

# MIGRATION AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AS SPATIAL EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN IRAN

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## Abstract

In this paper, on base that immigration motivations a result of social inequality cause the formation of informal settlements, by selecting a sample of informal settlements in the cities of Iran (Vali-e-Asr quarter in Qom) on this topic exploring been tried. Current research has exploratory and analytical nature. The data collection has been two types of library and field (questionnaire). In the field study that 150 households were selected with simple random sampling method, and the data collected from them was imported in the SPSS software, and meanwhile the classification and sorting, action has been to mining and exploration information.

Results of this research indicate that informal settlements in Vali-e-Asr quarter in the city of Qom like many other informal settlements in Iran, the phenomenon of migration is twin so that 100 percent of the residents of this neighborhood's population are immigrants. Also all mechanisms of migration residents of the quarter, from its primary habitat and origin until the selection of Qom as an immigration destination, and living in Vali-e-Asr quarter represents the heavy shadow of social inequality among the people of Iran. In fact, spatial disparities (the unequal distribution of facilities and services at the national, regional and local) during the past decade, the main cause of migration and the formation of informal settlements in Iran, a fact that represents a major challenge to sustainable urban development in the country.

**Keywords:** Informal settlements, Marginalization, Migration, Social and Spatial inequalities, Village, Qom, Vali-e-Asr quarter, Iran

## 1. INTRODUCTION

"According to the Human Settlements UN Program , one third of the 3 billion inhabitants of urban they live in slums or places with at least one of the following characteristics: the insecurity of tenure, structural conditions of abnormal housing, poor access to drinking water and healthy nutrition and overcrowding" (UN-HABITAT, 2005).

"Geographically, the most can be found visible face of the impact of poverty on housing in the Third World. Each of the indicators related to the provision of services, room density or physical quality that we consider we find that the majority of the population urban live in levels that is unacceptable compared with European or North American way of life." (Gilbert&Gaugler, 1996: 186). In most large cities in developing countries, most people live in life settlements, which are illegal and informal formed, and water and health services are less or do not have. Often the residents are unable to provide even the smallest and cheapest houses through legal and professional facilities are built and have primary convenience. In the early 1960s, Abrams pointed out this unfortunate fact, that despite

improvement in the fields of industry, education and science, yet providing simple shelter that personal privacy and provide protection against nature, unattainable for the majority of the world's population (Potter and Evans, 2005: 212).

News phenomena informal settlement is visible since 1961 decade in Iran, when urbanization growth was at its height, and the country's cities have revealed serious problems and always rate it is increasing. According to some estimates, currently about 3.5 million people marginalized in Iran (Eftekhari Rad, 2003: 61).

In the meantime, as the demographic and sociological research, the Institute for Social Studies and Research of Tehran University shows geographically the largest share of the population of informal settlements housed in Tehran and other Iranian metropolis, and largely made up of immigrant population (Seifoddini, 1999: 84). The major contribution of urbanization in the country, due to the massive migration has been from rural areas and sparsely populated to urban settlements, in particular populated cities. Thus accelerating migration and lack of adequate programs urbanization in Iran, a phenomenon called informal settlements are exposed in cities and serious problems has created in sustainable urban development. In other words, in the last few decades have been subjected to massive rural migration to the cities in Iran, which are affected by the transition from an agricultural economy to urban economy and reducing employment in rural areas with the aim of achieving the socio-economic opportunities in a more favorable which often these type of people have been deployed in the context of urban and informal settlements. Slum, marginalized, informal settlements, accommodation abnormal, or any other title to occur for this phenomenon, in any case, a pattern of living for the poor and oppressed groups of the population is urban. The ubiquity and constant pattern in all ranks of the urban system, even in small towns, it is an inevitable fact (Ajdari and Rousta, 2008).

