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**Original article****Review the effective processes and mechanism in development of informal settlements in Tabriz metropolis emphasizing on urban boundaries**

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Informal settlement with its different effects on the cities in general and metropolis specifically, indicates weaknesses in managerial programs and policies in different local, national and transnational level. This has been defined as a challenge in managerial system of metropolis, influencing its boundaries in different aspects. Informal settlement usually develops in the marginal parts of metropolis, beyond the urban development boundaries and in a self-driven manner. In this way it influences the standard boundaries of metropolis in different aspects. Tabriz metropolis has faced the problem in different periods of time, influenced and was influenced by it through its structural and performance system. In this paper we study the effective process in development of informal Tabriz metropolis settlements and determine the interaction of informal settlement in this city. This is an analytical-descriptive research in which data has been collected from the relative information from field and library studies. Research findings indicate the fact that Tabriz metropolis, for its conditions and for centralization of job opportunities is the first city in the region experiencing informal settlements. This has resulted in broad immigration from villages to the city, the main reasons of which can be economic poverty, unemployment in the origin in one hand and

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economic and employment opportunities in destination (representing centralization of sources and services in destination). The process has with time influenced by different structures, the spatial elements of Tabriz metropolis and its urban boundaries.

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## 1. Introduction

Informal settlement roots in the history of human social life, manifested in the framework of racial and religious ghetto to the extent it was referred to as poor settlements in ancient communities (Rabani, et al., 2009: 94). The phenomenon had unfavorable effect on the cities and, advanced and developing countries with industrial revolution. It broadly appeared in advanced countries after immigration from villages to cities, for economic poverty of the slummer (Fakohi, 2010: 87, Abedini Darkosh, 2007: 148). In this process most cities of multi million population and third worlds metropolises have been central places for such immigration (Hall & Ulrich, 2000, 14).

Today all countries, including more developed, developing of less developed, are faced in some or other way with informal settlement. In fact nowhere in the world we may find metropolis with no informal settlements and slummer (Lotfi et al., 2010: 136). Suburbanization may be considered as type of deprivation, ignoring the poor layers of the community in programs, planning, weaknesses in management in correct and on-time identification, presentation of suitable and effective mechanism for the masses result in deprivation through the metropolis (Sarafi, 2003: 262). One hundred years ago Engels, referred the slummer in England, resulted from the industrial revolution (Mumtaz, 2001, 27). The condition is more acute in less developed countries. According to statistics by United Nation Human Settlement Center in 2008, in a report titled "Condition of the World Cities, More Consistent Cities" it is said that more than one third of the urban population live in Informal settlements in developing nations (Ibid, 2008). In terms of population and from the quantitative view, some thinkers believe that Informal settlement has involved more than 50% of low-income cities and 20% of mid-income cities settlers (Shieh et al. 2011: 40)

In one hand the world is experiencing global urbanization, changes in the population rates in human settlements in cities and decreased rate of village settlers and such increase in urban population and urbanization development of ascending order is imposed to the global biology. Having this in mind, urbanization growth in developing countries, including Iran, is higher and results in congestion and more population in cities. Such population raise and weight in cities doesn't conform the isostatic balance of services and incomes in different levels and layers of the city (considering the allocated facilities and priority of programs) to meet the requirements of new comers. On the other hand many migrants with weak financial power have no possibility for suitable and official settlement and have to live in marginal areas. With time informal settlements would appear as the result of gradual congestion of population, population raise and continued unsuitable economic, social, cultural and anatomical conditions. Such areas would involve unsuitable structural and operational conditions in a forceful and vicious circle, while differences between development and fulfillment of needs in such areas and other urban layers increase in an ascending order. As the result of such factors, we witness some type of polarization of poverty or being less-developed in the magnetic space of urban optimum functioning, in other words there would be some type of agitation applied to invisible resultant vector of different structures and optimum urban operations which in turn unbalance the urban ad metropolitan system.

