

Effect of fair distribution of urban facilities on advent of marginalization (Case Study: Islamshahr City, Iran)

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Abstract: The majority of developed countries have gained high levels of urbanization and the role of developing countries in the increase in urbanization percentages will be significant in future. The most important factor to analyze spatial justice in the city is the distribution method of urban facilities and services and the distribution method of facilities plays a vital role in the spatial displacement of population and demographic changes in urban areas. Tehran, Iran's capital is one of the cities with an expanded urbanization phenomenon so that population of this megacity was rapidly increased at a larger scale than the average population growth rate of the world during the last 40 years and this event caused expansion of rural immigration and urbanization. In this regard, the purpose of this paper is to study the effect of the uneven distribution of urban facilities on the advent of marginalization phenomenon. Hence, the survey method and hypothesis testing besides valid statistics were applied to this study to examine the effect of the uneven distribution of facilities on the advent of marginalization phenomenon in Islamshahr City. For this purpose, cluster and random sampling method were used. Results indicate that among studied indices, the effect of access index ($\beta=0.088$) was more than other variables from the view of respondents, physical and user index ($\beta=0.079$) had the second rank, welfare and entertainment index ($\beta=0.068$) had the third rank, and healthcare index ($\beta=0.029$) had the last rank.

Keywords: unfair distribution of facilities, security, urban services, marginalization, Islamshahr.

1. Introduction

Various studies and planning to prepare designs for urban development in Tehran not only have drawn the attention of consultant engineers in urban areas of Tehran, authorities and managers to the historical trend of spatial-physical development of this megacity but also stimulated many of scholars, researchers, and citizens to be familiar with evolutionary process of this city. It reveals that how the small "city castle" has changed to a "megacity" during a period less than two

centuries. Tehran city has experienced different development and evolution stages much faster than a natural trend for a short time. The World Historically, Tehran city was chosen as capital at the time of Great French Revolution and Industrial Revolution in Europe; hence, this city was exposure to accelerating industrial transformations, exit projection, and preoccupation at the beginning of its development. At the time Nassereddin Shah, the old city of Tehran threw off its barriers associated with Shah Tahmasb due to the first flows of capitalists and the new culture of urbanization; hence, new borders emerged through reoccupying spaces and creating new urban establishments. Increasing tendency toward capitalism during Reza Shah's regime, castles of Naseri were destroyed in less than three decades.

In the case of urban development, it can be stated that the concept of fair distribution of facilities in the city has been ignored. Unfortunately, there have been few relevant studies in developed countries so that majority of these studies have considered economic aspect of the matter. Whereas injustice is not just confined to economic inequalities, because space is a fundamental and vital aspect of human community and social justice exists in space; accordingly, both fairness and injustice would appear in space. It is required to consider spatial justice and its strength and shortcoming indicators in order to evaluate social welfare of citizens and obtain some indicators to improve the life of people. Suburbia has an inappropriate position compared to other urban areas in terms of access to urban services. Porlman assumes that the highly significant negative understanding of subareas is not related to self-made houses, but is related to the shortage of facilities, services, and unfair distribution of them. Hence, lack of access to shopping, administrative, police, healthcare, entertainment, service, recreational, sport centers, green space as well as lack of access to urban furniture, establishments and other urban infrastructures such as water, electricity, gas, telephone, etc. are implications of lack of fair distribution of urban services. Now, the primary issue of this study is that the mentioned points indicate that uneven distribution of facilities in urban areas has led to insecurity and social problems as well as marginalization due to lack of per capita services and urban facilities. The settlements in subareas have many shortages causing trouble for their residents to use facilities and services because of far distance.

