Investigating the factors influencing the construction of rural communities in the province of Chaharmahal & Bakhtiar

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Abstract

The most important form of social life in Iranian history was rural life which has always encompassed a significant portion of the human population and in social, economic and cultural life of Iranian society played an important role throughout history. Hence, the social environments which we live in them not only include a series of random events or actions but include the basic orders or patterns in how people behave and in their relationships that have with each other, but the concept of social structure is not something else that, social structure, not individuals, but are aspects of selecting the interact behavior such as the roles and social organization that refers to structural clusters of roles and this is influenced by the interactions of people and is affecting on these interactions.

The aim of this research is to investigate the factors affecting the construction of rural communities in Chaharmahal & Bakhtiar. The concept of social structure, has been investigated with indicators of social relationships, romantic relationships, the level of religious beliefs, social cohesion and lifestyle, and the relationship between population density variable has been tested with each of these dimensions. In examining the validity of the scale structure was used the first order confirmatory factor analysis by using Amos Graphics software and being positivity of factor loadings indicates this point of methodology that made indicators by researcher have validated and in studying the hypothesis of the research have been studied the influence of population density on emotional relations of persons, social cohesion, social relationships and lifestyle of individuals.

Keywords: the construction of population, emotional relationships, social cohesion, social relationships, lifestyle.

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Introduction:
Many know the beginning of villagers related to the Neolithic period in human history that man began this form of life after getting familiar with methods of producing foods from the agricultural way and doing domestication of animals. Some know the rural life or the life of peasant prior to the nomadic life; because the human, selected nomadic life due to population increases for the exploitation of un cultivable lands and margins. social construction and structure of any society is a phenomenon born of individual and social transformations of that society. Needless to say that people are producer of their structures by their actions and in the continuation, these actions will be affected by their self-built structures and It can be said there is an ongoing dialectical relationship. Discussion of social structure is of the key issues in sociology, specially is the major sociology that in the field of social reality, had always been of interest to social scientists.

Radcliffe-Brown defines the construction as ordered sequence of components or elements that make up a whole (Blau, 2000). In explaining the concept of social structure in along with design of parameters related to the social structure uses the concept of social status that affects the relations of role and the social mutual interactions of people (Kuzer and Rosenberg, 2009).

In his opinion when we speak of social structure, we must speak of separation between people, because social structures have root in social distinctions in such a way that they are categorized in terms of concept that are producer the relations of role and their social cohesions. (Turner, 1998) There is no doubt that the structures of each society are affected by several factors and in this research the effective social factors on the social structure of villages have been investigated in the province of Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari).

Stating the problem and the necessity of research
The actions and behavior of each individual depends on the individual and societal norms, whether the norms that have been signed into law or social norms that have been accepted in the common society. These are the structures that the actions of people are formed in them and many of human societies are involved with that and the structures of these communities are affected by this issue.

In this study, population and demographic characteristics are independent variables that have had an impact on the social structure of villages. One of the urban and rural discordant and unbalanced effects and outcomes of physical development is environmental degradation in addition to marginalization and informal settlements. The weakness of social and economic structures in rural areas led until villagers to obtain better living opportunities to migrate to urban areas (Taherkhani, 2001).

By examining the rate of social relations of people living in villages in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari is dealt to study the effect of demographic variables on the social structure in rural areas and this issue improves the condition of the residents of neighborhoods and as well as will cause to success the local and regional planning. Growth of urbanization is also one of the attractions that causes to make imbalance in population density of the city and village.

Different functions of urban and rural, political structure and different social relations, the requirements of these two to each other, similarities and in some cases, their social interventions and in general the social construction of urban and rural and the way of their interactions with each other is the issue that requires a lot of discussion.

Despite the considerable progresses in the social sciences and with it in the sociology and demography, but still in many cases there is not collective agreement among experts, around
some main concepts of this course and close study of these concepts needs more investigation. Remaining unrecognized many of the reasons of migration is one of reasons that are of unknown aspects of this research. Many aspects of population density with extensive researches in this area have remained still unknown and obscure and this research is trying to resolve these issues.

Oriented-structure and approach to structure as the most important concept tool has managed to leave a lot of results in explaining the theoretical contemporary sociology so far in the field of epistemology and methodology and as well as in policy making and planning of political and social conditions of many new communities, construction duality and action and lack of the necessary and enough explicit around them begin from the point that each of these categories is along with the specific framework of consideration and interpretation and by relying or overcoming with the fact of one of them (Mousavi, 2008).

