

## Factors Affecting the Development of Marginalization and its Social Consequences in Birjand

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**Abstract:** *Outbreak of security, hygienic, and ... problems has caused civil managers of Birjand to realize the existence of marginalization phenomenon within the city; and seek to detect the procedure of development and organization, specially descending social consequences of this issue. The research is descriptive and applicable and is implemented to target the detection of the effective factors on forming of marginalization and its specific consequences (especially social issues). Rule-based sampling of hidden populations, a sample of 300 people is selected and after data collection this sample gets developed to 400 increase the level confidence and accuracy. The required data is collected through the verified questionnaire which its perpetuity and validity were assigned. These data are analyzed within descriptive and inferential statistics, especially single variable K-square tests. The results showed that immigration from the villages which have lost their productive resources caused by different criteria, especially drought, is the most important factor for creating and developing of marginalized areas in the city. Concerning social consequences of this issue should be argued that there is a connection between the intensity of marginalization and increase of relative deprivation of marginalized people; that finally leads to spread of poverty in marginalized areas.*

**Keywords:** *Marginalization, culture of poverty, relative deprivation; Birjand, Iran.*

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### Introduction

Cities attract more capitals and facilities as continue to expand. Instead the villages will daily experience more problems which were faced with increasing population and fixed manufacturing resources at their disposal. When the conditions are along with environmental crises such as drought, desertification and combined, they have no choice but to migrate villagers and their living on the fringes of the big cities. The situation is much worse in some areas has become increasingly manifest. For example, South Khorasan is of the provinces which facing with several environmental problems. This situation has annually caused a significant number of villages to lose their productive conditions and facilities and their population move to the cities especially Birjand as the largest urban area in this region. The group was forced to set in poor and marginal areas in order to escape from poverty and the use of services and facilities, and caused a dual culture living in these areas. In other words, in the splendid city with all the facilities and is set on the other side who are deprived of basic services. This condition causes until the duality is not thought to choice, both challenging and unsafe conditions to survive.

Although the phenomenon of marginalization in Birjand exists for years, until recently this was not acceptable to the authorities. However, the data and information were provided by various agencies (Police, Welfare Organization, etc.) indicate the problems of security, health; drugs, etc. have been severely in some parts of the city. For this reason, the necessity of investigation the process of marginalization and the various implications of the scientific point of view were emphasized. Therefore, the present study was conducted in conjunction with the marginal settler's Birjand income. The purpose of this study is to describe some of the most important aspects of the development, spread and consequences of marginalization in Birjand are to be analyzed.

### Research Background

In relation to different aspects of interest in the study, three different issues should be considered in their historical context. The first problem is the margin and slums. In this case it must be said that the investigation of the use of the concept of marginalization to explain the phenomenon of migration to the cities and informal settlements, that it was backed to writings of Robert Park and Everett Stone (kazemi, 1980, 4). In this research we investigate the

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phenomenon of rural to urban migration, and problems related to housing, attention and problem called marginal settlement is mentioned in passing as well. Later Marshall Klynard followed this in 1966, but in this study did not focus on the phenomenon of marginalization. After him, many people are directly or indirectly involved in this matter showed that such to Elias and others, (Elias and et al.,1966),George generation,( Tolley,1989), Paul Nox,( Knox,1998), Garden City (Sheah,,1997), concept and the like can be mentioned . Almost all of the people provide housing for marginal settlers tried to highlight the real consequences of marginalization had in mind. These studies are often limited in terms of level, the study of population growth in developing countries since the second half of the twentieth century, was global(United Nations,1998), regional(United Nations,2000), national and even continued to focus on population growth. The practical result of this study was to develop a variety of strategies and strategies of how to approach the "small towns" by Prakash matrvv ((Mathur, 1982) Salah alshkhs (Salah el – Shakhs, 1974), rural and urban strategy by Friedman (alizadeh and Kazeroni, 1975) noted that the problem of marginalization literally was unable to solve. These studies are still going on in the world and every day tools and new ways to study the phenomenon is considered marginal settlement (Kohli et al., 2012 and Parikh et al., 2012). And often they cross the external dimension of this issue and are considering entrance into the formation and its social consequences are avoided.

