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A Socio-Economic Discussion and Question: Why do People Migrate from the Rural?

Ertuğrul GÜREŞÇİ

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Abstract

Migration is an important socio-economic event that is explaining to the development and change of mankind. In the historical process, people have left or have to leave the place where they live because of various reasons. It is quite natural for a person to choose a place of living from his or her creation and with the influence of the environment or conditions in which he lives later. This period and change accelerated with the development of economic and social events and was accepted as a rational behavior. In such a case, it would be a natural process for a person to leave the place he lived and to set him or herself a new habitat or place. It is known that all these visions became more evident especially for people living in rural areas after the Industrial Revolution. When the question of why people migrate from rural areas is handled in a multi-faceted way, it can also reveal that new conclusions and views about the subject can be maintained when rational human behavior is taken up with economic and social events. In this study, Turkey has made a general assessment on why they migrated from people across the country. In this study, the infrastructure of the study was formed by searching the local and foreign literature on the subject.

Keywords: Rural, migration, rural migration, rural society, rational thought.

Sosyo-Ekonomik Bir Tartışma ve Soru: İnsanlar Kırsaldan Niçin Göç Eder?

Öz

Göç, insanlığın gelişimi ve değişimini açıklayan önemli sosyo-ekonomik bir olaydır. Tarihsel süreç içinde insanlar çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı yaşadıkları yeri terk etmiş ya da terk etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Bir kişinin, yaşadığı ortamı çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı terk etmesi oldukça doğal bir davranış olarak kabul edilebilir. Bu tür bir davranış, ekonomik ve sosyal gelişmenin beklenen bir sonucu olup bu durum rasyonel bir davranış olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bütün bu gelişmelerin, özellikle Sanayi Devrimi'nden sonra kırsal alanda yaşayan insanlar için daha belirleyici bir durum olduğu kabul edilmektedir. İnsanların kırsal alanlardan niçin göç ettikleri sorusu çok yönlü bir şekilde ele alındığında, konunun ekonomik ve sosyal olarak çok yönlü olduğu sonucuna varılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, insanların kırsaldan niçin göç ettikleri sorusu, kısmen Türkiye ölçeğinde ve genel bir çerçevede alınmış ve konu ile ilgili yerli ve yabancı literatür taranarak çalışmanın alt yapısı oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırsal, göç, kırsal göç, kırsal toplum, rasyonel düşünce.

INTRODUCTION

The degree of normality in human behavior can be regarded as a behavior that is generally accepted by the majority. Although this majority and these behaviors may sometimes vary from country to country, from society or from culture to culture and it is generally accepted that these behaviors are normally distributed and that a majority of these normal behaviors can be accepted (Dupre, 1998). Such an approach is considered as general data in many studies in the field of social sciences, and the basic assumptions and hypotheses of the study are being put on this assumption (Chalmers, 1999). It is considered ordinary and general behavior that the promising person firstly thinks about his own self-interest or comfort. Adam Smith, the founder of the Economics Scenic, puts this utilitarianism and self-interest in the forefront under economic behavior and tries to explain economic events by acting at this point. In a nutshell, a normal behavior is expressed as a behavior that reveals the rationality of man, and positively reveals the relationship between intelligence and quality of life.

Rural migration is a versatile concept used to describe the migration of rural people from here to another non-rural settlement. Living in rural areas is largely regarded as a way of life in the places where traditional societies live, where face-to-face relationships develop more generally in an economical life based on agriculture, in villages and similar settlements (Bokemeier, 2010; Rhoda, 1983). In rural areas, family relations, economic relations, and bilateral relations are mostly in a closed and small environment. These relationships are considered to be warmer and deeper relationships from the human side, developing over a longer period of time and a narrower field. The fact that the individual living in such a society and in such a place is a patriarchal structure and is slow and cautious in the decision process is in fact related to the slow development of the economic and social life in which he lives. The direct dependence of an economic life based on agriculture on the nature leads to an emotional relationship between man and land, and this emotional relationship is dependent on land and the change is regarded as a relatively closed relationship (Anriquez, 2007; Bednarikova et al., 2016). Despite all these views and ideas, why do people migrate from rural areas? It should not be forgotten that the question is as psycho-social as it is economic-based, and can also be explained for political reasons?

