Sociological Analysis of the Immigration Consequences on the Social Distance of Citizens

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This study investigates the phenomenon of immigration and its impact on immigrant households in Bandar Abbas. The aim is to determine the changes in the economic, social and cultural status of immigrants and the influence of migrants from various environmental aspects in different social, moral, welfare and attitude forms in comparison with native people. The final analysis of the study was conducted on 384 families, including 200 male and 184 female (native of Bandar Abbas) as the control group among households in Bandar Abbas. The results based on bi-variate analyses of tau-Kendall and Pearson's tests indicate that there is a significant relationship between social mobility and social status of immigrants. Also, there is a significant relationship between the change of moral status of immigrants and natives. In the time of path analysis, the effects of variables on the immigrant's status variable and then the reassessment of the person on the effect of reverse immigration and durability is been studied. Explaining immigrant's Ĥ and finally hypotheses have taken place based on functional and classical perspectives of migration.

Keywords: Immigration Consequence, Ordinary Residential Households, Social Mobility, Social Status, Social Distance, Welfare And Fertility.

INTRODUCTION

Immigration, in its general term, is the complementary part of the human history from the continuous migration of Nomads tribes to work force in industrial societies of the modern world. Migration process is a multifaceted process that can be paid attention to from various perspectives. Rohan stain, one of the first theorists in the field of migration, believes that social relations and its development increase the understanding of the immigrants from the environment. In other words, the increased relationships increase the trend of migration. One of the most important factors that Rohan stain emphasizes is the role of economic factors in the formation, growth and continuation of the migrations[1].

Today, migration and its different aspects have changed into a complicated social issue among various strata in our society. Numerous researchers have studied migration in different aspects but the amount and the way of the reactions of social activists especially the relative and non-relative networks of immigrations as the title of social capital of the network has recently entered into sociological issues and is novice. Of course, the concept of social distance is used to explain the multidimensional phenomena in the research of migration including migration flows and especially immigration chains[2] ethnic entrepreneurship[1, 2, 3] and ethnic integration and survival[4].

In our country, the issue of internal migration and especially migration to cities such as Bandar Abbas has changed into a social problem. Due to the increasing growth of Bandar Abbas population and the immigration of people from different cities to find job and economic activities in one of the economical poles of the country, this issue that how this would change in the source and target society, and the economic, social, cultural and demographic consequences for immigrant families will be studied. Although immigration has been raised in all societies and eras, its nature, causes and effects in different populations are not the same. Due to the fact that the rapidity of spatial mobility of the population has increased as well as the migration itself, discussing migration as a social phenomenon is not considered true and it is better to talk about it as a social issue[2]. Migration not only changes the living place of individuals, but also changes their social status. These changes could include changes in individual knowledge, changes in individual behaviors and social behaviors as well as changes in socio-economic status. Thus, man and society change by immigrants[3].

