

EFFECTIVE FACTORS IN INCREASED MIGRATION TO TEHRAN AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE QUALITY OF URBAN SERVICES: MIGRANTS OF TEHRAN PROVINCE IN THE AREA OF MIGRATION

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Abstract

No building or space can fully satisfy the needs of all people. Wider range of opportunities for interacting with an environment can make it more suitable for satisfying the needs of people who use it and therefore it can increase the environment's capability to face different needs. Throughout history, humans have constantly made changes in their environments in order to have more access to the ways of satisfying these needs. The aim of this study is to specifically examine the effect of civil services' factors on migration to Tehran province. The questions and tests regarding research hypotheses directly indicate that aforementioned factors are related to migration with a high level of confidence.

Keywords: opportunities, urban environment, urban services quality, confidence level

Introduction

Throughout history, humans have constantly made changes in their environments in order to have more access to the ways of satisfying these needs. But these changes have not always been favorable and sometimes have created environments where human conditions in biological settlements have declined all around the world and the environment of small cities (towns) and especially big cities has increasingly become unlivable and unattractive for existing residents as well as future residents of urban areas and in some cases even rural areas. One of the phenomena which is directly related to the political, security, economic, social and cultural condition of the world is migration. Sociologists have defined migration as the shift of population from a geographical place to another place. Migration has also been defined as the people shift from a place to another one for working or living there. Migration has various reasons including poverty, unemployment, natural events, war and insecurity, lack of facilities such as standard education,

health services, suitable habitat and political, social and cultural freedoms. Therefore, in this study we will examine effective factors in increased migration to Tehran and its relationship to the quality of urban services.

Discussion

The new era of societies' development was accompanied by the improved health and life indexes and acceleration of population growth all around the world and at the same time, economic and social backgrounds and motivations and various factors of shift and migration emerged as an easier choice. Hence, migration as a dominant characteristic and a necessity, emerged in all countries and in all levels and more often it was neither possible nor reasonable to avoid it. The most of theorizations have been about the expanding of capitalistic production method and incorporating Iran in the global capitalism system, and in particular they have been performed with regard to political economy of petroleum and the country's transition to modern era and mostly in relation to the importance of migrations that have taken place from rural to urban areas (Irandoost et al, 2013). In order to enhance the foundations of development and to modify imbalances, many societies especially in developing countries require planning and identification of potential and actual resources and facilities in addition to the awareness of the extent of existing imbalances between indexes and indicators of development in areas under their control (Ghanbari, 2011). In the literature and theories about migration, urbanization and migration have been considered as synonym and in this term, there are many connections between theories of urbanization and migration. Contemporary urbanization was coincident with fundamental evolution in residential and social structure of human which is rooted in industrial revolution and migration is considered as its central point. The fact is that in the new structure of global economy, a modern stage of human civilization was formed in which production and surplus production were no longer generated by the farm and agriculture, as was conceptualized traditionally, but they were as a result of industrial, commercial and service activities. In this new structure, it is the city that plays the main role of the points of capital concentration and capital reproduction. Migration is one of the main issues that sociologists, demographers, economists and generally scientists of social sciences are interested about it due to its multi-dimensional influence on the population growth of source and target societies on the one hand, and its influence on the parameters and social, economic and cultural structure of target societies on the other hand (Teifouri et al, 2013). Migration phenomenon exists in both developing and developed countries, but the nature of migration differs in both of them. The turning point of migrations in Europe is Renaissance and in the most of cases it has useful consequences because it was compatible with the structure of that societies. But in developing countries, migration emerged in another form, since its determinant factors had not originated from the inside of aforementioned societies and therefore, it resulted in undesirable economic, social and environmental consequences. Although migration is considered as a positive phenomenon, but uncontrolled and unplanned emergence and expansion of migration will cause numerous place and space problems in source and target societies (Noorbakhsh and Seraskanrood, 2011).

The growth of urban population and continuous migration of villagers to populous cities pose a high burden on urban infrastructures and prevent the most of them from playing their ideal role in development process and lead to creation of the main center of underdevelopment problems in cities of developing countries. Therefore, the need to urban services and infrastructures is

increasing rapidly. However, the most governments do not possess financial resources to respond this need. Incapability of local authorities in terms of financial and administrative capacity, increased underdevelopment problems and global recommendations all introduce utilization of non-governmental organizations and private sector as a solution for solving problems and answering to society's challenges. Although privatization has drawn more attentions to itself in recent years, but for developed countries the concept of privatization is neither novel nor unique (Radmanesh, 2011). Migration to the cities and especially to Tehran has always had a specific importance in Iran and a variety of researches and studies have been performed in this regard. Due to the vast geographical extent of cities, concentration of centers of gravity, infrastructures and human resources, they have always been exposed to threat. The present study is aimed to answer this key question: is there a relationship between determinant factors of increased migration to Tehran and the quality of urban services? It has been showed in conceptual model of this research.

