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Providing a framework for studying the developments of villages transformed into cities (Case study of Sin and Shapurabad)

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Abstract

Most studies have examined the effects and consequences of rural integration in the city. Therefore, the implementation of the present study is important and necessary in this regard. The statistical population of the present study consists of all households living in Sin and Shapurabad. According to the latest census, the number of households in the city of Sin is 1066 and the number of households in the city of Shapurabad is 1643 households. After collecting the questionnaires, it was statistically analyzed. Then, using many tables and graphs, a description of the status of demographic indicators and research hypotheses is provided. Then, in order to reject or confirm the hypotheses, the research hypotheses are tested based on the results of the questions using inferential statistics. . In descriptive research statistics, research variables such as mean, standard deviation and variance are examined. Then, in inferential statistics and in order to test the research hypotheses, t-test and Levin test were used using SPSS25 software. The results of this study showed that the most important economic, social and physical developments of rural to urban transformation in the study area are: employment status of residents, new job opportunities in agriculture, new job opportunities in services, New job opportunities for women, new job opportunities for young people.

Keywords: Economic developments, social developments, transformation of village into city, Sin city, Shapurabad city.

Introduction:

In recent decades, the transformation of the village into a city can be seen as one of the main dimensions affecting urbanization in Iran and the factors, processes, patterns and criteria involved in this and its consequences on the change of cities and urban system, have received much attention. Has attracted among researchers [1]. Although the process of turning rural areas into cities has occurred in different parts of the country with different degrees of intensity and speed, however, in some parts of the country it is more important to study that one of these areas is Sin and Shapurabad cities in Borkhar city. Borkhar is the name of one of the cities of Isfahan province, which is located on the Isfahan-Tehran road and the center of this city is Dolatabad city. The previous name of that part was Borkhar and Meimeh city functions. Borkhar is one of the oldest regions of Isfahan and Iran. Most of the people in this city work in agriculture and services. The source of agricultural water in this city is groundwater, which due to improper abstraction of groundwater, most of its wells have been dehydrated and the groundwater level has dropped sharply, and as a result, agriculture has declined and most people have changed from agriculture to labor. The aim of the present study is to study the social and economic developments of Sin and Shapurabad cities located in Borkhar city of Isfahan province, which have become cities in the last decade. In fact, the researcher seeks that social developments such as job opportunities for young people, new job opportunities in the service sector, the relationship of local people with each other, the trust of local people in each other, the sense of belonging to the rural environment, helping neighbors in solving problems and economic developments such as land prices, housing prices, household savings status, residents' income status, etc. after Sin and Shapurabad have become cities to examine.

Importance of Issue:

About 55 years ago, the statistics from the first census showed a slight superiority of the rural population to the urban population, so that out of every 100 people living in the country that year, about 68 lived in rural areas and only 32 in urban areas. But 55 years later, these figures were reversed so that out of every 100 people in the country in 1390, more than 72 people lived in urban areas and only 28 people in villages [2]. Why and how these figures have been completely reversed in less than a century. Calculations show that the end point of the rural and urban population in the country in 1980, the early years of the revolution in the country. Calculations also show that in that year 50% of the country's population lived in rural areas and 50% in urban areas. In the first census of the number of cities in the country, 201 urban points were reported, which had a population of about 6007035 people [3]. And in the latest census, the number of cities in the country has reached 1139 urban points with a population of about 53646661 people. In other words, in the space of 55 years, the number of cities in the country has increased by 938 points and its population has increased by 46087087 people. It means that in the interval of 55 years, only 85,55339 people have been added to the rural population of the country. In other words, in the interval of 55 years, the urban population has increased about 9 times and the rural population has increased only 1.8 times [4]. The underdevelopment of rural areas has led to many problems in both rural areas and cities. Various policies and strategies have been adopted to reduce the negative effects of these problems on urban and rural settlements in developing countries, including Iran, one of the most important of which is the transformation of villages into cities and the formation of new cities. Village-cities, by creating non-agricultural job opportunities and providing the required services, play an effective role in reducing the migration of villagers to larger cities and provide the basis for a balanced distribution of population, facilities

and capital. Accordingly, the development of small towns has always been one of the major planning policies in developing countries [5]. Inadequate spatial distribution of population is one of the important obstacles to comprehensive economic and social development, and its more balanced distribution facilitates national and regional development. Because the unbalanced concentration of the population in several large centers, causes duality and dependence and disrupts the integrity [6].