In Iran, un-official settlement appeared in 1960s, facing most cities with a serious problem for the imposed biologic, anatomical, economic and social conditions. From the historical term, it can be said that development and increased number of marginal settlers started after coup d' etat on August 19, 1953, and 1976 (Mohseni, 2010: 135). According to existing statistics, in Iran about 8 million subjects are living in such settlements (Gherekhlou et al., 2009: 2). Based on the results from marginalization studies in Iran, by Iranian Architectural and Urbanization Researches and Studies Center, there are about 5.3 million people living in the marginal parts of 10 big cities in Iran (Lotfi et al., 2010: 138)

Tabriz metropolis has also suffered the Informal settlement as well while most suburbanized people in this metropolis are villager immigrants. Such human communities are unable to enter the state economic system for economic poverty and lack of required specialty. This drive them to the marginal parts of the city in the north,

south, southwest, of congested population and un-official settlements. In this metropolis, urban margins have been formed as marginal counties, including Akhmaghiyeh, Hafez, Khalil Abad, Danesh Abad, Seylab, Taleghani, Abbasi, Koshtargah, Laleh, Maralan, Manba and Yousef Abad. Suburbanized population in these areas is far from relative standards in terms of buildings, urban facilities, .....while significant part of subjects are living in unsuitable places with steep gradient. So, it is critically important to focus their condition. But in case the problem is not considered as it has to be, the element would impose irreparable damages to the anatomic, social and economic body of the city in long term.

The objective in this paper is to determine the effective process and mechanism in informal settlements in urban region of Tabriz metropolis and its effect on the city boundaries. In this paper we also try to identify the processes, trends and mechanisms creating, influencing on and facilitating the growth of suburbanization in Tabriz metropolis, and determine the effect on boundaries. As well, to find a sustainable urban form, correct management in the metropolis and its boundaries by relative organizations and policy making bodies would be necessary.

## **2. Research background**

Informal settlement has been considered by most thinkers in the fields of urban geography, sociology and economy from different aspects while most of them have referred the case, even briefly. The first research work in this field was done by Research Center to Social Studies Institute of Tehran University in 1971, on suburbanization in Tehran, Tabriz and Ahvaz. The result indicated that settlers in these areas are mostly consisted from low income groups immigrated from small cities and villages (Lotfi et al., 2010: 138).

In their study, Louise et al (2003) concluded that marginal settlers lack the suitable facilities from the hygienic and infrastructural aspect. So, the condition results risky milk produced in these areas.

Results from a paper by Hatami Nejad et al (2006), titled "Review the Informal dwelling scales in Iran- Sheikh Abad County- Qom case study" indicated that dwelling scales in Sheikh Abad county have unsuitable and abnormal condition compared with Qom city. However, Informal settlement in Iran has better conditions compared with that in some other developing countries, especially in terms of substantial services availability.

In another paper by Naghadi et al., (2006) titled "Urbanization, the challenge in Urban Sustainable Development (Emphasizing on Hamedan city)", findings indicated that major part of Informal settlement in Hamedan city is resulted from rural-urban immigration. Such margin settlers are not satisfied of their place of living and have lower citizenship attachment. Physical infrastructures have been recommended for improvement of their states.

In "Organizing and potentializing Informal settlement in Ahvaz city (Manba Ab Alley)", Zyari and Nozari (2009) have reflected the fact that facilitated industrialization of Ahvaz and irregular immigration in one hand, economic problems and lack of integrated and coordinated management in the field of economic problems, immigration and primary settlement on the other hand have resulted in informal settlement.

In the research by Shahanaghi (2009), main reasons of Informal settlement in Iranian cities were counted to be centralization of capital, power and facilities in big cities, inefficient planning system, inattention to special equality, regional heterogeneous development, increased land price and inattention to participatory planning.

In the paper "Review of effective factors in formation of Tabriz city and its outcomes-Case study (Ahmad Abad, Koye Beheshti, Khalil Abad counties)" Zangi Abadi and Mobaraki (2012), concluded that the main reasons of suburbanization in Tabriz were unemployment, low income, low rental and broad immigration from small cities and villages, which was the result of economic factors and social-cultural interactions in the former dwelling.

