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## **Sustainable economic and social development of Mahabad city and its impact on the migration of dependent villagers**

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### **Abstract**

Cities are considered the most important social, economic, political and cultural activities. The study of the growth of urbanization shows that the growth of the urban population is increasing rapidly and the cities are facing a high rate of population growth and have not yet been able to control the problems caused by this growth. Today, the phenomenon of immigration is considered as one of the most important and complex problems of third world countries. It is obvious that our country is not far from these issues as the investigation of various studies shows; The issue of migration, especially migration from the village to the city and sustainable rural development, has been widely studied, but the immigration acceptability of villages and its relationship with sustainability issues, especially social sustainability, has been less of a focus of researchers. Regarding the city of Mahabad, it should be said that the development of this city in the past years was mostly due to the migration of villagers to the city and also the natural growth of the population. The issue of this article is the sustainable economic and social development of Mahabad city and its impact on the migration of subordinate villagers.

**Keywords:** sustainable urban development, Mahabad, economic development, immigration

## 1. Introduction

Migration as a demographic phenomenon has a history as human life. The early man, like the modern man, had to leave his home to get a better life. Thus, the aim of immigration has always been to improve living conditions. However, after the Industrial Revolution and especially after the Second World War, due to the excessive increase of migration in some countries and regions of the world, the economic, social and cultural consequences of migration for the immigrant and migrant areas have been overemphasized.

"Migration is one of the four major causes of population change, because of its nature, it can create rapid and short-term effects in population size and structure, in addition to long-term changes" (Zanjani, 2001: 12). Since migration usually occurs at work and activity ages (15-64), it causes changes in the age and sexual structure of the source and destination population, which itself has mainly economic and social consequences (6). Internal migration is an important process in many countries that reflects people's reaction to factors such as regional economic inequalities, social frustration, and dissatisfaction in many aspects of life. The massive migration that had started in European communities nearly 300 years ago and was developed in developing countries in direct contact with development programs in the 1960s. The dominant form of migration, which was more rural than urban in these years, caused rapid urbanization, which led to numerous consequences, stagnation in non-urban areas, overcrowding cities, poor social services, increased disarray and crime, lower environmental quality, lack of health facilities and clean drinking water (Zali, 2012:29).

The migration and displacement of human beings, as a permanent subject in various social and human sciences fields, has drawn the attention of researchers. The dynamism of human-to-place relationship has been in the form of the phenomenon of migration. Due to the widespread migration in today's world, all human communities are faced with the challenge of migrating, especially youth, from village to city (Sajjad Pour, 2005:64). Worldwide, especially after World War II, rural migration was seen as a demographic phenomenon in the national and international spheres.

Although these migrations were originally natural and logical, they were considered irrational and problematic after decades of adverse effects in less developed countries. (Taherkhani, 2001:68)

Often in developing countries, rural migration to cities is primarily to capital cities, and then provincial centers are favored by immigrants, which is mostly a response to economic causes and motives. The structural weakness of the rural areas has made villagers migrate to urban areas in order to find better opportunities. The miscibility of migration has been interpreted especially among educated people as rural brains escaping. So migration for success is the logical consequence of the slogan: "You will lose if you do not leave the village" Thus the traditional values of small village communities are fading with a rationale of simplicity and irrationality compared to the urban culture, and immigration is assumed to be a consequence (Ghasemi Siani, 2009:147). As a result of the negative and destructive effects of migration on urban development in the third world regions, some of these communities have controlled their internal migration by adopting special policies such as mandatory laws and building facilities in rural centers and turning them into smaller cities, preventing the growth of urban areas (Vosoughi, 1987:58).

Migration occurs in all countries of the world except in the case of forced migration due to political and natural disasters, all evidence suggests that young people are more likely to migrate than other age groups, and in the long run with their migration, generation production in society may decrease (Ghasemi Siani, 2009:146).

Social movement is the human pulse through which we can decipher the signs of our health and disease. It is a degree of natural and useful population movements, a sign of the health and naturalness of that society. But a slower or faster population movement can be a sign of social disease that follow up on the causes of rapid population movements, the principle of the disease can be recognized and sought treatment. Population movements in a society are a product of interactions between external factors and internal factors, and forgetting the role of each of these factors will prevent us from finding the truth. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the internal and external factors, namely social forces, that are their resultant on the population movements or the phenomenon of Taty migration (Zahed, 2006:169). The migration from village to urban areas in developed countries began in the seventeenth century and reached its peak in the

early twentieth century, and then grew precipitous; But in third world countries due to rural and urban planning, rural migration is in its early stages (Qasemi Siani, 2009:146).

Rural migration is primarily affected by the lack of adequate infrastructure and infrastructure in rural areas, and the expectation of better income and employment, as well as the existence of superior welfare, educational and health facilities in the cities on the other hand. On the other hand, the unitary dominance of the city over the village in recent decades, especially in Iran after the land reform, has caused the conflict between the city and the village. and the economic, social and cultural function of the cross-dependencies was destroyed and it has now weakened the more economically and the better urban development than the village; This has not only provided the ground for rural migration, but has also intensified it (Azani and Bustani, 2013:98).

At the beginning of the 1960s, the first decade of development announced by the of the United Nations, the contractual theory of development held that in countries that have additional human labor, the development of only this human force from the agricultural sector to the industry, to such a way that the labor force is used more efficiently, it is possible. The least developed countries have doubled their efforts to encourage industrial development in large urban areas that are prone to this work, in the hopes that industrial development in turn will provide the economic incentives required for other economic sectors; Based development strategies, it called for the large migration of low- farmers from farms to cities that should be used for the mobility of industrial development (Ebrahim zadeh, 1388:158). But at the beginning of the 1970s, it became clear that the strategy was not as planned; While the output had actually grown, the benefits of development had not been achieved. More the phenomenon of low and low-level work and low production was not only continued in the rural, but also experienced high unemployment and low labor rates in urban areas. Instead of benefiting from the benefits of rapid industrial growth, many refugees were facing widespread poverty in urban and rural areas (Same: 159).

The phenomenon of internal migration (rural to urban) in third-world countries is contrary to functional theories as one of the social problems. This is mostly due to problems with the

development pattern of these countries. The consequences of this phenomenon can be clearly seen in problems such as hidden unemployment, marginalization, social criminalization, and dependence of these countries in basic products to developed countries.

