

Migration, the Marginalization Factor "Case Study of Amlash City"

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ABSTRACT

The idiom of marginalization in developing country is said to poor people living places that are created around great cities and residents of these regions couldn't attract economic-social system for different reasons in order to use urban facilities and services. Most countries such as developed or underdeveloped countries have experienced their marginalization period in their cities but the main problem is hidden in third world countries. Such as in India the population of marginalization of cities of this country is not anything between 30-50 percent of residents of them.

Formation and development of illegal residencies is a function of internal and external factors. Internal factors are cases such as guaranteed assets and other financial problems, daily paid jobs with low wage that are temporary or semi-permanent.

This research with the goal of analysis and considering the process of formation of marginalization phenomenon has searched the reasons of appearance and development, reasons, favorable fields and the way of this phenomenon to be a useful field for any urban planning, decision-making and policy-making in this city and region in user dimension.

The goal of consideration and analysis of the process of appearance and studying migration is the factor of marginalization in Amlash city and the role of this phenomenon in the region. The studying are in this research is Amlash city that is located in geographical coordinates of 36 degree and 5 minutes to 37 degree and 8 minutes if northern width from equator line and among 50 degree and 6 minute to 50 degree and 16 minute of oriental length from prime meridian and in height of 35m from sea surface. In 75 kilometers of the center of the province that is neighbor with Roudsar from north and east and from south with Siyahkal, and from north and west with Langeroud. Working method in this research is descriptive and analytic. Obtained information has been analyzed by using Excel software and method of data collection is (field, library,...).

KEYWORDS: Migration, Marginalization, City Limitation, City Area, Amlash, Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is one important phenomenon of contemporary era. The system of marginalization and its rapid process in developing countries causes extensive invasion of cities and formation of section of service swell, great marginalization, hidden unemployment, appearance of duality of social networks of migration in cities. Population and its changes have determining role in changes of city limitation. Increase of population in cities that is done through natural growth and migration, especially village-city for accessing better job opportunities, educational, welfare health. It accompanies different spatial-place consequences that the most tangible one is changes in land use. By increasing different applications especially residential applications that develop in the unplanned form. Unbalanced physical growth of city and following that problem of citizen's access to required services will be inevitable. Such development leads to changes of valuable land use such as fertile land around cities to city use. Process of urban transformations in Guilan province, has put lands around cities under the effect of urbanization and in the direction of need of urban population to new housing, use of these lands changed to made lands. Amlash like other cities in Guilan has observed such changes. Urbanization development in Amlash not only affected formation and process of urbanization but it has affected physical growth of city. The analysis process of transformation of population and its increasing growth on urban framework of Amlash following that urban development is significant that through populational changes and following that land use changes of cities we can achieve more proper planning, cities with such situations.

2. Research goals

The main goal in current research is considering the role of migration and changes of city's land use. For achieving this main goal it is necessary to do consideration of migration at the first step in recent years and after that consider increase of physical development of city in these years. Also positive and negative effects of population increase and following that physical increase of city should be analyzed to achieve more favorable result in current research.

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3. Research hypothesis

Also based on above questions hypothesis formed that are mentioned below:

- A) Migration is counted as the main factor of physical growth of Amlash city.
- B) Changes in land use of Amlash city has been mostly done in the margin of city.
- C) The need to residential unit is the most important factor of changes in land use of Amlash city.

