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THE ANALYSIS OF ETHNIC SEGREGATION OUTCOMES ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT (CASE STUDY IN ARDABIL)

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ABSTRACT

Spatial separation includes individual group concentration in various urban places which is resulted from various economic, social, cultural and political forces performance. It is obvious that all of the societies and regions are involved in these separations, however it is important that the definition of these separation to be in the scientific method and utilization of suitable indices. Because of its historical background formation, its position in the region and being important as a city one of north west cities – besides Tabriz & Uremia – before and particularly after revolution and also in the early 1992s, becoming province of Ardabil and centrality on Ardabil in the province and assignment of provincial budget and accelerating growth and city development, Ardabil witnessed zones formation in the range and margin of city which along vulnerable economical – social structure, in the term of physical structure of buildings suggest places which have caused separation select. The history analysis and growth level of studied zones i.e. Niar, Golmoghhan, Molayousef, Panahabad and Iranabad Jinkandi in the framework of growth and development suggest that these regions are rural and have been added to city zone according to the physical growth and development of city and partially have maintained their social context. These zones have more non-coherent social structure, have low economic power and their basis is so vulnerable. Totally the buildings in these regions have been constructed without any license. Definitely, in committing the crime, social and life environment has a significant effect. The high range of unemployment and lack of suitable job, high range of illiteracy and low level of residents literacy, high household size, lack of enjoyment of many residents from insurance services and economic weakness of residents, lack of economic support and high load of sponsorship, all influence on Ardabil development in some way. The research method is descriptive – analytical in which documental studies and resources were used and related information and indices were provided by using internet, imaging, GIS maps utilization which eventually we have been able to present a scientific and practical analysis in the reduction of resulted functions from urban separation select in Ardabil.

Keywords: *Urban Separation Selects Establishment Pattern, Marginal Zones, Rural and Ethnic Differences, Ardabil Development*

INTRODUCTION

Establishment of affluent districts in parts of city and poor districts on other parts, and very significant disparities in living standards among residents is not a new phenomenon in cities around the world. In less developed countries, this phenomenon will be more evident because of socio-economic differences between less standard habitats. The difference between life of upper and poor classes is more severe and urban people do not show tendency towards contact with these people and they can hardly find a special place among social classes. In these conditions, the ecological and social context of separation of these people will be provided. These groups and their families on the one hand and other newly arrived immigrants on the other hand, will find their congener according to one aspect of similarity (social status, economic status, ethnicity, etc.). When relationships become more complex, the population of these groups will be added and opportunity of forming ghetto like districts will be provided, the process that is occurred in most colonist and suburban districts of Ardabil. Although, studying ethnic groups and their

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distribution in cities has direct relationship with social integration and strengthening participation sense, is an issue which has been less addressed in the literature of our urban planning.

Theoretical Bases

Race and ethnicity: Ethnic is a group of people whose members have uniform or common features in terms of ancestors and relatives. The ethnic groups often have cultural, linguistic, behavior and religious common bases which refer to their ancestors or are obtained on the basis of other factors. Thus, an ethnic group can be a cultural community. Ethnic in slavery and feudal societies is another form of people commonalities that have blood ties and common land, culture and language, but this commonality is not yet stable enough and economic participation of country is not yet complete. The word of Ethnic that is used today in Iran is Latin and French equivalent of "Ethnie". This word is taken from Greek word of "people", "nation". Ethnic refers to a group of people who are belonged to a culture, language and customs and are known in this way (Panof, 1992).

Informal settlements: Spatial differences in structure of cities and extreme poverty of social groups and finally, the transfer of rural poverty to urban poverty result in informal settlements within or adjacent cities (especially big cities) self- growingly, absence of construction permit and urbanization planning with accumulation of low-income people and low level of life quality and quantity (Sarraf, 2003).

Separation- switching in urban: Gathering a group of people with equal economic, social bases and religious beliefs or co-race in a district of city is called urban separation- switching. This phenomenon leads to changes and differences in appearance and texture of city compared to other cities. Urban separation- switching process includes 2 steps: 1- Ecologic Invasion 2- Ecologic replacement. Ecologic invasion has 4 steps: 1- Influence 2- Invasion 3 - Stabilization 4- Congestion

- Influence: in this step, small number of individuals and families who have different religious, ethnic, linguistic, social and economic base with a majority of city people enter an area of city that had previously been occupied by a group of urban dwellers.

- Invasion: in this step, the large number of families and individuals of group enter an area of city that previously was occupied by a small number of individuals and families of the same group.

- Stabilization: in this step, continued immigration and staying in the area will result in permanent location stabilization.

- Congestion: in this step, not only the rate of immigrant families is established, but their numbers are added on a daily basis; in this case, the number of immigrant families in the area reaches a high level (Shokuyi, 2013).

Home history: Amir (2012) in an article entitled "Evaluation of separation- switching of ethnic groups in Mashhad city": Ethnic settlement patterns in this city shows that ethnic groups are main factors of social separation- switching in the city that has created special social topography and Mashhad looks like the cities of early modernism. Meshkini and Rahimi (2011) in an article entitled "the spatial separation- switching in mother city to social geography of Tehran" studies on spatial separation- switching in Tehran based on eight variables of career, education, quality and area of housing, family dimension, age of household head, ethnic and religious and analyses social geography of Tehran city using two groups and multi-group spatial separation- switching and standard deviation. The results indicate the spatial separation- switching of citizens. However, there are differences between different variables.