The individual in the countryside is relatively less open to change, and the traditionalist and family attitude may increase the dependence on the ruminant in his decision. However, when asked why they are migrating from rural areas, it may be possible to address this with the driving forces of the countryside and the attractive factors of the city. Thus, the factors that will predominate in abandoning the balance between staying in the countryside and leaving the country will become clearer (Lee, 1966; Smith, 2007; Stedman & Haberlen, 2009). The basic assumptions and information for approaches to these and similar debates can be summarized as follows:

1. This question applies to industrialized countries. In other words, developing countries can be explained by social and economic change.
2. New approaches can be achieved by comparing the economic and social structures of industry and agriculture sectors.

3. Information can be clarified by revealing the relationship between rural society and agriculture.
4. Human behavior and the rationality of these behaviors can open new debates on the subject.

The above assumptions can be strengthened by a holistic view of agriculture, rural society, behavior and habits of the rural community, development and change of the economy.

INDUSTRIALIZATION PROCESS, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

In the development of mankind, two important events bearing the character of revolution are at the forefront. The first of these is Industrial Revolution and the other is the Agricultural Revolution that are the events that radically change and affect human life. In the Agrarian Revolution, hunting and gathering people have been hunting, gathering and collecting, and in the process of establishing civilizations through built-up voices (Dethier & Effenberger, 2012). Briefly stated as the Neolithic Period, human consumption of nutrients and the transition to food production did not affect its life in an effective and radical way. The Agrarian Revolution can be described as a way of mankind to produce or improve in a way that it can intervene in nature, that is to say, to intervene in the nature and to use them for a longer time, in order to meet its own needs.

The beginning of the Agricultural Revolution in B.C. (about 15,000 years ago), but how and what events began to be influenced, has always been the subject of new research as a controversial topic. In this regard, paleontologists, environmental scientists and climate scientists are advocating diverse approaches to economics. The second most important event that affects humanity with the Agricultural Revolution is the Industrial Revolution. Indeed, although humanity has also experienced significant changes such as world wars, great migrations, climate change, they are considered to be related to the causes and consequences of the Agricultural and Industrial Revolution in large measure. The Industrial Revolution describes an important process, also defined by the invention of the steamer, in other words, the man who has decided to produce, expressed by the use of steam power instead of arm, wind and water power in production. Although the technical content of the Industrial Revolution is expressed in this way, the economic content can be defined as mass production, which can be defined as production with less labor and less time. This floating Industrial Revolution is a very important development and change, which is developing between labor, capital, wage and machine, production new political systems and some economic and social events which these systems try to put there (Hobbit, 1987).

It is a known fact that the industrialization process began to revolutionize in England in the late 1700s. The process of transferring this process of revolution from Western Europe to Asia and America can be explained in terms of socio-economic developments in these spreading regions, which spread in a very short time (Davis, 2012). With the influence of the Industrial Revolution, political processes such as social mobility, mass production, the existence of waged labor power, capitalism and socialism have also accelerated. Within a century, economic events have become a force that determines the political and military events of the capital. The radical change in the economic and social life of the

Industrial Revolution led to the emergence of new economic classes based on economics, and these classes became even more prominent in cities. Because of during these periods, cities have come to the forefront as areas where machinery, capital and labor are heavily used.

