



Structural modeling of intergenerational social mobility among Afghan immigrants (Case study: Kashan city)

Gholami. Y^{1,a}, Falahati. F^b

^a Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Ecotourism, Faculty of Natural Resources and Earth Sciences, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran.

^b MSc Student of Geography and Urban Planning, Department of Geography and Ecotourism, Faculty of Natural Resources and Earth Sciences, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran.

Extended Abstract

Objective: Immigration is one of the common reactions of people toward their living conditions, Improving business methods and Changing their living place .In fact,Immigration is a kind of geographical mobility or locational mobility by human in two Geographical unit .This movement can be permanent or almost permanent .The immigration phenomenon of Afghan people to their neighborhood countries,particularly Iran, is a kind of international immigration which goes up in recent decades .Immigration will have different consequences, one of them is Changing the economic and social structure.thus,This Question might be raised :What is the effect of immigration on economic, social and cultural structure in the cities? Or what is the conditions of Afghan immigrants in terms of social mobility? Social mobility mostly considered from comparing fathers social position and their sons, while intergenerational mobility will be affected by the relations between economic/social situation of parent and economic/social consequences of their children like adults. Moreover, it can be measured by Checking the families' earnings, individual's earnings, social position and Job condition. Therefore, the aim of this research is evaluating the intergenerational social mobility of Afghan immigrants in Kashan, and because of the large number of Afghan people in Kashan, we want to explain what factor or index has effect on social mobility. And what is the suitable degree in social mobility index.

Methods: The current research is a kind of analytical-descriptive research. All the information gathered by field study, questionnaire instrument, and distributing randomly among 150 Afghan people in Kashan. This case study calculated by sample power software: confidence level: 95 percent, probably error: 5 percent We use statistical test (T-test) in SPSS software in order to describe analysis and elicit the information, on the other hand We utilize structural equation in Amos software to describe the modeling effects.

Results: findings of the research indicate that appreciation index of $T = -6/411$ with the meaningful level=less than 0/05, this is a meaningful test but because of negative upper and lower boundaries of this statistic, the appreciation index is less the suitability level, it means; Afghan people don't believe that appreciation index has no effect on their endeavor about social mobility. Actually, apart from this two variables: endeavor (10/44), Destiny in the future (5/44) others are not upper than average point, in other words, Afghan people believe that Endeavor and attempt are two effective factors for mobility. Social confidence index of $T = 7/224$, Meaningful level: less than 0/05 This test is meaningful and because of Positive upper and lower boundaries, the assumption of the research is acceptable and also shows the upper amount in comparison with average point. But after checking the variable, in variable number 2, the variable about Commuting with neighbors and picnic is not meaningful, which is because of variety in

¹ Corresponding author at: University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran, P.C: 8731753153. E-mail address: yonesgholami@kashanu.ac.ir (Gholami, Y)

answers of consider society. Cultural Capital index of T: -12/230, Meaningful level: less than 0/05 This test is also meaningful, but because of negative upper and lower boundaries, cultural capital index is lower than avarage point. Variable is also not meaningful About music, internet and being familiar with foreign language and just is suitable for using cellphone. finding of second time factor model shows that factor of acquisitive-intellectual-cultural capital allocated the most bar (0/98 weight, first rank) to itself, and more than other factor has effect on intergenerational Mobility of Afghan people in kashan. The factor of intellectual-cultural after than acquisitive-intellectual placed in the 2nd rank with bar 0/85. Respectively, Other facters are Tangable cultural capital= 0/82, Appreciation: -0/26, Social confidence: -0/22

Conclusion: The results of the research indicates that suitability of three indexes (cultural capital, Appreciation and Social confidence) have been examined and just social Confidence is positive and upper than average point 3. It means that, social confidence of Afghan immigrants is upper than average point, so they don't believe in appreciation for social mobility. Besides, derived analysis and information of structural equation modeling shows that among all calculated indexes, the index of acquisitive-intellectual-cultural capital allocated the most bar (0/98 weight, first rank) to itself. And more than other factor has effect on intergenerational Mobility of Afghan people in kashan. The factor of intellectual-cultural after than acquisitive-intellectual placed in the 2nd rank with bar 0/85. Respectively, Other facters are: Tangable cultural capital= 0/82, Appreciation: -0/26, Social confidence: -0/22 After detailed analysis of mentioned indexes, The percent of confidence to relatives, study of book, being familiar with foreign language (English), exercising and individual attempt to get what he/she wants about intergenerational mobility Afghan people in kashan were identified.

Keywords: Afghan Immigrants, Intergenerational Social Mobility, Structural Modeling, Kashan City.

