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A geographical analysis of return migration motivations on the surrounding villages of Zahedan City

Payedar, A [a,1]

[a] Assistant Professor of Geography & Rural Planning, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Zahedan, Iran.

Extended Abstract

Objective: Reverse migration or return migration from the city to the village is a desirable phenomenon that has been of great importance to planners in recent decades due to its favorable socio-economic and spatial-spatial consequences. Inverse migration patterns and spatial-spatial consequences of the formation of specialized villages including dormitories, workshops, tourism (the dominant role of catering and resorts and second homes) as well as eclectic villages (conventional activities alongside activities). Contains new and needed urban areas). Given the patterns of population turnover and the type of villages affected by the phenomenon of reverse migration, it can be said that the spatial interactions and functional relationships between the metropolises with the peripheral areas and the rural points located in their area of influence are gradually changing. Economic, as well as physical, rural communities. At the same time, in developing countries, the volatility of urban land prices is shifting part of the urban population to rural areas when the price of housing is so rapidly changing between selling urban housing and buying new housing that the power seller It loses its shopping in the urban sector and goes into the rural area. But in developed countries, reverse migration is not fundamentally due to decentralization of a city giant and escaping urban issues and is of a different nature. In the context of reverse migration analysis, it is desirable to analyze the causes and processes affecting this phenomenon in addition to recognizing the rate of reverse migration occurrence. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the status of return migration in villages around Zahedan and its drivers.

Methods: The purpose of this study is applied and the nature and method of research is descriptive-analytical. The statistical population of this study is the local authorities of the villages, both Shura and Dehyar, which, due to their mastery of the demographic changes in the village under their management, are somehow considered as experts in the field of rural management and are the best source for receiving data. The theoretical foundations of the research were prepared in a library and documentary manner and the required data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire. Mora's mathematical model (to evaluate the status of reverse migration) and statistical regression model (to analyze the role of reverse migration drivers) were used to analyze the data. Pearson correlation model was also used to measure the relationship between variables of rural distance from city, rural distance from main axis and reverse migration rate. The MOORA technique applies both desirable and undesirable criteria together with ratings to select one or more options from all options. This method starts with a decision matrix to show the performance of different options according to different criteria. The case of Mutala is a village of over 40

[1] Corresponding author at: Sistan and Baluchestan University, Zahedan, Iran, P.C: 9816745845. E-mail address: aboozarpaidar@gep.usb.ac.ir (Payedar, A).

households around the city of Zahedan located 7 to 50 kilometers south of the city. The population and population growth rates of these villages are different in the two recent censuses.

Results: Based on theoretical analyzes explaining the research topic, appropriate methodology was used and data were collected from the study area and then analyzed using Mora, regression and correlation models. Findings from the analysis show that based on the findings of Mora's model showed that the village of Anzelab with a score of 2.10, Chanali with a score of 0.71, a low Khirabad with a score of 0.44, a high Khirabad with a score of 0.37 and a strange Gharab with a score of 0.16 The best situation among the ten villages studied, respectively, was the reverse migration. Overall result of regression model (ADJ.R= 0.626) showed that 6 components representing reverse migration stimuli predict 62% of reverse migration changes. Findings on the impact of individual indicators also indicated that institutional, then economic, and human factors are the main drivers of migration because indicators such as the preparation and implementation of physical plans, deprivation and employment by local authorities And government in the countryside, the relative cheapness of consumer spending in the countryside, the quality of virtual communications, and the ease of access to information and knowledge, the efficiency of local authorities in attracting public funds, and the development of rural infrastructures, and the power to attract people to the village, cost-benefit (Income), and the type of perception and attitude of the inhabitants about living in the village had the highest Beta coefficient and indeed more They have the most impact on the occurrence of reverse migration in the villages around Zahedan.

Conclusion: The results showed that inverse human migration, investment and new activities as well as the creation of second homes occurred in all the studied villages but the rate was different between villages. However, based on the results of the analysis, it was found that economic factors and then institutional factors have the greatest impact on migration. In sum, the lessons learned from the survey suggest that reverse migration has begun in the surrounding countryside, although in terms of quantity and volume of migration it is insufficient to sustain the pressure of escalating migration by sustaining such a large volume of returnees and investors. The Zahedan metropolitan area is declining, but the realization of this volume of reverse migration has created a promising place for organizing and controlling irregular migration.

Keywords: spatial distribution, socio-economic developments, reverse migration, villages around Zahedan.

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