2. Research Necessity

All of the world cities, in particular cities in developed countries, face problems caused by marginalization and slums. One hundred years ago, Engels noted slum areas in England, considered them because of Industrial Revolution, and accepted the role of governmental authorities in housing and providing regulations for housing and construction design. Slum areas are the area that all of the countries decide on removing them. Illegal residents and settlements had always existed but in a different concept. Immigration and the rapid increased population of large and medium cities caused various implications. Besides urban concentration in Tehran, there are some other problems including the emergence of marginalization in the sub-area of megacities, lack and shortage of infrastructural facilities in cities, increasing urban traffic and communicational issues, lack of houses, speculation and land sell and purchase. Marginalization has had a faster growth than urbanization in Iran and estimates indicate that one-fifth of the urban population is living in slum areas. In fact, marginalization is one of the prominent faces of urban poverty, which is formed inside or beside cities (particularly megacities) without any construction permission or official urbanization program with the accumulation of low-income people and a little quality of life. Living environment of such people is full of abnormalities and social harms that sometimes are wrongly considered as the reasons for the advent of these places.

Although physical conditions of marginalization, in terms of materials, per capita residential, and benefiting from social and essential service, are not bad as bad in many of southern countries, deprivation, discrimination, poverty and increasing social corruption have changed them to critical and anti-human sustainable development focuses in comparison with other urban areas. Vicinity of marginalization to cities, megacities in particular, is one of the barriers to the fundamental role of cities in national development and use of opportunities obtained from economy globalization and undoubtedly, many of citizens will be marginalized and some others will be deprived of social supports due to globalization.

Distributive justice is an idea with the old history. Distributive justice is an element in traditional classification, which is established in works of Aristotle. According to this norm, distributive justice was the fair distribution of privileges among members of different communities. Distributive justice emphasizes on the appropriate allocation of resources to various society members. Fair allocation of distributed resources encompasses the delivery process and pattern. A distributive justice consists of some principles including equality, need, competency, and welfare as the ways to perceive fair distribution. Distributive justice is one of the practical not vital aspects for main steps in planning, which is severely required; however, although it is expected to find the reasons for the injustice that is structural under the power game, it is disabled. Since such justice is related to the decision-making scope, it is the task of government because the first step of making equality and fairness in society is determinant and important. Distributive justice is divided into two supervisory and income policies. According to many of urban planner critics, planning indeed is a distribution mechanism with a redistributive potential, which might not be identified. Principles of distributive justice related to competency and eligibility have been classified into three categories by Feinberg:

- Competency and success
- Cooperation and contribution (turning to right)
- Effort principle (work and attempt)

It is vital to meet the need of each person based on the current regulation (relatively or perfectly), which is recognized and used in society in order to achieve social justice. Justice makes it require allocating many of social resources based on the people competency.

Kertepton suggested three basic principles for the planning of fair distribution of resources:

- 2-1. Before any action in service allocation, equality of opportunities should be recognized by all of the people.
- 2-2. Any distortion is supported the most deprived people benefit from this distortion.
- 2-3. There should always be a minimum level, in terms of either quantity or quality, to distribute services among people so that individuals and services are at the top of such minimum level.

There have been few studies in the field of justice in access to urban services and these studies have mentioned use per capita as the criterion for access of citizens to urban services, while, they have ignored people access, the population with and without access to services based on serving distances, and threshold population of services. Despite the spatial effects of services on resident's access as well as external effects of services on each other, spatial analyses have not been used in studies. However, some empirical researches in this field are reviewed herein:

- Tallen and Anselin conducted similar studied in USA cities and examined distribution method of some services such as neighborhood parks and game lands. The nee-oriented

approach was the base of these researches in spatial justice and they used accessibility index to analyze distribution method or urban services. Results obtained from these studies show that services and facilities should be located and distributed based on the economic-social properties of people in order to achieve spatial justice.