Many studies have been done on the transformation of villages into cities. Their results show that the transformation and integration of peripheral villages into the city according to spatial and temporal conditions, several positive and negative consequences such as improving the condition of physical infrastructure, developing urban services, increasing construction, marginalization has led to the destruction of agricultural land and the shift of the producer population to the consumer in urban areas [7]. However, most studies on rural conversion and integration in urban areas have focused on metropolitan integration, and few studies have identified the process of rural conversion and integration in small towns and its effects. On the other hand, most studies have examined the effects and consequences of rural integration in the city. They can, they have not, so the implementation of the present study is important and necessary in this regard [8].

Developments in various dimensions of rural settlements:

Economic transformation: Human settlements are always exposed to economic, socio-cultural and physical changes. In rural settlements, due to their special characteristics, there are more changes and in many fields, these changes can be observed, including: changes and transformations in activities, social, economic and physical characteristics, population evacuation, population increase, rural to urban transformation or integration in the city. Village integration in the city has

many consequences in integrated villages and cities [9]. These consequences can be evaluated positively or negatively. Positive consequences include improving the condition of physical infrastructure, developing urban services, and increasing construction. Changing the use of agricultural lands, changing the producer population to the consumer population, increasing the expectations and spirit of consumerism in the people, increasing the cost of living are examples of negative consequences. As in other spatial dimensions of a land or an area, changes take place. Economic change is also considered as one of the dimensions of changes that cause a change in the economic appearance of that land or area. Here, these changes can be affected by various factors [10].

Social change: The mass migration of rural areas to cities in recent decades and the multiplicity of rural to urban conversions is not a purely physical and residential event, sometimes summed up in the horizontal and vertical development of cities is a very important economic and social event. That is, migration changes labor relations and methods of production, and in proportion to that, social relations and cultural characteristics of society change [11]. The strategic economy of the country, where agriculture is based on the conditions and characteristics of the local environment, will be damaged. Many jobs will be lost. They were unable to keep their house lights on in the cities, and social relations collapsed, and the human beings of yesterday became overburdened human beings, creating new contradictions, one of which is the host urban society, which has lived with urban social relations for several generations. And the guest community, which does not yet know the new social relations but has to adapt to it, and has to walk the path of a hundred years in a cultural change overnight [12].

Cultural Developments: After the government made decisions to turn the village into a city and set a series of special parameters, a new system emerged in the country, which resulted in events in the rural community, some of which were

useful and few and some of which were very harmful [13]. It is considered insignificant in the face of harm. In the process of transforming the village into a city, which should begin with many studies such as socio-cultural, economic, welfare and security, we find that in the mentioned cases, it causes serious damage to the community living in the village, because now with the policy governing Our country, this process is formed due to the loss of local identity and sense of belonging, lack of creation and lack of necessary facilities in a city and, most importantly, the loss of the economy and the main employment of rural areas that are agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry [14]. Following urbanization, many new organizations and laws appear in the changed area, such as the municipality and the laws of the urban area, finding a comprehensive and detailed plan, development plans, and most importantly, commissions, and so on. This issue causes severe protests and tensions on the weak rural body and due to the lack of urban science specialists in the village, new people infiltrate the offices and the city and occupy the main position that belongs to the rural person [15].

Physical transformation: Physical changes: Land use plans and operations such as improving roads, organizing neighborhood centers, squares and main nodes, determining the network of valuable architectural, historical, cultural and natural roads, spaces in need of renovation and improvement in accordance with the criteria And the necessary regulations regarding the construction and construction of artificial sanctuaries (roads, power transmission lines, historical monuments and buildings, military and law enforcement sites), which are done in order to improve the quality of texture and physical guidance of villages [16].