4. Necessity and importance of research

Although the history of city and urbanization was the feature of humanity civilization, following industrial revolution that city life especially in Europe has developed in different dimensions and second half of 20th century urbanization has appeared in the form of universal. As nowadays half of population in the world has concentrated in the cities. Therefore twentieth century has been called urban revolution century. With such process studies and planning related to city has got importance and necessity. Following development and city life increase of number of cities and population of urbanization control and application of urban atmosphere and changes of constructed texture have been paid attention. Certainly since city is reflection and image of a set of social economic factors of a united society in the geographical territory, appearance changes of city texture and its growth in following a set of factors, especially mechanisms of decision-makings, urban policy, social welfare and improvement of human life will form. In between the way of dividing and land use in connectivity or process of the history of city transformation, changes of spaces of construction or physical skeleton of city are factors that city achieves its views in relationship with them over time. The role of technology, needs and social-economic factors and decision-making factors in relationship with shape and changes of appearance and city life increases more than before. Also in recent years confrontation of social-economic forces and increase of population besides change and renovation of constructed spaces has added regions around it to the physical atmosphere of city in great scale. Urbanization in our land has accelerated by searching oil resources in 1287 and its extract in 1290. These new income resources provided the field of economic collapse and traditional society and gave marginal role to agriculture at national economy and with such process it cause migration of villagers to cities. This process accelerated by land reform in 1340 and urban population percent over half of century that is since 1275-1335 didn't reach 2 percent. Similar number during 30 years 1335-65 became 5.3% annually. After Islamic revolution in 1996 the speed of process of urbanization decreased in Iran, but beside increasing its speed, problems such as imposed war placement of more than 1.5 million was involved immigrants and migration of more than 1.5 million Afghans to Iran created previous problems of urbanization [1]. In Amlash process of urbanization and increase and decrease of speed of its growth affected by ruling conditions on the country that in this paper consideration and showing mentioned factors on growth of urbanization in Amlash is done.

5. METHODS AND STEPS OF RESEARCH

5.1- Research method in this paper is descriptive and analytic. Obtained information will be analyzed by Excel software.

5.2- method of data collection (field, library & so on).

In field operation by using topography map and urban subjective maps and direct presence in research limitation, necessary information is collected. Also using books and papers and other related documents in this research seem necessary.

6. Tools of data collection

In this research we rely on field observation and interview and we will try to change descriptive subjects to chart and table as possible to increase its quantitative and statistics and its analysis be done more rapid. In its different sections using subjective maps with natural and humanistic specially context will be considered and in computer section using Excel software will be necessary.

7. Research literature

Thesis and various researches about migration, factor of marginalization and following that effect of urban land use has been written that is considered as research literature in this paper. Benefiting others' research can be counted as beneficial help about reasonable analysis in the paper.

The subject of increase population and development of cities since 19th century has been paid attention in the form of considering migration of villagers to cities and ways of preventing its problems that in the following some research done in his fields have been considered.

About studying cities as a system, the first time in England in 1940 it has been done for awareness of residential quality of people in cities. In 1938 Throndike in America studied city regarding economic and population activities in the form of a system [4].

Since any decision about situation of anything needs correct identification of its situation and the deepest layer of identifying any phenomenon is identification of existence of that phenomenon. This paper regarding crisis that involves city in contemporary Iran, it tries for exact identification of situation of city of Iran present more exact definition of the nature of city based on awareness of ontology of existence subject.

Therefore it will be by using inferential method and content analysis following utilization of existential philosophy texts and then through inductive method generalizes philosophical definitions based on subjects of city identification and finally by using this method and inferential method extracts indices and criteria of definitions and achieves the following findings in paper:

A) Defines the concept of nature of contemporary concrete city (concept of city suspend mind and ideal of city).

B) Presents indices and criteria for assessing nature of contemporary city [2].

Chaichi [3] in his research entitled as << evaluating effects of physical development of city and its effect in land use change>> has presented valuable subjects in this case.

In Amlash city geographical studies has been done about village and city in the form of Hadi, explanatory and comprehensive plans, but a systematic view to the population process of Amlash city and following that development of city and change of application in this city and its suburb hasn't been done yet. Regarding that current research is considered in studying city for the first time it is hoped the existing research be a positive step for removing available problems and also effective step in comprehensive development of cities of this type in Guilan province.

8. Research literature

8.1. Geographical atmosphere

In geography geographical atmosphere includes natural process changed by human, social conditions of production and division of work in a regular generality. In fact geographical atmosphere is part of land surface that is created by material and social background [4].