Foreign history: Legeby (2010) in an article entitled "Separation- switching of urban, residential separation- switching and separation- Switching of urban public spaces" states that separation- switching of urban is a huge social problem in Sweden and several anti- national condensation movements have been started to reduce social and racial discriminations, but they have had only little effects. This paper shows that urban public spaces are often overlooked in discussions of separation- switching and the results show that urban view has undeniable effect on daily lives of people. Feitosa *et al.*, (2005) in an article entitled "Global and local spatial measures of separation- switching of urban" suggest indicators of global spatial measures of separation- switching that includes the relationship between population groups at different scales and concludes that separation- switching measures of urban are useful tools for understanding the problems of urban in order to set public policies.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The issue of social and ethnic groups' establishment in different areas of city became important particularly from the late nineteenth century and with the introduction of ecological perspectives in urban social studies, so that this phenomenon was raised as separation- switching of urban (Babaeiaghdam *et al.*, 2008). Separation- switching has resulted in social, economic and cultural challenges of urban communities with its harmful effects, such as cultural inconsistencies, social conflicts and economic issues. Ardabil is a city that has high population growth rate. The growth rate of population over years 2006 and 2011 is 3.9 and 1.7 percent. Much of this growth is due to different immigrations, especially when Ardabil became province. Hence, it seems that different groups with different cultures have settled in this city and part of its population constitutes rural communities. As a result, the cultural and ethnic differences will create adverse economic, social and cultural effects in Ardabil city. However, there have been no reasonable and thorough studies on numbers, the type of settlement patterns and social and environmental effects and this study examines it. Study on rural migrant ethnic groups that are settled in different areas of Ardabil city is the most fundamental and important study in the case of rural- urban migration- based separation- switching and this study is discussed on this issue in detail in order to consider its consequences in urban development.

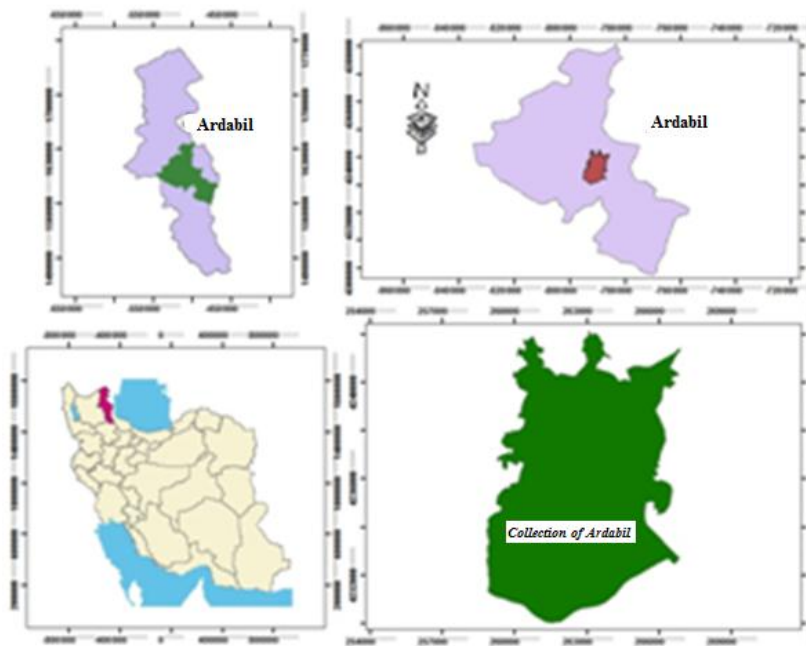


Figure 1: Geographical location map of Ardabil

According to what has been said, this research evaluates changes in social ecology and role of ethnic groups' separation- switching in Ardabil province. This city as one of major cities in Iran North West has certain archaeology and geographical location that cannot be overlooked in state's planning system. The city has very important potentials of tourism and service development including as one of major agriculture poles that has capability of growth and development. Therefore, migration and entry of different rural and urban groups into this city will have social and cultural consequences. Cultural and social contrasts of different ethnicities will have absolutely devastating effects on urban development and need for research in this area is considered a major issue.

The research method of this study is descriptive- analytic where documentary sources and studies, the results of Population and Housing Census, benefiting from reputable online sites and selection of relevant indicators as well as study field study method are used for data collection. This issue leads to collection of

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information related to subject matter and gathering the necessary documents and indexes. Information on community groups is specified referring to social database of Ardabil that has been prepared by municipality. The results are recorded in spatial database according to different regions by GIS software and related maps are depicted and related descriptive analyses are presented.

The Geographical Location of Study Area

Ardabil town with an area of 2498 km², constitute 14 percent of Ardabil province. The city is in the 33° and 38° to 56° and 37° north latitude and 48° and 47° to 39° and 48° east longitude. Its situation in the province is so that it has neighborhood from north with Meshkinshahr city, from East with Namin, from West with Sarein and from South with Givi.