- Teso et al. (2005) conducted a study entitled "measurement of the integrated access-based index about spatial justice in public urban services" in one of the cities of Taiwan and tried to present an integrated index for spatial justice. They considered three indicators for service distribution including serving distance and negative impact of facilities, the different effect of various services on citizens, and different quality of similar installations. They combined these indexes, presented an integrated index for spatial justice, and used local spatial correlation method to depict the spatial pattern of spatial justice index. Results obtained from their study indicated the unfair distribution of urban public services in considered city.
- Lotfi and Koohsari (2009) conducted a study entitled "measurement of access to local services" I Tehran City considering two approaches "equal opportunities" and "need-based justice" in order to examine educational, commercial, and green space services at local scale. First, they evaluated accessibility to urban blocks using minimum distance method and fuzzy method and then compared accessibility of citizens in urban blocks with social-economic deprivation index. The findings obtained from their study showed a minor inequality between city neighborhoods in accessibility to services. Also, deprived people had a suitable access to services.
- Khakpoor (2009) conducted a study entitled "analysis of inequality at the developmental level of Mashhad City, Iran" to compare the spatial distribution of urban services with the access level of regions in Mashhad City using Moris model and software. The obtained results indicated the negative relation between some population in areas and access level to urban services.
- Hamidreza Varesi and Zangi Abadi conducted a study entitled "Effect of urban services distribution in the spatial imbalance of population" to examine urban services distribution method based on social justice and concluded that urban services delivery is one of the factors affecting immigrations and urban displacements. If urban services distribution is not matched with needs of regions, distributed users and urban spaces used by citizens, it will lead to increase in population density in other regions so that this not only is for citizens but also deprives some citizens from suitable urban services distributions.

3. Materials and Methods

The area of Islamshahr is about 245 Km² that is a little different with Tehran Center in terms of geographical coordinates located in 51 degrees and ten north minutes to 51, 22, and 30 and in the latitude of 34, 24, 30 to 35, 27, 30 eastern latitude of Greenwich meridian. This area has two sections, two districts, and 49 villages. This province is located in the alluvial plain area of south of Tehran with 1150 m height from sea level. This province reaches to some parts of Rey province and Great Tehran in the north and to Rey Province in the east area and to some lands of Rey Province and Robat Karim in the south and to Shahryar in the west.

Islamshahr City is a part of the central section and is the center of Islamshahr Province. Islamshahr City is the urban part of Robat Karim. The Urban scope of Islamshahr-Robat Karim is the largest urban range of Tehran after urban scope of Karaj-Shahryar. Population and area are considered in this rank.

This province has two sections, four districts, 45 villages, and one urban part. Central part of this province encompass districts of Deh Abbas with 18 villages and Deh Abbas as the central village, Saleh Abad with three villages and Saleh Abad as the center, Chahardange section with 19 villages and Chahardange as the center, Firooz Bahram with 11 villages and Firooz Bahram as the center (Islamshahr Municipality, 2009).

Some population of Islamshahr during 1966-2006 is indicated in Table 1. However, this city was not an urban part in 1966 and the population of that time belonged to the village that then changed to Iskamshahr City. As can be seen in Table 1, the population of this city has had an upward trend from 1966 until now. Although there have been some fluctuations in this trend, the growth rate share of this city in increased population of Iran has been increased through increasing population growth.

Table 1. The growth rate of Tehran city

| year | absolute population number | | the share of total population | the growth rate of Islamshahr | the overall growth rate of the country | immigrated population | |
|------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------|
| 1966 | 2578872 | 1006 | 0.0039 | 7.66 | 3.1 | - | - |
| | 2 | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 3370874 | 50292 | 0.14 | 47.87 | 2.7 | 40233 | 80 |
| | 4 | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 4944501 | 215129 | 0.43 | 15.64 | 3.9 | 120257 | 55.9 |
| | 0 | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 6005548 | 265450 | 0.44 | 2.12 | 1.96 | 56852 | 21.4 |
| | 8 | | | | | | 1 |
| 2006 | 7004926 | 357389 | 0.51 | 3 | 1.5 | 133260 | 37.0 |
| | 2 | | | | | | 3 |

Reference: Census Center of Iran 2006

3-1. *Distributive Justice Theory*

Like many of research literature in the field of space, spatial justice is rooted in geography scope. The question of justice is not separate from urban conditions not only due to the majority of the world population living in cities but also because of the role of the city in compaction of multilayer tensions and conflicts that destroy modern life.