Similar works have been done in this field (Eghbali & Rahimi 2010, Rafieian & Sardari 2008, Mousavi et al., 2010, Salehi Amiri & Khodaei 2010, Ebrahimzadeh et al., 2004).

## **3. Theoretical framework**

### **3.1. Informal settlement**

Some terms should be defined before we enter the subject of Informal settlement or suburbanization. Different terms have been so far for suburbanization, most of which refer the word "Slum". Slum means poor, run-down areas of a city or abandoned (destroyed) dwelling (Hosseinzadeh Dalir, 1982: 5). Informal settlement

indicates a specific type of settlement in certain places of the city, where people live in very hard conditions. Solving their problems, we require planning (Bochani, 2004: 60). Harvey believes that slum is a place where dwellers are unable to compete for public services and products with no controlling system on distribution of services and products (Harvey, 1997: 72). Those living in marginal parts of the city are far from the public power and policy structure and are considered as lower social group. They have weaker social position and are placed in lower layer of the society (Ahmadian, 2003). From the sociologists view, slummers are those living in the cities but can't use urban services and facilities as a citizen. They are living in the marginal parts of the city, counting them as townspeople, they are governed by rural culture (Rabani, 2006: 23).

In general, slummers are those living in city but for some reason are not absorbed in the economic and social system of their city to enjoy provided services. However the matter roots in village-city immigration, all slummers are not immigrant, but townspeople living in non-standard residential units for economic poverty and low income and are considered as informal elements (Abedin Darkosh, 1993: 121)

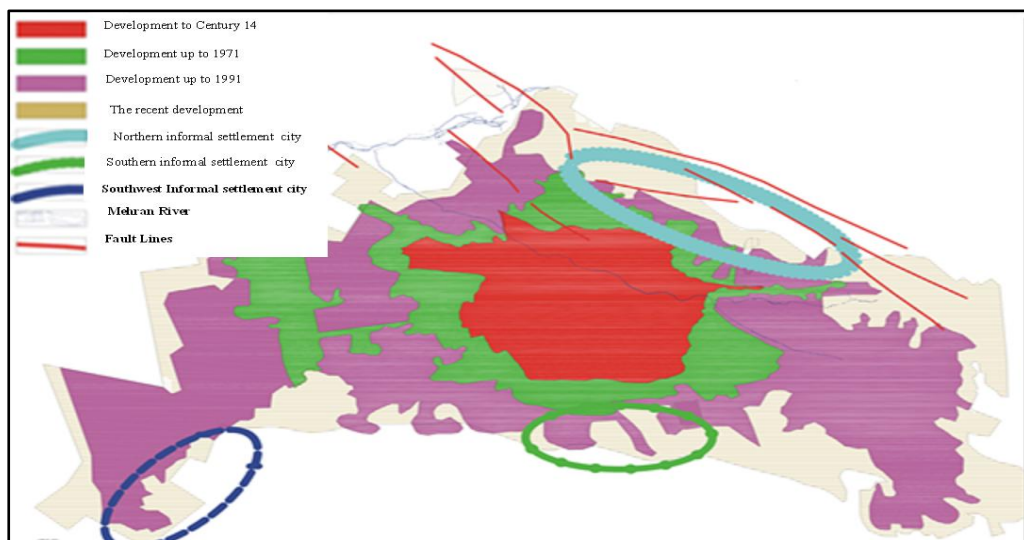
**3.2. Effective processes, reasons and mechanisms in development of informal dwelling (from the thinkers' view)**

Currently the problem in urban and urbanization in the third world is heterogenous and irregular physical development of cities. However, quick and non-programmed development results in Informal settlement which is the most unfavorable consequence of urbanization in the world today (Ebrahimzadeh et al., 2004: 121). Accelerated growth of urbanization in the country during the last three decades has increased the gap in population rate in metropolises with other mid and small size cities, and brought some problems in urban development system of the country (Zali, 2000: 17) such as having no dwelling and unsuitable dwelling, slumming, increased numbers of slum and informal dwelling, environmental challenges, lack of clean drinking water, disposal of household waste, no-recycling, traffic and transportation jam, increased social damages and deviations, increased mental and personality damages, problem in just distribution of urban services and facilities needed by citizens, provide employment opportunity and income for all citizens, different community dissatisfaction and outbreak of fondalism, feeling no association and being stranger with the city (Naghadi, 2003: 2).