The economic and social developments that lived with the Industrial Revolution led to a more prominent population pressures in the countryside and agriculture, and a population movement that started from the rural to the city. This population movement has resulted in many economic and social events, defined as rural migration and affecting societies in the following years. Therefore, the Industrial Revolution influenced economic and social change to a large extent, and this change has begun to attract the population in rural areas. The rapid growth of the cities, the intense migrations to the city from the countryside and the socioeconomic developments which are concentrated in these cities have resulted in the formation of cities with populations exceeding millions.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Economic production branches can be defined as the sectors in which production is provided with a certain income, and between the income and the production duo. Thousands of years have been defined by the new economic classifications of a living human being that can be counted as a culture based on monoculture, the economic life being more productive and more competitive. These classifications can be grouped into two main groups: the capitalist bourgeois class, which is sharply owned by capital, and the working class, which contributes to labor and salaried production. This classification is generally regarded as a class distinction found in the industrial sector. But in the agricultural sector it can also be mentioned from the feudal economic life that the landless peasants work for the landowners free of charge or even only for the minimum needs in life. Both the industry and the agricultural sector can be explained by similar approaches to economic classes within the concepts of labor-capital-wage and production (Peterson, 1978).

At the heart of the economic sectors is the agriculture sector. This sector is a sector in which the production based on the soil-human relation, who enables humanity to go back to the oldest and settled life, is made considerably open. The agricultural sector is a sector where direct production can be consumed and the necessities of life are met. The agriculture sector is a sector that continues with natural phenomena such as soil, air, water, and the guiding effect of seed and man. The most important features of the agricultural sector are;

1. Direct dependence on natural conditions,
2. A production that can be counted continuously and continuously,
3. In general, a closed economy is an economy based on family business,
4. A production with a high risk and uncertainty,
5. In addition to the main elements of capital such as seeds and soil, there is also a need for a production, which also requires external capital such as machinery, fertilizers, medicines,

6. An industry in which a sustainable linear relationship between production and population cannot be established and in which it can create an important phenomenon such as impoverishment and migration,

Given the above characteristics of agricultural production and income, the agriculture sector and the industrial sector compose a comparative advantage and disadvantage (Debertin, 1992: 39-52), which is quite limited and the possibilities of increase are slow and even impossible according to marginal productivity law.

The industrial sector is, first of all, a relatively capitalist production area where it is based on a machine-based production and a concrete labor. For the industrial sector, capital, labor, knowledge and technology meet, and it is necessary to reflect production with high revenue expectations. The fundamental difference between the industry and the agricultural sector actually differs from these production components. This distinction may lead to the further development of a desired economic sector, which is expected to further strengthen the triad of capital, wages and profits in the face of the limitation of the soil-seed and human triad to natural conditions.

The main difference between the agricultural and industrial sectors can bring some important consequences. These results can be explained by the relationship between population, production and welfare level. In other words, the limiting factors of the increase in production in the agricultural sector can be exploited by the seed genetics, the availability of climate conditions and the shortage of the production area, and this becomes even more evident. In the industrial sector, however, the existence of the capital, mechanization, mass production and mass production possibilities make it even more prominent, especially with this production end result and profit expectation (Debertin, 1992: 243-260). In short, the agriculture sector is a sector with limited production and income, which is threatened by an increasing population and impoverishment, while the industrial sector stands out as a sector that is more suited to human gain and desire to be stronger due to human nature (Karagölge et al., 2011).

The industrial sector is becoming a more suitable sector for a rational and profitable person, causing it to grow even more and to attract more capital and human power to itself. This causes marginal productivity in the industrial sector to be even higher than in the agricultural sector and to allow this increase to be sustained. This is also included in the Harris-Todorro model (Khan, 2007).

The economic aspect of the industrial sector leads to an increase in the expected and expected income levels of the workers in this sector, and it also attracts those living in the rural poverty circle. This power of the industrialists is able to solve the rural society and to overcome this population which is in danger of impoverishment. This is due to the factors related to agriculture in rural areas.

Perhaps the most important answer of why people want to migrate from the countryside can be explained by the comparison of the industry-agriculture sectors and the increasing prominence of the advantages of the industry sector in the process. These advantages can be a source of hope for the growing disadvantages and diminishing expectations of rural individuals, and are also considered as an opening for sustainable welfare schemes (Corral et al., 2017).

