

Practical Guide to marginalization and social services to eliminate the problems of marginalized

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ABSTRACT

The current study presents the phenomenon of marginal and delinquency and helping of social services. The study shows that there is a relation between marginal and social delinquency and crimes.

At the end, practical guidelines of social servers have been presented regarding to local development for eliminating the problems due to marginal and reduction of social delinquency and crimes.

Key words: marginal, delinquency, crimes, social servers.

INTRODUCTION

Marginal and informal settlement of low income group in the city is a sight of urban poverty and performance of this space is as a reproductive bed of poverty. Marginal could be definable different and recognized in different forms from sheds inside the city to informal manses around the city through severe and continuum poverty of defined criteria and standard quality of urban life (settlement, substructures, services).

It could not been based on its township, origin of their migration, structure of development and level of combining them in eco and social life inside cities. Usually urbanite and industrialization have been considered as civilization and development. Because in comparison with pre industrialism and capitalism societies, tribal and rural people involved in poverty and diseases, illiterates, swag, carnage, injustice. Present situation of society can be comparative through giant consequents with our past before industrialization and urbanization. In studying social deviations (with relativity of different crimes), it has been observed that different areas have not similar proportion of crimes. It means that there are some areas where committing crimes are more than their shares and even charged to centers of immorality and villainy and social deviation.

Widespread poverty, lock of primary utilities of life, outbreak of different social deviations by specific culture structure changes that area to critical one. This place is full of deviations with human values and don't have spatial, clinical and skeletal institution. Involvement and quarrel, knifing, levy, swage, pillage, damn and swear, robbery, bribery, rabbles, addiction, vagrancy, selling and buying opiates and liquors, troubles for others, sexual crimes, illegal buying and selling goods, disease draw appearance of stranger area. Studies relating to Past years that had been done in different cities and population show that increment of crime (leading to fear sense, insecurity and seclusion and reduction of solidarity) has direct relation with aggregation of population. (Sheikhavandi, 200,298).

Marginal in Iran: In Iran marginal or suburb setting has several century histories. Most of migrants, especially turkey language people from Middle East, with or without sultan's permission, migrated from east to west and encamped in fort around the big cities and were able to engross that place by their power and robbery. (See Dr. Mohammad Javad Moshkoor, 1936, 142)

The phenomenon called marginal is established in Iran at late 1951s and developed in 1971 by consideration like forming in suburb in suburb grounds or old sector inside urban context, the place of growing most poor and unknown rural migrants and tribal and religious minorities with highest degree of solidarity against threats. Population of Iran as 16th populous country in the world has 3 times increment as this growth is lower than 3/2 times for world population. The growth of urban population of country is 7 times during that time (45 years). Instead of big cities in the country, particularly Tehran, new phenomenon has been occurred during 27 years that is relatively uncommon and its explosive increment is rural population of Tehran that has rate of growth up to 57 and it is interesting that the migrants are going to rural areas and towns to suburb villages and it is symbol of social value with high recognition.

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Definition of marginal:

Theorists and experts in urban problems have presented different definitions of marginal. Other believed that people living the margin of city are people who live in economical system. Marshal Klinard says that marginal is urban problem and main source of delinquency and crime and has different forms. Painful section accompanying cities of Iran is effect troublesome shadow that is called living in sheds, canopies and marginals which on the one hand is culture and on the other hand it is exporter of inelegances and moral maladjustment to unlovely nursemaid namely cities and its population. (Iran newspaper, 11th year, no.3199, July 2005)

Marginal could be determined based on position of people living the margin of city and lifestyle. People living the margin of city are persons who live in the range of economics of city and aren't attracted to economical social system. The cause of not attracting them is settlement's problem (due to low income) and other one is difference of their behavior with defined urban behavior's people living the margin of city or with people who live in the city with same income. (Zahedani, Zahed, 1990)

People living the margin of city are rural migrants or nomads and less urbanite. These people are rebuffed by urban environment and eventually going to suburb are clustered in some centers or settle individually in the suburb is a sign of dominant classes and curish class (marginal) that far from difference in geographical urban place is navigator economics and financial flows and business and marginal and secondary role. (Rabani and Kohan, 2002, 86)

Sometimes being in the suburb has been created by selecting people voluntarily and some when causing diplomacy of government locally either inside or outside the city. In this situation, we deal with a separate context in which habitants draw mental and sightless walls around themselves for avoiding strangers coming in. now all of initial inhabitants of the separate context leave settlement and living separately has switched. Marginal in Iran is creator of exterior development of the country and unit policy city as center of industrial revolutions, economical development and reconstruction.