Recognition of Present Status

Generally, four types of textures can be distinguished in Ardabil:

1. Organic texture (old and city center texture)
2. Semi- organic and semi- regular texture of urban
3. Prepared and towns textures and in other words, regular texture
4. Rural and suburban texture

Organic Texture

This type of texture includes texture of city center, market, old districts and its primary nucleus. The form of this texture and its elements indicate the fact that programmed factor has not affected on this city except the factors effective on historical texture and city centers like other cities of Iran and these elements have been formed according to Iranian historical cities' cultural conditions. Semi- organic and semi- regular texture of urban: This texture represents a transition from organic texture to regular texture and preparation of towns. The period is when changes have occurred in socio- economic basis of city and these changes reflect in new and developing face of city. This texture is formed at the periphery of organic texture (Anonymous, 2011a).

Prepared texture of town or regular texture includes towns such as Kosar, Savalan Phase 1, 2, 3, Azadi, Sina, Enqelab, Hafez, Nistan, Karshenasan, Transportation and Razi.

Rural and suburban textures:

The portrait of this texture is result of rural migration to urban and joining a number of villages around a city like Kalkhuran, Gol Moghan, Malla Yusef, Malla Bashi and Niyar. It lacks the desirable characteristics of urban Portfolio and has organic portrait and without geometric order.

Development Process of Ardabil

- Old texture of city and close districts such as Memar, Pyrmadar, Baghmisheh Zainal have placed still the city's residents, so, we can say that zero ring of Ardabil has accepted the primary and secondary residents of city.
- The possibility of rural migrants' settlement in old texture of city is weak especially in sextet districts and areas surrounding market.
- Historical trends of rural migration show that northern parts of Ardabil old city attracted people.
- Regions formed by rural migrants before Islamic Revolution were mainly formed as a human ecological process.
- The development of settlements is mainly due to significant investments in 70s that have accepted different social groups in complex form.
- Current trend of Ardabil physical development shows that adding some villages to city texture in the future will be possible. Suburban texture of Ardabil city has certainly rural and immigration social roots (Anonymous, 2011a).

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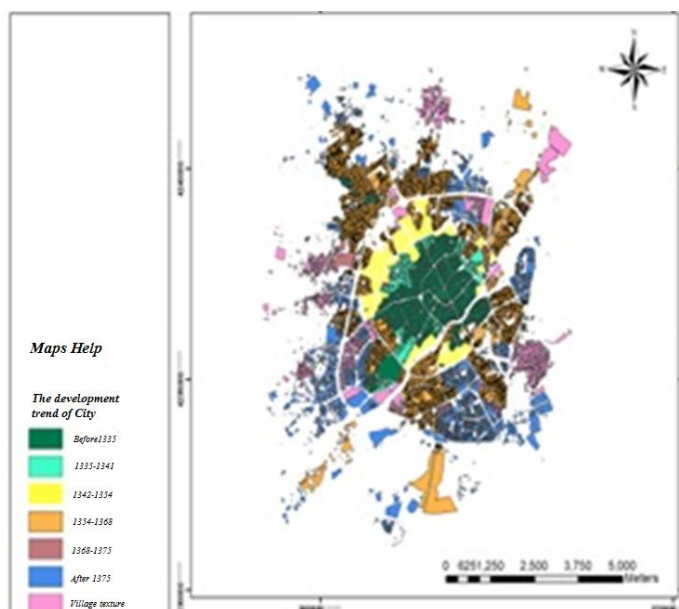


Figure 2: Map of Ardabil development process

Resource: author

Suburban Districts of Ardabil

We identified the unorganized areas and blocks according to official statistics, then we refined obtained areas of city with traditional districts and we identified districts within the legal limits of city as suburban districts through focus on maximum surface area of studied parameters. These districts include 15 districts and an area of over 812 hectares which is equivalent to 12/95% of city total area.

Table 1: Population and area of target districts

Row	District name	District location	District population (man)	District area in hectares
	The common name of districts	The district name according to detailed design		
1	Gol Mughan	-----	7858	101.8
2	Malla Bashi	-----	2317	37.4
3	Malla Yusuf	-----	6056	84.4
4	Iranabad- kandi	Jin -----	2894	60.9
5	Mehrabad	-----	853	40.3
6	Orujabad	-----	1967	11.7
7	Seyidabad	-----	16968	87.7
8	Panahbad	-----	8734	39.6
9	Huseynabad	-----	2857	9.1
10	Islamabad	-----	16044	73.9
11	Kazimabad	-----	4680	27.3
12	Kalkhuran	-----	3424	67.1
13	Niyar	-----	7196	109.2
14	Salamnabad	-----	5992	23
15	Mirasharf	-----	7512	38
Total			95352	812.6

Source: Study results

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The total population of these districts is 95,352 people that constitute 21.577% of city. Population and area of each of these districts have been identified in Table 1.

Discussion and Analysis

According to demographic, economic, social and physical body characteristics of Ardabil districts the conclusion was that western and northwestern of Ardebil city has lower rank than other districts. Accordingly, Gol Mughan, Malla Yusuf, Iranabad, Jin kandi, Panahabad and Niyar districts have low mean ranking and are defined as target areas (Table 2 and Figure 3).

