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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF SOUTH PARS INDUSTRIAL ZONE ON KANGAN CITY

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ABSTRACT
In general, it is believed that there is concern about development and industrialization is a difficult part of development yet both are necessary; yet, to meet people's needs, experiences of developed countries indicate that industrialization will affect structure of social and cultural system in a community. Bushehr province especially Kangan county is of the industrialized regions in Iran which have received attention from all over the world. Hence, the researcher intends to examine social and cultural effects of industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) on Kangan county. In other words, the researcher intends to examine effect of industrialization on social capital and building trust, cohesion and participation. Adaptive survey has been used as research method, for which the statistical population has been considered among two Kangan and Bandar Deyr counties which have been in turn influenced of industrialization and lack of industrialization. The sample group (N=397) has been selected among statistical population. For this, Quota sampling method based on two variables including living area and gender. The necessary data were collected using questionnaire, and analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics (Leven test and t-test) using SPSS software. With regard to the results of research, it can deduce that industrialization affects trust, cohesion and social participation.

Keywords: Social and Cultural Effects, Industrialization, Social Capital

INTRODUCTION
Industrialization is an important axis of development which has caused deepest transformation in social, cultural and economic structures. Iran as a leading power in the Middle East and Asia has taken step in arenas of technology and industrialization. Iran with the nature and interesting natural resources which have been continuously taken into account by other countries around the world enjoys potential and actual talent in harmony with industrial progress and development. In this regard, to understand the developments through industrialization in the community, this study has aimed to examined social and cultural effects and outcomes of Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) on Kangan county, and thereby it might provide a pattern or some suggestions for optimal planning and organizing for social and cultural practitioners and planners of the country, province and county.

Problem Statement
Industrialization is one of the most important phenomena in the cities throughout the complicated world with existing ups and downs in which numerous facilities and forces have been applied to benefit the communities to achieve their aims.

As Asalooye is one of ports in Kangan county, for this the phenomenon of industrialization has been witnessed in Kangan county since the 1970s during which the progress has been witnessed in industry, whereby the rest of large phases of Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) will be seen in Kangan county in future. Developments and changes derived from this phenomenon have changed the structure of city, of which it can refer to expansion of urbanization, increasing growth of immigration, changing consumption pattern, arrival of cultural elements from other areas of Iran, Unprecedented increase in housing and land price, increase the rent of houses and apartments for residential and commercial purposes, emergence of uncontrolled addiction, theft, suicide, kidnapping, speculation , damage to family interrelationships, increasing the rate of divorce and other social problems. Hence, to examine effects of this phenomenon on city, this study examined social and cultural effects of industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) on Kangan County.

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Research Importance

As evidences in oil, gas and petrochemical industry indicate, the phenomenon of industrialization can bring about massive political and economic developments throughout the world and Iran as well as social, economic and cultural developments in Kangan County. Kangan County as the center of this regain has been regarded to meet various needs. Hence, with regard to conditions and traditional structure of cultural and social system in the city, different religious and racial minorities, adjacency with Persian Gulf and Arabic countries and starting activities in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) in northern side of Kangan county, we will witness massive effects and developments on social and cultural relations between people in this county concerning the phenomenon of industrialization of Asalooye. For this, the subject area of this study has addressed social and cultural effects of industrialization of Asalooye in Kangan County, whereby the obtained results will be used in the framework considered for progress of city's development plans.

Literature Review

Saberi(2007) has examined effect of Mobarakeh Steel on development of economic, social and cultural structure in Mobarakeh region. He has examined effects of industry in job creation, villagers' immigration to city, change of consumption pattern of villagers, reduction in agricultural labor, decrease in household size, increase of education status in Mobarakeh region and finally negative and positive functions in Mobarakeh region. The obtained results concerning data analysis indicate that Mobarakeh steel has had huge effects on region. Baghbadrani (1999) has studied "effect of industry on social-economic structure of Lanjan County". In this research, using comparative survey on two industrial and non-industrial Lanjan and Fereidan statistical populations, effects of industrialization in significance level have been confirmed using the questionnaire. Social issues experts and faculty members of Iran's sociology association have conducted investigations into social and cultural problems derived from Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye).