This process starts from Reza Shah Period until now, increasing welfare level of urban and nomads cause to migrate to cities and interest marginal my life.

Theories and ideas of criminology relating to effect of environment on commitment crime:

Durkheim theory:

Durkheim was a famous French sociologist and an originator of sociology who sought the cause of all unusual behavior in social environment and finally believed that the crime is a social and natural phenomenon and also thought there is a relationship between crime and culture of place occurring crime.

He utilized his ideas for studying different environments where criminals and non criminals and performed wide studies about effect of environment by other sociologies and criminologists on commit crime.

School of social and cultural environment:

Lakasani and Moonvoire found the origin of crime in social and cultural effects. According to the school Lakansai was its originator; criminal is one incurable person of social system and deficiency of social organization cause him to commit crime. Regarding to their ideas, criminal is social microbe and every microbe can grow in special place and having proper conditions in environment cause to grow and make crime. Lankansi says that "every society has its special criminal and they are off springs of society itself and if social environment is not prone to grow criminal, their activity and growth will be lay off.

Theory of Edwin Sutherland:

Sutherland is famous American criminologist. He believed that if one person deals with gory factors near himself/herself chance and probability of outlawing will increase in her or him.

Moreover he says that people meet gory factors for marketing same culture have interest and tendency and certain form of people feel needing them for conforming. In the way, Packer, Shaw and Mc Key, American researchers demonstrated that in dirty areas (marginal), eliminating social controlling that people believe to observe the principles, criminal activities will be naturally peered.

Merton theories:

Merton studied and reviewed the concept of Durkheim theory skillfully and believed that if certain purposes could be achievable for one person (as further it is happened for younger and work people and low class persons).

There is a difference between what is stable for being idea and what is obtainable and the result will be rebellion and unhappy.

Rationalism:

It is including widespread spectrum of new theories of Marxist (structuralism, urbanity and relationship and global city) that is lionized by institutions and origins of phenomenon of marginal and is given ordnances of capitalism system and its appurtenance(regarding to special conditions of enclave countries dependent capitalism)

In our opinion the complex of rationalism highly has explained origins and of forming and growing phenomenon and their logics are closely relating to economical political and social system of third world people living the margin of city and forming settlements are imaginable and as we will see major Iranian theorists determined their various bases based on same ideas.

Idealism:

They don't tend the phenomenon of automatic settlements with bases and origins and interfering factors to form them, they accept this urban problem as one truth and seek solution for improving quality of life and settlement. In this way they study the experiences of later three decades with settlements and their reflections and result that available conditions and prediction of near future are poorer and impossible in rather third societies. In this situation, we must automatically look at solutions and approaches in the life self motivated and send low income settlement and aim some solution based on empowering and organizing and improving the settlements leveling and losing economical, social and cultural variations of inhabitants who are output of separating space of social groups and localizing low income persons in separate areas and apartments, in the one hand cause to decrease communications among classes and on the other hand are big barrier for interfacing civic factors and urban culture in these societies and it is resulting from skeletal structure and social coactions of settlements (Messy Wagers, 1989, Khatam 1995, Habibi and others, 1992)

The role of server in regulating family:

Server must talk family who have paralysis children about their needs and explain his way of preventing pregnancy. Because they don't know that and think more children particularly son can be the source of income. As a result, they follow liar job instead of education, then server must explain that more children has continuous problem and parent must prepare primary and secondary their needs after birth (like education, food, clothes, settlement)

The role server in rate of crime:

Server contributes to government to make parks, libraries and cultural and sport centers for those places for decreasing same crimes resulting unemployment and try to teach families the manner of meeting problems for decreasing addiction (prevention before treatment) as if server play a role of interceptor.

The role of center of work:

Server must make different art classes for women by teaching arts for preparing the source of income like the workshop of weaving carpets, tailor, needle work and so on, for men there should be technical classes and after teaching in these classes they should be able introduced as new workers to requiring centers and institutions and they are as the source of income.

The role of grantee of help:

At first, the families who have paralysis children should use some facilities of rehabilitation center and also advantages of serving committee like bon, foods. One of problems of marginal is loss of hygienic water and sewage; server can inform related organizations such as water and electricity organization and their personnel as a representative and middleman.