Including major cities and permits immigration of Iran also faces the issue informal settlements, can be noted the city of Qom. The city of Qom is the eighth most populous (Iran Statistical Center, 2011) and the geographical center of gravity is located in Iran (Farid, 1989: 467). Qom because of the role of religion - pilgrimage, political position - geographical position between the industrial centers of the country (Tehran, Isfahan and Arak) always has been the focus of many immigrants. As the population of the city of Qom in 60 years (1956-2015) from about 96 thousand to more than a million, means about 10 times the population of the city of Qom (Iran Statistical Center, 2011). The very important point that, according to estimates by the Social Affairs Ministry of interior in 80-79 year have been about 90,000 people in the area informal settlement in the city of Qom (Eftekhari Rad, 2003: 68) and according to research, informal settlements in the area the city of Qom is constantly increasing and is taken many quarters in the city of Qom. Due to the expansion of informal settlements in the city of Qom, the city will face serious problems, and always has been one of the concerns of managers and planners in the city of Qom. It is therefore essential that the issue serious consideration, on the basis of the paper by selecting Vali-e-Asr quarter (the oldest and largest

informal settlements in Qom) to investigate the mechanism and important conditions formation for these types of settlements.

## **2. THEORETICAL LITERATURE**

### **2.1. Migration**

A variety of resources, urbanization, poverty and informal settlements have been deemed by immigration twin, as said before, immigration is considered the most important mechanisms of the informal settlements. There is immigration phenomenon in developed countries and in developing countries, but the type and nature of immigration is different. "Often in developing countries is done rural-urban migration, primarily in the capital cities, and in search of a better life and to get the job. After the capital cities, major cities and centers in other provinces of the country are considered immigrants "(Behforuz, 1995: 162). Usually rural-urban migration is observed in countries that are in the early stages of economic growth (Silveira, Espindola, Penna, 2005, p 1). And very low-income workers and non-professional immigrants often move form a thriving economic region (Raa and Pan, 2005, p 671). In Iran, immigration is one of the critical factors in the development of the country's space and urban developments are named as the most influential factors in Iran. " Demography and Sociology research of Social Research studies Institute indicate that Tehran and other large cities large from our country wave of immigrants, so that the population balance conflicts from many aspect " (Seifoddini, 1999: 84). Therefore, in Iran migration is one of the issues that should be seriously considered in programs of environmental logisticians. In the case of migration especially internal migration, particularly rural-urban migration has provided various theories, different views about this phenomenon and its effects there. And based on these intellectual backgrounds in every era and in every country, have collision a different way with immigration and immigrants. In general, regarding of rural-urban migration are both general outlook on the world scientific literature and consequently in Iran.

- A. By the 1960s, was considered positive rural-urban migration in the world as a socio-economic phenomenon, in which has been surplus labor from the agricultural sector traditionally, and was used create cheap labor to growing industrial complex (Todaro, 1988: 5). In Iran, people such as Piran, Sarrafi and Azimi have focused positive effects of rural-urban migration on the current situation (see Piran, 1988, Sarrafi, 2002 and Azimi, 2002). The immigrants who entered the cities, while are contributing to the city's economy, underlying capacities and opportunities, and immigrants are not only a threat to the city, but also an opportunity for the city's development (Sarraf, 2002: 15).
- B. Since the 1970s, people like Herik rural to urban migration looked at a sinister phenomenon, and believe that the rate of rural-urban migration are increased higher from job creation in cities, and the capacity of industry and services goes beyond effective absorption power, and it is a negative issue and the urban and rural structural inequality exacerbates areas (Todaro, 1988: 6). "The attitude in all developed

countries today called on the US to Europe, as the attitude was common” (Azimi, 2002: 17). In Iran, there is the belief and more than three decades that as the complaint of rapid urbanization in Iran spoke about irregular migration, And many warnings heard from officials and experts, the villagers seeking vagaries and false expectations, clean air and beautiful nature not to leave the village, and “ calm development city, will not disturb as an attack nomads, and even worse are not growth drug and false jobs. City managers repeatedly been mentioned rural-urban migration as a factor in turmoil particularly marginalized “(Sarraf, 2002: 7). “ Immigration as a definitively and useful process is not considered to solve growing demand for urban labor problems. Conversely the migration as a major factor is considered to exacerbating the universal of phenomenon urban surplus labor “(Gharakhlou, 2000: 36).

