason of choosing Kermanshah as a migration destination for 48.5% was relatives, 34.4% vicinity to Kermanshah, 14.6% job and 8.5% same language.

Table 4. Cause of Destination Choice

Cause for choosing Kermanshah	Frequency	
	N	%
Closeness	129	34.4
Job	55	14.6
Relatives	182	48.5
Simultaneous language	32	8.5

Social Network of Migrants

Migration involves some risks and stresses with itself and even some talk about shock of migration especially in early years which social network can help decreasing them. Usually, rural immigrants inhabit near their relatives or their neighbors in village. So belt of occupied lands transforms to a chain of urban villages which people at least can preserve some of cultural characteristics and cooperation network and counter support there. This preserves inhabitants of these villages from isolation and alienation feeling which is characteristic of urban life (Seddigh Sarvestani, 1997). Minority groups have more tendencies to survive. William Foot White believes that these groups have special social organization, with intimate relation and high solidarity which didn't accept strangers in their group but live with order, discipline and special set of values by integration (Naghdi, 2007). So, life in slums is mainly based on cooperation and familiarity and all relatives and friends live in one place (Shokuee, 2001). In this study, 81% of respondents have people from their village in their region. Number of them ranges from 1 family to 120 ones with 9.66% mean. In this regard, i.e. having relatives in Kermanshah before

migration, about 79.5% said they had relatives in the region and only 17% claimed they had no relatives.

Satisfaction

Satisfaction with City, Region and Job: Naturally, because of life condition in slums, it is expected that satisfaction level was not so high in these areas. Findings show that 32% have low satisfaction or not satisfied with urban life, 60% have partial satisfaction and only 8% feel high satisfaction. Satisfaction with local is another indicator of measuring satisfaction. In this case, about 39% have low satisfaction, 43% have partial and 17% have high satisfaction. Slum areas have low security level because of drug addicted, arrant and drug traffickers. In this study, 46.8% of respondents were unsatisfied with security, 35.3 have partial satisfaction and 17.6% have high satisfaction with security. Satisfaction with hygiene of slum areas is important because these areas have low hygiene level than city. 15.6% have no satisfaction or low satisfaction, 40.4% partial and 7.5% have high satisfaction. Another aspect is satisfaction with work and job. Findings of satisfaction with job indicate that 55% have no satisfaction or low satisfaction with their jobs. 23.5 have partial and 5.9% have high satisfaction.

Satisfaction with Migration (Coming to City):

Migration is not always successful as Todaru said it may end to continuation of rural poverty, so why so many people migrate? A possible answer is earning more income in city than village and it is one of causes for lack of intention to come back to their home land. Parviz Piran in studies about slum housing, mentioned that high percent of slum dwellers are satisfied by their situation and didn't want to return to village (cited by Seddigh Sarvestani, 1997). As findings show, 63% of Djafarabad slum dwellers were not inclined to return, while 39% said that their financial and economic condition became worse after migration. 60% believed that they are in bad economic condition and only 37% were inclined to return. In another study in Hamedan, 87% were not inclined to return to village (Naghdi, 2005).

Satisfaction with Urban Management and Authorities:

In slum housing areas, many organizations deliver services. Satisfaction level of their performance includes a spectrum of satisfaction kinds and this is important in participatory planning. Usually, slum dwellers have not high satisfaction with organizations with direct contact with their interests and life like municipality. For example, in regarding with satisfaction with municipality about 50% have no or low satisfaction, 42.5% partial satisfaction and 7.8% have high satisfaction. In addition to services, performance of municipality was measured which half of respondents (50%) have no or low satisfaction, 44.1% partial satisfaction and 5.1 have high satisfaction with performance. Due to low social security factor in these areas, satisfaction with police performance could be considered. Findings of this study show that about 40% of respondents believed that they have no or low satisfaction, 31.8 partial and 27% have high satisfaction.

Hygiene condition of slums is not suitable. Low level of physical services and high densities of population create hygiene problems for immigrants (Findeli, 1994). In slum housing, number of hospitals and clinics are

minimal. Even if the number increases, more people cannot use new medicine like vaccination and etc. In these clinics, patient may wait long hours or bureaucracy impedes him from going to hospitals (Shokuee, 2001). Study of satisfaction level of clinics shows that about 36.1% have no or low satisfaction, 47.3% partial and 14.7% have high satisfaction. The poorest immigrants have low accessibility to social services like education. Even if there are schools, direct and indirect costs of it for families are high (Findeli, 1994). Finally, satisfaction with education was measured which 35.3% were unsatisfied, 47.6% have partial and 15.5% have high satisfaction with education.