This study has been conducted as a heuristic field study using qualitative methods, indicating that the growth of industry has raised an extensive diversity in space, population and social groups, and has influenced people's life dimensions. On the other hand, a new community with larger manufacturing capacities has been created, whereby extensive disorders have been raised in traditional life patterns and social communities, resulting in rise of social problems. Susan Horton (2001) from America has conducted a research entitled "effects and outcomes of industrialization on urban community". The results of her study indicate that emergence of industrialization in cities will affect most of structures and features of cities such as population and jobs density, organizations, unemployment , status of women , family and its function. She added that however industrialization affects progress of a city and region, negative effects will be also come to realize which can be conducted through various means.

Theoretical Framework of Research

Three theories concerning the research hypotheses include: 1- Hoselitz's theory, 2- Luis vers's theory, 3- George Zimmel's theory.

Hoselitz's Theory: Hoselitz with the help of Parsons has represented a classification for the community before and after industrialization age. In his view, despite huge diversity, the community before industrialization is accordingly a community in which its functional role governs, social movement disappears, productivity diminishes, and job division undergoes a low level. Hoselitz deduces that the underdeveloped countries must remove some traditional variables and replace them with variables fitted with industrialization components (Navapakhsh and Arjomand, 2009).

Luis vers's Theory: the main origin of Luis vers's theory lies on a fact that feature of urban life relies on isolation and social disorganization. In point of view of Luis vers, the city causes analysis of intimate relationships and detachment of unity and social cohesion, whereby alienation will govern the city by neglecting the concept of community. The concept of alienation is the main origin for industrial system and a part of set of features of living within industrial community. The conditions of the man exposed to the industrialization as alienation can be defined with meaninglessness, powerlessness, anomie and separation and isolation (Navapakhsh and Arjomand, 2009).

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George Zimmel's Theory: George Zimmel argues about metropolises. Zimmel believes that huge pressures will be imposed on the man due to presence of population density, whereby this will jeopardize the personal identity, causing person's isolation. Under such circumstances, the person will have no choice against various arenas in developed cities. The ones who believe in such a thinking assume that despite traditional world in which the person can control most of effective factors in his life, this control will lies on extrinsic agents in modern communities. The more modern social systems expand, the person will be deprived from his authorities (Vercelli, 1977).

Research Objectives
The present research intends to examine social and cultural effects of industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) on Kangan County, and the secondary objectives include:

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and extent of social participation in Kangan county

- examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and extent of social trust in Kangan county

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and extent of social cohesion in Kangan county

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and expansion of general attitudes in Kangan county

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and expansion of social status in Kangan county

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and decrease of relationship and reliance on family in Kangan county

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and sense of loss of control in Kangan county

-examine industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and sense of anomie in Kangan county

Research Hypotheses
-it seems that there is an inverse relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and extent of social cohesion in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is an inverse relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and extent of social trust in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is an inverse relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and extent of social cohesion in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is a direct relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and expansion of general attitudes in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is a direct relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and expansion of social status in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is a direct relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and decrease of relationship and reliance on family in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is a direct relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and sense of loss of control in Kangan county.

-it seems that there is a direct relationship between industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) and sense of anomie in Kangan county.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Research Method
The comparative survey has been used as the research method in this study. This research method has been selected due to the fact that the nature of research subject and the response to the research questions and hypotheses testing require the data which are considered as the best way to achieve data. The survey in two different regions due to being under influence of industrialization has compared the social

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variables in both regions, indicating that how emergence of industry in the region under industry influences these variables. The present research is a sectional study, regarded as an extensive-intensive research.

In this study, statistical population consists of two populations or two cities in order to show how emergence of industrialization in the region under study can influence the variables, concerning the comparative survey as the method used in this research. To measure each of major variables and their dimensions, a scale was used for which a preliminary test was applied in order to examine its confidence coefficient. Thereby, three major scales to measure three major variables, three secondary scales to measure dimensions of social participation, six secondary scales to measure social trust, have been used.

