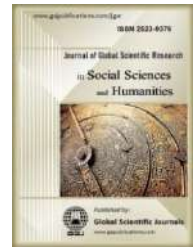




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The Rural Migration from Villages in Kastamonu, Turkey; the Reasons and Effects

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ABSTRACT

Migration is one of the most important issues in Turkey today. Notably, the state forest enterprises are affected by the social, economic, and ecological dimensions of migration; these enterprises find it increasingly difficult to find labor force to operate effectively in the forestry activities with each passing day. And due to the emigration from Kastamonu province, the population of villages decreases, which causes several changes in land use. These changes are mostly evident in forest and agricultural areas. The purpose of this study is to identify, the most important reasons and motives that lead to the migration process, the problems and effects of the migration process from the study area, shedding light on some forest villages subject to migration, then showing the problems these villages suffer, and trying to put measures to guide migration currents, and help cope in the conditions facing forest villagers. In order to reach a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of migration.

1. Introduction

The immigration has escalated in many countries since the First World War, and capitals - specifically - have become the main attraction poles in its countries. People tend to migrate to places where the living conditions are better. the factors forcing people to migrate can be categorized as "economic factors," "administrative factors," "public services," "demographic imbalances," "conflicts," "environmental factors," and "the presence of family members who migrated earlier. And with the beginning of the 1950s of the last century, in Turkey, and as is the case all over the world, people began moving from rural areas to urban centers - and even to foreign

countries - due to rural unemployment and poverty.

And kastamonu is an example of high-migration provinces, Because most of its land is covered with forests (65%), does not possess any significant business fields other than forestry activities. so the forestry activities in the local community do not provide a satisfactory economic return for the population. From here, the researcher will try study this subject based on the population censuses of the study area. An analytical study of the phenomenon of migration in it, then analyzing the phenomenon of migration contrast(age and gender composition) to the immigrants

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population , the reasons and motives that led to the migration process and the effects of this phenomenon.



Figure (1) Map of the location of the study area.

Kastamonu Uni, Faculty of Forestry Journal, 2015, 15 (2) 231-240 Özden and Erkan Buğday.

The target area of the study is the population of the forest villages in kastamonu province adjacent to the Black Sea, namely :

- Abana
- Bozkurt
- Cide
- Çatalzeytin
- Doğanyurt
- İnebolu

during the time from the eighties of the last century to the year 2020, based on the population censuses of Kastamonu province.



Figure2: Map of Kastamonu Province. cografyaharita.com

2. Reasons for Immigration

In general, migration reasons are often: researching for work in the first place, means the first reason for immigration was economic (financially), and other reasons, such as: education, marriage, joining family and relatives and others. Migration is the third factor for changes in the population, and the other two factors are the birth rate and the death rate. In general, migration is two types: Internal Migration and External Migration. Internal migration means the movement of people in different states and regions within a country from one place to another. On the other hand, external or international migration is the movement of people from one country to another for Permanent or temporary settlement.

There is no country in the world that has not witnessed an internal population movement on (her lands) albeit to varying degrees, because immigration, as **(Ravenstein)** says, means life and progress, while stability is a form of stagnation and lethargy.

Effects of Migration

Internal migration affects the place where people migrate and the place to which they migrate from. When the migrants move from rural to urban areas, they have both positive and negative effects on the society and economy.

Effects on Rural Areas

When population migrates from rural areas, it reduces the pressure of population on land, the per worker output and productivity on land increases and so does per capita income. Thus family income rises which encourages farmers to adopt better means of production thereby increasing farm produce.

Those who migrate to urban areas are mostly in the age group of 18-40 years. They live alone, work and earn and remit their savings to their homes in villages. Such remittances further increase rural incomes which are utilised to make improvements on farms which further raise their incomes. This particularly happens in the case of emigrants to foreign countries -external migration- who remit large sums at home.

Moreover, when these migrants return to their villages occasionally, they try to raise the consumption and living standards by bringing new ideas and goods to their homes. Modern household gadgets and other products.

Further, with the migration of working age persons to urban areas the number of farm workers is reduced. This leads to employment of underemployed family members on the farm such as women, older persons and even juveniles.

Further, out-migration widens inequalities of income and wealth in rural area families which receive large remittances, and their incomes rise. They make improvements on their farms which raise productivity and production. These further increase their incomes. Some even buy other farm lands. Thus such families become richer as compared to others, thereby widening inequalities, (this regarding external migration). (Portes, J. 2019).

