

## Rural Migration in the Developing Economy and its Reflection on the Urban Structure (with Reference to Kurdistan Region)

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### ABSTRACT

Indeed ,a lot of common lines bringing different experiences of the developing countries (in respect to rural migration) that are closed to each other, however each experience has its special characteristics which are not necessarily congruent to other experiences as has really been taken place during 1980s in Kurdistan region. To deal with practical aspects of urbanization in Kurdistan region, a simple questionnaire conducted in two urban areas; Sulaimany (city) and Koya (town). The questions were immediately related to the prospected causes and consequences of migration and urban localization. The research directed to test (qualitatively with reference to the questionnaire results) a principal assumption ;( aversion of migration and urban attractions, both of them resulted in a dichotomous process of settlement).

In so far this paper concentrated on the following subjects;

One – Rural centrifugal forces of migration.

Two –Governmental Obligatory and Urban centripetal forces of migration.

Three- Urbanization and immigration consequences.

Four – Towards a sound urbanization in the developing economy.

Lastly, the paper concluded that after a long and sluggish rural migration in Iraq during 1950s, 1960s and 1970s governmental obligatory forces in the second half of 1980s represented the most decisive and profoundly determinants of the rural migration in the IKR and this , as a basic consequence , entails a chronic restless to reside between the village and the city.

## **R**ural Migration in the Developing Economy and its Reflection on the Urban Structure (with Reference to Kurdistan Region)

It is well known that the migration from rural areas to urban centers in the majority of countries especially in the developed world occurred as a result of two basic effects ; centrifugal effects in rural areas on the one hand and the centripetal effects of the urban centers on the other hand<sup>1</sup>.

In contrast, the rural migration in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (the special case) passed in two stages: in the first phase, which lasted until the first half of seventies was the income inequality between the rural and urban areas an important factor behind migration while in the second phase, which was concentrated in the second half of the eighties immigration occurred when rural population was forced by the government authorities to be regrouped in adjacent complexes closed to large cities

Here comes the importance of the subject of this research to determine the factors driving these population movements' particularly economic, social and cultural implications and then release ways to achieve a dynamic balance between rural areas and urban centres.

On the other hand identification of the research problem requires answering the following questions:

1. What are the fundamental factors of migration from rural areas to urban centres in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region?
2. Is the central government intervened in the movement of the population in the Kurdistan Region from rural areas to urban centres?
3. What are the consequences of the rural exodus in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region?
4. How to achieve a sound urbanization through rural migration?

To answer these questions, the research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify the characteristics of the rural migration in the IKR
3. To recognize the role of the central government authorities in the rural exodus in the IKR
4. To determine the effects of rural migration in the IKR

In so far this paper concentrated on the following subjects;

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## INTRODUCTION

### One –Rural Centrifugal Forces of Migration

Up to the end of 1940 s, the rural –urban relations (commodity trade as well as labour and capital movements) have been keeping their limited scale on without considerable changes. (**M. Amare and others, 2012**)

This view since the early 1950 s has been radically changing .This was attributable (at the rural side) to several forces, in respect to Kurdistan region, the following are accentuated (Kurdistan Region – Iraq: Ministry of planning, 2007) (Hoshiar Marouf;, 2006, Pp 127-128, 347-358).

- 1) Due to the topographic features of region, land ownership in general confined within small scales, which are frequently deprived from external economies, i.e. production costs in these farms are usually raised above that prevailed in the large –scale units.

Moreover small –scale ownerships may prevent farmers from using advanced technologies. So the agricultural productivity in the region is often low as it is known in other parts of Iraq, the farmers are always subjected to exploitation of urban dealers who ordinary impose high interest rates and severe conditions on the needy famers .

- 2) **Up to the 1990 s, except few spaces, most villages had been left without infrastructural** facilities; (paved roads, electricity clean water, sewerage, hospital and sanitation ..... ) here, the only reality existed was availability of cottages which still consisting of rural housing, in the region, where the farmers sharing livestock, sheep, goats (in the same house). During the early1970s, few schools had been established and provided with minimum educational and health requirements.

- 3) Before July 14, 1958, the feudalist landlords were capturing the rural lands and their inhabitants as well. So the villagers were permanently submitted to heavy economic, social and psychological pressures and perhaps to direct physical torturing from landlords, their relatives and bodyguards. The Second World War consequences and increasing consciousness, particularly within lower (social) stratified classes might waken rural inhabitants from their lethargy and pushed them to get rid of through immigration.

