



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Ranking of Impacts of Immigrants on Social, Economical and Environmental Structures in city of Bandar Anzali in northern Iran

**Abdolkarim Keshavarz Shokri <sup>1\*</sup>, Parisa Safardokht Bahar <sup>2</sup>, Seyed Armin Hashemi <sup>3</sup>**

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Environment, College of Natural Resources, Lahijan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Lahijan, Gilan, Iran

<sup>\*\*</sup>Department of Environment, College of Natural Resources, Lahijan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Lahijan, Gilan, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Department of Forestry, Collage of Natural Resources, Lahijan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Lahijan, Iran

### ABSTRACT

*The goal of this survey is to rank the impacts of presence of immigrants on social, economical and environmental structures of the city of Bandar Anzali in northern Iran. Furthermore, this ranking will show the significant parameters within each structure. This is an applied fundamental research of descriptive-analytic type based on library and field survey. Data collection tools include direct observation, interviews and questionnaires. For data analysis; SPSS, Excel software and Freidman ranking method were used. The results clearly show that there are significant differences between each effective parameter on different studied structures and thus they can be compared and ranked. Based on ranking, the presence of immigrants has the greatest impact first on environmental structure and then on social and economical structures respectively.*

**Keywords:** Bandar Anzali, Economical structure, Environmental structure, Freidman ranking method, Immigrants, Social structure

Received 23/11/2013 Accepted 02/01/2014

©2014 AELS, INDIA

### INTRODUCTION

Migration is displacement between to geographical units or in other words, leaving a territory and entering another one [1]. Migration causes change in the individual's main residence meaning its normal residence and the term migration, indicates the phenomenon related to this movement[2]. The dynamic relation between humans and location is in the center of the Migration phenomenon. Due to the broadness of Migration in today's world, all human societies are somehow encountered with Migration issues especially the Migration of youth from villages to cites [3]. The migration phenomenon exists in developed and also developing countries so the kind and nature of this migration is different, except for mandatory migrations due to political issues or natural disasters [4]. Migration is not just transfer of people from a place to another one but it's an important factor in social life that is essential in understanding of continuous alteration in economical, social, cultural, environmental, and political phenomenon of the society and therefore it applies important variation in the origin and destination society's overall context[5]. Migration has a fundamental role in various social and population interactions. Also, with immigrant's impact from different social, cultural and economical aspects from the new environment, it has important impacts on people's appearance and also daily life which is shown in cultural, social and environmental variations [6]. Migration is not a clear and simple decision to give the immigrant an evident insight to the future. As identifying the Migration reasons has been analyzed thorough various aspects, recognizing impacts and results of Migration could be at the same level of importance. In fact, being more aware of immigrants, environment impacts on the immigrants, and also the impact of immigrants on the environment in the form of Migration impacts and results, helps us

understand more about the Migration phenomenon[7]. Considering that migration is an ecological factor, the presence of emigrants in a city has various impacts on social, economical and environmental structures of the city. Since each of these structures consisted from their own parameters, and because Bandar Anzali City is one of the north cities of Iran and located in Guilan. It is also the biggest and most important port city of south of The Caspian Sea and has convenient climate, natural attractions like sea and coast and pond and also industrial relations which it has with European countries through the Caspian sea and Volga Don water canal and Black sea and besides it is a industrial free zone and due to the nearness to the province center and the industrial centers, it is a important destination for migration. In conclusion, considering each of the influenced parameters of social, economical, and environmental structures due to the presence of emigrants to this city after the Islamic Revolution, this research tempts to rank them and finally rank the most impacts of emigrants among Social, Economical and Environmental structures so needed actions can take place to reduce negative impacts.

### **Research History**

Many Researchers have studied different subjects and variety of migrations and declared considerable results, which we state some of them as follows:

in an article entitle "Impact of rural-urban immigration on physical and social environment (Case study: City of Dhaka) [8]." 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.

in his article entitled "Reasons and impacts of immigration from village to city in Borono (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 [9]. 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 [10].

a research entitl " 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[11]. 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. in a study entitled "Recognition of impact factors on Rural-Urban migrations. With emphasis on rural youth immigration of Qazvin Province " which was done based on survey method and using a questionnaire, analyzed the economical and non-economical factors role on rural youth's immigration of Qazvin province and practical analysis indicate that although economical desires have important roles on rural youth immigration, non-economical factors have also direct impacts on their behavior[12]. For instance, local facilities, social welfare, residency satisfactory, improvement and better life demand and target value have raised Qazvin rural youths immigration desire.