All the items designed in the scales consist of the items which have been in ordinal measurement level, providing five options for the respondent. The options were in range of very high, high, average, low and very low; further, options including totally agree, agree, neutral, disagree and totally disagree were represented. Scoring each of items concerning the variable under measurement ranged from 1 to 5 or 5 to 1. To calculate the score of each of respondents for each of secondary scales, the scores of items were summed and divided into the number of items. Hence, the final score for each respondent ranged from 1 to 5. To sum up, three major scales used in this research can be characterized as follows:

Table 3: Representation of the major scale to measure eight variables of research

	1	2	3	4	5	
Poor social participation						Strong social participation
Poor social trust						Strong social trust
Poor sense of belonging						Strong sense of belonging

Statistical Population
In this study, statistical population consists of two populations or two cities in order to show how emergence of industrialization in the region under study can influence the variables, concerning the comparative survey as the method used in this research which has studied the effects of industrialization on social variables in these two cities. Bandar Kangan is one of these two cities in and capital of Kangan County, Bushehr Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 23,921, in 5,200 families. Bandar Deyr is the second city introduced as a city in and capital of Deyr County, Bushehr Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 18,454, in 3,882 families.

Sampling Method and Sample Size
To estimate the sample size, firstly it requires estimating the dispersion of major variables under study. Using data of preliminary data which was fulfilled on 30 individuals of statistical population, dispersion of variables was estimated. The estimation has been represented in table below:

Table 1: Estimation of values of PQ and dispersion for the major variables of research to determine sample size

Variable	P	Q	P×Q dispersion
Participation	0.71	0/29	0.206
Social participation	0.76	0.24	0.182
Social cohesion	0.64	0.36	0.166

As dispersion of various variables has been different, P×Q dispersion was considered equal to 50% in order to have maximum sample size, thereby the sample size was estimated equal to 385 concerning the confidence level 95%(Z=1.96) as well as interval estimation of the parameters of the statistical population regarding sample statistics equal to ±50%(d=0.05). To avoid decrease of sample size in case of removal of some of questionnaires, 400 questionnaires were distributed, that finally 397 questionnaires due to no

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response to 3 questionnaires were analyzed and used for hypotheses testing. Quota sampling method was used to select samples concerning two variables of living area and gender. According to equal quota of males and females, finally the statistical population was divided into four secondary populations as shown in table below.

Table 2: Quota distribution of sample group concerning two variables of industry and gender

Gender/ region	industrialized(Kangan)	Non-industrialized(Deyr)	Sum
Male	100	100	200
Female	100	100	200
Sum	200	200	400

Validity of Scales

To achieve the scales with acceptable validity in academic perspective, the research drew a particular attention to two subjects. Firstly, with regard to theoretical background, a theoretical definition was given to the variables under study. An attempt has been made to embed the dimensions which have drawn into attention by scholars in the designed scales so as to acquire an acceptable validity. Further, as the variables under measurement have been of social variables, these scales were described for some of social experts in order to achieve face validity. All the instruments in all stages have been fulfilled with recourse to supervisors' and advisors' views, and the designed scale has been confirmed by them. Thereby, it can consider construct validity and content validity for the designed scales.

Reliability of Scales

To achieve the reliability for the designed scales in a preliminary study, 30 questionnaires were distributed among statistical population and necessary data were collected. Then, the data were analyzed, and it was specified that it requires removing some of items in order to improve reliability of questionnaire, changing the nominal items to ordinal items and adding items, if necessary. With regard to substantial modifications fulfilled in the preliminary questionnaire, 30 questionnaires which have been collected at the preliminary stage were put aside, and the final questionnaires were distributed among 400 members of statistical population, to which essential accuracy was granted. The result of estimation of reliability of scales has been characterized in table below:

Table 4: Estimation and comparison of reliability of the designed scales using Cronbach's alpha coefficients at the preliminary and final stages of research

Measurement scale for the variable	estimation of reliability of the designed scales using Cronbach's alpha coefficients	
	preliminary stage of research	final stage of research
social participation	0.679	0.788
social trust	0.761	.0825
Sense of belonging	0.663	0.766

The information represented in table above indicate that most of designed scales enjoy significant reliability close to Cronbach's alpha coefficients (70%) at preliminary stage of research.