So, with increased urbanization in Iran, centralization and settlement of urban population in metropolises was facilitated and in Tabriz, severely centralized factories, resulted in severe concentration of immigrants bringing air pollution, traffic, social problems, ... and most critical Informal settlement

Population density and abnormal housing charges (Gilbert and Gagler, 1996: 220) are the worst aspects of suburbanization. According to urbanization studies by Ziata in Tabriz city, slum areas have the highest population density for reasons such as small residential units, congestion, high number of family members in each residential unit, lack of open area and urban facilities (Zista, 2007).

Map1: Processing Physical development Tabriz metropolis with an emphasis on Informal settlement areas



**Fig. 1.** Descriptive and master plan for Tabriz metropolis.

#### 4. Introduce Tabriz metropolis and its informal settlements span

Azerbaijan is in the northwest of Iran and Tabriz metropolis is located in a tectonic valley, 1350 meters from the sea level. As center of Eastern Azerbaijan, Tabriz is the focal point in terms of population, economy and politics in the northwest of Iran (Babokani, 1997: 14). According to Iranian Statistics Center, Tabriz population was amounted to 1398060 people in 2006 (Population and Housing Survey, 2006), making it the fourth populated city of the country after Tehran, Mashhad and Esfahan. As well according to 2011 poll, the city had 154554891settlers. In one hand it is the second biggest industrial city in the country after Tehran for having big industrial factories. Tabriz metropolis has dwelled 400 thousand persons in its marginal areas. In other words, 70 thousand residential units have been allocated to this part of the uninvited citizens which form 30% of citizens compared with total population of the city (Planning and Development Undersecretary Office, 2012).

**Table 1**  
Tabriz increasing population processin 1319-1385.

Time span	Population in the beginning of the period(N)	Population in the end of the period(N)	The rate of population increase(N)	Annual growth rate(%)
1940-1956	213542	289996	76454	1/93
1956-1966	289996	403413	113417	3/35
1966-1976	403413	597976	194563	4/0
1976-1986	597976	971482	373506	4/97
1986-1996	971482	1191043	219561	2/04
1996-2006	1191043	1398060	207017	1/6

Source: Writer computations according to the results from hosing and poulation census-Tabriz city.

Marginal settlements of Tabriz city are located in unsuitable lands with low standards in terms of building quality, installations and urban facilities. Such areas are located in the north, southwest, south and northwest of Tabriz forming the counties such as Seylab, Ghorbani, Heydarabad and Yanogh in the south (Jamali et al., 1995: 222). Belowwe refer the important slummer areas in Tabriz metropolis:

##### 4.1. Informal settlement area in the north

It is generally located on mountains and hills, steeper than 30 degree and having about 250000 settlers is the largest slummer in Tabriz metropolis. It covers an area amounted to 544 hectares, in other words it contains less than 0.02 of the city area in the northern side. The area covers part of the lands in northern side of the current coordinates of Tabriz. Constructions are mostly non-standard over the steep lands and along streams and faults, where many families are living (Arseh Consulting Engineers, 2005).

##### 4.2. Informal settlement area in the southwest

Of the features in this area we can refer the rural texture, high density, narrow alleys, complete irregularity in communication network, lack of urban facilities and non-residential usages (Abdollahi, 1997: 111). Contrary to other areas, the structure of this area is formed from agricultural lands and gardens. It was a well-known rural area, gradually changed into Informal settlement for non-standard construction.

##### 4.3. Informal settlement area in the south

It is mainly spread from the end of Maralan, Taleghan, Hafez and Laleh streets.

