

Interaction between consequences of immigration and sustainable urban texture



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Abstract

From the beginning of this century, Iran faced an event named informal settlement which was the result of both intensifying the differences between rural and urban areas, and immigration of rural residents. Informal settlements are special living areas, which are different from other parts of the city in economical, social, cultural, political, and historical aspects. These regions appear as unsustainable areas that are populated with lots of people and lack of facilities. Dissatisfaction, discrimination, having no sense of identification and citizenship are characteristics of spontaneous settlement. The aim in this research is probing some samples of these spontaneous settlements which after the cities' expansions, remain like an island in the middle of the big cities. They make a lot of problems for sustainable architecture and logical cities' enlargements. Historical and comparative researches together with documented sources such as journals and library books and researches were used. It was proposed that an effort should be made for creating a better living area which imitates the feelings of citizenship, cooperation, belonging, and belonging to the city for the residents.

Keywords: informal settlement, immigration, sustainable area

(Women research center, Instructor)*

1-Introduction

Mir and Fotoohi (2006) used Iran is the sixteenth popular country of the world. Growth of city dwelling in Iran is so high that this country has the highest percentage of city dwelling in the Middle East and western Asia. During the past 27 years growth of cities from about 45% has rise to over 70%. One of the factors effective on environment destruction is rapid growth of the world population, immigration at extensive mass, inappropriate settlement along with unsustainable use of resources. Rapid growth of population in the cities and immigration from villages to the cities and expelling population from the city center to borders and suburb due to limitation of resources and urban life facilities, requires construction space, transportation, space, water resources, clean air, harmonious growth urban economics and services provided to the citizens. Lack of coordination of these issues with each other lead to expansion of poverty, injustice, imperfect or imbalanced distribution of services, destruction of environment of the cities, and expanded pollution. One of the most important urban problems of the developing countries is to settle an expanded spectrum of the immigrant population with low in come in suburban areas which has intensified the back ground for emergence of roughness and un sustainability of urban development. Although this public contributes to urban macroeconomics and is even sometimes present in its formal sector however it is settled in the informal sector of the city and enjoys very low level services. One of the painful social phenomena born together with expanded city dwelling trend which has had a great expansion in underdeveloped countries including Iran, was the growth of coves, huts coltages and huts mad of this and mats grown like fungi around the big cities. Amongst such cities one can point to Eslam.Abad in Tehran, Shir-Abad and Babaiyan in Hamedan, Jaafarabad in Kermanshah and Moft-Abad and Qaemieh in Isfahan.

Goodarzi Soroush (2010) used no doubt this phenomenon is not particular to the third-world cities; Harlem district in New York is a confirmation of this claim. Suburban living in a city like Calcutta has changed to a normal phenomenon. Ankora, Istambul, Izmir, Manilla, Caracas, Cairo, Karachi, New-Delhi are examples o such a case.

Informal settlement due poverty and its expansion, disturbance of urban fabric and imposing costs to solve problems, is a severe threat for stability and coalescence of the urban population and demands adopting particular measures to order the present situation and preventing its future expansion.

2-Research Method

In this article, generalities, concepts, trends and consequences, of immigration on stability of urban fabric has been studied using the comp native method based on library studies and survey of documents.

3-Immigration

Population is an ever changing phenomenon. Immigration, as a dynamic population phenomenon, is concerned with human translocation from one place to another.

The immigration issued is rooted in population, economic, social and natural factors. According to the definition by the United Nations Organization:

Immigration is a form of geographical or location movement of population occurring between two geographical units. This movement, is the change of residence from the origin or departure location to the

destination or entry location. Immigration is the most crucial external factor of changed number and construct of population. The immigration phenomenon is the result of environmental and individual attracting and repelling factors of lands. Immigrants immigrate for various motivations amongst which better living, more welfare, and better wages are of priority. The most prevalent types of immigration are immigrations from villages to the cities and city to cities. Rural immigrations are the most prevalent types of spatial movement of populations. Immigration from village to urban districts are usually considered as the most crucial form of internal immigration and is one of the most fundamental problems to which the third world countries are faced. In cosmopolitan cities we are faced with another type of internal immigration caused by expulsion of the urban poor out of the boundary of cosmopolitan cities we are faced with another type of internal immigration caused by expulsion of the urban poor out of the boundary of cosmopolitan cities. In fact the very city inhabitants from inside the city boundary have immigrated to out of it boundary and have been settled in un standardized units.

Mir and Fotoohi (2006) used Iran, as the sixteenth populated country of the world during the period of 1956 to 2001 has experienced a population growth of 6.3 times while this growth at global level has been less than 3.2 times. During the years 1986 to 1996 the country's population increased from 49,445,000 to 60,055,000. Total number of increase during this period was 10,610,000 of which the figure particular to immigration has been 1, 126, 534.