## **2.2. Informal settlements and the Challenges of urban sustainable development**

Informal settlements are such phenomenon that has dramatic effects on cities. In the study of often informal settlements refers to its negative effects, but it is noteworthy that despite the many negative effects on cities face some positive aspects of this phenomenon should also be mentioned (such as providing housing for the poor and disadvantaged, preventing peasant rebellion , sense of cooperation and participation in informal districts...). Nevertheless are visible heavy shadow effects and negative consequences of informal settlements on features. Later in this article are some of the features and damage caused by informal settlements is a challenge to confront in urban sustainable development.

S.C Rangwala is expressed general characteristics of informal settlements as follows:

1. Appearance: the most universal symbol of informal settlements undesirable appearance that afflicts sense, conscience and human eye.it show buildings damaged and worn-out.
2. Hygiene & Health: the characteristics of informal settlements, specifies low standards of hygiene and neglect of the public health services. In addition, these settlements refer to areas with high rates of mortality and illness.
3. The level of income: The informal settlement, regional is poor and has been occupied by social groups with the least income.
4. The Regulations and behavior: because social aspects, informal settlements and lack of order and organization may be the area of corruption and crime.
5. Density: informal settlements, regions with dense housing or housing with high human density and severe conditions, dominated both above mentioned.
6. Lifestyle: depending on the way that formed informal settlements, the lifestyle of its residents may be such that the feeling of alienation to others or to become intimate acquaintances.The main damage that slum could cause on urban can be categorized as follows:

- social damages such as rampant crime and homicide, drug addiction or distribute and sell it, promoting prostitution, distribution and sale of alcohol, expansion of physical confrontations and assaults and
- Cultural damage, such as the rise in illiteracy trend.
- Physical damages, including tangled residential and non-regulated tissue formation, aging buildings, abnormal form of homes and its adverse effects on the urban landscape and ...
- Health damages such as waste and domestic wastewater at the quarter level and generate stench and outbreak of diseases followed, air and noise pollution and...
- Economic damages include common vendor and hawker, increased beggary, increasing phenomenon of usurers, increasing the number of permanent and seasonal unemployed city and...
- Political and security damages: react quickly marginal settlers in the political turmoil and increasing tendency among the people to participate in protests, marches and riots in the streets, the prevalence of rape in property and honor and residents of other parts of the city ... (Sardari , 2007: 4).
- Clinard (1966) argues deviations crime is many in marginal cities, in other words, a major source of crime is marginalization (Clinard, 1966: 3).
- Informal settlements to be included concentration of low-income and poor urban and rural migrants. An environment with low quality of life and lack of urban infrastructure and services and where there is high population density. Due to the lack of building permits and noncompliance with formal planning application, to create housing by marginal settlers hurried and to bring disorganized set of buildings (civil and urban development organization, 2002).
- Most marginal settlers are strongly correlated in the face of common interests and community issues. A high percentage of them are satisfied from their current situation and are not willing to go back to the village. In terms of social and cultural, are isolated tissues of society (Lahsaeizadeh, 1989: 13).
- Marginal settlers are further rural and nomad immigrants and less urban, who often lack the necessary urban skills and some non-adept. Location and type of housing contrary with to conventional urban location and ownership is often usurped, build houses mostly small, light enough, poor drainage, unhealthy drinking water and unstable homes generally are made from unusual materials (Zahed zahedani, 2001).
- Most marginal settlers under the influence of economic variables such as lack of access to jobs with economic poverty and lack of expertise, are forced to live in shacks and shantytowns that often lack any facilities like water, electricity and health services, poverty not only makes the false jobs, such as street

vendor, washing cars and people, but also an environment provided that appearance status provides some of the acute problems of urban-socio (Athari, 2003: 46).