##### 4.4. Informal settlements area in the northwest

The area may be referred to as a new region of Informal settlement for Tabriz metropolis, where constructions are made with no excavation for high level of underground water, mostly on agricultural lands and gardens. Tabriz metropolitan Informal settlement areas and zones show in number two map.

Map2: Informal settlement areas and zones inTabriz metropolis



Fig. 2. Descriptive and master plan for Tabriz metropolice.

## 5. Materials and methods

This research work was performed in analytical-descriptive method. Data were collected based on library statistics and information while field studies were used too. Statistical community and the study region include all slum regions of Tabriz. Min Tab and SPSS statistical software was used for analysis of data collected from field studies.

## 6. Research findings

### 6.1. Structural study of Tabriz Informal settlement areas emphasizing on urban boundaries

#### 6.1.1. Northern informal settlement

According to field and library studies, the area, in addition to its broad width in terms of qualitative structure, population and typology, has 250 thousands inhabitants, with the family size as per 4.2 and 15.7 unemployment rate while in Tabriz metropolis the family size is 3.7 with unemployment rate as per 11.3. In terms of morphological structure and area is in most parts steeper than 30%. Main mechanism and process of immigration to this area are lack of income, inexpensive land and housing and unemployment. According to field studies, more than 60% of immigrants have mentioned the above factors as main reason of immigration. In terms of anatomical structure and materials used in construction of residential units, brick and iron form about 80% of the materials which are in the group of low durability in terms of quality and stability, more than 0.95% are made of metal and reinforced concrete structure. Informal settlements area is usually amounted to 50-100 square meters with low quality level. IN terms of social and cultural structure and education in this area, 60% of people are literate (low rate), compared with 86.83% in Tabriz city. Literacy has severe connection with the husbandman income rate ( $r=0.92$ ).

What important here is that, Tabriz metropolis is located on Tabriz Fault along the east-west, so the slummer, including northern area over the said fault, should be correctly managed and arranged, unless we would witness human disaster in these areas with under critical conditions. In one hand the area faces noise pollution for being in Tabriz International Airport areal channel which can in long term result in auditory, nervous complications.

Most slummer have unfavorable economic conditions, working in informal sectors, so they suffer financial poverty. Dwellers' job are construction work, carpet weaving, shoe production, working as repairman, shopkeeper,....

#### 6.2. Southwest Informal settlement area

According to field and library studies, the area has 16.2 unemployment rate with literacy level placing at 58.6 with family size as per 4.3 while the average growth rate is 1.79%, unemployment, literacy and family size are 11.3, 86.83 and 3.7 respectively in other areas of Tabriz. From morphological point of view, 30% steepness, rural texture, high density, narrow alleys, complete irregularity in connection network, ....are the main features of the area. From anatomical viewpoint, iron and brick usage is limited to 78% with reinforced concrete usage as per 11%

while the average rates in Tabriz is 0.025 (iron and brick) and 0.95 (metal structure and reinforced concrete) percents respectively.

Dwellers income in this area are mostly from agriculture, carpet weaving, retailing, working as repairmen, etc. Slummer in this area has no effect on the metropolis economy and has only given an unsuitable image and picture of the city.

### **6.3. Southern Informal settlement area**

The area, contrary to other areas has relatively higher cultural, social and urban facilities level for its proximity with newly constructed areas, complexes such as Resalat county, ....etc, with different social features. From the anatomical viewpoint, in the area there are small industrial, workshop units along residential units suffering from noise and air pollution. According to the finding, residential units have no optimum condition, constructed using low-stability materials where 77% are low-stability, 8% high stability and 15% instable materials. The settlement steepness read to be 30% from the morphological viewpoint. There are about 6 thousands settlers in the area. 80% of the area can be changed into green area, cultural space, mosque and service centers through correction of suburbanization. From the economic point of view, as settlers have not enough specialty and skill, they perform activities of insignificant income while common professions in the area are carpet weaving, huckstering, retail trade and the like.

