Study of rural to urban migration in Iran

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ABSTRACT: The causes of rural to urban migration in the form of internal division of space, using existing migration theories, especially the theory of Everett Lee, Lewis. FI Rayys dependence is discussed. Empirical support for the theory, Tehran University academic dissertations written in the context of rural to urban migration (population) using meta-analysis methods have been investigated. In overview, the impact of rural to urban migration in four dimensions of economic, social, cultural, demographic and natural farming is considered. Among which plays a major role in the economic and then social, cultural, natural, agricultural and demographic are. These dimensions in terms of attraction, repulsion, which is classified as incidental and personal factors more than any other push factors of migration of rural villages - the city has influenced the attractions of the city, located personal and incidental. More repulsive aspects of the rural economy, natural - Agricultural and social - cultural.

Keywords: immigration, migration of rural, urban migration

INTRODUCTION

Immigration and interdisciplinary nature of the phenomenon, the experts in the field and their field, have offered different definitions of it. Amani and others Demographic Dictionary, the definition of migration have that "migration is a form of stimulation or geographical location between the two units are geographically. The geographical mobility, change of residence or location of origin or destination site that gives this type of migration, permanent immigration, saying that it should be a permanent change of residence is other forms of motion that involves the separation of " (Hosseini, 2010). In the present study, the geographical mobility of rural origin city to a destination and create the causes of mobility has been considered. Rural migration for the first time in 1892 by Graham English was used. Of these words are mentioned in various sources are: internal migration, rural, suburban Kochi, leaving the village, the village aversion, empty of rural, suburban, and rural-urban nomads leave the country (Todaro, 2006). Causes of emigration, different personality traits related to social, cultural, economic, political, and different people. Some of immigration, employment and others to study, get married and ... There are certainly different results. Through its review of the research thesis at Tehran University in the field of migration, the main causes of rural to urban migration has been explained in Ayarn. This causes different levels of analysis (individual, household, village, etc.) and disciplines (social sciences, geography and economics) and Degrees (PhD, MA and BA) with different survey methods (surveys, secondary data analysis and Library) is obtained. (Pyth, 2005)

The expression and significance

The end result of migration from rural to urban destruction and loss of freedom and national prosperity, as the rural decline, the decline of civilization, a civilization which guarantees freedom of the citizen and maintain the sanctity of the human. In developing countries, including Iran, migration from rural to urban areas is considered among the most important social and economic issues. The migrants in origin and destination issues such as the incidence of multiple disorders caused by pressure on the limited resources of urban communities, unemployment and underemployment, lack of space and environmental education, environmental pollution, aging and female agricultural labor force, etc. there are evacuated villages. (Iranian, 2004)

According to the theory of selective migration as soon as possible, some people choose to migrate and some stay, it is not a coincidence. Usually there are characteristics that are immigrant backgrounds than those who are going or staying at a different assessment (Avbray, 1998). Check internal and foreign immigration,
especially from rural to urban migration is done, and tend to agree that the decision to migrate depends on the age, sex and education. Persons 15 to 30 years old in migration flows have made major contributions. According to the 1375 census, the largest immigrant men and women aged 24-20 years (1,320,766 persons), and the number of persons per age group will be reduced factions. Also mentioned in the census sex ratio of 123 migrant sex ratio has been reported in 103 countries (Iran Statistical Center, 1375), indicating that most of the migrants are men. Differences in sex ratio in the age group 24-20 years to reach its highest level (for a total of 96,144 immigrants). To analyze the sex ratio in the age group 29-25 years is immigration. In the age group mentioned, the sex ratio is 100 immigrants, 124 and for the whole country. Most men in this age group to make money, knowledge, employment and so they left their place of residence. (Amiri, 1999).

Migration of young people from rural areas to reduce population growth (and in some cases to be haunted), an increase of old age dependency ratio in rural areas is increasing. According to the Ministry of Economy in villages and small towns, the population growth rate is below the natural rate (Amani, 2009). Ramezanian in a study entitled "Iran Sakhvrdgy population employed in agriculture, causes and consequences" of the most important factors that influence the aging of the population employed in the agricultural sector has been migrated. Since most immigrants are young jobseekers, resulting in a lack of balance (in terms of age structure) between the working population in urban areas (poles and service industry jobs) and rural (agricultural hub) has emerged. This imbalance between the older and younger populations farmer population employed in industry and services sectors seem to be (Ramezanian, 2003).

**Theoretical Foundations**

Migration in the village - city, there are different views and ideas from different angles and each of them, especially micro and macroeconomics have seen this phenomenon. In this context, people like Todaro, Louis, Lee and perspectives such as functionalism, dependency, dual economy and ... Are discussed. With emphasis on the causes of migration from the countryside to the city, some of the theories mentioned above can be seen to be comprehensive (theoretical) was obtained. Rvanshtayn theory: Some social scientists view Rvanshtayn are considered as one of the first migration theory's Inception in 1885 as compared with Crush ((immigration) to express their opinions, and then in 1889 to its completion payments. Larry Sastad theory: He moved to Mesa in favor of the investment will pay. He immigrated to the fact that migration is economic efficiency. Yields a different result than the origin and destination of migration. According to his theory, cost - benefit, known as the migration takes place when the revenue source, plus the actual cost of migration is less than the revenue expectation.

