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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND AGRICULTURAL REASONS OF RURAL MIGRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Kırsal Göçün Gelişim Sürecinde Ekonomik Yönü Ve Tarımsal Nedenleri Üzerine Analitik Bir Çalışma: Türkiye Örneği

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ABSTRACT

Rural migration is among the main determinants of economic and social developments, especially in developing countries such as Turkey. Rural migration developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution and showed itself in other countries, especially in Europe, in the following years. In Turkey, with the industrialization process that started in the 1950s, the phenomenon of rural migration has been experienced and has passed through various stages. Especially during the Covid 19 pandemic process, the importance of rural life, agriculture and returning to the countryside is increasing. From this point of view, in this study, the relationship between rural migration and agricultural production values in Turkey was determined using the Panel Data Analysis Method. The data set of the study was created by using the provinces with negative Net Migration Rate (NMR) of Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI), and as a result of the analysis, it was concluded that there is an inverse N-shaped relationship between rural migration and agricultural production values in these provinces.

Keywords: Agricultural Production Value, Migration, Rural, Rural Migration.

ÖZET

Kırsal göç, özellikle Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomik ve sosyal gelişmelerin temel belirleyicileri arasında yer almaktadır. Kırsal göç, Sanayi Devrimi'nin bir sonucu olarak gelişmiş ve sonraki yıllarda Başta Avrupa olmak üzere diğer ülkelerde de kendisini göstermiştir. Türkiye'de de 1950'lerde başlayan sanayileşme süreci ile birlikte kırsal göç olgusu yaşanmış ve çeşitli aşamalardan geçmiştir. Özellikle Covid 19 pandemi sürecinde kırsal yaşamın, tarımın ve kırsala dönüşün önemi giderek artmaktadır. Bu noktadan hareket ederek bu çalışmada Türkiye'de kırsal göç ile tarımsal üretim değerleri arasında ki ilişki Panel Veri Analizi Yöntemi kullanılarak tespit edilmiştir. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) Net Göç Hızı (NGH) negatif olan iller kullanılarak çalışmanın veri seti oluşturulmuş ve analiz sonucu bu illerde ki kırsal göç ile tarımsal üretim değerleri arasında ters N şeklinde bir ilişkinin olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarımsal Üretim Değeri, Kırsal, Kırsal Göç, Göç

1. INTRODUCTION

By 2050, over half of the population in the least developed countries will still live in rural areas. Three-quarters of the extreme poor base their livelihoods on agriculture or other rural activities. In Africa alone, 11 million young people will enter the labor market every year for the next decade. Migration is often a deliberate decision and an important component of household livelihood strategies (The World Bank,

2020). Migration has contributed to form the societies we live in today, and as such, it is part of our shared history. Both the causes and consequences of migration are multifaceted and complicated.

Migration, through its relationship with food security, agriculture and rural development, is linked to the mandate of the international organizations that prepared this report. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, and the International Organization for Migration work towards making the decision to migrate a choice, and not a necessity, strengthening the positive contribution that migrants, both internal and international, are bringing for economic growth, sustainable development, poverty reduction and food security, while ensuring that the essential needs of the forcefully displaced are being met (FAO, 2020).

In the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution and its continuing process, which began in England, changed the economic and social structures of societies fundamentally. It can be said that the most important theoretical reason for this change is the economic and superiority of industry and urbanization against agriculture and rural areas. Along with industrialization, over a hundred years, in many other developed countries, mainly in Western Europe, cities with a population exceeding millions have emerged and the rural population has gradually started to decline gradually, both quantity and proportionally (Bradshaw 1987, Danso, 2016; Kang 1989, Mann and Erdin 2005, Roberts, 1989).

The rural migration in Turkey started after 1950'er and the balance of the total population increased over the years has led to a demonstration in favor of urban development. In Turkey, like the European industrialization and rural exodus in the economy, it can be said to improve with the liberalization process. However, it also complements each other in the industrialization and rural migration in Europe and the industry, with a great degree of urbanization of the rural population that can digest whereas in Turkey cannot be fully realized in this case. In short, rural migration in Turkey late industrialization, inadequate infrastructure and other results of wrong policies of the city, was said to cause serious socio-economic problems (Güreşçi 2010, Güreşçi 2011).

