Tissue disorder caused by the migration of rural, urban and informal settlements and their restoration strategies (Case study koi Sayeed Khalaf Ahwaz)

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A R T I C L E I N F O	A B S T R A C T
	In early decades ,unsuitable places ,and informal places they are in the edge of big country ,are out of formal program and shape of cars and developed .This case important in the city of studies and one of the city damages ,in the social pathology process one of the most important stages is correct cognition of pathology.in the other hand ,correct cognition ,cause of pathology in the society. Burgess growth in the Iran is very fast. and in the cause structure problems and city of country in the early decade to encounter with informal places and development problems. In the base of some of the cases between 7 to 10 persons million of country pollution are in the informal places. Iran government in the early years going to improve informal places. This page ,it is going to find out causes make of informal places in the khalaf sayeed immigrate country to city. Statistics society 804 families and volume of statistics society are 300 families.

INTRODUCTION

Informal settlements have increased associated to rapid growth of cities in most developing countries during recent decades, significantly. The main characteristics of these settlements include lack of spatial planning, spatial disorder, informal ownership ,lack of urban services, low levels of social- economic indicators and vulnerability of residents. Reasons of formation and development of informal settlements include; lack access to affordable land and heap housing , unsuitable urban laws (on the one hand it is restrictive and on the other hand it is non-executive), inefficient urban planning, lack of financial resources in urban management and service organizations, disability of public sector to integrate low social groups, taking profit of informal land market, high and significant rural-urban migration rate and problems of the urban economy. About 900 million people or 40% of citizens in developing countries were living in informal neighborhoods in 2001 and now these figures are increasing, rapidly. Regarding to extent of recent crisis and failure of destruction projects ,resettlement and land supply and services attracted attention in most countries during 1950-1970 and recently, empowerment and participatory development approach have attracted attention of international and public organizations about informal settlements. Todays, urban problems threatens cities of the country more that past. Theses problems affect on all aspects of urbanization and logical relationships of urban life and decreased the quality of life in urban areas, significantly and provided the instability conditions in these areas. Informal settlement is not only physical and spatial problem and it is resulted of macro-structural factors in national and international levels. Increasing growth of urban population is more than capacity of public and private organizations to develop and supply urban services and facilities for these people and has been led to increase need to housing of people with low income in formal and planned parts of city and also increased the informal settlement and settlement in marginal areas of citis, significantly. Heterogeneous urban expansion in Iran during recent decades on the one hand and inefficiency of urban planning system and weak national development programs have been led to expansion of urbanization is associated with a lot of serious problems. Ahwaz as one of metropolises has always been interested in rural emigrants. Oil and industrial activities of this city with its attractiveness attracted immigrant groups to this city for employment. By expanding economic activities people who has low income started illegal construction regardless to formal urban programs and formed the core of

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informal settlements. Time passing and performing land reforms project and follow them incidence flood in 1331 led to expanding and developing these settlements and formation new informal settlements in this city. Revolution and imposed war added aspects of this phenomenon and crowding urban and rural war homeless to this city led to development and expansion these settlements and formation cores of new informal settlements. Unsuitable economic conditions of cities in this province specially involved cities in war and oil cities played important role in spatial expansion of these settlements and faced Ahwaz with serious problems in social, spatial and even political aspects.

Seyeed Khalaf is one of Ahwaz neighborhoods where turned in to informal and illegal settlement because of uncontrolled migration by villagers.

Objectives of research:

The main aim of this research is to study the disorganized of urban situation resulted of rural migration and provide strategies to reconstruct them for development urban settlements and preventing from expansion of informal and illegal consequences of expansion of illegal and marginal settlements in Ahwaz city; (emphasizing on Seyeed Khalaf neighborhood).

Research hypotheses:

1.   It is seams that physical organization of Seyeed Khalaf neighborhood affects on increasing the quality of citizens᾽ life.

2.   It seams that providing optimal program in Seyeed Khalaf neighborhood affects on decreasing potential abnormalities.

