Investigating the Effective Factors on the Sense of Place in Relation to Urban Migrations (Case Study: City of Qazvin)

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Abstract

The sense of the place is a collection of anecdotes and individual or collective narratives that take place in association with the place, they play a role in developing social attachments to the place. This sense leads to a link between the individual to the place in which human being considers himself or herself as a part of the place and considers a role for himself or herself a role in that space based on the experiences that are created by signs, meanings, and functions. A space can create a sense of belonging and attachment to a place can bring the possibility of a social event and a shared experience among the people; This sense leads to the link between the individual and the place in which human being considers himself or herself as a part of the place and considers himself or herself a role in the place based on his or her experiences which are based on the signs, meanings, functions and character and the place will become respectable for them. The following paper is a descriptive-analytic research with the survey method which is done with the distribution of questionnaires among a number of 370 residents of the city. The variable of the sense of belonging and the influential factors on it which include personal, environmental and similar factors are considered as independent variables, also the migration and influential factors on it are considered as the intervening or controlling variables. To check the research hypothesis, statistical tests were used. The results indicated the fact that there is a meaningful relationship between the sense of belonging and intercity migration, in the sense that the amount of migration was lower for the people with higher levels of belonging, this relationship was statistically proven as the resulted levels of meaningfulness is less than 05/0, therefore the main hypothesis of the research is validated.

Keywords: Identity of the place, Sense of the place, Migration, Qazvin.

1. Introduction

Urban migration, in it's both forms of intercity and cross-city does not necessarily lead to enhancement in the living quality and the social position of the people. Not all of the immigrants choose it as a logical option. In fact, migration is a structural function of social inequalities and superior or inferior opportunities. Such intercity migrations are majorly done from the valuable old city cores to the new, medial places. There exists a constant struggle between rich and the poor which causes destruction and deprivation in an urban area and prosperity or growth in another area.

Residents' evaluation from their living spaces influences the attraction and preservation of the population in the urban textures and it is proposed as one of the impactful factors on the internal relocations of population in the city because human is searching for a better life through his or her stages of life which are propounded under the influence of a hierarchy of demands and expectations. In fact, human behaviors in different times are influenced by the values and criteria which are on one hand due to his or her economic, social and cultural specifications and on the other hand the results of conditions which the environment imposed on him or her. In the past, especially in historical cities like Qazvin, most of the people were seeking for living spaces around the historical, religious centers and the primary center for the emergence of the cities were formed according to this point, but with the passage of time, development of the cities and creation of new regions with better wellbeing facilities in the margin of old and worn regions, people started to migrate to the newer region with better facilities in order to reach for an easier life with higher living standards, it is worthy to mention that along with the intercity migrations from old neighborhood to newer ones, a number of migrations took place which can be considered as due to the higher levels of facilities for the a better living quality and cultural condition together with skeletal desirability in the destination neighborhoods (division of urban regions into the rich and poor sections) and even the importance of accessing life in better levels, more welfare and the increase in the levels of residential satisfaction can lead to migration to other cities which causes their own issues. Sense of belonging in a space can be propounded as an important factor in the relocation and persistence of people in an urban space (or their living location) and the influential factors (from the skeletal aspect) on the created transformations and its relationship with the intercity and cross city urban migrations in the urban area of Qazvin city will be investigated.

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2. Theoretical Aspects

Place identity: Identity, is the sense of place to a set of material and immaterial elements which its factors are shaped in the past (Moor, 2000: 56). Identity is a collection of qualities and specifications which differentiate an individual or the society from other individuals and societies; the city would develop a character according to this index and becomes independent. Identity in the city provide the sense of psychological belonging and dependence through the creation and association of public memories in the citizens and guide them to the citizenship which has a more active spectrum of the dwelling. Therefore, although the identity of the city takes its significance from the culture of citizens, it influences the process of citizenship and it can help to formulate related criteria with the participation and judgment among the observers and residents (Ezzati, 2014: 22-23).

The sense of place: It is the subjective perception of the people from the environment and their more and less conscious sensations from their environment which puts the individual in relation to an internal connection to the environment in a way that feeling and sensation of the individual links with the signifying context of the environment and becomes seamless. This factor that transforms a space to a place with specific sensory and behavioral specifications for the individuals. Sense of the place supports citizens' cultural concepts, social and cultural relations in a specific place and causes a remembrance of the past experiences and accessing identity for the individuals in addition to the fact that it brings a sense of convenience in a space (Falahat, 2006: 78).

3. Sense of Belonging to the Place

It is a desirable sensory link between the people and a specific place, the most significant characteristic of this sense is that people feel a tendency to physically preserve that place in their minds. A form of psychological wellbeing and satisfaction that is produced by the proximity to a place of the distress from inaccessibility or separation from a place is called the sense of belonging. The most significant meaning of belonging to a place lays in the symbolic experience of the individual or the group to space which can connote social, political, historical resources while including the cultural aspects. Citalo, the anthropologist describes the sense of belonging as: "It goes beyond the sensory and sensible experiences as it includes cultural beliefs and the type of activities that link human being to the environment. In the viewpoint of Citalo, sense of belonging to the place is interpretable in the terms of psychological and identity. In the terms of psychology, it refers to the relationship between a person's recognition of an environment or a specific place and in the terms of identity, it is the individual's sense of belonging and identity to the social environment which he or she lives in. In fact, sense of belonging to a place is the established symbolic relationship by the people to the place which brings shared sensual, emotional and cultural meanings to a specific space (Rezaie, 2015: 49).

