A Comparison of the Influential Factors Creating Conflicts Between Cities and Its Annexed Village
(Case study: Islamshahr and Shatereh)

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ABSTRACT

Considering the lack of consistency in these urban and rural areas in relation to several factors such as social, economic, cultural, physical and administrative, the amalgamation of the rural areas into urban areas leads to numerous problems. Therefore this paper tries to individually examine the role of each of the abovementioned factors in amalgamation of village areas into city districts. This research uses analytic method and documentary research including extensive field observation, and questionnaires which were completed by 220 households and it highlights that even though there are not significant social and managerial differences between Islamshahr city and Shatereh village, when considering cultural, economic and physical factors in these areas the difference is substantial thus, the results indicates that these differences are the consequence of the amalgamation of the villages into the cities.

INTRODUCTION

Rural-urban migration is known as a common phenomenon in most countries. This form of migration has a main role in transformation of rural areas to the cities (Qarkhlv, Kalantari Khalil Abad, & Eskandari Nodeh, 2008). In recent years the development of small towns through promotion of village into city is regarded as one of the main policies to improve quality of rural life in Iran. In addition, in the recent decades numerous rural areas have been changed to the city. (Rezvani, Mansourian, & Ahmadi, 2010). The comparable situation has also occurred in the city of Tehran. Therefore the overall result of the country's official population census of this area comprises of the following components:

-Tehran's population has tripled according to the census from 1966-2006, as well as six times more increase of the population in the surrounding areas.
-The number of the towns has increased tremendously from six towns in the 1966 to sixty towns in 2010.
-Governor of Tehran in 2011 announces the current population of Tehran is about fifteen million people who live across thirteen towns.

The data and statistics indicate a rapid growth of Tehran city's urbanization which has altered the nature of rural areas into residential areas which as a result changes the rural areas from primarily economic sector to a third service sector. According to the studies and the results respected with spatial model of settlements in transition, growth and positive transformation of population in the same rural settlement, having appropriate infrastructures and access, be able to secure the first needs of its population and giving services to the peripheral rural settlements, are the crucial factors in transforming of rural area to the city (Goli, Asgari, & Eftekhari, 2005). Consequently, not only this transformation would have some socio-economic and spatial effects on the area, but also it would affects their sphere of influence (Tavana, Hassan, & Entekhabi, 2007). Additional attention is required to the increase of the damage to urban areas as a result of amalgamation of rural areas, due to the variances in some factors such as social, economic, cultural, physical and administrative which could lead to severe damage to urban areas. For instance, over the past forty years, areas in the south and southwest of Tehran, villages of several hundred populations, such as Islamshahr, Pakdasht, RobatKarim and Shahriyar have altered to large urban centers with many

social and economical problems (Karegar & Sarvar, 2011). Thus the expansions of urban spaces and conversion of them into heterogeneous population, social and cultural centers have caused the increase of anomalies, particularly in marginal areas. The social residential areas, unsuitable occupational structures, social and economic failure, have provided the uncontrolled and unbridled growth of abnormalities which play an important role in the growth of social insecurity. Therefore identifying urban issues such as social, political and economic structures in creating this condition, as well as providing the necessary solutions to solve spatial and social disparities are of great urgency .Islamshahr is one of the most important cities of Tehran province in Iran with a population of over three hundred thousand people. This paper studies the process of preparation and approval plan of strategic and structural amalgamation of urban area of Islamshahr-RobatKarim. Rural area of Shatereh village was joined separately to Islamshahr city, its population which was a rural community until recently, has been altered into a city population with their social, economic and cultural differences not to mention their different performance when it comes to administrative and physical factors.

METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive-analytical study; the data presented here are collected from different references, observations, questionnaire and statistical analysis of research hypothesis. The statistical analysis of the data was done by using the Eta Index and T-test for independent groups and SPSS software.