4-Causes of Immigration

Causes of immigration from villages to cities:

Shokuie(2004) used in the developing countries, rapid population growth and expansion of rural families has been one of the important factors for immigration of rural juvenile to the cities. Rural families, due to reduced mortality and morbidity of children have more children and due to limitation of water and soil resources faced with increased population in the villages, the families can no more provide with their needs, therefore they immigrate to big cities and due to increased workforce in the villages and lack of access to employment occasions, some of the rural juveniles are obliged to immigrate to the cities.

The attractive and repulsive factors play as attraction forces toward the cities and expulsion from the villages, empty the villages of population. Natural geographical and environmental factor, are also effective on immigration of the villagers such that harsh life conditions in particular climatic and geographical conditions or occurrence o natural disasters intensifies the immigration trend. As a whole, factors influencing village to city immigration can be summarized into the three economic, socio-cultural and geographical factors as follows:

Bazrafshan and Bahmani (2010) used- Economic factors: Limitation of employment facilities in the villages, difference of wages in the cities compared with villages, development of services and facilities in urban areas, imbalanced wealth distribution, existence of pseudo jobs in the cities and...

- Socio-cultural factors: Lack of facilities for pursuing studies in rural regions, in appropriation of topics thought in the rural areas with agricultural and husbandry activities of villagers, lack of health and treatment facilities in the villages, orientation of young families to establish separate households which demands for partial economic independence and lack of land and water, inclination toward improvement and change of job amongst the juvenile, existence of various and diverse educational centers in the cities, existence of more recreational and cultural facilities in the cities.

- Geographical factors: Inability of villagers to combat such natural factors as drought, flood, earthquake, land drift and soil erosion, lack of appropriate agricultural lands

Causes of immigration out of the cosmopolitan cities:

Low-income classes, due to economic poverty and lack of codified and approached planning's in city development schedules and providing residence for them, do not have the possibility to live in the cosmopolitan cities therefore they immigrate from the city fabric to the suburbs and are settled in the informal centers, such that in the Iranian cosmopolitan cities a considerable section of the self-grown population nuclei is composed of urban immigrants. Such immigrations is usually the result of expulsion force at the immigration origin rather than attraction force in the immigration destination.

5-Effects of Immigration

Since ancient times, immigration has been considered as one of the factors effective on workforce according to level of skills, education, training, expertise and employment, job, opportunities, saving, investment and production influencing and having social and psychological consequence on the immigration origin and destination.

Mir and Fotoohi (2006) used decreased workforce in the villages influencing the progress trend in the area is effective, based on the dependence level, on the level of unemployment and semi-unemployment, level of human capitals and possibilities for creativity.

Rush of immigrants from the villages to the cities leads to modifications of the rural population fabric such that individuals at working ages are oriented toward the cities and the two either old and senile or very young groups remain there. Also in some areas mostly men immigrate and high percentage of women remained in the village produce problems for the rural population. Also, fabric and construct of the familial system due to immigration suffers expansion and complexity of familial relations. From the economical point of view, immigration leads to decreased workforce and confrontation of rural communities with lack of seasonal labor and amongst the social effects of this translocation increased information of the rural of urban destinations and various life styles can be mentioned which enjoys positive aspects however such knowledge leads to more interest of villagers to immigrate to cities. Such issues as rapid population growth, poverty growth, decreased indices of life quality increased unemployment, environmental pollution, growth of informal residence and the like are amongst the most crucial crises produced in the cosmopolitan cities as a result of immigration.

Amjad (2000) used when low income and lack and expensive settlements do not afford for a suitable shelter, immigrants forcibly are expelled to the city borders, empty lands, flood ways and harsh and unlevelled uncultivated lands and choose such regions as their settlements and through formation of a nucleus, provide a base for arrival of their relatives and friends all such issue resulting to unplanned growth of the cities with an un standard, undesirable, dirty and polluted form.