Different layers for the sense of belonging to a place: In his studies on different layers of sense of belonging, Shamay have mentioned three different types of belonging to the place, affection to the place and commitment to it and have categorized it into seven layers:

1. Sense of indifference to the place
2. Awareness of position in a place
3. Sense of belonging to a place
4. Affection to a place
5. Becoming one with the goals of a place
6. Presence in a place
7. Devotion to a place

The first two mentioned layers include the perceptive and cognitive layers of the individual from the environment, from the third layer onward they include sensory aspects of the individual to the place in a way that Ralf have pointed to the deepest layer of dependency to the place in an unconscious way and declares that the unconscious nature of this sense of belonging unveils itself when the separation or the loss between the individual and the place takes place while the sense of belonging has a broad spectrum of placelessness to belonging and extreme identification with the place. In his studies, Hamoon has also pointed out to different degrees for the sense of belonging while talking about the difference in the meaning in the various degrees of this sense, he reveals a type of deep social connection between the environment and the individual as an aspect for the sense of belonging. But the shared point for the sense of belonging in its different layers on both social and skeletal dimension is the sensual and emotional character of it in regard to the place (Forouzandeh et al, 2010: 33).

3.1. Different viewpoints related with sense of belonging to the place.

Sense of belonging to the place from the epistemology point of view:
Numerous studies are done revolving the recognition of the sense of belonging and its connection with the different aspects of human by the sciences and different thinkers in various fields have tried to define and identify this sense and its role on the human life, we can do a general categorization of these thinkers in two groups: Phenomenology and psychology.

First Group: Phenomenologists

From the viewpoints of the viewpoint of human geography phenomenologists, sense of belong refers to a strong link and an influential factor between the people and the place - or its forming elements - which has a positive nature and causes the expansion of connection debt and the interaction of the individual with the environment, it also grows by the passage of time. Experience is the foremost pillar of precepting the concepts and meanings of a place, therefore the meaning in a place has a direct relationship with the type of the human perception with the related subjects. Research indicates that the more a person is in touch with a place,

the more he or she reaches for an extended perception and recognition of that place and the possibility of a sense of belonging in the environment would increase (Forouzandeh et al, 2011: 29).

By explaining the relationship between the cognition and the experience in the place, Ralph believes that in the human percept concepts that are beyond the skeletal characters and elements in a place and they feel a type of constant and coherent connection with the soul of a place. By describing this fact, he refers to a fundamental and inseparable concept of the sense of place with the human aspects and declares that what exalted a space to a place is its impregnation of it with deep concepts and meanings that are expanded through the time. Hence, the place in his Ralph's definition is the result of meanings that are achieved through the time and with the use of perception. This conceptual definition of place and the necessity of formation of meaning is the result of human interaction and perception in the time is a case which refers to a dimension of the sense of place which is generally signifying the unconscious perceptual dimension of the individuals which exists in the hidden layers of experience which we interpret as the attachment and the sense of belonging that is a mixed sense of the emotions in the place. Place is experienced in a rooted way and includes different socio-cultural layers. Ralph regards this sense as a secure point of the individual from the surrounding world and describes the important spiritual-psychological belonging of the individual to the specific place as the result of this feeling. This sense of belonging is interpreted as the sense of "Place liking" from the phenomenologist geographists (Forouzandeh et al, 2011: 29).

Second group: Environmental Psychologists

The sense of belonging is one of the attracting topics in the field of environmental psychology. By revising the literature of the topic we can witness the expanse of different terms and approaches regarding the specific sense and feeling of environment which shows a diverse domain of data along with a type of ambiguous and complex words which a large number of researchers refer to, such as the sense of affection to the place, dependence to the place, prioritization to the place, identity of the place etc. We can generally categorize all of the approaches of meaning in relationship with human and the space in the environmental psychology in the following approaches.

Cognitive Approach

This approach has a focus on the role of human recognition from the environment as the necessity for the development of the sense of belonging. According to this, the environment with the higher levels of awareness and cognition has a higher meaning for the people in comparison with the similar spaces with the lower individual perception and recognition.

Social Approach

From this point of view, the sense of belonging to the environment is the result of factors from the social interactions which happens in the environment. According to this approach, the environment contains shared social data and signs which human being interact with the environment by recognizing and decoding them.

Emotive approach

This approach points to the emotional and sentimental relationship between the human and the place and recounts it as in connection with the human emotions. Many of the environmental design theories call the sense of belonging as the sense of place and point out to a reflection from a mixture of perception, recognition and human emotion in relation with the environment. While the majority of the researchers in the field of environmental psychology have paid attention to the influential social factors on the formation of this sense, some other have a focus on the importance and the role of skeletal environment on the formation of this sense. Altman considers the sense of belonging in the space as more significance than the cognitive experience and believes that this sense includes the cultural concepts and beliefs that connects human with the environment, he also describes the specifications of this environment in the 3 scale factors (dedicative and accessibility). Rapoport categorizes the environment as a collection of static, semi-static and moving skeletal elements with a focus on the role of socio-cultural elements on the formation of the skeletal environment and offering the theory of nonverbal connection in which the individual would elicit his or her specific meaning from the environment and its elements according to his or her own cultural codes and notions (Rapoport, 2004: 30). In his view, place turns into a symbolic space in which all of the elements reflects a part of social cultural of the environment in a symbolic and allegorical way. Therefore, this sense of belonging and local connection would occur in the form of cultural, social and skeletal signs, symbols in the environment and the individual will discover these symbols based on his or her own cultural notions and codes (Forouzandeh et al, 2010: 30).