Also in this regard immigration the villagers and residents of small towns to big cities has been caused severe population density in several big cities that this itself has followed the rapid rise in housing prices and rental housing and overall, the rise in the general level of prices and become more unfair the distribution of wealth and incomes in the society. Population density is the most important issue in the planning and planning is one of the major prerequisites of development.

With this explanation it can be stated that this research can be useful for all enterprises and Institutions that are associated with population and development issues as well as educational institutions and universities, Whatever fundamentally findings and our information increase with respect to social issues and population, We can use it to improve the current situation to reach the ideal situation. However, it must be said that information about population, especially in Third World countries is not optimal.

So the conditions require that researchers by gathering information about their native areas take a positive step towards solving this problem. The results of this research can help to evaluate the policies, rating the facilities, development the management strategies and take effective steps to solve these problems of the future population and migration of towns and villages. With these qualities rooting and investigating the effect of various demographic variables on social structure of villages is one of the necessities of research that every researcher who works in this area.

In summary, physical and social structure of villages in Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari province in the past few decades has been severely affected by immigration in that in addition to the evacuation of some villages can be noted to formation and expansion the semi-marginalized areas in the suburbs of cities and also the development of new urban spaces.

**Research purposes**

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between social structure of persons and demographic variables and theoretically there are in foreign books and domestic articles to explain this correlation that will be dealt them in this investigation. Also, one of the most important features of Social Survey is that they are applicable and this research also can be useful in the point of their views with social structure in performances of officials in the short-term and long-term planning’s that are done to improve the livelihood of people in rural areas. A review of previous researches that is conducted by others and is related to present research is the requirement of a scientific research, because it can be drawn out of the results of them new questions and ideas to guide this research and future researches. Undoubtedly, past works have the strengths and weaknesses, which can use their strengths by studying them, and can
avoid of their weaknesses. On the other hand, according to cumulative nature of science, review of previous research shows us that from where we begin our research. Mazidi and Zare Shahabadi (2006) in a study entitled "The causes of rural migrants in the city of Yazd and their situation" believe that the presence of rural migrants in the city of Yazd was not coincidence like other migrants, but the causes and motivations have been caused to settle these immigrants in this city. The main research question had been that what causes and fields had been caused the migration of the rural areas to the city of Yazd and this study aims to answer this question. Survey method has been used in this research. The rural migrants into the city of Yazd during the twenty years (1976-1996) comprised the statistical population of this research that a number of them in this period are 29,102 persons (6,584 households). By Cochran sampling, 350 persons of heads of households were considered as the size of samples and the persons of sample was selected and questionnaire was distributed among them by simple random sampling method. Based on the results of their research, the main cause of immigration had been employment and access to educational and health facilities have had a role in immigration of persons. But access to recreational facilities, compliance with the wife, having a family and familiar, owning land and houses in the city of Yazd, had not been effective in the immigration to the city. Slonim Word et al. (2006), have conducted a study entitled "Ethnicity in front of immigration: two hypotheses have performed about the psychological adaptation of immigrant youth" have done. In this research, have been examined the factors affecting the social structure of host communities. This study found interesting results by survey method, can be noted to the discussion of cultural and ethnicity factors, which causes to increase the immigration and change in population density of an area. From its other results was this point that showed immigrants have high stress and have low self-confidence and consume high alcohol. In the social construction of society have poorer performance than other people. Potter and Kantaro (2006) tried to discover this problem that How population growth and cultural diversity are effected the satisfaction of the residents in the case study of a small population? This study examines the social construction in Crete, Nebraska, with the aim of identifying certain factors that play the biggest role in determining the consent of residents. With the use of residential satisfaction as the dependent variable, stepwise multiple linear regression was performed independently for the whole population, newcomers and groups with long-term residence. Subsidies of this study show that overall stressors factors and social - culture issues have significant relationship with satisfaction of residents of a community.