3.   It seams that Seyeed Khalaf neighborhood can be classified by organization of land applications, properly.

Literature review:

in his study on the causes of instability old texture in Venice notes that reinforcing the positive aspects of old textures will lead to increasing durability and integrity in organization of urban space. in their study concluded that the main causes of rural migration to cities of Panjab are economic factors and inequality in rural areas. in his studies about urban old texture of London introduces effective factors on stability of these textures such as; preparation and drafting laws, attracting people public and contributions. in his thesis studies changes in Rayhan neighborhood factors of Ghazvin city and concludes that environmental factors, physical development of the city and migration of residents were the main causes of changing in these two neighborhoodsin his study entitled " challenges of optimizing construction in Iran" studied the organization project of old textures in Beryanak and found that proposed renovation method in Beyanak was negative and emphasized on necessity of performing project to decrease the effects of intensity – based projects in national level. in their study found that higher income is as main factor and cause of villagers᾽ migration to cities. in his study entitled " spatial analysis of social disorders in informal settlement areas , case study" refers to informal settlement area in Zanjan city" Islam Abad " he notes that :recently, Zanjan has had significant population growth and undesirable consequences of this uncontrollable growth were formation informal settlement areas in this city. Islam Abad is one of the vast informal settlement areas in Zanjan city where has been constructed during 1350 by rural migrants. Findings show that this area is one of the most important crime centers of Zanjan city and crime spatial distribution in this area follows cluster and central model. Most of crimes are fighting, addiction and drug trafficking.

Methods of data analysis:

Data analysis method has two dimensions; quantity and quality. One the one hand describing observations and interpreting interviews are quality dimensions of research and on the other hand , quantitative indexes and characteristics are analyzed by using quantitative statistical methods and software SPSS and geographical information system.

Research scope:
Relative mathematical position:

Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood located in longitude 48 degree and 6 minutes and latitude 31 degree and 36 minutes mathematically(municipality of Ahwaz). It located in west-north of Ahwaz and near Karoon river. This neighborhood is limited from north to Daghaghleh village , from south to Kianpars, from east to Karoon river and from west to Kian Abad
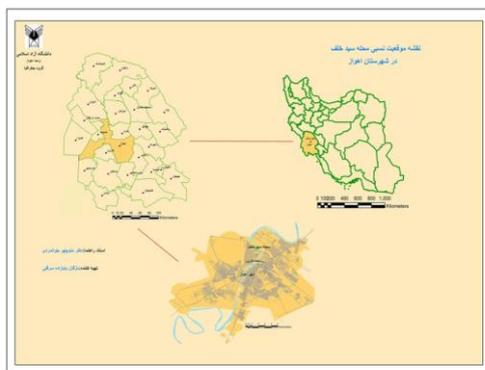
Fig. 1: The map of Sayeed Khalf neighborhood

Denomination:

Sayeed Khalaf is name of a neighborhood in west-north of Ahwaz city where has about 80 years old. Denomination of this neighborhood derived from the name of person named Sayeed Khalaf Mousavi who named village with his name

Primary core:

Primary core of informal settlement of this neighborhood formed near Karoon river to irrigation fields. This neighborhood started from the end of Marv market in current Kianpars and extended to Black bridge. But it was sold gradually and now remains current part of it

Population characteristics of Sayeed Khalf neighborhood

Number of residents in Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood was over than 5635 people in 2013 which include 804 families and these families formed seven neighborhoods.

The number of male and female population was2874 and 2761 respectively. There are 113 men for 100 female in this neighborhood.

Settlement cause:

According to results of performed survey on 300 families, nearness to relatives had the highest frequency as the main factor of residence in this neighborhood(130 families and 43%). Cheap land and low price of rental hosing had 32 frequency and 1,7%, security had 21 frequency and 7%.

Migration, source and origin of this neighborhood

The origin of this neighborhood were 233 households (77.7%) among 300 households according to survey findings. Migration from other provinces among 35 families was 11.7% and migration from around cities among 32 families was 10.7% that is the lowest percentage.

The cause of leaving previous location

Accessing to better facilities with frequency 95 families (31.7%) declared as main cause of leaving previous place by families. War was with lowest frequency was insignificant factor of leaving previous place. Also finding better job and job changing with frequency 79 families (26.3%) and education of children with 82 families (27.3%) were other effective factors on leaving previous place.

