Rural-Urban Migration in Turkey and the Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Immigrants (Tokat Case)

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Abstract: This study is concerned with the families who are living in the Tokat city center and who have migrated from rural areas. Random sampling method has been used in the selection of the families and survey forms were distributed among the heads of 150 families. The data used in our research were based on the responses to the questions covered in the survey forms. A table was formed based on the income levels of the participants and Khi-Square tests were used during the determination of certain factors. The most important results achieved during the research were that, education of the children after primary school is at a very low level, that the relations of the immigrant population with their native rural lands continue following their migration to the city, due to their lands and fields and their blood relatives that they have left behind in their villages; that the most significant problem of the immigrants was unemployment and that the majority of those who have found a job are employed as workers. It can be asserted that the immigrants have neither been able to assimilate in the urban culture and not have they able to retain their characteristics as villagers. They remain in a “gray zone”, somewhere in between urban and rural culture. This situation highlights the importance of the fact that migration from the rural areas into urban areas must be prevented. For this purpose, a number of measures must be implemented, such as, the development of rural industries and creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas, the provision of infrastructural services to all the villages, the introduction of services and facilities available in the cities to the rural areas through the development of “urban village” projects. The undesirable immigration to the urban areas and consequently, the development of urban sprawl in the form of slum areas surrounding the cities, can only be avoided through the implementation of such measures.

Key words: Migration, Rural-urban migration, Socio-economic characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

The world is steadily becoming more urban, as people move to cities and towns in search of employment, educational opportunities and higher standards of living. Some are driven away from land that, for whatever reason, can no longer support them. By the year 2005, urban areas are expected to be home to more than half of the world’s people.

Already 74 per cent of Latin American and Caribbean populations live in urban areas, as do 73 per cent of people in Europe and more than 75 per cent of people in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. In both Africa and Asia, urban dwellers represent about a third of the total populations. However, there are significant variations between individual countries[12].

The demographic movements between the urban and rural areas, have been determined on the basis of the projection for the year 2030, performed by social scientists. In light of this research, estimates were made regarding the population living in the urban areas and the rural areas in the year 2030.

Rural:

\[ Y_t = \frac{10^7}{(25,9888 + 23,1193*(0,961855)^t)} \]

Rural population Forecast = 3809114000

Accuracy Measures
MAPE:0.240643 MAD: 6348.92 MSD:59622371

Urban:

\[ Y_t = \frac{(10^7)}/[(0.818763 + 8.86103*(0.969602**t)] \]

Urban forecast = 9317046000

Accuracy Measures
MAPE:0.376968 MAD: 8305.92 MSD:155364394

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The examination of the demographical changes that take place on the earth, has shown that there is a gradual decline in the rural population throughout the world. First, by definition, migration will not affect global population change. Every person who leaves one country must necessarily enter another, so net world migration will always equal zero. Second, migration is a far less predictable phenomenon than fertility or mortality. Migration is more a social phenomenon. For this reason, the data that are available to estimate the effect of migration on change in the size to a population are likely to be much less dependable and projection are especially problematic\(^\text{[12]}\).

In Turkey, while 76% of the population inhabited in rural areas in 1927, due to constant migration from the rural areas to the cities, the percentage of the population living in the rural areas has declined to 35%\(^\text{[11]}\). According to the projection, the percentage of the population living in urban areas is anticipated to decline to 27% by the year 2030.

An estimate on the urban and rural population was developed based on this projection.

**Rural:**

\[ Y_t = 21.8628 \times (1.00325^{**t}) \]

Rural Population forecast = 31 850 100

Accuracy Measures

MAPE: 4.25687 MAD:1.01052 MSD:1.45752

**Urban:**

\[ Y_t = 4.21426 + 0.970511^t \]

Urban Population forecast = 116 794 000

Accuracy Measures

MAPE: 8.58899 MAD:1.50465 MSD:3.19805

Since the arable lands that were available for intensive farming were adequate for the population of the country until 1950, the population living in urban areas did not leave their lands and no decline was marked in the agrarian population. However, with the introduction of machinery in the agricultural sector, starting from 1950’s, the demand for labor in agriculture has declined, triggering the rate of unemployment in rural areas. This significant social change has increased the attractiveness of cities for the unemployed population living in villages. Moreover, the division of the agricultural areas into small sections, due to reasons such as inheritance and economic factors, have resulted in the occurrence of a decline in the economic value of the agricultural activities such as farming and animal husbandry, which resulted in a rapid and large scale migratory movements from the rural to urban areas. This uncontrolled demographic movement has caused a distorted and unplanned urban growth, almost overnight expansion of slum areas, gross inadequacies in the provision of services such as education, health, proper housing, transportation and other infrastructural services, coupled with the growing rate of unemployment\(^\text{[3]}\). A comparison of the census results for the last decades, clearly shows us that domestic migratory movements in Turkey are still on the rise.