The concept of social distance and social networks has been raised as a distinct and competing theoretical and analytical framework against human capital[5]; social capital as defined by Coleman[6]. And it is used to investigate the relationship between the decision of immigrant and social context in which the decision is made[7]. The followings are considered in socio-economic studies of migrants: the concept of structured social relations that person has been surrounded by them[7] and the importance of strong personal links in order to access resources[8]. However, the existing research in the field of social resources of immigrants is more related to the field of international migration, ethnic economy and so on. Definitions and practices to measure social capital were different in this research. The present study investigates immigration in the internal and national level and studies social distance using the point of view and method of social network analysis. In fact, this research seeks to present a relatively novice point of view of migration in the internal and national level. Migration is a multidimensional phenomenon that can be paid attention to from different viewpoints.
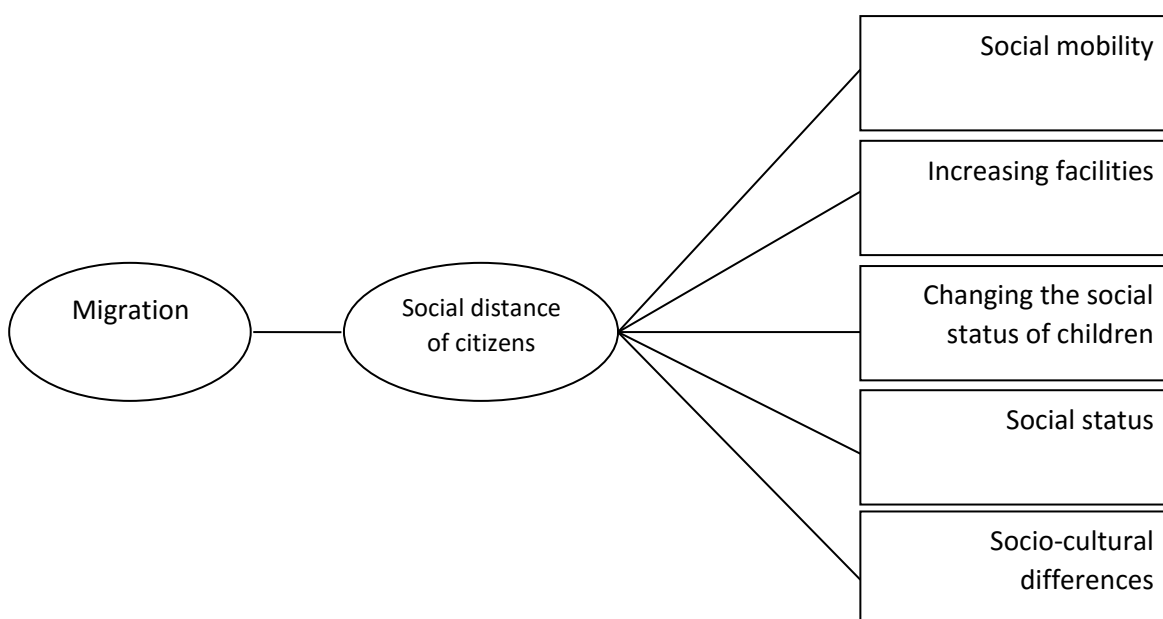
The purpose of sociologist is to study the migration generally and migrants' behavior with the new community and recognition of immigrants' expectations of the related community. They are more concerned with detecting changes in migrants' behavior due to migration. The aim of this study was to investigate the consequences of migration on social distance of citizens in the target society of Bandar Abbas city.

METHODOLOGY

This research method is descriptive and correlation-based survey. The statistical population considered in this study is ordinary households residing in areas of Bandar Abbas in 2013 that ordinary households living in these areas according to the census in 2011 is a total of 230,687 households. The sampling method in this research is using combined sampling including quota sampling and controlled sampling as well as disciplined sampling. First, all the households of these areas were studied as well as 302 households with the combination of native and immigrant and then 384 samples were selected. Due to the fact that the present study is comparative, it was decided to select a sample with an equal volume of each group.

In this study, questionnaire was used to collect data. Questionnaires were given to 200 men and 184 women as native people (born in Bandar Abbas). In fact, the discovery and extraction of existing differences was not possible but to compare and the comparison in this field, in interconnected spaces and in a particular range of, can distinguish and identify the inconsistencies and facilitate causal inferences. The studied variables in the form of a conceptual model and description of how to assess and measure the variables:

In this study, Cronbach alpha was used and calculated as 0.98 after data

collection to determine the reliability.

RESULTS

 Based on the obtained values, 14.8 percent disagree to have family ties with a non-native person, 17.7 percent of respondents strongly disagree, 7.0 percent are indifferent, 35.2 percent agree and 25.3 percent of respondents completely agree.

15.9 percent of respondents quite disagree to travel with a non-native person, 34.1 percent of respondents strongly disagree, 3.4 percent of the respondents are indifferent, 25.5 percent agree and 21.1 percent of respondents completely agree and the highest frequency as 34.1 percent of respondents agree to the second option as quite disagree. According to the results, 16.7 percent of respondents totally disagree to live in the same neighborhood with a non-native person, 34.1 percent of the respondents strongly disagree, 3.6 1percent of the respondents are indifferent, 24.2 percent of respondents agree and 21.4 percent of respondents strongly agree and the highest frequency of respondents agree to the second option as disagree.

According to the obtained values, 12.0 percent of respondents totally disagree to be a friend of a non-native person, 25.8 percent of respondents disagree, 5.2 percent of respondents are indifferent, 33.6 percent of respondents agree and 23.4 percent of respondents strongly agree and the most frequency is related to the third option as "I agree" meaning that most respondents agree to be a friend of a non-native person.