Physical –spatial characteristics of Sayeed Khalaf

A) Sayeed Khalaf texture

Old texture of this neighborhood follows tribes texture and regarding to local customs and traditions of nomadic residents (mostly Arabs) we see a room named Mozayaf where for reception of guests in old texture. As it is shown in the map of architecture these places formed near river and have undesirable materials, mainly.
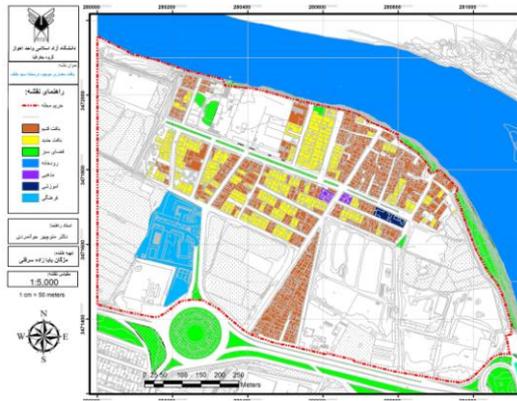
Fig. 2: architecture of the neighborhood

Urban applications:

The most area has been allocated to residential application. Other applications include educational, cultural, commercial ,.... sometimes these applications were not classified according to urban standards and their distribution is undesirable.

Table 1: applications of current lands 2013

residential	Area (mm)	Per capita of the neighborhood(mm)	Per capita of standard in Ahwaz city(mm)
commercial	9977	1/7	1/5
educational	2172	0/38	5/1
religious	2793	0/49	0/74
Health-medical	350	0/09	1/2
Workshop - Warehouse	93662	16	19
sport	329	0/05	4
cultural	950	0/16	2
Administrative	13206	2/3	6

Source: author , 2014

Fig. 3: Application map of current lands
        Source: author, 2014

Qualitative studies:

   A) Types of materials

Most of studied residential units used brick and iron with frequency 273 residential units (91%). Concrete materials had frequency 27 (9%).

   B) Quality of buildings

Among 300 studied residential units, 142 units (47.3%) were repaired also 114 units (38%) have desirable quality , 40 units (13.3%) must be destructed and only 4 units (1.3%) were reconstructed.

Fig. 4: the quality of buildings
Source:author,2014

Residential units life:

Among 300 residential units , buildings with 10-20 years old (25.7%) (77 residential units) had the highest frequency and buildings with 30-40 years old ,8.7% (26 residential units) had the lowest frequency.

Areas of residential units and 7 families had no cooperation with municipality for reconstruction.

Satisfaction of living in the neighborhood

Regarding to factors such as nearness to work place and relatives,... 267 families (89%) had the highest satisfaction and 33 (11%) families had high satisfaction of living in this neighborhood.

Among 300 studied residential units, 48 units (16%) had area more than 200 m^2 and 97 units (23.3%) had area between 151-200 m^2. 68 units (22.7%) had area between 101-150 m^2 and 55 units (18.3%) had area between 60 -100 m^2 and 32 units (10.7%) had area less than 60 m^2.

Cooperation with municipality for reconstruction

Among 300 families, 265 families had the highest cooperation with municipality for reconstruction.

Willingness and unwillingness to stay in the neighborhood:

Regarding to below table we see that 42 families (14.3%) wanted to leave the neighborhood because of their high social norms and about 25.7 families (86%) did not want to leave the neighborhood.

Table 2: willingness and unwillingness to stay in the neighborhood

		frequency	percentage	Total percentage	cause
variabl es	Yes	43	14.3	14.3	High social norms
	No	257	85.7	100.0	Willingness to leave the neighborhood
	total	300	100.0		

Source: author,2014

Also, 87 families(29%) selected this neighborhood because of their interest to this neighborhood and 65 families(21.7%) selected this neighborhood becouse of its low costs and about 62 families (20.7%) selected it because of low rent in this neighborhood and 40 families (13.3%(selected it because of nearness to relatives and about 37 families(12.3%) selected it because of nearness to their workplace and 9 families selected it because of their low incomes.