Table 2: Characteristics of target districts

Row	District name The common name of districts	The district name according to detailed design	District location to city location	District population (man)	District area in hectares
1	Gol Mughan	-----	Within limited area	7858	101.8
2	Malla Bashi	-----	Within limited area	2317	37.4
3	Malla Yusuf	-----	Within limited area	6056	84.4
4	Iranabad- Jin kandi	-----	Within limited area	2894	60.9
5	Niyar	-----	Within limited area	7196	109.2
Total				26321	394

Source: Study results

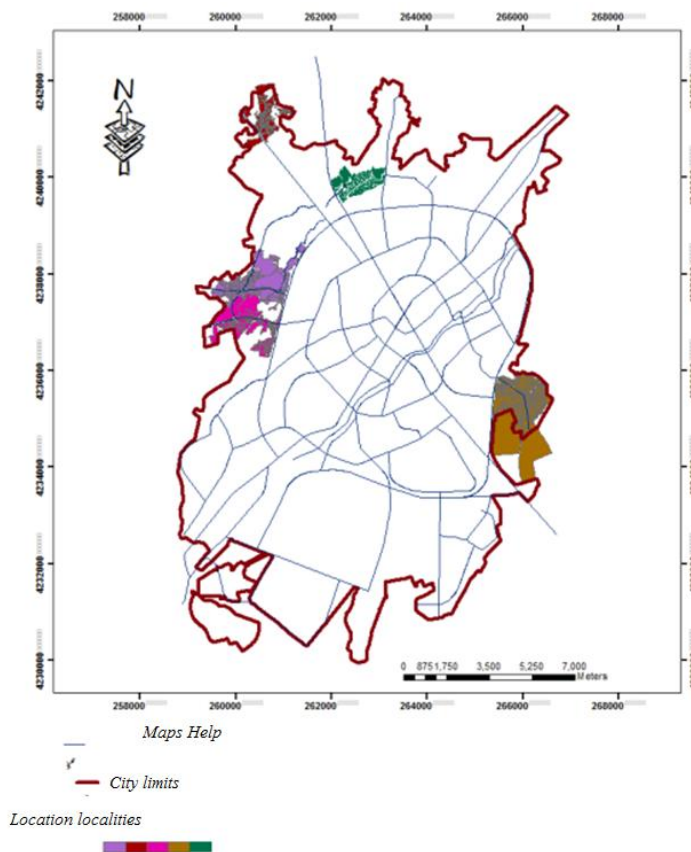


Figure 3: Map of studied districts

Economic- Social Structure of Studied Districts

Population: Population of studied districts is given in below table according to existing statistics.

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Table 3: Population of target districts to male and female

District name	City ratio percent			Population		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Niyar	1.55	1.71	1.63	3371	3821	7192
Panahabad	1.78	1.77	1.78	3880	3957	7868
Malla Yusuf	1.34	1.35	1.35	2930	3029	5959
Gul Mughan	1.78	1.77	1.77	3880	3957	7837
Iranabad- Jin kandi	0.66	0.65	0.65	1433	1460	2893
Total target districts	7.11	7.24	7.18	15494	16224	31748
City	100	100	100	217886	224030	441916

Population congestion: this index is very different in different places. Studies show that increasing population congestion, especially in residential zones will reduce the level of welfare and service quality. Low congestion of population like high congestion of population is considered as an opportunity and a threat. The low congestion results in insecurity (Table 4, Figure 1, Figure 4).

Table 4: Population congestion in target districts

District name	Population	Total area (hectare)	Population congestion
Niyar	7192	109.2	65.84
Panahabad	7868	39.6	198.37
Malla Yusuf	5959	84.4	70.57
Gol Mughan	7837	101.8	77.01
Iranabad- Jin kandi	2893	60.9	47.50
Total target districts	31748	396	80.17

Source: Based on Statistical Center of Iran Information in 2006 (Anonymous, 2011b)

