

Evaluating the Role of Migration in the Rural Poverty and Its Ways of Reduction

Case Study: Village Badmajin (Village of Qazvin City)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is not a general discussion about the poverty and migration phenomena, but it tries to determine significant correlation which exists between these two phenomena. About the migration from the rural to urban areas the following key questions can be raised:

1- Whether villagers' migration to the city improves the conditions in rural areas or these areas become even poorer?

2- Whether people who migrate from village to city have the better condition or become practically poorer?

Each of these questions raises various discussions, that there is still no adequate evidence for conclusion and announcement a definite opinion about them. However, during the past several years we have probably gone toward the agreement in response to these issues and questions more than before. One of the most important changes that has occurred in thinking about process of migration and development in recent years, has been accepting the phenomena of city-orientation urbanization as an inevitable subject.

In the next step, Studies and reviews relating to one of the villages in the central part of Qazvin city was performed in the following order:

- Collect and produce information on villagers' migration to the city through the studies of documents.
- Data analysis and review of the results
- Finally, summary and Conclusion.

KEYWORDS: Internal migration; rural poverty; the economic effects of migration; Targeted credits; Infrastructures

INTRODUCTION

Poverty and deprivation is one of the most important issues and problems for most governments and especially planners. Also, how governments respond to this problem and what approach they take to solve or reduce the issues raises the problematic cases for them. Among these, Poverty in rural societies is an important challenge which has involved minds of many sociologists and experts of development issues. The major factors of rural poverty are economic, agricultural, occupational factors, demographic variables, social relations, and the amount of economic partnership. Migration is as a demographic variable is one of the affecting forces in rural poverty.

Until about a decade ago, internal migration in general, and migration from rural to urban areas in particular, was seen as a positive phenomenon in the literature related to economic development. Rapid internal migration seemed as a desirable process, during which surplus rural labor force gradually were separated from the traditional agricultural sector and were used for as cheap labors in developing industrial enterprises. This process was considered socially useful because transferred Human Resources from regions where usually the social final products were zero to regions where not only had the positive final product but also as a result of capital accumulation and technological advances grew rapidly.

In 1965, H.cirreH1 proposed Internal Migration Utility theory. He believed that "In the case of no displacement, and once rural fertility exceeds the fertility of city, the agricultural labor grew faster than industrial employment.

If the balanced growth of labor force is considered in the two parts, moving from rural to urban areas is essential; and if the growth in the industrial sector in of the developing economy is, it will be even more necessary". A few years later, in 1970, Jolly² offered a different view about migration among economists. He wrote: Economists (Those who emphasize the importance of transfer and displacement of labor force), regardless of the measures that will slow the migration flow, tend to policies which create labor force; so migration will become more severe. In fact, one of the reasons presented for increasing productivity in the agriculture, was making the labor force for urban industrialization. Nowadays, this point of view seems too irrelevant.

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Several studies show that in the developing world, rural-urban migration rate is higher than the rate of job creation in the cities; and is beyond the capacity of industry to absorb this force effectively. Now, economists do not see the rapid migration as a useful and clear process for solving the problems of growing demands of labor forces. In contrast, Migration is considered as a factor which increases the phenomenon of urban surplus labor and exacerbates the problems of urban unemployment. These problems are due to the unbalanced structural and economic growth between urban and rural areas.

Although state planners and citizens see migration from rural to urban areas as negative and destructive phenomena, it has the positive outcomes and effects; these positive effects are seen more in migrants' lives, as the majority of migrants are satisfied with their migrations.

Definitions provided in the areas of poverty and kinds of that

Poverty is defined in different ways and if you consider the time and location parameters, these definitions differ more. In terms of history, scientific studies and combating poverty dates back to the late 19th century that studies conducted by *Bout and Roantray* in England is the starting point of this kind of study. *Bout and Roantray* differentiated the relative poverty from absolute poverty. Based on this view, the absolute poverty is inability to obtain minimum living standards. In contrast, relative poverty is inability to obtain a certain level of living standards. In other words, the primary source of relative poverty in society is the unequal distribution of income between different people. *Roantray* divided the primary into two parts: primary and secondary.

Primary Poverty

It can be resulted from the lack of access to the resources necessary to supply basic needs, and

Secondary Poverty

It happened when people do not have abilities to use resources in order to improve the level of their lives.