After modifications included of removing some of items in order to improve reliability of questionnaire, changing the nominal items to ordinal items and adding items, reliability of all scales improved, and Cronbach's alpha coefficients increased to greater than 70%.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings and Results of Research

To analyze data, descriptive and inferential statistical methods have been used. To test hypotheses, inferential statistical methods have been used. Firstly, to compare two sample groups under study including the ones who have been living in the regions influenced of industrialization and the ones who have not been living in the regions influenced of industrialization, Mann–Whitney test has been used for two independent sample groups. Further, after defining scores, to compare mean of both groups and to test hypotheses, t-test was used for both independent sample groups. To determine type of t-test, firstly the results of Leven test for equality of variances were analyzed and then a suitable t-test was used.

Table 5: Comparisons for two groups under study concerning indicators of social participation

General indicators of participation	The group under study	The individuals under study	Mean	Standard deviation	Leven test for equality of variances	t-test for difference of means
Family, relatives and friends	Non-industrialized	200	3.84	o.79	F=4.294	T=1.934
	industrialized	197	3.81	0.65	Sig=0.039	Sig=0.054
Neighbors	Non-industrialized	200	3.21	0.82	F=2.356	T=2.582
	industrialized	197	3.07	0.74	Sig=0.126	Sing=0.010
the general public	Non-industrialized	200	3.16	0.90	F=0.610	T=2.748
	industrialized	197	2.91	0.85	Sig=0.435	Sig=0.006
General indicator of social participation	Non-industrialized	200	3.40	0.65	F=0.610	T=2.296
	industrialized	197	3.26	0.56	Sig=0.052	Sig=0.022

The calculations for general indicator of social participation indicate that difference of social participation level in two samples under study is significant. In other words, it expected a different social participation from not sample group but also from statistical population in two regions under study. The calculated means indicate that people's participation in the regions under influence of industrialization is lower than the people's participation in the regions without being under influence of industrialization. Thereby, the major research hypothesis concerning the difference on participation level under influence of industrialization is confirmed. To sum up, it can expect that industrialization can be followed by a decrease people's social participation level. Indeed, it must draw attention to this point that such a decrease in social participation level has not occurred in all secondary indicators of social participation. With regard to Box plot, it can observe the average social participation level in the regions without being under influence of industrialization is relatively greater than social participation level in the regions under influence of industrialization.
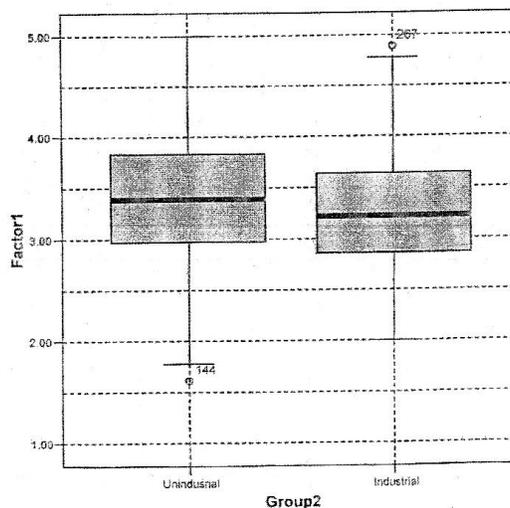
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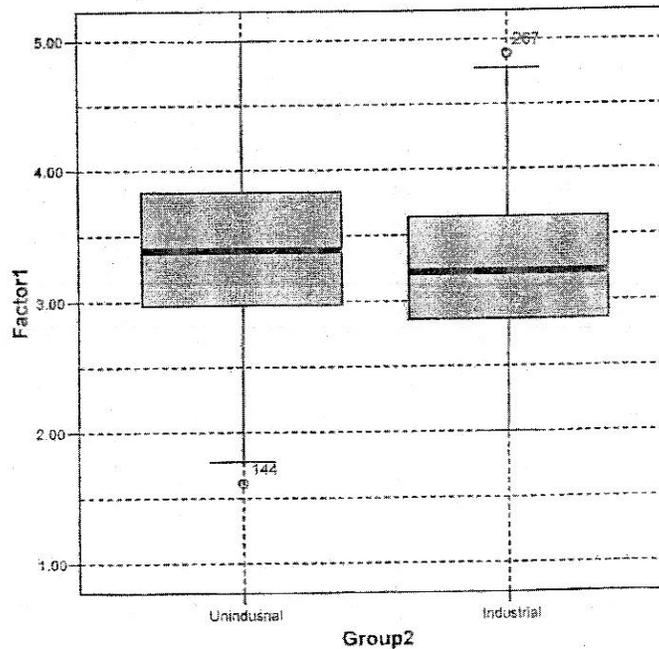
Figure 1: Comparison of distribution form of social participation level in two groups under study with an emphasis on median of distribution