## **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 [3].

### 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 and was justified and stabilized. (For obtaining its stability the Cronbach's Alfa method was done and the value of 0.83 was obtained with a 5% error. The research population involves Bandar Anzali's natives. For analysis of the data "SPSS" and "Excel" software were used and the data were analyzed using the Freidman method.

Regarding the research target, 4 following assumptions were considered and tested:

- 1- The impac of social structure parameters due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City is different.
- 2-The impact of economical structure parameters due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City is different.
- 3-The impact of environmental structure parameters due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City is different.
- 4-The impact of social, economical and environmental structures due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City is different.

### RESULTS

Considering that this study tempted to rank the impacts of immigrant's presence after the Islamic Republic in Bandar Anzali on Social, Economical and Environmental parameters, first the amount of emigrant of this city was studied which the statistics are as follows:

**TABLE 1 - Number of Immigrants who entered Bandar Anzali City in official census**

Migration status	Immigration	Population	Year
Immigrants (Host)	12552	87036	<b>1985</b>
Immigrants (Host)	11038	98544	<b>1995</b>
Immigrants (Host)	23289	110643	<b>2005</b>
Immigrants (Host)	12922	116664	<b>2010</b>

Source: Statistical Center of Iran

Based on the above table it is shown that the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City was considerable and so they can have important impacts.

### The Ranking of impacts of emigrants' presence on social structure parameters of Bandar Anzali city.

Based on the Friedman method, the results are as follows:

**TABLE 2 - Friedman test results on social structures.**

Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>	
N	300
Chi-Square	67.708
df	9
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. Friedman Test

Based on the Friedman table above, studied parameters related to social structures in Bandar Anzali City are comparable and the rankings are:

	Average Rating
pseudo jobs increase	6.52
Overpopulation and Urban Mismanagement	6.47
public health problems	6.15
traffic problems	5.79
disconnection of people of Bandar Anzali from their old social structure	5.62
cultural conflicts	5.31
Delinquency and crime increase	5.28
Social class gap and poverty increase rates	4.95
Drug Smuggling and Addiction Problems	4.51
spread and intensification of social deviation	4.43

### The Ranking of impacts of emigrants' presence on economical structure parameters of Bandar Anzali city.

Based on the Friedman method, the results are as follows:

**TABLE 4 – Friedman test results on economical structures.**

Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>	
N	300
Chi-Square	94.297
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	.000
a. Friedman Test	

Based on the Friedman table above, studied parameters related to economical structures in Bandar Anzali City are comparable and the rankings are:

**TABLE 5 – Ranking of economical structures parameters.**

Rating	Average Rating
Economical Investment of Immigrants	3.44
Unemployment Raise in the City of Bandar Anzali	2.23
Job Skills Transfer Rates	2.21
Immigrants Job Skills	2.13

### The Ranking of impacts of immigrants' presence on environmental structure parameters of Bandar Anzali city.

Based on the Friedman method, the results are as follows:

**TABLE 6 – Friedman test results on environmental structures.**

Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>	
N	300
Chi-Square	19.994
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	.003
a. Friedman Test	

Based on the Friedman table above, studied parameters related to environmental structures in Bandar Anzali City are comparable and the rankings are:

**TABLE 7 – Ranking of environmental structures parameters.**

Rating	Average Rating
Waste Increase Rates	3.98
Urban Landscape Deterioration	3.92
Environmental Hygiene Rates	3.81
Ecosystem Destructions	3.5

The Ranking of impacts of emigrants' presence on social, economical and environmental structures' parameters of Bandar Anzali city.

Based on the Friedman method, the results are as follows:

**TABLE 8** – Friedman test results on three studied structures of Bandar Anzali.

Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>	
N	300
Chi-Square	19.484
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000
a. Friedman Test	

Based on the above, social, economical and environmental structures in Bandar Anzali City are comparable and the rankings are: Friedman table

**TABLE 9** – Ranking of three studied structures in Bandar Anzali City.

Rating	
	Average Rating
The impact of environmental structure	2.17
The impact of social structure	2.12
The impact of economic structure	1.72

Assessment of study assumption:

1- The impact of social structure parameters due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali city is different.

Regarding the Friedman table it is shown that SIG=0.000 (Significance level) that is less than 0.05. This means the impact of immigrant's presence on social structures is different and each of the parameters are comparative and can be ranked to each other. So the first assumption is accepted.

2-The impact of economical structure parameters due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali city is different.