Every developing country would undoubtedly consider the rural youth migration its most important demographic issue. The explosive growth of large cities and the evacuation of rural centers are among the most problematic problems facing developing countries. The general belief is that high rates of urban unemployment, inadequate facilities, low living standards and per capita in rural areas, lack of transportation facilities and other services are responsible for bringing rural migrants to cities. In this regard, the flow of resources of material investment and its significant concentration in cities caused population density in rural metropolises and evacuation of rural areas. When the social-economic and geographical conditions of a place are not able to respond to a person's needs, the movement of a population is inevitable. In the meantime, human needs are not met by providing the basic necessities; Because the desire for respect, the acquisition of social values, the desire for progress and social and economic success, and the creation of conditions to nurture inner talents, the desire for growth and development in socio-economic dimensions can also be considered as one of the most important needs of humans. In fact, migration is a normative means of achieving material and spiritual values (Taherkhani, 2003:92)

In developing countries such as Iran, urbanization has been affected by driving causes of rural areas and urban appeal (such as income imbalances for the benefit of urban areas) rather than industrialization and improvement of production practices both in agriculture and industry. On the one hand, during the migration from village to city, the majority of migrants are young people, which has made the rural population old (agricultural labor force), and can cause problems. On the other hand, as the motivation for migration from village to city is to profit and access to more facilities, migrants are more interested in the metropolis which for some reason such as incorrect policies have become the focus of the concentration of facilities and services, which has caused a dramatic increase in density in these cities and its consequences (Tafdisi and Ahmadi Shapurabadi, 2012: 134).

Development in any society must have at least three goals: increasing access and expansion of its distribution; raising the standard of living by increasing incomes, more employment; Better education and more attention to human and cultural values and expanding the range of social and economic choices available to all, on the other hand, the concept of sustainable development in the early 1990s became a great idea for the restoration of lost credibility and the diminishing English planning opportunity. (2008,73),Hawthorn and Conceal And then the new approach of sustainable development rapidly also in other areas of public policy, such as new R.E.S and R.D.E strategies were implemented instead of policies (Price, 2012: 221). What was important in the new unified approach was mandatory to follow the winning-win solutions as top-down policy priorities instead of traditional planning mobs (i.e. balance). (Hawthorn and Conceal; 2088: 81). Accordingly, sustainable development in the late 20th century has easily introduced itself not only as one of the main challenges but also as a focal point for the debate over many issues that arise during world disorder.

According to the economic, social, environmental and managerial components of sustainable development, sustainable development indicators include economic, social, environmental, management, fighting poverty, expanding education and public awareness, improving human health, financial resources and mechanisms, transferring eco-friendly technologies of cooperation and capacity building, maintaining the quality and consumption of fresh water resources, protection of oceans and coastal areas, developing a strategy for planning land resources, managing sensitive ecosystems, sustainable agriculture Rural development is the preservation of biodiversity, atmosphere protection, waste management of toxic chemicals and toxic chemicals in the field of environmental considerations, national and international legal settings and etc. (Rahmani Fazli and Monshizadeh et al., 2017:137) In the villages, sustainable development is also important. Sustainable rural development is a process which emphasizes the comprehensive promotion of rural life through the promotion of cogent activities with environmental capabilities and limitations "in a general sense." In this regard, the most important goal of sustainable rural development is to make the areas of life livable for current and future generations with special emphasis on continuous improvement and development of human-environmental relations. (Saidi,

2009: 128-132). In this study, due to trying to investigate various aspects of sustainable economic and social development in Mahabad city, the combined method including qualitative and quantitative methods has been used so that we can study the impact of sustainable economic and social development of this city on the migration of rural residents.

## 2. History of research

Since the early nineteenth century, migration from the countryside to the city was seen as an important social phenomenon, and thus was given new attention to scholars, thinkers and sociologists. Rapid changes in urban society, the attraction of cities, the new age of human well-being, caused a new kind of migration, followed by the term renunciation and resettlement in the first three decades of the twentieth century (Jamshidiha and Ali Babaei 2002; 72). Sometimes migration drives the population from populated places to these depopulated areas, and the extra labor has been transferred to these areas, and this has created economic prosperity for these regions. On the other hand, migration has caused over-population concentration in some areas, unemployment, fake jobs, and marginalization. Migration has increased people's employment and income in some cases, and has sometimes led to human misery. Migration occurs in certain areas and in certain circumstances due to negative factors in the origin, and in other circumstances destination attractions are the factor of migration. These different and sometimes opposite aspects have led to the formation of different theories about immigration. Therefore, theoretical literature related to immigration is so broad that each thinking is concerned with one of the aspects of immigration, depending on his taste and point of view. Thus, no school of thought or vision has been able to cover all the conceptual space and all aspects of immigration. Most migration-related theories refer to the economic factor and the difference in income levels in the city and the village as the main factor in immigration. Although most theorists have tried to take into account social, political, cultural and demographic factors; But in the end, they make the economic factor a more powerful part.

In general, the following characteristics regarding rural migration in Iran can be determined: 1- The migration is a man of choice, single-sex and young-choice; 2- The beginning of immigrations is individual and then collective and family form; 3- The literates and the Satisfiers form a large part of the migrants; 4- Economic factor in job search form is an important factor; 5- Variables

such as the presence of relatives in the city, a little land, and business culture patterns are closely related to migration (Azkia and Ghaffari, 65:1383). A lot of research has been done on immigration and especially rural migration, which is the vast majority of them in a quantitative way, usually using statistics or data from quantitative techniques (questionnaire). A qualitative study conducted in this area can be studied by Ghasemi about immigration as social networks of migrants and reproduction of migration culture in rural areas. In this study, the researcher showed that if a number of immigrants from a single geographic area stay at a common destination. As a result, this special choice will create a set of social structures along with their own deterministic power. Which mainly includes information on the labor market, special recruiters and the housing market located in the host area that has reached rural areas, refers to these very social structures. This same power has created structures that precursors acquire great influence on the selection of residence of subsequent immigrants (Mahmudian, Ghasemi Ardahayi 2012:123).

Rezai (2021) showed that securing a livelihood is one of the most important causes of rural-urban migration, and according to the researcher, lack of work and sufficient income in the villages causes rural youth to move into the cities. After the economy, education is an influential variable in immigration, young people migrate to cities in order to continue their education. The variables affecting youth migration that the researcher achieved in his work are high rural living costs versus low rural income, negative attitude to agriculture, and a disparity with rural inhabitants.

