

Investigating the Social and Cultural Effective Factors on the Attitude toward the Emigration (Study about Youth of Naghadeh)

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Abstract

Theory toward emigration is one of the basic backgrounds in forming the emigration process. This attitude gets impact from social _cultural basis more than others. So in this study, social and cultural factors have been investigated related to attitude toward emigration among Naghadeh's adults in the age of 20 to 29. Theories related to emigration and attitude has been used in theoretical part of this study and the data has been collected via survey and distributing questioner among 381 adults of Naghadeh. The results indicated that there is a significant relationship between these variables such as having relative in abroad, having relative in other cities, the experience of living in other cities, age, the level of necessity to respect, the level of necessity to gain wealth, the level of necessity to progress, the level of relationship with relatives in other cities, the attitude of parents to emigration, the level of using internet and media and the attitude toward the emigration. These variables explain 58% of changes in dependent variable and the level of necessity to gain wealth has the most explaining role in the attitude toward the emigration.

Keywords: Emigration, Attitude toward Emigration, Cultural factors, Social factors, Adults, Naghadeh's town.

1. INTRODUCTION

Emigration is one of the most significant and important phenomenon in all over the world and especially in third world countries and developing countries. Population growth and urbanization and the rise of cities are problem for developing countries and it has included thinkable and problematic results such as disemboque of villages from residents, marginalization, growth and extension of mental _social disorders and some phenomenon such as delinquency, robbery, murder, suicide and other social disorders. Emigration has been one of the four main factors of population changes and it can create rapid and short term effect on structure and number of population in addition to long term changes and it can create balance and imbalance in effected populations. Emigration is a phenomenon that affects gender, age groups, religion followers, political activists, ethnic minorities, specialty holders, wealth and skill and sometimes it appears in the form of general and universal, so it leaves various effects (Zanjani, 1380).

Attitude to emigration is one of the basic backgrounds in the formation of emigration process. Since no decision is taken in vacuum, even it is affected from different factors, so formation of attitude to emigration in individuals mind is affected by various factors and various social_ cultural basis cause different attitude toward emigration among residents of an area. Identification of individual's attitude to emigration and also some factors which are effective can help the social planners to prevent from formation of irregular and unscheduled emigration and decrease the growth of it and remove the barriers and create the required facilities.

So the basic aim of this research is to investigate and upgrade the consciousness level in emigration basis and the reason of it and cognition of effective basis on emigration in Naghadeh's town. Researches indicated that the majority of immigrants are adults in Naghadeh.

So investigating and researching about various aspects of emigration in Naghadeh will help to control and correct guidance of population displacement and regional development. Emigration is a social phenomenon that is analyzable with theoretical instrument. Emigration is an objective phenomenon which must be investigated with rational approaches to extract the appropriate solutions.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Sociological Theories

Ravenstein believes that migration moves from the area which has less opportunity to those areas which have more opportunities (Obray, 1370). Lee divides the effective powers on migration percepts to two parts of absorptive and propulsive. The first part is a negative factor which wants to force the migrations to leave the regions of origin and the second part is a positive factor which directs migrants to migration place for better situation (Lee as cited in Obray, 1370). Lee believes that immigrants choose an area by paying attention to positive factors in destination and negative factors in origin.

Mendras believes that influence of urban community on rural community causes emigration. It causes cultural arrearage of rural community; so, emigration is a reaction for creating balance of this culture and inhibition of arrearage (Jakson, 1986). Wallerstein refers to three cases in emigration for work; Relative power, technology priority and economical wealth of peripheral countries. He emphasizes that emigration decisions for work doesn't take in a free and neutral market, but there is limitations and opportunities in the market which resulting from conditions and relationships and hard contradictions in global capitalism (Jakson, 1986).

2.2. Attitude Theoretical

Rosenstiel refers to several effective factors about organization assessment and efficiency: necessity's satisfaction, individual consent, experience, the level of availability to setting goals and better efficiency for solving problems. Among effective factors on attitude, the level of availability to setting goals and better efficiency can be useful. Mazlu discussed the theory of necessity's satisfaction about mental health and believes that there is a positive correlation between the level of basic necessity satisfaction and the level of mental health.

In a classification which Mazlu has offered from basic necessities, the physiological necessities (hunger, thirst) are in low level and after it, there is necessity to safety (support and safety) necessity to love (affection and fixation) necessity to respect (freedom and self_esteem) and there is necessity to self actualization in topside. Mazlu believes when the low level necessities are satisfied, the higher level necessities will rise with more happiness (Ovishy, 1999). So if individual can't achieve to primary necessities in the origin city, he won't have the expectation to fulfill the higher necessities in Naghadeh; but if the individual's necessities fulfill in Naghadeh, attitude to emigration will be negative.