Table 5. Satisfaction Rate

Satisfaction	Scale			
	Never	Low	Medium	High
Living in city	16.0	15.8	59.9	8.0
Living in Region	17.9	21.4	43.0	17.1
Region Security	15.0	31.8	35.3	17.6
Urban facilities	11.8	37.7	42.5	7.8
Health condition	16.3	35.3	40.4	7.5
Job	38.5	16.6	23.5	5.9
municipality	16.3	33.7	44.1	5.1
Police	13.9	26.2	31.8	27.0
Health center	14.2	21.9	47.3	14.7
Education	15.0	20.3	47.6	15.5

What Slum Dwellers Demands?

Drawing future of slums depends on identifying expectations and wishes of slum dwellers. In this study, we asked respondents to express their main wish. Findings show that their most important expectations were having permanent job, better life condition, having housing and house, happiness of children, marriage of children, accepting in university and education success, going to Mecca, Karbala and Mashhad, attention of officials to area, going from area to a better place, having good income, and etc. Significant point is high similarity of Djafarabad slum dwellers’ expectation to slum dwellers in Hamedan and this confirms the idea of Forth World by Castles.

Table 6. Desires of Inhabitants (%)

Desires of Inhabitants	Frequency	
	N	%
Sustainable employment	90	24.2
Improving of live conditions	76	20.6
To have house	44	11.9
Marriage of children	29	7.9
University education, Wellbeing for children	25	6.7
Pilgrimage	23	6.3
Family health	22	6
Verify of local Affairs	21	5.7
Moving to a better neighborhood	21	5.7
Income	16	4.4
Addiction decrease	6	1.7
Security	3	.8
Justice	3	.8
Nothing	9	2.4

Belonging and Participation in Slums

One of the concepts related to participation and social capital in urban development system is citizenship belonging. Slum dwellers were not merged completely in urban social system and were not accepted as formal citizens or at least they have this feeling. This disconnection of urban society and not belonging is accompanied with other features of slum swelling like low literacy and job skills which impede participation of people in these areas (ibid, 246). But findings of this study is contrasted with above claim because 55.3% of respondents have high belonging, 34% partial and 6.4% have low satisfaction. But we must add immediately that difference of idea and action of respondents is not considered.

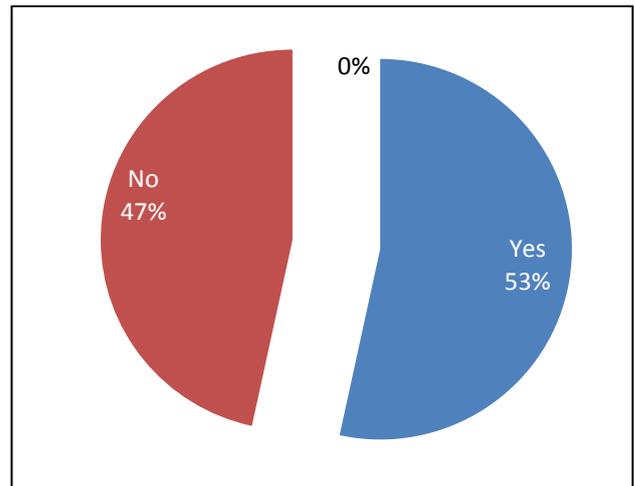


Chart 8. Participation

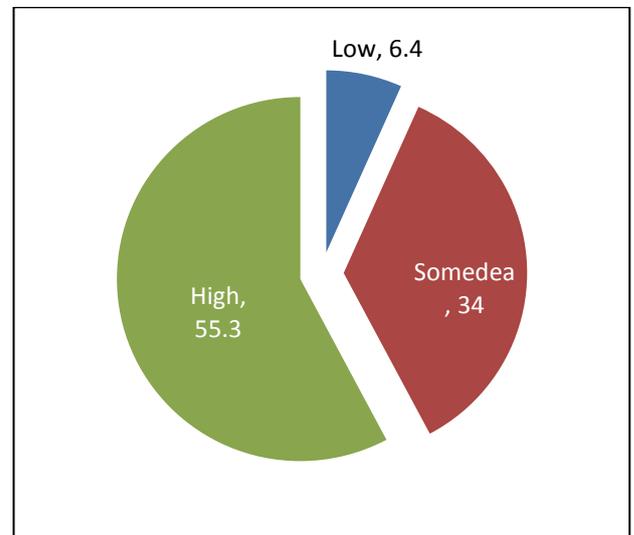


Chart 9. City Belonging

Inclination to participation is introduction of involving in an activity, so we asked respondents how much they are agree with participation in city affairs. 53% believed that people should participate in managing city, 40% have partial readiness. Findings of this study about participation in collective activities show that 53% have participation in collective activities and their major activities are presence in mosque, mourning, elections, Basij, demonstrations and etc. and 47% believed they have no participation in any ceremonies.