The phenomenon of marginalization was studied has long been considered and for the first time during 1971s this field of study was seriously considered. In this section, the Research of the Institute for Social Studies and Research of Tehran University, can be pointed out in association with urban slum dwellers of Bushehr and evaluate marginal settlers (1973). This study is the first systematic investigation, only to describe the situation of marginalized people living in the slum areas, a deprived area of bushehr entering the main reasons that time and the formation and basic causes of the occurrence and development of these areas should be avoided. In this study, the PBO of West Azerbaijan (1975), further aspects were discussed, but due to the current political climate, it is possible to enter the grounds and reasons for the formation of the topic areas were not provided. khonsari (1977), zahid zahedan (1976) and Shkvyy (1977), although the case was given to explain the phenomenon of marginal settlement, but the main emphasis on geographical issues And spatial and paid little attention to the social and economic issues. mansourian and Ayatollah (1978), in contrast to previous studies in geography and spatial amnesia, his focus was on economic and social issues. Although the Group Bethel vstkv (alizadeh and Kazeroni,1975) all factors mentioned above, previous studies were included in this study with precision, but also the marginal settlement of this group as a whole and the level observed From the reasons and causes of the persistence of the phenomenon of marginal settlement in different regions and cities, were unaware. In fact, in the conclusion, it can be said that the purpose of these studies was to describe and explain the formation of this phenomenon at local and regional level and the entry level Avoid them at all events marginal settlement and development of exogenous oil prices and the collapse of agriculture and considered Looking at the actual consequences of marginal settlement has not drawn the necessary seriousness.

After the revolution of the studies about this section continued, such as Nabati (1979), Shokuee (1987), Piran (1988), zahdzahdany (1991), hsynzadhdlyr (1993), ahmadian (1993) and hatmynzhad and zmrvdyan (1994) research can be mentioned. The research explained a number of factors and characteristics of the general public to the formation and perpetuation of marginal settlement areas despite the limited regions and local areas of interest. In fact, in the desired areas of the latter group, natural political events were not specifically expressed till this group of researchers entered to this crucial area. In relation to the specific area of research, several studies conducted among which Arabi (2009), Saber Far (2010) and Teymuri et al (2012) can be mentioned. Although this research has been done specifically in this area, however, none of them do not consider the outcomes of marginal settlement, mainly to describe the appearance and social marginal settlement in certain sectors of the city, including workers' dormitory, Shahid Rajai and Mehrshar (Doholkoh) have been satisfied. Consequently, the study of the formation Marginal settlement and development of the city and the continuation of the ongoing drought in the region, especially because on the one hand and Promotion of smoking in the center on the other hand, had great dimensions, was essential. For this reason, the author harvest that this not only in the region but also in the whole country, the issue seems to berhetorical. Study may not only practical results A certain level in the lead, but somehow is able to enrich the theoretical basis of marginal settlement, particularly in the areas of Intermediate and longer lead. In fact, the hypothesis that the present investigation the researcher justified and hopes that the job is well done.

### **Theoretical Foundations**

Despite its marginal settlement of the problems which have been acknowledged by many investigators and seems Hidden dimensions and angles accurately determine and describe it, but the reality of it is still unexplored and unknown phenomenon seems. Since the problems have its own characteristics and specificities in every region.

Typically, the marginal settlers of rural migrants and urban dwellers are poor or low spots that are sent to the cities and when the right conditions are not absorbed in the labor market and the urban economy, the new face of rejection (Mansorian and Ayatollahi, 1978). But in the current economic situation and the problems of previous urban groups can be added to this group. The whole society is formed, neither rural nor urban and, they are indeed the odd one out in a big city. But it is not absorbed in the body of the Economic and Social. In other words, this condition indicates that the community and specific conditions prevailing in the other communities in urban, rural and tribal are quite different (Hosenzadeh Dalier, 1992, 64).

These circumstances, give the unique characteristics to the population that live in these communities. The people living in poor housing with inadequate equipment with the dominant culture of poverty and parish have a tendency to show certain behaviors and actions. In described conditions, low level of education, a high crime rate and lack of basic services and housing has been accepted ephemeral and spontaneous. And this complex is located next to the prosperity of the city, there's always cruel injustice planning. Considered, and when no hope for improvement are found, head first into the slave and disillusioned. The frustrations of the personality dimensions prevail at the micro and macro deviations and struck the head of the rebellion picks. These conditions are a threat to the marginalized, citizens and even political life would be and why, recognizing the problems of marginal settlement planning and implementation of development programs, etc. To overcome these bottlenecks, requiring that if not accepted, the not too distant future, the consequences will be irreversible.