6- Informal Settlement

Informal settlement on one side is the product of the un equality and economic poverty and on the other side ignoring the low income classes in planning which is revealed following the industrial revolution and capital accumulation in the cities or the same districts of wealth concentration. Along with the village-to-city immigrants, a number of city dwellers who duo poverty and urban difficulties can no more stay in the cities and find the low-price residential units located on border of cities suitable to their income and join this community. As a result the price of land and settlement is increased and economic problems inflicting residents of such regions will be a cause for social damages. Such problems as employment of children workforce, going toward pseudo-employments due to illiteracy and lack of professional skills, increased crimes, conflict of micro cultures, collective conflicts, environmental pollution, ignoring public health, and destruction of state and public lands which are all originated from the informal settlement phenomenon. Kamanrood Kajour(2006)used In Iran, such self-grown centers practically started before 1941,since 1951 onward it continued intensively and reached it climax during 1962 to 1979. During the onset of Islamic revolution as well, some people occupied some of the lands located either in internal or external boundary of cities, those with no. ownership deeds or those the owners of which were either absent or were of dubious legality and built hut-like houses in them which was followed by expanded informal settlement in the country. In addition to the above trend, during the past three decades as well due to increase cost of services and living expenses in metropolitan cities a portion of low-income population residing such areas came to urban and boundary areas which has added the informal settlement in satellite residential parts of the metropolitan cities.

Amongst the conspicuous and common characteristics of the informal settlement centers one can point to the following points: lack of public facilities like drinking water, sewage, health, electricity etc leading to rise of unhealthy conditions directly influencing the inhabitant health. Deterioration of local culture, conflict with the new culture, and conflict of micro cultures has led to cultural plurality crowded community and noise influences learning and disturbs collective tranquility and health of the inhabitants.

Low social control is a background for crimes and social damages. Very different structure of these areas with urban fabric is disturbed and unstable. Lack of public facilities, being far from per capita urban standards, low per capita of residence and high dimension of house hold in each residential unit is of specifications of such areas.

7-Oppositeness of specifications of informal settlement with definitions of sustainability

Development as one of the greatest factors of environmental change and subsequent to it construction lead to destruction of agricultural lands, soil erosion and polluting environment and jeopardizing the life of people and aggravates the energy crisis.

Goodarzi, Soroush (2009) used a crisis which about the mid-1965s through increased air pollution was hint to the people of the world, caused formation of environment proponents and led to an extensive concept namely sustainability. The sustainability was first proposed in 1985 by the world committee of Environmental Development entitled (facing needs of the present era without jeopardizing benefits of the future generation for confronting their needs) and increasingly its dimensions is added so that appropriate strategies is offered to the people of the world. Application of sustainability and sustained development in architecture demands a discipline named "sustainable architecture" base on which sustained construction is defined as: "Management of a clean and healthy environment based on effective exploitation of natural resources and ecological principles. "Objective of planning sustainable buildings is to decrease damages inflicted on environment, energy resources and nature". Main objective of sustained development is to provide with fundamental needs, improvement and promotion of life for every body, protection and better management of ecosystems and a more secure and prosperous future for all has been mentioned. Elements of sustained development are environmental, socio-cultural, economic and structural issues.

- *Environmental*: Through increase population, evil effects of human on natural environment and in fact the "environmental crisis" appeared. Amongst foundations of sustained environment are: decreasing damages inflicted to the natural environment, paying attention to urban infrastructures, identification of climatic specifications, economizing energy consumption, as well as preventing loss of resources and pollution through coordination with social, living means and cultural needs of individuals along with waste and sewage management and as a whole simple living. Self-grown residences, are such population centers which due to lack of public facilities like drinking water, sewage electricity etc... have an undesirable and private health at the level of global standards and even national ones, and taking action against public health and environment is common in such places. Accumulation of waste (garbage) and lack of their collection, sewage of houses running in the lanes and lack of its healthy discharge, sound pollutions and air pollution in such quarters is one of the major factors threatening quality of life in informal residences.

- *Socio-cultural*: The concept of cultural development means providing conditions and possibilities for all individuals of the community so that they can realize indices of cultural growth, which leads to promotion of cultural life in the community i.e. providing access to exalted cultural values. One of the most powerful forces for achieving sustained city is revival of the citizenship concept, existing dynamic know ledged and cheerful humans. Amongst the most crucial factors for achieving the intended objectives are: revival of public movements, and participation under the patronage of empowering the private sector and public bodies, and providing facilities for extensive public activities. However, often informal residences are referred to as a problem since social structure of such centers is self formed, variable and disturbed the most important characteristic of which is juvenility of households, dimension of household, density, high growth percentage and low education level of the residents. Inhabitants of such centers, due to diversity of micro cultures and lack of a comprehensive culture witness rise of cultural problems which include fear of urban institutions due to their low level of culture and income, employing rudeness and imposing force to obtain a position in urban communities, belief to fate and chance due to lack of power against difficulties and calamities, prevalence of unemployment and lack of work opportunities worry about the future due to insecurity and lack of confidence for continuation of daily revenues and finally isolation and seclusion. Low level of the citizenship belonging spirit, lack of participation, sense of discrimination, despair and lack of satisfaction due to material and cultural poverty.