In general, Poverty in human society is synonymous with the inability to meet the needs of human life and it is true for individuals and families who do not have enough power and possibility to supply the minimum requirements of life including food, Clothing, Health care, and House. And the lack of other basic and standard life necessities such as of education, employment, social participation, etc. contribute in poverty.

The causes of poverty

Poverty is a social phenomenon. Each social phenomenon needs special conditions to be created and until these conditions are not available that phenomenon does not occur. Important causes and factors that create poverty in the community can be cited as follows:

- A) Social - economic inequalities
- B) Social - economic injustices within the human communities
- C) Economic, ethnic, and gender inequalities and discrimination

The importance of paying attention to the rural poor

- 1- Most of the poor around the world are rural (3/4 of the poor around the world, i.e. almost 900 million people live in rural areas). Thus, we should focus on rural people for being successful in reducing programs of poverty. On the other hand, poverty is unrelated to gender. Women, especially rural women, benefit less from land, credit, technology, education, health care, and business skills.
- 2- Income and expenditure and employment of the rural poor are concentrated on food. They have less education and asset and are faced with a lot of barriers to progress steadily.
- 3- Official statistics indicate that in future poverty will be moved from the surrounding towns to inside the cities.
- 4- If the costs for direct and infrastructure investment in rural Entrepreneurship would be more successful.
- 5- Urban Entrepreneurship is attractive for rural people who seek work. It can keep the urban unemployment rate fixed. Urban-oriented policies cannot reduce urban poverty solely because the urban life may have been more attractive; however it increases the costs of population and reduces the urban poor wages. If the major costs reduced, but the non-labor costs of major agricultural products of small landlordship reduced faster, then the poor smallholder farmers, farm workers, and Food Urban customers who spend most of their income for food, would benefit. While there is no urban product that by making them cheaper or spreading them the rural poor could benefit. Therefore, the most cost-effective way to reduce urban poverty is a reduction of rural poverty.
- 6- Reduction of rural poverty, even reduce short-term migration to towns. However, it increases the medium-term movement of people near the poverty line based on the experiences of South and East Asia.
- 7- Focus on sources of combating poverty on rural poverty, is compatible with small-scale production (and users), and this increases the efficiency and equity.
- 8- As mentioned above, the importance of considering the rural development, social justice, and equality shows the need for the study of rural poor.

Definitions provided in the areas of migration and kinds of that

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another to work or live. In other words, migration is leaving the land, relatives and friends and staying in other places, and migrant is someone who move from one place to another or migrate from land to land to other. People usually migrate due to unfavorable repellent

conditions or agents, such as poverty, food shortages, natural disasters, war, unemployment, and insecurity. The second reason could be the favorable attractive conditions and factors such as more health facilities, better education, higher incomes and better housing in the destination area of migration. From the sociological perspective, Migration is a social subject from the mathematical view is a function of resultant gained from the buoyancy and action forces. The phenomenon of rural migration in the last two centuries has been the interest of many scholars, the researchers of social - economic issues in contemporary Europe society and the Third World, directly and indirectly.

Types of migration

External migration takes place between countries and migrants move from one country to another, while internal migration is a movement between internal regions of a country. Daily movement of people from the suburbs and surrounding towns into the large cities, in order to go to work or use services available in towns, is a kind of internal migration which is called Daily migration. In this type of migration, people return to their houses at night. Nomads and workers' movement from cities to villages in the fruit picking season, is another form of internal migration which is called seasonal migration.

Rural migration to cities

Rural Migration to city is a kind of internal migration. This type of migration, not only can change the location, but also will be accompanied by migrants' changing job and social mobility. And will have different consequences in origin and destination area.

Rural - Urban Migration is a phenomenon which is still unknown, on one hand due to its inherent complexity that is an economic, social, political, cultural, demographic, and psychological matter, and on the other hand because of few theoretical and empirical research to understand and explain it.

Most developing countries have experienced the rural migration to urban areas ,that this often have led to pressures on social and economic public expenditure in large urban areas. In Iran, the extracted statistics show that in recent years rural to urban migration has had the upward trend and this problem not only has reduced the rate of villagers' population, but also made numerous problems for cities which permit migration.