3.2. Different Aspects of Sense of Belonging to a Place

We can generally categorize the sense of belonging to the place into the following two groups:

Social belonging

This sense of belonging which is usually formed base on social actions and interactions in the environment is formed according to the basis of the social environment theory and from this point of view the environment possess a type of belonging, and a mixture of social elements in which the individual starts to find his or her own affection. In his valuable research, with the aim of identifying the differences between the architecture and the people who use the environment, Gilford recounts the lack of attention to the social aspect of the environment as one on the important factors from the designers and the sole focus to the skeletal and subsidiary factors regardless of the signifier elements of signs and he focus on the difference of meaning between designers and the users of

the urban environment by clearing this difference along with the urgency of a reconsideration on it.

Physical belonging
This type of belonging is taken from the skeletal factors and elements of the place as an important part of recognizing human identity recognition. In his studies, Rager de Lavarex refers to the important role and the skeletal fundament of, according to this, an individual would remember the environment with the skeletal factors on forming the sense of belonging. Also, on their studies on public spaces in the neighboring residential units,

Tailor along with many other researchers have pointed out to the skeletal elements as the skeletal interaction which is equivalent to the skeletal belonging to the place. Before these two researchers, Proshansky have proposed the importance of skeletal factors in the human environment and its role on the formation and permanence of individual identity. He recounts the skeletal belonging in the environment as a part of personal identity by focusing on its role in the environment, he also finds it as the social identity of the people in different environment (Rezaie: 2015: 52).
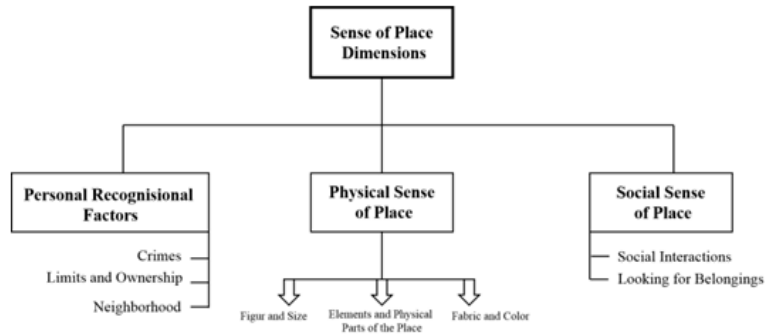

Fig. 1. Different aspects for the sense of belonging to a place.
Source: (Rezaie: 2015: 52)

3.3. Effective factors on the formation of sense of belonging to the place

Influential factors on the formation of the sense of belonging: The influential factors on the development of the sense of belonging to a place is the individual and his or her surrounding environment, as they are categorized into the two major "environmental" and "individual" factors. We can also categorize the influential environmental factors into the three skeletal, social and present activities in a place, by saying skeletal factors we refer to form, relationship and organization, specific

places and local services, also the social factors include the three indexes of social interactions, social strata and other present people in the texture, the activity includes indexes like local corporations and events that create memories. The individual factors are categorized into cultural concepts and individual specifications; by talking about subjective notions we mean to refer to satisfaction, security, relationships, expectations and previous expectations, the individual specifications include the job situations, type of residency, reference culture and duration of residency (Ahmadi et al, 2013: 73) following categorization is marked in this photo.
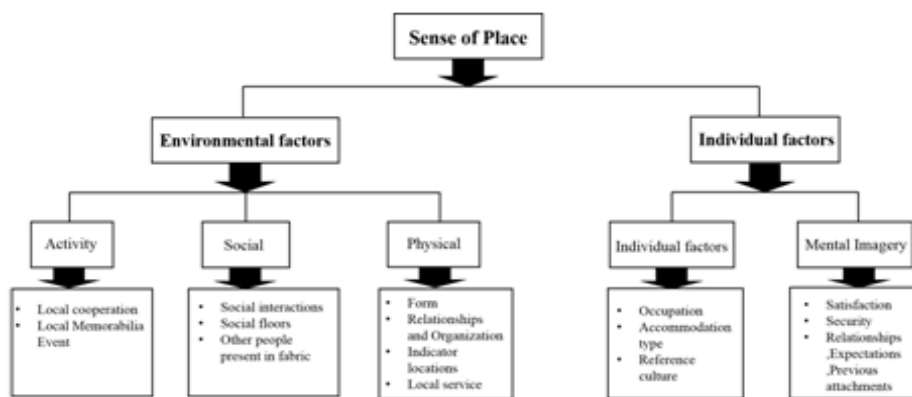

Fig. 2. Impacting factors on formation of the sense of belonging
Source: (Ahmadi et al, 2013:73)

Migration
Emergence of migration as one of social phenomena have absorbed the attention of the experts in this field. Nowadays, unlike the past, the migrations are not done only due to biological and biological motives, but in the

contemporary world, the migration phenomenon, is a political, social, economic and cultural phenomenon. MIgration refers to the movement of population from a geographical place to another due to job related, safety reasons, etc. It happens due to different reasons including

the insufficiency of food in a specific locatio, political persecution, wars, hatreds specially ethnical and national hatred and includes different positive and negative aspects in the source and destination places (Movahedi et al, 2008) .When we talk about migration, we are referring to the movement of people from a source to a destiny and those who possess such a movement are considered as immigrants (Merlen, 1988: 408). Those people or workers who are the member of ordinary families but are not living inside the realm of their birth countries are considered immigrants who have immigrated based on economic, social reasons (Tavassoli, 1994). Generally, they suggest the idea of different points of view and the taste of people (Zanjani, 2001: 12). Migration is a hybrid phenomenon with specific cultural complexity (Honors, 1980: 15).