8.2. City

City is living place of condensed society of humanity groups with divergence features that conforms a related set of different humanistic activities and physical environment and is as a humanity-physical phenomenon in geographical place [5].

It is an important population center that is associated with the goal of a collective life and this association constitutes the basis of urbanization tendency and significant section of its population continues its life through non-agricultural activities [6].

For geographers before anything city means geographical atmosphere and in specific urban atmosphere is identified. An atmosphere that has places concentrated humanistic residencies. For geographers' city gets meaning based on conscious forms of the atmosphere of nature [7].

City is a complicated set of humanity relations with environment, in this set not only human relations with environment (in acting field of geography) is considered but also internal relations of humans and their thinking and philosophical thought with each others are considered in viewpoint of other sciences like philosophy, sociology, psychology and so on [8].

City is in fact a place with educated population in section of administrative services, education, health, industries of great factories with living styles different from rural society [9].

8.3. Population

It is said a collection of generation that have lived in a distinct land and have got special combination based on features such as age and gender, type of activity over time [10].

8.4. Population density

The concept of population density denotes the relationship between number of people and atmosphere occupied by them. In other word it denotes the relation between human and atmosphere occupied by human [11].

8.5. Migration

If changing place of population is done temporarily or permanently between two distinct geographical regions with different economic systems (city-village) or out of border between two governments it is called migration [12].

8.6. Countryside

The goal of countryside is regions that are located often in close radius of cities. Countryside is more part of the city itself and it means units that exist naturally around city and or are created due to problems and atmosphere limitation in cities. Countryside has close connected relationship with city. In cases they are counted part of administrative and political organizations and in some other cases constitute independent units [13].

8.7. Urban development

Urban development can be coordinated and balanced development, devoted to residential construction in a city with required surfaces of other applications and also equipment of these surfaces with installations, required equipment's in standard and acceptable levels, in other word in urban development equality and balance between quality and quantity of the thing that is established on the one hand and on the other hand number twice of population of urbanization that is located in

these regions should give importance. Attention to human environment and regarding welfare of citizens besides observing principles of beauty of cities is the goal of urban planning [14].

8.8. Urban growth

Indiscriminate growth of companies and residential regions is unequal and non-principle increase of different urban levels. In fact this problem can be known as a population and on the other hand mere construction without paying attention to requirements now and in future and in other word increasing residential application and devoting minimum capitation and atmospheres to other application and name it proceeding of growth on development or priority of scale on performance and excellence of quantity on quality [14].

8.9. Physical development:

Quantitative and qualitative development of applications and physical atmosphere of a city in horizontal and vertical dimension that is done along time can be called physical development [15].

8.10. City context

City context is consist of houses that following natural conditions especially urban topography in compressed or no-compressed form and with specific order in smallest area of city division unit that are blocks and urban area are replaced and totally have given specific geographical face to the city [12].

Context of any city is dynamic changing quantity that manifest physical situation of city and the way of its formation along time. Context of any city identifies grading physical atmosphere of a city that is empty and full atmosphere of them toward each other and the way of relationship and in closeness between them. Secondly it manifest network of relations and the way of access and features of the whole ways and alleys and main and subordinate ways can be distinguished by them. The third time any city can denote the way of atmosphere distribution of activities each physical atmosphere by dimensions and their sizes at the surface and heights can show the type and body of activity of place. Fourthly context of any city distinguishes the way of formation and steps of growth and development of city during history [16].

8.11. City construction

The way of formation and place-finding of factors and important sections of city and their relationship with each other are under the effect of various factors like natural, economic, social, administrative, military and also features and spatial needs and their relations with other activities. Construction of any city on the one hand denotes coordination of physical atmosphere of city with mentioned conditions and factors on the other hand denotes the way of movement of main activities of a city [16].

8.12. City aspect

All factors of city that are seen and eyes are able to observe them. All these factors act separately and specifically in connected and collective form. Kevin Lynch knew physical factors of city aspect as 5 factors of << way, edge, region, node and sign>> [17]

Appearance of a city is not a fixed image and combination to be fixed along a period even during short time like a day and night [16].