Table 3: reasons of staying in the neighborhood

		frequency	percentage	Total percentage
variables	Low rent	62	20.7	20.7
	Attachment feeling to the neighborhood	87	29.0	49.7
	Low costs	65	21.7	71.3
	Nearness to relatives	40	13.3	84.7
	Nearness to workplace	37	12.3	97.0
	Low income	9	3.0	100.0
	کل	300	100.0	

Source: author, 2014

Data analysis:

1. It seams that physical organization of Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood in Ahwaz affects on increasing quality of citizens، life. Satisfaction of living in neighborhood is factor which relates to other factors such as environmental quality. Since one of the aims of urban planners is increasing satisfaction of residents from their

life environmental, to achieve this aim we must consider different aspects of their life. Thus, indexes of environmental quality show different aspects and characteristics of neighborhood that can be used to study satisfaction rate of residents in social and physical environment of neighborhood.

Table 4: first hypothesis

	Number	Correlation coefficient	Significant level
First hypothesis	300	0/614	0/000

Regarding to above table we see that the effect of first hypothesis is 0.614. Since significant level 0.000 is less than 0.05, the first hypothesis is confirmed and supported. It means that physical organization of Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood affected on quality of citizens, life.

2. It seams that providing optimal planning in Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood of Ahwaz affects on decreasing potential abnormality.

Expansion of physical disorganization in cities is one of the problems of developing city and urbanization, todays. So that construction projects continued in vertical and horizontal directions qualitatively and quantitatively. This rapid growth will lead to increasing urban problems in cities and create undesirable urban views and places.

Table 5: second hypothesis

	Number	Correlation coefficient	Significant level
Second hypothesis	300	0/213	0/000

Regarding to above table we the effect of second hypothesis is 0.213. Since significant level 0.000 is less than 0.05 , second hypothesis is confirmed in 0.05 level. It means that providing optimal planning affects on decreasing the social abnormalities in Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood.

3. It seams that desirable organization of Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood leads to classifying land applications, properly.

Regarding to map of current land applications and table of land applications we see that land applications were not distributed in the neighborhood, properly. For example, agency of Iran Khodro company where located in center of the neighborhood and near Karoon river or commercial units where have noise pollution such as panel beating, making gas-fuelled vehicles units, workshops and warehouses and... occupied vast space. Warehouses and workshops where occupied the largest place after residential application have created ugly view in the neighborhood and also dissatisfaction and problems for residents.

Thus, desirable and proper organization of this neighborhood and classification it based on principles of land applications will be led to create suitable and desirable environment for residents.

Table 6: Third hypothesis

	Number	Correlation coefficient	Significant level
Third hypothesis	300	0/373	0/000

Regarding to above table we see that capability of third hypothesis is 0.373. Since significant level 0.000 is less than 0.05, the third hypothesis is confirmed in 0.05 level. It means that if land applications are performed based on proposed standards by management organization, there is possible capability of this hypothesis.

Regression relationship based on hypotheses:

Since, correlation coefficient of all three hypotheses has been confirmed then we can study regression relationship in next step. Depended variable is satisfaction of residents and independent variable is sum of questions in every hypothesis.

Table 7: shows regression relationship based on hypotheses.

Model	R	Second power R	Modified R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.618[a]	.382	.376	.24760

Regarding to above table we see that R is 0.618 as regression relationship and second power of R is 0.382 and modified R is about 0.376 that shows regression relation is desirable, relatively.

Table 8: shows regression relationship based on hypotheses

Model	Sum of squares	Freedom degree	Mean of squares	F value	Significant level
regression	11.224	3	3.741	61.027	.000[a]
error	18.146	296	.061		
total	29.370	299			

Table 9: shows coefficients relationship

Model	coefficients		Standard coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant value	.204	.257		.794	.428
First hypothesis	.341	.033	.693	10.439	.000
Second hypothesis	.061	.072	.043	.855	.393
Third hypothesis	.025	.017	.092	1.460	.145

Regarding to above table we see that significant level 0.000 is less than 0.05 then regression relationship is confirmed in 5%.

Regarding to the table we see regression coefficient is about 0.693 in first hypothesis that was confirmed in 5% level. (0.000 is less than 0.05).

Regression coefficients of second and third hypotheses are not confirmed in significant level 0.393 , 0.145 and 0.05.

Finally, regarding to regression coefficients, first hypothesis covers the most satisfaction of residents in this region.