GOALS OF THE RESEARCH

This paper studies the differences between each of the social, economical, cultural, physical and managerial factors in rural and urban areas. It aims to investigate status and role of urban management in decrease conflicts resulting from the incorporation of rural areas into the city limits.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypotheses of this study are listed for some significant factors between Shatereh village and Islamshahr city as,
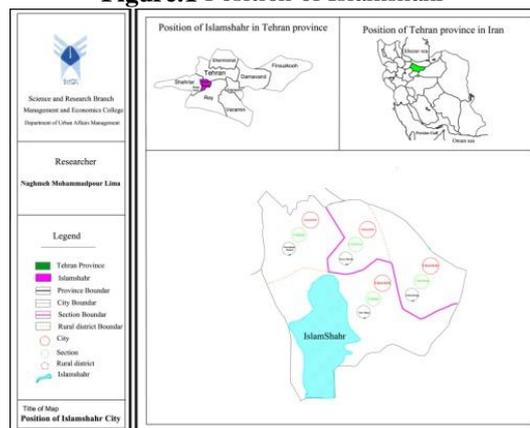- Social factor
- Cultural factor
- Economic factor
- Physical factor
- Administrative factor

The range of the study and its features
Islamshahr City

Islamshahr occupies small part of the vast prairies of the southern plains of Tehran located in the west of Rey and south West of Tehran. Up to Thirty five years ago Islamshahr was a collection of several villages close together named QasimShahi, Salour, Mohammad Abad Chahar Taghi, Mozafariyeh, Musa Abad, Zia Abad and Mafin. This City has been mentioned as Qasim Abad Shahi by Iran's statistical center and cultural geography magazine until 1976. From 1973 due to the expansion of residential areas in Ghasem

Abad Shahi and Mohammad Abad's lands, they named the city, Shad Shahr. After the Islamic Revolution in the 1979, with the accelerating process of expansion of the city to the borders of Musa Abad, Mozafariyeh, Salour, Zia Abad, Mafin villages, and with the newly established complexes and streets which were named after the Imams and religious figures, the name of the city was changed to Islamshahr city ("Strategic & structural plan for the Islamshahr City, Housing and Urban Development Organization of Tehran Province," 2009)
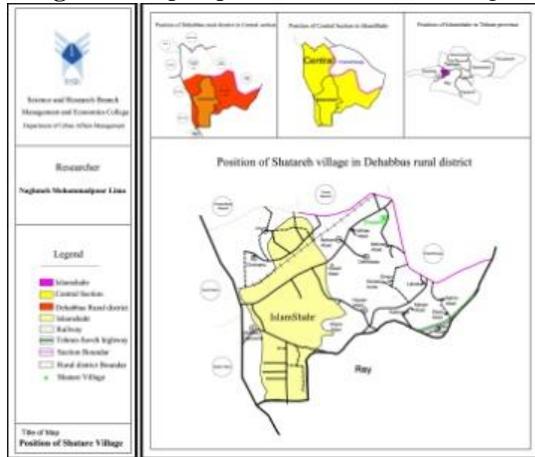
Figure.1 Position of Islamshahr

According to the population census of the 1966, Islamshahr had a population of 5,830 people; this number had increased to 50,292 people by 1976. By 1986 Islamshahr population reached to 215,129, the growth of population continued and by 1996 the population increased to 265,450.Iran's Statistical Center in its 2006census reported a population of 357,389for Islamshahr, 91,098 households with the size of 3.92 persons per household (Nourallahi, 2009). Furthermore observing the employment and unemployment rate among the population in the last ten years or more indicates that from the population of 304,141 people, 34.91 percent, roughly 106,133 people have been employed and 27.4 percent of them, 12,976 people have been unemployed.

THE SHATEREH VILLAGE

Shatereh village is part of Deh Abbas which is a suburb ofcentral district and located in the far east of Islamshahr city.This Village is restrictedfrom the north side by Tehran-Ahvaz railway and Goldasteh village, from the east side by NaserAbadi and Hassan Abad Loghmani, from the south side by Mehran Abad and from the west by Malik Abad village and Bahram Abad (Dashti & Shahabi, 2003). In the study of population structure of Shatereh village, Statistical data from population and housing census has been used. According to 1966 census, Shatereh village had a population of 318 people in 62 households with the size5/1 persons per household. In 1976 the number of households had increased to 210 and the population had risen to 1,011. In 1986 this number has increased to 1385 households, 7071 people, which in comparison to the previous decade, 6060 people were added to the population of the village. The population has been steadily growing since 1986 to 1996, therefore in 1996 the number of households increased to 1922 with the population of 8931 with the 4/1 size per household. According to the

2006 housing census, the population of Shatereh is 9477 people in 2315 households by size of 4.09 people per household.

Figure.2 Map of position of Shatereh village

Correspondingly from the total population of 9,477 people in the village, 7945 people are 10 years and over (active population) and from the active population, 2897 people are employed and 5048 people are unemployed, which makes the employment rate 36.4%. Employed women with the population of 156 people have occupied a very small share in comparison to employed men with the population of 2,741 people.