2.3. Empirical Researches

Salehi Omran (1385) has designed his research in two parts push factors and tensional factor in an article with the title of "investigating the attitude of faculty members toward to the reason of elite's emigration to abroad". This research was descriptive and the sample has been formed in faculty members of Mazandaran University. The results have indicated that some factors such as the lack of social attention to research activities, the lack of facilities for research, low salaries and discrimination and inequality are effective in emigration of elites to abroad as the push factors and in other side some factors such as facilities for life, more salaries, mental and social tranquility for individuals and family, promote academic and professional growth and

better employment opportunities are as the tensional factor in the faculty members view.

Harnen (2004) has investigated the relationship between internal migrations and subsidies in a study. In this research he has investigated the effect of subsidies on urban emigration to city in Norway and he has investigated the population changes (emigration of rural_ urban) from 1986 to 2000.

The results indicated that occupation, unemployment and income are effective in emigration. In regression analysis, government subsidies cause villagers stay in their region and don't migrate to cities (Harnen, 2004).

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant relationship between gender and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 2: There is a significant relationship between marital status and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 3: There is a significant relationship between ethnicity of respondents and attitude to emigration.

Hypothesis 4: There is a significant relationship between having relatives in abroad and attitude of respondents to emigration.

Hypothesis 5: There is a significant relationship between having relatives in other cities and attitude of respondents to emigration.

Hypothesis 6: There is a significant relationship between the experience of living in other cities and attitude of respondents to emigration.

Hypothesis 7: There is a significant relationship between the age of respondents and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 8: There is a significant relationship between the level of respondents' education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 9: There is a significant relationship between the level of father's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 10: There is a significant relationship between the level of mother's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 11: There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to respect and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 12: There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to gain wealth and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 13: There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to progress and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 14: There is a significant relationship between the level of relationship with relatives in other cities and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 15: There is a significant relationship between respondents and parents' attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 16: There is a significant relationship between using internet and media and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 17: There is a significant relationship between the employment status and their attitudes to emigration from Naghadeh.

3. METHOD

3.1. Sample

In this study, 390 participants were chosen that 381 questioners were identified suitable for analyzing.

The participants were all at the age of 20 to 29 who were from Naghadeh. 199 participants were male and 182 female. 106 participants were married and 275 participants were single. About 48% of participants were students and more than 32% were employed and near 20% were unemployed. In the other side, about 57% of participants were Kurd, about 42% were Turk and 1.3% was Persian. Finally, about 32% were BA, 22% were students and 25% were Diploma. In the research the sampling method was accidental.

3.2. Findings

Table1. Hypotheses tests indicating the difference of mean

The difference of means		Gender	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Having Relatives in abroad	Having Relatives in other cities	Ecological factors
Attitude to emigration	T	0.13	1.45	0.83	_2.2	_3.5	2.6-
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.894	0.146	0.408	0.026	0.000	0.009

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant relationship between gender and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The mean of attitude to emigration in males (17.4) is higher than females (17.33). The difference between two means base on T test 0.13 and the level of significance sig=0.894 indicated that there is no significant relationship between respondents in attitude to emigration from Naghadeh with 95% level of confidence, so this hypothesis would not be confirmed.

Hypothesis 2: There is a significant relationship between marital status and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The mean of attitude to emigration in married people (18.1) is higher than single people (17.1). The difference between two means base on T test 1.45 and the level of significance sig=0.146 indicated that there is no significant relationship between respondents in attitude to emigration from Naghadeh with 95% level of confidence, so this hypothesis would not be confirmed.

Hypothesis 3: There is a significant relationship between ethnicity of respondents and attitude to emigration.

The mean of attitude to emigration in Kurd people (17.3) is lower than Turk people (17.8). The difference between two means base on T test _83 and the level of significance sig=0.408 indicated that there is no significant relationship between respondents in attitude to emigration from Naghadeh with 95% level of confidence, so this hypothesis would not be confirmed.

Hypothesis 4: There is a significant relationship between having relatives in abroad and attitude of respondents to emigration.

The mean of attitude to emigration in those respondents who don't have relatives in abroad (16.9) is lower than those respondents (18.2) who have relatives in abroad. The difference between two means base on T test _2.2 and the level of significance sig=0.026 indicated there is a significant relationship between respondents in attitude to emigration from Naghadeh with 95% level of confidence, so this hypothesis would be confirmed. So it can be said that having relatives in abroad can affect

the attitude of people to emigration and increase the interest of them to emigration from their location.

