



Authenticity

The full text of this article is entitled:
Comparative analysis of socio-economic criteria in Khajeh Rabi and Noh Dareh neighborhood in Mashhad city
Published in the same issue.

Comparative analysis of socio-economic criteria in Khajeh Rabi and Noh Dareh neighborhood in Mashhad city

Hojat Hataminejad*, Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Khayyam University, Mashhad, Iran

Soraya Firoozi Jahantigh, PhD student in Urban Planning, Islamic Azad University, West Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Introduction

Today, hundreds of millions of people around the world, especially in developing countries, live in illegal and chaotic settlements in poor socio-economic and environmental conditions. squatter settlement is the fruit of rapid growth of urbanization and the economic problems of countries, especially developing countries. Studies of the 1950s show that urban marginalized people are among the most deprived sections of urban society and are completely deprived of infrastructure and social services and facilities (Shariatzadeh, 2003). These settlements were originally created with the aim of accessing employment, income, and other opportunities. In the later stages of growth and development, they not only failed to achieve their original goals, in terms of various economic, social, and other indicators. Among these settlements and chaotic situation are Khajeh Rabi and Noh Darreh neighborhood of Mashhad, which have many issues and problems in various economic and social aspects. The purpose of this article is to compare the above indicators in the settlements of Khajeh Rabi and Noh Darreh and in line with this research seeks to answer the following questions.

1- What are the socio-economic characteristics of Khajeh Rabi 's settlements and not the valley?

2- Has the location of these settlements in the current location over time led to economic differences among the residents?

Methodology

This research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of its method. To gather the required information and data, documentary review as well as field study and literature review and desktop research is used. First, to create a theoretical insight into the research, the necessary resources have been studied using the library method and the theoretical foundations of the research have been compiled and the indicators

required for the research have been extracted using different sources. Then, using field study and indicators in the form of a questionnaire designed to compare the economic and social indicators of Khajeh Rabi and Noh Darreh neighborhood. Morgan's table was used to determine the sample size based on the total population size of 29920, according to which the sample size was 197 and 178 for the desired neighborhoods in Mashhad, respectively, and based on this, questionnaires were analyzed with SPSS statistics to analyze research findings.

Results and Discussion

In this study, economic and social indicators in both residential areas (Khajeh Rabi and Noh Darreh) is measured and evaluated (comparative comparison) and to measure the results of each community, sample size has been divided into three separate classes.

First group: the first group is immigrants who enter the area.

Second group: The children of the first group who were born in the area of origin and migrated to the destination of migration.

Third group: born and raised within the immigration area.

The findings of the study shows that the two settlements of Khajeh Rabi and Noh Darreh have a significant difference with each other. In order to investigate the status of per capita indicators of educational, health, green space, recreational and sports uses in the statistical population of the study, the per capita characteristics of the two settlements of Noh Darreh and Khajeh Rabi were compared with standard per capita in Iran.

Conclusion

The findings of present study shows that both Noh Darreh and Khajeh Rabi have a completely unfavorable situation compared to the per capita index of service and residential land uses standards and are way below the current standards, and the status of indicators in Noh Darreh is better than Khajeh Rabi.

Keyword: Urban development model, squatter settlement, socio-economic indicators, Khajeh Rabi neighborhood and not the valley.

*Corresponding author: hojathatami@ut.ac.ir

References

Persian References:

- Ali Shamaei, Ahmad Poorahmad 2005. Urban Improvement and Renovation from the Perspective

of Geography. Institute of Printing and Publishing, University of Tehran.

- DADASH POOR, HASHEM. ALIZADEH, BAHRAM.(2011), *INFORMAL SETTLEMENT AND PERCEIVED TENURE SECURITY*. Azarakhsh Publication, Tehran.
- Firoozi Jahantigh, Soraya. (2014), *Empowerment of Informal Settlement in Community-Based Case Study of Khajeh Rabi Neighborhood*, Master Thesis in Urban Planning, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Islamic Azad University of Yazd.
- Haj Yousefi.(2003), *The phenomenon of urban marginalization before the revolution, a collection of articles on marginalization and informal settlement*, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran.
- Hatami Nejad, Hussein Saif al-Dini, Frank. Mir, Mohammad.(2007). *Pathology, Informal Settlement, Qualitative and Quantitative Indexes of Housing*, Geographical researches.
- Hoseinzadehdalir, Karim. (1982), *Research on the suburbs of Tabriz*, Jihad University of Tabriz.
- MOHAMMADI, Y., & RAHIMIAN, M., & MOVAHED MOHAMMADI, H., & TORFI, A. (2009). *THE CHALLENGES OF MARGINAL SETTLEMENTS IN KOOHDASHT COUNTY, LORESTAN PROVINCE*. HUMAN GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH QUARTERLY, Number 66, Page(s)85-98.
- Naghdi A, Sadeghi R.(2006), *Informal Settlement an Obstacle Against Urban Sustainable Development (Case Study of Hamedan Informal Settlements)*, refah JOURNAL, Volume 5, Number 20, Page(s)213-333.
- Piran, Parviz.(1995), *Collection of articles on rapid and heterogeneous urbanization, sheds in Tehran*, Journal of Political-Economic Information, Number(s) 1st-44.
- Piran, Parviz.(2003), *Shack communities: a phenomenon beyond margin and marginalization*, Municipalities, Volume 3, Number 32.
- Sarafi, Mohammad.(2002). *Towards a theory for organizing informal settlement*, HAFTSHAHR, Volume 1, Number 8, Page(s)5-11.
- Shakoei, Hossein.(2000). *New perspectives in urban geography*, volume 1, SAMT Publication, Tehran.
- Shariatzadeh, Maryam.(2003), *Structures Needed to Control and Organize Marginalization in Iran*, Proceedings of Marginalization and Informal Settlement; Tehran.
- Shemrani Moradi, Ali and Yazdan Javid, Farnaz. 2019. Investigating the interpretation and generality of sustainable development of neighborhoods with a collective approach. Iranian Urbanization. (2) 3. 17-33.
- Zayyari, K., Nozary, A. (2009). *'Organization and Improvement of Informal Habitation in Ahvaz City (Manba -e-Ab District)*, Human Geography Research, Volume 42, Number 68, Page(s)21-36.