A villager who leaves the village community and comes to city, in many cases leaves the jobs of agriculture and instead, works in a job and occupation which is available in city. Villagers' migration to city has been accompanied by leaving the land, escaping from the village, and leaving the agricultural jobs, and has caused lesions for society; however it has been useful for these migrant people.

Undoubtedly, the villagers' migration phenomenon to city which is a social subject can be investigated only by the objective scientific method and with the help of other social phenomenon can be explained. Villagers' migration to city may be done in two ways: first, the whole family leave the village with all members and live in another place; second, the family is residing in the village, but one or more individuals migrate seasonally or permanently and live outside the village.

Multi - degree migration

In the first step, rural migrants often stop in small towns, suburbs of large cities, or even in the medial central city that is located in their rural area, and after some staying, migrate to larger city.

Reasons for migration

The overall result of nearly all descriptive and econometric studies about migration is that people In the first place, largely migrate for economic reasons. If the differences in economic opportunities between urban and rural areas are more, Migration flows from rural to urban areas will be higher. Even though space distance is a major deterrent, its negative effect can be largely offset by income differences, especially for more educated migrants. In addition to basic economic incentives, people migrate for the following purposes:

- 1) Improve the level of their education or skills (that ultimately is an economic incentive).
- 2) The attractions of urban life.
- 3) High social status and position.
- 4) Preference for industrial or commercial occupations (cleaner, regular, fixed work hours).
- 5) Supply a better future for themselves and their children.
- 6) Inadequate distribution of health facilities, education and entertainment.
- 7) Escape from the rural violence and political instability.
- 8) Join family and friends who already have migrated to urban areas.

The economic effects of migration on source and destination areas

There are a few necessary evidences for finding the definitive answer for this question which is an important issue about the migration in the literature and in most relevant econometric studies. Even though there are assumptions or guesses about the relationship between migration and Rural poverty, however, such assumptions should be approved by the empirical evidence (case study), as well as further documentation and studies.

As mentioned in the introduction, the internal migration was considered traditionally as a social useful process which transfers workers from the origin areas with surplus labor and low efficiency to the target areas with labor shortages and high productivity.

The internal migration is not so optimistic due to its impacts on rural productivity and particularly on income distribution in. Also it seems that, rural-urban migration is growing despite high levels of urban unemployment and increasing the number of "surplus" urban workers.

Even though studies suggest that individual migrants act rationally in personal, many observers believe that the internal migration has a negative effect on the welfare of origin areas (mainly Rural). On the other hand, it seems that such migration does not contribute significantly to the expansion of social welfare in the target areas (mainly urban).

The role of migration in rural poverty

Except in cases of compulsory migrations which take place due to the political issues or natural events, All evidence and documents suggest that this are not that poorest people who migrate, it seems that there is a level and domain of poverty which lower that, migrate is impossible.

Migration needs facilities, not only for travel costs, but also to support migrants in destination area until they can find full- time or part-time job. Other factors play role in migration, too, those who migrate are usually among the more educated people, means that, families who have the power to cancel their children workforce, and send them to school.

So the richest people in the community send their children to education and training and they are exactly the first people who migrate. People with more education, better identified job opportunities in other areas and better deal with new situations. The first migrants of each community, almost immutability, are the local elites; however this should be seen as a relative subject, for example elite who lives in an isolated village in northern Pakistan is quite different with other elite living in the villages of Sindh state in terms of wealth and position.

The poorest are likely to be among those who do not migrate and remain in the village, therefore, when more active and energetic people leave the village, migration can exacerbate the poverty in the village rather than reduce it. This argument may be a significant topic in poverty reduction programs, So that, with an emphasis on promoting village situation, other people do not want to leave there or think about improving the condition of life people who have remained in village.

This is a political reasonable and understandable proposal, even if it may lead to ignoring significant and explainable aspects of the development process. One of those rare cases about the migration across the world is can be extended seldom is that Is young people are likely to Migrate more than other age groups, and in the long term their migration reduced generation in society. However, this theory ignores the issue of returning to the village, or money order. Usually in external and international migration money order is assumed important, but cash and goods of each type and size which are transferred to migrant's families are also important in the internal migration.