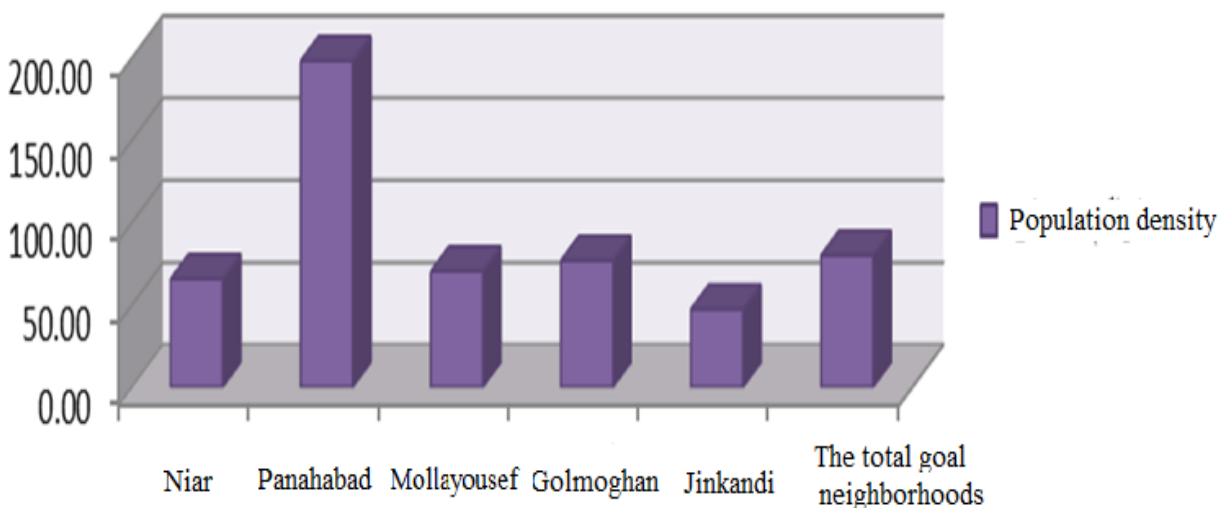


Diagram 1: Comparison of population congestion in target districts

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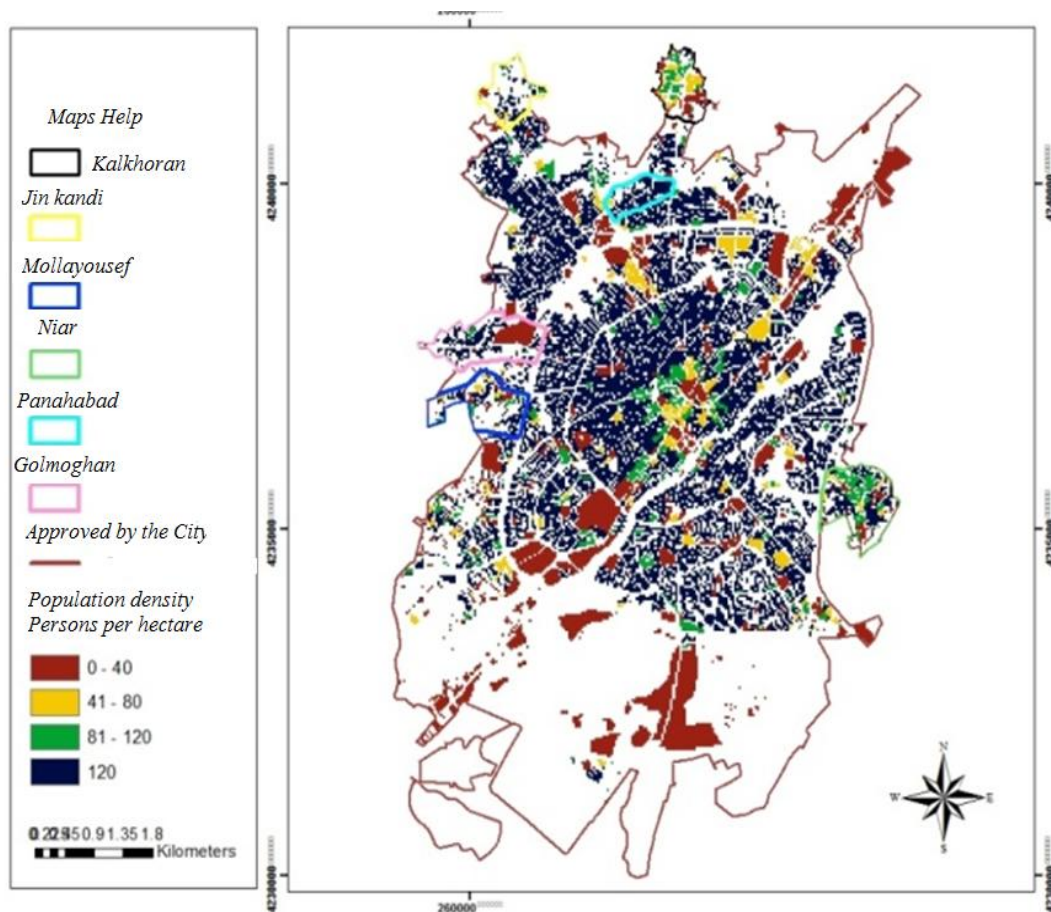


Figure 4: Map of studied districts' population congestion
 Resource: author

Family size: family size is directly related to poverty, therefore, it effects on identification of urban poor areas and areas with separation- switching. Increasing the family size results in increased household economic pressure and thus reduces the welfare level.

Table 5: Family size in target districts

Family size	Family	Population	District name
3.69	1950	7192	Niyar
4.23	1862	7867	Panahabad
4.13	1444	5959	Malla Yusuf
4.21	1862	7873	Gol Mughan
4.54	637	2893	Iranabad- Jin kandi
4.09	7755	31748	Total target districts
4.06	108782	441916	City

Source: Based on Statistical Center of Iran Information in 2006 (Anonymous, 2011b)