8.13. City morphology:

Morphology of city is systematic study of form, shape of urban district design in some cases growth and function of city is added to this definition. In the view of Smayl urban viewpoint is affected by three factors:

1. Situation of streets
2. Land use
3. Architecture style of buildings

Among these three factors constituting city morphology, geographers give more scientific importance to that land use and urban plans. While starting to study urban morphology in urban geography, classification of internal regions of cities and its relationship with form of growth of cities has been paid attention a lot. Therefore urban morphology, studying city development has special importance in historical periods [4].

8.14. City limitation

Usually for doing urban services and acting in the direction of establishing streets, urban and planning atmosphere of urban development some limitations are needed to be able to do urban services and planning about this services, so for doing these services it determines and usually these limitations is distinguished by urban authorities and municipalities to be able to renovate and develop city at a distinct timetable and supply its required urban services such as water, electricity and telephone, house and green space these area are called east limitation [18].

8.15. Legal limitation

Legal limitation of cities under the action of law of urban land is a limitation that is determined according to clause 1 of article 4 of the law of country divisions and definitions issued in 1983. It is obvious that in issuing mentioned comprehensive reliable plans of cities it will be regarded.

8.19. Service limitation

It is a limitation of urban lands in which municipality have taken the duty of presenting services (Mojtaba Ashrafi, 1996, 961).

8.17. Shielding privacy

Shielding privacy of the subject of urban land means issued privacy of cities that was greater and encompasses legal limitation and is determined at implementing article 99 of the law of municipality. As final distinguished limitation at the comprehensive or Hadi issued plan was issued greater than limitation of law and in countries issued limitation is greater than city limitation. Limitation of privacy of mentioned plan will be counted shielding privacy. In this case actions such as issuing building permit of foundation area the subject of rule of using lands and constructing building and installation out of limitation and privacy of cities issued in 1976 on lands at the distance between legal limitation or issued privacy of city and final limitation of mentioned plans base on mentioned regulations and by observing divisions of supreme council of urbanization will be done [19].

9.18. City privacy

In the direction of next development of city during future time steps around city limitation other limitations are determined that is famous to city privacy but making building can be done there. In fact these lands are considered for next development of city. In land privacy we can do agricultural works and no-urban cities. In other word city privacy means lands attached to external legal limitation of city that its limitation is determined based on formalities appointed in law of municipalities and municipalities are obliged to supervise these limitation [18].

9.19. Constant development

The idiom of constant development was introduced for the first time by <<Brant land>> the boss of global commission of environment and development in 1987 in our future common reports that presented to the United Nations [20].

Mentioned commission denies constant development in this case << a development that responds needs of current generation without damaging future capacities that belongs to their generation. This type of definition includes three key elements of development, needs and future generation>> [21].

Although report of Brant land included many features and key goals, its three layers are attractive, inequality, preserving environment and spatial planning (whether in national and local level) through which they can help social welfare of citizens in different aspects specially distribution of urban general services in the one hand and on the other hand take the responsibility of fair distribution of the responsibility of preserving environment because not only inequality but also poverty is counted as the most important pollution of the century [22].

Therefore it can be said that achieving constant development as vision of authorities of managing country's affair in developed or developing countries is the ideal goal that for comprehensive achievement of it a written and defined plan should be paid attention by regarding all directions as in future all vectors achieve ideal point of constant development [23].