Urbanization of villages and the stages of their demographic changes:

Urban-rural relations can lead to urbanization in rural areas and change the process of demographic change in these areas. In this regard, recognizing the

existing patterns in this field is worth examining [17]. Urbanization of suburbs and rural areas is a social process that involves the development of ideas and urban lifestyles in rural areas, and its most obvious form is the movement of population from cities to rural areas. This phenomenon, which is due to the expansion of urban-rural relations, can be created through the formation and expansion of recreational functions, and as a result, the formation of second and residential houses in rural areas. In this case, despite the existence of a physical boundary in urban and rural land use, urbanism causes that even in countries with strict planning laws, the distinction between urban and rural areas in terms of function and social blur. Urbanism also changes the process of rural population change. According to the model of Lewis and Mond's urbanism, three stages of depopulation, population balance and popularization can be examined in these developments. If the entry of rural areas from the first stage to the second and third stage, is usually achieved through urbanization and the expansion of dormitory, recreational and industrial functions in rural areas [18]. Rural migration is a new phenomenon and has been experienced mostly in the last half century by rural areas around large cities as well as villages with tourist attractions. This phenomenon provides opportunities and threats for rural areas. Increasing the income level of the villagers, creating employment and investing in rural housing are among the possible opportunities, and the threats of this phenomenon include competition in the housing sector and changes in the composition of rural communities. Possible opportunities for rural migration are not yet fully available to rural areas in many countries, including Scotland [19].

Effective factors of rural urbanization:

Urban crisis: In Third World countries, the instability of urban land prices causes the transfer of part of the urban population to rural areas, and that is when between the sale of urban housing and the purchase of new housing, housing

prices change so rapidly that the seller buys power. It loses itself in the urban sector and falls into the rural area [20].

Gravity of suburban villages: In Third World countries, the only thing that attracts rural immigrants and urban displaced people the most in urban rural settlements is not the pleasant environment, but the cheapness of land and housing rent, and immigrants hoping to acquire A piece of land or a shelter is happy and goes to those areas [21].

The role of means of transportation: The expansion of private and public vehicles has been effective in increasing the attractiveness of the village for urban dwellers, and the development of rural urbanization has largely depended on the use of cars [22].

Urban and rural relations in Iran:

The relationship between urban and rural centers, although it has existed since ancient times, but today it has become more widespread and several factors have led to the relationship between them. In Iran, these factors have played a role not only in locating cities and villages but also the type of relationship between them. Specifies.

1- Natural factors: The first effective factor in determining the location of cities and villages and the way of communication between them is the appropriateness of natural conditions. In places where these conditions have made it possible to create urban and rural centers, cities and villages have been formed and They are also communicated.

2- Economic factors: Another effective factor in establishing urban-rural relations is the economic factor. Spatial differences in economic resources and wealth in the country have caused differences in urban and rural landscapes and have regained their role and performance from the same conditions.

3- Social and cultural factors: Social and cultural factor is another factor that establishes the relationship between urban and rural areas.

4- Political and administrative factors: To achieve such goals, the role of the government is recognized as one of the most important factors whose policies can establish a balance between urban and rural communities so that the two communities can be together and away from each other. Dominate one another to survive.

Perspectives and theories in the field of urban-rural relations:

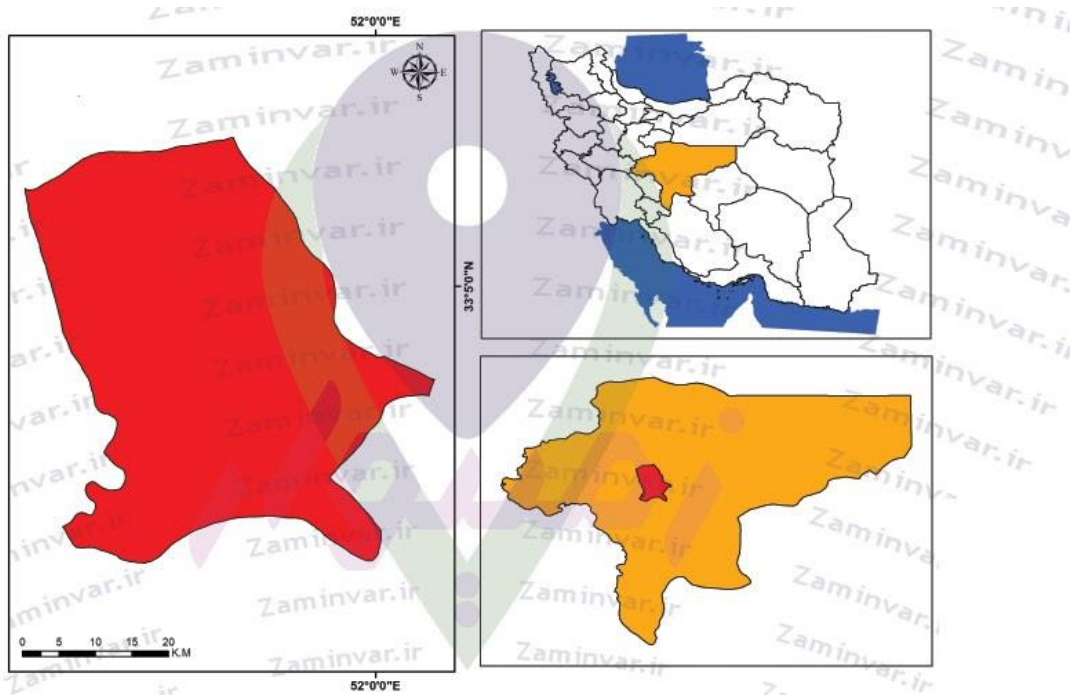
In general, three perspectives govern the interrelationships between city and village, which are briefly described in this section [21].