According to the obtained values, 22.1 percent of respondents totally disagree to accept a non-native person as citizen, 39.3 percent of respondents disagree, 3.9 percent of respondents are indifferent, 15.6 percent of respondents agree and 19.0 percent of respondents strongly agree and the most frequency is related to the second option as "totally disagree" to accept a non-native person as citizen. The results showed that 20.8 percent of respondents totally disagree to accept a non-native person as guest, 16.4 percent of respondents disagree, 2.6 percent of respondents are indifferent, 35.9 percent of respondents agree and 24.2 percent of respondents strongly agree and the most frequency is related to the third option as "I agree" meaning that most respondents agree to accept a non-native person as guest.

14.1 percent of respondents totally disagree that a non-native person should leave the town, 16.4 percent of respondents disagree, 1.8 percent of respondents are indifferent, 39.6 percent of respondents agree and 28.1 percent of respondents strongly agree and the most frequency is related to the third option as "I agree" that a non-native person should leave the town. T test was used to test the research hypotheses that the results are presented in Tables 1 to 4.

Table1. The mean difference test between social mobility of immigrants and social status

Social mobility	Frequency	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error	t	Sig.
Compatible	240	10.79	2.12	0.137	0.234	0.815
In compatible	144	10.75	1.67	0.139		

According to the hypothesis, it seems there is a relationship between social mobility of immigrants and social status and Table 1 does not confirm the hypothesis. According to the obtained t value as 0.234 and significant level as 0.81, the possibility of a significant relationship between these two variables is rejected.

Table 2. The mean difference test between immigrants and native in terms of cultural, social and migration conflicts

Fertility reduction	Frequency	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error	t	Sig.
Yes	240	10.29	3.22	0.117	0.131	0.910
No	140	10.81	1.44	0.119		

According to the results, the relationship between two variables cannot be substantiated.

Table 3. The mean difference test in the status of children in the family between immigrants and native people and immigration

status of children	Frequency	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error	t	Sig.
Compatible	280	11.62	2.16	0.127	3.24	0.011
In compatible	104	10.15	1.52	0.129		

According to the results of mean difference test between two variables of children status in family between immigrants and native people and immigration, it is observed that the two variables have a significant relationship with each other and the t value indicate a significant relationship.

Table 4. The mean difference test of the immigrant and native people's attitudes towards reduced fertility and migration trends

Cultural difference	Frequency	Mean	Std. deviation	Std. error	t	Sig.
Yes	109	10.68	2.43	0.121	0.125	0.014
No	271	12.71	1.90	0.129		

According to the mean difference test results between the attitudes of the immigrant and native people's attitudes towards the reduction of fertility trend, it is observed that the two variables have a significant relationship.

CONCLUSION

Immigration and spatial mobility of human beings has attracted the attention of researchers as a stable subject in various majors of human and social sciences. The dynamism of the human relations with place is placed in the form of migration.

Due to the expansion of migration in the modern world, all societies will face the migration challenge and especially the migration of young people from one city to another due to more facilities. Migration is one of the main four reasons of population change that can create fast and short-term effects in the number and structure of population as well as long-term changes due to its nature. The main aim of this research was to show the consequences of migration on social distance of Bandar Abbas citizens. The results of this study show increasing social mobility among migrants and cause the increase of social status among them due to the fact that the effects of social mobility cause the increase of qualitative economic and social level of individuals. Bandar Abbas, as one the recently fast developing cities, creates new culture and needs as well as a skeletal change that causes labor division and the formation of interactional arteries. The severe dependence of Bandar Abbas, as the capital of the province, to migrant work force affected by port force and its multidimensional role on the whole economic structure of the country has caused the increase in population and the formation of a special cultural and ethnic combination in this city. Except for Tehran as the capital city, there are few cities with such complex component. Despite this, it cannot be forgotten that the city is not only identified by its culture and residential needs but also with its material needs (civilization) and immaterial (mental, intellectual, moral and so on).

A city such as Bandar Abbas follows cultural trends caused by nationalities and societies in the form of immigrants (as any title) and this would lead to the presentation of various mental and behavioral models that cause the formation of a new cultural life as well as hiding and marginalizing the native culture.

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