Different views have been expressed regarding the marginal settlement. For example, some marginal settlement phenomena related to urban land use and the incidence of this phenomenon is mainly attributed this problem. Center-around theory was proposed by a group. In this perspective, the development of marginal areas as a result of the unfair exploitation of the urban core is considered (Gharakhlo and Abedini, 2009, 155). In the liberal view, marginal settlement regarded as an effect of internal factors in the developing countries and to Gzaraz traditional society to an industrial society, is perceived as a necessity in the process of transformation (Hataminejad, 2004, 19). From the viewpoint of inequality, inadequate distribution of facilities created various forms of settlements and marginalization can be considered the result of the uneven distribution facilities (Zahed Zahedani, 1991). In view of the political economy of space, rural migration, which caused the collapse of rural infrastructure as repellents and On the other hand, the result of urban attractions, for people seeking work or work better and stay in school and high wage structures Physical, social and economic challenges of the city. In this process, developing countries could establish logical relationship between industrialization and urbanization. For this reason, high population density and the efficiency problems are hundredfold in addition to the lack of scientific management. For example, growth and increased employment opportunities in these countries, only a limited number of rural migrants who meet. Therefore, only a few of these immigrants are attracted to the city. This set of conditions in developing countries, leading to economic marginalization and exclusion of rural space that actually occurs in the form Spontaneous Settlement (Parsapajoh, 2003, 166-16).

In summary and through study the visions that have been raised in relation to the marginal settlement (Saberifar, 2012) it is concluded that the main factor that is considered in relation to the formation of marginal settlement, migration from rural and urban environments and create small areas are marginalized. Therefore, in this study is mainly focused on the migration of rural of relative deprivation should be noted that the first time in the book "American Soldier" was introduced in 1940 (Gar, 1999). Later conditions and the occurrence of withdrawal by Hulander (2000) described in detail. In Iran, mainly the work of Rafi Poor (1999), Barabadi (2003) and others were considered. In sum, with respect to the opinions of this group relative deprivation can be said that the negative difference between legitimate expectations and realities (Gar, 1999, -54). While the concept has been highly considered in many papers, but was not so common with marginal settlement, especially in small towns and medium. For this reason, the outcome as one of the major social consequences of this phenomenon marginal settlement Study is considered. In connection with the culture of poverty and relative deprivation on the side of the main outcomes of marginalization has been mentioned, numerous investigations were done. The initial application of this concept is attributed to the Oscar Lewis, this concept was later used in numerous books and writings and labon (1981) as a theory to explain the consequences of institutionalized marginal settlement construction. At the same time, Purtes said that the culture of poverty shows situation in which people are involved in the social environment trap with the characteristics of incuriosity, embody the capitulation of fate, no lofty aspirations, concerns and confirmed at the same time embracing the delinquent behavior. (Gilbert and Gagler, 1997, 1992). In Iran, many people have used this concept. The work razavi (2004) are notable expression.

Based on the theoretical principles outlined above, the conceptual framework of the study can be provided to: Repulsion of the country (economic, social and cultural) leads to migration and cultural attractions, the city's economic, social and absorb immigrants. Lack of skills and training and the lack of adequate financial strength,

prevents the absorption of immigrants in the body of the city's economy. For immigrants, the economic and financial resources necessary to provide adequate housing and shelter, and ultimately did not find their stay on the sidelines. With increasing numbers of immigrants with more pressure on operating margins facilities were limited and the deprivation increased. And problems in the form of a closed cycle of deprivation and indeed the wider context of finds. The situation in If measured by the scientific and organizing action and not the administrators, safety and mobility of targeted social crisis Preparation of the economy. According to this model, seems to eliminate or ignore the margin cannot solve the problem. Firstly, its dimensions and angles should be identified and then a gradually modified and tolerable solution in the path of integration with respect to improving the status of the action should be chosen Such a solution has been proposed based on the mobilization of internal resources, the most important of these settlements, young and motivated workforce and to assist and facilitate the public sector (Sarafi, 2003, 9). Accordingly, this study tries to combine the views expressed in the above shows why marginal settlement in Birjand existed, developed and how can it be prevented from developing and organizing the current situation.