Functionalism: The term function in geography has a dual meaning: interrelationship and assertiveness. In principle, measurable factors are considered in mutual relations. So another and simpler interpretation, the function mainly finds tasks, activities, expression of meaning [22].

Structuralism: The school of structural geography emphasizes the deep understanding of social and economic inequalities in cities. As a result of the above inequalities, spatial specialization is limited. According to some geographers, the school of structuralism is moving in the direction of social justice. Systemic view: In this view, phenomena are studied in a coherent and continuous format [23]. Based on this, the relationship of phenomena at its higher and lower levels is examined. In fact, the phenomena are studied from top to bottom and from bottom to top. Systems theory is a methodology of dealing with reality and deals with the application of concepts related to systems and systems ideas (ideas based on systems science). This theory is used to research and study material and spiritual issues [24].

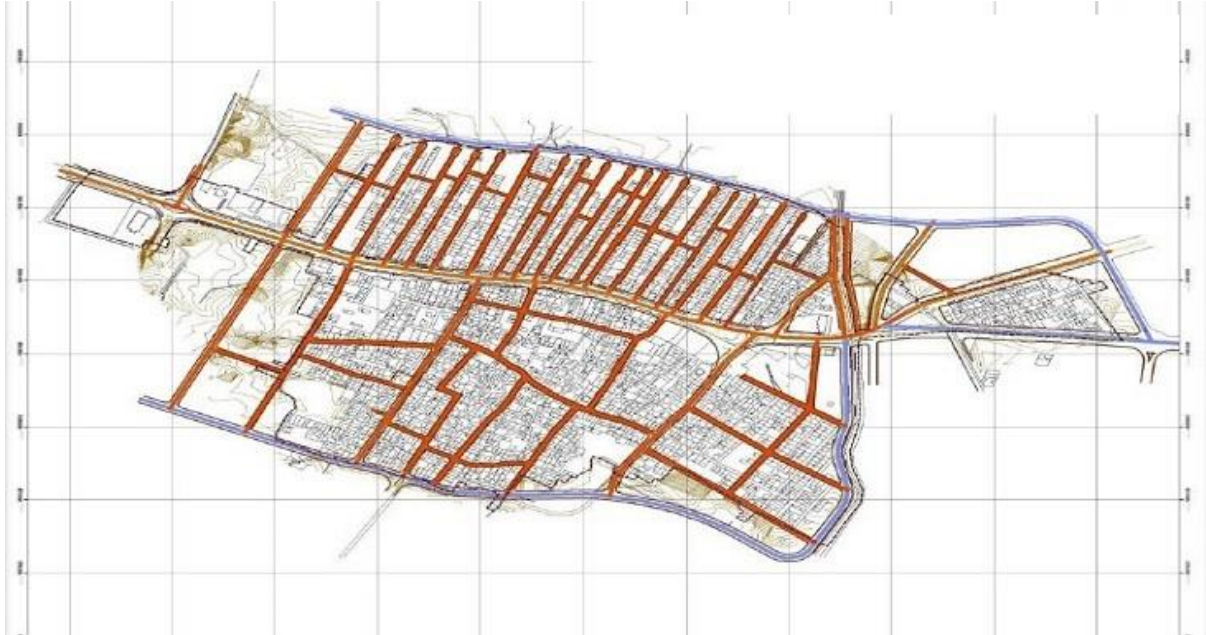
Introduction of the case study area:

The study area of the present study includes the cities of Sin and Shapurabad in Borkhar city of Isfahan province. Borkhar city is one of the newly established cities of Isfahan province. This city was separated from the former city of Borkhar and Meimeh in 2007, which is now called Shahinshahr and Meimeh city. The center of this city is Dolatabad city. Borkhar is the name of one of the cities of Isfahan province, which is located on the Isfahan-Tehran road and the center of this city is Dolatabad city. The previous name of that part was Borkhar and Meimeh city functions. Borkhar is one of the oldest regions of Isfahan and Iran.



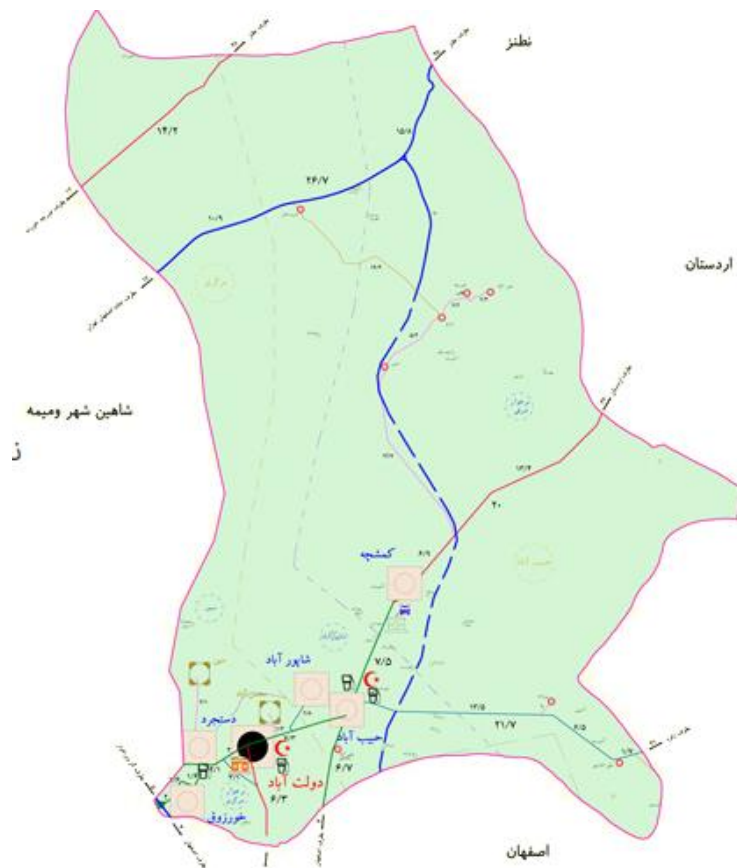
Location: Borkhar and Maymeh are limited from the north to the cities of Kashan, Natanz and Markazi province, from the south to Isfahan, Khomeini Shahr and Najafabad, from the east to Ardestan, and from the west to Golpayegan and Najafabad. According to the country divisions, this city has two parts, Habibabad and Markazi, and includes 7 cities (Dolatabad, Dastgerd, Khorzooq, Sin, Habibabad, Kameshcheh and Shapurabad) and 7 villages

(Mohsenabad, Aliabadchi, Denbi, Parvaneh, Ali Abad Mulla Ali, chicken and shurcheh).



Population: According to the 1375 census, Borkhar and Meimeh had a population of 434, 218 people, of whom 403, 83 people lived in Shahin Shahr, the center of the city.

Center, ward and villages: In October 1990, the city of Borkhar and Meimeh, centered on Shahinshahr, was formed by merging the two mentioned wards in Isfahan province. Borkhar Markazi has three villages, namely Borkhar Sharqi and Borkhar Gharbi and Morche Khort, and six cities named Dolatabad, Habibabad, Gaz, Dastgerd, Khvarzog and Shahinshahr. Meimeh has two villages, Zarkan and Vandadeh, and two cities, Meimeh and Vazvan.