Intercity migrations

Residential relocation is the movement of the citizens of a city from a residential unit to another or from a locality to another in the same city. The residential specification of a city or an urban neighborhood is generally shaped by the location or personal decision and those taken by the families, it is obvious that the freedom of choice is one of the class functions of the citizens whom their incomes do n ot exceed a certain amount which is also limited by the political, and cultural positions in the society as they will show the reaction of the citizens in relation to the living environment, although the culture is the subject of modification in such reactions (Kugler: 1991: 287).

Social phenomena and the spatial shape are inseparably interleaved and related to each other. This connection and mixture is rooted in the simultaneous possession of two senses of sociology and spatial understanding of the individuals. Two different economic and political structures are impactful on the separation of spatial divisions in the city in addition to the biological specifications of the society, in other words, spatial separation is the outcome of complex amalgamations ·tween the triplet forces of economy, politics and biology (Afroogh, 1998: 236).

Intercity relocations includes a considerable part of in created movements by the members of the families in

different countries. Residential movement can be either v oluntary or nonvoluntary, although it the nonvoluntary movement due to the ruin or destruction of the property or the disposition of the ownerships can be observed in specific instances but most of the individuals and families usually move by their own will, but the stimulant for the relocations maybe imposed from the outside (Zanganeh et a , 2011: 48).

easons and motives of the intercity relocations

Gilford have mentioned various reasons for relocation from the homelands, the list includes: tension or the lack of satisfaction from the current area of residence, positive o negative changes in the economic or professional matters and to pass through the stages in life, e.g., attending the university, addition of a child to the family o the shrinkage of families after the children leave them. According to some of the studies, decision on the residential relocations is not necessarily related to the social issues or dissatisfaction from the previous unit, although some of them are the result of negative points and dissatisfactions (PourAhmad: 2011: 21). Basis of this research is the one fact that human being embark for reaching the maximum of gain and reduction of losses to enhance their living conditions. This approach is the basis of a large number of studies related to the migration phenomenon specially for the case of intercity migrations. In such analyses, the optimum living condition like housing, urban welfare facilities and other cases like the living quality and social status are considered as bases for determining the target and based on this fact, the a sorbing or repulsions of the source and destination places. According to this, the individual would try his or her best choice based on his or her own potentials or financial capabilities to chose the best place. According to the viewpoint of Brian Robson, motive of the families on deciding for a change in the place of their residence depends on their wishes, Factors that motivates the families to change their place of residence in the cities are dreams and wishes, tendencies, together with their expectations which are functions of the family conditions, income, lifestyles, the neighborhood and housing conditions of the families (Parvin: 2013: 109). The major r asons behind intercityn relocation of the families can be portrayed like this:
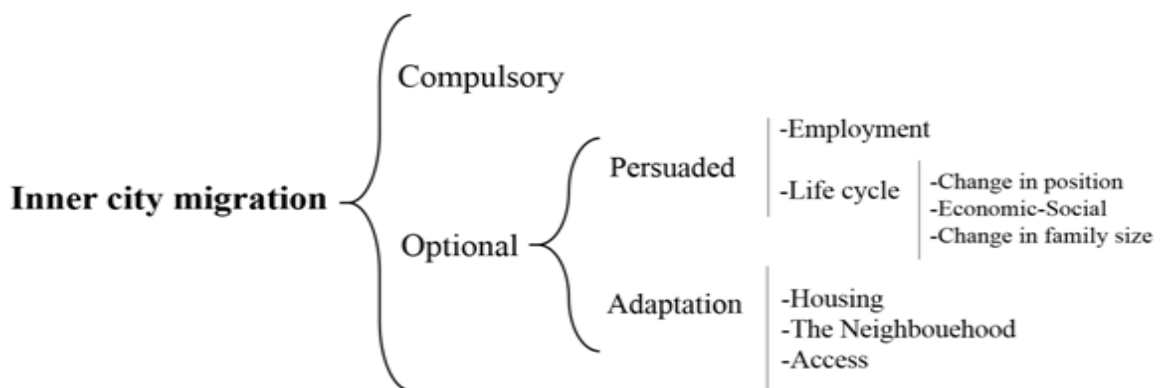