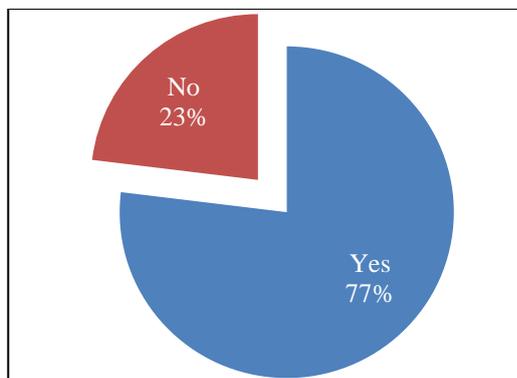


Chart 10. Agree with people participation

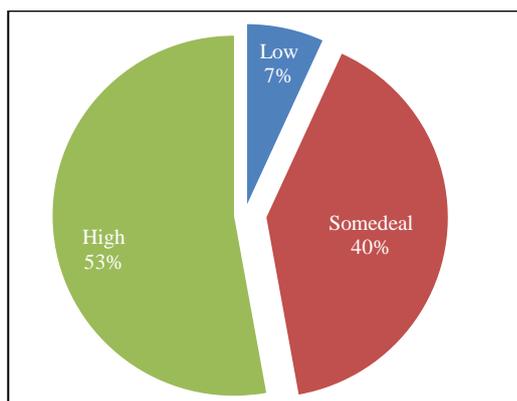


Chart 11. Participation in public affairs

Problems and Issues of Slum Dwellers

One of the common terms about slums is areas with problems or slums with social, economic and skeletal problems. To plan and organize slums, it is necessary to understand most important problems and difficulties of slums from their perspective and identify their priority. This understanding helps management and planning of these areas (Naghdi, 2007). In this study, most important problems of slum dwellers include asphalt of streets, unemployment, insecurity and conflicts, poverty, shortage of facilities, addiction, presence of drug addicts, drug traffic, high population, lack of municipality attention, low hygiene and etc. This recognition can be a guide for urban managers in these areas.

Table 7. Main problems of Marginal People

Main problems	Frequency	
	N	%
Asphalt of alleys	79	22.1
Unemployment	80	22
Disorder	61	16.3
Poverty	47	12.9
Lack of facility	35	9.7
Addiction	48	9.1
High population	27	7.8
Lack of municipality attention	23	6.6
Much flanerier	22	6.2
Lack of health	18	5
Lack of bus Line	18	4.9
Low of public understanding	14	3.9
Lack of lighting	9	2.7
Narrowness of Ave.	6	1.8
Neighbors difficulties	5	1.4
Animal	1	.3
No problems	32	8.6

Slums Land of Social Problems

Since emerging Chicago school and focus of researchers on disorder potential of slums to now, some studies are devoted to damages and social disorders in these areas. According to social pathologists, all forms and types of disorders and social evils like theft, murder, gamble, traffic, prostitution, addiction, alcoholism, vandalism and like, either considered as deviation, illness or disorder, are resulted by social incompatibilities which governs individual and society relations. These problems are highlighted more in slum housing areas (ibid, 248).

One of reasons of high rate of disorders is social and cultural heterogeneity of inhabitants and lack of enough recognition of each other: in has increasing growth along with cultural heterogeneities and difference in life style of slum dwellers and changing identity in strange urban environments, and finally increasing crimes and misconducts in cities.

In these contexts, due to limited capacity of facilities and organizations, rate of social control decreases and disorder, various problems, law breaking and social disorders increase routinely. In all big cities, slum housing is one of housing forms which increase crimes in society. Urban sociology studies show that slum housing has close and direct relation with increasing crimes. Also from economic aspect, increasing unskilled immigrants creates covert unemployment and enlarges services unnecessarily (Tavassoli, 2000). Regarding political and social aspect, origin of crime and insecurity of city can follow in slum housing areas. Social and economic deprivations of these areas relative to other parts of city have close relationship with rate of crimes (Hadizade, 2003). As below table shows social disorders like addiction, drug traffic, conflicts, vandalism, unemployment and poverty are high from perspective of half of respondents. 32.9% pointed to high theft and 19.3% to sale of alcoholic drinks. Also about prostitution, more than 80% of respondents and about gambling 80% said that they are low in their region and only 7% believed they are high. Also we must note that these percents must underestimate because of social opprobrium.