10. Research findings

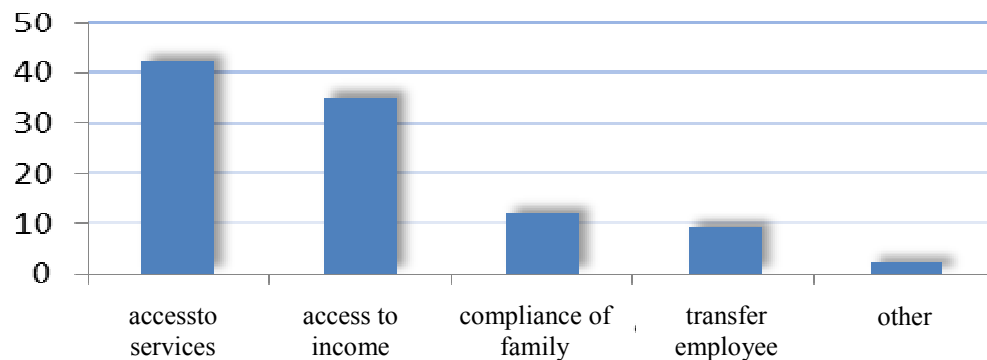
Generally we can find out effect and consequence of the factor of migration and marginalization in physical development and land use change of Amlash city. In other word like other cities of the country development of Amlash city was due to increase of migrant especially rural migrations. Since natural features have provide the possibility of producing products such as rice and tea and other products and so jobs in villages, migration can't be related to lack of opportunities of employment.

Therefore for better identification of reasons of migration and its special-place consequences, field research was done through questionnaire of writer and collected data were analyzed that are presented as below:

10.1. Reason of migration

As it is regarded in chart (10-1) most migrants have mentioned access to urban services (such as education, health) as the main reason of migration to city. As 42 percent of people who were surveyed have mentioned accessing services, 35% accessing income and more welfare, 12% following family, 9% transference of staff and 2% have mentioned other reasons as the reason of their migration to city.

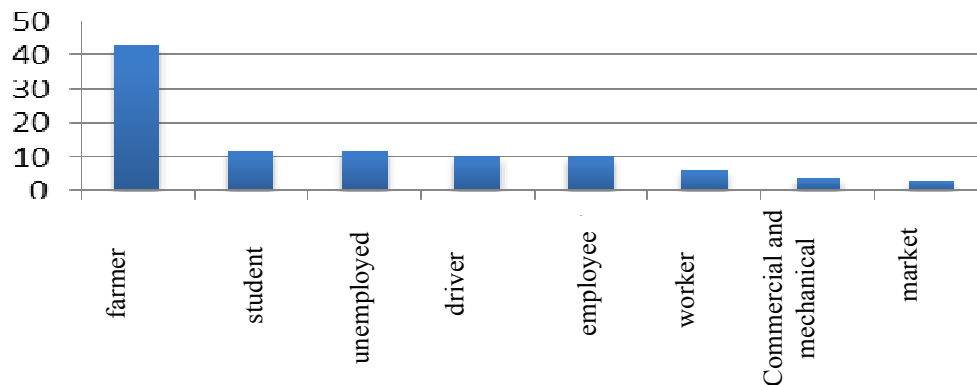
chart(10-1): reason of migration



10.2. Previous job

As chart (10-2) shows, the most dominant job of respondent before migration to city was agriculture, as (43%) were busy with this activity, others in order students (12%), unemployed (12%), drives (10%), staff (10%), workers (6%), marketers (3%) and (4%) were busy with activities such as business and mechanical activities.

chart(0-2):previous job

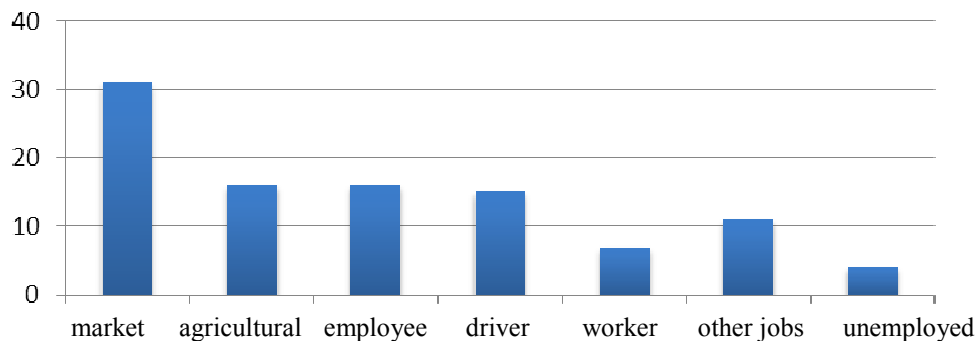


10.3. Present job

31% of respondents said that they are active in market jobs and (16%) were farmers and (16%) claimed their job as staff and (15%) were driver and (7%) worker, (4%) unemployed and (1%) had other jobs.