Figure 1- conceptual model of the research (Gilinina, 2015; Nooshin, 2013)

Main question

Is there a relationship between increased migration to Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants?

Sub-questions

Is there a relationship between educational and research factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants?

Is there a relationship between political factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants?

Is there a relationship between social factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants?

Is there a relationship between economic factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants?

Is there a relationship between geographical and climatic factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants?

Research hypotheses

There is a relationship between educational and research factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants.

There is a relationship between political factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants.

There is a relationship between social factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants.

There is a relationship between economic factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants.

There is a relationship between geographical and climatic factors of Tehran and the quality of presented urban services to migrants.

Research variables

Urban services: since the municipalities are the main providers of goods and services in the city, the scope of this action is not limited to particular individuals, but it includes all operations of municipality in the city. Therefore, in description of urban management functions what is related to service provision sector will be taken into account which generally involve providing underlying infrastructures of the city, providing necessary services for welfare of citizens, and offering social facilities. In this context, researchers state at least two goals for providing urban services by municipalities: supplying the health of the city and supplying social, welfare and cultural facilities. These two goals can be included under a macro goal with the heading of supplying the needs of citizens and creating a sound city (Ebrahimzadeh and Komasi, 2014).

Migration: according to the demographic dictionary of United Nations: "migration is a form of geographical shift or movement of population which take place between two geographical points. This geographical movement is accompanied by changing residence from a source place to a target place. These migrations are called permanent migrations and should be distinguished from other forms of the population movements which do not require permanent change of the place of residence (SeyedAlipour et al, 2007).

Research domain

Place domain: in this study, our domain is the migrants of Tehran province in the area of migration.

Time domain: the research period is from 2014 to 2015.

Subject domain: the subject domain of this study is exploring effective factors in increased migration to Tehran and its relationship to the quality of urban services (subject: migrants of Tehran province in the area of migration and urban management).

Migration definition

Traditionally, one the common reactions of human to life conditions and one the ways of effort for improving conditions has been shifting the place of living or migration. Indeed, migration is the reaction or decision of an individual or family for changing conditions and is often considered as one of the main experiences and decisions of life (Irandoost et al, 2014).

According to the demographic dictionary of United Nations, migration is defined as: "a form of geographical shift or movement of population which take place between two geographical points. This geographical movement is accompanied by changing residence from a source place to a target place. These migrations are called permanent migrations and should be distinguished from other forms of the population movements which do not require permanent change of the place of residence. From another point of view, migration can be divided into two categories: national migrations and international migrations. International migrations involve crossing international borders (migration from a country to another one), however, national migrations take place inside the borders of a country and is divided into two categories: intra-provincial migrations and inter-provincial migrations. Intra-provincial migrations include migrations inside of the province and are divided into migration from a village to a city, from a village to another village, from a city to another city, and from a city to a village. These forms of migration can be measured in terms of gross migration, i.e. the sum of out-migrants (those who leave the region) and in-migrants (those

who move inside a village or city) or in terms of net migration, i.e. the difference of migrants who have entered a place and those who have leaved there. Migration rate is often reported in percentage and is calculated based on the following formula (Zanjani, 2001). Migration is one the four main factors of population change, and besides long-term changes, it can also result in fast and short-term consequences in the number and structure of the population due to its nature (Ghasemi Siani, 2009). The phenomenon of migration is a category that has been discussed in many doctrines and perspectives. Some of the theorists in the field of migration such as *de Haas* believe that the majority of migration theories do not provide comprehensive insight about the impacts of migration on development, and particularly on developing countries and they are limited to presentation of disparate impacts (de Haas, 2000). Some groups, such as functionalists, development lists, newclassics and theorists of reconstruction theory, define migration as a positive and effective phenomenon in development. Many doctrines and theorists (such as neo-Marxists, dependent, and advocates of global systems) have considered it as a negative phenomenon in a way that migration is introduced as one the main factors of society's problems.