Actors needs to believe in a system in which the system can not meet them, because the characteristics of the military and social actors are never static over time. This view believes that the Justification of rural migration: the social needs of people in rural areas can not be met, and in some cities there is a right answer for it, so this is caused by an imbalance between rural and urban societies rural migration and estimate its needs to do so from the viewpoints theory, migration, rural - urban, social and economic imbalance between different regions. (Aging, 2006)

Theory dependence of migration: the perspective of Functionalism, school dependency theorists, the causes and consequences of migration in relation to the call because of the imbalance between migration and development are interrelated and reinforce each other. Theory school dependency theorists discuss immigration, lack of development in mind and their analysis are provided in connection with it. that.

Michael Todaro migration theory (1975): Michael Todaro's theory has tried to be the result of migration from rural to urban areas with growing urban unemployment explains. The first hypothesis is that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon and unemployment, the decision to migrate is reasonable. Todaro says the income gap between urban and rural areas is 100%, ie if a person is in the country without any income and the possibility of finding work 60% of the city for him, so his income in rural to urban migration has 60 units and individuals.

Theory of the case of Mia Ney, S., Lee (1966): The theory of migration is influenced by four main factors explain: 1. Factors associated with the origin of migration (provocation and deterrence) 2. Factors associated with the destination of migration (provocation and preventive) 3. Barriers in migration flows from the source to the destination 4. related factors.

Economic Outlook: Economic migration, both in terms of internal migration Nyvmhajthay international mechanism for distributed workforce. This approach provides ideas of Adam Smith (1778) and his followers formed a classical economists.

Social perspective: the importance of economic factors on migration are high, they can not always be considered as the exclusive agents of migration Triggers. Immigration is always willing to accept the fact that knowledge and actions on a variety of immigrant origin and destination are left in place or moved to one of the Drs.
Different reasons, such as family reunification, the marital situation, motives related to education, tend to live in the capital and also the political motivations and history ....

High fertility, increasing rural population, hypothyroidism, unemployment and imperfect duties appropriate to the nature of agricultural work in rural areas are among the factors that led to the migration of the internal centrifugal force on the part of the rural community is. Machinery used in agriculture and the rise of unemployment in rural areas large groups of rural youth to find employment and income security, migrate to the cities. According to the studies, the main causes of migration of rural jobs and income is sufficient, if more than half of rural migrants in seven areas of immigration have jobs and income. This study shows that the unemployment rate of immigrants who have left their residences separately in Birjand 7/78 percent, Hamedan 3/77 Percent, Branch 74 percent, Golpayegan 7/66 percent, Surrey 1/28 percent of Sanandaj 4 / 29 percent.

In some rural areas of immigration has been a major factor in the cause of unemployment. Sabzevar 4/73 percent, Branch 2/84 % and 72 % of Bandar Abbas, Kashmar 9/90 per cent and 88 per cent due to unemployment anklet ten left their residence and have resided elsewhere (1). Water scarcity and droughts in a row, and finally providing jobs and sustenance, an important factor in the rejection of a large part of the population is active in areas of Sistan and Baluchestan. Qsrshryn area and some rural areas where the livestock economy is due to the particular method of production and the livelihoods of rural people migrate to mountainous areas with their livestock, they just migrate to the most important requirements and methods of livestock production is Myshy.' (Ahmadi, 2009) Such displacement is common in Iran. Bane rural families in the area for 6 to 9 months of the year and leaving dozens more scattered and separate, small housing units called ‘Koch’ life and others live in ten years time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the different migrations in the village - the town ‘s four causes, economic, social, cultural, demographic and natural - Agriculture summarized. These reasons, economic reasons, it has the highest frequency that exceeds 50 percent of immigrant village - city to explore. Among the economic factors, unemployment and lack of facilities in rural areas are more important than others. Social and cultural factors that explain the causes of the second great migration of rural - urban are. Although it is difficult to categorize social and cultural factors Bsyra villagers, but certainly not because of a lack of academic centers and school years in secondary school education, particularly in rural areas migrate to cities. Chain migration on the origin of socio-cultural factors can be sought, so that about 30 % of the migration of peoples and abide by social and cultural factors associated with the city (net migration) has occurred. Among the social factors that reduce irregular migration from rural to urban areas, it can be prevented, local disputes in rural areas. These factors can even cause mass migration to the villagers. Demographics of the 6/6 percent of rural migration - the city explains, can improve the economic factors mentioned substrates, to be removed. Natural factors and agricultural land are turning around. Copyright Nsq (water and soil) in rural communities economically, socially and so is determines the volatility of the changes in the behavior of farmers can be brought. Thus, one way to prevent the migration of farmers to urban communities, and chronic provide adequate water for the rural population.

In general we can say that the push factor in migration of rural villages - most of the other factors, especially the city's attractions. Contrary to popular perception that urban glamor major factor in rural-urban migration sees the present study, a more decisive role in the rural repulsion is known. It seems that rural migrants - rural town of repulsion that urban communities are not interested in such urban communities are entrancing. Given the above, to prevent uncontrolled migration of villagers to cities in Iran following options are available:

- Understanding young people in rural communities and pushing the expectations of this generation facilities in rural Non-agricultural employment in rural communities through sideline
- Enhancing educational facilities in rural communities
- Increase safety by reducing local disputes in rural areas
- Provide more facilities for the villagers to use the moorland
- Barrier or deep wells for water supply in rural areas for agricultural
- Mitigate urban fake job attraction
- Constraints on the outskirts of urban housing
- Institutions for Sazmmandhy migration flows (something that has been experienced in most cities, especially in China)
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