



## Study of Urban Migration Impact on Social, Economic and Environmental Structures: A Case Study Comparing Urban Emigration and Immigration of Bandar Anzali City

Parisa Safardokht Bahar\*, Abdolkarim Keshavarz Shokri and Hassan Karim Zadegan

Islamic Azad University of Lahijan

\*Corresponding author: [parisasafardokhtbahar@yahoo.com](mailto:parisasafardokhtbahar@yahoo.com)

### Abstract:

The objective of current research is to compare the impact of immigration to and emigration from Bandar Anzali city on the social, economic and environmental structures of this city. This study is a descriptive-analytic study and its research is of fundamental-applied type. It is done based on the survey method by using library and field studies. Also, interview and questionnaires in the form of 5-point LIKERT Scale have been utilized. SPSS and Excel Software have been used for data analysis and two statistical methods, One-Sample T Test and Friedman Ranking Test, have been applied. The results indicate that the immigration to the city of Bandar Anzali has impact on all three said structures of the city; in contrast, emigration from Bandar Anzali has impact on only social and economic structures of the city and eventually based on the performed evaluation, it was expressed that immigration to Bandar Anzali city left more impact on the studied structures of the city compared to emigration from it.

**Keywords:** Migration, Immigration, Emigration, Bandar Anzali City, Social Structure, Economical Structure, Environmental Structure

### 1.0 Introduction:

Immigration is a process that a number of people move from one area to another, (Kazemipour,2009). In fact, immigration is displacement between to geographical units or in other words, leaving a territory and entering another one (Mahdavi, 1994). Immigration is an ecological factor that due to various effects it has, is one of those subjects that doesn't have any expiration date for its exploration. The dynamic relation between humans and location is in the center of the immigration phenomenon. Due to the broadness of immigration in today's world, all human societies are somehow encountered with immigration issues especially the immigration of youth from villages to cities (Sajjadpour, 1995). Usually because of the newcomer's entrance that are generally unfamiliar to society norms and beliefs, there are some cultural and social issues formed and challenges with the governing system. Immigration is a result of a complex process of decisiveness that involves the individual, source area and the destination area. Movement and displacement of population in the country can cause development or stagnation in some periods of time (Kazemipour,2004).

Immigration is not just transfer of people from a place to another but it is an important factor in social life that is essential in understanding of continuous alteration in economic, social, cultural, environmental, and political phenomenon of the society and therefore it applies important variation in the origin and destination society's overall context(Jarani ,1988). Immigration has various impacts on the origin and destination area and not only it results to immigrant's life method and mentality change, but also their body's metabolism. Hence, Host and Migration Areas are never the same compared prior the immigration process (Maher, 1990). Immigration is not a clear and simple decision to give the immigrant an evident insight to the future. As identifying the immigration reasons has been analyzed thorough various aspects, recognizing impacts and results of immigration could be at the same level of importance. In fact, being more aware of immigrants, environment impacts on the immigrants, an also the impact of immigrants on the environment in the form of immigration impacts and results, helps us understand more about the immigration process (Tayebiniea, M, 2009). The Studied Area in this research is the city of Bandar Anzali. This city is one of the port cities south of the

Caspian Sea, which has a suitable strategic location in the Caspian area. Due to the superior natural locations it has, such as the International Bandar Anzali Pond, Sea and beach, convenient climate, and also as one of the successful ports in the field of import and export and also assigned as the Industrial-Commercial Free Zone, it has always been considered by the emigrants. Especially after the Territorial Reforms in 1961 and the Islamic Revolution in 1978, the flood of emigrants from cities and especially from the countryside and also the villages of Bandar Anzali itself were significant. Also in the recent years, People of Anzali have started to immigrate due to lack of educational facilities in high levels, lack of jobs related to studies, and unemployment. This research intends to realize the impact or the lack of impact of emigrant's entrance and immigrant departure on social, economic and environmental structures and in continue, compare and rank immigration impacts on the analyzed structures between immigration and emigration of Bandar Anzali City.

#### 1.1 Theoretical Framework:

In the field of immigration, we can introduce some of the immigration theories. These theories are known with the name of the experts who presented them and the most important ones are:

#### 1.2 The Todaro Theory:

Michael Todaro, an economical issue expert in third world countries, has presented a theoretical model about the rural-urban immigration of these countries. The immigration model of Todaro has four main features:

- 1-Immigration, is a selective flow and its motivation is based on economical, logical, relative profit and cost considerations and although it is mostly economical, but also mentally too.
- 2- Decision of immigration depends on the difference between the expected income among city and village not on the difference between their real incomes.
- 3-The probability of obtaining a job in the city is in a inverse relation with the unemployment.
- 4- If there is a high difference between the expected incomes of city and village, the existence of an excess of immigration over the job opportunities is not only possible but also logical and very likely and so the high amount of city unemployment is the result of inevitable unbalance of economic

opportunities between rural and urban areas of most of the developing countries.