### **Materials and Methods**

The purpose of this research is the application of analytical methods used in field studies and Johannesburg in the category. The population in this study is of all of the marginal settlers in Birjand that still accurate and reliable data about them is not found. For this reason, the research methods sampling of hidden populations, the number of sample cases is considered (Saberifar, 2012) and to ensure greater sample size has been increased to 400. Data was collected using a questionnaire. cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure the reliability of operation and reliability analysis tool for gathering information on the 0/83 indicated It seems appropriate for the various items were used to confirm the validity of the relevant specialists and finally with minor modifications a questionnaire was used. In order to achieve the proposed objective, a total of five different hypotheses have been considered in the following discussion has been analyzed. It is possible to test hypotheses, using the existing documents, especially documents of The United Nations marginal settlers' characteristics, the analyzed variables were operationally defined and using the theoretical foundations of the above, the required parameters were determined. For this purpose, the variable marginal settlement in four hypotheses as the dependent variable and the independent variables were considered in the final hypothesis. Independent variables included socio- cultural attractions of cities; economic attraction of cities; socio-cultural repulsiveness of village and rural economic each of the parameters are explained with set of indices and finally tested.

In connection with the study area should be at a height of 1480 meters above sea level as that of Birjand, about 505 kilometers south of the city of Mashhad. The city is the economic and social terms, the main city and capital of the province of South Khorasan Province. At the crossroads of ancient trade routes connecting the East and in the course of the ways is through the southern Iranian city of zahedan, kerman and yazd northern Khorasan and Transoxania connected, Birjand has been placed. This way, it has created a set of links to Birjand. One of these links is the spiritual link and cultural development and the relationship between people and the diversity of wealth and prosperity. Which links the city has led many immigrants from around the country to attract and investigated the consequences of this convergence will be very interesting and exciting?

Access to water resources, especially alluvial fan Bagheran Mountains, "subterranean town (Ghasabeh)", and the first center of population is concentrated in the current geographical Bvjvdavrdh, other features of the city. Due to the fact that Birjand is relatively located at the center of a fertile plain which operates more than 1,500 villages and towns within the, trade opportunities specific is reached. Conditions as well as a center of trade for the local villagers and local communications center is being met. Acceptance of the Ismailia defense, which had ruled the region for 124 years, has given special conditions in Birjand. These conditions led to the stagnation and decline of Birjand being faced in history bed. However, the city is sometimes caused by droughts, earthquakes and other natural disasters, destruction, which was coupled with the recession and the decline and passed them all (Vafaeifard, 1997, 30). These conditions were made Birjand to a suitable study model in turn attracted the attention of many researchers and in the author has tried to articles and topics related to their field of expertise in these cities will follow. In line with these studies, subjects in this study are the problem of the formation, development and social consequences of marginal settlement in the city discussed and evaluated.

### **Information and Data**

The data analysis was conducted descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics using statistical indices such as frequency, percentage, mean to analyze the data. Inferential level appropriate to the type of data and assumptions of unilabiate chi-square test was used to exploit. For this purpose, especially Excel and SPSS

statistical software was used. Cross section results showed that more than 65% of respondents were male and 35% female. 24% of single people, 66% married and the remaining were divorced or had lost his/her spouse to various reasons. In total, 30% of those without children, almost 2, 3 percent had one or two children, 14% had 3 or 4 children and the rest had more than 4 children. Nearly 13 percent illiterate, 44% of primary education, 17% degree of guidance and the rest of the high school and higher education. A total of 362 people were at the age of work, about 27% were employed. About 12% of those unemployed and looking for work, and less than 3% had non-labor income, and the rest were housewives or students. Workers in the informal economy are based primarily on jobs and services and less than 30% were employed in administrative affairs. Marginal settlers were mostly rural migrants; however, some people have different reasons for leaving previous residence in the city and in the residential sector were provided. Inferential statistics is mainly to test the hypotheses and the entry is not marginal issues. The first hypothesis was that the repulsion of the economy as a previous residence there is a significant relationship with marginal settlement. The independent variable in this hypothesis, was the economic push of previous residence which was determined through indicators such as drought, unemployment, low income, poor job, lack of access to educational facilities, lack of facilities, lack of land, lack of communication, reduced financial resources and lack of attention to agriculture and the dependent variable was specified marginal settlement (table 1)).

The drought index calculated chi-520/11 and the significance level of 0/000 and the other chi are calculated 243,253/23,178/9,120/45,198/56,102/34,210/34, 95/36,101/43 respectively, for the unemployed, poor job, lack of access to educational facilities, lack of access to facilities lack of land, lack of communication, loss of financial resources and lack of attention to the agricultural sector. According to the above, all indexes of economic repulsion, the variable are significant and therefore have the effect of suburbanization. Therefore it can be concluded that drought (with average 3/99), poor job (with average 3/8) lack of access to educational facilities (with average 3/65)), lack of facilities, poor communication paths, lack of land and fiscal deficits, are respectively, 3/50, 3/20, 3/01, 2/75 and had the highest influence on the development of suburbanization.

