THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF URBAN MIGRATIONS IN LAHIJAN CITY WITH EMPHASIS ON THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT
Development of migration, as a social phenomenon, has attracted many scholars attention toward itself. Nowadays, unlike the early life of humankind, migrations are not performed by biological and subsistence objectives. Instead in modern world, migration is also a social event. Migration is amongst ancient geographic events of population which specially and temporally has exposed the origin or destination society to many structural or functional evaluations with different objectives and motives. The major aim of this study was studying the presence of social factors effecting on occurrence of migration. Furthermore, the perception of studied society is studied. Study area is Lahijan city located in Guilan province and utilized technique is Likert spectrum where major social parameters were organized in terms of main questions as a 100 scale questionnaire and was distributed among public group and authorities of this area in Lahijan city. Results were analyzed using spss software. At the end of study, suggested hypothesis was rejected across the society using single sample T-test i.e. both groups of public people and authorities in Lahijan city. Consider this factor as influence in the migrations.

Keywords: Migration, Biologic, Social, Geographic-Demographical, Human Populations, Lahijan City

INTRODUCTION
Currently among the issues toward which various sciences researchers are interested is to study the migration phenomenon from different aspects. Among them, internal migration accounted for a major contribution for these studies. Migration may have religious, political or economic reasons but in modern time, it is desire of more welfare which forces humans to quit their ancestral land. Migration is one factor of change and it has short term and long term negative and positive effects. These effects incur some changes in the social structure of emigrant receiving area and emigrant sending area (Zaky, 1391). In developing countries such as Iran urban migrations are among most important social problems of these emigrants both in the origin and in the destination.

Problems such as occurrence of various disorder due to shortage of residential and educational spaces, heterogeneity of the region and normal rate of population provides the variation of population classification. In our country, population and facilities are not distributed based on environmental powers. So in some region, there is excessive congestion of population, and in some other areas, required capacities is not exploited optimally.

This fact caused that on one hand, we are witnessing the migration from less develops area to more developed area and on the other hand, there is expansion of the cities and consequently population increases and living in the outskirts of metropolitans is expanding. In present of urban migration and its outcomes, Lahijan city is not excluded in this regard.

This city is confronted to this problem and its consequences. Since migration is one of most complicate demographic phenomena and correlation of this phenomenon to urban expansion process and urbanization in the societies is a more complicated event. Most important of these is the consequences of urban migrations influencing of social structure of the city and in some ways involves the people. In this study it is attempted to study the issues related to urban migration of Lahijan city and its consequences and some solutions are provided for this problem.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

This study is a descriptive-analytic study and is one of qualitative type which was performed in two forms including library attributed studies and field studies were used to clarify the literature and theoretical basics compilation and research data. This was performed through referring to the libraries and using the books, thesis and articles write in the first stage of the research. Following, after finding the answer to the study question and gaining the desire objectives we tries to compile the questionnaire across Lahijan city and its completion by public people and related authorities, it was analyzed. Sampling technique was randomly and it is estimated using following relationship for infinite population, given \( p = 0.5 \), \( z = 1.95 \) and the total sample number of 97.

\[
n = \frac{Z^2 a^2 \times p(1-p)}{\varepsilon^2}
\]

Given the predicated occurrence of not responding among the completed questionnaires, 100 questionnaires were distributed in the region. Likert spectrum was used to response the complied choices and they were giving 1 to 5 scores. Interview was also used to complete the questionnaires.

Hypothesis and Major Study Question: Study Hypothesis

\( H_0: \) Social causes and motives don’t play an important role in the migration of Lahijan citizens.

\( H: \) social causes and motives play an important role in the migration of Lahijan citizens.

Study’s Major Question

How much are social local causes and motives important in the migration of people in Lahijan.

Statistical Technique

According to the nature of suggested questions and hypothesis, spss software and T-test were used in single sample T-test, by calculating the mean, standard deviation and mean deviation of samples, it is possible to reach a significance level in each parameter, where by achieving this significance level and comparing it to 5 \%, study hypothesis can be testedes, that is, if for example significance level of a parameters is zero, thus, obtained number will be lower that 5 and \( H_0 \) is rejected for this parameter.