- 4) During the early years of 1950 s, several infrastructural projects had been implemented in Iraq. High priorities were given to some roads that had been paved to connect main cities especially with Baghdad. With the implementation process going on, numerous rural areas which were absolutely

isolated and neglected before now are being under spot and their inhabitants being employed in unprofessional jobs. The new paid wages had excited the employees and found out their real poverty and very low earnings obtained in agricultural jobs. The concerned gaps agitated the road workers and provoked them not to return to their poor cottages, but instead to search for a new life beyond rural boundaries.

So, the indicated gap of wage rates triggered the first voluntarily immigration towards Baghdad and other cities.

After a short time of constancy in the new urban settlements, the familial and tribal relatives arrived and flocked with pathfinders.

- 5) Due to concentration on few primary products (as wheat and barely....), rural earnings are always fluctuated.

Moreover, with less technologies adopted in agriculture, natural forces being more effective, causing many problems as; drought, floods, epidemics .....etc.

Ignorance of man- made agricultural bases and neglecting infrastructural projects as; blocks, dikes and dams in addition to projected barriers built on the water sources in Turkey and Iran may increasingly menace the agricultural production by repeated droughts and even desertion.

- 6) In the early 1950 s, with rising oil earnings (after the February, 1952 agreement with oil companies) a certain irrigation projects had been implemented as Dukan and Darbandikhan dams, however. Since 1960 s, with the exception of a very few projects, the agricultural activities and their required infrastructural projects had been almost left to the personal initiatives. Increasing revenues from oil exports, along with political motives were always behind this reality in the region.
- 7) Because of manufacturing problems inside the region and little opportunities to supply the product in external markets, especially tobacco, the farmers were discouraged to stay longer in their lands which have been mainly allocated for tobacco production.
- 8) Absence of governmental subsidies (financial as well as technical), that is beside low productivity and per capita income and poverty (which has been estimated by 20- 30% of the rural population in the region). All these realities put the producers in a very critical position. This is making them durably debtors to urban creditors (most of them are traders) in a nearby town or city.
- 9) During 1950 s, two big dams had been built in Dukan and Darabandikhan both of them had swallowed totally or influenced partially more than 100 villages, where the inhabitants being obliged to migrate, before deluge sinking them with their subordinated lands.

- 10) During the years 1961-1989, all successive (Iraqi) governments had applied evacuation policies against rural population in Kurdistan region, particularly at the end of 1980 s, when governmental forces killed more than 200 thousand Kurds and destroyed 4500 villages and small towns. The survivors forced to reside in the main cities and some other military controlled towns. These (obliged) mass migrations devoted one of the worst chauvinist offensive policies pursued by previous collapsed regime.
- 11) At present, more than 10 million mines hidden in rural areas of the region, harming the dwellers and threatening immigrants and preventing them from returning to their rural homes and resuming their properties and previous jobs.

## **Two –Governmental Obligatory and Urban Centripetal Forces of Migration**

Experiences of different developing countries have shown that government intervention in the rural exodus leads to negative consequences for both rural areas and large cities (**M. McCatty; May 11, 2004pp13,34-55**), the worst of these experiences as above indicated were in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, when the Iraqi government forces destroyed most villages in this region and forced the population there to leave their homes and agricultural fields to reside in outskirts of neighboring cities so the displaced residents shifted their jobs from (traditional) agricultural occupations to unskilled services which do not require technical expertise particularly in the public security activities .

In contrast to this obligatory rural migration most usual population movements taken place under the influence of the impact of the disparity between rural and urban areas and attractions in the big cities in particular

Generally speaking in contrast to the rural life, the urban areas, concerned as dream lands. This was because of the following distinctive features of the urban areas (**M. Amare and others ,2012**)

During last decades most cities have been gradually privileged by principal infrastructural facilities, as; electricity power, clean water sewage, streets and transportation, schools, hospitals and sanitation, restaurants, hotels and other accommodations, parks..... .

Although, these facilities, in most cases lack of conformity with required technical specifications and conditions, might give first time satisfaction and excitement to the new settlers.

- 1) Absence of municipal intervenes in land space allocation (till now in many places) has encouraged rural migrants to put their hands on any space not

used by others, to build, sell and exchange without documents. So the dwellings in the informal settlement became easy and often with a very low costs.

- 2) With family (and frequently) tribe complementation, mass meeting groups being settled adjacent and closed to each other. Contiguity of the immigrants in their urban settlements making the contacts easier.

In the new location, the migrants do not feel that much difference happened to them. Now they can transform not just their old traditions and customs but also the same rural housing specifications, used before.