Table 6: Comparisons for two groups under study concerning indicators of social trust

General indicators	The group under study	The individuals under study	Mean	Standard deviation	Leven test for equality of variances	t-test for difference of means
Family members	Non-industrialized	200	4.79	0.41	F=5.219 Sig=0.023	T=1.934 Sig=0.054
	industrialized	197	4.70	0.50		
Relatives	Non-industrialized	200	3.99	0.71	F=0.147 Sig=0.701	T=2.582 Sing=0.010
	industrialized	197	3.80	0.75		
Friends	Non-industrialized	200	3.84	0.71	F=5.571 Sig=0.019	T=2.748 Sig=0.006
	industrialized	197	3.66	0.59		
Neighbors	Non-industrialized	200	3.40	0.82	F=1.368 Sig=0.243	T=3.155 Sig=0.002
	industrialized	197	3.14	0.77		
Entities	Non-industrialized	200	2.88	0.60	F=0.075 Sig=0.784	T=2.327 Sig=0.020
	industrialized	197	2.74	0.60		
Others	Non-industrialized	200	2.92	0.55	F=0.229 Sig=0.633	T=2.422 Sig=0.000
	industrialized	197	2.68	0.53		
General indicator of social trust	Non-industrialized	200	3.64	0.42	F=0.020 Sig=0.887	T=4.339 Sig=0.000
	industrialized	197	3.45	0.41		

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The calculations for general indicator of social trust indicate that difference of social trust level in two samples under study is significant. In other words, it expected a different social trust from not sample group but also from statistical population in two regions under study. The calculated means indicate that people's social trust in the regions under influence of industrialization is lower than the people's participation in the regions without being under influence of industrialization. Thereby, the major research hypothesis concerning the difference on participation level under influence of industrialization is confirmed. To sum up, it can expect that industrialization can be followed by people's social participation level. Thereby, the major research hypothesis concerning the difference on social trust level under influence of industrialization is confirmed. To sum up, it can expect that industrialization can be followed by a decrease in people's social trust level. Indeed, it must draw attention to this point that such a decrease in social participation level has not occurred in all secondary indicators of social participation. With regard to Box plot, it can observe the average social trust level in the regions without being under influence of industrialization is relatively greater than social participation level in the regions under influence of industrialization.

Figure2: Comparison of distribution form of social trust level in two groups under study with an emphasis on median of distribution

Table 7: Comparisons for two groups under study concerning indicators of social participation

| General indicators of participation	The group under study	The individuals under study	Mean	Standard deviation	Leven test for equality of variances	t-test for difference of means
General indicator of social cohesion	Non-industrialized	200	3.24	0.64	F=5/510 Sig=0/.19	T=3/527 Sig=0/0000
	industrialized	197	3.02	0.56		

The most important result acquired from comparison of social cohesion level in two groups under study is as follow:

The calculations for general indicator of social cohesion indicate that social cohesion level in two samples under study is significant. In other words, it expected a different social cohesion from not sample group but also from statistical population in two regions under study. The calculated means indicate that people's social cohesion in the regions under influence of industrialization is lower than the people's participation in the regions without being under influence of industrialization. Thereby, the major research hypothesis concerning the difference on social cohesion level under influence of industrialization

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is confirmed. To sum up, it can expect that industrialization can be followed by decrease in people's social cohesion level.