Rural-Urban Migration is a flexible and dynamic phenomenon that encompasses territorial mobility of the people and involves movements like commuting, absence from home place for periods from a couple of days to several years, seasonal migration and permanent relocation. Although diversified in forms, it involves a certain degree of commitment on the part of migrants to the place of origin and of destination. This shows whether the migration is of permanent or non-permanent nature. Non-permanent forms of migration are now becoming increasingly important given the massive improvement in the transportation networks and in the information technology. Migration is one of the vital forces that contribute to rapid urbanisation generally associated with higher levels of productivity and development.

Migration also plays an important role by linking people with spaces and transferring people from places of lower opportunities to those of higher opportunities and a subsequent transfer of resources \(^\text{[3]}\).

For many years, rural–urban migration was viewed favourably in the economic development literature. Internal migration was thought to be a natural process in which surplus labour was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed manpower for urban industrial growth process. This was deemed socially beneficial because human resources were being shifted from locations where their social marginal product was often assumed to be zero to places where this marginal product was not only positive but also rapidly growing as a result of capital accumulation and technological progress.

The process of urbanization is now more rapid and massive and affects a greater part of the world than ever before, mainly because it is now rampant in the less developed countries, which still board 3/4th of the world’s people. The migration of hundreds of millions of rural folk to cities in these still chiefly agrarian countries is revolutionizing the life of humanity just as surely as are the other major aspects of economic and social modernization. The unprecedented rates of overall population growth are helping, along with the rural-urban migration, to swell the populations of individual
cities more than ever before. Necessarily, social, economic and political problems of major significance are being created by the huge rural-urban migration and the rapid rise of megalopolises in countries whose main orientation has until recently been agricultural[7].

The lack of education, employment and health care in the rural areas are the causes of rural-urban migration in many countries which result in the growing gap between rich and poor people in the cities. The first major factor that makes people migrate from the rural areas to the urban is lack of education in the rural areas. The second factor that pulls people from the rural areas to the urban areas is the employment or job opportunities in the urban areas or the lack of such opportunities in the rural. The last major motive that would make people move from rural to urban areas is the health or medical care.

The present study is based on the data received from the surveys interviews conducted with the families who have migrated from villages into the town center within the province of Tokat. The study presents information concerning the present status of migration from rural areas to the city in the Tokat province and the reasons underlying this demographical trend. According to the available data, the population of the city of Tokat is 308,304 and the population living in the rural areas is 410,947. Based on this data, it is understood that the rural population in the province of Tokat is higher than the average figure determined for the country as a whole[10].

The present study is focused on the determination of the social and economic structure of the families migrating from rural to urban areas within the Tokat province, their age groups and occupational status, their income levels, the size of the lands, their general educational levels and their living conditions in the city. In the present study, it is also envisaged that certain policies must be identified and implemented in order to overcome the problems created by the urban-rural migration phenomenon on provincial basis.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

During the present study, the data that were accumulated from the surveys conducted among the members of the families living in the town center of Tokat, who were selected on the basis of random sampling method, were used.

It was determined that the city center consisted of 53 quarters[2]. During the determination of the families who have migrated from rural areas to urban areas, a preliminary study was conducted through visiting the administrative authority of each quarter, the quarters where the families migrating from rural to urban areas were especially concentrated and these quarters were designated as sample areas.

During the simple random sampling process that was applied by taking into consideration the number of families inhabiting in each quarter, it was determined that the survey will be applied on 150 families at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: The Monthly and Annual Income Status of the Families (in NTL)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Group (monthly)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (250-400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle (401-700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (701+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*New Turkish Lira

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: The Time That has Lapsed Since the Families Left their Villages and the Most Important Reason for Rural-Urban Migration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Level of Differentiation is significant. DF=10 x² = 33.26, P < 0.05

Subjects were allowed to choose more than one option *Opportunities of the City Life: Health, Social Structure, etc.
a confidence range of 95% and on the assumption of a deviation of 15% from the average. During the distribution of 150 questionnaire forms among the quarters, the concentration of the number of families in each quarter was taken into consideration.