Table 8. Social Deviance statistics

Deviances	Scale			
	Never	Low	So - so	High
Addition	5.6	11.8	13.6	68.2
Drugs selling	11.8	11.8	22.7	52.1
Robbery and theft	12.6	21.1	32.6	32.9
Whoredom	34.8	46.8	11.5	6.4
Street fights	7.8	12.6	24.9	54.8
Vagrancy	8.0	8.3	21.4	61.2
Stimulant selling and consumption	25.7	38.5	14.2	19.3
Unemployment	0.8	1.3	2.1	95.5
Poverty	1.1	1.6	6.1	90.4
Gambling	48.7	30.7	11.8	6.7

CONCLUSION

After explosive growth of Tehran city which began in 1950s and continued up to now, other cities regarding their position and development capacities and special events, experiences accelerated and ballooning growth. Urban growth of Kermanshah was significant in recent 50

years which considerable part of it is result of rural-urban and city to city migration in province and out of it. Slum areas of Kermanshah have exhaustive list. Significant populations live there. Djafarabad is known as a slum with skeletal, economic and social disorders. Kermanshah slum dwellers, unlike their counterparts in Hamedan, Tehran, Karaj and Qom are typically from internal parts of province (90.4%) or eastern part of Harsin and of Lak ethnicity (88.8%). Regarding age distribution, largest ration (31.6%) was in 21-30 years old. Rate of social disorders in slum areas of Kermanshah is larger than neighbor cities. Rate of life satisfaction was 59.9% in intermediate level and most satisfaction with organizations include education and hygiene. Participation in collective activities was high (more than 50%) and main problems were asphalt of streets, vandalism and addiction. Migration often is done in relative networks and imitating migration. Most of immigrants are of Lak ethnicity. Causes of migration are income and limitations of origin. Income and costs are low; jobs are insecure and low paid and low incomes of families spend on basic needs for survival. 68% of people evaluate their condition economically as bad. Shortage of urban services is one of basic problems of slum dwellers, although this area is very deprived, more than 70% of families enjoy services like drinking water, electricity and gas.

REFERENCES

- Chowdhury FJ, Nurul A ATM (2006). Environmental assessment in slum, improvement programs: Some evidence from a study on infrastructure projects in two Dhaka slums. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*. 26(6): 530-552.
- Eftekharirad Z (2002). The informal settlement and its causes. Proceeding of marginality and informal settlement conference, Behzisti University
- Findeli S (1997). Internal migration planning. translated by A,Lahsaezadeh, Navid press.
- Gulyani S, Debabrata T (2008). Slum Real Estate: The Low-Quality High-Price Puzzle in Nairobi's Slum Rental Market and its Implications for Theory and Practice, *World Development*. 36(10): 1916-1937.
- HABITAT International xxx (2010): 1-10
- Hadizade M (2003). Marginality and strategies for reorganizing in the world, Mashhad municipality
- Javier M, Gora M, Sliuzas R (2008). Alfred Stein Trends in urban and slum indicators across developing world cities, 1990–2003. *Habitat International*, 32: 86–108.
- Khatam A (2001). people contribution and government in empowerment plans in Marginal area, quarterly haft shar.no10
- Khalifa MA (2010). Redefining slums in Egypt: Unplanned versus unsafe areas-
- Naghdi, A (2003). *Urban sociology*, Fanaavaran Publisher.
- Naghdi, A (2007). *Marginality and Informal settlement*, Fanaavaran publisher.
- Naghdi, A (2009). *Marginality and Migration*, proceeding of Iranian Population association National conference
- Naghdi, A (2004). *Social Assessment*, LDF project report World Bank and MOI.
- Ooi, Giok Ling, Kai Hong Phua (2007). Urbanization and Slum Formation, *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 84(1): 27-34.
- Saghaee M (2008). Marginality in Kermanshah
- Seddigh Saervestani (1996). Marginality and security in public security and development conference proceedings, Minister of interior
- Shokuee H (2001). *Social geography of cities*, Tabriz University
- Tavasoli Gh (1999). *Urban sociology*, Tehran payam noor university publication
- UN, HABITAT (2003). *The Challenge of Slums*, Global report on REPORT ON Human Settlements, United Nations, Human Settlements Programme, Earthscan Publications Ltd London and Sterling, VA.
- Viratkapan V, Perera R (2006). Slum region projects in Bangkok: what has contributed to their success or failure? *Habitat International*, 30(1): 2006: 157-174
- Zahed Zahedani SS (1990). *Marginality*, Shiraz University.