Strategy and suggestion:

The best solution to create development in communities around cities, organization and optimization associated with increasing social ,economic and cultural ability and it is main factor to organize and manage in national, regional and local levels. It not only will lead to predict the way of migrants movements and control effective factors, but also by creating comprehensive insight helps to organize abnormal textures in cities.

Direct population control and preventing from migration has had not efficiency because of its contradiction with human freedom and constitution and unsuccessful experiences of other countries related to control migration, thus we must use guided and indirect population policies which will be led to balance development of national space, balanced distribution of population and facilities in different parts of the country, fairly.

Suggestions for neighborhood

One of the current problems in neighborhood is jobs with noise and environmental pollution such as panel beating, filling gas capsule and mechanical jobs, ...regarding to position of these units along with residential units suggestions are provided to displace these units to place outside of neighborhood.

Because of shortage and lack of enough educational units in neighborhood, the suggestion are provided regarding to needs of neighborhood to allocate place for construction day nursery and also schools now and in future.

Since this neighborhood located near Karoon river linearly and because of lack of enough green space in the neighborhood it was suggested that green belt is constructed near river with park in the neighborhood. Thus, residents are not forced go to other neighborhoods to use green space.

Shortage of market and commercial units in the neighborhood will be led to construct market in center of the neighborhood to supply needs of residents and prevent from unnecessary trips.

Shortage of sport places in the neighborhood while there is only soil land in this neighborhood thus it is suggested to construct sport field or multipurpose gym for neighborhood.

Construction of cultural center, library and expansion and strengthening mosques programs in the neighborhood.

Standardization of green space and construction green space in margin of streets.

Construction of collective spaces (such as cultural, sport and re creative places) in the neighborhood.

Table 10: system of organization analysis of informal settlement in Sayeed Khalaf neighborhood based on SWOT model.

subject	Informal settlement	
Analysis	settlement	relationship

Internal factors	advantages S	• location in service area • Having cooperation spirit • Agreement of residents with optimization neighborhood • Cultural integrity of neighborhood • Living as single family	• More facilities to solve problems • Less costs and easier conditions to organize • Using public cooperation to optimize regarding to special cultural characteristics of the neighborhood
	disadvantages W	• Unemployment and having no good job • Shortage of facilities and services Low level of education • Having no formal document and allow to construct from municipality and illegal settlement	• Low income • Facing with dangers resulted of physical-spatial disorganizations • Facing with numerous problems in the neighborhood and social revolts

External factors	opportunities O	• The neighborhood located in city where is industrial and employment pole • World experiences and other cities of Iran affected by organization • Organization studies of informal settlement in Ahwaz city	because of dissatisfaction of residents • Having no citizen rights • A lot of Job opportunities • Using other cities and countries ، experiences to organize • Easier and faster planning to organize neighborhood
	Threat T	• Lack of united urban and coordinated management between systems • Continuation of migration process and uncontrollable growth of settlements	• Negligence in organization and decision-making related urban problems with out planning • Complexity an hardness of problems and organization process

Fig. 5: Map of proposed land applications

Summery and conclusion:

Migration matter of Ahwaz is one of the most important population matters and indeed the fate of this city depends on type of migration process in future. Uncontrollable development in Ahwas relates to migration process and these migrations relate to heavy industries in this city. Since migration process to this city has been more than past during recent decades and it continues now, thus it seams that different development programs must be performed coordinated social and cultural conditions of the region.

Organized projects must be conducted corresponding economic, social and physical structure of informal settlements and it must be prevented from providing united and same version of project for all informal settlements in the country. Also to achieve success in performing these projects it is recommended a organized program is conducted for one of the informal settlements and generalized to other informal settlements after revising it and removing its disadvantages and strengthening its advantages. It may be time-consuming process but will increase success. To do it at first we must start of identify settlements and then study the effective factors regarding to different aspects of informal settlements with certain criteria to priority these settlements and identify executive priorities and how to perform them and then revising plans and projects.

When the residents of informal neighborhoods are changed in to perfect citizens that their voice is heard and their cooperative fields are provided. It needs increasing responsibility of urban management and optimization it in future by organized activities. In this way it is provided the field of cooperation of residents in neighborhood affairs. Traditional social networks must be changed in to tools to optimize neighborhood conditions. Lack of residents، cooperation can be compensated by forming and supporting social groups, improving education and information about personal rights and current opportunities.

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