Regarding the Friedman table it is shown that SIG=0.000 (Significance level) that is less than 0.05. This means the impact of emigrant's presence on economical structures is different and each of the parameters are comparative and can be ranked to each other. So the second assumption is accepted.

3-The impact of Environmental structure parameters due to the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali city is different.

Regarding the Friedman table it is shown that SIG=0.003(Significance level) that is less than 0.05. This means the impact of emigrant's presence on environmental structures is different and each of the parameters is comparative and can be ranked to each other. So the third assumption is accepted.

4-The amount of impact of social, economical and environmental structures due to the presence of immigrants in Bandar Anzali city is different.

Regarding the Friedman table it is shown that SIG=0.000 (Significance level) that is less than 0.05. This means the impact of immigrants' presence on social, economical and environmental structures is different and each of the parameters are comparative and can be ranked to each other. So the fourth assumption is accepted.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Considering the table showing amount of immigrants that entered Bandar Anzali City and because this city is a host city, it was tried that in each of the structures, the parameters that have more impacts and are more sensitive in the environment, are studied and the questionnaire's questions are designed based on them. In result and regarding the Friedman Tables, we can state the results that the impacts of the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City on parameters of all three studied structures were different and are comparable and can be ranked. So the presence of immigrants in Bandar Anzali City on social structure had the most Impact on 10 parameters which regarding the ranking based on the study results, increase in false jobs had most points and was the first rank and spread and intense in social deviations had the lowest points and was ranked 10<sup>th</sup>. Other parameters including population increase and urban management inefficiencies, public health disruption, traffic problem, Bandar Anzali's people recede from their social culture, appearance of cultural conflicts, crime increase, class gaps and poverty, spread of

contraband and addiction phenomenon were ranked from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> respectively. In the economical structure, the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City had the most impact on 4 parameters, which considering the ranking based on the research results, economical investment had most points ranked first and emigrants job skills had the lowest points and ranked 4<sup>th</sup>. Also unemployment increase in Bandar Anzali City and job skills transfer by emigrants in this city was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively. In the environmental structure discussion the presence of environment in this city had the most impact on 4 parameters, which regarding the Friedman ranking based on study results, waste materials increase had the most points and was ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, and natural environments destruction had the lowest point and ranked 4<sup>th</sup>, and city perspective destruction and urban environment cleanliness disruption were ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> respectively. Finally among the three structures studied including Social, Economical and Environmental, results indicate that the presence of emigrants in Bandar Anzali City had the most impact on Environmental structure and after that social structures and economical structures were next respectively. This shows that Bandar Anzali City had the most impact from the presence of emigrants on its environmental structure, which will have negative and destructive impacts for this city's environment, habitat destruction followed by Biodiversity decrease and finally for the people and the city's emigrants. So it is required to have special observation on entrance and presence of emigrants so the negative impacts are known and decrease them to the least

## REFERENCES

1. Assadi, KH & Roland, P. (1995). Demographics Analysis, Publications semat, .p:311
2. Berry J.w.. (1992). Acculturation and Adaptation in a New society international Migration, 30 ( special Issue : Migration ) and Health in the 1990s ,pp: 69 – 86
3. Deputy of Organization, Guilan Governorate. (2005).
4. 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
5. 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 – 17
6. Jahan M. Impact of Rural Urban Migration on Physical and Social Environment: The case of Dhaka city, International Journal of Development and Sustainability, ,(2012)Vol 1. No 2
7. Jerni,G.DMigration and Rural Development, Trans F. Maher, Centre for Rural Research, ,(1988). P: 58
8. Mahdavi,M, M. Principles of Geographical, Publications ghoms, (1994). p:173
9. Sajjadpour, M.K. Conceptual and operational framework for the management of international Migration in Iran, Geographical survey Journal, Vol.87.(2004).66pp.
10. Sanderson, MGlobalization and the Environment: Implications for Human Migration, Human Ecology Review, Vol 16. No. 1, ,(2009). pp: 93 – 102
11. Skodlon,R (1996). Rural to urban migration and its impact on rural poverty reduction, Trans H. Vojdani, Andishgah Sharif, ,(1996).P: 58 Statistical Center of Iran
12. Taherkhani, M.. Recognition of factors affecting the migration of rural - urban migration of rural youth with emphasis in Qazvin Province, Modares Journal, Vol 2(2001).79-84pp.

### How to cite this article:

Abdolkarim K S, Parisa S B ,Seyed A H.. Ranking of Impacts of Immigrants on Social, Economical and Environmental Structures in city of Bandar Anzali in northern Iran. Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci. 3 (2) 2014: 77-82