

Shanty Town and Socio – Cultural Problems in Sari City, Iran

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ABSTRACT

Original Article:

One of the important issues in today's cities, the issue is Shanty town. As we know the Shanty town affects urban context. Long time is depicted that inequality and economic turmoil, social and cultural scene in one of their unfortunate Shanty town the phenomenon. Shanty town is a phenomenon that economic factors, social and cultural security and lower rates that are involved in the emergence of two fundamental rejection and absorbing the village visitors comes from the city. People who financial and social life skills and job skills and cultural environment for any reason the city was deprived of living in cities. Research method used, is a survey. The study population of Shanty town people formed living in the Sari as is done a simple random sampling. Correlation analysis results showed that the immigration agents, quality housing, livelihood business, leisure, physical conditions and social belonging have significant impact of growth Shanty town.

Received 09 Apr. 2014

Accepted 29 May. 2014

Published 30 Jun 2014

Keywords:

Shanty town
 Emigration
 Physical Space
 Social belonging

1.Introduction

Today one of the main issues urban planners is organize and deal with shanty town people residents, which have come to these areas for finding money. However marginalized people live in the suburbs. But have been never attract to economics society and culture and have created a new pole. So, they have been deprived of services and welfare facilities and infrastructure. On the other hand, specific characteristics and lifestyle of these groups has led to the occurrence of abnormalities in these areas easily. The physical space of Sari city that is the study area of this research, until Islamic revolution was limited, small, and its population was low. But since then rapidly spread and caused to form marginalization phenomenon around the Sari city So that the population of Sari has increased currently about 273,972 people (SCI, 2006). Therefore, in this study we want to achieve the strategic recommendations with investigating the social and Physical situation of these marginalized people and cognitive the factors of their driven from their primary residence to the Sari city.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Shanty town is a part of broader spectrum of housing as a general sense of the word (Seligman, 1968). Clinard believes that "the shanty town comes from urban growth (Clinard, 1966). Macintosh considers four factors about shanty town in to the ecological theories: "The physical environment around the home, physical conditions of home housing, and its habitants. He also believes that by improving the physical conditions we can end the shanty town, problem. In his idea for eliminating slum environmental conditions should be improved. House owners and residents preserve home better and government officials; do their professional supervision (Z. Zahedani, 1990).

According to the sociological theory, in developing countries the reason of marginalization is migration: "in developing countries, large cities have marginalization too, these cities are facing with

the great flood of rural migrants and act as a stop on them, and the first factor of marginalization is economics and then, social and cultural factors (SCI, 1996). Park, with mentioning to cultural and racial phenomenon recognizes it, as a one of the causes of shanty town. (Park, 1928). According to expert's opinion in relation to shanty town and social cultural issues in Sari city, following hypotheses can be presented:

- 1) There is a relationship between migration and shanty town.
- 2) There is a relationship between the quality housing and shanty town.
- 3) There is a relationship between livelihood and shanty town.
- 4) There is a relationship between leisure and shanty town.
- 5) There is a relationship between the Physical condition and shanty town.
- 6) There is a relationship between the rate of social belonging and shanty town.

2.2. Research method

This is a temporary study that was conducted in Sari city in 2012. The applied research method is survey and a kind of descriptive-correlation and have been collected through questionnaire. With attend to level of variables measure; the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. The statistics include people who are marginalized around the Sari city, the sample size is 384. Research variables include: Immigration, housing quality, livelihood, physical condition of marginalized areas, recreation and rate of social belonging.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Demography Features

Research findings indicate that 69.2 percent of respondents are male and 30.8 percent is women. 46.7 percent of respondents are sub diploma, 47.5 percent, diploma, 2.5 percent, high diploma and 3.3 percent, graduated and above 0.46 percent have free job, 0.26 percent are worker, 3.3 percent, employed, 36.7 percent unemployed. 25.8 percent of respondents have 3 members, 29.2 percent, 4 members and 45 percent have 5 members or more in

their families. 67 percent of respondents whose monthly income is under two hundred dollars, while 46 percent of them have announced their monthly cost fewer than two hundred dollars.

3.2. Correlation Analyses

Pearson correlation has been used to examine the relationship between the dependent variable (shanty town) and the independent variables which its results can be seen in Table 1. The results show

Table 1. Pearson Correlation Test

| Variables | level of correlation test | P-value |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| migration and shanty town | 0.67 | 0.01 |
| quality housing and shanty town | 0.56 | 0.01 |
| livelihood and shanty town | 0.61 | 0.01 |
| leisure and shanty town | 0.44 | 0.01 |
| Physical condition and shanty town | 0.66 | 0.01 |
| social belonging and shanty town | 0.53 | 0.01 |

that there is a significant correlation between migration, quality housing, livelihood, and leisure, physical status of marginalized area and rate of social belonging variables with marginalization with significance confidence of 0.99 percent and less error level of 0.01 percent.

4. Conclusion

All cities are affected by the life, behavior and needs of suburbanization, so it should be admitted that in surveying of city problems we should considered the shanty town problem. The results show that there is a significant correlation between migration, quality housing, livelihood, and leisure, physical condition of marginalized area and rate of social belonging variables with marginalization. Today, almost all experts believe that unbalanced growth of, economic, social and cultural is the reason of urban and rural inequality. In according to the results of this paper, we can provide solutions to deal with the growing shanty town:

- Unbalanced economic growth in industry and services sectors;
- The concentration of capital and facilities, and facilities in major urban centers;
- Expansion of public services and welfare facilities, social and cultural development in urban centers;

- Poverty alleviation and empowerment of marginalized social justice and inequality in these areas.

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