Mahin Nastaran and Kiumars Habibi and Mehrdad Mohammadi 2014, in an article, analyzed the stability of texture in Sanandaj by using fuzzy inference system. The obtained results indicated that the aged tissues formed over time have a higher level of stability than other newly built and informal settlements that have been developed in recent decades.

Mohammadi and Pasha zadeh in 2020 in a study entitled “Measure of Stability of the Cities of Ardabil” The Stability of Neighborhoods with Emphasis on Rural Core and the Measure of Stability of Neighborhoods in Ardebil Using Field Method, the results of this research show that the condition of neighborhoods in terms of identity criteria are better condition and then density

and social capital in less favorable conditions. The overall results show the unstable situation of neighborhoods with rural cells in Ardebil city. (4)

Safayi Pour and Jouybari (2022) used 25 indicators in the Sustainable Development Assay (SDP) in the 17th District of Tehran (PD). In this research, it was found that the Yaft Abad neighborhood was the most stable neighborhood of 17 District and Fallah neighborhood was the most stable in the neighborhood. They found that underdevelopment of localities entails citizenship participation and neighborhood development planning.

Shokouhi and Hosseini in 1394 in a research entitled “Measuring Sustainable Local Development in Mashhad City” using promethee method, has been used to classify the cities on the basis of social, economic and physical characteristics and then by using statistical tests it has been determined that Seyyed Razi neighborhood is the most stable neighborhood and Mehrabad neighborhood, the most unstable neighborhood based on analyzing the results of satisfaction analysis of residents, which require systematic planning and intervention.(6)

Tyson et al. (2021), in a study on immigration trends in the two Vostok regions of Finland and Belgium and Vienna Colonia in the Netherlands, showed that employment opportunities and regional dependencies are the most important factors in explaining the migration intentions of young people in both regions. They also concluded that the history of parental migration has a decisive effect on the immigrant tendencies of youth. The Vostok region had a Vostok identity because the families had a Vostok identity. The young people were less inclined to emigrate and tried to stay there to continue their family traditions. But Vienna Colonia, because it was a colonized area and closely related to other parts of the Netherlands, had a history of immigration in the region that influenced migration trends. They also played the role of education in explaining immigration tendencies and showed that education plays an ambiguous role in explaining immigration tendencies. Study in Vostok has little effect on immigration tendencies. In Vienna, Colonia had a lower tendency to leave their residence even after entering job opportunities and regional identity variables. In Holland, people with higher education tend to leave their families

and try to start their own lives as individuals. Young people in Vostok leave their homeland because of employment.

Jarinson and Torlindson (2020) showed that the presupposition of social mobility in rural areas is geographical mobility, and in a study on the immigrant tendencies of Icelandic youth, they concluded that employment opportunities for youth are the most influential factor of immigrant interest, and that after employment opportunities, parental support and parental control and lack of interest in early industries are other factors affecting the tendency to migrate. According to studies conducted by these researchers, 60 percent of young people were expected to migrate in 1992. In this decade, rural communities in Iceland were the largest reduction, and in 2003, around 69 percent of young people were expected to migrate. At this point, rural populations were also expected to drop It seemed inevitable.

### 3. **Theoretical views**

Because of interdisciplinary issues, migration is the subject of many disciplines of the humanities, social and economic sciences, so there are various opinions about it, each of which deals with certain kinds of migration and in which the subject is analyzed not in general but in abstract terms and in their own particular attitudes. For this reason, global and global migration theories are not able to explain different types of migration. Since the shape and nature of migration vary widely in societies, especially in countries of the world, this difference, along with its effectiveness from individual, environmental, social, economic and political features, reduces the scope of the functioning of migrant theories and confines them to tools to better understand the various aspects of migration (Zanjani, 2001:54).

Today, the definition of migration is presented, although sociological content does not include this phenomenon, but it offers a relatively new view of the main sociological issues in the study of migration: Migration is a collective permanent move called Immigrant, from one place to another where, on the basis of a hierarchy of valuable values or goals, and the result of this movement is changes in the system of cross-action of immigrants (Lahsayi zade, 1989: 33). Migration is not a

new phenomenon; man has always been moving and gone from one place to another to get food. This movement has continued since the settlement of Men, but its causes and motivations have changed. This phenomenon, like other human phenomena, is an undeniable and inalienable reality of human life, and the movement of the population is a long history of human life and will continue to be associated with him until the end of his life (Aslani, 2006: 48).

As discussed above, migration is interdisciplinary phenomenon, so the causes of migration depend on the different personality, social, cultural, economic and political characteristics of different individuals. But the causes of migration from village to city, in terms of nature, can be demographic, economic, social, political, environmental, and environmental, cultural, all of which are a few of the reasons:

From the functionalist point of view, any change in societies is considered a reaction to the existing situation, which of course takes place in the direction of creating social balance. In this view, migration takes place in response to a state of non-cooperation in order to achieve balance in the society (Iman, 1990, 67). This point of view considers immigration as a reliable factor to prevent social damage and believes that immigration reduces dissatisfaction and social injustice by satisfying the needs of immigrants (Taghavi, 1992, 56).

The tradition of pragmatism theory is about the causes of immigration, and pragmatists believe that all social needs are learned within the framework of social systems. Activists in society believe in the needs that the system cannot meet. Because the structural features of the social system and activists have never been static over time. Functionalists hold that because they are broken up in the balance system, immigration is a necessary element for re-balancing society. In many countries (especially in the Third World), some areas are outstripping other areas of development and have created various opportunities for individuals; while other areas are lagging behind and can't attract new talent. So, the additional forces accumulated in one area will be drawn to regions of the region in search of different opportunities, where opportunities are more than private. Thus, migration is transformed from a matching mechanism to the changes made, and on the other hand, it restores the lost balance to society (Lahsayi zadeh, 1989: 13).

Dependency view considers migration as the result of the structural transfer of villages from the traditional system of land to the industrial system and their integration into the capitalist system. Thus, this view of immigration review focuses on building a global economy rather than on individual development of a country. Experts of this view have two classes of factors for the expression of movement and cause of migration: alter factor and depression. The modifying factor refers to technological changes and the mechanization of agriculture, which results in unemployment or underemployment for farmers, thereby forcing villagers to migrate. The causes of recession, which is considered in this study as demographic migration, are effective when population growth is outperformed traditional agricultural products due to the relative improvement of health and treatment, and labor force is forced to move (Ghasemi Ardahani, 2006:58). In the opinion of proponents of this theory, the solution to the migration problem should be considered within the framework of the overall development strategy. Until the unequal status of the city and village and the poor and rich and developed countries are not eliminated, it is not possible to minimize migration (Jamshidiha and Ali Babaei, 2002:76).