Comparing chart (10-2) and (10-3) shows significant changes in job of migrants before and after migration that it can be a reason for migration of respondents to city. Most migrants (43%) before entering city were farmers after entering city mostly were absorbed by market that is whereas previous job of 3% of migrant were marketers this digit for current job of migrants reached 31%. In this form that farmers enter their capital to this section that achieve by selling land and other assets in village due to lack of need to special expertise in market jobs and in this section were occupied. By existence of decrease that is done in percent of farmers in chart (10-3) toward chart (10-2) as it is regarded in chart (10-3) 16% of migrants are busy with activities related to agriculture. This group usually goes to their village daily or for more duration and work on their land that of course this action is due to development of way and vehicles and on the other hand closeness of lands to the margin of city was the factor that these group of migrants save their agricultural land.

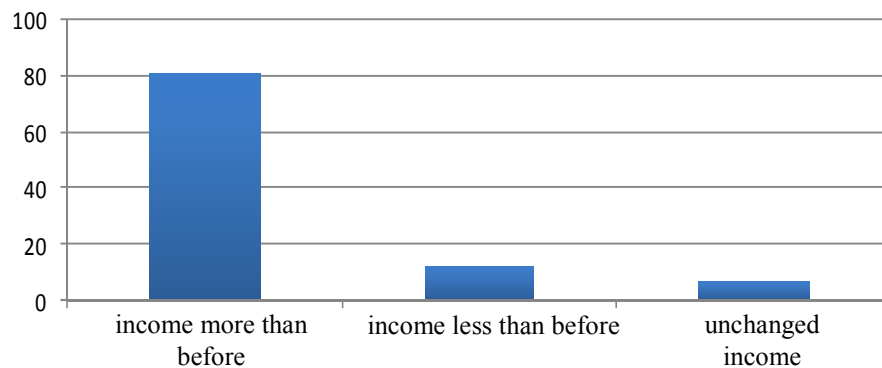
chart(10-3):present job



10.4. Degree of income

As it is obvious from chart (10-4) most migrants has more income in city than village. As 81% of people who were surveyed claimed that their income became more than before and 12% said their income became less than before and income of 7% didn't have any difference than before.

chart(10-4): degree of income



11. Summary and conclusion of research

Context of Amlash city was located at plain part. The place that northern and eastern parts of city, farms of rice and in south and west gardens of tea and river of Shalmanroud has located and these regions by having proper condition of weather and rain and type of soil has fertilized land.

Amlash city by 400 years age is located in 8 km distance of coast line that connect cities of Guilan to mazandaran and Golestan provinces and other points in the country. Result shows that migrants to city were generally farmers (56%) hat for accessing urban services (42%) and achieving income and more welfare (35%) migrated to city and usually left agriculture job and were attracted by business activities. Most migrations to Amlash city was after Islamic revolution that besides migration to city transfer their capital to city and in other word in this movement capital transfers from agriculture section to business section. This action not only is counted as movement for the benefit of city and losses of village but it can be known as the factor of anxiety in future of city of Amlash as absorbent of rural capital. In other word existence of facilities of Amlash city not only caused many villagers due to facility of possibility of increasing income in city transfer capital resulted from their agricultural activities and this action accelerate speed of migration resulted from lack of facilities.

Although most migrants (57%) claimed that after entering to city they didn't have changed their residency, the same migrants (43%) that has changed location in city about (93%) claimed that their previous residency was margin of city of Amlash or villages far from center of city that by their better financial situation they changed location to more proper parts of city.

Residency in margin of city was done at two parts of communicative ways that connects city to surrounding villages and this factor caused development of city to unbalanced form.

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