Research Hypothesis
1. There is a significant relationship between social relationships and population density in rural area.
2. There is a significant relationship between emotional relationships and population density in rural areas.
3. There is a significant relationship between the level of religious beliefs and the population density in rural areas
4. There is a significant relationship between social cohesion of people and population density in rural areas.
5. There is a significant relationship between the level of lifestyle of people and the population density in rural areas.
Research Methodology
A lot of works have been done on the social structure of rural areas; The researcher is looking for identifying accurately the role of hidden variables in the research path new statistical and classic techniques and by considering them as hidden variable with structural error and measurement use them in research not as clear variable; means a researcher unexpectedly considers a hidden variable with Spss tool of clear variable in the classical statistical methods, but in new statistical methods to calculate the exact amount of error and with hidden variable are treated exactly as the hidden variable that this important is possible with the use of Amos Graphic software.
Measuring the indicators of social construction that have hidden angles will lead to interesting results with modern statistical techniques which has been hidden from the view of many researchers in this field. This study conducts in a survey and documentary method. The field data collection method is by questionnaire technique and documentary and library method.
The data collection tool is a questionnaire that after the study, determine and delimit research locations in the village, determine the size of the total population, parts of total statistical population as category or class will be selected for sampling. Of course general method is quota sampling and samples in the categories or Quota were chosen randomly. Samples were selected for sampling by using Cochran formula. Methods of data analysis with the use of new and classic statistical techniques by application of Amos Graphic, Spss software are in two parts: descriptive and inferential statistics.

Research findings
Figure 1-1 first-order confirmatory factor model to measure the scale of religious beliefs with standard output

In above model also the values of coefficients have been calculated in a standard way. Among the observed variables the outside model that includes the descriptive items of the features of persons of v20-1 to v20-7, This parameter can be said is a kind of regression weight which in fact represents the covariance or correlation coefficient of any observed variable with hidden variable. In other words, it is the same indicator, which is called also factor loading.
Among these variables (V20-5) «do not eat with people who do not believe in common" by coefficient of -0.55 has the highest correlation with the latent variable of religious beliefs. In other words, to explain the hidden variable the religious beliefs have the greatest weight. Also the variable (V20-1) « be happy of born a person in a Muslim family" with coefficient of 0.11 has the lowest correlation with the scores of religious beliefs and according to this has had the less weight in the calculation related to this hidden variable.

Figure 1-2 first-order confirmatory factor models to measure the scale of life style with standard output

In above model also the values of coefficients have been calculated in a standard way. Among the observed variables the outside model that includes the descriptive items of the features of persons of v26-1 to v26-7, This parameter can be said is a kind of regression weight which in fact represents the covariance or correlation coefficient of any observed variable with hidden variable. In other words, it is the same indicator, which is called also with the name of factor loading. Among these variables (v26-5) «go to the movies during the week" by a coefficient of 0.73 has the highest correlation with the hidden variable of life style. In other words, to explain the hidden variable of lifestyle with the index of leisure, have the greatest weight. Also the variable of (v26-7) «go swimming during the week" with coefficient of 0.06 has the lowest correlation with the scores of life style and accordingly has had less weight in the calculations related to this hidden variable.
Figure 1-3 first-order confirmatory factor models to measure the scale of social participation with standard output

In above model also the values of coefficients have been calculated in a standard way. Among the observed variables the outside model that includes the descriptive items of the features of persons of v16-1 to v16-8, This parameter can be said is a kind of regression weight which in fact represents the covariance or correlation coefficient of any observed variable with hidden variable. In other words, it is the same indicator which is called also with the name of factor loading.

Among these variables (V16-4) "Membership in political parties and groups " with coefficient of 0.85 have the highest correlation with the hidden variable of social participation. In other words, to explain the hidden variable participation has the greatest weight. Also the variables (V16-2) and (v16-6) "Membership in occupational and working guilds " and "Membership in humanitarian and charitable organizations" with coefficients of 0.09 have the lowest correlation with the scores of participation and according to this has had the less weight in the calculation related to this hidden variable.
Figure 1-4 first-order confirmatory factor models to measure the scale of social relationships with standard output

In above model also the values of coefficients have been calculated in a standard way. Among the observed variables the outside model that includes the descriptive items of the features of persons of v18-1 to v18-6, This parameter can be said is a kind of regression weight which in fact represents the covariance or correlation coefficient of any observed variable with hidden variable.
In other words, it is the same indicator, which is called also with the name of factor loading. Among these variables (v18-4) «I try to pay ultimate attention to them in conversation and interactions with others” with coefficient of 0.56 has the highest correlation with the hidden variable of social relations. In other words, to explain the hidden variable of social relationships, have the greatest weight. Also the variable of (v18-6) «I behave beyond the working area and formal in relation with individuals and others ” with coefficient of -0.26 has the lowest correlation with the scores of social relations and accordingly has had less weight in the calculations related to this hidden variable.