#### 1.3 LaryShastad:

LaryShastad has worked on the immigration issue from an investment point of view. This discussion was gradually completed and known as the Human Capital. In his opinion, an immigrant only applies for immigration when it has economic efficiency. An efficiency which is more than the income difference in immigration source and destination, because regarding his theory, which is known as the cost-benefit theory, immigration only happens when the source income plus the real immigration cost is less than the expectable income. Otherwise, even if the expectable income of the destination is more than the source income, still immigration doesn't take place. In his theory, the cost of immigration includes direct money costs, indirect money costs, and mental costs which the sum of them is called the Real Immigration Cost (Zanjani, 2000).

#### 1.4 Everett S.LeeTheory:

This Theory which was presented in 1966, states immigration is impacted by 4 major factors:

- 1- Factors related to Origin immigration area (stimulator and dissuasive)
- 2- Factors related to Destination immigration area (stimulator and dissuasive)
- 3- Barriers in the immigration flow from origin to destination
- 4- Personal Reasons

His theory is known as repulsion and attraction theory and based on it, if the overall of stimulator and dissuasive factors are positive, it causes the individual to immigrate and if the individual couldn't remove this tendency and the existing barriers couldn't have a dissuasive impact on the flow, immigration happens and the individual begins the shift from source to destination. He associates more educational facilities, occupation and income in the origin with attraction factors and on the contrary, high life costs in the new location, far from home and environmental pollution with the repulsion factors (Papli and Ebrahimi, 2001).

#### 1.4 Relative Deprivation Theory:

Experts such as Stark and Wang (1984), have a unknown relation between globalization, immigration, and environment which globalization causes increase in national and international immigration and therefore the destruction of natural

environments. In continue, he studies a case study in Ghana that the existence of Mineral Material Mines in Ghana and the country's debt to the international monetary fund and global bank causes direct foreign investment and presence of foreign emigrants and extending mines in a large scale and flowing of villagers to the capital (Agra) that concludes to destruction of this area's environment.

In addition, Experts and researchers have studied immigration from different views and a variety of them and here we will point at some of them:

1- Senderson (2009) in his research entitled "Globalization and Environment, outcomes of human immigration" which was done by a analytical method, concluded that there is economical situation improvement, youth awareness increase, better social interaction education and youth's leisure and negative outcomes such as disconnection of youth from family in village and its related issues, sexual relation disruption in village and cities and other impacts such as crime and social damage in each field.

2- Jimba (2004), in his article entitled "Reasons and impacts of immigration from village to city in Borno (Case Study: City of Maiduguri)" which was done by the Survey method using a survey and interviews concluded that the main reason for rural-urban immigration is searching for better education, occupation and job opportunities and other reasons identified are poverty, unemployment, famine and insufficiency of welfare-social facilities in rural areas. And impacts of rural-urban immigration involve pressure on urban housing and environment, high rate of population growth in city centers, life quality decrease, and population increase and rise of crime in cities, and reduction in the speed rate of rural areas development.

3- Jahan (2012) in an article entitle "Impact of rural-urban immigration on physical and social environment (Case study: City of Dhaka)." Introduced inequalities in social and environment opportunities between urban and rural areas and natural disasters in some areas of Bangladesh as a reason for high immigrant flow from rural areas to big cities especially Dhaka (Capital of Bangladesh) and recognizes these immigration impacts as economical, environmental effects, social-cultural such as deprivation and poverty of immigrants in theirs chosen destination's physical and social environment.

4- Anabostani (2009) in an article entitled "the income process and its rate in rural-urban

emigration to Sabzevar " which was done by descriptive-analytical study and a major part of the data was based on field study and using the sampling method. Research results show that most emigrants have emigrated to Sabzevar during their activity age and accompanying their family. In terms of job opportunity situation before emigration they had jobs such as laboring, agricultural and etc., which after the emigration the laboring activity importance factor increases. Also in the case of the emigrant's property, a considerable rise was observed among the emigrant's families and income levels also increase after emigration.