In the change theory of the society of introduction from traditional rural to industrial-urban farming systems, the input is influenced by factors that bring about themselves consequences that have largely created social and cultural, political and economic duality in developing societies (Papali Yazdi and Amir Ebrahimi, 2002:161).

The application of this model began specifically in the works of Mabogonj. Mabogonj believed that by general system theory, rural migration can be better investigated. In this model, both migrants and symbols are considered in reciprocal interaction with each other with coherent structural properties and relations.

The main variables of this model are:

1. reintegrate into social system; This variable refers to the factors affecting the sociability of the immigrant, the extent of the development of the place of origin of the migrant, the family size, the level of education of the immigrant parents, the extent of the immigrant's dependence on the place of birth and the extent of feeling of estrangement to it.

2. institutional subsystem; This variable will take into account the institutions with which one is in some sort of challenge. Level of awareness and general information, as well as the amount of immigrant education, level of awareness and knowledge of migrants in the origin and destination areas, status of the organization and trade unions existing at the origin and destination and the type of association with them, qualification and competence for the first employment in the destination region and finally the status of the immigrant tribe.
3. subsystem consumable; Including obtaining durable consumer goods (cars and television), building residential units at the origin and finally hiring a spouse at the destination.
4. regulatory variables; Some variables such as destination area, return to the source, destination length of stay, and population variables such as age and gender (Haj-Hosseini, 2006:44) are considered as the variables.

### **3.1. Demographic perspective on immigration**

With the progress of rural health care and the level of nutrition in the developing world and with high levels of continuous zinc, natural growth rates have increased rapidly. Mortality and morbidity rate are decreasing in most urban areas but in many rural areas the mortality rate has been reduced. U.N. estimates that fertility in rural areas is generally higher than in urban areas. The high of rural population growth often leads to rural migration to the city; This is because the gap between population growth and job creation in urban areas was minimal. Urban employment opportunities, where pay rates are essentially higher than in rural areas, apply more traction. As Todaro any job creation in the urban areas is likely to attract the refugees from the rural sector at low wages (Fenideli, 1994:149).

Because current migrations, especially those in developing countries, are the kind of rural migration to the city and most of the migrants are youth, so migration can be seen as a factor contributing to the aging of the rural population. Most young people are inclined to leave the countryside and settle in cities, especially big cities, which can increase the proportion of the elderly in such communities. Changing age structure and aging population is one of the most obvious demographic consequences of these migrations, which can lead to serious risks such as depopulation in rural areas. The population of rural areas is initially aging as a result of migration, and the aging population is also losing the ability to replace and regenerate generations, resulting

in the loss of such populations. In addition to the above, migration in other ways can also affect the age structure of the population, which is the return of migrants to their original location after a few years. The return of immigrants who have spent several years in the city can change the age structure of the rural population and cause problems and problems. Among these issues; Aging is a rural population. According to this, migration is one of the mechanisms that can cause changes in age and sex and the aging of the rural population in both the short and long term. Of course, we should not forget that the decrease in fertility is a major factor in aging the population. This causes the long-term population of the Sunni Pyramid to decrease and the population at large. After the decline of fertility, migration can be a major factor in aging of the population. Since the effect of migration on age structure can be immediate (Taghdisi and Ahmadi Shapourabadi, 2012:142), despite the decrease in fertility that requires a relatively long time.

If there is no population pressure, in spite of all the existing gaps between the city and the countryside, there is no guarantee for the migration of the villagers, and in case of migration of a part of the villagers, not all of them migrate, while the repulsive forces take effect. It is on all the villagers. The process of rural migration will inevitably continue at a constant rate due to the two problems of the existence of surplus labor in the agricultural sector and the increase in population with a high growth rate. (Zahedi Mazandarani, 1987:40). In other, increasing village population, technological advancement, and capital replacement, and lack of employment in various causes to increase the workability and provide the conditions for migration. As the number of jobs in each production unit increases, the of work increases and the income of each working unit decreases and the same thought will make the job change to the mind of the working people, however, if there is any possibility of a change of jobs in the village, the displacement phenomenon will take place and, otherwise, migration will take place (Khazaei, 1998:179). Usually, the main source of internal migration in various countries is high population growth, surplus of active economic and lack or lack of social justice or its weakness in the community. Our population has been increasing every year since 1956, over 3 percent. The country's population addition exceeds 1.5 million people per year, with about half of that increase rural areas, according to a population of 50 million in 65 and at least 3 percent annual growth. Given the limitations of agricultural due to the

limitations of the usable land in agriculture, the water restriction and the agricultural facilities, the Earth's will be used to create a more extensive scope of businesses in this larger-scale Enterprise Zone and the General Village Long-Term Activity Program will depend on the General Level Activity in Rural Area. However, the analysis of the country's development programs and the limits of investments shows that firstly, the ratio of these types of investments and activities in the village was insignificant, and secondly, a large part of the return on investment Rural people have also flowed towards the cities, and in fact, the investment in the village has been made to ensure the comfort of the lives of the city residents, and only the healthy rural climate and the definition of healthy life in the mountains remain for the villagers (Zanjani , 1997: 58). In this way, with the increase in the population of the villages due to the high birth rate in them and the lack of family planning programs on the one hand and the lack of sufficient investments in various economic-social sectors of the villages, especially in the matter of employment And the increase in the income of the villagers has prepared the ground for their indiscriminate migration to the cities more than before (Ebrahim zadeh, 2006: 161).

Migration can be regarded as a major factor in the development of age and sex indicators in rural areas, whose effects are culturally, economically and socially important. However, the escape of young forces and the survival of children, elderly and disabled women in villages throughout the country will show a different sex ratio both in age groups and in general. On the other hand, when the migration is carried out with the motivation to benefit from more facilities, cities that are of particular interest to the state budget policies and the center of the gathering of facilities will also be of interest to the migrants (Taghdisi and Ahmadi-Shapourabadi, 2016:154).