Within the industrial sector, of course, impoverishment can reach serious dimensions. This is a situation that can be explained by an intra-sector income disparity and comparability. In other words, the growing gap between capital owners and laborers in the industrial sector also reveals a kind of comparative poverty (Ooms et al., 2006). However, unlike this situation in the agriculture sector, there is a mass poverty in the foreground. That is to say, the agriculture sector has a number of land mines, in which it is understood that there is a massive poverty in the face of the city's untouched possibilities and the opportunities of the industry.

It is understood that the mass poverty in the agricultural sector is even more evident, while the industrial sector in itself leads to the formation of new poor classes, and it is understood that there is even more expectation that the impoverishment in the industrial sector could be eliminated. However, whatever the increasing needs in the agricultural sector, it can make massive poverty increasingly evident. In short, in the industrial sector, it can be said that there is a poverty that can be regarded as desperate in the agriculture sector when there is poverty and a combatable poverty. Because it is growing in poverty with the population in agriculture. This is a general characteristic of agriculture (Ayyıldız, 1992: 24-66).

Rural migration, from another point of view, can be described as resistance and struggle in the city, not resistance in the countryside to the poverty of the rural community. Rural migration is not only an advantage of the industrialist but also a rational human resistance against the disadvantage of agriculture and the disadvantage of it. This is due to the absolute superiority of industry to rural areas.

RURAL SOCIETY AND AGRICULTURE

Rural society consists of people living in rural settlements. Rural settlements are generally referred to as villages and are considered to be the first settlements. It can be said that the general characteristics of the rural community are closely related to the geographical location, economic and social structure of the settlement they live in.

Rural settlements can be separated in quality and quantity from other settlements, especially urban and similar settlements. First of all these settlements are relatively small, are numerous and scattered is managed by the village headman in some countries such as Turkey administratively (Güreşci, 2018). It is believed that rural settlements are geographically located in geographical regions suitable for agricultural production. These places are mostly concentrated on the southern slopes of mountains or hills which are more resistant to adverse climatic conditions such as water edges, pastures and pastures, floods and storms (Eminağaoğlu & Çevik, 2005; Öztaş & Karaslan, 2017).

The economic structure of rural settlements is largely based on agriculture. This economic structure, which is based on agriculture, causes the rural society to be expressed as an agricultural society. The fact that the agricultural production is done in the open and the nature is intertwined makes this society relatively a part of nature. Particularly if the agricultural sector, especially the agricultural revolution, is mechanized in part by the Industrial Revolution, the dependence of this sector to the land is reduced or decreased, but the seed and soil characteristics of the main production still continue in agricultural production. It is because of its nature that economic growth and growth in agricultural societies may be relatively slow. This directly affects the social life and causes a less and

slower change in that life. The social structure of the rural society integrated with agriculture makes it a traditionalist and patriarchal family-centered society. In rural communities where a narrow space of face-to-face relationships is more intense, kinship and family relationships can be transformed into a particularly emotional and conservative structure.

The fact that the rural societies are generally closed outwards according to the urban societies in general makes the attitude towards social change and innovation more complicated. Therefore, the general characteristics of the rural community can cause the decision-making process of the lives of the individuals living in that society to be more anxious and late to decide. But how can a decision, such as rural migration, be a radical one to give to individuals who grow up in such a society? The question is shaped by the fact that it may have been under the influence of family members or neighbors who had previously made this decision. As a matter of fact, some field studies revealed that the tendency of immigration in rural areas is higher among close and relatives migrating, and this approach has also been clarified by field studies. The increasing resolution of the family and neighboring values that link rural communities to the times when they live can make it impossible for an individual in that community to stay there.

Whether or not the behavior of the individual living in the rural community is rational, ie rational, is a matter of debate. Because it is often easier to exhibit a rational behavior in a structure that is often presented in a relationship of interest and in which various alternatives are presented to it. But how is it possible for an individual in the countryside to make a rational decision in the production of mono-cultural production and in the printing of traditions and customs in the economic structure?

Some decisions made by the individual in the life cycle of the rural community are under the influence of a patriarchal and traditional society in which social decisions, such as marriage, engagement, marriage, etc., are largely in conflict. That is why discourses such as shame, sin, what someone else says in these societies can lead to prejudices in the decisions of these individuals.