At the beginning of the 1970s, Haroy was the pioneer in the expansion of the concept of territorial justice and studied social justice, which is evident in space although he ignored this issue then in order to focus on social justice and social processes. Gordon Paieri, who worked on the issue of territorial justice, criticized the existence of numerous definitions for justice and social justice and presented all of definitions and concepts in a unit concept. He noted some authors who had entirely different definitions to access to justice. Some of these authors were Baker, Kamenka and Lucas, while, none of their definitions could remove the ambiguity of the justice concept. Paibari warned about the justice and injustice as well as numerous theories about truth, which might agree with many of authors. Hence, Paieri recommended spatial justice as the

solution for independent development thought of justice that is suitable for judgment in spatial issues. Study on spatial justice by Pairi might be the first critical text about the concept of space justice so that the core concepts of this research is still analyzing. This concept is created by combination social justice and territorial justice belief. Pairi was the first person who extracted the idea of space from these beliefs.

Spatial justice is the intersection of space and social justice and in the opinion of Soja; fair distribution encompasses valuable resources and opportunities in society space. The spatiality of justice is either ignored or hidden in other relevant concepts such as territorial justice, environmental justice, urbanization justice, reduced regional inequalities, fair city, and fair society.

Involvement of geography in social justice started with the single issue of distribution in Cartesian space and then it identity changed to local identities and difference emphasizing on fairness and consensus as well as injustice and disagreement. There have been few studies with prominent use of the unique justice concept.

Dixie believes that conceptualization of social justice is considered based on the taking the space into account of a process or radical ideas of justice so that this concept is now considered as a challenge leading to the creation of spatial justice concept. Approaches and principles are related to an apparent time and space; therefore, it is assumed that there is a close relation between social-spatial properties and justice concepts.

According to the interpretation of Dixie, in the dialectical formulation of the spatial state of injustice and justice of spatial state, the first concept means that justice has a spatial dimension; therefore, it is possible to use a spatial attitude to determine injustice in space. On the other hand, the second concept implies the capacity of structures existing in production and reproduction of injustice through space. Therefore, the emphasis is not by itself in the space, but also the emphasis is on processes, which produce the space; also, the use of these produced spaces in dynamic social, economic processes and political relations is emphasized. Many of identified justice movements is rooted in spatial considerations.

- Access to (health, educational, transportation, economic) services
- Allocation of resources (food, public space, parks, communities)
- Mobility (quality of access to transportation, connection to main destinations)
- Distribution of (health and security) opportunities

Scholars express spatial justice as a tool to develop awareness in the field of justice and equality beyond the territory and patterns of distribution regarding a process in which, space is identified as injustice revealer or injustice creator. According to the current negotiations about space, space is not so far a physical state before or out of the community. Many of researchers believe that obeying social power relations is a domination mechanism and it makes people reliant on the place they are living. In this regard, obedience to space and its equality to isotropic level would make its generative forces ambiguous. Perception of space consists of social-physical relations, who are probably unequal; it is an initial point here. This attitude considers space as the unessential way in society; therefore, social-historical relations of production would generate specific spatial organizations.

Nature of Marginalization

- Hasty housing out of the formal urban planning
- Performance continuity with central city and physical gap
- Severe shortage of urban services and high population density
- Accumulation of low-income people (immigrants and economic-social overflows of cities)
- Social, natural, and environmental harms
- Prospect of double marginalization in future decade

Marginalization is a phenomenon that is not temporary and deteriorating but also is expanding.

The informal residence has some unique and distinct properties regarding different aspects such as physical, social, economic, and environmental features but physical, social, and legal issues would contribute to identifying marginalization. These three elements (physical, social, and legal) are correlated due to different reasons.

An informal residential has insufficient urban services and low-level infrastructural services due to its illegal formation (unplanned formation). These services, which are the framework of social and economic activities, are as follows:

- Weak and insufficient watering system
- Inappropriate environmental hygiene
- Construction of houses without considering technical criteria and environmental establishment factors
- Improper coverage and lack of cover for passageways
- Lack of basic required services such educational, healthcare services, etc.

