Introduction

Today, the population growth in urban areas, the planning system has been accepted as a reality. Effort is not merely the fact as a threat but as an opportunity to be used to guide urban development planning. Urban growth in developing countries such as Iran is more rapid than other developed countries. This rapid growth has created many problems for cities. The marginalization of informal settlements and the place is very important. According to current statistics, about 8 million people live in these settlements in Iran. From the 70s onwards, with the expansion of its aspects, not only within informal settlements, but in some cases, even in an area that was affected. It should be noted that the current situation in Iran, the main emphasis is on the improvement of existing settlements. These settlements are considered poor physical manifestation which has different dynamics of process. In this paper we focus on the vision and the attitude of local residents of informal settlements are paid. Methods and strategies for interventions in this regard will be discussed.

Materials and methods

1. "The nature of research:" The study is a functional-natural research and methods of research and analysis in this study, is with emphasis on holistic approach. In doing the research field of open and closed questionnaire and library studies using data from the Statistical Center of Iran has been collected. Finally, a logical conclusion is obtained.

2. "Descriptive and analytical" method in the research and theoretical literature, "descriptive and analytical" is a "tool of data collection", "library studies and documents" is used.

3. "research method" in the next phase of this research was to "survey" and the tools used to do "questionnaire" was designed by the researcher and the data were analyzed with spss software. Statistical population, is the residents in the neighborhood entrance of Bandar Abbas (Tohid district), which is obtained using Cochran formula.

4. "Sampling" method of sampling is a multistage cluster. From the desired area we select the block of houses and blocks of samples, the samples were divided into a

number of homes. And the number obtained as the distance to the first plate is randomly selected.

5. "Population": sample of 137 numbers has been questioned using Cochran formula (inventory number is calculated through a formula).

6. "Depth interviews" in order to better understand the community, and to promote and strengthen the depth interview method was used to evaluate the results of which are mentioned briefly at the end.

7. "Conceptual model". This diagram shows the stages of the research study.

Finding and results

After collecting the questionnaires from local residents, the results of the questionnaire are:

Environmental problems: in terms of environmental issues and the importance of community unity disposal of domestic wastewater. More than 70% of household waste is done without proper principles and % 30 uses nearby pits. Also because of the low slope and flat streets and roads, flooded frequently is visible. Other problems are dehydration and heat of the summer season. Water shortage due to high population resides. Other environmental issues of how and when to collect garbage and waste, which is traditionally done. The total pollution in the area due to unfavorable environmental conditions, as follows:

– Smell of waste and emulsion from the waste stream and waste;

– Visual abnormalities resulting from construction waste and debris on vacant land and marginal and

– Water and soil pollution caused by inappropriate flooring roads and streets in the provincial and district goals.

Physical problems: due to consumption of materials, the total cost of construction and physical appearance is undesirable. Due to the growth and excellence of the proposed

retrofit, along with forcing residents to document the informal settlements is required to consider.

Social and demographic problems: There fragmentation and lack of social cohesion, low levels of urbanization, lack of cultural relations unit, low poverty and low levels of civic culture with religious and cultural uses in suburban areas, including cases that should be considered.

Economic challenges: in the financial sector, land and buildings for economic status, household economics, labor economics and workforce and economic activity have been examined. Livelihood options and economic problems in the former residence of the reasons for the exodus of residents have been detected. Income survey shows that about 80% of the households residing in the neighborhood have income of about three million Rials and lower. So that current household expenses %5.73 is much higher than average in other urban areas. The economy of the household is a subsistence economy that can not also take advantage of amenities and durable consumer goods. Field studies show that more than 90 percent of the construction activities and services in this neighborhood and other neighborhoods in the city are done by these organizations. . Due to partial structure of the planning system, entities associated with construction activities and services as well act partial moves. In other words, the aims and objectives of the approved organization are interaction-free measurement of functional, operational mobility of their runs. In relation to social and economic analysis, given the present situation, Neighborhood unity and the criteria to be considered for each indicator is actually quite unstable and unbalanced. Poor service, lack of social cohesion, the relative economic poverty, lack of access to urban opportunities in some of its aspects (such as access to services and facilities), environmental instability, especially in the neighborhood of the critical situation, the instability pattern build houses with a wide variety of other problems that have occurred in the conditions necessary to adopt and develop appropriate intervention programs for poor communities is inevitable.

In other sectors, such as water status, lack of time, lack of lighting in the neighborhood and etc, the situation is the same as the first institution building and

capacity building to enhance community participation. With more people taking practical measures in the social and community development programs, and also promote social coherence. Capacity of building programs for various socio-economic and physical capacities required to achieve the necessary goals and continue its results are effective. Slums in the city and this potential should be used to identify and planned.

Surveys of local residents in the area can also be noted that:

1. "Economic Issues": Based on the findings, more than 84 percent of citizens, their migration to supply labor not only do not help, but it reduces job opportunities for workers in occupations considered that most false and inconsistent (eg, vendors) are rural migrants.

2. "Cultural issues": adapting to the urban environment of the neighborhoods that immigrants are not fully accepted in society and have a sense of alienation and not belonging to the city. Finally, the incidence of problems in urban life for its citizens and immigrants leads. This study showed that residents of the Tohid district More than 90 percent of citizens believe that their traditional immigrant neighborhoods on the act. And have little or no attention to the values and culture of the urban population. Moreover, according to them, not just immigrants who do not respect human rights, but also for their sense of citizenship are also very low.

3. "Social issues": the results of this study suggest that the visibility of local citizens, drug addiction and drug dealing, is done mostly by new immigrants. In addition, the main cause of conflicts and fights and knew the city as rural migrants. In fact, they (over 80%) increase in crime and deviance as rural migration and that migration of rural - urban city can exacerbate problems.

The results of in-depth interviews that conducted at the neighborhood level also revealed: Analysis capabilities, limitations, and potential areas of studies and field observations and the results of the studies showed Tohid districy due to being at the beginning of Bandar Abbas has the strong potential of human resources and social and cultural elements of social integration relationships and dependencies in the context of

ethnic and cultural conditions of employment for women, especially in urban areas has created workshops. There are two religious context of community empowerment strategy underlying the application is considered to be a holistic view of the city.

Conclusion

Problem of informal settlement and no ownership document along drainage pathways is an important problem for the neighborhood ¬. In this regard, it was not possible to reach sewage system construction and its relationship to the municipal sewer system makes it impossible. The problem also involves the collection is not available. Collection machines are not able to enter the neighborhood context. Because of the strategic importance of empowering attitude driven away from the point of view of construction spending in dealing with informal settlements is essential.

1: To prevent and control the spread of this form of housing in the city and the neighborhood in question;

2: Second, define and implement the appropriate ¬ empowerment and socio - economic capabilities and capacities at the community level is peripheral vision;

3: To promote and improve the lives of people living in low-income neighborhoods.

In order to enhance the use of empowerment strategies to improve informal settlements the following measures are appropriate and effective use of this strategy will provide the neighborhood:

– Giving authority to empower people living in informal centers provides them.

– Satisfaction based on performance helps to foster empowerment.

– Enriching social function groups to help foster empowerment.

– Facilitates empowerment and participatory management process.

– Form social groups can influence on the process of empowerment of people living in informal housing have.

"Integrated Urban Development Strategy" seeks to create and design an appropriate structure for the orderly development of urban planning in the various dimensions. The ultimate goal of this strategy is to promote all aspects of improving the situation. At the end of the empowerment strategies are discussed.