In the first population census conducted of Turkey, 1927, which is about thirteen million of the total population, while the lives of the rural 75,8's%, compared to 75.0% in 1950, to 61.6% in 1970, 1980 56.1% in 2000, 35.1% in 2000, 22.7% in 2012, it is known that this rate has fallen to approximately 14% (Yilmaz, 2016). In the period between 2008-2018 the population of the towns and villages in Turkey, form 17 905 377 people have fallen 6 337 388 people. However, this decline is attributed to the transformation of towns and villages in these provinces into neighborhood status as a result of the inclusion of some provinces in 2009. In the same period, the total population of Turkey has increased but said that this increase was an increase in favor of the city. The rural population in Turkey, as well as the rate of decrease in the amount required, is known to be the most important cause of rural migration (Karpat 2003, Yilmaz 2015).

The data related to migration in Turkey, which is calculated on a provincial basis and by provinces and out-migration, taking into account NM (Net Migration).and NMR (Net Migration Rate) does not attempt to set forth with the figures. In this study, the numeric value so NG and rural migration in Turkey using NMR data are explained. NMR is negative, meaning that the population of the towns and villages has decreased in all of the cities that migrated, but that the urban population has decreased in the future. The fact that there is a significant decrease in the population of the towns and villages in these provinces also reveals the fact that there is an intensive rural migration in these provinces. For example, in Ağrı, which was negative for NMR during the study period, the population of villages and villages was 266 466 in 2008, whereas in 2018 this population decreased to 230 754. A similar situation can be said to be valid in 32 provinces in this study in the same period (TSI 2019a).

Rural migration is generally regarded as an expected and expected result of economic and social development. In today's world, it is known that the rural population in developed countries has decreased proportionally in time and that it's share in the stagnant and total population is below approximately %10 (Öztürk et al. 2018, Peker 2004). On the other hand, in underdeveloped countries, this situation is the opposite. However, it can be said that the most important change in the decrease in the rural population is in developing countries. In such countries, it can be said that the rural population is rapidly decreasing, and this population starts to concentrate in cities (Anderson 2003, Erdönmez and Özden 2009).

The most important theoretical reason of the rural migration that is the general and valid, can be explained by the absolute superiority of industrialization to agriculture and the use of this superiority by the

individuals in the countryside in favor of the cities with a rational choice (Farooq et al. 2009, Haas 2007, Lewis 1986, Mabogunje 1970, Majdet al 2019; Nurmoja and Bachmann 2014). Apart from this general and explanatory reason, it is a known fact that the rural and rural structure of rural immigration has become a driving force for migration in rural areas and it has turned into attractive reasons in the cities with industrialization.

Turkey has dozens of academic studies related to rural migration. It can be said that these studies were first included in the studies in the form of village monographs but turned into more specific studies that attempt to understand and evaluate rural migration in time. However, in this study, the inadequacy of the countryside in the fieldwork, to look like an urban issue to the topic and urban reasons, such as addressing the problem of observation, rural migration studies in Turkey, parts can be said to push in a vicious cycle (Ayyıldız 1973, Bayazid 1971, Robust 2016).

Industrialization and urbanization developed quickly in Turkey from the 1960s, with a growing number of people moving to the cities, particularly Istanbul. By the mid-1970s, fully 10% of the national population was recorded as 'migrant' between 1975 and 2000, some 3.5 million people migrated from rural to urban areas. Turkey's share in the total population of the rural population is decreasing after 1950 and is expected to continue in the period ahead of us on the decline.