Hypothesis 5: There is a significant relationship between having relatives in other cities and attitude of respondents to emigration.

The mean of attitude to emigration in those respondents who don't have relatives in other cities (17.2) is lower than those respondents (24.6) who have relatives in other cities. The difference between two means base on T test $t_{3.5}$ and the level of significance $sig=0.000$ indicated there is a significant relationship between respondents in attitude to emigration from Naghadeh with 99% level of confidence, so this hypothesis would be confirmed.

Hypothesis 6: There is a significant relationship between the experiences of living in other cities and attitude of respondents to emigration.

The mean of attitude to emigration in those respondents who had the experiences of living in other cities (16.2) is lower than those respondents (24.6) who expressed they were born Naghadeh and didn't have the experiences of living in other cities. The difference between two means base on T test $t_{2.6}$ and the level of significance $sig=0.009$ indicated there is a significant relationship between respondents in attitude to emigration from Naghadeh with 99% level of confidence, so this hypothesis would be confirmed.

Table2. Pearson correlation coefficient

Pearson		Age	The level of education	The level of father's education	The level of mother's education	Necessity to respect	Necessity to gain wealth	Necessity to progress	Relationship with relatives	Parents attitude	Using Internet
Attitude to emigration	Correlation Coefficient	0.67	0.085-	0.05-	0.066-	0.475	0.624	0.604	0.293-	0.527	-0.344
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.096	0.334	0.202	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Hypothesis 7: There is a significant relationship between the age of respondents and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.67$) indicated that there is a strong relationship between the age of respondents and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The positive signal of correlation coefficient indicated the direct effect of age on the attitude to emigration. In this case according to significant ($Sig=0.000$), it can be said that by increasing age, the attitude of people to emigration will be more agreeable.

Hypothesis 8: There is a significant relationship between the level of respondents' education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.085$) indicated that the obtained figure is higher than 0.005 and it can be said that there is no significant relationship between the level of respondent's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh so; this hypothesis would not be confirmed.

Hypothesis 9: There is a significant relationship between the level of father's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.05$) indicated that the obtained figure is higher than 0.005 and in this case according to significant ($Sig=0.334$),

it can be said that there is no significant relationship between the level of father's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh so; this hypothesis would not be confirmed.

Hypothesis 10: There is a significant relationship between the level of mother's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = -0.066$) indicated that the obtained figure is higher than 0.005 and in this case according to significant ($\text{Sig} = 0.202$), it can be said that there is no significant relationship between the level of father's education and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh so; this hypothesis would not be confirmed.

Hypothesis 11: There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to respect and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.475$) indicated that there is a moderate relationship between the level of necessity to respect and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The positive signal of correlation coefficient indicated the direct effect of the level of necessity to respect on the attitude to emigration. In this case according to significant ($\text{Sig} = 0.000$), it can be said that those people who feel more necessity to respect, they are more agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 12: There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to gain wealth and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.624$) indicated that there is a strong relationship between the level of necessity to gain wealth and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The positive signal of correlation coefficient indicated the direct effect of the level of necessity to gain wealth on the attitude to emigration. In this case according to significant ($\text{Sig} = 0.000$), it can be said that those people who feel more necessity to gain wealth, they are more agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 13: There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to progress and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.604$) indicated that there is a strong relationship between the level of necessity to progress and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The positive signal of correlation coefficient indicated the direct effect of the level of necessity to progress on the attitude to emigration. In this case according to significant ($\text{Sig} = 0.000$), it can be said that those people who feel more necessity to progress, they are more agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 14: There is a significant relationship between the level of relationship with relatives in other cities and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = -0.293$) indicated that there is a weak relationship between the level of relationship with relatives in other cities and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The negative signal of correlation coefficient indicated the inverse effect of the level of relationship with relatives in other cities on the attitude to emigration. In this case according to significant ($\text{Sig} = 0.000$), it can be said that those people who have more relationship with relatives in other cities, they are less agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 15: There is a significant relationship between respondents and parents' attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.527$) indicated that there is a strong relationship between respondents and parents' attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The positive signal of correlation

coefficient indicated the direct effect of respondents and parents' attitude to emigration. In this case according to significant (Sig=0.000), it can be said that those people who expressed their parents have agreeable attitude to emigration, they themselves are more agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 16: There is a significant relationship between using internet and media and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

The Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.344$) indicated that there is a moderate relationship between using internet and media and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. The negative signal of correlation coefficient indicated the inverse relationship of using internet and media and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. In this case according to significant (Sig=0.000), it can be said that those people who use internet and media more, they are less agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh.