During the evaluation of the information gathered, based on the economic and social data pertaining to each family, three different income levels were identified. During the definition of each income group, the total annual income earned by each family was taken as basis. The income groups are provided in Table 1.

In order to test whether or not the differences among the various income groups are significant, from the standpoint of various factors, percentage calculations and Khi-Square test was used.

The projected value for the urban and the rural population of the world in 2030, was estimated through the application of the following formula on the Pearl-Reed Logistic type S-curve trend of the data derived from the FAO:

\[ Y = \frac{(10^t)}{[\beta_0 + \beta_1 (\beta_1^*)]} \]

A projection was developed for Turkey for the year 2030. During the projection calculation, the data received from State Statistical Institute (SSI); were applied on the exponential equation \( Y_i = \beta_0 \beta_1^* \) for the rural areas; and the linear equation \( Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1^* + e_i \) for the urban areas.

**The Migrating Period and the Reasons for Migration:** The most important motives underlying the migration of the families who have migrated from the rural areas and who currently live in the town center of Tokat and the period that has lapsed since their migration to the city, are provided in Table 2 below.

According to the above Table, the general total time that has lapsed since the subjects first left their villages is 27 years. The most important reason for migration was indicated as the opportunities offered by the city life (86.67%). This was followed by The desire for finding a job (68.00%), education (20.67%), official assignment to the city (13.3%), lack of adequate land and income in the village (13.33%) and finally, the dislike of the village life (4.67%). The Phi-Square Test has shown that a significant difference in the statistical exists among the members of different income levels from the standpoint of rural-urban migration.

Better educated children are also more likely to migrate in response to economic opportunities. Because better educated children may be able to take advantage of new employment or entrepreneurial opportunities, they have more to gain from moving than less-educated children[6].

During the research conducted in Tokat, the villages of the administrative district of Tokat were taken into consideration and according to the results of this research it was determined that 34.35% of the farmers have migrated due to their inadequate income level; 16.41% have migrated due to the power of attraction of the city; and 16.41% have migrated by reason of the fact that they wanted to provide better education opportunities for their children[6].

Many households in sub-Saharan Africa allocate their labor resources between rural and urban areas to diversify risks and maximize income[7].

| Table 3: The Distribution of the Items that Constitute Income (in NTL) |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Income Group | Annual Total Income % | Wage Income | Rental Income | Commercial Income | Fringe Benefits | Agricultural Income per Family |
| Low | 3 841 | 100,00 | 767 | 19,97 | 0 | 2 004 | 52,17 | 911 | 23,72 | 114 | 2,98 | 44 | 1,16 |
| Middle | 7 697 | 100,00 | 4 849 | 63,00 | 107 | 1,40 | 1 673 | 21,74 | 42 | 0,55 | 201 | 2,60 | 825 | 10,72 |
| High | 16 417 | 100,00 | 8 906 | 54,24 | 446 | 2,72 | 3 836 | 23,37 | 19 | 0,19 | 2 414 | 14,71 | 796 | 4,85 |
| General | 8 576 | 100,00 | 4 434 | 51,70 | 156 | 1,83 | 2 355 | 27,46 | 349 | 4,07 | 744 | 8,69 | 536 | 6,25 |

The amount of new employment or entrepreneurial opportunities, they have more to gain from moving than less-educated children[6].

**Distribution of the Factors That Constitute Income:**

The income level of the families and the distribution of the factors that constitute income, are provided below in Table 3:

The average annual income of the families is 8 576 NTL. The highest share within this total belongs to wage income, amounting to 4 434 NTL. The second place belongs to commercial income at 2 355 NTL, which is followed by agricultural income at 744 NTL. The other types of income are, fringe benefits and rental income in respective order. It is marked that rental income is very low in families. However, the wage income and rental increase concurrent with the increase in the income level.

The share of agricultural income within total income is 8,69%. this percentage varies quantitatively among the income levels. Also, agricultural income forms 2,98% (114 NTL) of the total income in the low income group; 2,60% (201 NTL) in the middle income group and 14,7% (2,414 NTL) in the higher income group.
The impact of nonagricultural income and labor migration on social stratification in a rural Indonesian community is examined. The impact of high population density in encouraging out-migration of both the very poor and the upwardly mobile is considered[4].

The (monthly) distribution of the income among the expense items is provided below in Table 4:

Table 4: The Distribution of Income among the Expense Items in Terms of Money (NTL) and Proportion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Group</th>
<th>Food %</th>
<th>Housing %</th>
<th>Clothing %</th>
<th>Fuel %</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Other *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>43.75%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18.75%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
<td>9.38%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>35.93%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>26.56%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
<td>7.81%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>28.04%</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>29.90%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6.34%</td>
<td>12.15%</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Electric, Water, telephone etc.

