(   )

تحلیل علل اقتصادی– اجتماعی حاشیه‌نشینی در شهر اصفهان

**   *   *

*

**

(   )
.   (   )
.

.

.   (   )

/

.

/ :

/

( )

/

.

.

:

**Investigating the Function of Socio-Economic Factors
in the Formation of Shanty Town areas in Isfahan**

A. Zangyabadi*, A. Zarrabi* and S. Khoobayand**
*Department of Geography, University of Isfahan

.

.

** Ph. D. Student, Department of Geography
University of Isfahan

Abstract

Historically, marginalization phenomenon has been known to be the result of two factors-namely place and time. These two factors are known as the general conditions necessary for its development. There are two further social and economic factors known by geographers as special conditions considered to be the sufficient conditions for its formation. Several causes have been introduced for shanty town formation by researchers. This research investigates marginalization phenomenon in Isfahan from 1340 s' to the present time a period in which fast and inharmonious urbanization started.

This research applied a survey method, collecting data from 400 families randomly selected from sample quarters. In the analysis of the data, the inferential statistical procedures used were Chi-square and one sample T-test.

The findings of this study revealed: 1) 44.5% of people who participated in this study answering the items used in the questionnaire were non-native immigrants to the areas studied, and 57.8% mentioned they had lived in another neighborhood within different districts of Ishahan. 2) Cheaper and easier access to shelter in shanty town areas is considered to be another cause for immigrants and low-income groups to rush into these areas. 3) Unemployment is another factor in residency in residency in shanty town areas. 4) The average people in shanty town areas is remarkably lower than other people in Isfahan city. 5) The average house rent in shanty town areas is lower than other city areas at an approximate 17.5% of the rent price.

Keywords: Marginalization, Immigration, Income, Job, House, Isfahan

/

.

.

.(The Un-Habitat strategic vision.2003)

.

.

[   ]
.(Mumtaz Babar.2001:15)

.(:   .   )

.

.

.

.

.

2. Survery Method
3. Cochran

/...

(   )   .

                                            .

                                      .

      .   .

                              SPSS

                                          .(:   .   )
                                          .(:   .   ) .

                        .

            .(UN-Habitat. 2003)

                  .

            .

                              .(:   .   ).
                        _____

                                                            .

(.
            ((   )
                  ((   )
)   ((   )
      (   )   ((

.

.

.(Akhter & Toran. 2004: 2)

.(Vedeld & Siddham. 2002: 3)

.(Mattu. 2002: 4)

.(: .)

(: .)

.

.(: .)

.

.

.

.(: .)

:

/...

.(: .)

.(: .)

.(: .)

...

...

(. . . ._____.( ). (:
._____._____. .( )
._____._____. . .( ). (.

/

.

.

.(   ) (   )

:

/	/			
/	/			
/	/			

:   .   :

:   :

.

.

:

:   :

.

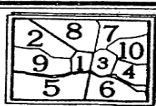_____

.   .

.

.

1. Measures

/...

.

.

(Yap Kioe Sheng. 2003).
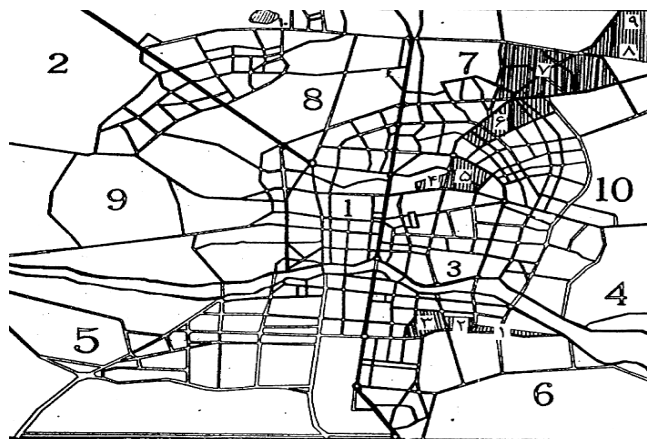
۱. مفت‌آباد ۲. کوله پارچه ۳. تخت فولاد ۴.
جماله ۵. حجتیه ۶. بیست و چهار متری ۷.
حاشیه جاده دولت‌آباد ۸ دارک ۹. ارزنان
۱۰. محله عربها

N

/...

.

....

. (   )

.

:

				P
	/		$T_{(399)} = -689.526$; P < 0.000	**0.000*****
	/			
	/		$X^2_{(1)} = 68.055$; P < 0.000	**0.000*****
	/			
		/	$T_{(399)} = -205.627$; p < 0.000	**0.000*****
		/		
			$T_{(399)} = -143237.5$; P < 0.001	**0.001*****
			$T_{(92)} = -34094.3$; P < 0.000	**0.000*****

.   .

.

)

.   (*

*P < 0.05;**P < 0.01;***P < 0.001

.

T   X^2

:

)   /

/   .   (

/   (   )

.

(   )

.

(   )

(   )   /

/...

/   (   )

.

T

$$T_{(399)} = -689.526; P < 0.000 \qquad (\quad)$$

.

.

$(\quad) X^2$

$$X_{(1)}^2 = 68.055; P < 0.000$$

.

/

.

)   /

(   )   T   .(

$$T_{(399)} = -205.627; p < 0.000$$

.

(   )   P

.

(　　　　) 　　　　　　　(　　　　　)

$T_{(399)} = -143237.5; P < 0.001$ 　　　(　　　)

.

(　)

.

).

. (

.

$T_{(92)} = -34094.3; P < 0.000$ 　　(　　) 　　　T

.

.

_____

).

.(

.

(　　)

.

/...

. SPSS 10 (   )

(   )

:

18. Ali Mohammed Akhter & Kavita Toran. (2000). *Migration, Slums &*
    Urban Squalor. at: www.Yorku.ca/bunchmi/ICEH.

19. Mumtaz Babar. (2001). *Why cities need slums*. Habitat Debate. Vol.7, No. 3. p. 15.
20. Parveen Mattu. (2002). *A Survey on the Extent of Substandard Housing Problems Faced by Immigrants and Refugees in the lower main land of British Columbia*. at:www.mosaicbc.com/SCPI.
21. The Un-Habitat strategic vision. (2003). *The united Nations human settlements programme,* Nairobi, Kenya.
    at: http://web.worldbank.org/website/External/ News.
22. Trond Vedeld & Abhay siddham. (2002). *livelihoods and collective action among slum dwellers in a Mega-city* (New Dehli).
    at:www.dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/archive.
23. UN-Habitat. (2003). *The Challenge of Slums; Global Report on Human Settlement*. United Nations. Settlement Programs. at:www. unchs. org
24. Yap Kioe Sheng. (2002). Sustainable strategies for the provision of low-income housing in cities in developing countries,
    at: http:// rdgs.itakura. toyo:ac.jp/orc/pdf.