Attempting to understand the reasons for rural migration will also lead to a review of a country's agriculture, industry, and urbanization, economic and social policies. From this perspective, understanding the reasons, process, and consequences of rural migration in a country will also lead to an understanding of the general socio-economic structure of that country (Amin 1994; Harris and Todaro 1970, Ilkwuyatum 2016, Rhoda 1983). The common cause of rural migration in Turkey is explained with industrialization and urbanization has created attractive and repulsive reasons in the context of relations caused by agriculture-population. From this point of view, the driving causes of rural migration can be considered as a subject that is closely related to agriculture. From here, by acting in this study the rural exodus to try to understand the rural causes in Turkey, as the most important driving reason that his country has been recognized as a basic principle to associate for economic reasons (Güreşçi 2018, Sigez and Balli 2016). In the study, the causes of rural migration in Turkey, looking at the falling value of agricultural production per capita scale identification of the existence of the relationship between these values is provided by rural migration. In the study, it was determined that the agricultural production value in the 32 provinces, which were negative for NMR, increased on a provincial basis, albeit with varying degrees. For example, while the agricultural production value per capita in Adıyaman in 2008 was 1 098 TL, this amount increased to 3 775 TL in 2017 and a similar situation was observed in other NGH negative provinces. In principle, it is concluded that there is an inverse relationship between the increase in agricultural production per capita and the rural migration, and it is concluded that this relation confirms a kind of rural migration-income relationship in which reverse N is a statistical relationship. Because the increase in income naturally hampers rural migration, but over time, this increase is used instead of rural in the urban economy, i.e. the marginal return to a higher place, confirms the economic theory. Briefly, it occurs as a result of a fluctuating reverse relationship between rural migration and rural income (TSI 2019b). For this by using the data-Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) of TSI, NMR negative and large cities apart from the rest in the cities, towns and villages with a reduction in population that between the falling value of agricultural production per capita in the provinces in the presence of a statistical relationship has been put forward. Here, it is possible to say that the population of towns and villages is considered to be a scale in NGH-negative provinces because the economic and social structure of the population living there is largely due to agriculture in a rural structure. This aspect of the work with the rural exodus took place, but in a country like Turkey where rural migration in the absence of data, are considered to be very important in terms of derivation and creation of rural migration data. Similarly, defining the relationship between Turkey and the rural income from direct and indirect causes of rural migration to the value of agricultural production is also expected to be a close relationship that may constitute a model for similar studies.

2. HISTORICAL PROCESS AND ECONOMIC ASPECT OF RURAL MIGRATION IN TURKEY

Rural migration is one of the most important indicators of economic and social development and change. The economic developments that started after the Industrial Revolution caused serious social mobility in Western European countries, especially in England. This mobility has manifested itself mostly in the form of migrations from rural to urban areas. The fact that the poor population of the countryside moves towards



the cities can also be considered as an expected result of economic development. As a result of migration from rural to urban areas in Europe, the number of cities with populations exceeding millions began to increase rapidly. In the historical process of rural migration, it is a very rational approach to explain such migrations together with industrialization. In a developing country like Turkey, the issue of rural migration is also considered together with Turkey's industrialization process (Tacoli et al, 2015).

With the proclamation of the republic, Turkey is a country that has experienced some changes not only in its political life, but also in its economic and social life. Factors such as the transition to multi-party life, liberal economic policies and the westernization of Turkey, especially after the 1950s, caused the rural migration to start in Turkey and accelerate in the following years. In Turkey, with the beginning of rural migration in these years, there has been a population mobility from rural to urban and the proportion of the population in the countryside has started to decrease from about 75% to less than 20% today (Guresci, 2018).

When the development process of rural migration in Turkey is examined, it can be said that this type of migration, which started in the 1950s, increased gradually in the 1960s, but peaked in the 1970s and 80s. In particular, the gradual development of the cities after 1980 and the increase in job opportunities caused such migrations to accelerate. Rural migration in Turkey gradually lost its momentum after the 2000s and started to slow down. Among the most important reasons for this situation, problems brought by urbanization and urban saturation can be expressed. It can be said that rural migration has slowed down in Turkey today. Proportional increase in the elderly population in the countryside, public services taken to the countryside, decrease in the rural-urban separation and urban problems can be shown as the reasons for this situation. The change in the rural population in Turkey between 1950 and 2050 is shown in the chart below (Figure 1).