- Most active populations marginalized groups, unemployed and looking for work.- Often illiterate and are unfamiliar with the structure of urban life and social relations.
- A variety of injuries and social diseases, behavioral disorders and deviance have exposed.
- In terms of spatial texture, architecture and urbanism are without shape district and sloppy and lacked plan of streets and alleys.
- They have been denied from services and facilities of health, education and social.-Population density in urban areas is higher than the other.- Structure of suburban populations is young often.
- The non-resident does not trust in the region and they do not participate in affairs.- Due to lack of space, often their time spend outside the settlement.- Common patterns governed on social and economic relations residents.
- They control each other well (Piran, 1987 and H. Dalir, 2011).
- Development poverty of culture in the city. Due to the lack of facilities and municipal services to form the contradiction of spirit and negative of struggle among the marginalized urban easily, and occurs the feeling among the second generation more than their parents (Zanjani, 1992).- Deviance and delinquency in many suburban areas, and some are concerned with the anomalies, including narcotics and trafficking, violence, etc.
- Suburbanization, which is largely rooted in the "Migration" is under the influence of parameters such as poverty, lack of expertise, occupation, cultural conflict, illiteracy, ethnic and cultural identity and .... (Davoudpour, 2005).
- Generally, the majority of immigrants main reason for their migration mention, unemployment, droughts, lack of resources, poverty, lack of land and housing disputes in their primary home, the landlord disputes, severe illness, adherence to their family or their relatives.
- Financial problems forced them to settle in suburban and with invasion to privacy of urban and negligence of urban management, to create marginal neighborhoods with the marginal structure and with narrow streets and shape many communities in marginal areas city and gradually its presence has display as a problem in city. (Bani-Fatima and Kouhi, 2007: 12). At the end of this section in the form of (1) to indicators and indicators of informal settlements at the views of World Bank that in fact have indicated damage caused by this phenomenon, are mentioned also.

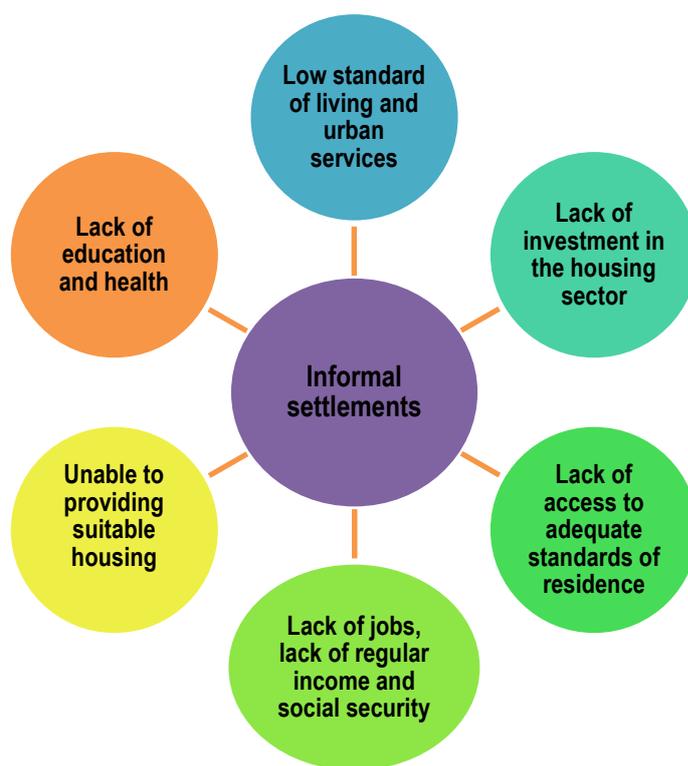


FIGURE 1 - INDICATORS OF THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT AT THE WORLD BANK

Source: Bahadori, 2007: 16

### 3. THE RESEARCH METHOD

The method research in this paper is based on exploratory and analytical research. In addition, method of collecting data has been in two forms library and field. Of field information have been used the method of interview, observation and questionnaire. Accordingly, to complete a questionnaire is used random sampling method, and by using Cochran model was calculated a sample size of over 138 samples but for increased reliability, increased to 150 cases, and distribution in the case of households and was completed with residents. The data collected enters the environment of software and analyzed by SPSS.