On one hand, remittances which are sent to migrants' family will strengthen their financial support, and on the other hand will increase the rural income gap in society. Families who do not have migrants, who send money for them, are deprived of direct access to this new wealth. In this case, the Migration in the years before can bring more relative deprivation for these families. Besides, those who have not migrated can give services to families who have migrants, to improve their own condition of life partly. Migrants who come back from cities and towns are people who can transfer new ideas to others and conservative society, promote New methods in agriculture, establish new activities, and even can bring the trends about the family planning which leads to reducing the size of households and the pressure of dependency. Although Migration to urban areas can bring quite negative consequences for communities which send migrants, it can be seen totally positive. Urban sector absorbs more manpower and provides shortcomings in the economy of village households, but a communication urban system which is based on the regular principles can stretch the field of resources action and support families against the insecurity; in this case, urban sector acts as a rural backup and at the time of extreme changes makes them stable. Thus, at least at the beginning, rural-urban migration can help reduce poverty in rural areas. Policies which intend to restrict Migration may be counter-productive and do not have good results for Rural poverty issue. Policies that try to unite non-migrants within the organizations which can provide services for those richer households who have Migrants, maybe can be effective as much as supporting programs for returned migrants in reducing rural poverty.

Migration and transferring the rural poverty to urban areas

Although migrants who leave the rural areas are among the wealthier and more educated society groups, probably they are poorer and less educated than the majority of urban population. Whether they become poor in city and join the poor and unemployed group? There is evidence that the participation rate of migrants' labor force in urban areas is more than non-migrants at works. There is also evidence that especially women are being employed in jobs with low earnings.

Migrants usually enter in the range of tasks with a wide range of different skills that may have. Studies in the state Punjab in India indicate well that migrants are not necessarily working lower income jobs, but most of

the disputes and differences arise from the nature of acquired job. Informal sector is often seen as a haven for poor migrants who are living on the outskirts of the large cities. This part which includes trivial service jobs, the retail, and small industrial activities, is out of the government control, and politicians often look at it with pessimism.

Working in the informal sector is seen as an undesirable stage of transition which remains until getting the regular employment in formal or private sector. But here the idea fades: Studies in New Delhi have shown that: Income in the informal sector is only about 9 percent lower than the earnings of informal sector and also Informal sector without paying taxes and social security costs, and flexible working hours, may be more attractive than working in the formal administrative sector. There is no clear separation between the formal and informal sectors. People working in the formal administrative sector may moonlight in the informal sector to earn more income, and private companies use dealers in some parts to distribute their goods. Therefore, there are strong communication link between the formal and informal sector activities. It is clear that new job opportunities which are created in the formal sector cannot meet the demand of Jobs in cities of developing countries. This informal sector with the almost unlimited capacity to create various jobs absorbs most of the new labor force. For example, in the Philippines In early 1980s it is estimated that 73 percent of non-agricultural activities is done in the informal sector. This step can be considered as the Illness recrudescence stage, in which the informal sector as a parasite attracts the work force constantly and has a point that final efficiency of labor force is zero, and frequently falls back. This informal sector plays a key role in providing minimum subsistence in city and is strengthened by the support of Social networks which guide the labor force and act other supports. These networks are usually founded by migrants' birthplaces (But not always). Informal sector is an important contribution in supporting migrants, although there are a large number of citizens among labor force who are employed by the informal sector. Usually migrants of each area control the access to a particular profession. This means that migrants who come to city, often can gain a job; when they find about the ready for work jobs in city, inform villagers in order to whoever willing to work in city go and get it. Therefore the idea which says that searching for job in city is explicit is incorrect, especially at lower skill levels. These social networks usually set up communities in city to help migrants and assure them a feeling like which they have in their village. Note that, the majority of people who migrate to the cities in developing countries mainly enter in the economic and social foundations of cities and do not necessarily fall in poverty. The main reason for this subject should be searched in the support mechanisms which migrants themselves create. There are a significant source of energy, organizational skills and much talent in these communities and the informal sector and governments can exploit these talents to achieve their goals. To help creating jobs, organized come and go, and security and building a house, probably are the most effective ways to improve conditions in large cities in developing countries. Supporting the creation of employment and housing probably is more effective. Thus, if village allow using their energy and skills, they won't become poor.

Solutions to prevent migration

Migration policies in developing countries, almost without exception, intend to limit the number of migrations. Policies to encourage internal migration are seldom, unless migrations are away from cities and for settling in agricultural areas.