**Table (1): Demographic data sample**

Description	Count	Percent	Description	Count	Percent
Man	260	65	Literate	348	87
Woman	140	35	unlettered	52	13
Married	264	66	Employees	98	27
Single	96	24	Administrative Jobs	30	30
Divorced	56	14	Refugees	316	79
Children	280	70			

The conditions for using the chi-square test were analyzed by unilabiate and other methods, the obtained results showed that both the variable c of about 19/685 with 4 degrees of freedom is obtained as P 0/001, has concluded that there is a significant relationship between marginal settlement and rural economic repulsion. The second hypothesis stated that the socio-cultural push of previous residence there with marginal settlement. To test this hypothesis, the repulsion of the socio-cultural variables Location, using low-value work-life conflicts and local conflicts, separation from relatives and acquaintances, drug trafficking and insecurity due to the lack of suitable areas for growth in household and individual creativity, Lack of respect for the personality development, not suitable for marriage, lack of development and the development of environmental, socio-cultural closeness and poor communication, all have been examined. Then the effect of the dependent variable on marginal settlement was investigated .The results of this study indicate that all variables are significant at the level of 0/000 effects on the dependent variable and the mean values obtained from the at least 2/90 until 4/40 vary. Consequently, it can be proved that the hypothesis (2) and all indexes of socio-cultural repulsion marginal settlement are influential variables (Table 2)

**Table (2): the relationship between socio-cultural repulsion and marginalization**

Variable	The chi-square test	Significant level
Cultural-economic repulsion	369.635	0.000

The third hypothesis stated that there is a relationship between economic attractions of the city, and the marginalization. The hypothesis to explain the independent variables (economic attractions of the city), indices like characteristic of friends as to obtain better jobs, cheaper land and housing, income, access to educational facilities, access to amenities and close proximity to the workplace is considered to be there. The hypothesis of marginal settlement was considered as the dependent variable. Tests carried out in this connection that in the hypothesis also all the desired parameters are related to the issue of marginalization and the relationship between

the levels of 0/000 are significant. Among the parameters to obtain better jobs with average 4/32 and chi-227/76 is the highest and close to the workplace with the average 2/17 and square both 111/45 has the lowest position. To test the parameters of all variables in the economic attractions of the city in table 3 is the preparation and management.

*Table (3): shows the relationship between the social and cultural attractions of the city and the marginal settlement*

Variable	The chi-square test	Significant level
Relative deprivation	280.771	0.000

## Conclusion and Discussion

Basically investigate the process of marginalization in the world have long been emphasized in studies of the onset of symptoms in petrodollars in the economy, which made numerous research that was emphasized. Now investigations in relation to the issue of marginal settlement have become a subject of old and repetitive. But recent research in this area (Sabrifar, 2010) shows that this phenomenon in every region has its own reasons and should be investigated. Because with no local and case studies, there will be no possibility of planning and organization. There are several evidences in connection with the claim (Rabani and Afsharkohan, 2003). Therefore, this study aimed to study the creation of Birjand, marginal settlement and social consequences. The main question of this study was that the factors on the development of marginal settlement and special effects (especially social) have been effective? As the results indicated, like all parts of the city, the destruction of the rural economy as well and the promotion of economic and social development as a center of Birjand, South Khorasan province and on the other hand, has been a significant part of rural migrants into the city, and even low-income groups living in the past with new conditions could not adapt themselves, social, and geographical borders have been pushed margins. However, previous research indicates that It was considered that before land prices and the current economic developments, neighborhood groups, rich and poor in Birjand, and there has been a widely accepted phenomenon. And socially excluded groups in the city have been known (Ahmadian, 1983). However, gradually and with recent droughts and continuing social and economic changes occurring in the period Recent. Divided into three sections delineated in the city center (old and original town), South (the new and modern) and North (wilding coincident on marginalization) was introduced (Saberifar, 2013). In fact, in the Old Village of immigrants entering your Birjand felt that greater compliance with social and economic conditions it is quite simple and, like its predecessor living in rural areas.