### 4. THE FIELD OF SPACE RESEARCH

The city of Qom and Vali-e-Asr quarter were selected location as an arena of this study. City of Qom is the eighth most populous in Iran (Iran Statistical Center, 2011), and is located in the geographical center of gravity (Farid, 1989: 467), and in the last decades of the most open immigrant cities of Iran. Migration in the city of Qom due to the religious-cultural special structures, privileged geographical position, harsh natural conditions. . . Mechanisms are interesting and special.

Vali-e-Asr is one of the most famous quarter is the city of Qom in terms of migration. Vali-e-Asr quarter neighborhood with an area of about 130 hectares located in the extreme west of the city of Qom and in Region 2. Placing abandoned Tehran-Qom railroad in the East and the ring road on the western neighborhood has given special effects.

This quarter is considered one of the main areas of open immigration in city of Qom, since its creation in the 50s has had a high growth rate has experienced. Table 1 shows the changes population in Vali-e-Asr quarter.

TABLE 1 - POPULATION GROWTH RATES DURING THE DIFFERENT YEARS IN VALI-E-ASR QUARTER

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Growth Rate(Percent)</b>
<b>1996</b>	1499	<b>23.7</b>
<b>2006</b>	16254	
<b>2011</b>	22273	<b>3.5</b>

Source: Statistical Center of Iran 2001

## 5. FINDINGS OF RESEARCH

After the last of parts were given general information about migration and informal settlements, and briefly was introduced Vali-e-Asr Qom quarter; In this section of the paper, according to the information obtained during field data to investigate be paid the mechanisms of immigration and the formation of informal settlements to Vali-e-Asr quarter. Certainly, Current provision of information can be advice researcher to explain the formation of the migration and informal settlements. The results are as follows.

### 5.1. Quarter residents' geographical origin

Reviews the geographical origin residents are very important. To examine this matter is located birthplace of the householder in question. The results show: All Vali-e-Asr quarter residents are immigrants, according to the results of field studies, 100 percent of heads of households were immigrant and residents of region constitute first-generation immigrants or second-generation immigrants (children of immigrants). 72.7% of households living in Vali-e-Asr quarter after moving to the city of Qom directly entered to Vali-e-Asr quarter, and the first location in the city of Qom was Vali-e-Asr quarter, and in the first, 24 percent settled in other area of Qom Region 2 particular in NIROGAH, However, due to issues such as the high cost of living and the price of land and other familiars living in Vali-e-Asr quarter come to this sector. 4% of the residents of Vali-e-Asr quarter living in other parts of the Qom city, the reasons previously mentioned groups cannot stay in that place and later to leave the neighborhood have been settled in Vali-e-Asr quarter.

According to surveys 82.7% of the heads of households born in the village and also 17.3 percent were born in the city, which is often related to small towns. The statistics indicate that rural-urban migration.

TABLE 2 - THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN VALI-E-ASR QUARTER IN TOWN AND VILLAGE

Birthplace	Frequency	Percent
Village	124	82.7
Town	26	17.3
Total	150	100

Source: Author field work

The highest number of immigrants living in Vali-e-Asr quarter arrived from Zanjan province to Vali-e-Asr quarter, So that 57.3 percent of households have acknowledged his birth the village in Sub of Khodabande and Mah Neshan. After Zanjan, Hamedan, Azarbajejan East and Markazi provinces respectively 16%, 12% and 12% have had the largest share of immigrants living in Vali-e-Asr quarter, and 2.7 percent of inhabitants have expressed born of place in other provinces. In addition, 100 percent of the residents in this quarter were Iranian nationals, from the collection 7/96 percent was Turkic and 3.3 percent were in other languages.

TABLE 3 - THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE HEADS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN VALI-E-ASR QUARTER IN TERMS PROVINCE

Province	Frequency	Percent
Zanjan	86	57.3
East Azerbaijan	18	12
Hamedan	24	16
Markazi	18	12
Other	4	2.7
Total	150	100

Source: Author field work

### **5.2. Reasons and motivations of migration from origin**

As mentioned earlier, all inhabitants of Vali-e-Asr quarter were immigrants and especially rural migrants. Therefore, the study reason for leaving their homeland will help to explain the settlement and the formation of informal settlements in Vali-e-Asr quarter.