Table 5: Distribution of the Parents and the Children According to Their Places of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parents and Children</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>77.78</td>
<td>77.36</td>
<td>87.01</td>
<td>83.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>7.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>15.04</td>
<td>9.09</td>
<td>9.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>13.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>7.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>92.16</td>
<td>72.55</td>
<td>71.92</td>
<td>61.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: The Level of Education of the Population Aged 7 Years and Higher (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Group</th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
<th>Literate</th>
<th>Primary School</th>
<th>Secondary School</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>53.70</td>
<td>13.90</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>43.91</td>
<td>12.18</td>
<td>20.66</td>
<td>13.65</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>34.68</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>30.64</td>
<td>12.71</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>6.52</td>
<td>44.70</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>19.39</td>
<td>10.75</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population and Level of Education: The distribution of the parents and their children in terms of percentage according to their birth places, are provided in below in Table 5.

According to Table 5, the place of birth of the majority of the head of the families and their spouses is the village. Another important fact that was noted in all income groups and in the general average, is that the percentage of women who were born in the provincial center and administrative districts, is higher than the percentage of men. Also, the percentage of the children born in the district center is very high.

The level of education of the population aged 7 years and higher, is provided below:

Among the population of 7 years and older, the general majority are graduates of primary school, at 44.70%. this is followed by graduates of high school (19.39%) and secondary school (12.58%). The share of university graduates is also high (10.75%). The share of illiterate population is 6.06% and the share of population who can read and write is 6.52%. The fact that the number of primary school graduates have the highest share is due to the limited opportunities for education in the rural areas and consequently, that individuals have been unable to receive adequate education until they migrate to the city.

The Occupational Status and the Age of the Head of the Family and His Spouse: The researches conducted in the field of urban sociology have asserted that the age of the individual is the most important determinant and the opinions, attitudes and the needs of the individuals are closely relevant to his or her age[11].

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The age of the head of the family is provided in Table 7 below.

The distribution of age groups among the heads of families is as follows: 20.41% of the family heads belong to the “young” age group; 38.78% are middle aged and 40.82% belong to the “senior” age group. The results of the Phi-Square Test have shown that differentiation in terms of age groups amongst the families with low, medium and high income levels is insignificant.

The examination of the occupation of the heads of the families in terms of general average, it is marked that while the percentage of the heads of family who are occupied as workers is higher in the families with lower income groups (67.92%), the percentage of the retired family heads in families with middle income group, is higher (54.55%).

From the results of the Khi-Square test, it was determined that the differentiation among the family heads in statistical terms is significant.

In a research that was conducted in 1992, on 405 families who have migrated, consisting of 2854 individuals, the occupational structure of the families were determined. When all the subjects were taken into consideration, it was marked that 15.7% are employed as government officials, 41% are employed as workers and 32.7% are self-employed. The majority of the individuals who have migrated to the city are employed as workers[8].

A study of the general average values show that a great majority of the spouses of the heads of the families (89.65%) are housewives. This is followed by factory workers (6.21%), retired (3.45%) and government officials (0.69%).

Ownership Structure: Data concerning the average size of the lands owned, average width of plots and the number of plots, are provided in Table 9.

As could be seen in Table 9, the size of land befalling per family is 17.60 dekar. the quantity of land befalling each family increases, commensurate with the increase in the income level. While the average size of land befalling a family from lower income level is 8.24 dekar, this figure becomes 12.35 dekar for families at middle income level and 38.23 dekar for families at higher income level. The average number of plots is 2.89 plots and the average size of each plot is 2.51 dekar.

Of the lands available, 52.27% has irrigation facilities and 47.73% consists of arid lands. A significant portion of the lands (75.17%) is the private property of the family heads. The percentage of lands co-owned with the siblings is 15.97% and the percentage of lands co-owned with other partners is 1.56%.
The distribution of the lands according to their locations, is provided in Table 10:

As could be noted in Table 10, 91.99% of the lands owned by the population are located in the villages. The remaining portion of 4.15% are located in administrative districts and 3.86% are located within the provincial centers. Of the lands owned by families living in the city and used for agricultural purposes, 9.28 dekar is utilized as fields and for vegetable plantation, 1.63 dekar is utilized as fruit orchards, 0.84 dekar is utilized as vineyards and 2.64 dekar is utilized as wood lands. Of the lands, a portion of 3.21 dekar is fallowed and left uncultivated.