- 3) Availability of plenty opportunities for unprofessional migrants, who are capable to carry out (brawn –needed) jobs, particularly in building and construction and in some service sectors; (wandering sellers, guards, carriers, cleaners...). These jobs almost ensure acceptable incomes to satisfy basic needs of their families.

Moreover the informal sector appears to provide a significant source of income for the migrants. This is coupled with the overlap between rural and urban activities, that may shed light on the urban absorption of the migrants.

- 4) Existence of suitable local markets made a significant change in the economic mentality of the immigrants, who are now finding a wide range of marketing may be in a more organized and beneficial form. This is inversely to the marketing situation in rural areas, where the producers have a little information and low efficiency about marketing. This contrast situation may always entail enlarged gaps between low farm wholesale and high urban retail prices.

- 5) Since the year 2003, security assurance and to keep alive had been getting the first priority in search of a stable settlement. This tendency made cities and towns in Kurdistan region to be attractive areas to pull people from other parts of Iraq, urban as well as rural areas.

In relation to the same migration process, most migrants to other areas in the southern and middle parts of Iraq prefer closed settlements to their religious, sectarian and ethnical attitudes.

- 6) With the first migration groups settled in the city, most of the CBD inhabitants left their traditional houses to the immigrants, who have gradually turned these houses into shopping centers, restaurants, garages for storing and repairing cars, workshops for folk like clothing and carpets ..... etc.

The residence close to the CBD has created several benefits to settled immigrants, including;

- A) Free or relatively low transportation changes.
- B) Cheap accommodation.

- C) Existence of all goods and services needed by the family in the same locale.
  - D) Rapid diffusion of information.
  - E) Is a more suitable space for less-cultured people, to get practical training in repairing workshops, handicraft production and other business aspects
  - F) Easy access to new job opportunities.
- However, the CBD has often lasted for a long period, relying on its old shaky buildings that are always contiguous with highly densities.

- 7) Raising many commercial centers, and applying advanced master plans may open concerned cities in the region to the globalization effects, particularly in respect to modern housing blocks implemented by foreign companies.  
This prospective growth will increasingly stimulate more rural inhabitants to immigrate towards big cities.
- 8) The formal expansion of municipal boundaries is directly reflected on the influential role of the concerned cities and towns.  
With the new governmental decisions more agricultural lands maybe allocated for housing instead of agricultural purposes.

Thus new cities may have rising or old ones expanding on the account of rural or other existing urban areas.

In Aug. 2007 three applied studies conducted to back analysis of each migration, employment and governance, separately (Hoshiar Marouf, 2008)

In respect to migration a questionnaire form distributed on 210 citizens in Sulaymanya city and on 90 citizens in Koya town.

The results were as implied in the following table;

Table (1)

Brief of Replications

Rural centrifugal and urban centripetal forces of immigration	Very weak	Weak	Strong	Very strong
Wage (or reward) differences		25	35	40
Rural lack of infrastructural projects	4	30	34	32
Rural agricultural marketing problems		32	32	36
Rural lack of security(Social Conflicts)		20	37	43
Forced evacuating policy		11	28	61
Mine fields in rural areas		27	33	40

Urban entertainments		60	24	16
Urban job opportunities		30	33	37
Urban housing facilities		33	30	37
Urban security	4	30	34	32
Urban culture, health and education		40	33	27

The last questionnaire results may be consistent to the previous qualitative analysis.

If we rearrange the included replications in a descending order and according to (strong plus very strong) percentage weights, we will get the following gradation of the concerned forces of migration;

- 1) Forced evacuating policy.
- 2) Security assurance (Rural lack of security-Social Conflicts, Urban security Institutions, Mine fields in rural areas).
- 3) Wage (or reward) differences.
- 4) Urban job opportunities.
- 5) Rural agricultural marketing problems
- 6) Urban housing facilities.
- 7) Rural lack of infrastructural projects
- 8) Urban culture, health and education.
- 9) Urban entertainment (neglected).

As above evidenced by the results of the former investigation that the factors listed may be overlapped and complicated with the problem of stability of permanent residence of the rural population , at a time when the returnees are almost threatened by scattered minefields in the majority of rural areas and that there are more or less certain social conflicts here or there , all these accompanied by increasing difficulties of agricultural marketing and less education, health and culture institutions which are often very low in both quantity and quality , compared to what is in the major cities .In contrast , in the cities , there are rising costs of living and many phenomena of pollution and fear of loss of former properties in the villages they left.

Moreover, many of the rural population of young people were employed in the armed forces, police and other government services which do not require technical skills.

