Rural Immigration Social Pathology

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ABSTRACT

The issue of rural migrations has been always the concern of social sciences and economics scholars. This research has been written for the sociological causes of rural migration from Simkan District to Shiraz in 1393 and providing practical solutions for stopping their migration process. The population of this study is the villages of Simkan district, Jahrom. In order to achieve the objectives and hypotheses of this research, a sample of 385 immigrants were considered. Developing a questionnaire with 40 items, we could collect their views on the most important factors affecting rural migration through cluster sampling; The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software. In addition, we could have the questionnaire alpha (35 questionnaires) of the dependent variable (immigration) as 0/820 and the questionnaire alpha in general as 80%. The results show that the effective variables could predict the changes for rural migration to the city with the determining factor as 0/667 a percent. The variable amenities with 0/223, educational facilities with 0/468 Beta, and imitation with -0/040 Beta could affect the variable rural migration to the city; The educational facilities had the most effect.

Keywords: immigration, amenities, educational facilities, imitation

INTRODUCTION

Leisure is a set of activities that the person does them by his desire for resting, entertainment, for developing or for Immigration is one of the four key elements of the population change that due to its nature, it can bring about quick and short-term impacts in addition to long-term impacts on the number and structure of the population and create balances or imbalances in the affected population.

Immigration can be considered as the solution to the population crises, lead the overcrowding to a point out, guide the additional and idle work force to the needful lands, remove the population structural imbalances, and make the competition and improvements possible through the establishment and strengthening a new production spirit. Immigration is an interdisciplinary subject of the humanities, social, and economic sciences. There are diverse approaches on migration that each of them considers a specific example of it; in addition, they have analyzed this topic not as a whole and in its entirety, but in abstract and in the form of its specific attitudes [4].

Statement of the problem and significance of the study

Regarding the examination of the causes of village – city migration, the greatest emphasis is on the study of the characteristics of the village. Now
the question is that why does migration happen from village to city? What make villagers experience this important social event?

Migration is the social and geographical movement and spatial change of people; Population groups that are associated with the permanent or temporary change of living places. (Rasekh – Sociology culture, p. 1075)

Immigration is the analyzed subject in various disciplines, including ethnography, economics, sociology, anthropology, and statistics; each of these has their own interpretation of migration. Geographical, spatial, and regional mobility are used as the equivalents of migration. (Rasekh, ibid., p. 1076)

People are not always living in one place and sometimes travel from one place to another.

This move may occur for a while or permanently. Basically, people migrate for two reasons.

(General geography book of the second year, high school, p. 127)

1. To get away from unfavorable conditions or factors known as repulsive factors, like: poverty, lack of life facilities, natural disasters, loss of agricultural land in the region. (General geography book of the second year, high school, p. 126)

2. To attract to the situations or things they like known as attraction factors, like more health facilities in another region or city, better and easier training, more income, better housing, family ties, cultural and social factors, as well as imitation and following of the residents from each other. (General geography book of the second year, high school, p. 125-126)

1-John Quayle et al. (1976), in a study concluded that migration from rural areas is a reflection of the lack of balance between the opportunities for rural areas to other areas. The lack of financial opportunities in rural areas, especially for young people who are seeking multiple social and economic opportunities can motivate them to migrate and join the urban elites. (Akbari, thesis, 1390, p. 19)

Rural-urban migration can not only lead to a change in the geographical location, but also is accompanied to the immigrant's changing his or her job or social mobility. A villager who leaves the village and comes to the city, he or she mostly leaves his or her previous job, farming, and engages in an urban job. Since the rural-urban migration is always along with leaving the land, escaping from the village, and dropping farming that in effect has brought about many damages to the society, the social reformers and ethics consider this this kind of migration unbecoming and against morals and public health and thus comment on it based on moral judgments. Undoubtedly, the rural-urban migration phenomenon as a social matter can only be evaluated objectively and through the scientific method and be explained with the help of another social phenomenon (Nik Kholq, 1350: 18).

Another issue in the context of spatial mobility of the population is the annual migration of villagers to the city. Migration is the movement of people from one country to another country. In other words, it is leaving the country, family, and friends and staying in another place. Immigrant is the person who goes from one place or land to another place or land (Dehkhoda Dictionary: 158-159)

In fact, this thesis is about the rural-urban migration from Simkan district to Shiraz and its repulsive and attraction factors are the independent variables like: poverty of the region, shortage of health facilities, natural disasters, loss of agricultural land, more income, family ties, and center of the province. Here, we will examine these factors in the tendency of Simkan villagers for migrating to Shiraz.