With regard to Box plot, it can observe the average social cohesion level in the regions without being under influence of industrialization is relatively greater than social participation level in the regions under influence of industrialization.
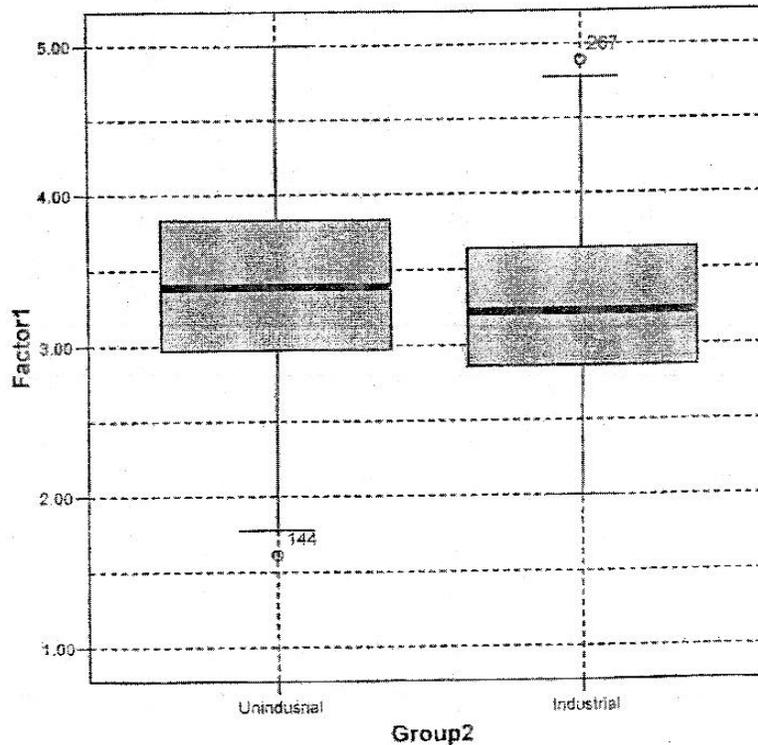
Figure 3: Comparison of distribution form of social cohesion level in two groups under study with an emphasis on median of distribution

Conclusion

Discussion And Conclusion

The phenomenon of industrialization in large scale raises developments and changes, where the effect of this phenomenon can change social, cultural, political and economic structures of a social system, and such effects, developments and outcomes can be both negative and positive. For this purpose, the present research has been conducted to examine social and cultural effects of industrialization in Pars special economic energy zone (Asalooye) on Kangan County, in which comparative survey has been used as the research method. In doing so, Kangan and Bandar Deyr counties were considered to fulfill comparison. To test data, t-test and Leven test have been used.

The results from data collection and hypotheses testing can be characterized as follows:

The calculations for general indicator of social participation indicate that difference of social participation level in two samples under study is significant. In other words, it expected a different social participation from not sample group but also from statistical population in two regions under study. To sum up, it can expect that industrialization can be followed by a decrease people's social participation level. Indeed, it must draw attention to this point that such a decrease in social participation level has not occurred in all secondary indicators of social participation.

Further, the calculations for general indicator of social trust indicate that difference of social trust level in two samples under study is significant. In other words, it expected a different social trust from not sample group but also from statistical population in two regions under study. To sum up, it can expect that

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industrialization can be followed by people's social participation level. Indeed, it must draw attention to this point that such a decrease has not occurred in all secondary indicators of social trust.

The calculations for general indicator of social cohesion indicate that social cohesion level in two samples under study is significant. In other words, it expected a different social cohesion from not sample group but also from statistical population in two regions under study. To sum up, it can expect that industrialization can be followed by decrease in people's social cohesion level.

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