Fig. 3. Different types and reasons of the intercity migrations of the families
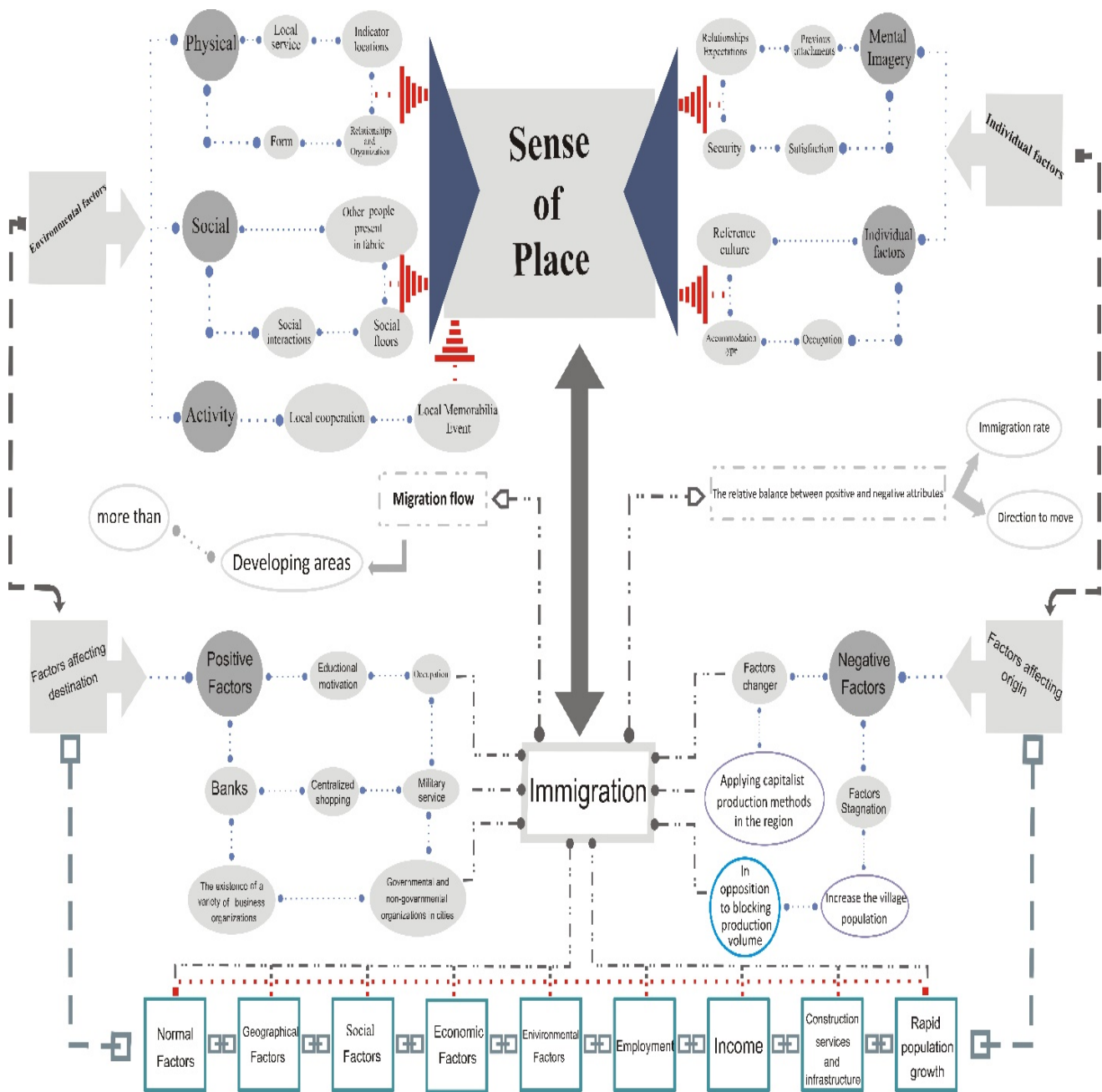(Zangeneh et al, 2011:48)

Fig. 4. Conceptual model of the research.

The chancing pattern in an urban area is the outcome of population growth, changes in the income and enhancing the means of transport, on one hand the social condition and the demography which are resulted from the fluctuations in the field of housing, plays a bold role on fluctuations in the field of job and occupancy. Although the experimental studies in an urban housing system reflects the sensitivity to the condition of housing market, but the lack of a monotony in different markets for housing would be a warrant that housing is not the sole force on the urban migrations. Generally, the spatial behaviour of the human are impacted by the proposed values and indexes in different areas if time. Such values are on one hand a result of their economic and socio-cultural specifications of the citizens and are the outcome of the condition which the environment imposes on him or her. With regard to these type of values, we can determine the individual's inclination to change his or her living environment and lifestyle. These tendencies influence on his or her orientation and extent of intercity migrations (Zanganeh et al: 2011: 49).

4. Research Methodology

This research is an applied research, with a descriptive-analytic methodology on a library, field and survey research. During the the research process, a number of questionnaires were distributed among the statistical population with a number of 370 individuals in order to identify the influential factors on the sense of belonging to the place, the resulting data were given to the SPSS software and the research focus on proving the proposed research hypothesis to process the data with adescriptive statistics together with illative statistics, and the chi-test and the Chi squared test on the next steps.

5. Case Study

Along with studying the influential factors on the sense of belonging and migration and their relationships, the questionnaire technique was executed on a number of 370 individuals, the results in two sets of descriptive analysis and illative analysis (Chi square test) as the following:
*Frequency distribution based on the extend of sense of attachment to the neighborhood in relation with duration of residency.
Information of the table on the top of this paragraph shows that (43.2%) is the highest rates from the respondents in regard to the relationship between the sense of attachment to their locality of residence in a medium relationship of and the lowest rates from them is as low as 8.0%.
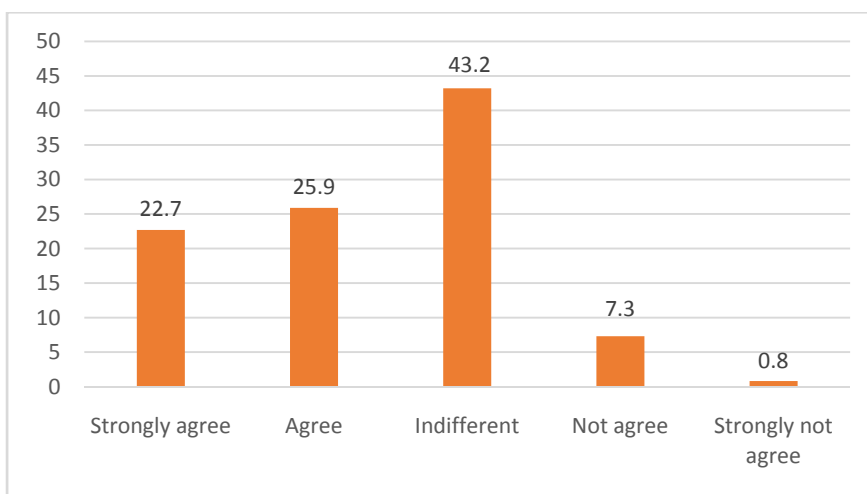

Fig.5. Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the extents of relationship of your sense of attachment to your local neighborhood with the duration of your residency.