Several suggestions for decreasing marginal's problems:

Making social centers where study marginals's problems subtlety and suggest the solution in province centers;

Making comprehensive urban policy for every province as solving marginals's problem should be in priority;

Organizing urban space for decreasing inequality and preventing of not be belonging to birth place;

Making sport center for juveniles, teenagers for attracting people living the margin of city, because their physical forces involve in the sport and their additional energy serve appropriately and increase tolerance for mental and social stress;

Performing programs to value the place and inhabitants and decreasing tribal tension and culture unity such as forming sport teams and playing matches with neighbor teams;

Giving an employment insurance to unemployed people for preparing basic needs can eliminated doing crime with financial motivation;

Teaching family and making the field for doing cultural and increasing their information that decrease tendency to commit crime based on pragmatic view and continence control unlimited wishes;

Presenting a proper picture of religion that its performance is powerful and force informal supervision tool;

Informing structure and more supervision of people responsibly,

Decisive conflicting against crime and trying to prevent from committing crime;

Increasing advantage of rural life for avoiding migration and tendency to do what is along planners;

There are important plans like following:

Purpose of responsible persons:

Management and planning in agriculture and optimizing human resources and local hidden capacities (water, soil, product);

Focus on villages and towns and instructional facilities for rural people like giving and making job for them and scholarship;

Using instructional facilities in the city during special days and months for their children with public transportation;

High percent of civil migrants are poor people loss of ground and proficiency that don't have rural facilities and should be returned to their birthplace and giving them the ground via long term loan and teaching technical works and special facilities for making producing centers in villages and small towns like weaving carpet center in rural people like weaving carpet center, handicraft arts and traditions based on geographical area and developing technical and professional centers inside cities, small villages and impulsion and helping them to make small workshops orienting production of requiring foods of urbanites.

Special transporting and communicating facilities for carrying goods and rural products and their displacement;

Using their experiences and listening their speeches for helping them;

Teaching rural people accompanying with telling bias effects of migration to the big cities;

Making employment opportunity and self belief into women and rural daughters;

Presenting proper solutions in marginal area:

Finding causes of crimes need to study society biologically, psychologically, sociologically;

Meeting strongly with smugglers and distributors of opiates;

Making security for inhabitants through increasing police forces as they do complete supervision of police to avoid commit crime;

Helping to their employment and teaching culture of urbanity;

Making temporary credit card for inhabitants and using special facilities via cards, of course distributing these cards by knowing poor family;

Precise statistical method for surveying population and avoiding its increment;

Placing sport places like cinema, theater, cultural complex besides area

Helping to strange migrants;

Commiserating with problems and partial troubles ad informing their people;

Recognizing marginal with religious problems such as whether a job is solvent or unlawful;

Giving loan of constructing stuff to people living the margin of city for repairing and mending their houses;

Practical solutions:

A-Short long policies:

Changing social and economical conditions of people living the margin of city:

1-until now the situation shows that without studying the methods of spending the life, culture, traditions of people living the margin of city who bring themselves to unhealthy context of city, tribal and family relationship, dimension of family and area requiring for housing and without others contributions, the construct of houses forces them to accumulate inside said settlement. In the most cities like Tehran, organization of settlement and urbanization construct cheaper houses annually for low-income groups, workers or others that some house are dominated by marginal and so the houses which are better and visual are given to marginal.

Housing that is common with both methods above could not be effective to solve the problems, as in Tehran, we have Nohom Aban alley that initial marginal sold houses oriented, but now they have been eliminated, other sheds have been constructed by revenue of home or rent to prepare family needs. We have 2500 sets in Bandar Abbas where are changed to sheds.

The first subject could be studied is why all people living the margin of city should be accumulated in one place and separated from other urban families in special units?

Marginals besides Karaj highway or Araie town and Yusuf Abad who works in that place and his wife does linen in that area, when he comes to the south of city and lives beside the stove, how could he prepare his needs? Or which career or skill does he know to leave do linen or page?

How does he bring to Vanak square from Razm Araie or Aramgah Street? Such a separation means that people living the margin of city are one group instead of other urban people in the society, one uninvited guests who should be uninvited in the city. Like the closed group, housing by quarantining people living the margin of city in one place without paying attention to the office and manner of tuckering that cause to form canning houses in the different places and also these houses are relating to low income groups of urban society like offices' employees and sweepers.