STATISTICAL POPULATION

In order to test the hypothesis, this study uses two separate sample population from both the city and the village. The Cochran with a confidence level of 95% and a precision of 0.1 and variance of 0.25 is used to determine the sample volume. The researcher successfully completed the total of 120 questioners; 96 questionnaires in Islamshahr city and 92 questionnaires in Shaetereh village.

RESEARCH FINDINGS, HYPOTHESIS TESTING

There is a significant difference between the social, cultural, economic, physical and managerial factors when comparing Shatereh village to Islamshahr city.

Table.1 Descriptive indicators of each factor separately

Factors	Position	Numbers	Average	Stan devi
Social	Islamshahr	120	12.09	2.460
	Shatereh Village	100	11.72	0.986
Cultural	Islamshahr	120	12.70	1.612
	Shatereh Village	100	12.06	1.355
Economic	Islamshahr	120	11.41	1.799
	Shatereh Village	100	12.30	1.840
Management	Islamshahr	120	17.75	1.386
	Shatereh Village	100	18.18	2.062
Physical	Islamshahr	120	6.79	1.152
	Shatereh Village	93	5.26	0.779

According to the above table the average of social, cultural and physical factors is higher in Islamshahr city whereas the average of economic and managerial factors is higher in Shatereh village. Eta average has been used in order to test the intensity of the difference between the factors in the city and the village. The table below shows the intensity of the relation between Islamshahr city and Shatereh village which indicates that the physical factor has the highest relation intensity between these two locations.

Table.2 Eta average of each individual factor

Factors	Eta Average
Social Factor	0.096
Cultural Factor	0.209
Economic Factor	0.238
Managerial Factor	0.124
Physical Factor	0.605

The following T-test compares the independent average of these factors between Islamshahr city and Shatereh village, the below table shows the result of the T-test.

Table.3 T test – Independent-The first hypothesis

Hypothesis		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig(2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Social	Equal variances	55.85	0.0	1.419	218	0.157	0.372	0.262	-0.145	0.888
	Not Equal variances			1.516	162.03	0.132	0.372	0.245	-0.113	0.856
cultural	Equal variances	1.54	0.215	3.150	218	0.002	0.640	0.203	0.240	1.040
	Not Equal variances			3.200	217.98	0.002	0.640	0.200	0.246	1.034
economic	Equal variances	0.11	0.732	-3.624	218	0.000	-0.892	0.246	-1.377	-0.407
	Not Equal variances			-3.616	209.14	0.000	-0.892	0.247	-1.378	-0.406
Management	Equal variances	39.70	0.000	-1.840	218	0.067	-0.430	0.234	-0.891	0.031
	Not Equal variances			-1.778	167.79	0.077	-0.430	0.242	-0.908	0.048
Physical	Equal variances	11.59	0.001	11.033	211	0.000	1.534	0.139	1.260	1.808
	Not Equal variances			11.569	207.45	0.000	1.534	0.133	1.272	1.795

According to Lone homogeneity test of variances when the significance level was less than $\alpha = 0.05$ heterogeneity of variances assumption is confirmed as a result, managerial and social factors and structural heterogeneity of variance assumption is accepted and both cultural and economic homogeneity assumption is confirmed. With regards to the significance level obtained can be said: as a result of average of cultural, economic and physical factors, there was a significant difference between the Shatereh village and Islamshahr city. In conclusion; cultural, economic, physical factors are effective in creating conflicts resulting from the incorporation of rural areas into the city limits however, the social and managerial factors are not as effective.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on this research the cultural , economic and physical factors are effective in conflicts resulting from the amalgamation of rural areas into the urban areas, the evaluation and identifications of mentioned factors are required in order to avoid conflicts, However if any special solution could not be provided , the amalgamation should be avoided to a conceivable degree. Some submissions and resolutions are:

-Determine and implement strategies for integrated development of the rural and urban settlements in the provinces.

-Amend inconsistent laws and regulations, particularly in the areas of Physical development for villages surrounding the cities and urban areas

-Fair distribution of facilities and welfare services in urban and rural areas

-Providing necessary economic- social opportunities (working and living) at a scale appropriate to the additional locations.

-Review of potential conflicts arising from the amalgamation of rural areas into the urban areas on individual cases

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