Respondents have reported the factor of your memories with the people in the neighborhood as with an average limit and the lowest rate from them was as low as 5.1%.
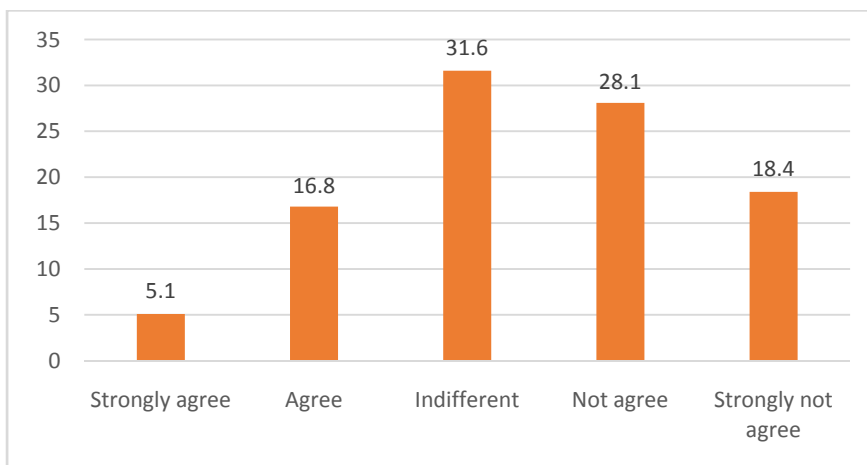

Fig. 6. Frequency distribution according to the extent of your shared Memorieswith the people in the neighborhood.

The highest results from the respondents with the sense of belonging and affection to the city or the neighborhood

was 84.9% and the lowest amount from those whom is not having the sense of belonging reporting the low values of
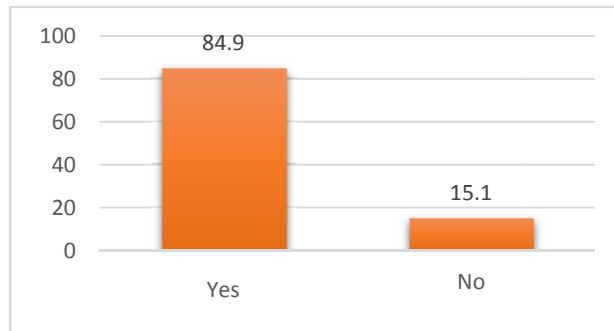
15.1% in the questionnaire.

Fig. 7. Frequency distribution of the respondents based onthe sense of belonging and affection to the city and the neighborhood.

The highest answers from the respondents indicates 32.2% of those whom consider the extent of their wish for live in other neighborhoods of the city as with a medium

average and the lowest rates from the respondents as 6.8% from those who reported as a low influential factor.
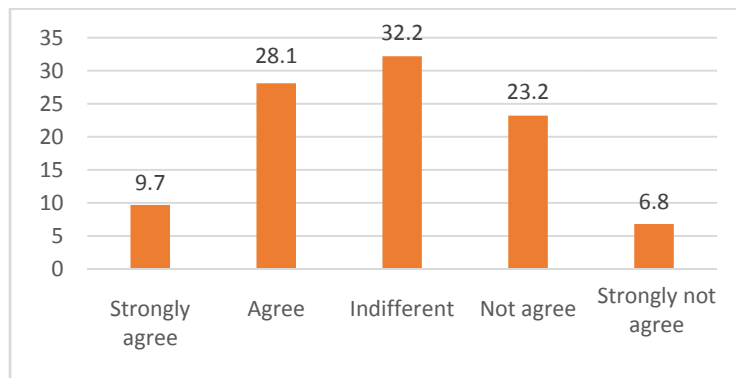
Fig. 8. Frequency distribution of the respondents based on the extent of will to live in another local neighborhood in the city

The highest value of 15.7% is reported from the respondents who consider the sense of belonging and affection as a result of personal and social values and the

lowest reported value of 0.8% was reported from local cooperation and collaborations.

Fig. 9. Frequency distribution of the respondents on the contributing factors to the sense of belonging and attachment to the city or a local neighborhood.