Table 1- comparing viewpoints in the domain of migration and development (de Hass, 2008; Srikandar, 2005)

Positive attitude towards migration	Negative attitude towards migration
Functionalists	Structural
Neoclassics	Neo-Marxists
Reconstruction	Collapse and destruction
North-south flow of capital	South-north flow of capital
Brain gain	Brain drain
Increased balances	Increased imbalances
Investment of remittances	Consumerism
Emergence of job opportunities for unemployed people in source place	Decreased skilled labor force in source place
Good and philanthropic activities by migrants in source place for the development of society	Inflation as a result of sending money

Currently, many researches have been performed about village-city migration and numerous theories have been introduced regarding this issue. In this context, some researchers such as Todaro, Louis, etc. have suggested some theories and there are some viewpoints such as functionalism, dependent, dual economy, and etc. with emphasis on the causes of migration from village to city, we will describe some of the above-mentioned theories in order to achieve a comprehensive viewpoint about it. Functionalist believe that all social needs are acquired in the framework of social systems. In each system, activists have some needs that are not able to meet those needs in that system. Hence, it is possible that necessary changes be induced in the activist or system or both, in order to decrease the mismatch between needs and the possibility to meet them. Understanding the existing mismatches between the individual and social system would result in his migration for decreasing the artificial mismatches. Using above-mentioned theory, Azmipour explains the causes of villagers' migration to Tehran: "since social needs of people are not met in rural areas, and there are adequate responses for them in some cities, this render to imbalances between rural and urban societies and villagers migrate to cities to meet their needs".

Based on dependent viewpoint, migration is the result of artificial transformation of the villages from traditional landholding system to industrial system and their integration in related capitalist system. Therefore, in this viewpoint, in evaluating migrations the stress is on formation of global economy not on separate development of a country. The experts of this viewpoint believe that two groups of factors have influence on the growth of migration: change factors and recession factors. Change factors represent the changes which are based on technology and mechanized agriculture and result in unemployment or reduced jobs for farmers and therefore villagers have to migrate to somewhere else. Recession factor, which in current study is called demographic reason of migration, is effective when due to relative improvement of health conditions, population growth exceeds agricultural productions and labor force will have to move somewhere else. Michael Todaro has tried to explain village-city migrations. The main Hypothesis of his model is that each potential migrant, based on the goal of increasing “expected income”, decides whether to move to city or not. In this decision, two fundamental economic factor are influential: the first factor is related to actual difference between provided pays in the city and the village which is due to different skills and training courses of workers. In fact, discrimination between provided pays to urban workers in comparison to those of skilled rural workers, has been identified as the regular principle of migration decision. The second factor and the most important part of above-mentioned model that does not exist in other models of village-to-city migration is the potential extent of each migrant’ success in accessing a job in the city (Ghasemi Ardehaee, 2006). Migration to big cities is one of the main problems of governments in different countries and particularly in developing countries. The experts of social and economic sciences are interested about this issue. In very past decades, migration, at least in terms of economic impact, was considered as a positive phenomenon since the sift of human resources from low-output areas to relatively high-output areas resulted in improvement of development and economic efficiency but with uncontrolled extension of migration, significant unemployment rate in urban areas and emergence of social problems brought the desirability of this phenomenon under question. Many informal jobs, inappropriate residence of migrants, environmental pollution and emergence of social problems such as criminality, robbery, etc. are some of the results of migration to big cities, especially migration to the Great Tehran. Based on the information of past decades, the highest rate of migrant-reception was related to Tehran province and this issue has caused significant concerns for the government. In particular, many of neighboring cities of Tehran have become a dormitory for employed people in Tehran and this has led to different problems (SeyedAlipour et al, 2007). The final result of migration from village to city is total destruction of national development and the loss of autonomy because the collapse of villages is as the collapse of civilization. We know that civilization is the guarantee of citizenship law and the protection of human freedom and autonomy. In developing countries including Iran, migration from village to city is considered as one the main social and economic issues. These migrants would create many problems both in source and target places including: emergence of numerous disorders and confusions due to the pressure on limited resources and facilities of urban societies, unemployment and limited available jobs, shortage of biological and educational spaces, environment and air pollution, aging and women presence in agricultural labor force, evacuation of villages, and etc. (Ghasemi Ardehaee, 2005). Michael Todaro is one the most famous theorists of migration whose main discussion is about village-to-city migration. Todaro’s main hypothesis which is presented in the form of a model is that an individual, based on the goal of increasing “expected income”, decides whether to migrate to city or to ignore it. In the Todaro’s

model, migration will often happen in response to the difference between expected income in city and village not actual income. In this decision two economic factors are influential: the first factor is actual difference between provided pays in the city and the village and the second factor which is more important is the potential extent of each migrant' success in finding a job or a better job opportunity with higher income in the city (Irandoost et al, 2013). Migration phenomenon exists in both developing and developed countries, but the nature of migration differs in both of them. Except those obligatory migrations which are due to political issues or natural events, all evidences indicate that migration is more acceptable for the youths than other age groups and this phenomenon can lead in long term to decreased generation in society (Ghasemi Siani, 2009). With regard to review of presented discussions, evaluating migrant-reception of Tehran and its relationship to the quality of urban services is essential. You can also observe the criteria of performance evaluation in the following figure.