The motivation to migrate residents Vali-e-Asr quarter had been forced from their primary home unemployment is extremely high in their home so that 56.7% of the heads of households, incentives and reason of migration from origin noted unemployment and lack of job opportunities in his home state. 26% have announced poor living conditions as the main reason for their migration, as well as 9.3% have considered main reason and motivation of leaving his home were lack of facilities. The share of social problems in the immigration is 1.3 percent. 5.3 percent are concerned other options. 1.3% of respondents have not told the reason for their migration.

So we can say that the main reason for migration from the origin is related to economic factors and social and political factors played an extremely weak role in the migration. Of course psychological factors, including the effects of migration others families on birthplace settlement families, also should not be forgotten.

TABLE 4 - CAUSES AND MOTIVATIONS OF MIGRATION FROM ORIGIN RESIDENTS OF VALI-E-ASR QUARTE

Motivation	Frequency	Percent	Percent effective
Shortage of facilities life	14	9.3	9.4
Unemployment	86	57.3	57.7
Chaotic living conditions	40	26.7	26.8
Social Problems	2	1.3	1.3
Political problems	0	0	0
Other	7	4.7	4.7
Undeclared	1	1.3	Excluding undeclared
Total	150	100	100

Source: Author field work

### 5.3. The reason for choose the city of Qom by Immigrants living in Vali-e-Asr quarter

The main reason for migrating to the city of Qom are described by Vali-e-Asr street residents, the low cost of living in the city of Qom, where 27.3% of households in the city of Qom due to lower costs of living in the city of Qom migration stated, In fact, in the city of Qom compared to other high cities and densely populated parts of the country, housing and living costs less.

25.3 percent of households have mentioned chosen living in Qom because their others relatives, and these households were immigrants, who have come to the city of Qom in recent periods. The role and position in the religious city of Qom is involved migration to the city, and 14 percent of households have announced chosen Qom because the religious city of Qom. There are job opportunities in the city of Qom are other issues, that 10.7 percent of households are encouraged in the city of Qom, Factors such as the existence of facilities and services, income, seminary education and near Tehran, respectively 6.7 percent, 5.3 percent, 5.3 percent and 4 percent in the subsequent away.

TABLE 5 - THE REASON FOR SELECTION THE CITY OF QOM FOR OCCUPANCY BY RESIDENTS I VALI-E-ASR QUARTER

The reason for choosing the city of Qom	Frequency	Percent	Percent effective
Religious status	21	14	14.2
Near Tehran	6	4	4.1
Seminary education	7	4.7	4.7
Job opportunities	17	11.3	11.5
There are other relatives	37	24.7	25
Exiting Facilities and facilitators life	10	6.7	6.8
Higher income	9	6	6.1
Low cost housing and living expenses	41	27.3	27.7
Undeclared	2	1.3	Excluding undeclared
Total	150	100	100

Source: Author field work

**5.4. Reason of immigrants living in Vali-e-Asr quarter**

Vali-e-Asr quarter from the date of creation and loading of the population has experienced high growth but the reason why these people have chosen to live Vali-e-Asr quarter, and have not gone to other parts of the city, rather than study. In general, the land called Vali-e-Asr quarter has been the low price because of distance from the city center and placed outside the scope of the law and the service of Qom therefore many immigrants entered the city of Qom since did not great financial power preferred to reside in the location, and that have been approved in field studies and interviews with residents of region, also due to the low price of land subsequently low rents in this range, so that the tenant had been 8% of the population , chosen Vali Asr quarter to live have mentioned because of low rents. Also in this area are seen in many families, who are relatives to each other, and have the same geographic origin, and therefore more absorbent relatives and acquaintances are from other parts to the quarter. Accordingly, 20% of households have said cause to living in quarter of Vali-e-Asr close to their relatives and acquaintances. Also 5.3 percent of households have noted cause to living in district of Vali-e-Asr are due to its location near the work that their desired jobs were the animal husbandry and mosaic workshop.