Effects on Urban Areas

i. Demographic Effects

Migration increases the population of the working class in urban areas. But the majority of migrants are young men between the ages of 15 to 24 years who are unwed. Others above this age group come alone leaving their families at home

This tendency keeps fertility at a lower level than in rural areas. Even those who settle permanently with their spouses favour a small number of children due to high costs of rearing them.

ii. Economic Effects

The effects of migration on income and employment in urban areas are varied depending upon the type of migrants. Usually the migrants are unskilled and find jobs of street hawkers, shoeshine boys, carpenters, masons, tailors, rickshaw pullers, cooks and other tradesmen, etc.

These are "informal sector" activities which are low paying. But, according to the ILO, the evidence suggests that the bulk of employment in the informal sector is economically efficient and profit-making. Thus such migrants earn enough to spend and remit to their homes.

Other migrants who are educated up to the secondary level find jobs as shophelpers, assistants, taxi drivers, repairing machines and consumer durables, marketing goods and in other informal activities that are small in scale, labour intensive and unregulated. Their earnings are sufficient to bring them in the category of a common urbanite with an income level higher than the unskilled workers.

Another class of migrants that is very small is those who come for higher education in colleges and institutes to towns. They find good jobs in the "formal sector", get good salaries, and follow a good standard of living. These are the persons who remit large sums to their homes and help in modernising the rural scenario.

Erkan Buğday S1, Özden S2 (1965-2013).

Negative Effects of Rural-Urban Migration

Migration from rural to urban areas has a number of adverse effects. Towns and cities in which the migrants settle, face innumerable problems. There is the prolific growth of huge slums and shantytowns. These settlements and huge neighbourhoods have no access to municipal services such as clean and running water, public services, electricity, and sewage systems.

There is an acute housing shortage. The city transport system is unable to meet the demand of the growing population. There is air and noise pollution, and increased crime and congestion. The costs of providing facilities are too high to be met, despite the best intentions of the local bodies.

Besides, there is massive unemployment in towns and cities. Men and women are found selling bananas, groundnuts, balloons and other cheap products on pavements and in streets. Many work as shoeshines, parking helpers, porters, etc .

Thus, urban migration increases the growth rate of job seekers relative to its population growth, thereby raising urban supply of labour. On the demand side, there are not enough jobs available for the ruralities in the urban sector for the uneducated and unskilled rural migrants.

Then, this rapid increase in labour supply and the lack of demand for such labour lead to chronic and

increasing urban unemployment (Final report: 16/5/2018).

iii. Social Effects

Migration also affects the social set-up of rural communities. It weakens the joint family system if the migrants settle permanently in urban areas. With intermingling of the migrants with people of different castes and regions in cities, they bring new values and attitudes which gradually change old values and customs of ruralites.

iv. Demographic Effects

Migration reduces population growth in rural areas and when young males migrate to urban areas, they are so influenced by urban life that they do not like to marry at an early age.

Their aim is to earn more, settle in any vocation or job and then marry. (Gülcan ŞANTAŞ, 2019)

The Factors Affecting Migration in Forest Villages

The factors of the reasons for the migration of forest villagers from their places of residence have been revealed of which the location of the villages located on the mountain range (the rough terrain factor) and the village distance is far from the city center.

Low level of education for villagers and health services. The fact that the opportunities for villagers in the forests are almost non-existent, the average annual income is very low.

An insufficient number of projects, undeveloped industry around the villages to create jobs. The fact that the annual cutting of forests within the village limits is low, that is, the rate of firewood is low.

With the migrations of forest villages, the villages became almost empty. This situation causes the evacuation of homes in villages and the increase in the area of uncultivated agricultural land. (Erdoğan ATMIŞ. 2012).

And there are five provinces that received the largest number of immigrants from Kastamonu where there are many business areas.

Istanbul
Ankara
Karabuk
Samsun
Sinop

Kocaeli. (Erdoğan ATMİŞ. 2012).

3. Conclusion

Migration is a healthy and encouraging phenomenon in society because it is a vital guide and transformation from spatial stagnation, and because it achieves a benefit for both the person and the place alike.

Nevertheless, migration from the countryside to the cities is one of the most important phenomena of society, accompanied by many social, economic, and demographic problems.

Kastamonu is among the Which provinces progress the largest number of immigrants, especially from rural areas.

The people of the area migrated from it due to several circumstances, including the inadequacy of their living conditions.

The high and sloping terrain caused agricultural land to be very fragmented and small in size, so there were migrations from rural areas to major cities.

Migrations continue to this day, especially to Istanbul and to the provinces with wide employment opportunities such as Ankara, Sinop, Karabuk, and Kocaeli.

On the other hand, immigrants from the countryside to the cities have their own age characteristics, educational, and others.

So villages often lose a large part of the youth who are able to work, which results in an imbalance in the structure of the agricultural workforce, in addition to the accumulation of population in the cities.

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