Factors and Parameters (sub-strain) of Tendency to Migrate Among Young People Aged 18 to 30 in Developed Cities With Industry in the Last Two Decades (Case Study of Yazd City)

* Mohsen Jamshidi iD   ** Ahmad Shohani iD

❋ Political researcher and PhD in political science (Iranian issues), Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah, Iran. mosenmd16@yahoo.com
** Assistant professor and member of the academic staff of the Department of Political Science, Payam Noor University, Tehran, Iran. shohaniahmadd@gmail.com

Abstract

The above research is of a fundamental type with a combination of survey and qualitative-interpretive methods with a descriptive-analytical approach and with random and systematic sampling, a specific statistical community has been analyzed and compiled in a specific theoretical and conceptual framework. The method of data collection And the data is also discussed in the statistical community in the combined method - library, questionnaire design and random sampling. It seems that the tendency to migrate in Yazd city among 18-30 year olds is a function of different variables and their sub-strains. The findings of the research show that the reasons for the tendency to migrate are the factors and sub-strains under discussion, including: economic factors (financial status, more and higher income, better and more suitable employment or vice versa, etc.), social factors age, sex, marital status, factors related to lifestyle, level of education and opportunities, transportation and communication services, social services and recreational facilities, etc.) that show the most motivation, political factors (idealism, development, civil society) political situation of the origin and destination of the immigrant, etc.) cultural factors (cultural development, education, culture of the origin and destination society, culture of the young immigrant family, etc.), environmental factors (climate, environmental conditions, environmental pollution, environmental diseases, the environmental situation of the Amari community, etc.) which shows the least motivation for migration, health and treatment factors (health tourism, health status, treatment status, medical development of the origin and destination, etc.) (sports factors) internal sports migration , international, temporary, permanent, etc.) that were analyzed in different tables.

Keywords: Youth Migration, Causes of Tendency to Migrate, Attractive and Repulsive Factors, Modern Migration, Yazd City.

Corresponding Author: Mohsen Jamshidi – Mosenmd16@yahoo.com

Introduction: (statement of the problem - goal - question and hypothesis - importance and necessity - background):

In this research, using a specific theoretical method and method and proving or rejecting the tested hypothesis, we want to plan and examine this issue that, despite the fact that Yazd city is one of the developed cities with industry and immigrants. Iran is acceptable, why and for what reason do young people between the ages of 18 and 30 in this city have and will have a tendency to migrate? In fact, various factors and parameters have come together to make the youth of this city take the risk of immigrating and accepting it (problem). By presenting the above explanations, the question of the research is, what factors and parameters does the tendency to migrate among the 18-30-year-old youth of Yazd city depend on? It seems that the tendency to migrate in Yazd city among 18-30 year olds is a function of different variables and their sub-strains. In addition to social and economic factors and motivations, the tendency to migrate is based on other factors such as cultural, political, environmental, sports, etc., in order to achieve specific and defined goals. In other words, there is a significant relationship between the tendency to migrate among 18-30 year old youth in Yazd and the factors and parameters of the tendency to migrate (question and hypothesis). Of course, each of these factors and parameters also have their own sub-strains, which will be briefly explained in the continuation of the research (goal). In fact, migration is a kind of adjustment and adaptation in response to economic, social, cultural, political, environmental, etc. needs. The purpose, importance and necessity of this research is also because this issue should be analyzed and analyzed, why should the youth of Yazd between 18 and 30 years old, despite the fact that Yazd is one of the prosperous and developed cities in this field, why should its youth have a tendency to migrate, so the authorities should investigate and analyze this issue seriously and expertly (importance and necessity of research).

- Zhao et al.'s study (2023) showed that although female researchers are still less present among international mobile researchers and migrate in shorter distances, this gender gap is increasing faster than the gender gap in the population of general active researchers. is reduced Also, Barchal (2016) shows in his study that different reasons and experiences of migration are influenced by a wide range of social, economic and political factors and gender and age of people play a key role in migration experiences. But with all these interpretations, this article will be different from our topic (literature and research background).