That nomad who lives in topline 4-5 square meters neither is able to heat the rooms of new units nor knows applications nor method of maintain or repair nor sells or rents and finally he goes back to old shed.

So housing for people living the margin of city should be performed based on principles on physically settlement's changes, these changes are like a lever causes to regulate and attract them in urban culture and social economic life. If we tend to construct complex, we should study consumers and according to needs, business and relation inside and outside the groups, proposed ground and construction maps contribute to work force of people living the margin of city against fair wage for constructing settlement units is a tool for changing life conditions. So after studying, selection of proper place based on job market of marginal and principles of urban building the work of executive system for pouring stuff in the proper place and supervision on construction and organization of work are limited. People living the margin of city construct their houses themselves by their hand and receive wage. Private sector and owners of urban grounds whose grounds are hold by marginal should lean to contribute expenses of apartments, because in the way they could render their grounds from illegal seize of people living the margin of city.

The result is that housing for people living the margin of city should be a policy far from total policy of urbanization. The policy according to housing is one stage of attracting them social and economical life, after that executive plan has been presented.

In this study, we should select the method or the solution for constructing marginal in the system. Pragmatically the solutions lead not only to eliminate marginal but also rely on economical and social system and enforce people living the margin of city and make the phenomenon,

2- Change social and economical conditions: coinciding housing based on mentioned purposes, we should change economical conditions of marginal's life. Because they don't have job market due not to skills in urban economic and agriculture's equipment, in the city they found simple way of living and doing physical works in building house as a small member, these ways are unsecure and unstable for supplying needs.

It is obvious that these groups has more preparation for illegal activities like panhandle, crime and so on and are harmful, so changing settlement's conditions can be effective when they have preparation and possibility of conducting their life through useful and continuous activities. This study show that that people living the margin of city are annually meeting unemployment averagely 5-6 months and owe manifold annual income. Government should tend to teach people living the margin of city, requiring skills in job market via motivate or helping from private sector and industrial units and prepare them to meet the competition in urban economics and human force of market use opportunity and enter to industrial domain on urban services with complete equipments.

Short term industrializations for simple works and driving, welding, repairing home devices, constructing affairs and working with simple machines, hence demands if such works are complicated and rural migrants in urban economics and simpler equipment in the city. Making devices for changing social and economical conditions of marginal via teaching skill is a simulation for changing settlement conditions.

Urban and rural economics:

In one free economic system, supervision on migration has been done by legal supervision and permission for moving from one place to other and is based on making spontaneous motivation.

Policies for local development:

- 1- To Juice up and nerve agricultural economics in different meetings preparing by personnel of executive system, decreasing agriculture in the country and necessity of solutions are focused. The cause of inability is moving poor rural to cities job system in rural market was represented needs low income group with or without the ground. They contribute, plant, crop, outturns, traditionally, then young workforce of family went to other provincial village because of geographical differences or seasonally went to the city and by beginning reaping in the village they come back to help other and ridge the ground and spread seeds and cleaning eagerly. This system has completely changed and so rural family goes to the city without thinking to go back birthplace and their grounds stay unemployed and useless. The hands that could turn sickle and spread seeds have grasped with high expectations of urban pomp and surprisingly these situations and price system of agriculture does not response to their needs.
- 2- Also some facilities should be considered for applying them without identifiable degrees. Executing should term policies in the settlement and economical and social conditions of marginal in Tehran need to organization that is responsible and executor with recognizing and studying families in Tehran and suggest optimum policies for organizations executing housing and novitiate and welfare and urban service. Hence short proposing solutions lead to not only serve marginal's problem but deteriorate problems through seizing social relation system with injecting new work forces and they could not play the role of bulwark of migration.

B- Long term policies:

While the phenomenon of marginal is originating from migrating rural to the city and these movements are relating to economics, common worth and constructing conditions. Hence blunting the rhythm of migration

and balancing them need to responding to real job market's needs and not to decrease supply of work force in agriculture sector, it is clear that adaption of fundamental policies can affect on returning migrants to job market of rural.

Otherwise, performing consider the source of waves and always is ready for changing waves instead of rural idea, but long term policies can be oriented by the purpose which is a barrier against waves, storms and social and economical changes of rural. Migration of severe waves people in later years that make3 more problems for cities with the presence there and absence in the rural and we should plan to connect village and city in industry and agriculture with one purpose and complement. Decreasing storms that separate rural people from champs and bring them to industrial and residential ground without solving problems and without helping to producing agricultural products need to change policies in economics and they don't have credible place in urban economics.