### **3.2.Economic view of immigration**

One of the most important causes of rural migration is economic motivation, which in turn has divisions. The theories of economists (macro), neoclassical (micro wisdom), modern economic theory, are part of the economic view. Neoclassical economists emphasize income differences and employment conditions between countries as well as migration costs, and immigration is generally perceived as individual decision-making to maximize income. In contrast, the "new migration economy" takes into account the conditions in various markets, not just the conditions in the labor market, and considers immigration as a family's decision to minimize the risks to income, or to

overcome the limitations of capital on family manufacturing activities (Douglas and Massey, 1993: 433). Some consider the economic factor to be the most important factor in urban rural migration. Rural young people are forced to emigrate due to a difference in income in the city and the countryside, and a lack of financial resources that does not meet their basic needs. They are willing to go to cities to make more money and to satisfy their desires. Migrants in cities with job intermediaries or service and handcraft can earn a multi-fold income from the village, and also be relieved of hard and exhausting agricultural work. Without a doubt, income disputes in cities and towns and numerous employment opportunities in cities are one of the main reasons for youth migration (Ghasemi Siani, 2009:158).

The economic views of migration are considered a mechanism for redistributing labor. Classical economists, including Adam Smith, considered labor migrants to be subject to the Law of Supply and Economic Demand (Zanjani, 2001: 136). From an economic point of view, migration is caused by job-income differences and security levels between urban and rural areas. Dean Vanke et al believe that rural migrants migrate from areas with unfavorable conditions to areas with optimal conditions. Stiglitz believes that if we consider immigration as a balancing mechanism, then we can expect that when the number of unemployed increases, immigration will also have an increasing trend along with it (Taherkhani, 2001: 75). Although these views have differences with each other, but in all these theories, migration is a mechanism for the redistribution of labor force. Some of these views look at the issue of migration from a (macro) structural point of view and consider existing structural limitations as the cause of migration. On the other hand, some of these views consider immigrants as people who are involved in cost-benefit calculations and immigrate to improve their living standards.

In general, economists use regional uneven development and cost-benefit analysis to explain migration (Douglas and Massey, 1993: 433). Many theorists in the economic field have explained the phenomenon of migration, such as the theorists of the dependence school, Todaro, Ranis, Sastad, Lewis, etc. For example, in the Todaro model, it is assumed that immigrants migrate based on maximizing the expected benefits, which includes the following: a: the difference in real incomes between urban and rural job opportunities b: the probability of getting a job in urban

areas, therefore The basic assumptions of the Todaro model are that the amount of migration is determined based on two variables, i.e. the income difference between the city and the countryside and the possibility of employment in urban areas (Zanjani, 2001: 136-135).

Many theorists consider economic motives to be the most important reason for rural migration to urban areas, and believe that the income difference between the city and the village for the improvement of life is the main cause of this type of migration (Shayan and Kohne poushi, 2013:126). Economic incentives are usually considered to be effective in all types of voluntary migration. Immigration is generally regarded as an individual decision to maximize income. In general, the economic perspective uses regional unequal development and utility cost analysis to explain migration (mekaniki and Arezoumandian, 2011: 29). This attitude considers rural migration primarily due to the lack of employment opportunities in the countryside and the availability of jobs and expected revenues in the city and the benefits that it brings as a function of economic factors.

Arthur Louis describes rural migration at the heart of the economic development processes and speaks of the conflict between the two economic sectors of modern capitalism in the cities and the traditional livelihood in the rural areas of developing countries as a result of rural migration of surplus peasants into cities (Zanjani, 2001:135). Rubenstein considers migrants to be individuals who are to be in a rational way to achieve a better economic life. In his opinion, immigrants move from poor areas to areas that offer them more opportunities. The choice of the destination is made by considering the distance and migration of smaller cities and villages in proportion to the distance to larger cities (Findeli, 1994:30).

The Lewis-Fay-Ranis development model is the first and most famous model of development that implicitly focuses on the process of moving the village's workforce to the city. In this model, the economy consists of two parts:

- a) the traditional sector, which has surplus labor with low productivity or no productivity.
- b) The industrial sector of a modern city with high efficiency where the labor force is gradually transferred from the living sector to it. The primary concern of the model is to the labor transfer process and also to the growth of employment in the new sector. The speed of these two elements is determined by the rate of industrial capital accumulation in the new sector (Todaro, 1988:26)

Like other migration experts, Todaro has been trying to explain rural-urban migrations. The main assumption of Todaro's model is that every potential immigrant decides whether to go to the city or not based on the objective of "expected income". Two main economic factors play a role in this decision: the first one is related to the real difference between the wages in the city and the countryside, which is due to the different skills and training courses of the workers. In fact, the existence of discrimination between the wages paid to urban workers, in comparison with the wages of skilled rural workers, has always been recognized as the main factor in the decision to migrate. The second main element of the mentioned model and the most important part of it, which is not found in other models of migration from the village to the city, is the probability of success of each immigrant in getting a job in the city. The key to understanding the apparently paradoxical phenomenon of continuous migration to centers where unemployment is in the city. The key to understanding the seemingly contradictory phenomenon of constant migration to centers where unemployment is high is to study the migration process with the "expected income" or permanent approach, where the expected income is related to both the payment of wages to the urban worker and the potential amount. It depends on whether he can get a job (Todaro, 1971).

