

Examining Factors Affecting Marginalization in Metropolis of Tabriz

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Abstract

The rapid growth of urbanization in developing countries, on one hand, and limitation of production capacities, on the other hand, are causes of many problems in big cities of the countries. Tabriz is one of cities that faced with problem of marginalization and nonstandard constructions. This city consists of very inappropriate social fabrics in marginalization areas. The present research aims to investigate causes and problems of marginalization in Tabriz. The research design is descriptive survey, in terms of work nature and content. However, it is applicable objectively. To collect data, there were used documents, observations, interviews and questionnaires. After collecting data, they were analyzed using SPSS18 software. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov and one-sample t-test were used to evaluate variable distribution normality and test hypotheses respectively. The results showed significant impact of migration, socioeconomic status, welfare facilities in big cities, cultural, political and administrative factors on marginalization in Tabriz. Immigration has the greatest impact on marginalization.

Keywords: marginalization, migration, culture, economic status

Introduction

The phenomenon of marginalization is one of the most important urban vulnerabilities, which it is one of consequences of rapid urbanization and obvious effects of urban poverty in an unplanned form in and around cities; this phenomenon has recently attracted opinion of many experts and urban managers (Hadizadeh Bazaz, 2003). Marginalization is a phenomenon that has been revealed after structural changes and emerging economic and social developments such as rapid urbanization and rampant rural migration in most countries, especially developing countries. Marginalization refers to a lifestyle that varies with three common lifestyles (urban, rural and nomadic), so that creates a certain physical status with its specific economic and social characteristics (Haji-Yousefi, 2003).

According to the provided statistics by the United Nations Human Settlements Program (2003), during the next 30 years, one out of three people in the world will live in urban