Evaluating this situation needs to separate study will be something that reflects reality of one repulsive factor in villages resulting from poverty, absolute and relative poverty in urban welfare that both of them cause to migrate work force from village to the city and accompanying useful skills in the agriculture sector and useless in the urban economics and occurrence of different problems among people living the margin of city. There are changes for decreasing ideal direction and rate of migration in long term

3- **Making balance in developing city and village:**

Before increasing income there is a good balance various views of growth and development (economical and social and public services) among city and village. Capital was equal in both sectors and the growth was expected by national product and industry and agriculture were depend and supplementary to each other.

All private capitals are not concentrated on in the area of cities or on residential ground out of certain domain.

The result was demand of work force in the market without damaging to agriculture. On the other hand, there is a balance between repulsive factor of villages and attractive of cities that neutralized each other.

In recent years, views of development and growth lead to come work forces from village to the cities and attractions of city is coinciding with more strong propulsion in the villages and both them have been placed on one line.

Plantation and crop were useful and satisfied the rural people (as urban society has unknown urban job market.

Urban attractions decide to swallow hands and dig them to the soil with additive wage based on competition by daily 50-60 dollars.

The wage monthly in the construction sector with daily 30-35 dollars in the industry sector for inability people is equal net income 1 to 3 hectares planting wheat in the year. Such a difference can maintain a hand in the agriculture. Besides city, asphalt, water and electricity, automobile, cinema and television and other attraction that if rural people don't know don't lead to regret one hungry child behind the window of candy shop and tries to save money for buying it. But candy is raising the price daily and his or her wish increases too. Hence beside repulsive factors of village, attractive factors of city in that direction lead to enforce migration, now with equal policy in the social economical problems of city and village.

Adopting policy needs to concentrate sets for determining policies of urban and rural economic (economical developments in one complex and social problems (construction, hygienic, instructional and sport services) in both organizations in the level of policies by contributing national councils and other local organization in the provincial level and executive organization are responsible for presenting suggestions in both areas that its differential plan could be separately prepared.

It is obvious that appreciate approach to city and village displays a equal between repulsion and attraction had been established in the past, but it leads to move population based on social and economical base and tries to keep natural movement of people, so most problems we meet nowadays with increasing demands of settlement and sport services become heavy on urban facilities are solved by decreasing damages to the cities and helping homeless groups and people living the margin of city.

The discussion about migration and the manner of its establishment is independent and necessary. We could not confirm the phenomenon of migration according to attraction and repulsion totally. So basically social relationship, and distribution of authorities, technological factor and type of the technology could help to contribute population to in different settlements.

To Juice up and nerve to agricultural economic and balance between urban rural development are good subjects but how has urban economic weak? And how can we return optimum condition? How we can reach to balance in urban rural development?

This study answers to questions above ambiguously. Perhaps political atmosphere and available choke are basic barriers. Any way this study concluded that economical growth and development of villages and cities should be planned in unit systems and for applying unity to form urban and rural organizations of social and economical development.

The presence of intensive executive organizations is a sign of intensive technique of relationships that are suitable with centralism social relations and lead to marginal.

Suggestions

For balancing the differences between settlements it is necessary that we begin from the source. We should eliminate relations and rules cause to make monopoly and centralize and accumulate the wealth in the special group.

Instead of, we put the rules are exterminator of monopoly and contributor equal wealth. It is natural that for doing that work long term planning is required until we study the situation of relations and rules and make monopoly and concentration based on social relation in the system and open the way for planning along the purpose of grading centralism relationships. According to precise planning and complete recognition we should replace the relation in the method without making danger in stability and context of society.

The discussion of planning is widespread and out of the study and need to explain this field. Matching with breaking centralism relations should emit social managements from centralism forms and give more responsibilities to other persons around the country.

If we do follow this trend, people can control their affairs no centralism relations and national system change to democracy.

In regulative form affects on national executive system that gives affairs to people and is able to spread facilities and force to give options to executors (people).

Such distribution of facilities empowers level of attempt and capacity and believes hidden intelligences.

In this system, there are no differences between people in wealth and poverty. The level of life converges and facilities of housing is equal in the people in city and village and there is no place for making marginal.

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