TABLE 6 - REASONS FOR CHOOSING VALI-E-ASR QUARTER TO OCCUPANCY BY RESIDENTS

The reasons for silence in the Vali-e-Asr quarter	Frequency	Percent	Percent effective
Cheap land and housing	98	65.3	66.2
Low rent	12	8	8.1
Close to races	30	20	20.3
Close to workplace	8	5.3	5.4
Undeclared	2	1.3	Excluding undeclared
Total	150	100	100

Source: Author field work

**6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The expansion of urbanization in Iran, mainly due to surrounding the establishment of capitalist relations in the country, and Iran economic integration of the single-product economy has been in the international division of labor. The development of capitalism in the context of single-product economy dependent on oil exports, due to marginalization of the agricultural sector on the one hand and the rapid growth of urbanization on the other hand. The result of this event showed prosperity of rural-urban migration and urbanization and the creation of marginalization.

Rapid growth of urbanization and increasing rural-urban migration has brought the issue of marginalization and inadequate housing. As a result of immigration, the composition of population in large cities loses natural aspect overall. Rural migration and rapid growth of urbanization and the emergence of slums, shortcomings and difficulty

urban life, housing shortages and deficits along with rising unemployment and lack of suitable employment has provided crime and social problems.

The aforementioned effect of relations in the dominant of face in Iran is clearly visible, and as discussed in this article, city of Qom including the most important in Iran, which are severe to face the problem of migration and informal settlements. Immigration is one of the fundamental problems and effective in urban management Qom, and many city managers of Qom consider this issue as the most important challenge for optimal urban management. As mentioned earlier, one of the most important immigrant receptions of places in the city of Qom is Vali-e-Asr quarter, also the claim that the field work was conducted at the quarter level was quite clear, so that 100% of the residents were immigrants Vali-e-Asr quarter. Mostly Turkish-speaking residents of rural areas and small towns' marginal countries who have migrated to the city of Qom, and causing severe and very high population growth have become in the neighborhood.

One problem that is completely evident, the impact of economic incentives on the origin and destination of migration on migrants' decisions respectively.

In fact, the movement of refugees' process was noted as the most important factors in the migration of residents of dormitories Vali-e-Asr from their primary residence, unemployment and was seeking higher income. Also they after the migration, have various options and different accommodation cities that the most important reason for choosing the city of Qom by them as a destination for immigration has been, economic factors, especially the inexpensive cost of living in Qom. Immigrants arrived in the city of Qom, have chosen to live Vali-e-Asr quarter, because the quarter Vali-e-Asr was one of the points that mostly farmland and barren in next to the railroad tracks, and is relatively large distance from the center of the city of Qom (approximately 5 km from the shrine). Land of the place, without rules and informal segregation and segmentation and sold to low-income immigrants. The price of land at the time of formation of the first informal settlements in the district of Vali-e-Asr less than 10% of the price of land in the city of Qom scope of the law, and according to my opinion surveys residents in 65.3 percent of households have mentioned to chosen district of Vali-e-Asr for residence because cheap and low land prices, as well as 8 percent were the main factor low rent housing in quarter of Vali-e-Asr. The aforementioned process fully demonstrates the superiority of economic factors in the mechanism of migration and the formation of informal settlements. In addition to economic incentives, the incentives should also be mentioned psychosocial. This type of incentive can be seen in the mechanism of second immigrants' generation immigration. So that migration initial refugees and place them in such neighborhoods is guidance and encouragement for secondary migrants. In general, it should be noted, that the mechanism of migration from the primary site to disparities, especially socio-economic disparities between urban and rural, as well as consist of primacy and dominance of single city in the country and centralized facilities on areas of large population and limited the country . These indicators are a third world country like Iran due to unequal power in the global economic system, which is formed in base on the

relationship center - periphery, and led to dominate the world's Metropolis on national's Metropolis, and national Metropolis on entire surface country. This hierarchy from top to bottom in the country, leading to polarization and concentration of facilities in large cities, and this inequality leads to empty small settlements of population and population growth has been larger cities. So for a country that planners and managers claim realization of social justice, and try in the Vision 20 years old (1404), Iran is equitable and based on sustainable development, these developments are a huge threat conditions. The Figure 2 is given Schematic mechanism for migration and the formation of informal settlements.