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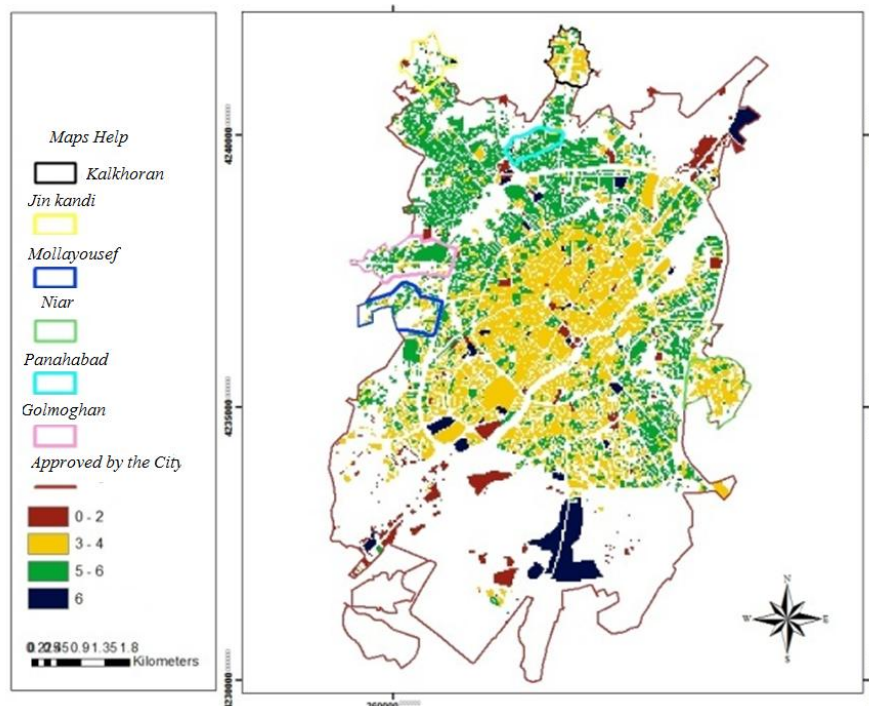


Figure 5: Map of studied districts' family size
 Resource: author

Emigration

According to Statistical Center of Iran Information in 2006 (Anonymous, 2011b), the number of immigrants in Ardabil is 83,483 people. It includes 48,507 males and 34,976 females and immigrants constitute 18.89% of Ardabil total population. Immigrants constitute 22.78 % of target districts population and males constitute 25.10% and females constitute 20.39% of this value.

Sponsorship Load

According to Statistical Center Information (Anonymous, 2011b), total target districts population is 31,748 people and economic active population is 8,843 people. Accordingly, Sponsorship load of all target districts is 3.59 persons. Iranabada and Jinkandi districts devoted the high amount themselves with 4.24 persons; this amount is more than sum of target districts and total city. This index is similar in other districts.

Table 5: Sponsorship load of target districts

City	Total target districts	Iranaba d- Jin kandi	Gol Mughan	Malla Yusuf	Panahab ad	Niyar	Sponsorship load
3.09	3.59	4.24	3.56	3.82	3.57	3.26	

Source: Based on Statistical Center of Iran Information in 2006 (Anonymous, 2011b)

Employment

According to analysis results, Malla Yusuf district has devoted the most rate of employment itself with 90.48% compared to city and mean districts. Unemployment rate of city is 13% and of target districts is 13.33%. Unemployment rate of Iranabad- Jinkandi and Niyar is 15.43% and 15.89%, respectively. This rate is even higher than unemployment rate of mean districts and city. Employment rate of Malla Yusuf district is 90.48% that is the highest rate compared to city and mean districts. Employment rate of Iranabad- Jinkandi is 84.11% that is the lowest rate.

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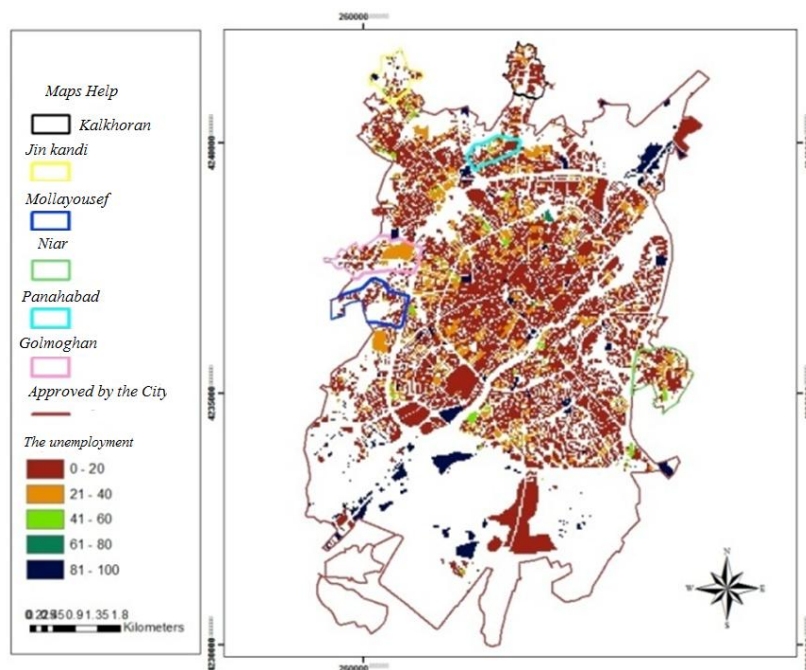


Figure 6: Map of unemployment rate in studied districts
Source: author

The consequences of separation- switching of ethnic and rural groups on Ardabil development

The suburban around big cities is considered as major challenge, Ardabil is not exempted from this issue and districts such as Gul Mughan, Iranabad- Jinkandi, Panahabad, Malla Yusuf and Niyar are considered as suburban areas that have been created through informal and illegal settlement of large group of people around cities.