Rational behavior is, first and foremost, a rational behavior and it comes from human nature. This behavior can be considered to be more prevalent among relatively free individuals who have the capacity to think. The fact that individualism in the urban society is more effective than the majority in rural society makes rational behavior in urban society even more prominent. As a matter of fact, the high crime rate in the cities may be socio-psychologically suggestive, perhaps because it is a kind of individualist and everyone wants to get the best. The monotonous or stationary economy and social life of the individual in the rural tolum, his rational behavior can be limited. So, is the decision of immigration given in rural society a rational decision? It is understood that this discussion can be given in a rather difficult and late process when considering the general economic and social structure of the rural society.

RATIONALITY OF RURAL MIGRATION

What is the primary rural migration decision? Who makes this decision? Why makes? The answers to the questions in the picture may also illuminate the question of why people relocate from rural areas. It can be considered that such questions may be more

meaningful when the topic is generally considered in rural migration concept (Zaslavskaya & Korel, 1984).

The rural migration decision is a decision on the migration from the rural settlement to the urban settlement. In other words, it can be defined as rural migration decision to abandon due to various economic, social and other reasons and to make life decision in the city. This decision can be expressed as a decision made by an individual who lives in rural areas and engages in agriculture, and who lives in a relatively traditional society that grows in a rural family environment. The real question is why this decision is so that the economic, social and psychological factors of rural migration can become clearer (Cheng et al., 2018; Nakagawa, 2018).

The fundamental contradiction in the rural migration decision is how such a radical decision can be made by the individual who has such a fixed, stable and exchangeable standard of living. The studies carried out in this direction are generally tried to be explained by the rural repulsion and self-attraction. But the answer to the question of how repetitive rural items are perceived by the individual in the countryside or why they are not perceived before can be explained by the inability to recognize a new measure of life that this individual can compare. In other words, rational behavior emerges as a choice between alternatives. The ability of the rural community to compare or compare another life to its own life can turn this decision into a rational disposition.

The economic revitalization of cities in rural areas, along with industrialization, leads them indirectly to themselves. For example, the increase of transportation facilities, increasing the possibilities of communication such as radio and TV and in countries like Turkey and the city of homesickness way of economic life recognition are some of them (Ilican, 1994). That is, the rural community begins to define the city, and the antecedents in its own life can cause the inferior cycle to abandon it with its rational behavior and rational method.

Why do people migrate from rural areas? What is economic, social and political importance of that question?

Rural migration is closely related to the development and change of economic and social events in a country. Thus, the understanding of rural migration can also shape the economics, social structure, urbanization, agricultural policies, employment and many other social policies of a country. In fact, the basic indicator of industrializing developing countries in short can be considered rural migration. Because rural migration is also a sign that the rural community is moving to the city, that is, the vicious cycle of poverty begins to break in the countryside. It can be shown that the individuals making the rural immigration decision are able to make these decisions by reaching the rural development and struggle for the share of this development.

There may be economic, social and political answers about why people migrate from rural areas, as well as psychological reasons. However, the fact that economic factors play a pivotal role in this decision is a scientific reality and can explain economic principles and principles. The emergence of these economic and social reasons is actually an expected development for rural migration. When considered as a whole, why people emigrate from rural areas can be further clarified by fieldwork and the questioning of rural people. It can be understood that these answers are an important finding for rural migration tendency.

Güreşci and Yurttaş (2008) have been demonstrated to the field study in the villages of County, İspir District Erzurum City/ Turkey.

RESULT

The question why people emigrate from rural areas is an economic and social question. Finding the answer to this question is a force that can explain many economic and social events. Human rational behavior, driving factors in the countryside and attractive factors in the city are the answer for this problem. The distinction between rural life and urban life and the perception of superiority of the city by rural people is an important reason for rural migration. However, it should not be forgotten that rural migration is not just a decision, it is also a process. In this study, the views and thoughts about the subject are discussed with a general view. However, more specific findings can be obtained in the field studies to determine the causes of rural migration.

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