Considering what we said in the statement of the problem section, we can propose this question that: Which of the sociological factors can have the greatest impact on rural migration from Simkan to Shiraz?

Research objectives:

The overall objectives of the research
1. Examining the sociological causes of rural migration of Simkan to Shiraz

The slight objectives:

1. Examining the relationship between amenities and migration to Shiraz
2. Examining the relationship between educational facilities and migration to Shiraz
3. Examining the relationship between imitation and migration to Shiraz
4. Examining the relationship between technology development and migration to Shiraz
5. Examining the relationship between building Salman Farsi Dam and migration to Shiraz

Theoretical background:

Domestic investigations:

Domestic researches in the field of rural-urban migration that have a significant role in attracting the population are diverse and different. But, in this case a few examples will be referred to:

- Using this theory, Kazemipour explains the causes of rural migration to Tehran: "Since the social needs of people do not meet in the rural areas and in a number of cities, there is a good answer for them, a kind of imbalance is created between rural and urban communities and the villagers migrate to satisfy their needs."[6]

The results of the research by Homa Aqa (1376) investigating the causes and reasons for sending and receiving immigrants of the villages of Fars province show that the problems related to land and water are the main causes for migration to Shiraz. Villages whose subsistence is on gardening send less migrants
and villages whose subsistence is on animal husbandry send more migrants.

In the thesis entitled "the reasons for the tendency of Larestan's people to migrate to countries around the Persian Gulf" (1382), Fahime Baqerzade knows the causes of migrating of Larestan's people to Arabic countries the different cultural, social, economic, and political factors. She also considers lack of job and enough income in Iran as the reasons for her own migration.

- In another thesis entitled "evaluating the affected factors on rural migration", a case study of Simkan district (1390) by Ramadan Akbari mentions the economic status of the region and the lack of sufficient income as the most important causes.

Foreign investigations:

John Quayle et al. (1976) found in a study that rural migration is a reflection of the lack of balance between the opportunities for rural areas to other areas. The lack of financial opportunities in rural areas especially for young people who are seeking diverse social and economic opportunities can motivate them to migrate in order to join the urban elites.

-Favest et al (1982) in an article entitled "The causes of displacement and migration behaviors" describe the factors affecting the rural - urban migration and believe theoretically, that four factors influence the decision to migrate. 1- ecological impacts 2- normative factors 3- economic incentives 4- psychological motivations

-Azra (2001) concludes in Ethiopia that in her sample population that the immigration sentiment of men is not more than women, but with regard to immigration, men often migrate more than women due to economic reasons. In addition, the young in the studied regions were mostly looking for outside jobs since agriculture on marginal land was not useful and the urban jobs became the main alternative for the young people.

In the broad investigation of Daniel Scheffer et al (1993) on rural-urban immigration, it has been made clear that the investigations related to the migration firstly examine why the villagers migrate and secondly examines the factors affecting their decision on migration. He believes that the economic and non-economic factors can coordinate to motivate the rural-urban migration. Undoubtedly, in deciding to migrate, the affecting factors are relatively quite different from person to person and from region to region.

Domestic and foreign research results:

The end result of rural-urban migration is the complete destruction of national prosperity and the loss of freedom because the decline of the village is like the decline of civilization _ the civilization which guarantees the freedom of citizens and the protection of the dignity of human freedom (Rolan Maspetiyul, as cited in Pitiye, 1369, 44).

In developing countries, including Iran, migration from village to urban areas is among the most important social and economic issues. These immigrants create some problems and difficulties in both the origin and destination such as the incidence of multiple disorders raised by the pressure on the limited resources and facilities of urban communities, unemployment and underemployment, lack of living and educational spaces, air and environment pollution, aged and female agricultural labor force, evacuated villages, and etc.

The definition of immigrant and immigration:

In the dictionary of demography, migration is a form of geographical or spatial population mobility which is performed between two geographical units permanently or for a long term.

To better understand this phenomenon, we should know who is an immigrant and what is its difference with concepts such as refugees, . . . .

The Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations knows an immigrant as someone who:

- is not tourist, trader, student, or regular passenger.
- is not the resident of the centers that not normally travel between the two countries.
- is not among the displaced or transferred refugees, persons, or populations. (Fakur, 1383)

Theoretical foundations of the research:

Views of immigration studies:

In terms of history and current reality on the study of this phenomenon and its causes and dimensions, it is logical to look at this project from the psychology-sociology view and to consider the immigrant in terms of the personal and environmental character and to regard his or her relationship with the social environment:

1-1-3-3-2 Psychology of immigration:

Here it is necessary to examine migration from the psychological point of view and see that what factors can affect the immigrant, in this regard. At first, the behavior dynamics or motivation must be examined, that is, why an organism performs a specific action. In this discussion, the attention of psychologists to understand the force that moves of the organism has led the psychologists to consider the internal energies or forces that move the organism and is effective in its ability to respond to external stimuli. It should be noted that after the child is born, he or she will be engaged in testing the reality and as a result "I" will be created. In addition, in this case the human will accept the ways which other people have chosen and therefore the ethical principles or moral conscience and "superego" are formed. On the contrary, animals in the human are dominant on "I" and "superego" on "entities"
(biological needs). Due to these issues, the complexity of the human personality, and the varying individual and social demands, the importance of scientific knowledge in explaining the immigration phenomenon will be effective in this category more than the political view point (Esfahanian, 1381).

**Sociology of Immigration:**

It is necessary to use the knowledge of sociology to review and analyze this phenomenon (immigration). As immigration can be examined from the perspective of the psychology of the person's personality and his or her subjective demands, we should also view the individual and social relationships and the specific social conditions realistically in the analysis. It should not also be forgotten that the period of classic migration (established by international borders) has elapsed like the migration of tribes and ethnic groups to outside of the internationally recognized borders. Maybe, it can be argued that that migration in its general sense immigration has lost its constitution reality other facts and now migration is in the form of a single individual or small family that with regard to the ethnic, tribal and extended family sustainability in the first place can never lose its connection to its origin and always interact with the original site. (Zand, 1374)

**Dependency theory:**

Believers in the dependency believe that the causes of migration can not be separated from its effects because migration on the one hand is the effect of unequal development and on the other hand is the factor in the development, expansion, and deepening the unequal development in investigating the causes for rural-urban migration in the Third World countries. The dependency theorists argue that we should consider the issue of lack of development and in this regard pay attention to the structural and spatial inequalities between the sectors of the society.

**Theory of functionalism:**

This theory interprets the rural migration based on the function of the urban and village in meeting the needs of the villagers. Proponents of this theory believe that all social needs are learned within the framework of social systems. In a system, the individuals have some needs that they can not be met within the system because the structural features of social systems and individuals are never static over time. Therefore, the necessary changes may happen for reducing the mismatch between the needs and the possibility to obtain it in the person, system, or both. [7]

**Theory of differences:**

The theory known as the theory of "attracting and repelling" or "push and pull", has put the basis of its movement on the uneven development between urban and village and conflict between these two regions of human life and starts its studies from the repulsive factors of "push" in the villages and the attraction factors of "pull" in the urban, with a cross-sectional view. Proponents of the theory bring up the differences between these two centers of residents for human as an independent factor and exploit it in justifying their opinions for the migration of the population.

**Theoretical framework of the research:**

In general, there are different views on the factors contributing to the formation of migration. The different economic, social, political, demographic, communication, administrative, and etc. functions are effective in the rural - urban migration. Varied and diverse theories have been proposed regarding the rural - urban migration, but typically four theories can be expressed in this form of migration:

1. **The theory of functionalists:**
   
   This theory is based on the explanation of the causes and consequences of migration and for the reasons for migration, emphasizes the assumption that all social needs are learned in the framework of the social system. Actors in a system believe in the needs that can not be met in the system since the characteristics of creating social systems and actors are never static over time.

2. **Immigration dependency theory:**
   
   Against the functionalist perspective, the dependency school theorists know the causes and consequences of migration in relation to each other because in their view, the uneven migration and development are interrelated and reinforce each other.

3. **Migration theory Michael Todaro (1975):**
   
   Michael Todaro, in this theory has tried to explain the intensified rural-urban migration using the growing urban unemployment. His initial hypothesis is that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, therefore, the decision to migrate is logical due to unemployment.

4. **Theory of middle factors by Everett, S., Lee (1966):**
   
   This theory explains migration under the influence of four main factors:
   
   - Factors related to the area of origin of migration (stimulating and inhibiting)
   - Factors related to the area of destination of migration (stimulating and inhibiting)
   - Barriers to migrate from the origin to the destination
   - Personal factors

7-2 **Theoretical research model:**

- [7]
8-2 *Research hypotheses:*

It seems that there is a relationship between amenities and migration to Shiraz.

It seems that there is a relationship between educational facilities and migration to Shiraz.