Figure 1-5 first-order confirmatory factor models to measure the scale of emotional relationships with standard output

In above model also the values of coefficients have been calculated in a standard way. Among the observed variables the outside model that includes the descriptive items of the features of persons of v25-1 to v25-4, This parameter can be said is a kind of regression weight which in fact represents the covariance or correlation coefficient of any observed variable with hidden variable.
In other words, it is the same indicator, which is called also with the name of factor loading. Among these variables (v25-3) "I give and take money and credit in my financial discussions with my relatives and closed ones" with coefficient of 0.63 has the highest correlation with the hidden variable of emotional relationships. In other words, to explain the hidden variable of emotional relationships, have the greatest weight. Also the variable of (v25-1) "I consult with my relatives in many of the issues and i use their consulting “with coefficient of 0.33 has the lowest correlation with the scores of emotional relationships and accordingly has had less weight in the calculations related to this hidden variable.

Figure 1-6 first-order confirmatory factor models to measure the scale of social cohesion with standard output

In above model also the values of coefficients have been calculated in a standard way. Among the observed variables the outside model that includes the descriptive items of the features of persons of v24-1 to v24-4, This parameter can be said is a kind of regression weight which in fact represents the covariance or correlation coefficient of any observed variable with hidden variable.

In other words, it is the same indicator, which is called also with the name of factor loading. Among these variables (v24-2) "I like neighborhood with my non-ethnic “with coefficient of 0.60 has the highest correlation with the hidden variable of social cohesion. In other words, to explain the hidden variable of social cohesion, have the greatest weight. Also the variable of (v24-4) "All ethnic groups have the right to live in our city “with coefficient of 0.07 has the lowest correlation with the scores of social cohesion and accordingly has had less weight in the calculations related to this hidden variable.

The first hypothesis test
First hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between population density in the village and social relations of people.

According to being ordered the level of measurement of these two variables, we used the Spearman correlation in test of this hypothesis. Due to the amount $r_s = 0.237$ and sig.<0.000 between the two mentioned variables, there is significant relationship between population density in rural areas and social relations of people. R value is positive and can say with 99% confidence whatever the rate of population density in rural areas is high; the level of their social relations becomes higher.

In this regard, due to having significance the relationship between rural population density and social relations, It can be stated that the category of the social relationships was one of main elements of the social structure of a society and we have taken a step in the main question of research, which means that the population density in one area can effect on the
social construction of that area. In other words, one of the components of the social structure is influenced by population density.

Table (1-1) the results of Spearman correlation coefficient test between the density of rural population and social relations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name</th>
<th>Spearman correlation coefficients</th>
<th>Significance level (two-sided)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population density and social relations</td>
<td>.237</td>
<td>.000</td>
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</table>

The second hypothesis test

Second hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between population density in the village and emotional relations of people.

According to being ordered the level of measurement of these two variables, we used the Spearman correlation in test of this hypothesis. Due to the amount of 0.125 and sig = .043 between the two mentioned variables, there is significant relationship between population density in rural areas and emotional relations of people. R value is positive and can say with 99% confidence whatever the rate of population density in rural areas is high; the level of their social relations becomes higher.

In this regard, due to having significance the relationship between rural population density and social relations, it can be stated that the category of the emotional relationships was one of main elements of the social structure of a society and we have taken a step in the main question of research, which means that the population density in one area can effect on the social construction of that area. In other words, one of the components of the social structure is influenced by population density.

Table (1-2) the results of Spearman correlation coefficient test between the density of rural population and emotional relations

<table>
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<th>Significance level (two-sided)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>.125</td>
<td>.043</td>
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The third hypothesis test

Third hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between population density in the village and the level of religious beliefs of people.

According to being ordered the level of measurement of these two variables, we used the Spearman correlation in test of this hypothesis. Due to the amount of 0.109 and sig = .117 between the two mentioned variables, there is significant relationship between population density in rural areas and the level of religious beliefs of people. R value is positive but the value of sig has been more that 5 percent and can say with 99% confidence whatever the rate of population density in rural areas is high; has no effect on the level of religious beliefs of people.

In this regard, Due to the lack of the meaningfulness of these two variables can be stated that the issue of religious beliefs that is of the elements of social structure of a society that is influenced by many factors that population density cannot be the only effective factor on it.