The Consequences of Physical Development

In recent years, many areas of Iran cities, specially, suburb lands' function has been changed due to urbanization process and needs of citizens to dwelling. According to population increase and intensity of this problem after its separation from East Azerbaijan province and formation of Ardabil, necessity of physical development and possibility of its expansion are mentioned. Physical development of city on towards southern direction and creating self- grown and non-scheduled textures like Salmanabad and Araz Ali show increased population and irregular migration from villages surrounding the city. Gul Mughan, Malla Bashi, Malla Yusuf, Kalkhuran and Niyar districts had been village in previous years and have entered into city after the development of Ardabil legal boundaries. The framework of districts is very vulnerable. The physical development of Ardabil city shows that villages may be added to Ardabil city texture in future. These villages include Shamasbai (southwestern of Ardabil city), Hamlabad (northwestern city of Ardabil), and Some'esara (northwestern of Ardebil city). Most buildings of these districts are illegal and in lands with limited development. The main characteristics of these districts include using poor materials and non-expert workforces, often in the form of families and non-compliance with regulations and structure stability and these textures are considered as old areas. In portrait of these districts that has emerged due to rural- urban migration, street networks largely lack of necessary technical specifications such as transverse and longitudinal gradients suitable for disposal of surface waters, lack of sanitation and infrastructure, asphalt, etc.

Old buildings remaining from rural districts and formation of unstable buildings due to their infrastructure lead to houses that have low resistance and they are led to destruction over time. Uncontrolled, self-grown and illegal constructions with unstable frameworks are clearly visible in mentioned districts' boundaries. The most scattered growth is related to Iranabad- Jinkandi, Gul Mughan and Malla Yusuf

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compared to Niyar and Panahabad lands. Crossing watercourses and rivers such as Mlamumn Chay, Jiral Chay and Qara Chay from Gul Mughan, Malla Yusuf and Panahabad and neglecting them have led to lower environmental conditions.

Economic Consequences

Studying economic situations of a city in various aspects include production, distribution, consumption and employment structure and price status of goods, services and housing in city. In general, according to employment structure of these districts, it can be concluded that illegal and false employment prevails among urban residents.

Mean rate of employment in Ardabil is 87.07. According to analysis results, Malla Yusuf district has devoted the most rate of employment itself with 90.48% compared to city and mean districts. Unemployment rate of city is 13% and of target districts is 13.33%. Unemployment rate of Iranabad-Jinkandi and Niyar is 15.43% and 15.89%, respectively. This rate is even higher than unemployment rate of mean districts and city. Employment rate of Malla Yusuf district is 90.48% that is the highest rate compared to city and mean districts. Employment rate of Iranabad- Jinkandi is 84.11% that is the lowest rate.

Economic participation of Ardebil is 38.16 1638 per cent. This index is 39.84% in all studied districts. Niyar, Panahabad and Gul Mughan districts have the highest economic participation of 42.99 and 40.69, respectively and their economic participation is higher than mean districts and city. Also, Iranabad-Jinkandi district has the lowest rate of economic participation, that is, 34.80.

Social Consequences

Rate of crime and delinquency of these textures are higher than other textures due to physical, social, cultural, economic reasons. It is definitely effective on environmental crimes, including social environment and living environment. This issue has been confirmed and criminologists, sociologists and lawyers have accepted it and theories explain the effect of environment on crime. For example, the collective struggles are common crimes of these areas since residents of these areas are migrants from villages and tribes and usually reside in close neighbor districts.

According to Statistical Center of Iran Information in 2006 (Anonymous, 2011b), the number of immigrants in Ardabil is 83,483 people. In general, immigrants constitute 18.89% of Ardabil total population. Immigrants constitute 22.78 % of target districts population. Iranabad- Jinkandi has the lowest rate of immigrants, that is, 9.78 % and Malla Yusuf has the highest rate of immigrants, that is, 31.08%. The result obtained from examining Statistical Center of Iran Information (Anonymous, 2011b) is that males constitute the highest rate of immigrants in these districts.

Using field studies, social problems of districts were identified from residents' perspective. According to results, most people have expressed lack of social disturbances in their districts and a few of them have confirmed social sub-criteria of their districts. In the case of beggary at districts, most people have expressed the absence of such a phenomenon in five studied districts. Other indicators that have been studied in relation to social problems are conflicts in districts. According to results obtained in studied districts, most people have expressed the lack of social sub-criteria in their districts. Despite the prevalence of substance abuse as a social problem of studied districts, most people have confirmed the existence of such social problem in their district.

Problems of Studied Districts

A) Physical Problems

- 1) Lack of road infrastructure and asphalt of most districts' passages
- 2) Old status of buildings and a lot of problems for construction
- 3) The indiscriminate construction around districts

B) The Problems of Urban Services (Infrastructure and Welfare Services)

- 1) Lack of proper lighting in streets and sub- passages of districts
- 2) Lack of qualified health care centers for residents and reference of majority of residents to city medical centers
- 3) Low quality (unpleasant odor and taste) and unsanitary water

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C) Environmental Problems

- 1) Lack of garbage collection and storage of waste by residents near the main street (Arjestan road)
- 2) Lack of garbage collection on regular basis by municipality (Especially in winter when garbage is accumulated for days and creates health problems for residents)

D) Socio-economic Problems

- 1) Unemployment: Acute unemployment and seasonal and unstable employment among residents has led to economic weakness.
- 2) Lack of suitable spaces for recreation and cultural spaces for district youths and attraction of youths to inappropriate activities and drugs abuse.
- 3) Inhabitants who have migrated to district from surrounding areas have made district unsafe.
- 4) The district is lack of specific business centers but there are retail centers in internal passages of district, but residents gain their needs from Ardabil market.