The prospective plans relating to land ownership, are provided in Table 11.

According to the data provided in the table, the number of those who are unwilling to sell their lands, far too exceeds the number of those who wish to sell their lands. Accordingly, while only 5.13% of the land owners are planning to sell their lands, 94.87% of the owners have stated that they do not want to sell their property. From the results of the Khi-Square analysis, no differentiation was determined amongst different income groups regarding their intentions to sell or to retain their lands.

Prospects: The economic situation of the families plays a determinant role in the prospects of the families towards the future. In the survey, the families were asked about their prospective plans, in consideration of their current economic conditions.
income level and as 69% among families at higher income level. Among the members of the higher income group; while the percentage of those who would have preferred living in the city was higher among the members of the lower income group, as compared to the other income groups.

According to the Khi-Square Test, a significant correlation was determined between the income level and the prospect of returning to the village.

The justifications given by the families regarding their prospect of returning to the village, are provided below in Table 14.

The study of the responses shown on the table indicate that the main reason underlying the intention of the families to return to the village (52.17%) is due to negative aspects of the city life. The second important reason underlying the prospect for returning to the village is the strong attachment of the families to their native villages (26.08%). This justification is based on the fact that the families have strong kinship relations with their villages and/or the fact that their native village is the place where the members of the concerned family were born and raised. Moreover, 17.39% have indicated that they had adequate income in their villages and 4.35% have indicated that they needed a better job, as city life demanded higher income. A significant correlation does not exist between the income levels and the prospect of the families for returning to their villages.

Regarding the question as to whether or not they would prefer living in the city or in the village, had they been provided with work opportunity in the village, it was marked that the percentage of those who would have preferred to live in the village was higher among the members of higher income group; while the percentage of those who would have preferred living in the city was higher among the members of the lower income group, as compared to the other income groups.

According to the Khi-Square Test, a significant correlation does not exist between the income levels and the preference of the families for living in cities or villages.
Expectations from the City Life: The expectations of the families from the city life are provided in Table 16.

In city life, the percentage of those who need a good house, a good job and money, is higher among the families at lower income level. Meanwhile, the percentage of those who demand natural gas and those who demand the introduction of a solution to the existing traffic problems, is higher among the members of the higher income group.

Life Standard: Life standard is an indicator of the socio-economic levels of the individuals in a given society. It can be asserted that the individuals with higher life standards possess the social and economic structure that is required for the implementation of new techniques and methods.

In the present study, the housing conditions and the household items that facilitate life were taken as criteria in the determination of the life standards.
As could be marked from the above table, the percentage of houses of wood construction is higher among the members of the lower income group (77,78%); while the percentage of houses of reinforced concrete construction is higher among the members of the higher income group (89,74%). It was determined that a significant correlation in statistical terms exist between the income groups and the method of construction of the houses.

While 29.33% of the houses used by families have 2-3 rooms, the houses used by 68% of the families have 4-5 rooms and the houses of 2,67% of the houses contain 6 or more rooms. A significant difference was identified in terms of the number of rooms in the houses of families from different income groups.

All of the houses have private bathrooms and toilets and almost all households have refrigerators and TV: meanwhile only 50% of the houses of members from lower income groups own vacuum cleaners. It was also noted that the percentage of households that own stereo equipment, VCD, dishwashers, cell phones and cars, is higher in the households of the members of higher income group.

The percentage of houses that use stove in heating, is higher in the houses of the members of the lower income group. While the number of households that use LPG in cooking is higher in the houses of the families with higher income level, 55,55% of the families at lower income level use LPG in cooking. Among the houses of the families at lower income level, the percentage of those that use stove and kindling for hot water is higher among families at lower income level. Meanwhile, 5,55% of the houses of families at lower income level have their own stables. Whereas, the percentage of the houses that are equipped with a private garage and a depot are higher among the families at higher income level.

The quantity of bread consumed per month is higher among the families at lower income level (65,2%) as compared to the other income groups. While the quantity of milk consumed among the families at lower income level is 4,13%, it is 8,5% in the families at higher income level. Meanwhile, the consumption of meat, butter and cheese is higher among the families with higher income level.

While 25,92% of the families at lower income level purchase their provisions for summer and winter from the communal markets, 35,09% of the families at middle income level purchase their foodstuff from supermarkets and 58,97% of the families at higher income level purchase their provisions for food from the communal market or the supermarket. Meanwhile, it was also marked that 66% of the families included in the survey have relatives in the village and that they are continuously in contact with their relatives living in the village.

