Determinants of the Migration Tendency of Young People in Khuzestan Province With an Emphasis on Industrial Development

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Abstract

Population migration and migration is an indicator of human dynamism and effort, and along with mortality and fertility, it is one of the three factors affecting the growth of human populations. This research has been conducted with the aim of investigating the determinants of migration in Khuzestan province with an emphasis on industrial development, and in this regard, it has determined the status and manner of migration in the industrial province of Khuzestan. The statistical population studied in the research includes immigrants and non-immigrants of Khuzestan province based on census data and a two percent sample in 2015. The nature of this research is quantitative and retrospective, and its analysis method is secondary and descriptive analysis. The results of this research indicate that the net migration rate of all the cities of Khuzestan province, except for one city (Bavi), is negative. The immigration destination of nearly 44% of immigrants is Khuzestan province and about 56% of immigrants have migrated to other provinces of the country. Also, Abadan city is the most immigrant city of this province. In the following, the most important immigration destinations of immigrants from Khuzestan province are Isfahan, Tehran and Alborz respectively. The most important factors influencing the emigration of Khuzestan province have been the economic-industrial factors, unemployment, and among the social factors, the youth variable of the population. The relationship between the independent variables with the possibility of migration whether urban or rural, city of residence, type of household, relationship with the head of the household, gender, age, marital status, type of activity, educational qualification and having or not having children with the probability of sending a migrant from Khuzestan province is significant.

Keywords: Immigration, Emigration, Economic-Industrial Factors, Industrial Development, Social-Individual Factors.

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Introduction

Immigration, along with mortality and fertility, is one of the three factors affecting the growth of human populations, and today, due to the relative stability of fertility and mortality rates, its role in demographic changes has become more prominent than the other two factors. In addition, migration is one of the most important sources of human resources for the labor market and development at the national and local levels. During the last half century, Iran has faced many demographic changes and transitions, such as disease and death transitions, fertility transitions, family transitions, urban and migration transitions. In the meantime, the importance of the migration transition and its dynamics has increased and has become a very important component of the population dynamics of Iran. During this half century, Iran has experienced extensive displacements and immigration movements in internal dimensions. These displacements have affected the regional population growth as well as the social and demographic structure. Therefore, it is necessary and important to investigate the changes in the acceptance of immigrants and the sending of immigrants in the provinces of the country. Migration not only as a phenomenon, but also as a metaphenomenon (an event that occurs due to the background and situation in which people live) has originated from many economic, social and cultural factors. For this reason, the causes and motives of migration can be examined from different dimensions. In this regard, paying attention to the influencing factors on migration developments in Khuzestan province is of double importance. Because during the last four decades (from 1350 to 1400, except for the decade of 1365-1375), Khuzestan province has been among the first three provinces of the country in terms of sending immigrants.

Khuzestan, the land of rivers and ancient civilizations, the oil-rich region of the south and one of the biggest symbols of Iran's industrial development, has been the site of many bitter and sweet events during its tumultuous history of several thousand years. The special conditions of Khuzestan have turned this province into the vital artery of the country's economy. The largest oil and gas fields in the Middle East and the world, petrochemical industries, steel and iron smelting facilities, agricultural and industrial fields, access to open and international waters, the rivers of Karun, Karkheh, Dez, etc. Similar to it can be found. Abadan Refinery, Khuzestan Oil and Gas Distribution Industries Center, Bandar Imam Petrochemical, Mahshahr Petrochemical, Iran Steel National Industrial Group, Khuzestan Steel Company and other industries such as Ahvaz Flour Factory and Haftpeh Sugarcane Cultivation and Industry Company are just examples of large industries in this province. . Many small industries and carpentry, blacksmithing, etc. workshops are also active in this province. The wheel of Iran's industry and economy and most of the country's income (about 80%) is provided from this province. Considering that this province has the potential to become the industrial hub of the country and also the planning of the country's officials is in the direction that industrial and agricultural development will take place in this province, how is it that after several decades it is still not industrial and agricultural development despite having the potential Development has not reached this goal? Therefore, in the current research, the determinants of migration in Khuzestan province are studied based on the 2015 census data, with an emphasis on industrial development .

According to the 1995 census, Khuzestan province is among the first immigrant provinces of the country; Which social stratum these migrations involve mostly, and for what economic, political, and social reasons each stratum migrates, and what are the consequences, requires serious investigation. In general, this amount of migration in a society like Khuzestan province is a

serious social issue in terms of its rate and growth rate, which requires deep investigation from different angles.

According to the census of the Iranian Statistics Center, the population of Khuzestan province in 1985 was 4,274,979 people, in 1990 it was 4,531,720 people, and in 1995 the population of this province was 4,710,509 people.

