

عنوان مقاله:

Analysis of Policies for Organizing and Managing Informal Settlements in Iran: A Content Analysis Method

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه سیاستگذاری، مدیریت و اقتصاد سلامت مبتنی بر شواهد، دوره 5، شماره 3 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 13

نویسندگان:

Naeimeh Poortaheri - *PhD Student in Health Services Management, Department of Health Services Management, North Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

Khalil Alimohammadzadeh - *Department of Health Services Management, North Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran. Health Economics Policy Research Center, Tehran Medical Sciences Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

Seyed Mojtaba Hosseini - *Department of Health Services Management, North Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

Ali Maher - *Department of Health Policy, School of Management and Medical Education, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Mohammadkarim Bahadori - *Health Management Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Due to the increasing growth of informal and marginal settlements in Iran, the present study was conducted to analyze the contents of upstream national documents regarding city slum in Iran. Methods: This qualitative study with content analysis approach was done in ۲۰۲۰. MAXQDA version ۱۲ software and conventional content analysis method was used to analyze the data. Results: The findings of this study could be classified in two main categories and ۱۱ subcategories. The main categories included the policies related to preventing the creation of slum areas, and policies related to providing service and rehabilitation of slum areas. The ۱۱ subcategories included preventing migration from inner cities to slum areas, poverty alleviation, preserving the rural fabric through the village guide plan, balanced distribution of population with landscaping and land development approach, creating green belts around cities, forced confrontation with illegal constructions in slum areas, impulsive phenomenon of social harms, allocation of state financial facilities to organize informal settlements, renovation of informal settlements, creating satellite towns, and providing primary health care services in the form of health care network system. Conclusion: Although providing service and rehabilitation of slum areas can play an important role in reducing harm in these areas, policymakers in Iran should be aware of a moral dilemma; since these policies can also encourage the phenomenon .of city slum

کلمات کلیدی:

City slum, Informal settlements, Document analysis, Qualitative study, Iran