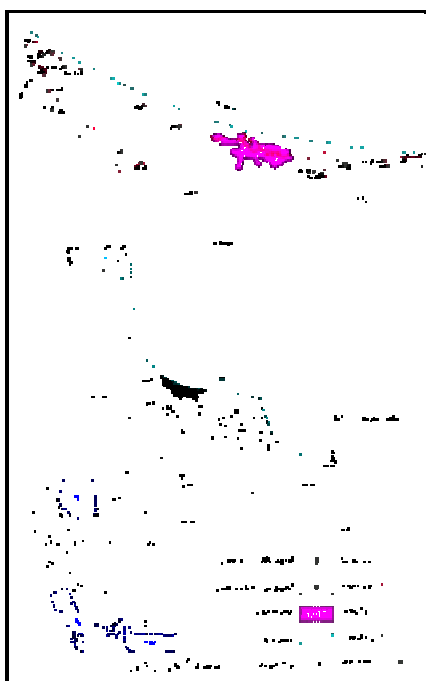
5- Ghasemi Siyani (2008) in a research entitle " Rural-Urban immigration outcomes of rural youth generation" analyzed immigration outcomes in 3 economical, social and cultural fields using the descriptive-analytical method and as a survey and research results in two groups indicate positive outcomes such as analyzed the Brain Drain Issue under this theory framework. These two believe that dissatisfaction begins only when the salaries are low. Immigration is not a sudden manner, but an answer to eliminate deprivation. But just because of some deprivations immigration doesn't take place. So, recognizing the deprivation criterion on the immigration decision is essential. In times where other deprivation conditions are equal, other aims, which are less important, are effective in the immigration decision. Immigration is a final response to the relative deprivations. In fact, when the individual or group couldn't reach the valuable aims in their social organization, and feels that sufficient resources are available for solving the deprivations in an outer social organization, in that case immigration happens. Here, the individual faces social organizations: One is the organization which he has grown up but feels he is excluded from the required opportunities in order to reach his valuable goals, and on the other hand an organization that maybe he knows vaguely but feels that the sufficient resources exist in eliminating his deprivations. In this case, immigration stimulates variation in the total social organization since it is the function of inadequate organization.

## **2.0 Materials and Methods:**

### **Recognition of the study case range:**

Bandar Anzali City is located in Earth's northern hemisphere, in continent of Asia, country of Iran, in plain parts of Guilan province and near the Caspian Sea. This city is bounded by the Caspian Sea from the north, Rasht city from the east, Anzali pond and

Sumeesara city from the south and city of Rezvanshahr from the west. Bandar Anzali is located in the geographical length from 49 degrees and 11 minutes to 49 degrees and 32 minutes and geographical width from 37 degrees and 23 minutes to 37 degrees and 34 minutes. Its area is 340.7 km<sup>2</sup>. The transit arbor of Rasht-Anzali-Astara, which has an inter-area function, passes through this city. The distance of the city center from the province center is 380 km. In terms of Topography it has a plain surface and this city is located in the lowest point of Guilan province, which is -26 meters from the free water surface. This city is located in an area which is quarters of it is consisted of pond and sea water (Deputy of Organization, Guilan Governorate, 2005).



MAP 1 – Political situation of Bandar Anzali City.

### 2.1 Methodology:

This research is a descriptive-analytical type and its research type is fundamental-applied using the survey method and with collection of basic information in the form of library studies and direct observation and field studies using questionnaire which was designed, based on the Lickert 5 choice spectrum. Its justifiability was verified by experts and then for obtaining its stability the Cronbach's Alfa method was done and the value of 0.83 was obtained and because the obtained value is more than 0.70, the questionnaire had a good capability. The research population involves Bandar Anzali's natives. For analysis of the data "SPSS" and "Excel"

software were used and in two descriptive and illative levels using the single sample method and Freidman method.

Regarding the research aims 7 assumptions were considered:

- 1- Emigration to Bandar Anzali impacts this city's social structure.
- 2- Emigration to Bandar Anzali impacts this city's economical structure.
- 3-Emigration to Bandar Anzali impacts this city's environmental structure.
- 4-Immigration to Bandar Anzali impacts this city's social structure.
- 5-Immigration to Bandar Anzali impacts this city's economical structure.
- 6-Immigration to Bandar Anzali impacts this city's environmental structure.
- 7- The impact between immigration and emigration of Bandar Anzali on social, economical and environmental structure of this city is different.