Criteria of performance evaluation

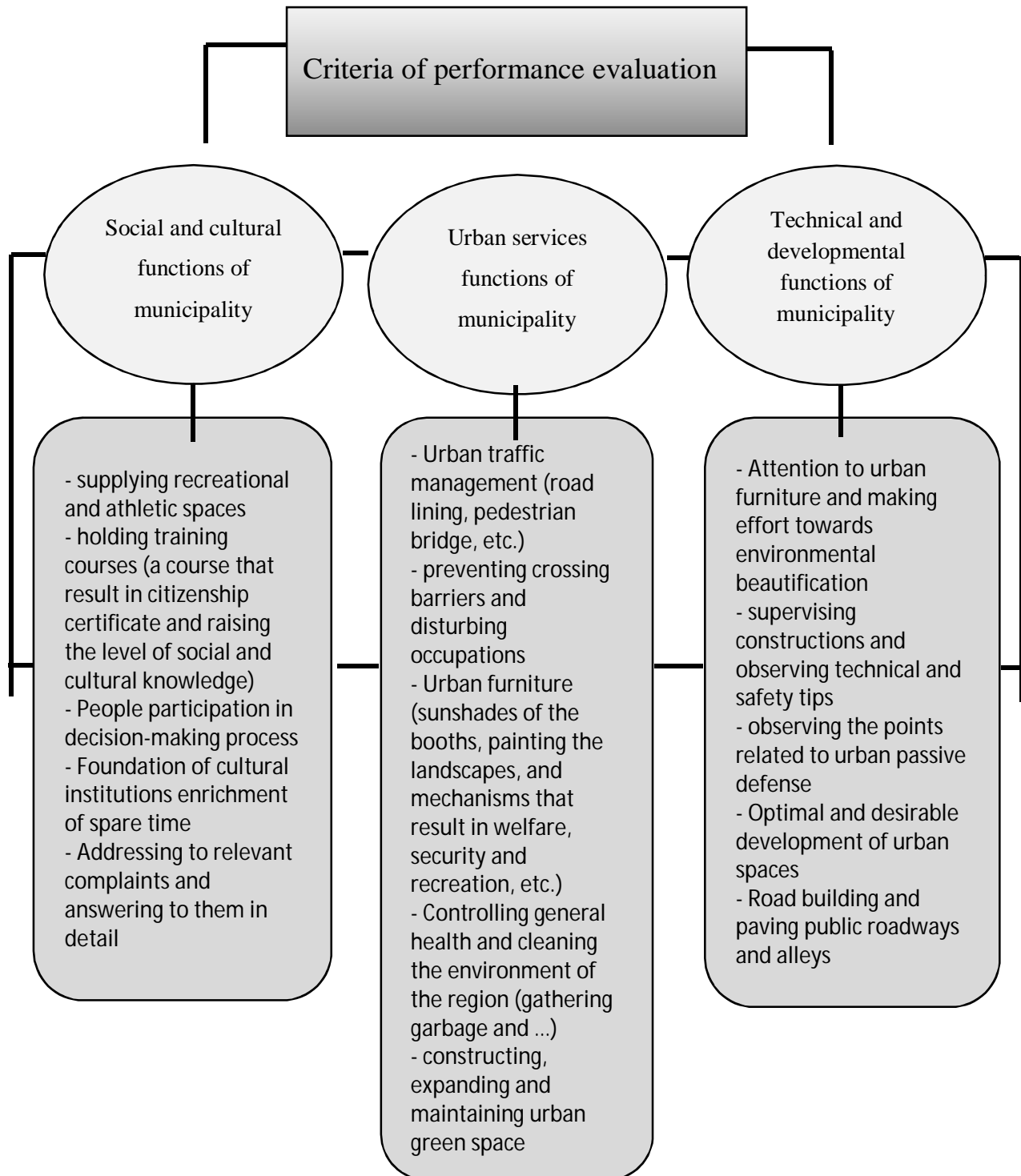


Figure 2- performance indexes of urban services (Rostami et al, 2015)

Conclusion and recommendations

This chapter has addressed to the methodology of the research. First of all, the methodology of the research has been explained and then the statistical population under examination and its components and characteristics have been described. In other word, we can express the structure of this chapter as following: section three has been devoted to the methodology of the research. In this study, after providing some introduction about the method of the research and necessary accessories, we have addressed to subjects such as gathering information, statistical population of the research and sampling method and then we have discussed about test method. Since the validity of the results of each research should be measured using statistical tests, the final section of this chapter would address to this issue and the statistical tests used in this study would be introduced. All hypotheses are accepted with 95% confidence level and it is recommended to not only use the results of current study, but also to perform complimentary researches in this regard.

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