Development Status and Economy: This newly established immigrant city has received many immigrants from various parts of Iran, and is still developing. The economy relies on agriculture, animal husbandry, carpet weaving, and factory work. Among the new industries are brick, plaster, flour and textile factories, plastic bag making and profile making. Poultry farming and industrial livestock have been established in the city. The main road Tehran-Qom-Isfahan passes through this city.

Livestock and agriculture: Its important products are wheat, barley, cotton, alfalfa and leeks. Pomegranate, grape, watermelon and melon are made in it. Melon of Gorgab village is famous in Iran. Livestock is important. It has canvas weaving, spinning and carpet weaving with bergamot and elastic patterns. In the past, it was woven in the presence of a type of cloth called kish, and canvas.

Research hypotheses

1. Hypothesis 1: Economic changes and transformations of rural to urban areas in the study area have been at a high level.
2. Hypothesis 2: Social changes and transformations of rural to urban areas in the study area have been at a high level.
3. Hypothesis 3: Physical changes in the transformation of the village into a city in the study area have been at a high level.
4. Hypothesis 4: There are similarities between the two cities of Sin and Shapurabad in the occurrence of economic, social and physical changes.

The method, target population and sample

The statistical population of the present study consists of all households living in Sin and Shapurabad. According to the latest census, the number of households in the city of Sin is 1066 and the number of households in the city of Shapurabad is 1643 households. Since the number of people in the study population in the present study is high, the researcher has considered sampling as necessary. Therefore, considering such a fact through sampling, the researcher will generalize the information obtained by using data analysis about the sample to the main community through statistical inference. The sample size in this study was determined based on Morgan's table. In this study, 132 households in Sin city and 253 households in Shapurabad city have been selected as a research sample by simple random sampling method and their opinions on urban social and economic developments are sought.

Analysis of information

SPSS software was used for statistical analysis and one-sample t-test was used to analyze the statistical hypotheses. We used SPSS 22 to analyze the data. In following the results of test hypotheses are offered:

Testing Hypothesis H1. Economic changes and transformations of rural to urban areas in the study area have been at a high level.

The results of SPSS are shown below:

Table. 1. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
H1	385	6.8443	1.01973	.17362

Table. 2. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 5					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
H1	16.844	384	.000	1.4721	1.09443	1.6832

Testing Hypothesis H2. Social changes and transformations of rural to urban areas in the study area have been at a high level.

The results of SPSS are shown below:

Table. 3. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
H2	385	6.8426	1.0964	.17031

Table. 4. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 5					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
H2	16.8443	384	.000	1.6843	1.6385	2.0591

Testing Hypothesis H3. Physical changes in the transformation of the village into a city in the study area have been at a high level.

The results of SPSS are shown below:

Table. 5. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
H3	385	6.7392	1.0793	.19831

Table. 6. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 5					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
H3	15.0946	384	.000	1.7931	1.0588	1.7692

Testing Hypothesis H4. There are similarities between the two cities of Sin and Shapurabad in the occurrence of economic, social and physical changes.

The results of SPSS are shown below:

Table. 7. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
H4	385	6.7593	1.0658	.19643

Table. 8. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 5					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
H4	17.7443	384	.000	1.9653	1.6883	1.9752

Conclusion:

Many studies have been done on the transformation of villages into cities. Their results show that the transformation and integration of peripheral villages into the city according to spatial and temporal conditions, several positive and negative consequences such as improving the condition of physical infrastructure, developing urban services, increasing construction, Marginalization has led to the destruction of agricultural land and the shift of the producer population to the consumer in urban areas. However, most studies on rural conversion and integration in urban areas have focused on metropolitan integration, and few studies have identified the process of rural conversion and integration in small towns and its effects. Although the process of turning rural areas into cities has occurred in different parts of the country with different

degrees of intensity and speed, however, in some parts of the country it is more important to study that one of these areas is Sin and Shapurabad cities in Borkhar city. Be. The aim of the present study is to study the social and economic developments of Sin and Shapurabad cities located in Borkhar city of Isfahan province, which have become cities in the last decade. In fact, the researcher seeks that social developments such as job opportunities for young people, new job opportunities in the service sector, the relationship of local people with each other, the trust of local people in each other, the sense of belonging to the rural environment, helping neighbors In solving problems and etc and economic developments such as land prices, housing prices, household savings status, residents' income status, etc. after Sin and Shapurabad have become cities to examine.

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