### 3.0 Results and Discussion:

Considering that assumptions 1 to 6 are studied with the single sample method, the results are the following:

In the first assumption regarding the obtained value in significance level (SIG) in Table (1) which is less than 0.05, it indicates the emigration impact on social structures of this city and was the prove of the assumption and also by analyzing 10 questions from 30 questions related to this assumption based on table (2),it indicates that emigration impact on social structures are very high. In the second assumption regarding the obtained value in significance level (SIG) in Table (1) which is less than 0.05, it indicates the emigration impact on economical structures of this city and was the prove of the assumption and also by analyzing 5 questions from 30 questions related to this assumption based on table (2),it indicates that emigration impact on economical structures are very high. In the third assumption regarding the obtained value in significance level (SIG) in Table (1) which is less than 0.05, it indicates the emigration impact on environmental structures of this city and was the prove of the assumption and also by analyzing 4 questions from 30 questions related to this assumption based on table (2),it indicates that emigration impact on environmental structures are very high.

Table 1: Single sample experiment results related to assumptions 1 to 6

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 3					
	The statistic	Degrees of freedom	Sig. (2-tailed)	Average difference	Confidence interval %95	
					Lower bound	Upper Bound
Assumption1	12.135	299	.000	.84000	.7026	.9774
Assumption 2	6.548	299	.000	.45000	.3136	.5864
Assumption3	11.642	299	.000	.88000	.7300	1.0300
Assumption4	11.323	299	.000	.92000	.7588	1.0812
Assumption 5	13.457	299	.000	.75000	.6394	.8606
Assumption 6	-.732	299	.466	-.07000	-.2597	.1197

Table 2: Study of immigration impact rate regarding the assumption questions assumption

Total Number	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	Number and title of thesis
300	42 14.0 100.0	177 59.0 86.0	72 24.0 27.0	9 3.0 3.0	0 0 0	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	1- The impact of emigration on social structures
300	15 5.0 100.0	123 41.0 95.0	144 48.0 54.0	18 6.0 6.0	0 0 0	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	2- The impact of emigration on economic structures
300	60 20.0 100	153 51.0 80.0	78 26.0 29.0	9 3.0 3.0	0 0 0	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	3- The impact of emigration on environmental structures
300	66 22.0 100.0	159 53.0 78.0	66 22.0 25.0	3 1.0 3.0	6 2.0 2.0	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	4- The impact of immigration on social structures
300	9 3.0 100.0	216 72.0 97.0	66 22.0 25.0	9 3.0 3.0	0 0 0	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	5- The impact of immigration on economical structures
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Abundance Percent Cumulative Percentage	6- The impact of immigration on environmental structures

**Table 3: Friedman Ranking Results regarding assumption 7**

a. Friedman Test				
Test Statistics				
N	Chi-Square	Asymp. Sig.	df	Title
300	19.484	.000	2	Emigration the Bandar Anzali
300	77.200	.000	2	Immigration the Bandar Anzali

**Table 4: Ranking of studied structures**

Immigration		Emigration	
Title	Average rating	Title	Average rating
The impact of social structure	2.4	The impact of environmental structure	2.17
The impact of economic structure	2.2	The impact of social structure	2.12
The impact of environmental structure	1.41	The impact of economic structure	1.72

In the fourth assumption regarding the obtained value in significance level (SIG) in Table (1) which is less than 0.05, it indicates the immigration impact on social structures of this city and was the prove of the assumption and also by analyzing 4 questions from 30 questions related to this assumption based on table (2), it indicates that immigration impact on social structures are very high.

In the fifth assumption regarding the obtained value in significance level (SIG) in Table (1) which is less than 0.05, it indicates the immigration impact on economic structures of this city and was the prove of the assumption and also by analyzing 4 questions from 30 questions related to this assumption based on table (2), it indicates that immigration impact on economic structures are very high. In the sixth

**4.0 Conclusions:**

Considering the statistical evaluations, the results indicate that emigration has impact on each three environmental, economical and social structure, which this impact is relatively high in the case of economical structure and involves issues such as economical investment of emigrants, job skills and job skills transfer, unemployment rise in the City of Bandar Anzali. In the case of social structures this impact was high and involves issues such as pseudo

assumption regarding the obtained value in significance level (SIG) in Table (1) which is more than 0.05, it indicates the lack of immigration impact on environmental structures of Bandar Anzali city and was therefore the rejection of the assumption.