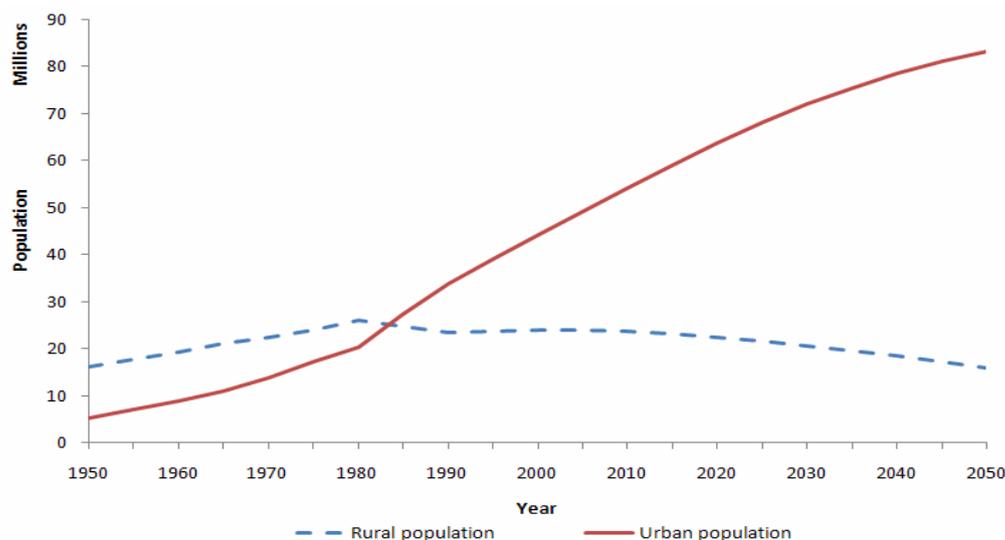


Figure 1. Rural and urban population ratios in Turkey (1950-2050).

Rural migration emerges as a process determined by many factors. Economy is the most important factor determining this process. On the other hand, with its direct and indirect effects, rural migration exposes countries to positive and negative effects in various aspects, especially in the economy. In a way, there is a mutual interaction between rural migration and national economies. In the places that receive immigration as a result of rural migration, the labor market is primarily affected. While the abundance of labor force affects various sectors, especially industry, in places receiving migration, it is also inevitable due to socio-economic problems caused by rapid urbanization. While migration from rural areas reduces agricultural employment, it also has a reducing effect on hidden unemployment in rural areas. On the other hand, the inability to create sufficient employment opportunities despite the increasing labor supply in the cities can aggravate the unemployment problem. It is seen that rural migration has various effects that weaken the economic power of the emigrant regions. For example, labor and capital transfers from these regions cause market opportunities to shrink and investments to decrease; Productivity declines occur in production due to the loss of skilled labor. The problem of slowing down the development in the migrating regions arises (Başel, 2021: 305-316). When the negative effects of this demographic change in the rural areas, especially

in the agricultural sector, cannot be balanced with mechanization in production, it can become even more severe. Whatever the reason, this economic blood loss initiated by rural migration condemns certain places to backwardness compared to others, almost as a self-feeding vicious circle. The economies of the countries have to use significant financial resources for these regions in order to eliminate the negative effects of rural migration and to remove the obstacles to development.

Migration from rural areas to cities emerges as a result of industrialization and economic development. This process, which emerged in developed countries due to the industrial revolution, still maintains its vitality in developing countries (Bahar and Bingöl, 2010: 44). With an important difference, the determinant of industrialization in migration from rural to urban in developing countries is lower than in developed countries.

Rural migration in Turkey has accelerated since the 1950s with increasing industrialization and developing transportation opportunities. Although the demand for labor caused by industrialization is effective in this change, it contains differences from the experience of developed countries in the 19th century. Since industrialization is not the main determinant of internal migration in Turkey, it is seen that the labor force flowing to the cities tends towards informal and marginal sectors and accumulates in the services sector (Basel, 2021: 311). The main determinants of rural migration that developed in Turkey in the 1950s were mechanization in agriculture, population growth and the reduction of agricultural lands by inheritance (Bahar and Bingöl, 2010: 45). Rural migration and rapid urbanization make employment and unemployment important problems in the Turkish economy. On the other hand, the loss of workforce in rural areas causes weakening effects on agricultural production.

