

An Analysis on The Situation of Poverty in Mahabad City by Emphasis on The Economic Dimension

Mir Saeed Moosavi^{1*}, Mansour Azizi²
Islamic Azad University, Tabriz Branch, m_azizi58@yahoo.com
Islamic Azad University, Tabriz Branch

Abstract

The problem of poverty is not only one of the most important issues in the world, but also is one of the main internal issues and problems of all societies whether rich or poor. According to statistics provided, poor Asia, Africa and Latin America societies that they are about 60 percentage of world population have gained only about 12 percent of world income. But, it should be noted that the problem of poverty is in rich countries either as a form of main social and economic problem. Considering the poverty and Poverty Alleviation was a global issue that was covered Iran likewise. Many scientists had thought that the performance of economic programs effects on Low-income groups and increase the poverty. Hence, we are going to study the problem of poverty in Mahabad city and its effect on city and Urban Management and necessary Strategies is to be mentioned in this context in the article. The method of this article is descriptive – perspective and based-on Documentary Studies and Library and surveys (survey) in the city of Mahabad. The results show according to analysis of Questionnaire that many residents of Mahabad city are classes of the poor economic situation. Unemployment in the city, Limited capacity of production, the weakness of economic foundations of city have caused Unbalanced distribution of resources and increasing the poverty in Mahabad and finally they have increased Social inequalities in this city.

Keywords: Poverty, Urban poverty, urban management, Mahabad

Introduction

Poverty is the most widespread problems of human societies and has life to size of the length of human life. Since that man has entered the arena of world has faced with this phenomenon. On the other, the existence of poverty is often underlying the outbreak of social deviations and suitable bed for occurrence of crime. Poverty has defined as different ways according to time and place and always there has been disagreement among Researchers (Khodadad-kashi, et all, 1384:139). Marxists think that poverty has created by capitalist system and capitalist system has known poverty natural matter (Raese-Dana, 1384:4). The growth of Urbanization and urban-orientation in the developing countries and rapid urbanization has been one of the great achievements of culture and civilization in the past decades (Masika, 2001). And it is one of the Comprehensive social phenomena in contemporary era. Urbanization has following outcomes: Social inequality, poverty, increasing Corruption and crime, Environmental crises, Inequality and class differences, Lack of social welfare, early mortality in Children and mothers, Bad housing, Homeless, Housing unofficial and etc. this consequences are increasing with Speed and higher range in developing countries. Poverty

reduction Approach has created from the second half of the last century and in response to the Perceptual dilemma from Complexities of development (Rafeian & Rad, 1387). Reducing inequalities in Utilization of resources, achievements and Community facilities is one of the main and basic criteria (Taghvaei & Rahmati, 1385). In this respect, the evaluation of Different patterns about urban residence and its Resident's satisfaction is one of the main urban studies in the recent decades (Jelin Kovaz, 1984). Poverty is the result of high socioeconomic inequality (Sadeghi & Masaeli, 1387). Poverty is economic, social and cultural phenomenon that is raised from the lack of Minimum human needs or Inability to supply its. Poor is someone to unable to supply basic needs of his-her life adequately (Raghfar & Sanei, 1389). poor is the result of high social inequality (Hadi Zenzooz, 1379). Hence, Specified economic and social conflicts have caused to form inequality in Space distribution of Facilities in urban regions (Moser, 1996). One of the reason of urban poverty and deepening of the gap between classes in great cities is that Low-income groups have been formed in the form of local communities and in special geographical spaces. These groups have been removed