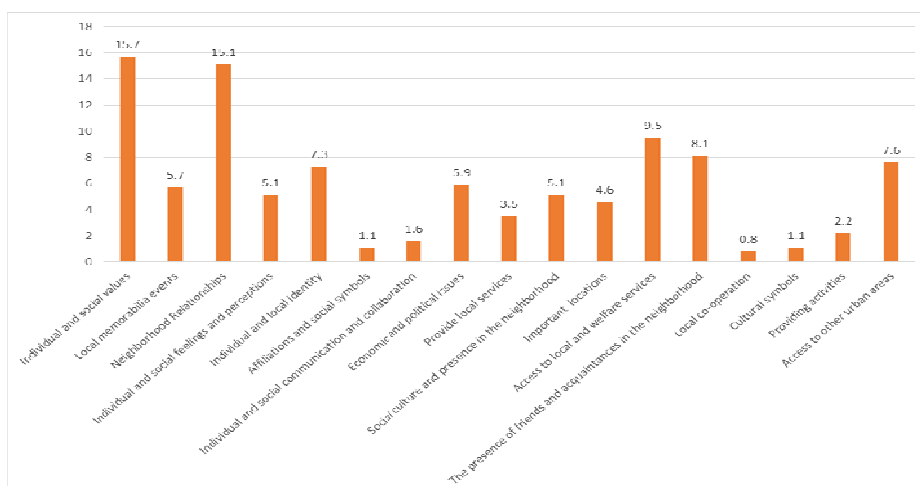In the rest of the paper, we will prove the hypothesis and determine the influential factors on the sense of belonging and intercity migrations and the impact that the factors of the sense of belonging have on the migration phenomenon by using descriptive analyses and chi-square test:

First hypothesis: It is seemingly that there exist a meaningful relationship between the sense of belonging to the living place and intercity migrations.

Table 1

Results of the chi-square test regarding the relationship between the sense of belonging and intercity migrations.

Feeling of belonging / In city migration	Yes	NO	Total
Strongly agree	36	0	36
	11.5%	.0%	9.7%
Agree	104	0	104
	33.1%	.0%	28.1%
Average	119	0	119
	37.9%	.0%	32.2%
Not agree	53	33	86
	16.9%	58.9%	23.2%
Strongly not agree	2	23	25
	.6%	41.1%	6.8%
Total	314	56	370
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Statistical results	Value=1.97	df= 4	sig= 0/00000

Results from the Chi-square test which was performed on the question number 19 "To which extents are you willing to live in other neighborhoods in the city?" and the question number 24 with the title of "Do you have a sense of belonging and affection to your city and neighborhood?" reflects the fact that there exists a meaningful relationship between the sense of belonging and intercity migration in a way that the extent of intercity migration in the individuals with the more sense of

belonging to their neighborhood was lower as this fact is statistically proven since the extracted level of significance is lower than 0.05, therefore the primary hypothesis of the research is supported and the null theorem is rejected.

Second hypothesis: It is seemingly that there exist a meaningful relationship between the sense of belonging with the will to embark migration.

Table 2

Results of the Chi-square test regarding the type of ownership and the sense of belonging

Ownership type / Sense of Place	private	Leasing	Organizational	Total
Yes	299	15	0	314
	98.0%	25.4%	.0%	84.9%
NO	6	44	6	56
	2.0%	74.6%	100.0%	15.1%
Total	305	59	6	370
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Statistical results	Value=2.37	df= 2	sig= 0/00000	

Results from the Chi-square test which was performed on the question number 10 of the questionnaire "What is the

ownership type of your residential unit?" and the question number 24 entitled "Do you have a sense of belonging to

your city or your local neighborhood" reflects the fact that there is a meaningful relationship between the type of ownership and migration from a place, it means that the rate of belonging to the place was higher among the people with the full ownership as it is statistically supported since the level of significance is less than 0/05 therefore the primary hypothesis of the research is confirmed and our null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 3
Results of the Chi-square test regarding the type of residential ownership and migration.

Ownership type	private	Leasing	Organizational	Total
Strongly agree	36	0	0	36
	11.8%	0%	0%	9.7%
Agree	104	0	0	104
	34.1%	0%	0%	28.1%
Average	119	0	0	119
	39.0%	0%	0%	32.2%
Not agree	38	48	0	86
	12.5%	81.4%	0%	23.2%
Strongly not agree	8	11	6	25
	2.6%	18.6%	100.0%	6.8%
Total	305	59	6	370
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Statistical results	Value=2.54	df= 8	sig= 0/00000	

Results from the Chi-square test which was performed on the question number 10 of the questionnaire "What is the ownership type of your residential unit?" and the question number 19 entitled "To which extents do you wish to live in other local neighborhoods in the city?" reflects the fact that there is a meaningful relationship between the type of ownership and migration from a place, it means that migration rate was higher among the people with the rental ownership as it is statistically supported since the level of significance is less than 0/05 therefore the primary hypothesis of the research is confirmed and our null hypothesis is rejected.

Third hypothesis: It is seemingly that the extent of quality with the neighbors has a significant relationship with the sense of belonging and migration.

Table 4
Results of the Chi-square test regarding the relationship between the quality of the communication with the neighbors.

Feeling of belonging	Yes	No	Total
Strongly agree	84	0	84
	26.8%	0%	22.7%
Agree	96	0	96
	30.6%	0%	25.9%
Average	134	26	160
	42.7%	46.4%	43.2%
Not agree	0	27	27
	0%	48.2%	7.3%
Strongly not agree	0	3	3
	0%	5.4%	8%
Total	314	56	370
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Statistical results	Value=2.05	df= 4	sig= 0/00000

Table 5

Results of the Chi-square test regarding the relationship between qualities of the relationship with the neighbors and emigrating from a place

Relationship quality / Immigration intention	Strongly agree	Agree	Average	Not agree	Strongly not agree	Total
Strongly agree	0	0	0	2	17	19
	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	68.0%	5.1%
Agree	0	0	0	56	6	62
	.0%	.0%	.0%	65.1%	24.0%	16.8%
Average	0	0	87	28	2	117
	.0%	.0%	73.1%	32.6%	8.0%	31.6%
Not agree	0	72	32	0	0	104
	.0%	69.2%	26.9%	.0%	.0%	28.1%
Strongly not agree	36	32	0	0	0	68
	100.0%	30.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	18.4%
Total	36	104	119	86	25	370
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Statistical results	Value=2.05		df= 4		sig= 0/00000	