Received: March 10, 2019

Reviewed: May 10, 2019

Accepted: May 19, 2019

Published Online: December 23, 2019

Citation: Younes, G., Falahati, F (2019). *Structural modeling of intergenerational social mobility among Afghan immigrants (Case study: Kashan city)*. Journal of Urban Social Geography, 6(2), 187-204. (In Persian)

DOI: [10.22103/JUSG.2019.1998](https://doi.org/10.22103/JUSG.2019.1998)

References:

- Afarakht, H., Monafi Azar, R., Valaei, M (2016). *Spatial-Spatial Effects of Return Migration in Myandoab County*. Journal of Rural Research and Planning, 5(13), 83-98. (In Persian)
- Akbari, A (2004). *The Role of Social Capital in Participation: Investigating the Impact of Social and Political Capital (Case Study: Saqez) Faculty of Social Sciences*. University of Tehran. (In Persian)
- Blanden, J., Haveman, R., Smeeding, T., Wilson, K (2014). *Intergenerational mobility in the United of States and Great Britain: a comparative study parent-child pathway*. 48p. (In English)
- Blau, P.M., Duncan, O.D (1967). *The American Occupational Structure*. New York: Wiley. (In English)
- Breen (2004). *Social mobility in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (In English)
- Breen, R (2010). *Social Mobility and Equality of Opportunity Geary Lecture Spring 2010*. The Economic and Social Review, Vol.41, No 4, 413-428. (In English)

- Breen, R., Goldthorpe, J.H (2001). *Class, Mobility and Merit: The Experience of two British Birth Cohorts*. European Sociological Review 17, 81–101. (In English)
- Eisazadeh, S., Mehranfar, J (2012). *Illegal Migration and its Economic Consequences in Host Countries (with Emphasis on Afghan Migrants in Iran)*. Social and Cultural Strategy Quarterly, 1(2): 97-116. (In Persian)
- Eisazadeh, S., Mehranfar, J (2013). *Exploring The Impacts of International Immigration on Employment and Wage Rate: Case Study of the Economy of Iran*. Journal of Economic Research (Tahghighat- E- Eghtesadi), 48(2): 111-130. (In Persian)
- fotros, M., shahbazi, F (2015). *Study of Income Mobility in Iran during the Years Before and After the Implementation of Targeted Cash Subsidies (1984 -2013)*. Journal of Applied Economics Studies in Iran, 3(12): 183-201. (In Persian)
- Ghafary, Z (2017). *The Impact of Embodied Cultural Capital (Subjective) on Intergeneration Social Mobility (Case Study: 30-54 Year-Old Citizens in Gorgan)*. Quarterly Journal of Social Development (Previously Human Development), 11(4): 183-206. (In Persian)
- Ghaffari, Z., Haghghatian, M (2016). *Investigating and Explaining Intergenerational Social Mobility with Emphasis on Bourdieu's Objective Cultural Capital (Case Study: Citizens of 30-54 Years of Gorgan City)*. Social Sciences Journal of Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Vol.13, No.1, 197-216. (In Persian)
- Ghorbanali, E., Janalizadeh, H., Razeghi, H (2016). *Influence of Cultural Capital on Social Trust (Case Study: Citizen 18 Years Old and above in Tehran)*. Sociological Studies of Youth Journal, 6(21): 25-44. (In Persian)
- Giles, W (2013). *Class, contention, and a world in motion*. Edited by Winnie Lem and Pauline Gardiner Barbe, Berghahn Books.WWW.berghahnbooks.com. (In English)
- Goldthorpe, J.H. (2000). *On sociology: Numbers, narratives, and the integration of research and theory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (In English)
- Goldthorpe, J.H., Erikson, R (1992). *The Constant Flux - a Study of Class Mobility in Industrial Societies*. Oxford: Clarendon press. (In English)
- Grare, F., Maley, W (2011). *The Afghan Refugees in Pakistan*. Middle East Institute, pour la Recherche Strategique. (In English)
- Irاندoust, K., Buchani, M., Hossein Tolai, R (2014). *Transformational Analysis of the Internal Migration Pattern with Emphasis on Urban Migration*. Journal of Urban Studies, 2(6): 105-118. (In Persian)
- Keshavarz Ghasemi, H., Naderpour, B (2018). *Explaining the Implications of Immigration of Citizens of Afghanistan on the Iranian Society; Case Study of Qazvin City*. Geography (Regional Planning), 8(3) 289-305. (In Persian)
- Kiani Salmi, S., Boshagh, M (2016). *Explaining the Effects of the Rose Festival from the Perspective of Local Residents a Case Study of Kashan*. Tourism Management Studies, 11(34): 65-92. (In Persian)