Problems: From the responses given by the families included in the survey, it was determined that the most important problems were, unemployment (49,33%), infrastructure problems (17,33), commercial problems (14,00%) and economic problems (13,33%).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

- In the area covered in the survey, the level of education after the primary school is very low;
- The examination of the current occupations of the heads of the families have shown that 37,4% of them are workers; and 38,78% of them are retired.
- Regarding the families who are currently living in the cities and who are land owners, it was marked that 91,99% of such lands were found in rural areas. The families either cultivate their own lands as farmers, or entrust their lands to a co-owner (75,15%). Through this way, the relating of the families with the agriculture sector continue. The fact that the population living in cities do not severe their ties with the rural areas, their nostalgia towards natural life and the urge for escaping from the monotony and stress of the city life.
- The majority of the families want their children to receive a good education.
- A part of the families living in the town center have the prospect of returning to the countryside. The major reasons regarding this prospect are, the presence of an adequate income at the countryside, feeling of a deep attachment to the village, as the place of birth and early childhood and the need for a better job due to the demands of the city life for higher income.
- A great majority of those who live in the district center (92,6%) have indicated that they own a house in the city and 68% have indicated that their house contain 4-5 rooms.
- The most significant problem is unemployment. It was noted that women occupy a minor share in the labor market. The percentage of women who are housewives is 89,65%. Another impact of working from the standpoint of employment is that, particularly in quarters where the youth have discontinued their education at an earlier stage, the rate of unemployed youth has become exceedingly high. The reason for this situation is that, due to the rapid increase of rural-urban migration and the consequent growth of urban population, the existing potential of employment remains inadequate in absorbing the vast migration from the rural areas to the cities.
Consequently, since the migrating individuals are not fully assimilated into the urban culture and maintain their attachment to the values of the countryside, this situation results in the emergence of an intermediate culture, which is neither fully urbanized, nor impeccably rural. This phenomenon results in the penetration of the values held by masses of people who constitute the demographic potential of the rural areas, within the urban culture.

The rapid growth of the cities have made it extremely difficult to control urban development. As the outcome of uncontrolled urban growth, the cost of housing and infrastructural services such as water, sewage systems, schooling and health services have increased. It is a known fact that big cities are always exposed to major problems regarding transportation, supply of clean drinking water and sewerage systems. The waste substances emitted in the air by the fuels used in heating and the exhaust fumes of the vehicles and the wastes discharged by the industrial facilities that are still operating within the city borders, have become factors that distort and pollute the urban landscape and that increase the pollution of the urban environment to intolerable limits.

There exists a great variety of measures that can be adopted by the state in order to prevent the decline in the urban population. It is a top priority that such measures are immediately put into practice.

In order to prevent demographic movements from rural areas into the city, various services such as supply of water and electricity, health services and construction of appropriate roads must be provided to every village and all the infrastructure services must be completed. Especially, when the existing deficits and problems regarding communication and transportation are solved, the contacts between the families living in the city center and the agrarian sector will be reinforced and through this way, the decline in the population of the rural areas can be avoided. If the requisite services are provided to the rural areas, an increase can be achieved in agricultural revenues and this increase may contribute to the families who have an ongoing relation with the agricultural sector.

Additionally, entrusting of the lands owned by families who have migrated from the villages the city, that are currently uncultivated or utilized at low capacity to a farmer living in the same area, or the leasing of such lands to a land tenant or to a co-owner and the merging of the lands divided into plots may be beneficial.

Unless the family planning methods implemented in the city are also implemented in the countryside on a wide scale basis, the demographic increase shall continue to impede economic development.

In order to encourage employment in the agricultural sector and to diversify agricultural revenues, the studies conducted on the development of new and innovative methods in agricultural production must be encouraged and activities in areas other than agriculture must also be supported.

Another alternative method applicable on the regulation of rural-urban migration, is to establish organized industrial zones. This state policy which has already been implemented in most of the developed countries, is developed for purposes of relocating the population from the crowded city centers towards appropriate areas outside the borders of the city center. Through the establishment of such organized industrial zones, it will be possible to reduce the unfair differences in the level of development among the regions. Consequently, it will be possible to ensure the development of an organized and well-planned urbanization.

Moreover, in order to eliminate the effects of migration, appropriate measures must be implemented based on the trends in the demographic movements. For this purpose, the reasons underlying the phenomenon of rural-urban migration should be identified and interpreted from the standpoint of urban areas and regions.

REFERENCES


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