4. Theoretical perspectives about informal settlement

4-1. Ecological perspective (Chicago)

Founders of Chicago school believe that public groups should have high social and economic base, move toward balance and equality like plant species, and pass all ecological stages in their habitats over the time. Human beings are inherently involved in the fight for survival and this endless debate emerges in the frame of competition.

Chicago school considers ecological separation causes by this fact that citizens are divided into different classes in terms of income, race, religion as well as social and economic situation; therefore, in competitions between urban groups to own residential areas, the winner group is the group with high income and power. Competition leads to increase the price of urban lands and spatial segregation. In this regard, people with equal social-economic position, race or religion would gather and choose a region based on their power or force and resist against the attack of other classes. Slum areas also attract disadvantaged and offender groups. Parallel to ecological segregation, each area has its properties and follows a particular physical structure that is different with other neighborhoods.

Population densities, the structure of communities, use of urban areas are implications of competition between population classes or urban employees. Different uses compete to dominate suitable areas. Commercial sector applies its domination on city center like dominant plant species due to profitability. The price of lands in such areas will be increased due to increase in competition to access to the commercial center.

Robert Park noted the effect of physical features on human behavior pattern, considers formation of slum areas in transitional area as the reason for crime, corruption and writes the city structure with its complexity and expansion is the first things affect us, but such structure is based on the nature of human and urban structure is a manifestation of this nature. On the other hand, the vast organization, called the city, is emerged to meet the need of citizen and then is imposed to residents like an external factor forming citizens in the city based on the interest and design.

4-2. *Liberal Perspective*

Liberal perspective considers urbanization as industrialization, economic growth and social development in the framework of capitalism system. This view finds villagers' rush into megacities as repetition of the historical experience of the West as a fundamental issue regarding the transition from traditional society to industrial society treating marginalization as a necessity in the process of this transformation. Turner was the most prominent liberal figure who claimed that the house cannot be provided by government or municipalities for people because needs of people are various and priorities vary in households; hence, it is not possible to meet the needs of all people optimally. Turner assumes that government should provide the field for housing improvement through preparing construction conditions and required facilities.

Giddens considers informal settlements as threshold cities and believes that these places are transition area for low-income and immigrant groups to match themselves with civil conditions so that these places not only meet the needs of housing but also can be used as a tool to achieve a greater target that is improved life level and prevention from relative poverty. Living in threshold settlements in urban slums is a practical solution for immigrants to match themselves with urban culture.

According to promoted policies of liberalism, many of international organizations and governments approved institutional and managerial reforms. Accordingly, some points were considered including reduced role of government and encouraging privatization, increased purposeful subsidies, economic liberalization of changing rules and regulations, institutional capacity building, paying attention to local communities, increased public involvement and effective groups, as well as administrative and political decentralization. This perspective and its obligations became empowerment origin for housing and informal settlements. Social welfare is directly related to social justice in which, citizens' access to health facilities is considered and distribution of public services is the criterion for evaluation of spatial justice. Spatial justice at urban level depicts security of city and citizens. Different public services of city, facilities, and urban establishments would lead to increase or decrease in urban safety. In general, the method of welfare services distribution at urban space level and sense of security are directly related to space, quality and quantity of urban environment.

Figure 1. Distribution of urban facilities and marginalization

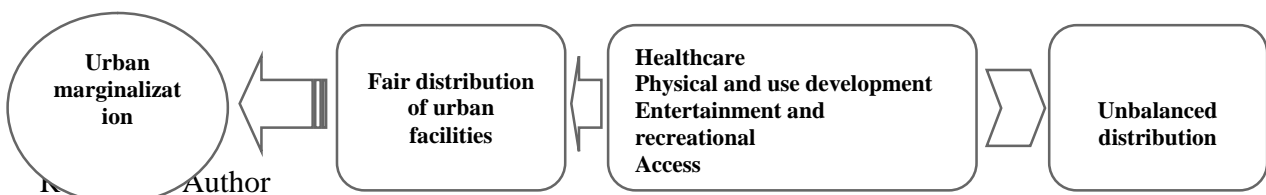


Table 2. Healthcare, physical and use, entertainment and recreational, and access indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| healthcare indicators | number of public hospitals, the number of drugstores, the number of practitioners, the number of clinics, the number of medical complexes, the number of medical facilities |
| physical and use indicators | per capita of commercial services, per capita of administrative spaces, per capita of workshop industries, military-disciplinary per capita, per capita of pavements |
| entertainment and recreational indicators | number of green spaces and parks, the number of cinemas, playground |
| access indicator | per capita and share of pavement, access to elementary schools, high schools, local parks, work centers, shopping centers, bus stations |

