


# Future Study of the Effect of Migration from the Central Plateau to Guilan Province on the Implementation of Comprehensive Plans and Urban and Rural Development

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** The current research aims to study the future of the impact of migration from the central plateau to Guilan province on the implementation of comprehensive plans and urban and rural development.

**Method:** In this research, the method of mutual effects analysis, which is one of the future research methods, has been used. For this purpose, at first, a questionnaire was designed to obtain the events or components related to the subject under study and it was provided to the group of experts and specialists.

**Findings:** By refining and summarizing the questionnaires, 14 components were identified, and then by analyzing and categorizing the components, the classified areas in the Cartesian map were defined as the influence and dependence of the mutual effects of the events or components. If the findings of this research showed that 4 events are in the category of dominant and decisive events, 6 events are in the category of key events, 2 events are in the category of neighboring events, 2 events are in the category of regulatory events and 2 other events are in the category of dominated events. are grouped.


**Conclusion:** According to the findings of the research, there are 6 components, the spread of urban growth with an impact of 10.4 and dependence of 11.2, unauthorized construction in land with an impact of 10.1 and dependence of 11, urban sprawl with an impact of 11.3 and dependence of 10.9, the formation of marginal tissues with an impact of 12 and dependence. 10.9, change of urban land uses during the implementation of comprehensive and detailed plans with impact 9 and dependency 10.9, and unauthorized separation of lands with impact 9.3 and dependency 10.8; In the category of key and important components of immigration, they are the implementation of comprehensive and guiding urban and rural plans.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Future Study, Mutual Effects Analysis, Comprehensive Plans and Urban and Rural Development, Guilan Province.

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## **Introduction**

One of the important issues in the fields of urban management, social sciences, economics, etc., is the investigation of migration from different angles, and in this way, various tools have been used, from various charts and descriptive indices to complex mathematical models. Meanwhile, internal migration accounts for a major share of these studies. Internal migration is one of the main elements of changing demographic processes and the main mechanisms of population distribution and redistribution over time. Currently, due to the drought of the central plateau and due to its pure geographical location and privileged ecological conditions, Guilan province has always been the focus of immigrants and is considered one of their main destinations. Therefore, in this situation, it is important to prepare for making decisions for the future, which is one of the tasks of the science of foresight, it starts. Therefore, The current research aims to study the future of the impact of migration from the central plateau to Guilan province on the implementation of comprehensive plans and urban and rural development.

## **Methodology**

In future studies, identifying and defining events and trends related to the subject under study is very important. Also, in predicting the occurrence of an event, in addition to the basic judged probabilities, there are causal relationships between the occurrence of events, which the lack of attention by the researcher ignores part of the important and influential information in decision-making; Therefore, in addition to explaining the probability of occurrence of events and trends, it is necessary to determine and analyze the degree of mutual influence between variables by experts. Forecasting with the interaction analysis method or cross matrix does not follow a fixed methodological pattern, but the various applications of the interaction analysis method have turned this technique into an unlimited method for the analysis of exploratory results, and the cross-evaluation of events and their prediction can not only predict the occurrence of events. can be evaluated alone, but their mutual influence can be removed and accordingly, different measures resulting from cross effects can be created. In this research, the method of mutual effects analysis, which is one of the future research methods, has been used. For this purpose, at first, a questionnaire was designed to obtain the events or components related to the subject under study and it was provided to the group of experts and specialists. Specialists consist of 9 people (2 doctorates and 7 senior experts). The expertise of these 9 people is completely related to the subject under study and they graduated from urban engineering or architectural engineering. In the next step, by refining and summarizing the events or components mentioned by the group of experts and

specialists according to the method explained above, we reached 14 events or components.

## **Results and Discussion**

The results showed that 4 events (formation of marginal tissues, urban sprawl, changes in city boundaries, differences in the projected population of projects) are in the category of dominant and decisive events, 6 events (spread of unsustainable urban growth, unauthorized construction in lands, sprawl the city, the formation of marginal tissues, the change of urban land uses during the implementation of comprehensive and detailed plans and the unauthorized separation of lands) in the category of key events and relays, 2 events (the lack of sense of belonging among citizens and the existence of cultural differences among citizens) in the category of adjacent events (variables independent), 2 events (the lack of cohesion of the people in advancing the goals and changing the culture of citizens) in the category of regulatory and moderate events and 2 other events (changes in the situation compared to the estimated situation in the development of the plan and conflicting population density and construction statistics), in the category of resulting events And they are grouped under domination.

## **Conclusion**

The Cartesian map of the influence and interdependence of the 14 events studied in this research indicates the following: The event (component) "formation of marginal tissues" with 12 impacts and 9.10 dependencies (the highest impact and the lowest dependencies), as well as the event "urban sprawl" with 3.11 impacts and 9.10 dependencies, the "change in city boundaries" event with 9.10 impacts and 3.9 dependencies, the event "difference in the projected population of plans" with 5.10 influence and 6.8 dependence are in the category of dominant and determining events. The event (component) "expansion of unsustainable urban growth" with the highest dependency (2.11 dependency) and of course 4.10 influence in other events, as well as the event "illegal construction in the land" with 11 dependencies and 1.10 influence, the event "urban sprawl" with 9.10 dependency and 3.11 impact, the event "formation of marginal tissues" with 9.10 dependencies and 12 impacts, the event "change of urban land uses during the implementation of comprehensive and detailed plans" with 9.10 dependencies and 9 impacts, the "unauthorized separation of lands" event with 8.10 dependencies and 3.9 impacts in Key events and relays are grouped. The event (component) "Citizens' lack of sense of belonging" with 1.10 influence and 6.6 dependencies, as well as the event "Cultural differences among citizens" with 1.9 influence and 9.7 dependencies, are in the category of adjacent events (independent variables). The event (component) "People's lack of cohesion in advancing goals" with 8.5 effects and 7.5 dependencies, as well as the event "Citizens' culture change" with 1.6 effects and 7 dependencies, are grouped in the category of regulating and

moderate events. The event (component) "change in the situation compared to the situation estimated in the formulation of the plan" with 1.7 influence and 7.8 dependence, as well as the event "collapse of population and building density statistics" with 2.8 influence and 4.10 dependence, are grouped in the category of resulting and dominated events.

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