Now, City-orientation has been accepted as an inescapable phenomenon. The experience of Limiting Migration to the metropolitan has failed and Migration control has not been successful in any countries. Even in countries with central planning, such as China, it can only continue in the short term. Below some parts of the macro policy strategies for developing countries, Including government, private sector and civil society, to reduce village Migration has been mentioned. In explaining this policy, it should be noted that allocation of funds should be in accordance with migration status because as it mentioned, migration to cities is inevitable and governments should plan in accordance with this fact.

- Making the economic status of villagers systematic
- Establishment of a complete set of forces and facilities in villages in terms of agriculture and animal husbandry
- controlling inflation and collecting the liquidity available in cities and guiding during the development of villages
- The broad and planning movement in getting legitimate taxes from false parts of society, to accelerate the development of villagers' education system.

Policies to reduce rural poverty

To achieve economic growth through applying new technologies is one of the most important ways to reduce rural poverty. As it was noted previously, people in the first place migrate largely for economic reasons. Therefore, it is obvious that the economic policies of reducing rural poverty can play a significant role in reduction of villagers' migration. However, some of the efforts about the poor villagers depend on initial conditions, institutional structures and incentives. Since poor villagers have made up different groups, we need to understand how economy and policy changes can affect them.

Three main ways in which economic policies affect the village poor are: Markets, infrastructure (including services) and transfers.

Markets which poor villagers participate in them are:

- Their products
- Labor and capital
- Financial resources (official or unofficial sources).

Some important features of these markets can affect the conditions of village areas.

Infrastructures which directly affect the efficiency in the village sector and the quality of poor villagers' life are:

- Economic infrastructure (transport, communications, irrigation)
- Social infrastructure (education, health, drinking water and sanitation).

Assuming that most of the infrastructure elements of a country are provided by the public financial resources, the utility of costs, the quality of services and access of poor villagers to infrastructures and public services in rural areas, has a significant impact on productivity.

Key policies needed to reduce rural poverty

Competitive markets, macroeconomic stability and private and public investment in physical and social infrastructure are known widely as the most important requirements for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. In addition, the first conditions for reducing rural poverty is providing the necessary environment and resources for those living in the village sector and are engaged in agricultural productions.

Other policies to reduce rural poverty include:

- **Data Collection-** poor villagers are faced with many problems, therefore it is necessary to gather information about the problems.
- **Focus on asset building-** The government should evaluate which assets are needed to obtain more income for the poor. These assets can be agricultural land or other resources, access to financial resources and improving education and health.
- **The right of the land and water-** Land reform programs including the assignment of the land, the land redistribution and fair tenancy contracts are critical for reducing rural poverty.
- **primary health care and literacy-** The underlying factors by which villagers can save of poverty and play greater roles in economy and society, are health and primary care (Vaccination, providing clean water and family planning) and education (reading and writing literacy, education and technical training), particularly for women and children.
- **Local participation-** In case of villagers' participation in decision making about the design, implementation, monitoring and accountability about infrastructures; Services, health and education can be better funded and supported.
- **Providing infrastructure-** If some sectors of infrastructure such as irrigation, transport and communications and some support services (Research & Development or R&D) are not sufficient and available, poor villagers cannot apply their recourses well.
- **Targeted funding-** Formal and informal credit resources for poor villagers are too costly or unavailable. In rural credit targeted programs in public sector, especially if they are subsidies, people who are not poor benefit more than the poor. The poor villagers need credits which are available for them with acceptable conditions and whenever they need it.
- **Public works-** Large and growing sector of poor villagers are depending on their unskilled labor force because they do not have other assets except their labor force, or they have a limited number of land or property and pets. Flexible public works programs can significantly help the landless poor and prevent deepening of poverty. If these programs are implemented effectively, they can strengthen the poor villagers' bargaining power in rural areas.
- **Food decentralization programs-** Some of the poor villagers often suffer from poor nutrition. Depending on their circumstances, they need different types of support. These supports can include supplemental food programs, food support in schools, health care centers, and transferring cash payment.

Case study: Village Badmajin (village of Qazvin city)

Village Badmajin is a village of west Eghbal Rural district, and is in the central part of Qazvin city and a village of it. The village is 300 km away from the city center and In terms of topography is located in mountainous area and its climate is temperate and cold. Access to this village is via a dirt road. There is a river called the River Badmajin in this village, this river has water in all seasons and just in summer the water level is reduced. Now the dirt unfinished dam is constructed on it.