Table (1-3) the results of Spearman correlation coefficient test between the density of rural population and religious beliefs

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population density and religious beliefs</td>
<td>.109</td>
<td>.117</td>
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The fourth hypothesis test
Fourth hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between population density in the village and social cohesion of people.
According to being ordered the level of measurement of these two variables, we used the Spearman correlation in test of this hypothesis. Due to the amount $r_s = 0.571$ and $\text{sig}_s = 0.020$ between the two mentioned variables, there is significant relationship between population density in rural areas and social cohesion of people. $R$ value is positive and can say with 99% confidence whatever the rate of population density in rural areas is high; increases the level of social cohesion.
In this regard, due to having significance the relationship between rural population density and social cohesion, It can be stated that the category of the social cohesion was one of main elements of the social structure of a society and we have taken a step in the main question of research, which means that the population density in one area can effect on the social construction of that area. In other words, one of the components of the social structure is influenced by population density.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population density and social cohesion</td>
<td>** .571</td>
<td>.020</td>
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The fifth hypothesis test
Fifth hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between population density in the village and life style of people.
According to being ordered the level of measurement of these two variables, we used the Spearman correlation in test of this hypothesis. Due to the amount $r_s = 0.400$ and $\text{sig}_s = 0.039$ between the two mentioned variables; there is significant relationship between population density in rural areas and the lifestyle of people. $R$ value is positive and can say with 99% confidence whatever the rate of population density in rural areas is high; increases the level of their lifestyles.
In this regard, due to having significance the relationship between rural population density and lifestyle, It can be stated that the category of the lifestyle was one of main elements of the social structure of a society and we have taken a step in the main question of research, which means that the population density in one area can effect on the social construction of that area. In other words, one of the components of the social structure is influenced by population density.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name</th>
<th>Spearman correlation coefficients</th>
<th>Significance level (two-sided)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population density and lifestyle</td>
<td>** .400</td>
<td>.039</td>
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Conclusion
The population density is not always traumatic variable in communities, although the problematic role of population in many modern metropolises cannot be denied, but in some parts of the world the growth and population density has caused to develop the areas at risk of becoming uninhabited. For example, the phenomenon of lack of the taxable limit of the rural
and urban populations to receive the constructive budget, schools, etc. in many cases has been caused immigrate the residents to larger cities and its result has been uninhabited the centers of agriculture and livestock production and has changed the individuals from producer to consumer.

A sudden transformation of the social structure of human life from the past, which led to the industrial and political revolutions, affects all dignities of human society with increasing speed and every day shows a different face of it. The transition from elementary and simple life in small communities that did not demand a complex social and political organization, To complex life of today world by division the wide labor of institutions and various organizations, indicates a fundamental shift in the kinds of needs and how to meet these needs. However, in this study, with emphasis on the role of population density on the social construction has been shown that villages of Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari province with population density have been experienced structural transformation.

In this study, research hypotheses were analyzed in regards to main purpose of the study and findings of this research were stated that population density can have a significant impact on the social structure of the village, Although the impact role of construction cannot be denied on the density, but had been not the goal of investigating this research. Human preferred sedentary to nomadic of thousands years ago, by trial and error and the accumulation of experiences, and saw the benefits in it and formed the first permanent settlements of human societies This coincided with the period that the development of means of production and livelihoods, was upgraded from hunting and gathering plants to animal husbandry and agriculture. Today, this is also a fundamental principle in the evolution of societies. Agriculture and development the techniques related to it may be the turning point and beginning to transform the lives of human life. Social construction relies on the population motilities and the issues related to it. Social structures that are in trouble in the process of adoption the urban culture and social integration with city naturally cannot be without affecting in the new structure of city. If we overlook of the nomadic ways that in today’s world than in some other Third World societies rarely can be found the example of it, city and village are the focus of attention of social scientists as the original home of man for centuries. Various functions of city and village as two different social relationships, the requirements of these two to each other, similarities and in some cases, their social interventions and in general, urban and rural social structures and how they interact with each other is the subject that requires a lot of discussions.

In the study of research variables, it was found that variable of social structure has extensive dimensions and the researcher in this research has studied the social construction with the evaluation of the indicators of social cohesion, social relations, and emotional relationships of people, religious beliefs and lifestyle and their validity has been measured by indexing these variables by items. Acceptable results have been followed to prove indexing of the variables of research. The existence the positive correlation coefficients in the hypotheses indicates this Statistical fact that can be realized the relationship between elements of social construction with population density.

In short, the social structure of villages in Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari province in the past few years had been under the influence of population density and the entry of immigrants and their displacement in various urban and rural areas. Of the most important consequences of this growth had been evacuation of villages of this city due to access to the facilities. Interpretations of inferential statistics of this research have been the indicator the proof of the
impact of population density on the emotional relationships of people, social cohesion, and level of religious beliefs, social relations and lifestyle of people.
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