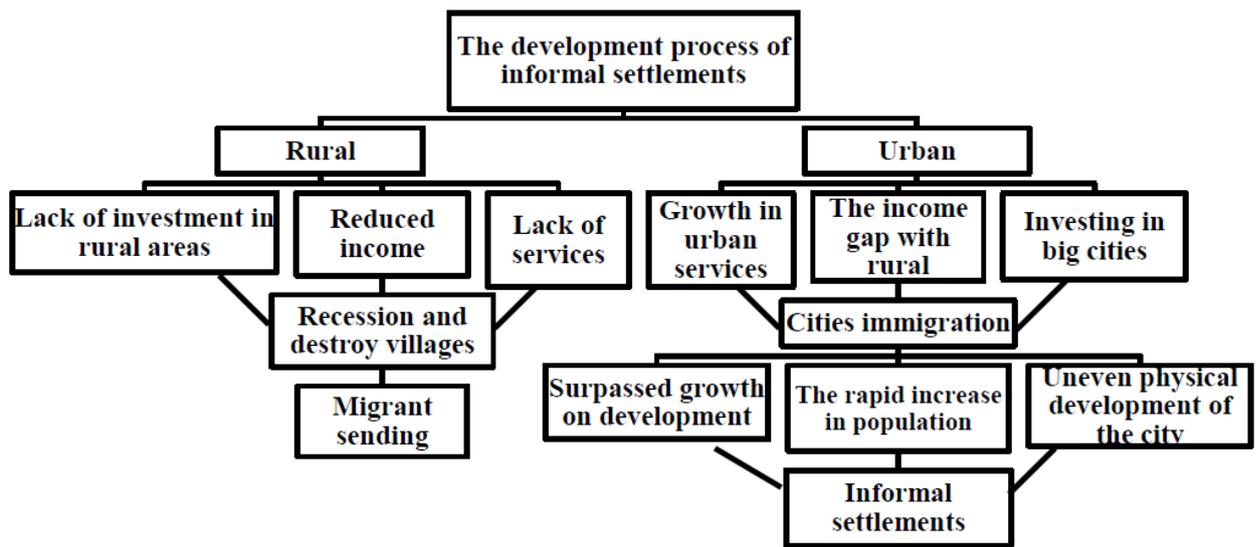


FIGURE 2 - MECHANISMS AND CAUSES THE FORMATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

At the end of this article looks at some of the strategies that could be the planners to help manage the challenges of migration and informal settlements mentioned.

1. Accessibility for low-income people, particularly the rural and urban poor to sources of micro-credit;
2. .Revision the urban and regional development plans with emphasis on low income groups;
3. Supporting all aspects of the rural economy in Iran, especially in the agricultural sector
4. Development the rural industries in accordance with the livelihoods of different geographical regions in Iran.
5. Navigate to strengthen and equip the infrastructure of middle cities in the urban hierarchy of Iran
6. .The fair distribution of wealth between rural and urban areas, and among peripheries and center of Iran
7. identify the strengths and economic potential in rural areas and strengthen the
8. Attention to the low-income groups, especially immigrants in national regional, and urban development plans and program
9. Providing the comprehensive national plan of housing for low-income groups
10. special facilities to investors in inactive and marginal regions of the country
11. Accessibility to basic urban facilities.for families living in informal areas of the country
12. Provide the necessary level of urban services for the government and people are able to supply them
13. Reduce the social and spatial / physical gap in urban areas
14. Help to people living in low-income urban neighborhoods in order to strengthen the community participation
15. Creation or strengthening of social bonds in the city.

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