About the appellation of this village can said that the name Badmjyn is taken from the word "Manjil Wind", and refers to the blowing of a strong wind in area. The Good condition of farms and the presence of water (springs and rivers) can be mentioned as the reasons for the creation of this village.

The area of Badmjyn including all lands within village includes the residential and non residential, farming and non-agricultural lands, is equivalent to 2,400 hectares. The basic occupation of most villagers is farming and gardening and about 70 percent of them are doing this work.

The area of Village Badmjyn in terms of agricultural land and natural resources around the village has 1600 hectares of arable farming lands based on the field data, that only 600 hectares of it is under cultivation in

dry farming and the rest is unused and left. Also the village has 15 hectares orchards which the type of agriculture in them is watering and most of the time dry farming.

The main crops of this village are wheat, barley, lentils and chickpeas.

All village houses are equipped with piped water and this water is supplied for only this village through a spring which is located in the high altitude by installing the plumbing and water supply.

Demographic characteristics of village

The population status village Badmajin from 1355 - 1383 is stated in the Table below:

Name of Village	1355	1365	1375	1385
Badmajin	228	223	164	177

Note: The explanation of population increasing from 1375-1383 is due to the natural population increase.

The Growth rates during 1355 - 1383 in village Badmajin are as the following table:

Name of village	Growth rate 75-83	Growth rate 65-75	Growth rate 55-65	Growth rate 55-83
Badmajin	0.95	-3.45	0.22	-0.9

Note: The average growth rate of population in Qazvin by census in 1375 in a period of 40 years is 2.49.

The review of household and family size in Village Badmajin during 1355 – 1383 is as following Table:

Village	1355			1365			1375			1385		
	population	household	size	population	household	size	population	household	size	population	household	size
Badmajin	228	43	5.3	223	41	5.6	164	34	4.8	177	31	5.7

The review of age and gender distribution, and sex ratio in village Badmajin according to Statistics of Qazvin health center during 1383:

Age	1383			Sex ratio
	Female	Male	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	
0-4	2	1	1	100
5-9	9	5	4	125
10-14	16	5	11	45.5
15-19	29	17	12	141.7
20-24	25	19	6	316.7
25-29	14	6	8	75
30-34	10	4	6	66.7
35-39	6	3	3	100
40-44	5	3	2	150
45-49	11	-	11	-
50-54	13	7	6	116.7
55-59	17	11	6	183.3
60-64	7	4	3	133.3
+65	16	8	5	160
Total sum	177	93	84	110.7

The precise statistics relating to birth and death have not recorded and offered for the village Badmjyn.

Due to demographics of village, the population reduction can be identified clearly and because of dramatic decline in the population of over 30 years, the reasons must be sought in factors other than mortality. According to local research, the main cause of continued population decline over the years should be sought in the migration of villagers.

REVIEW OF VILLAGE LITERACY

According to census 1357, the number of educated people in village Badmajin is as follows:

Year	Population	Population +6 year	Population (%) +6 to Total	Population Educated	Educated (%) to Total	Educated (%) +6 to Population
1375	164	144	87.8	83	50.6	57.6

Evaluating the status of education in the village Badmajin

Based on field data, this village has a primary school with two shifts. In 1362, this school was constructed with two classrooms and 95 meters infrastructure, and now it has 20 students.

Employment situation in the village Badmajin (agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and services)

The Table below reviews and compares the working population with over 10 years experiences in 1375 (according to Population and Housing Census of villages in city of Qazvin) and 1383 (according to Guiding Plan Statistics of village).

Year	Population	Population +10	Population% +10	Working Population	Working Population% Total	to	Working Population% To Population +10
1375	164	128	78.04	10	6.09		7.8
1383	177	166	93.78	46	26		27.7

Village populations are working in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and services. In the following table the major activities of village in 1383 has been studied.

Title	Agriculture and animal husbandry	Industry	Services	Total
Number	16	20	10	46
Percent (%)	34.8	43.5	21.7	100

It should be noted that Agricultural crops due to the remoteness of this village to the main road and the low amount of them do not offer to the market and is only for villagers' use.

In the animal husbandry sector, it only has one focused unit of animal husbandry and one working person. Traditionally, all households have some animals which are used to meet the people needs of dairy and meat.