Latin References:

- Abott, J; 2000. An analysis of informal settlement Upgrading and critique of existing methodological approaches. Habitat international, 303-315
- Alhassan, z 2014 The Dynamics of informal settlements Upgrading in south Africa: legislative and context, problems, Tensions, and contradictions.
- Castells, M, 1997 "The urban Question" : A Marxist Approach: Cambridge;
- Gilbert, A; 1994 The latin America city. Latin America Bureau, london. Hall, peter & Ulrich. Preiffer 2000 Urban future 21 Aglobal Agenda for Twenty First Century cities, E & FN spone, London.
- Habitat International. Vol. 35 Issue 2, 214-224p
- Hao, P. 2011 The development and redevelopment of urban villages in Shenzhen. Habitat International, Vol. 35, Issue 2. 214-224.
- Harsh, E., 2009 African cities in core of poverty and Non-Regularization, translate by: Mehdi deghani, shahrdariha, sixth year, NO. 64, pp. 61-64.

- Khalifa, M.A. 2011. Redefining slums in Egypt: Unplanned versus unsafe areas.
- Kiomars Irandoost. 2012. Informal settlements and the myth of marginalization. Urban processing and planning company.
- Klien, P., 2001 An Easy Guide to Factor Analysis, 1st edition, Translated by: Dr. S. J. Sadrossadat & A. Minaei, Samt Press, Tehran.
- Knox, Paul L. & Sallie A. Marston, 1998, places and Regions in Global context: Human Geography, Prentice Hall, Upper saddle River, New Jersey
- Pettit, M et al, 2005, colonies and public policy in Texas and Mexico: Urbanization by stealth. Austin: University of Texas Press
- Reerink, G & van Geder. J.L. 2010, land titling, perceived tenure security, and housing consolidation in the kampungs of Bandung, Indonesia, Habitat International
- Sriniva, H., 1991, viability of informal credit to finance low-income Housing: case study there squatter settlements in Bangalore. www.gdrc.org/uem/aquatter/define/-squatter, p. 3
- Tirdad, P., 2006 A study and analyzing of effective factors in forming and developing the prohibited Area in pole Modirit Tehran, supervisors: R. Mostafaei Mamalei & K. Omidvar, thesis for master of art in Geography and urban planning, Human sciences faculty, Geography Group, Yazd University, Yazd
- Tshikotshi, V., 2014, The challenges Eradicating Informal Settlement in south Africa by 2014. The case of Seraleng sustainable Human settlement, Rustenburg local Municipality, north west province.
- UN Habitat 2010. The challenge of slums: Global report on Human settlement 2003 (revised April 2010).
- UNDP 1997, Human Development, Report 1997, New York: Oxford University Press, ch. 485.
- UN-Habitat 2005. Slums. Slums of the world, the face of urban poverty in the new millennium. <http://www.unhabitat.org>. MIT Press
- UN-Habitat 2003 Financing urban shelter: global report on human settlements Earthscan and UN Habitat, London
- van Gelder, J.L., 2009, Legal tenure security, perceived tenure security and housing improvement in Buenos Aires: an attempt toward integration. International Journal of urban and regional Research 33.
- Wekesa, B. 2011. A review of physical and socio-economic characteristics and intervention approaches of informal settlements. Habitat International, Vol. 35, Issue
- World population growth and global security 1983 Washington, DC: Population Crisis Commission.



How to refer to this article:

Hataminejad, Hojat. Firoozi Jahantigh, Soraya. (2021). Comparative analysis of socio-economic criteria in Khajeh Rabi and Noh Dareh neighborhood in Mashhad city, Iranian Urbanism, 4 (6), 82-96.

COPYRIGHTS

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with publication rights granted to the Iranian Urbanism Journal. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

URL: <https://www.shahrsaziiran.com/1400-4-6-article7/>

DOR: <https://dorl.net/dor/20.1001.1.27170918.1400.4.6.7.4>