Reference: Zabihi et al., 2013; Samimi & Jafari, 2011

4-3. Hypotheses

- Distribution of healthcare indicators in the city has the effect on the increase in marginalization.
- Distribution of physical and use indicators in the city has the effect on the increase in marginalization.
- Distribution of welfare and recreational indicators in the city has the effect on the increase in marginalization.
- Distribution of access indicators in the city has the effect on the increase in marginalization.

Research method of this study is descriptive-inferential method with survey type and applied in terms of objective. Scientific research is done to recognize a phenomenon in a statistical population. Accordingly, the research subject might be associated with properties, functions and variables or such study might consider the relations between variables, properties, action and reaction, and factors affecting the population. Accordingly, the statistical population consists of all elements and individuals with one or more common properties at a determined geographical scale (global or regional). Since the objective of this research is to find the effect of geographical justice in the distribution of public services on the security of informal settlements, we face two statistical populations (N) in this study. Statistical population related to marginalized persons in Tehran City that the questionnaire related to this population would be filled out with residents of these areas. By large volume of the statistical population, the sample size was obtained to 401 members based on Cochran formula and questionnaires were distributed in four north, south, east and west directions of Tehran and then data was collected. The sample size is divided into areas based on Morgan table and population of the district. Data analysis was done through SPSS software.

Table 3. Hypothesis 1: Distribution of healthcare indicators in city has effect on increase in marginalization

| variable | value | the advent of marginalization | number (n) |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| healthcare | Pearson R | 0.081 | 201 |
| | sig | 0.061 | |

The relation between these two variables is significant at <0.05 level. It means that the significant relation between these two variables in the statistical sample can be generalized to the statistical population at the confidence level of 75%. Accordingly, there is a direct relation between these two variables and an increase in one of them leads to increase to another one. Since correlation coefficient of Pearson R is between -1 and 1, intensity of relation between these two variables is positive and strong.

Table 4. Hypothesis 2: Distribution of physical and use indicators in city has effect on increase in marginalization

| variable | value | the advent of marginalization | number (n) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| healthcare physical and use | Pearson R | 0.034** | 401 |
| | sig | 0.001 | |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The relation between these two variables is significant at <0.001 level. It means that the significant relation between these two variables in the statistical sample can be generalized to the statistical population at the confidence level of 99%. Accordingly, there is a direct relation between these two variables and an increase in one of them leads to increase to another one. Since correlation coefficient of Pearson R is between -1 and 1, intensity of relation between these two variables is positive and strong.

Table 5. Hypothesis 3: Distribution of welfare and recreational indicators in city has effect on increase in marginalization

| variable | value | the advent of marginalization | number (n) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| healthcare physical and use | Pearson R | 0.061 | 401 |
| | sig | 0.001 | |

The relation between these two variables is significant at <0.05 level. It means that the significant relation between these two variables in the statistical sample can be generalized to the statistical population at the confidence level of 95%. Accordingly, there is a direct relation between these two variables and an increase in one of them leads to increase to another one. Since correlation coefficient of Pearson R is between -1 and 1, the intensity of relation between these two variables is positive and more than average level.

Table 6.Hypothesis 4: Distribution of access indicators in city has effect on increase in marginalization

| variable | value | the advent of marginalization | number (n) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| healthcare physical and use | Pearson R | 0.091** | 401 |
| | sig | 0.061 | |

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The relation between these two variables is significant at <0.01 level. It means that the significant relation between these two variables in the statistical sample can be generalized to the statistical population at the confidence level of 99%. Accordingly, there is a direct relation between these two variables and an increase in one of them leads to increase to another one. Since correlation coefficient of Pearson R is between -1 and 1, intensity of relation between these two variables is positive and very strong.