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

In the study, the population of the provinces other than the metropolitan city which are negative for NMR which is calculated by using the following statistics of TSI's 2016-2017 period is used. Also, to establish the theoretical background of the study, it has been used as data in domestic and foreign scientific studies related to rural migration. The net migration rate is calculated by the following formula.

$$m_{(i-i)} = [(M_i - M_i) / (P_{i,t+n} - 0,5 * (M_i - M_i))] * k$$

Here;

$m_{(i-i)}$: Net migration rate

M_i : In-migration

M_i : Out-migration

$M_i - M_i$: Net migration

$P_{i,t+n}$: Population residing in "i" at the time "t+n"

t : Initial time

n : Time in terms of years

i : The place in which migration is defined

k : Constant (k=1000).

3.1. Method

In this study, it was determined that the dependent and independent variables were determined, the data set and the model were formed, and the data were analyzed statistically. These;

3.2. Detection of dependent and independent variable

The dependent variable in Turkey used in the study 2016-2017 period of NMR emigration so negative is the largest city has been identified as a total of 32 provinces outside data belonging to the borough of these cities and the rural population of the 2008-2017 periods have been selected. As an independent variable, agricultural production value (TL) per capita of these NMR negative provinces was selected. However, since the agricultural production value per capita in rural areas is a direct income element, it is assumed that the relationship between rural income and rural migration develops in a cubic relationship as different from the others and this is the model. Because the income shortage in rural areas, first pushing rural society

immigration, while the increase in rural income keeps rural society in place for a certain period, this income should be found in an urban environment to convert this income into disposable income. Therefore, the increase in income in rural areas can also affect rural migration at a certain border (Çelik and Arslan, 2018; Lee, 1966; Revenstein, 2008).

3.3. Data set and model

Study model;

$P0Pit = \beta_0i + \beta_1APVPCit + \beta^2i (APVPC).^2it + \beta^3i (APVPC)$ was determined as $3it + Pit$.

In the model, three basic models have been identified to investigate the relationship between the population and village population and the agricultural production value per capita in NGH negative provinces. These models are expressed as follows.

$$Ei, t = a^1 + a^2 \log Y + a^3 \text{time} + ei, t (1).$$

$$Ei, t = a^1 + a^2 \log Y + a^3 \log Y^2 + a^4 \text{time} + ei, t (2).$$

$$Ei, t = a^1 + a^2 \log Y + a^3 \log Y^2 + a^4 \log Y^3 + a^5 \text{time} + ei, t (3).$$

In the models, E refers to rural immigration, Y is the value of agricultural production per capita and the time variable is the time trend. The model (1).of these equations predicts the linear (log-linear).relationship between rural migration and per capita agricultural production, the model (2).quadratic relation and the model (3) predicts the cubic relationship. In the quadratic model, an inverse U-shaped relationship between rural migration and per capita agricultural production value is obtained if a^2 is positive and a^3 is negative. In the cubic model, if the a^2 is positive, a^3 is negative and a^4 is zero, an inverse N form is obtained between rural migration and agricultural production value per capita. If a quadratic model is estimated within this framework, a^2 and a^3 ; if a cubic model is estimated a^2 , a^3 and a^4 should be evaluated by taking into account the coefficients (Basar and Temurlenk, 2007; Engle, 1987; Koçak, 2014).

3.4. Analysis of data

The data were analyzed in the Eviews 10 Statistical Analysis Program with the least square estimator. In the analysis, the relation between the change in the population of towns and villages and the agricultural production value (TL) per capita in the NGH-negative cities, which have been migrated, were analyzed statistically.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the study, the following results were obtained by analyzing the Eviews 10 Statistical Analysis Program with the Panel least squares estimator:

Table 1. The results of the analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
<i>KBTARUREDEG</i>	-35.069663	10.83206	-3.237578	0.0013
<i>KBTARUREDEG2</i>	0.003794	0.001570	-3.237578	0,0162
<i>KBTARUREDEG3</i>	-1.36E-07	6.37E-08	-2.137306	0.0333
<i>c</i>	229072.6	2114.10	10.84927	0.0000