#### **4. The study area**

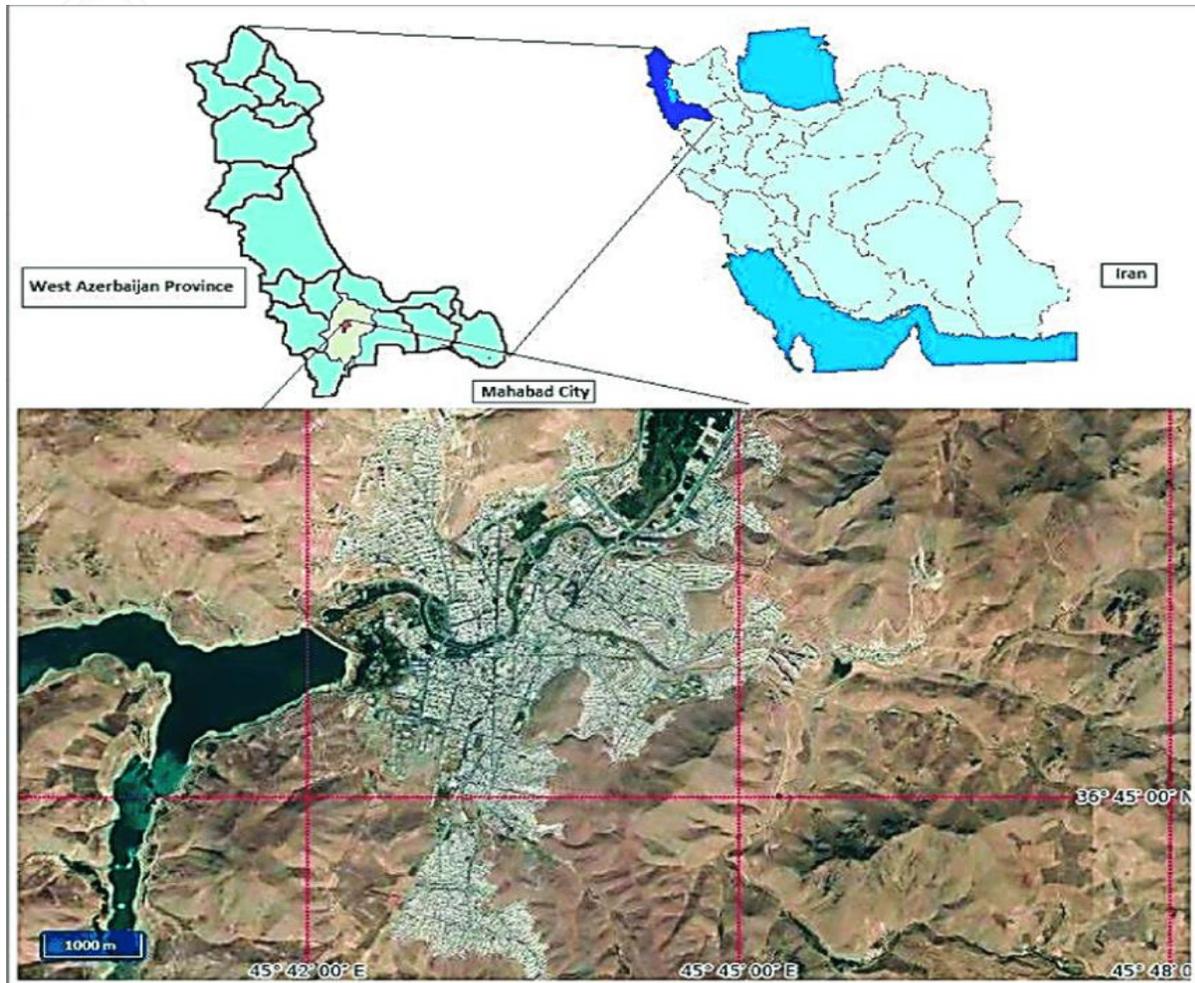
Mahabad city is one of the cities of West Azarbaijan province, which is located in the south of the province. Its center is the city of Mahabad and it is 121 kilometers away from Urmia, which is the capital of the province. Mahabad city is located in a mountainous region, but the city of Mahabad is located on the banks of the Mahabad river in narrow and small marshes, the slope of which increases from south to north. and its height is 1320 meters above sea level. The city of Mahabad is located at 45 degrees 43 minutes and 3 seconds east of the Greenwich meridian and 36 degrees and 46 minutes and 3 seconds north latitude, and the total area of the city is 5600 square kilometers. The communication roads of the cities of Urmia, Miandawab, Bukan, Naqdeh and Sardasht have a special position and are considered the meeting point of the roads of the three provinces of West Azarbaijan, East Azarbaijan and Kurdistan (23)

### 5. Materials and methods

In terms of type, this research is one of the research studies and its investigation method is based on descriptive-analytical method. In order to collect data, documentary and field methods have been used, and based on this, by using sources such as the plan to improve and modernize the dilapidated fabric of Mahabad (2007), the plan to improve and empower the disorderly settlements of Mahabad city (1988), The detailed results of the population and housing census (2013), and the detailed plan of Mahabad city (2013) and the collection of information required for cultural-social, economic, physical, environmental and service indicators have been discussed. It is worth mentioning that simple random sampling method was used to measure the income of households in the studied areas of Mahabad city and subordinate villages.

#### The indicators used in the research

COMPONENTS	INDICATORS
<b>SOCIAL</b>	Total density, household size, household density in a residential unit, population density in a residential unit, number of rooms in a residential unit, literacy rate, number of rooms in each household, density of people in each room, age and sex ratio
<b>PHYSICAL</b>	Area and infrastructure of residential buildings, housing per capita, quality of building façade, durability and sustainability of housing, type of housing ownership, status of sewage disposal, availability of kitchen, status of water consumption, status of fuel consumption, availability of telephone, status of electricity consumption
<b>ECONOMICAL</b>	Household income, net dependent burden, general activity rate, gross dependent burden, employment rate, male unemployment, female unemployment, unemployment rate, head burden rate, economic participation



**Location map of Mahabad city in the province and country**



**Location of Mahabad city in West Azarbaijan province**

## 6. Research findings

### The age of the villagers belonging to the city of Mahabad

The results of the respondents' comments showed that 13.34% were less than 35 years old, 41.66% were in the age group of 35 to 50 years, 20% of the farmers were in the age group of 51 to 65, and 25% of the villagers were in the age group are above 65 years.

### Abundance distribution of respondents per age group

AGE GROUP (YEARS)	NUMBER (VILLAGERS)	RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (PERCENTAGE)	CUMULATIVE RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (PERCENTAGE)
LESS THAN 35	8	13.34	13.34
31-50	25	41.66	55
51-65	12	20	75
ABOVE 65 YEARS	15	25	100
TOTAL	60	100	-

### Annual income

The results showed that 71.67 percent of the operators declared their annual income less than 20 million Tomans and only 28.33 percent of the operators declared their income more than 20 million Tomans. This average amount of income is based on the farmers' statements in the questionnaire and by using the information of each farmer's neighbors to increase the accuracy of the sum of the incomes they get through livestock farming, agriculture and side jobs.

<b>ANNUAL INCOME (MILLION RIALS)</b>	<b>NUMBER (VILLAGERS)</b>	<b>RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (PERCENTAGE)</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (PERCENTAGE)</b>
LESS THAN 15	8	13.34	13.34
15-20	35	58.33	71.67
ABOVE 20	17	28.33	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	100	-

### literacy rate

Results of the learners' opinions on literacy showed that 8.33% of the sample were illiterate with the lowest percentage. Moreover, 30% of the villagers in Mahabad were literate, with the highest percentage in the diploma level.