But in recent years the city has been like big cities and even rural such as Tehran and Mashhad, entering in which you feel very strange. Current Birjand and even groups of poor villagers living in the past, in other circumstances, they have not such as a large village in the center of the village and the village. However Birjandi who speak a different language with different dialects of the villagers, the price of houses, goods, and even transportation is comparable to the old villages and cities. Until the recent developments with the addition of a school or clinic, completely changed the face of a poor neighborhood and a neighborhood names have been changed. But social and economic changes occurred in the last 20 years that has arisen by chance and is consistent with drought has caused part of the city's infrastructure and public facilities developed so that they are not comparable with other localities. Thus, the mere addition of a street, park, etc. cannot be older residential neighborhoods, the equivalent of new and renovated city neighborhoods that had the property prices rather than one million hectares, is worth several million metric feel. In fact marginalized and non-marginalized in a small town with little tolerance for moderate as Birjand, is such as self and non-self of the inhabitants of a family. Here is the resolution of disputes between members of a family, just like they do occur; it can be compared to the big cities. Because of this lack of attention to the social and cultural consequences of the crisis presents. Therefore, the backgrounds and causes of the phenomenon of marginalization in Birjand is like the effects of the beyond these cities Tehran and Mashhad. Because the main body of the marginalized inhabitants of the city are known and cannot imagine how changes Property prices and land her immediate neighbors, now has become a billion everything at its disposal, but he is deprived of minimum facilities. Therefore it can be concluded that smoking is not to say that the city is less than 200 thousand Marginalized populations and problems of the city like Mashhad is one fifteenth of about 3 million inhabitants. It should be said that the problem of marginalization in the city of Mashhad is several dozen times.

Because here that most residents know each other, possibly more than that it is far more problems and more people feel the injustice against it will react. Thus, the phenomenon of marginalization in Birjand, if not more important than the phenomenon in cities such as Tehran, Mashhad and ... well, at least the same size is essential. Therefore, you should consider this problem at the macro level and the local level and micro notice. In fact, as already mentioned, socio-economic developments in recent years Birjand (transformation of the city, being in the province of Khorasan, and the incidence of consecutive droughts), many immigrants come to the city of Johannesburg in

the great majority they are able to absorb rural migrants in the economic and social structure and because of inadequate margins have settled. Several studies indicate that the margins are formed in the city as well as many other marginal areas, due to various constraints can be used to set your city and marginalized areas considered dangerous and difficult (Shakoei, 1987). Therefore, we investigated the factors associated with this type of residential areas provoked, is crucial. This study has some problems in the domains of attention and emphasis placed. To this end, in five different hypotheses, the effective factors on migration of marginal settlement of these people have been investigated. The results showed that migration is one of the most important factors that influence the development of marginalized areas in Birjand is taken into account. This finding agrees with the results of other studies, (Porahmad and Kalantari, 2003) coordinate is. Economic previous residence is also important in the study Zahdzhadany (1991) was also emphasized. Social issues and cultural studies carried out showed that people living in rural areas in the disposal and entering the urban areas have been particularly effective in Birjand. Like all the attractions in the region because of the country's economic, social and cultural rights of the villagers who live in areas with numerous difficulties have been encountered previously, was to encourage. However, migration occurred by any reason, with the strongest marginalization of socially excluded groups, the increase in relative deprivation find and the concentration of poverty in parts of the city, following which brings special effects to the following suggestions:

- 1- Marginalization in Birjand is undeniable the fact is that it cannot only be attributed to poor rural immigrants. As the presented data show that, at least part of the current residents, former residents of the city's margins have been forced to live in these areas due to rapid economic and social changes occurred. Therefore, managers need to restructure the city's urban and residential areas to act in such a way that prevent the polarization.
- 2- The fact is that differences in the way that the mere provision of facilities to areas of less, are greater than that cannot bring them to a level that is comparable to other areas of the city. For this reason, planning and proposing changes that would provide a foundation in these areas are necessary.
- 3- Proposed projects and initiatives that will address these areas of relative deprivation and people living in border areas to enter the normal life, is more important than the implementation of development plans. Therefore, given the social and economic dimensions of the phenomenon of marginal settlement in cities such as Birjand, is much more basic than the other dimensions.
- 4- Despite the similarities between the current phenomenon of marginal settlement in Birjand and major cities of the country, it should be noted that the marginal settlers Unlike many marginal settlers of the city, between marginalized people and other marginalized citizens to accept did not result in any neglect or inattention to formal declaration of war against its own and quickly react. Also in recent years various objections with excessive opposition to rich regions of city are proposed.
- 5- Marginal settlement of the problem and the problem cannot be solved only by the state paternalistic approaches. Why should their participation and cooperation of the private sector in order to resolve some of the problems marginal settlers and in particular the provision of infrastructure such as providing adequate housing or transport provided.

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