Methodology

The above research is of a fundamental type with a combination of survey and qualitative-interpretive methods with a descriptive-analytical approach and with random and systematic sampling and a specific statistical population and a specific theoretical and conceptual framework. In summary, it is necessary to explain that the tendency factors of 18 to 30-year-old youth in Yazd city and the sub-strains of these factors, both in terms of positive and negative dimensions, in different tables and graphs and with random and systematic sampling methods and through interviews and questionnaires has been analyzed. Our statistical community randomly consists of 200 young immigrants in Yazd. that we have reached the discussed data through the design of a standard questionnaire. Therefore, the purpose and importance of this research project comes from the fact that, by changing the perspective on the phenomenon of migration as an opportunity, the situation of immigrants is regulated and brings many advantages and benefits to the country of origin and the host. The young and dynamic segment of every country and city should pay much attention to their youth due to the direct influence they have on the important parameters and foundations of that region in terms of progress and development.

Findings

The findings of the research show that the reasons for the tendency to migrate are the factors and sub-strains under discussion, including: economic factors (financial status, more and higher income, better and more suitable employment or vice versa, etc.), social factors age, sex, marital status, factors related to lifestyle, level of education and opportunities, transportation and communication services, social services and recreational facilities, etc.) that show the most motivation, political factors (idealism, development, civil society) political situation of the origin and destination of the immigrant, etc.) cultural factors (cultural development, education, culture of the origin and destination society, culture of the young immigrant family, etc.), environmental factors (climate, environmental conditions, environmental pollution, environmental diseases, the environmental situation of the Amari community, etc.) which shows the least motivation for migration, health and treatment factors (health tourism, health status, treatment status, medical development of the origin and destination, etc.) (sports factors) internal sports migration , international, temporary, permanent, etc.) that were analyzed in different tables.

Conclusion:

In summary, among the 18-30-year-old immigrants of Yazd city, in terms of factors and motivations, the social factor showed the highest motivation for migration and the environmental factor showed the lowest motivation factor. In the section of parameters and sub-strains, parts of which we put into question and analysis through the questionnaire, in terms of age, people aged 18 to 22 years have the lowest percentage and people aged 26 to 30 years have the highest percentage, in terms of gender, men are 26 to 30 years old. per year, the highest percentage of immigration, regarding the marital status of married people aged 26 to 30, the highest percentage of immigration, regarding the level of education of people with a diploma and under diploma, the highest percentage, regarding the financial status and well-being of people with income and poor status, the highest percentage, regarding the security of people with Weak sense of security accounted for the highest percentage, and regarding identity, people with a weak sense of identity accounted for the highest percentage.

Sources

- Chamie, J. (2022). An Open Borders World, In: Chamie, J. (eds.), Population Levels, Trends, and Differentials. Springer: Cham.
- Casacchia, O. C. Reynaud, S. Strozza, and Tucci. E. (2022), Internal migration patterns of foreign citizens in Italy, International Migration, 60(50): 183 – 197.
- Kalemba, S. (2022). Understanding the decline in the level of internal migration in Australia, PhD Dissertation in Environmental Science, University of Queensland: Earth and Environmental Science School.
- Ntini, E. (2016). Today's World: Can Modernisation Theory Still Explain It Convincingly?, Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology, 7(1).
- Owusu, K. G. (2020). Migration and Development: Ghanaian Hometown Associations (HTAs) as Drivers of Welfare Development Back Home, PhD Dissertation in Sociology, University of Sheffield: Faculty of Social Sciences.
- Sitompul, T. (2023). Economic and social impact of migration, Journal of Accounting and Management Innovation, 7(1).
- Vasile, V., Bunduchi, E., Stefan, D., and Comes, C.A. (2023). Social Effects of Migration and of Remittances from the Perspective of the Home Country and of the Host Country, In: International

Labour Mobility: How Remittances Shape the Labour Migration Model. Springer International Publishing: Cham.
- Walton, E. (2014), Vital places: Facilitators of behavioral and social health mechanisms in low-income neighborhoods, Social Science & Medicine 122: 1-12.