Results from the Chi-square test which was performed on the question number 24 of the questionnaire "Do you have a sense of belonging to your city or neighborhood" and the question number 17 entitled "What is the relationship between the duration of your residence and the sense of belonging to your place of residence?" reflects the fact that there is a meaningful relationship between the quality of the relationship with the neighbors and the sense of belonging to a place, in a way that with an increase in the quality of relationship with the neighbors the levels of the sense of belonging would increase as it is statistically supported since the level of significance is less than 0/05 therefore the primary hypothesis of the research is confirmed and our null hypothesis is rejected.

Results from the Chi-square test from the analysis of question number 18 of the questionnaire "How many shared memories do you have with the people in your locality neighborhood?" together with the question number 19 entitled "To which extent do you wish to reside in other neighborhoods in the city?", reflected the fact that there is a meaningful relationship between the migration with the quality of the mentioned connection, it means that by increasing the quality of the connection, the rates for migrations reduces as this relationship is statistically approved since the resulted levels of significance is lower than 0.05. Therefore, the main hypothesis of the research is confirmed and owned null hypothesis is rejected.

6. Conclusions and Suggestions

In this research with the title of sense of belonging and its influence on the intercity migrations by employing Chi-square test, the hypotheses of the research which include:

1. Presence of a relationship between the sense of belonging to the living place and intercity migrations, 2. Relation between the type of housing unit ownership with the sense of belonging and embarking a migration, 3. The quality of the relationships between the neighbors with the sense of belonging and migration was analyzed and catalyzed and the outcoming result shows that the sense of belonging and affection of the citizens in an urban place has an inverse relationship with the rates of migrationsand the requirement for this sense can be regarded as providing and enhancing the social welfare facilities in different urban areas. On the rest of the studies and performed research, influence of the type of housing unit ownership and the quality of the relationship between the neighbors on the sense of belonging and migration in the urban localities can be put forward in two following ways: 1. Personalizing the ownership of housing units causes a raise in the sense of belonging and the rental ownership increases the intercity migrations and it is described in relation between the interconnectivity of the neighbors as follow: 2. Raise in the internal relationships of the neighbors and its cordiality, a more sense of belonging would emerge from the emotional link between them and as a result the migrations will decrease, it is obvious that in the case of the absence of such cordial inter-local links between the neighbors we will witness a fall in the sense of belonging and a growth in the levels of intercity migrations.

In the end of the research we will pay attention to the proposed solutions in order to increase the positive factors in development of the sense of belonging and eliminating is negative factors and the occurrence of inter-city and cross-city migrations along with them in table 6.

Table 6
Goals, strategies and politics

Goals		Strategy	Policy
Major Goal	**Minor goal**		
Analysis the influential factors on the sense of belonging the the space and intercity or cross-city urban migrations.	Enhancing the quality of the relationship between the neighbors in an urban locality.	**Management**	- Alternative ownership systems instead of periodic ownership in order to persuade citizen to continual long term residence in Pounak area. - Upgrading the Naderi, Rah-ahanStreet in order to adopt with the current demands in order to avoid the migration of residence and the fall in the value of the mentioned land. - Policies for developing proper facilities and infrastructures in order to increase the motivation for the work residential units to renovate them for instance in Molavi and Rah-ahan and Peighambari street to avoid the abandonment of residential units and the migration of individuals to other neighborhoods and to strengthen the neighborhood relationships in such neighborhoods to prevent its rupture.
		Security	-Raising the local quality of the Hadiabad and Rah-ahanneighborhood. -Enhancing the sidewalks and streets in Molavi and Akhondneighborhood -Considering observatory places in Hadiabad area.
	Personaliz ation of the ownership of housing units	**Cooperation and solidarity**	- policy of the proximity of the neighbors in the term of social standings and the levels of income which causes a solidarity in the Pounak area. - Entrusting the management of public arenas to the residents will increase the cooperation and solidarity among the new localities like Mollasadra, Janbazan and Norouzian area. - Holding religious ceremonies and eves in newer localities like Kosar, pounak alike in the older neighborhoods like Sepah, Shahrdari and Khayyam. - Creation of specific places for the presence and association of people in the Minodar in order to run different meetings. - Development of perpetual places for the presence of citizens to participate in the neighborhood-related activities in Kosar, Janbazan and Sartakneighborhoods. - The revision and reinforcement policy for the infrastructures and welfare facilities can cause the relationship between neighbors and family relations in older localities like Molavi, Sepah, Rah-ahan and Sa'di and to improve the sense of belonging in the mentioned neighborhoods.
		Developing and empowering identificating elements.	-.Correct location of identifying elements in Kosar and Minodar locality (for example in the center of neighborhoods) - Beautifying old neighborhoods like Molavi, Montazeri and the old Tehran. - Location of identifying elements compatible with the shared culture of the locality residents in the Akhond and Rah-ahanneighborhood. - Preservation and reinforcing the public resorts in Akhond locality. - By creation of urban symbols and elements in newer neighborhoods like Norouzian and janbazan or mollasadra which have the shorter history in comparison to the older localities, reinforce the level and quality of neighborhood relationships and to increase the sense of belonging and increasing the rates of migrations in the urban areas and regions.

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