Research method

Considering the types of metacognitive paradigms in social sciences, the current research is of a quantitative type and has been carried out using the secondary analysis method. Using the raw data of two percent of the 1395 censuses of the statistics center along with **Methods**

The statistical population of the research consists of all immigrants of Khuzestan province who immigrated or changed their place of residence between 1990 and 1995. In this research, the statistical population includes all the immigrants of Khuzestan province "immigrants and first immigrants" between 1990 and 1995.

Findings:

Also, the results of relational tests show: Young people migrate more than other people, also there is a significant relationship between gender and migration status, married people migrate more than single people. Unemployed people migrate more than employed people. Also, the percentage of immigrants with elementary, diploma and bachelor degrees is higher than other classes.

It can be said that the disparity between cities in terms of development between the cities of Khuzestan province is very high. which shows its effect on the amount of emigration of cities. So, the less developed the cities, the higher the possibility of migration.

Discussion and conclusion

Immigration in any case, whether it is from elites and cultured people, or from people looking for work and those who are looking for a minimum of welfare, has its own causes and consequences. Moving away from one's hometown voluntarily or under compulsion can have economic or political and social reasons. The current research has studied and investigated the phenomenon of migration in Khuzestan province and its causes. Migration and population movement is one of the important factors influencing population changes, which itself is formed under the influence of several factors and is an indicator of human dynamics. This research has been done with the aim of determining the situation and mode of migration in Khuzestan province, calculating the net migration rate of this province based on the latest censuses conducted in recent decades and investigating the motivations and causes of inter-provincial migrations in this province. The structure of the research is based on five chapters, during which, in order, the generalities of the research, literature and theoretical foundations and background of the research, research methodology, analysis of findings and conclusions and suggestions are presented. The upcoming chapter is the last chapter of this research and it deals with the discussion about the findings, conclusions and providing practical and research suggestions based on the research achievements. The results of the research indicate that the net migration rate of all the cities of Khuzestan province, except for one city (Bavi), is negative. Among the cities of this province, three cities (Mosjid Suleiman, Izeh, Bagh Malek) have a very strong negative net migration rate; Nine cities (Lali, Abadan, Khorramshahr, Endika, Shushtar, Haftgol, Andimshek, Shush, Shadgan) have a high net negative migration rate; Seven cities (Handijan, Getund, Dasht Azadegan, Omidiyeh, Behbahan, Ramhormoz, Ramshir) have a relatively high net negative migration rate; Four cities (Huizeh, Ahvaz, Dezful, Bandar Mahshahr) have a low negative net migration rate, and only Bavi

city has a positive net migration rate. The highest and lowest rates of immigration respectively belong to Omidiyeh and Shadegan. The rate of immigration acceptance in the cities of Omidiyeh, Bandar Mahshahr, Andimshek, Behbahan, Ramhormoz, Ahvaz and Dezful at a high level, the rate of immigration acceptance in the cities of Abadan, Masjid Suleiman, Ramshir, Haftgol, Shushtar, Getund, Khorramshahr and Yavi at a medium level and the rate of immigration acceptance in the cities of Handijan, Izeh, Bagh Malik, Lali, Shush, Hoizeh, Andika, Azadgan and Shadgan plains are at a low level. Also, the highest and the lowest amount of emigrants belong to Masjid Suleiman and Bavi cities, respectively. Based on the amount of emigrants, these cities can be classified into three categories: moderate emigrants, high emigrants, and very high emigrants. Based on this, the rate of immigration in the cities of Masjid Sulaiman, Izeh, Andimshek and Bagh Malik is very high, the rate of immigration in the cities of Abadan, Omidiyeh, Shushtar, Khorramshahr, Haftgol, Behbahan, Rahromz, Lali, Bandar Mahshahr, Ahvaz, Getund, Andika, Handijan, Dezful, Ramshir and Shush are at a high level and the amount of immigrants in Shadgan, Dasht Azadgan, Hoizeh and Yavi cities is at a medium level. is The migration destination of nearly 44% of immigrants is Khuzestan province and about 56% of immigrants have migrated to other provinces of the country. Also, Abadan city is the most immigrant city of this province.

The results of the investigation of the factors affecting the migration of Khuzestan province also show that among the economic factors, the unemployment factor, among the social factors, the youth factor of the population, and among the individual factors, all the individual factors, whether urban or rural, the city of the place Residence, type of household, relationship with the head of the household, gender, age, marital status, type of activity, educational qualification and having or not having children have a significant relationship with the migration of Khuzestan province and influence it.

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