### **6.4. Northwest Informal settlement area**

In the area family size, unemployment and literacy rates are 4.5, 21.2 and 54.8 respectively, while the same rates are 3.7, 11.3 and 863.83 in Tabriz city. From the anatomical structure, the area is a newly established slum, located in the best lands in Tabriz metropolis, used to produce the city vegetable needs. After immigrants settlement in the area it was gradually changed into unorganized texture with unfavorable image for the city. According to field studies, construction has been made using inexpensive and light materials (brick and iron) vulnerable in natural disasters (86% of the buildings are made by this mid-stable material creating unfavorable condition compared with Tabriz city (0.025)).

Pollution from underground water and sewage admixture in this area, unfavorable environmental influence, non-observation of health standards are what we face with in the area. Most slummers' job in the area has no predefined income, such as construction worker, vehicle repairman, huckster

Effective process and mechanism in formation of informal settlements in Tabriz metropolis:

Processes and mechanisms which create and develop Informal settlement in Tabriz metropolis (such as immigration, ....) and their interaction and spatial effects on the urban structure and different elements may be defined as following:

a) Ultra systematic review of Informal settlement formation and development in Tabriz metropolis

If we study Tabriz metropolis as a system, we find it to be influenced by and be effective on its national system. As our country economy is highly depended to oil, about 0.090% of export incomes and 0.060% of annual state budget is financed by oil (statistics form Central Bank and Statistics Center). The factor can, by direct injection of cash from oil incomes to the country economy through state annual budget and execution of development plan in one hand and by making oil as the most important source of the state economy, decrease the role of agriculture in domestic products and exportation,. The condition upset city-village balance making the cities a place for fulfillment of international commerce and a center for excess national economy. As the result, cities are made the main place of employment for wage-based labor force and immigration is accelerated (Hesamian, 1984: 49-50). Such internal immigration is the result of unequal distribution of population depending on natural facilities, unsuitable distribution of development credits and national investments in exploitation of natural resources which would finally end in regional imbalances, differences in job facilities and other social, economic and cultural possibilities (Javan, 2004: 361). The condition prevails in Tabriz metropolis as well. Most immigrants are not easily attracted in the labor market for having no suitable education and technical and professional skill, so they proceed to do unproductive jobs such as peddling, huckster, .... . They always face with financial problems for economic condition. As well for their inability to find suitable housing in the cities, they are settled in marginal parts in the slum and non-standard places. Post immigration life and residing in cities has many mental outcomes for the immigrants in addition to other economic problems. Tabriz metropolis has the highest rank in terms of industrial development among the cities in the region for its investment power and population rate (Rafiee, 2003: 127).

b) Systematic review of Informal settlement formation and development in Tabriz metropolis:

In this section we basically analyze formation and development of Informal settlement in Tabriz metropolis in the Eastern Azerbaijan province. Centralization of investment in industry in Tabriz city has made it a job-seeking center in the region. In addition to these factors, special location of the city has made it the most important center for attraction of immigrants from surrounding and neighboring areas, According to Iranian Statistics Center, Tabriz population was 597976 persons in 1976 which reached 1545491 in 2011, about three times more. Informal settlement in Tabriz metropolis has covered regions like Akhmaghiyeh, Khalil Abad, Dadash Abad, Seylab, Abbasi, Koshtargah, End of Taleghani and Hafez, Laleh, Maralan, Manba and Yousef Abad

In addition to industrial role of the city and its position as the first city in the urban hierarchy and system in Azerbaijan region, it can be said that in the micro level and in the city itself, low price of lands in the marginal parts of the city, low income and poor people interest to these lands breadth of barren lands, insufficient supervision by relative bodies, division of gardens and lands by owners and middlemen have created disproportionate physical development in the marginal and surrounding parts of Tabriz metropolis, giving an undesirable appearance to the city.

As mentioned earlier, profit-seekers and middlemen have important role in creation and formation of such regions. In the suburb they proceeded to divide the lands and sell them to immigrants in a very low price. Poor immigrants start to construct building in such lands which are unsafe to natural disasters. Most settlements for their illegal construction lack urban facilities and services and are of commingled texture. Settlements are compulsory placed in locations with steep gradient and most regions formed as steps.