- Kiani, M (2006). *Computer Usage in Social Sciences*. Payame Noor University Press, Tehran. *(In Persian)*
- Koepke, B (2011). *The Situation of Afghans in the Islamic Republic of Iran Nine Years After the Overthrow of the Taliban Regime in Afghanistan*. Middle East Institute, pour la Recherche Strategique. *(In English)*
- Kronenfeld, D.A (2011). *Can Afghanistan Cope with Returnees? A Look at some New Data*. Middle East Institute, pour la Recherche Strategique. *(In English)*
- LIPSET, S.M., Bendix, R (1954). *Class, Status and Power*. London: Rutledge. *(In English)*
- Marshall, G (1998). *Dictionary of Sociology*. Oxford University press. *(In English)*
- Matras, J. (1984). *Social inequality, stratification and mobility*. Pratic, Hall, 7 Th. *(In English)*
- Nadimi, H (2011). *Job Mobility of Iranian Political Officials (Providing a Scale)*. Iranian Journal of Social Issues, 2(2): 185-215. *(In Persian)*
- Naiini, H (2009). *Descriptive Statistics for the Social Sciences*. Tehran: Khome Publications. *(In Persian)*
- Nayebi, H., Masoumirad, R (2012). *A Study of Cultural Factors Influencing Social Mobility*. Sociological Review, 18(39): 1-34. *(In Persian)*
- Nayebi, H., MasoumiRad, R (2013). *Social Factors Influencing Social Mobility of Faculty Members of Islamic Azad University*. Social and Cultural Strategy Quarterly, Vol.2, No.7, 103-133. *(In Persian)*
- Noghani, M (2004). *Education and Cultural Reproduction*. Social Science Development, New Age, Vol.3. *(In Persian)*
- Nunn, A., Johnson, S., Monro, S., Bickerstaffe, T., Kelsey, S (2007). *Factors influencing social mobility*. University of Huddersfield Repository Department for Work and Pensions Research Report, No.4, 50-76. *(In English)*
- Payne, G., Roberts, J (2002). *Opening and Closing the Gates: Recent Developments in British Male Social Mobility*. Sociological Research Online 6(4), <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/6/4/payne> (accessed May 2007). *(In English)*
- Pour Ahmad, A., Zayyari, K., Zahedi, J (2014). *The Evaluation of Afghan Immigrant's Urban Quality of Life by Mental Method (Case study: Robot Karim)*. Geographical Urban Planning Research (GUPR), 2(1): 1-15. *(In Persian)*
- Qureshi, F, Sedaghat, K (2009). *Investigating the Role of Socio-Cultural Factors Related to the Formation of Social Confidence in Tabriz Citizens*. Applied Sociology, 36(4): 75-102. *(In Persian)*
- Rajarshi, M (2010). *Intergenerational mobility in educational & occupational attainment: a comparative study of social classes in India September*. 26p. *(In English)*
- Rogers, E (1966). *Modernization Among Peasants*. New York: Holt. *(In English)*

- Safaeipour, M (2011). *Vocabulary of Inner-city Migration Vocabulary and Theories*. Ahvaz: Shahid Chamran University Press, 43. *(In Persian)*
- Safaeipour, M (2011) *Preliminary Methods of Population Analysis*. Ahvaz: Shahid Chamran University Press. 42p. *(In Persian)*
- Sharepour, M., Khoshfar, G (2002). *The Relationship between Cultural Capital and Social Identity of Youth*. Social Science Letter, No.20, 133-147. *(In Persian)*
- Shatarian, M., Ganjipour, M (2010). *The Impact of Afghan Migration on Economic and Social Conditions in Kashan*. Journal of Urban Research and Planning, Vol.1, No.3, pp.83-102. *(In Persian)*
- Shojaei, J (2005). *Psychosocial Factors Affecting Fatalism*. Survey, Special Issue of Research Week. *(In Persian)*
- Zaki, A (2012). *The Impact of Migration on the Socio-Economic Structure of Urban Communities (Case Study: Comparing Shahin Shahr with Khomeini Shahr*. Urban Studies Quarterly, 2(2): 83-112. *(In Persian)*
- Zanjani, Habibollah (2014). *Immigration*. Tehran: Khome Publications, 263p. *(In Persian)*
- Zare, B., Lotfi, M (2013). *Sociological Analysis of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Kermanshah*. Journal of Social Analysis, 4(68): 37-66. *(In Persian)*