Hypothesis 17: There is a significant relationship between the employment status and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh.

Table 3. The test of attitude to emigration's difference from Naghadeh according to occupation condition

Variable	Frequency	Mean	SD	F	Significant
0.436	0.83	Employed	124	17.6	5.67
		Unemployed	75	16.6	5.73
		Student	182	17.5	5.26

Table 4. The main elements of multivariate analysis

SEM	The value added to R ²	R ²	R	The name of variable	Number
0.111	-----	0.398	0.631	The level of necessity to gain wealth	1
0.048	0.084	0.482	0.695	The attitude of parents to emigration	2
0.104	0.037	0.515	0.72	The level of necessity to progress	3
0.413	0.027	.0546	0.739	Occupation	4
0.055	0.019	0.565	0.752	The level of using internet and media	5
0.039	0.008	0.573	0.757	Parents' education	6
0.101	0.006	0.579	0.761	The level of relationship with relatives out of Naghadeh	7
0.443	0.004	0.583	0.764	Having relatives in abroad	8

The amount of T and significant level of multivariate equation indicated that there is significant relationship between all the variables except the level of fathers' education and having relatives in abroad.

Table 5. The elements of inner equation variables

Significant level	T	Beta	B	Name of variable
0.000	5.5	0.31	0.61	The level of necessity to gain wealth
0.000	7.7	0.29	0.37	The attitude of parents to emigration
0.000	5	0.27	0.52	The level of necessity to progress
0.000	3.9	0.14	1.62	Occupation
0.004	2.9-	0.11-	0.16-	The level of using internet and media
0.011	2.5-	0.09-	0.01-	Parents' education
0.005	2.8-	0.12-	0.29-	The level of relationship with relatives out of Naghadeh
0.041	2.1	0.06	0.91	Having relatives in abroad

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, there were 17 hypotheses which 10 hypotheses were confirmed and 7 hypotheses were rejected such as gender, marital status, the level of individual's education, the level of father and mother's education, occupation and ethnic. But other hypotheses which were confirmed will be investigated.

There is a significant relationship between having relatives in abroad and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, It means that having relatives in abroad effects on individuals' attitude and increases the interest of them to emigration from their location. There is a significant relationship between having relatives in other cities and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, it means that having relatives in other cities effects on individuals' attitude. Having relatives in other cities can provide the individual's familiarity background with new and better environment and changes the individual's attitude to his location and increases the interest of emigration.

There is a significant relationship between the experiences of living in other cities and attitude of respondents to emigration; it means that rapture from pervious location and compatibility with new environment effects on individuals' attitude. There is a significant relationship between the age of respondents and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh. By increasing age and expectations and individuals' responsibilities and also others expectations, interest for emigration has increased. There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to respect and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, so this hypothesis would be confirmed and the variable of necessity to respect has a direct effect on attitude to emigration. There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to gain wealth and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, it means that by increasing the necessity and interest to gain wealth, individuals will be more agreeable toward going out of Naghadeh and emigrate to other areas. There is a significant relationship between the level of necessity to progress and their attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, it means that those individuals who feel more necessity to progress, they have more agreeable attitude to emigrate from Naghadeh and they imagine that they can quickly achieve to their wishes.

There is a significant relationship between respondents and parents' attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, it means that individuals who expressed their parents have more agreeable attitude to emigrate from Naghadeh, and they themselves have more interest to emigrant

from Naghadeh, so attitude and others ideas are important in emigration and displacement.

There is a significant relationship between the level of relationship with relatives in other cities and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, but the level of relationship with relatives in other cities has inverse effect on attitude to emigration. So, individuals who have more relationship with relatives in other cities, they are less agreeable to emigrate from Naghadeh.

There is a significant relationship between using internet and media and attitude to emigration from Naghadeh, but the level of using internet and media has inverse effect on attitude to emigration. So, individuals who use more internets an media, they are less agreeable to emigrate from Naghadeh.

The analyzing of attitude to emigration indicated that the majority of variables have a relationship with the dependent variable directly or indirectly, and only the variable of father's education has had direct and indirect effect on emigration from Naghadeh. The variable of necessity to gain wealth had the highest correlation with attitude to emigration and after it the variable of parents' idea toward emigration is in the next position. Using media had the highest negative effect on dependent variable. In this case men are optimist more than women toward emigration from Naghadeh and also, those individuals who use internet and media are less agreeable to emigration. The indirect effect of occupation and ethnicity variables indicated that individuals who are educating are more agreeable to emigration from Naghadeh than unemployed and Kurdish people are more agreeable to stay in Naghadeh and their interests to emigration is low.

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