Services sector includes teachers and administration (village council) and the telecommunications and utilities. 20 people are working in the industry section and are mainly of construction workers.

Migration status in the village Badmajin

According to demographics of village, the reduction of population and its aging can be clearly identified, and by examining the age and sex distribution Table we face with the dramatic reduction in the population over 30 years in village that its reasons must be sought in factors other than mortality; according to local studies it can be found that The main reason for the continuing decline in population over the years is the villagers' migration. Results from field studies suggest that the reason for dramatic decline in village population and a negative rate (0.9-) compared to average growth rate of area population (49.2) is the villagers' migration to surrounding cities especially the city Qazvin.

The reasons for Badmajin villagers' migration

In general, the main reason for villagers' migration was economic factors (poverty-unemployment) which is due to adverse natural environment, poor technique and lack of funds and proper government planning and implementing policies, and weak performance.

According to local studies, the majority of lands and orchards which are left around village belong to migrated villagers, who had been working in agriculture and gardening before migration to cities and now they are mostly working in the construction industry.

The reason of their migration is reducing the level of agricultural production compared to the population growth, and the impossibility of distributing crops to the market, and thus reducing the level of income, and poverty.

Low amount of water in recent years, Remoteness of village, Unfavorable climatic conditions, lack of effective public and private investment, and Construction boom in recent years are another notable factors for increasing people migration.

However, along with negative consequences by the study on migrants we can find that these migrations have had positive outcomes and effects; these positive effects are seen more in migrants' lives, as the majority of migrants are satisfied with their migrations.

It seems that according to lack of mentioned activity for eliminating the existing deficiencies and continuing desirability of migration from the residents' view, we will see the continuous reduction of village population, increasing poverty levels, and eventually changing village to an empty one. According to what was mentioned briefly, villagers' migration had a clear negative impact on the development of this village.

Provide solutions to reduce the rural poverty and Badmajin villagers' migration

Considering that the lands of this area are suitable for agriculture and the majority of villagers have traditional work, strategies can be applied in order to improve agriculture and increase farmers' income, and thereby to reduce their migration. In this regard some recommendations are provided:

- To complete the dirt dam (Badmajin River) which is left in halfway (This will be certainly extremely useful for thriving agricultural sector and supplying adequate water for agricultural purposes in the area.)
- To increase under cultivation lands- (According to suitability of the land and by semi-mechanization and mechanization of part of it).
- To apply new technologies- (According to suitability of the land and by semi-mechanization and mechanization of part of agricultural land).
- To provide infrastructure especially in transport sector- (Construction and widening main roads of village as the backbone of village, and using asphalt in order to access to markets and services)
- To allocate the targeted funds to villagers with acceptable conditions whenever they need.

Also According to educational needs of village, the construction of guidance and high schools if it get the desired number of students, or the establishment of the come and go services for students to the nearest location with these facilities, are useful ways in reducing villagers' migration.

Summary and conclusions

Finally, according to studies done in the case study, conclusion and results of this paper are briefly as follows: Factors affecting the migration villagers Badmajin include: adverse natural environment, poor technique and lack of funds and proper government planning and implementing policies, and weak performance in implementing plans.

- Generally, adverse effects and negative consequences of Badmajin villagers' migration were more than positive and useful consequences, In other words migration has had a clear negative effect on the growth and development this village, although the Majority of migrants are satisfied with their migration.
- Villagers' migration to city, take place more due to the structural changes and economic downturn factors other than the theory of differences between the city and village.
- Although state planners and citizens see migration from rural to urban areas as negative and destructive phenomena, it has the positive outcomes and effects; these positive effects are seen more in immigrants' lives.
- The majority of villagers have gain better economical and social positions than their rural counterparts with their migration to the city.
- Promoting the status of infrastructures and applying technology to improve the rural poverty is very effective.

The result which is taken from the summary contents above is that in general migration may lead to poverty adjustments in the rural areas at least in the early times of that, but eventually it will adversely affect the growth and development.

So policies that apply, must be consistent with this fact, because migration takes place undoubtedly; therefore, the allocation of funds should be targeted and in accordance with the migration status.

The allocation of targeted funds to poor rural areas that is on acceptable conditions and available whenever they need, could play more effective role in poverty reduction.

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