Such illegal construction by immigrants have resulted in formation of informal regions around Tabriz metropolis which lack suitable urban facilities and services. For non-observation of urban formalities and regulations, illegal construction around Tabriz metropolis formed suburbanization with no-urban and no-rural texture. There are many cultural and social problems and barriers which make it hard to provide services to such areas. Studies indicate that in this layer very low level of urban services and resources are available and in terms of development rate in different economic, social and anatomical structures there are significant differences between these and other regions in Tabriz metropolis. As the result, it can be said that Informal settlement in Tabriz, like other metropolises threaten the city from anatomical, social, cultural and economic aspects.

However immigration is the main reason in formation of suburbanization in metropolises, including Tabriz, limited income and financial problems of some citizens would automatically force such people to be informally settled in such regions.

Review of the statistics and informal figures indicate that disregarding the illegal construction in this region and considering high volume of immigration to city, these regions play pivotal role in providing low income layers and immigrants with a housing, which prevents additional demand in urban housing market decreasing the housing problems (homelessness) of immigrants escaping from the villages.

Population concentration and economic activities brings many problems including unemployment, increased land price, social, anatomical and environmental problems and gradually ends up with informal settlements through the city. These factors have been effective in suburbanization in different regions of Tabriz.

In general, the study indicates that irregular raise of urban population, middlemen, low land price around the city, broad immigration form villages to small cities, centralized industry, special location of Tabriz city and finally immigration interest in such low price lands around the city have all increased suburbanization in Tabriz metropolis and broaden the city boundaries irregularly for non-observation of urbanization regulations and standards.

It is noteworthy that different thinkers have performed broad studies on informal settlements in Tabriz metropolis, among which Dr. Hosseinzadeh Dalir in his study "Effective Process and Mechanism in development of informal Settlements in Tabriz Metropolis" has enumerated living problems in villages, lack of enough land and water, insufficient income, no access to physician (medical services), drug and treatment, lack of religious and cultural centers such as school and technical centers as the reason for which numerous number of people of the school age, leave the villages and immigrate to cities. Natural disasters, drought, insufficient security in some villages are among the main reasons in villagers immigration (Dalir, 1982: 51).

## **7. Conclusion and recommendations**

Most metropolises face the problem of informal settlement. Tabriz metropolis has in the pass of time faced the problem as well which brought many problems to the city dwellers and managers. Informal settlement in Tabriz metropolis has from different aspects changed the homogeneity and integration of different structures in



this city. Urban conditions and centralization of employment opportunity in industry and distribution of services were effective in formation of Informal settlement in Tabriz metropolis, which resulted in broad immigration for village to city where the main reasons may be economic poverty, unemployment in the origin in one hand and economic prosperity, job opportunities and centralization of sources and service in destination. The process has with the pass of time made its effects through different structures (economic, social, anatomic, environmental) in Tabriz metropolis and its surrounding. The process has with time, reproduced poverty in Tabriz, changing its integrity, regularity and social justice. In this way the ascending trend and development of the element is considered to be a serious threat to integrity and stability of the urban boundaries and sustainable development.

So, we would consider below solutions for this problem:

- Supervising the construction and land transfer legally.
- Develop infrastructural equipments and installations for improvement of slummer life.
- Improve the skill and specialty of those residing in the slum through technical and vocational training.
- Investment, entrepreneurship, creation of job opportunity for dwellers in informal settlements in order to decrease unemployment and unproductive employment and increase income.
- Distribute welfare, health, professional facilities in all urban and rural points especially in Informal settlement points on a just basis.
- Hold weekly cultural and social programs through the city or province in order to improve social and cultural identity in Informal settlement area.
- Form slummer Potentializing and Organizing Center.
- Slummer participation in reconstruction and improvement of Informal settlement regions to access urban services and facilities in order to obtain urban integrity and stability

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