<b>LITERACY RATE</b>	<b>NUMBER (USERS)</b>	<b>RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (PERCENTAGE)</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE RELATIVE ABUNDANCE (PERCENTAGE)</b>
ILLITERATE	5	8.33	8.33
ELEMENTARY	12	20	28.33
GUIDANCE	10	16.67	45
DIPLOMA	18	30	75
COLLEGE EDUCATION	15	25	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	58	100	-

The results of Friedman test showed that the importance and rank of effective components in migration were significant difference and people had a different rank for effective components of migration. The results showed that the most important characteristics of migration were low income, lack of suitable platform for young people to marry and absence of employment with mean values of 81.19 and 88.19 and 93.19 respectively.

### The Significant Number of Parameters Affecting Immigration

NUMBER	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	CHI-SQUARE	SIG
60	23	713.04	0.00

### Prioritization of Components Affecting Immigration Using Friedman Test

ROW	OBJECT	AVERAGE RANK	RANK
1	low income	19.93	1
2	lack of job	19.81	3
3	Lack of investment	17.93	5
4	Lack of product sales market	11.78	14
5	Absence of product conversion and packaging industries	9.80	16
6	Low land prices	9.06	17
7	Lack of welfare and livelihood facilities	12.99	12
8	Lack of agricultural land	9.01	18
9	Lack of job and economic opportunities	15.08	7
10	Reduction in production and non-exploitation	14.89	8
11	Lack of interest of young people in agricultural activity	7.50	19
12	Lack of platform for young people to marry	19.88	2
13	Lack of recreational facilities	14.63	9
14	False media advertising	13.73	11
15	Motivation for academic and career advancement	17.28	6
16	Uncertainty about the future of children	18.60	4

As shown in the above table, the KMO index for the investigated variables is equal to 0.784. Therefore, the number of samples is sufficient for the statistical test, also the Kaido index for the Bartlett test is equal to 92.446 and its significance level is 0.000, and considering that if the probability of this index is 0.05 or smaller (Chi-square is significant), therefore, The assumption of linear multiplicity has been respected and there is no obstacle to using the statistical method of principal components analysis (Farshadfar, 2010). The results of principal components analysis show that 9 factors have an eigenvalue greater than one and explain 70.859% of the variance of the data. Also, the items that had a factor load higher than 0.7 were included in the extracted factors, so that the items of the lack of product sales market and the absence of product conversion and packaging industries were included in the first factor and explained a total of 12.89% of the changes. Also, the motivation items for educational and career advancement and uncertainty about children's future are placed in the second factor and explain 12.69% of the variance of the changes.

### The Main Causes of Rural Migration to Mahabad City

ROW	FACTORS	OBJECTS	COEFFICIENT
1	<b>marketing</b>	Lack of product sales market	0.830
		Absence of product conversion and packaging industries	0.775
2	<b>Education</b>	Motivation for academic and career advancement	0.817
		Uncertainty about the future of children	0.839
3	<b>Economic security</b>	Lack of job and economic opportunities	0.858
		Decreased production and lack of productivity	0.748
4	<b>Recreational services</b>	Lack of recreational facilities	0.764
5	<b>social participation</b>	Lack of interest of young people in agricultural activity	0.804
		The intolerance of the traditional system for young people	0.774
6	<b>Welfare and subsistence package</b>	Lack of welfare and livelihood facilities	0.809
7	<b>Social status</b>	Improving social status and gaining respect	0.813
8	<b>hygiene</b>	Lack of health care	0.740
9	<b>Income</b>	low income	0.897

## 7. Conclusion

Economic stability refers to sustainable economic development in one sense and sustainable economic development is also concerned with sustainable development and the preservation of the interests of future generations as preconditions for meeting the needs of contemporary peoples (Pierce and etc, 1966). An important aspect of economic stability is economic growth and economic growth of productive activities and people's business in an economic system which leads to increased production, increased quality and productivity, reduced consumption and conserved resources. Also, sustainable economic development must be based on sustainability of the environment. Environmental sustainability and economic stability must be in line with each other and promote each other to lead to sustainable economic development. (Clark; 1937:8). In any case, if the main concept of sustainability is to stabilize the quality of people's lives, social and economic goals can be identified more easily. Social goals include achieving equality and preserving cultural diversity, enhancing family role, increasing citizenship sense, and achieving a proper quality of life. Economic goals include the prior goals and any change in economic activities that would improve the quality of life. (Tavakolinia and Razavian and Bagheri; 2019:33) There are many factors that affect economic growth and social capital and bring about sustainable development. Employment, capital, institutions, technology, and the environment are some of the obvious factors.

These factors lead to the promotion of social capital and sustainable development through the interaction of institutional, technological and environmental innovations, which are:

- a. **Institutional innovation that is the main condition of sustainable economic development**
- b. **Technological innovation that is the driving force behind sustainable economic development**
- c. **Environmental innovation, which is the source of endless sustainable economic development (Sihua, 2010: 48-46).**

The area of statistical blocks of Mahabad is 5.1347 hectares. The systematic urban environment in this range consists of four differentiable tissues.

- **Old City Texture: Old City Texture area, located in the center of the city, is 7.65% of the city area. The population confirmed in 2011 census is 15,970 people, representing 12% of the city's population. The main feature of this tissue is burnout.**
- **New City Texture: The area of this texture is 14.91% of the city. Scandinavian populations in this tissue were 25,372 people in 2011, which is 18.48% of the total population of the city.**
- **Marginal Texture: This area, which is 38.7% of the total area of the city, has a population of 68,549 people in 2011, including 45.83% of the total population of the city. As a result, the most important feature of this fabric is its high population density. In fact, less than half of the city's population lives in one-third of the city's area.**
- **Middle Texture: This tissue is located around the old texture and joined it: 7.65% of the city area. It has a population of 14,930, which is 11% of the city's population.**

Socially, the old context is mainly the home of the original inhabitants of the city. The new texture consists of staff and middle class, the marginal texture is dedicated to rural migrants and low-income people, and the acceptable texture is mainly composed of upper class and urban population in Mahabad. Also, in terms of status and status, the urban is placed in an acceptable, new, old, and then marginal order. The old texture of the city is a state that is influenced by the natural bed of the city, climatic conditions and organic form. The complex is located around the main city center, the square and the bazaar. Each center is located in the center of the town, and they follow an approximately independent system in providing for some services and social needs. However, the role of these neighborhood centers has been very strong in the past and is now limited and waning (the comprehensive plan of Mahabad city, 2010). In an interview with the residents of the villages in Mahabad city, it was found that the people studied had an economic risk of two main parts, the first being the high risk of agricultural activities and the low risk of urban activity. Here, the high risk of agricultural activity is that a young man who wants to practice farming is dealing with all kinds of problems. Risks such as drought, hail, natural pests that destroy crops. In the face of these risks that reduce or eliminate individual production, the buying and selling agricultural products are constantly fluctuating. The high supply of agricultural products during harvest and the lack of proper storage for storing agricultural products on the one hand, and the involvement of brokers

and intermediaries in taking advantage of such an opportunity of buying from the farmer's blood and heart for one year at a low price and also leading to a decrease in the price of sales. Finally, with the continuation of such a trend, the rural person will always suffer from chronic debt and poverty, and since the village and agricultural activities can no longer meet the needs of the rural people and youth, as a result, the youth will try to leave the village and migrate to the city of Mahabad.