It seems that there is a relationship between imitation and migration to Shiraz.

It seems that there is a relationship between technology development and migration to Shiraz.

It seems that there is a relationship between building Salman Farsi Dam and migration to Shiraz.

**Methodology:**

The research method in the thesis is measurement, a field method that evaluates the conducted researches.

**Statistical population:**

The population of the study consists of all rural migrants of Simkan district to Shiraz. Here, we discussed the reasons for the migration of villagers to the city.

**Instruments:**

The most important data collection techniques in this research are: Research questionnaire and indexing; Questionnaire is one of the very important ways in this research.

**Determining the sample size:**

A simple way to determine the sample size is Cochran formula. The population in this study is 9880 people that we came into the sample size of 385 according to Cochran formula.

**Sampling:**

We have a cluster sampling that the questioner referred to the displaced families randomly and asked one of the eligible members of each family to complete the questionnaire.

**Reliability of measurement instrument:**

The questionnaire alpha (35 questionnaires) of the dependent variable (immigration) was 0/820 and the questionnaire alpha in general was 80%.

**Research findings:**
Fifth research hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between amenities and migration to Shiraz.

| Table 21-4: Pearson correlation coefficient between amenities and migration to Shiraz |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| variable                        | Pearson correlation | Correlation statistic (r) |
| Amenities                       | correlation coefficient | 0.123*          |
|                                 | Level of significance | 0.016          |
|                                 | Number               | 385             |

As can be seen in Pearson correlation coefficient table, there is a significant relationship between amenities and migration to Shiraz having the correlation coefficient of 0.123*. Therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed with 99 percent confidence level.

Sixth research hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between educational facilities and migration to Shiraz.

| Table 21-4: Pearson correlation coefficient between educational facilities and migration to Shiraz |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| variable                        | Pearson correlation | Correlation statistic (r) |
| educational facilities          | correlation coefficient | 0.572**          |
|                                 | Level of significance | 0.000          |
|                                 | Number               | 385             |

As can be seen in Pearson correlation coefficient table, there is a significant relationship between educational facilities and migration to Shiraz having the correlation coefficient of 0.572**. Therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed with 99 percent confidence level.

Seventh research hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between imitation and migration to Shiraz.

| Table 22-4: Pearson correlation coefficient between imitation and migration to Shiraz |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| variable                        | Pearson correlation | Correlation statistic (r) |
| imitation                       | correlation coefficient | 0.191**          |
|                                 | Level of significance | 0.000          |
|                                 | Number               | 385             |

As can be seen in Pearson correlation coefficient table, there is a significant relationship between imitation and migration to Shiraz having the correlation coefficient of 0.191**. Therefore, the above hypothesis is confirmed with 99 percent confidence level.

Eighth research hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between technology development and migration to Shiraz.

| Table 23-4: Pearson correlation coefficient between technology development and migration to Shiraz |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| variable                        | Pearson correlation | Correlation statistic (r) |
| technology development          | correlation coefficient | 0.030          |
|                                 | Level of significance | 0.563          |
|                                 | Number               | 385             |

As can be seen in Pearson correlation coefficient table, there is not a significant relationship between technology development and migration to Shiraz. As a result, the above hypothesis is not confirmed.

Ninth research hypothesis: It seems that there is a relationship between building Salman Farsi Dam and migration to Shiraz.

| Table 24-3: Pearson correlation coefficient between building Salman Farsi Dam and migration to Shiraz |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| variable                        | Pearson correlation | Correlation statistic (r) |
| building Salman Farsi Dam       | correlation coefficient | 0.065          |
|                                 | Level of significance | 0.202          |
|                                 | Number               | 385             |

According to the above table, there is not a significant relationship between building Salman Farsi Dam and migration to Shiraz. Thus, the above hypothesis is not confirmed.

Regression:
Table 25-4: The results of regression analysis test of sociological reasons for rural-urban migration and independent variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input variable method (Enter)</th>
<th>Method = Enter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>multiple correlation coefficient</td>
<td>R=0.445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coefficient of determination</td>
<td>R2=.667 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjusted coefficient of determination</td>
<td>R2 adj=.349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEM</td>
<td>S. E=0.83840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANOVA</td>
<td>ANOVA=.204/255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of significance</td>
<td>b=.000 Sig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the regression analysis test table demonstrates, the effective variables could predict the changes for rural migration to the city with the determining factor as 0/667 a percent. In other words, the effective independent variables could explain 667 a percent of the changes in rural-urban migration. The other effects are due to the variables that are not included in this study.