<i>R-squared</i>	0,082582	<i>Mean dependent var</i>	144840.8
<i>Adjusted R-squared</i>	0,073873	<i>S.D. dependent var</i>	74770.81
<i>S.E. of regression</i>	71956.07	<i>Akaikeinfocriterion</i>	25.21792
<i>Sum squareresid</i>	1,64E+12	<i>Schwarzcriterion</i>	25.26502
<i>Log-likelihood</i>	-4030.867	<i>Hannan-Quinncrier</i>	25.23673
<i>F-statistic</i>	9.481678	<i>Durbin-Watson stat</i>	0.180898
<i>Prob (F-statistic).</i>	0.000005		

In the study, statistical analysis result; It is determined that there is a relationship between the population of villages and town and the agricultural production value per capita which is independent variable However, this relationship work as a model to verify the nature and pattern of this equation (1)., linear between the falling value of agricultural production per capita by rural migration (log-linear).Relationship model (2).Quadratic relationship and models (3).The cubic relationship it was understood to be. In the quadratic

model, an inverse U-shaped relationship was found between rural migration and per capita agricultural production value, since a_2 was positive and a_3 was negative. In the cubic model positive a^2 , a^3 and a^4 negative relationship inverted N shape in agricultural production value is zero per capita rural migration was obtained.

There is a sharp relationship between rural migration and the economic and social life of the rural community. This relationship arises from the growing poverty relationship with the growing population in the countryside. This situation is clearly explained by the poverty circle (*vitoluscirculus*). In other words, Emphasized by Ayyıldız (1992) that is circle, people cannot come out of the circle of poverty and can move between rural income and poverty. Working with this aspect, it can be seen that the rural people can enter into a kind of impasse with the increase or decrease of income in rural areas. The source of this income in rural areas, whether rural or non-rural, the income of this income in rural areas or the rural economy, i.e., conversion to agriculture is not much. Because, the most important limitation of agricultural income is that agricultural resources are at a marginal border and this situation can be said to be compatible with general agricultural economy principles (Karagölge 1987).

One of the most important reasons for migration in rural societies can be said to be that the expected or expected income is lower than the urban income. In the Harris-Todaro model, attention was drawn to the difference in wages in the rural and urban economies, and they attempted to explain the migration, arguing that this situation developed in favor of cities. Therefore the marginal limit of the income in the rural areas and the low rate of expected income lead to an upward and downward relationship between income and migration in the countryside, and thus an inverse N form. In short, agricultural production value in rural areas is directly related to rural income, and this decrease in rural income increases the migration from rural to urban areas and rural migration can decrease to a certain limit. However, when the income reaches a certain threshold, the expectation of spending in the city may cause a new rural migration. Again, the social opportunities offered by urban life can cause rural income to be spent in the urban environment, which is thought to be more productive (Güler *et al* 2015). Confirms this when explaining the urbanization and integration issues in Turkey have demonstrated an approach.

5. CONCLUSION

As in the world, rural migration developed as a result of industrialization in Turkey and showed itself with its economic effects. One of the most important reasons for rural migration is the economic structure of the countryside based on agriculture. In this study, the agricultural aspect of rural migration was discussed, emphasizing both international and internal human movements. Migration decisions are the result of several interrelated factors, including economic incentives and social drivers, but also conflicts, climate change and natural hazards. Underdevelopment, poverty and hunger can cause large movements of migrants, but often the linkages between migration, food security and agriculture are realized through the interactions of the major drivers of migration and in contexts characterized by economic, political and environmental fragilities. The rural migration in developing countries such as Turkey's economic and social development of the country is an important indicator sore. Turkey's rural exodus lived after 1950; there are various economic and social reasons. The identification of these reasons and the creation of policies needed in this direction is of great importance for Turkey. Although the migration of rural migration theories compatible with the principle of the reasons put forward in Turkey, will be held in the rural agricultural reasons determining the scale of Turkey it will also be considered valuable for many studies. Lack of rural migration data in Turkey and obtaining TSI data migration may benefit from these data, this study makes it quite special. Utilizing the data in this study rural migration, rural migration in Turkey, a defined relationship with the value of agricultural production and has been demonstrated to occur as a result of reverse N.

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