*"The reason I want to move is because I grew up in a low-income farmer's family, which is getting poorer every year than the previous year, because it always comes down when we sell our products, and we are forced to sell it because we are indebted to the cost of production. This makes our situation worse. I think that if I leave the village, I will no longer have to endure this situation."*

(Vahid, 25-year-old)

*"We buy 2000 tomans for wheat seeds, but we sell 1000 tomans for sale. If we don't face drought and other dangers. It's a kind of injustice to the villagers. I'd rather escape this situation."* (Bahram, 21-year-old)

In regard to sustainable development, it is necessary to focus on the issue of promoting growth indicators as an essential step of improving the quality of social life, such as destroying the environment, social disparities, disproportionate land use, and protecting the resources and wealth of future generations, in addition, is one of the most valuable looking requirements of the city of happiness and joy, according to the characteristics that in the country's 20-year perspective, a source of happiness and activity has been emphasized from the ground; per capita public areas, parks and promenades, sport and cultural facilities of this city are negligible and its increase with regard to the presence of suitable climate, social and spatial platforms are emphasized. Some solutions have been proposed for the establishment of social justice which is a central goal of governments and has been seen as a basis in our country's 20-year outlook document:

- **Putting action field into practice of entrepreneurs in order to create opportunities in the main functions of the city with a focus on the production chain**
- **strengthening the city's infrastructure and distributing it fairly so that the desired services are available to the citizens to a maximum**
- **Strengthening growth centers and talent centers in interaction with major investors and entrepreneurs with the aim of guiding the job and maximizing productivity**

- **Importance to communications infrastructure such as transport networks and media platforms**
- **Creating a sound and suitable platform for strengthening social institutions in order to promote social and national solidarity**

Considering the city's talents as a tourism goal in the country and world level, the number of higher education centers, the ability to connect important regional partners north to south and east to west, and in case of establishing a modern agricultural and garden-based production system along with industrial chains of valuable mines and petrochemical company, it is possible to create a dynamic and growing economy that would be the first of its results. People's participation in various investments, participation in urban policies and participation in NGO and social groups are the areas that make the formation of sustainable development possible. Moreover, the existence of NGOs as a link between the authorities and the people, and, at the top of that, the City Council plays a facilitating role in making macro urban decisions. Educating residents and especially children in the field of culture, tasks and citizenship rights, specialized training such as culture of traffic and driving or tourism, conducting specialized studies and surveys and monitoring of government departments in areas such as the environment, tourism and citizenship rights, and many other areas in which help and participation of different social groups are needed to create mobility in partnership affairs, however, common interests should be defined as background and determined in the growth of such flows. Another important aspect in Mahabad's perspective is security and safety. Security in the comprehensive sense is a guarantor of sustainable development and necessary condition for all the cases mentioned in the city vision. This component includes all areas of public health, environmental health and food security, environment, health of residence and traffic, passive defense to meet the necessary standards of living and mental comfort and security of citizens and visitors. As an uncompromising principle in drawing the city's favorable future for the officials and planners, it will also include the final part or environment, in order to resolve the threats in the environment and to keep it healthy, and improve the tourism situation. Very well. The most significant threats to be remedied in the future include the consequences of climate change and forest fires, waste management and disposal, pollution of water resources and other environmental hazard pollutants in the city.

Mahabad has a special place among the cities of western and northwestern Iran in terms of social features as the Supreme Leader refers to this city as the city of smart people and talented youth. After the transfer of Bedaq Sultan Makri from the time of Shah Abbas Safavi to Mahabad, the development and flourishing of this region has taken a faster turn in cultural and social variables. This city has witnessed different transformations in the last 400 years ago. The number of mosques and cultural centers, the pristine and beautiful nature of Makarban, the social diversity of the region and special geographical position of Mahabad, due to its proximity to the provincial capital and important cities such as Tabriz, Maragheh cities in the northern province of Kurdistan and Kurdistan, and the cultural exchanges caused by these relationships, has caused to display the genius and valuable works during these years, which after the Islamic revolution, with the emergence and development of university centers, Mahabad Center Voice and Expression and numerous cultural and artistic centers have accelerated this trend. However, the promotion of scientific level, the literacy rate and cultural status of the social demands and social demands of Mahabad has been sought to increase the following the special strategies of the region To have the qoli following this path:

- 1. Development of vocational and technical institutes along with industrial centers and service and production units**
- 2. Achieving Education (Educational Justice Development) by Central Research Approach in Educational Centers**
- 3. Implementation of Policies for Development of Social Participation in Education and Culture by Strengthening Civil Organizations and Other Social Structures Active in Different Fields**
- 4. Balance and Proportion in the Distribution of Resources) Human and Financial (and facilities with emphasis on deprived areas with an approach to serving in different cultural and artistic areas including increasing the number of cinemas, theaters, libraries**
- 5. planning and monitoring the good performance of the businesses and operations in cooperation with the production and service units.**
- 6. Efforts to improve the health indicators by developing the hospital centers, medical equipment and specialized clinics (in accelerating and equipping of 350-bed hospitals, social security and equipping and updating of facilities in Imam Khomeini Hospital) in**

**order to increase the accountability of patients, especially those who have been abroad and, in the city,**

- 7. establishing the necessary grounds for the development of indigenous cultural/educational activities with respect to Islamic and Iranian institutions and the approach to increasing social vitality**
- 8. Strengthening the credit headings of the social care section, especially in the field of assistance and services to the injured, disabled and elderly**
- 9. Developing Operational Steps to Reduce Social Damage through Public Contribution Financial Support to Raise Awareness, Establishment of Maintenance and Rehabilitation Centers by Trustees**
- 10. Increasing per capita sports spaces, research and research centers, talent, entrepreneurship to stimulate youth activities and expand startups and other business activities**

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