Tool for Measurement and Data Collection

Interviewing to the natives and authorities of the city, observations, questionnaire, using camera for photography and video recording.

Major Findings

What is achieved through studying the viewpoint of people and authorities of Lahijan city is as follows:
1- Improving the status of education affects on decreasing the migration of people form Lahijan
2- Migration will change the structure of urban population
3- Presence of several universities in this city has encouraged many young people to live in this city.
4- Addressing the social problems of this city decrease the migration of people from this city.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Does frequency distribution of studied sample for migration problem change the structure of urban population?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>choice</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Valid percentage</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not agree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely agree</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Frequency distribution of study sample the question: if recognition of problem related to migration is performed through analysis of different social and cultural sectors?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Valid percentage</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-responded</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not agree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely agree</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Response Frequency Distribution for Above Mentioned Question is
Not –responded was 1%, disagree was 2%, not agree- not disagree was 4%, agree was 58% and completely agree was 35%. Thus most authorities stated they agree that recognizing the problems related to migration is performed through analysis of various social and cultural sectors.

Frequency distribution of studied sample for the question: if increase in household numbers plays an important role in the migration in Lahijan city?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Valid percentage</th>
<th>Cumulative percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-responded</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not agree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely agree</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-responded</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency Distribution for Answer to the Above Mentioned Question was as Follows:
Non –responded was 2%, completely disagree was 2%, disagree was 1%, not agree- not disagree was 10%, agree was 62% and completely agree was 23%. Thus most authorities stated they agree that increase in household population plays an important role in the migration of Lahijan city:
Providing the Hypothesis

T-test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Mean Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4.2500</td>
<td>.62563</td>
<td>.06256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Single sample T-test statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test rate = 3</th>
<th>T-test statistic value</th>
<th>Freedom degree</th>
<th>Two way significance rate</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>Confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>19.980</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.2500</td>
<td>1.1259 – 1.3741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given the significant rate of test which is zero and comparing to 5 %, it is concluded that significance level is < 0.05, thus zero assumption is rejected. Therefore from viewpoint of public and authorities social reasons play an important role in the migration of Lahijan citizen.

Conclusion

What was concluded from both viewpoints of urban society and authorities of Lahijan city was the fact that social factor plays an important role in the migration of Lahijanian citizen. Among the most influential factors of migration are: Lack of access to social individuals and groups, avoidance from loneliness and social isolation, improving the social rank and to gain respect. On the other hand, there are problems relating to the migration in the city, most common of them are increase in urban population and residence and movement of rural population to the city, to which we are increasingly confronted.

This itself results in decrease of civil hygiene and cultural – social disorders.

In the social aspect, Lack of adequate facilities for education in this city plays an important role in increase of migration. From viewpoint of authorities and public people, social factors plays vital role in the migration of Lahijan citizen. In fact, $H_0$ of this study are rejected and $H_1$ is accepted.
In the comparison and reviewing the previous research performed by Mydse (2000), Anderson (2002), Chalks (2005), Karasko et al., (2007), Todaro (1995), Tayebi (2009), Ghasem (2009), Pour et al., (2011), Taherkhany (2002), Moghadas et al., (2009) to the present study, causes and effects of migration was mentioned and some similarities were observed in the results of those researches.

**Recommendations**

Following suggestions are provided to decrease the migration as well as its effects on Lahijan city:

1- It must be taken into consideration that migration in the country is increasing which in turn leads to social damages. In this regard, Lahijan is not excluded. Thus, it is required to take suitable planning from social aspect with participation of public people and related authorities to solve the problem.

2- Creating suitable recreational places for young people and adolescences in the city.

3- Providing several libraries with high cultural and social diversity.

4- Establishment of suitable training courses for rural in the adjacent villages of Lahijan.

5- Offering welfare facilities such as suitable shopping centers in the villages.

6- Training on suitable application of urban and resources using urban advertisements.

7- Establishment of sport and exercise facilities in the city and village.

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