- *Economic*: Willer and Beatly (2005) used the world is limited and ecosystems also are in a sustained status. Human economics is a complex of ecosystem and sustained situation. Therefore at a level and during a temporal period subsystem as well should, at least at natural dimensions and natural wealth reach sustainability. Therefore, sustained economics is a natural necessity.

Mahmoudi (2009) used to achieve a sustained economics, in the architecture and urban concepts, the construction industry which has a production nature, should be economically justifiable and to reach this should be economically justifiable and to reach this objective, development of technical knowledge, use of

optimal constructional materials, and care in designing, without imposing undesirable effects on the environment is intended.

Residents of the self-grown settlements are located on border of the country's economic and are not absorbed by the economic system. Mostly have border and pseudo-jobs. The first job which is not sustainable is for men of the family. As unskilled workers they perform simple force-demanding works. The second job is that of the children who are absorbed to such activities as peddler, searching in the garbage, selling cigarettes, selling kite, hawking and even contraband drugs. As a whole, lack of job security and lack of economic welfare and amongst particular characteristics of inhabitants of self-grown centers which are in conflict with sustainability concepts.

- *Structural*: Sustainability from the structural point of view gives this possibility to the residents that regarding their own definitions of desirability and considering needs, change their private spaces as they deem satisfactory. Also the buildings strength from the viewpoint of sustainability and security of the resident family, type of consumed materials from the viewpoint of decreasing consumption of un renewable resources and omission of toxic or damaging materials for the nature is intended.

Amjad (1990) used in fact physiognomy and structure of quarter depicts the life style of the residents and is the real visage of this type of life. Existing fabric of the informal settlement centers is worn out and unsustainable, inconsistent and incompatible with urban fabric, and has imposed an inappropriate and ugly scene to the city structure. Usually due to numerous reasons, some individuals in the community are not able to provide them selves with settlements through obtaining formal license from the public or state organizations responsible for city administration or renting and purchasing built buildings through formal processes. Buildings in informal residential centers in the cities and various regions are built as tin chambers, huts, tents, Qamir (abandoned kilns), Gorgin (Walls with masonries and roofed by mat and leaves) or ruined rooms with unconventional raw materials and in an unstable and non-resistant from. Often, due to low surface area rooms are very small with un suitable shapes. Rooms which are sometimes devoid of window and dark and damp are intricate and enjoy undesirable health condition.

Household dimension in such areas is high and high density of household has been cause for illegal constructions. According to a sample studied in Iran, "65 percent of such households live in a room with surface area of 2.5m²".

The most unconventional and un standard houses are found in informal settlement centers. Many of the residential units have preliminary agreement and informal ownership deeds and residents mainly purchase and sale their residential units in the same way.

Goodarzi Soroush (2009) used it can be concluded that in such areas, high density of individuals in each residential unit, limited number of rooms, establishing houses during one might and unauthorized construction with substandard and short-lived materials enjoyment of residential units of minimum facilities and living necessities and imposing residence expenses on part of deprived residents of these areas are amongst the problematic dimensions of the settlement phenomenon in such areas. Self-grown centers with un standard, taste-based and just for removing needs with deficient per capita services and inappropriate applications alongside each other immethodical irregular lay out of spaces and lack of proportion and relation between public and private spaces are a real double-challenge towards realization of sustained architecture.

8-Conclusion

One of the fundamental but controllable problems towards achievement of sustained urban development is consequences of irrational immigration to informal settlement areas. Such centers influence sustained development in its all dimensions and elements. The interval between informal settlement to citizenship, the distance between removed of preliminary needs to prosperous economics, and the interval between exploitation of environment instead of interacting with it is quite serious.

Therefore in order to achieve sustained development in all aspects, it is necessary that these areas, considering all their problems like pollution, disease, intensive poverty, be promoted to the level of enjoying exalted life values.

Establishment of social sustainability use of participation methods, and exciting the sense of self-belief and responsibility in residents is of special importance. This is particularly crucial in establishing the sense of belonging and identity and will be a foundation for environmental and economic improvements and reforms.

Self-help is a concept on which family system is effective. Such that participation and self help causes that individual in long run feel themselves responsible towards their environment.

In direction of providing conditions for self-help, empowering in the sense of renovation, improvement, and strengthening and providing legal frameworks, and civil, economic, financial and social foundations by the government are needed so that the background for economic productivity and social efficiency can be provided in these areas.

In this direction employment of social organizations which are mediators between households and state bodies is very efficient. Through employment of this procedure, people and state bodies both benefit meanwhile alongside empowering, execution of ratifications of urban development schemes are realized and illegal constructions will not be done and people will assume behaviors generated from the motivation and responsibility towards environment.

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