Figure 1: Studied districts

According to surveys, the most important factor in the formation of suburbanization is uncontrolled migration to urban areas and this is due to various factors such as economic, socio-cultural repulsions of previous residence, economic and socio-cultural attractions of city.

1. The pattern of population settlement is Spatial- location resultant of natural environmental conditions and economic, social- political and cultural status related to an area over time. Settlement pattern is changed and transformed according to these factors. Ignoring villages in planning and lack of attention to villages and small towns, migration from small towns and villages to big cities was developed significantly. As a result, we witness urbanization of Ardebil; areas of city are mainly urbanized and are related to northern parts of town. Residents of these districts are mostly from northern villages and towns of this city, especially Mughan and Meshginshahr. According to Statistical Center of Iran data (Anonymous, 2011b), 57.5 percent of districts were born in Ardebil and 42.5percent were born in other cities among studied districts. This means that proportion of immigrants in these districts is higher than mean of Ardabil city.

2. The effects of economic, social and human development programs on social groups such as ethnic groups are undeniable. Diversity of ethnic groups and heterogeneity of population composition are effective factor on society development. Since the socio- economic development programs are prepared to meet the needs and demands of certain individuals and social groups, the political administration of

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society will consider ethnic- population structure when preparing economic, social and human plans. If socio- economic development programs are set in proper way, ethnic groups of society will be social-cultural convergence factor.

The peripheral areas of city are added to physical texture as a result of natural growth of population. Population changes and movements were begun after the start of land reforms where rural endured social developments and flood of rural migrants to cities extended significantly. This process occurred from the northern villages of Ardabil city. As a result, the northern areas of Ardabil city were developed significantly. We witness formation of new districts in Ardabil city. The physical development of Ardabil over time resulted in addition of other villages to city (Iranabad- Jinkandi, Panahabad, Malla Yusuf, Gul Mughan, Niyar) and these villages have been revealed as residential districts in urban city texture.

According to surveys, in period 1956 to 1962, the city area became 839.57 ha with quiet and slow expansion of city. Expansion directions of this period were in North East, North West and West. The city growth was quiet and slow in period 1962 to 1975. The first ring road of city was constructed around the city during this period. Expansion directions of this period were in North and West of city. One of the fastest periods of cities' growth was between 1975 and 1978. The western parts of city towards village of Malla Yusuf showed considerable growth. The city growth was slow during the years 1978 to 1980 and scattered buildings showed faster growing compared to connected regions.

Iranabad- Jinkandi, Malla Yusuf and Gul Mughan districts had high growth speed compared to Panahabad (due to being surrounded by other districts and limited horizontal expansion) and Niyar (most of immigrant population is attracted by northern and north-western districts of Ardabil since it is not in path of attraction) districts, due to amount and intensity of physical growth and development. Iranabad- Jinkandi, Malla Yusuf and Gul Mughan districts face high rate of immigrants since they are located in north and northwest border and along exit roads of Ardebil. 3. Ardabil city is located within Ardabil plain with altitude of 1500m above sea level and among mountains of Baghru, Talish and savalan. Savalan is located in North West of Iran plateau. Eastern direction of city is the most appropriate direction for physical development of city compared to other directions. Suitable topography, distance from main fault line and appropriate slope are main factors of selecting East direction for physical development of city. The presence of factors such as main fault line, high elevation topography and potential lands for agriculture in west direction of city, the presence of slope, roughness and inappropriate topography in South and North led to the fact that East directions become the potential directions for future growth and physical development of city. Ardabil is expanded radially; its center is town market and has old texture. Land price is decreased through moving from center to surrounding areas and districts that have no municipal services such as thirteen districts, Gul Mughan, Malla Bahi, Malla Yusuf and Niyar villages. Iranabad- Jinkandi district has self growth and development compared to other districts and is less monitored by city organizations compared to target districts.

Conclusion

The conclusion of socio- economic studies related to districts is so that studying socioeconomic status of districts showed that districts status in sub-criteria such as rate of divorce, ratio of single people due to death or divorce (Except Niyar district), economic participation (Except Iranabad- Jinkandi and economic participation of women in Mala Yusuf) is better than mean city and in sub-criteria such as percentage of immigrants (Except Iranabad), Sponsorship, employment rates (Except Malla Yusuf) is better than mean city. According to comparison of statistical office sub-criteria, among target districts, Iranabad- Jinkandi has the most difference with mean city and Niyar district has the most correlation with city in economic and social criteria and sub-criteria.

Suggestions

Development of facilities and services in Ardabil city and suburban areas, according to needs of citizens is significant barrier for urban conflicts and erosion of human relations; recommendations are provided to avoid such conflicts as follows:

1) Considering the issue of spatial equality and social justice in Ardabil and adjusting inter- and intra-city inequalities and dualism is a factor for social sustainability development of urban

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- 2) Management, planning and construction of urban wastelands can lead direction and intensity of city physical development and growth from surrounding lands towards city center and rational use of available space
- 3) Preventing the growth and spread of illegal construction around the district, and encouraging and directing construction within district
- 4) Preventing illegal construction and spread growth around district with active participation of local institutions and urban management
- 5) Promoting and developing citizenship culture of residents

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