In the seventh assumption, for studying more impacts of emigration and immigration among social, economic and environmental structures, the Friedman method was used which based on Table 3 and regarding the significance level which is less than 0.05, it indicated the difference in the structures impact and based on Table 4, it indicates that in emigration first Environmental structures had the most impact and in the immigration case social Structures were first and then economical and environmental were in the next pace respectively. jobs increase, public health disruption, population increase and inefficient city management, traffic problems, cultural conflicts, disconnection of people of Bandar Anzali from their old social structure and crime increase, class gap and poverty, contraband spread and the addiction phenomenon and spread and intensification of social deviation. Finally in the case of environmental structures, the impact is high and involves issues such as waste material increase, destruction of city perspective, city and natural environment cleanliness deprivation and destruction of natural environments.

In the immigration issue, statistical results indicate that this kind of immigration only impacts the social and economic structures which this impact was high on the social structures and involves issues such as brain drain, negative impacts caused by brain drain on city structures, cultural richness decrease and social interaction decrease. And also about economic structure the impact was high and involves issues such as losing job experts, economical investment decrease, losing economical opportunities and decrease in unemployment in the origin.

Also in the end considering the Friedman ranking results, it can be concluded that in emigration of Bandar Anzali city environmental structures were the most influenced, but immigration of Bandar Anzali had the most impact on social structures. In result, regarding that Bandar Anzali is more a host city than a migration city and also considering the study of assumptions, it can be stated that Bandar Anzali receives the most damage from the emigrants and in conclusion emigration is more effective than immigration. And also considering that the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali had the most impact on environmental structures. In addition since Bandar Anzali city owes its existence and life to its natural environment including the Pond, Sear, Suitable climate and fertile soil, the entrance of more emigrants has a lot of impact on this city and it can result to destruction of this city. Therefore it is a necessity that the emigrant negative effects on environmental structures of this city should be decreased as much as possible because if the environment of this city becomes more threatened and habitats become more destructed, at first creature biodiversity and then life of its own people becomes endangered. Also because this city is like a peninsula and since bounded between sea and pond it can't have much city development, the presence of more emigrants and population increase puts more pressure on this city's environment and causes people to violate to the Pond and Sea for providing land and create more destruction. Since Bandar Anzali is located in the -22 to -26 meters height code from the free water surface and a lot of parts of this city are located in unsafe points, it could be dangerous for the city infrastructure and people. Taking into consideration that Bandar Anzali's total economics and also the introduction of this city as Free Industrial-Economical Zone, requires natural environment of this city and in fact BandareAnzali

can't live, support its people and host the emigrants without its environment.

**References:**

- 1) Papli,M.H & Ebrahimi,M.(2009). Rural development theory,Publications semat, p:159
- 2) Jerni,G.D.(1988). Migration and Rural Development, Trans F. Maher, Centre for Rural Research, P: 58
- 3) Zanjani,H.(2000). Migration, Publications semat, P: 132
- 4) Sajjadpour, M.K.(2004). Conceptual and operational framework for the management of international Migration in Iran, Geographical survey Journal, Vol.87
- 5) Tayebinia, M,M. (2008). Consequences of migration for the migrant households in Tehran, Urban and Regional Studies and Research Journal, Vol.1, pp: 143-164
- 6) Anabostani A.A. (211). Compensation process and its role in the migration of rural - urban upset, Journal of Urban Studies and Planning, Vol.5, pp:133-146
- 7) Ghasemi-Siyani.(2006).Immigration Consequences of rural - urban youth, rural youth research, culture and Society Journal, Vol.2, spring and summer 1388, pp: 145-165
- 8) Kazemipoor, SH. (2003). Cultural, social and economic consequences of migration,(secondary Demography Society Conference in Iran)
- 9) Maher. (1990). Impact on agriculture Afghan workers in Iran, Ministry of Agriculture, P: 10
- 10) Mahdavi,M, M. (1994). Principles of Geographical, Publications ghoms,p:173
- 11) Deputy of Organization, Guilan Governorate. (2005).
- 12) Gimba Z. (2004). Cases and effects of rural-urban migration in Borono state: A case study of Maiduguri metropolis, Asian Journal of Business and Management Sciences, Vol. 1 No. 1 pp: 168 – 172
- 13) Jahan M.(2012). Impact of Rural Urban Migration on Physical and Social Environment: The case of Dhaka city, International Journal of Development and Sustainability, Vol 1. No 2
- 14) Sanderson, M.(2009).Globalization and the Environment: Implications for Human Migration, Human Ecology Review, Vol 16. No. 1, pp: 93 – 102.