This part of research findings includes multivariable linear regression analysis of data. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the explanatory share and effect of research variables. Hence, if the major goal of science is explaining natural phenomena through discovering and studying relations between variables, a multivariable regression will be effective if contribute to achieve this goal.

Table 7.multivariable linear regression analysis of data

| variables | Beta | t | Sig | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| constant | | 7.000 | 0.001 | R=0.663 |
| healthcare | 0.059 | 2.000 | 0.025 | R ² =0.466 |
| physical and use | 0.071 | 12.000 | 0.000 | Radj=0.464 |
| welfare and recreational | 0.062 | 15.000 | 0.003 | F=227.432 |
| access | 0.098 | 10.051 | 0.001 | Sig=0.000 |

Regression model indicates the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable. As the multivariable regression equation shows, among indicators entered into equations, all indicators have been significant in regression model, but the effectiveness of access indicators (Beta=0.098) has been more than other variables from the perspective of respondents and physical-use indicator had the second rank (Beta=0.071), welfare and recreational indicator (Beta=0.062) had the third rank, and healthcare indicator (Beta=0.059) had the last rank in explaining dependent variable. Multiple correlation coefficients equal to 0.683 shows the strong correlation between independent variables and dependent variable. The final coefficient of multivariable regression (coefficient of determination) obtained to 0.466 that its square is equal to 0.464 indicating percentage of changes explained by entered variables into the equation. It is concluded that the real corrected percent and amount of changes in the dependent variable explained by independent variables is equal to 0.464. In fact, we could explain 98% of the variance in quality of environment though implementation method and introduction of research

variables and just 2% of factors were out of the territory of this research, which should be revealed in further studies.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Accelerated urban development, which occurs in the scope of megacity areas, has led to various urban implications over the three past decades. Of that, the phenomenon of marginal and informal settlements is more important due to their direct relation with one of basic human needs (housing). An informal settlement is one of the prominent figures of urban poverty that can be seen in many of host cities. Expansion of marginalization leads to serious problems in the field of infrastructural services, environmental, social, economic, and cultural issues. Hasty housing out of formal urbanization plan, functional dependence with main city and the physical gap with the city are some of these problems so that most of the habitants of these areas work in cities and commute. These areas are badly formed in terms of geographical location and are isolated socially. A Severe shortage of urban services, large population density, which are more seen in megacities, as well as accumulation of low-income individuals with low quality of life are seen in slum areas and the main performance of residents of these settlements is a type of construction pattern and housing providing matched with financial power of low-income classes. Social, natural, and environmental harms and hazards are general features of these settlements. The present problem of these settlements is the ugly urban facade and residents indeed have uncertain jobs and may cause social abnormalities.

Slum areas are considered as a solution for providing low-income individuals with cheap houses and as long as the disparity between wages in city and rural areas exists and as long as it is possible for cities to employ cheap labor force, the marginalization expansion will remain. Lack of anticipation for sufficient residential space affordable for low-income classes is a factor-determining tendency of the poor to informal market; while, the poor can afford cheap houses out of the regulation framework. Low-income classes construct one-story buildings, use simple materials and labor force, and eliminate some operations (façade, coloring, etc.) without any harm to structure so that they can save money (50%) in one-story buildings and 75% in multi-story buildings. Therefore, it can be stated that there is a close relation between two issues of marginalization expansion and urban poverty and as long as urban poverty exists, expansion of marginalization is expected.

6. Recommendations

- Sensitizing urban management
 - Selecting an approach to organize and empower informal settlements based on city-oriented perspective
 - Approval of national document to empower and organize informal settlements
 - Establishment of national headquarter and provincial headquarters to empower and organize informal settlements
 - Preparing a comprehensive housing plan to meet housing needs of low-income classes
7. Passing and approving common Act Supreme Council of Architecture and Urbanization and National Headquarters of empowerment of informal settlements.

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