Table 26-4: The coefficients of the regression analysis test for rural-urban migration and independent variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>independent variables</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>S. E</th>
<th>beta</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Level of significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.962</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>2/293</td>
<td>0/022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amenities</td>
<td>0.336</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>0.223</td>
<td>3/636</td>
<td>0/000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>educational facilities</td>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>10/766</td>
<td>0/000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitation</td>
<td>-0.007</td>
<td>0.307</td>
<td>-0.334</td>
<td>-4/683</td>
<td>0/000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology development</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>1/826</td>
<td>0/069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building Salman Farsi Dam</td>
<td>-0.035</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>-0.084</td>
<td>-0.853</td>
<td>0.394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen in the regression analysis table, the variable employment status with 0/174 Beta, variable leisure time with 0/127 Beta, variable economic situation with -0.012 Beta, variable income with -0.164 Beta, amenities with 0.223, educational facilities with 0/468 Beta, and imitation with -0.040 Beta could affect the variable rural migration to the city. Among these variables, the variable educational facilities were mostly effective.

Discussion and conclusion:

Regarding the determination of demographic transition in Iran, it seems that Iran will not have a considerable stop in the second stage of the demographic transition. In contrary to the practice in the developing and the Third World countries on the long stop in the second stage of demographic change and its population explosion, in Iran the second stage of development does not exceed a maximum of three decades; however, the renewed return to this stage is in the years after the revolution providing the background for the population growth in the years after it. The last stage of demographic transformation in the Islamic Republic of Iran showed a marked decrease in fertility rates and the gradual turn of the public fertility culture toward the optimum population. These conditions have more or less similarly affected both the urban and rural areas in connection with the above two processes according to the population trends of the urban and village.

The results of the study:

This study summarized the different causes of rural-urban migration in nine categories:

employment status, leisure time, economic situation, income, amenities, educational facilities, imitation, technology development, building Salman Farsi Dam summarized. Among these causes, the economic reason has the most frequency because it can explain more than 50 percent of the reasons for rural-urban immigration. Among the economic factors, the shortage of facilities such as amenities, educational facilities, imitation, technology development in village, and employment status are more important than others. It can be said that we can avoid the irregular influx of immigrants to the cities by providing the required facilities for the rural areas, especially with regard to the expectations of the younger generation and job creation in rural areas. Considering frequency, the social and cultural factors is the second cause of this kind of migration. Although the classification of social and cultural factors is very difficult, villagers certainly migrate to urban areas due to the lack of academic centers and shortage of education levels, especially at high school in rural areas. In addition, the origin of chain migration can be found in the social and cultural factors so that about 30 percent of the migration caused by social and cultural factors is done through compliance with the relatives and connections with the city (immigration net). Reducing local disputes in rural areas, a social factor, can prevent the influx of rural-urban migration. Mentioned factors can even lead to mass immigration of the villagers. Improving the substrates of mentioned economic factors, the demographic factor explaining 6.6% of the reasons for rural-urban migration can be eliminated spontaneously. The natural and agricultural factors mostly turn around the axis of water and soil. The right to allot (water and soil) is the determining factor in rural communities in terms of economic, social, and etc.; fluctuations in the right can lead to changes in the behavior of the farmers. So, one way to prevent the migration of farmers to urban communities is providing adequate and suitable land and water for the rural population.

In general we can say that in rural-urban migrations, the role of rural repulsive factors is more
than the other factors, especially the urban attraction factors. Contrary to the common perception holding that urban glamor is an important factor in rural-urban migration, the present investigation considers the role of rural repulsive factors more determinative. It seems that rural-urban migrants are attracted to the urban communities due to the rural repulsive factors, that is the rural communities are not town of repulsion that urban communities are not fascinating in themselves. Given the above, the following solutions can be provided to prevent the irregular migration of villagers to cities:

5. General suggestions:
   Understanding the younger generation of rural communities and leading the rural facilities to the expectations of the generation
   2. Creating jobs in rural communities through non-agricultural sidelines
      Raising the educational facilities in rural communities
   4. Enhancing the security of villages through reducing the local disputes
      Providing more facilities for the villagers to use wasteland
   6. Creating dams or deep wells in villages to provide the required water for agriculture
   7. Reducing the attraction of false urban jobs
      Creating some restrictions in urban communities to settle the individuals in the outskirt
      Creation an institution to organize the flow of immigration (something that has been experienced in most cities, especially China)

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