The result of all the foregoing, the rural population of the former lives of great concern among the choice between returning to their former villages as permanent accommodations and staying in urban areas of displacement and so far back a small percentage in the majority of villages permanently.

### **Three –Urbanization and Immigration Consequences**

Rural-urban migration as a movement of people from the countryside to the city,



causes two things to happen (**M. Amare and others**, April 2012):

1. Urban growth - towns and cities are expanding, covering a greater area of land.
2. Urbanization - an increasing proportion of people living in towns and cities.

Thus Immigration concerned as the basic factor of urban growth. This is due to several effects exerted by immigrations, **including (S. V. Lall, and others, 200637-46)** (C. Tacoli and others, 2015, 17-20) (**V. IVERSEN; 2006**, p45);

- A) Increasing the size of urban population beyond its annual natural growth.
- B) Adding a number of workers to the urban labour market.
- C) Raising the demand for goods and services in the local markets.
- D) Expanding the urban area on the account of agricultural lands.
- E) Creating new sources of income as handicrafts.
- F) Provoking dwellers around the CBD to build new housing districts.
- G) Urging the governmental interested authorities to support housing projects through providing municipal lands and offering credit facilities, in front of low charges, and in many cases, building special districts for the immigrants.

However, immigrants have many consequences on the both of urbanization process and the urban economic structure. Here the following consequences being emphasized;

- 1) Increasing migration along with current high natural growth rate of population might directly contribute in worsening the distortion of the urban economic structure. This is to due to several issues, including;
  - A) Conversion of the disguised unemployment from rural traditional agricultural to urban unskilled services.
  - B) Growing unprofessional service activities on the account of manufacturing and agricultural sectors that was before industrial agglomerations realizing necessary conditions for their development.
  - C) Immigrants may usually leave agricultural activities to old, deprived and inefficient people who remained behind their restrained capacities, without capital, culture, information and even sufficient healthy brawn

power. So they were left with no ability to apply modern techniques in both of production and marketing.

- D) If we consider the high economic dependence on the public finance, we will precisely understand the rural negative impact of migration on the economic development process. This is because almost the whole budget (of the government) relied on crude oil revenues that are mostly allocated to pay salaries and other current managerial expenditures.

The urban expansion has required large investments in infrastructural projects and complementary services. This is with restricted credit facilities, making urbanization as an abyss for the local, regional and national economy, it exhausts most investment expenditures that are necessary to be allocated for rural areas, at least to lessen the regional inequality and stop the rural immigration flows.

- E) With shrinkage of the public investment expenditures, the private investments being responded through different situations;

- 1) Lack of supporting projected infrastructural facilities that are already projected by the local management.
- 2) Reduction of investment opportunities in front of private subcontractors.

So, unemployment emerged by increasing rates and poverty circulated more and more within immigrated and old-settled urban population as well.

- F) in response to the both of satisfying immigrants needs and correcting Landscape dysfunctions (which are often due to migration), increasing public expenditures have to be injected in the urban economy without sufficient reconciling flows of goods and services. As a result an inflationary trend rising and this may sweep most growth achievements.

- G) As indicated before, immigration is responsible for the informal urban expansion, which has increasingly eroded existing agricultural lands for housing purposes. This expansion trend reflected on the urban markets through making shortages in supply of locally produced goods; which are included foods for population and intermediate materials for the manufacturing firms.

- H) Rural migration may contract the farm scales that put the owners and farmers in a critical situation to apply ambitious plans to raise productivity by using capital-intensive pattern of production.

Moreover because the dominant small-scale farms are generally without internal economies the overall system which almost including small farms do not ensure external economies as well?

Indeed, the prospective consequences are always reflected negatively on the profitability of agricultural activities in general.

So now, the citizens do not rely on the local agricultural production by more than 20 per cent.

Since the year 1996 (according to an agreement with UN) a ration card system has been applying in Iraq. While this system represented a positive role to secure food and other basic needs to majority of the deprived citizens, it turned almost the people s demand for required (agricultural and manufacturing) products into foreign sources.

So the role of farmers has been changed, inversely, from production to consumption and the size of agricultural unit diminished (for about 50per cent of agricultural ownerships), it is estimated by no more than one hectare.

On the other hand, existing manufacturing firms have being out of order and stopped to produce in the urban areas. In the year 2004, the idle firms in Erbil estimated by more than 360 units.

At the end of the 1980 s, after huge accumulative waves of (free well and obligatory) migrations, the proportion of urban population in the region reached more than 82 percent.

In the 1990 s, the considerable conversion in the size of urban population had generated two complementary phenomena;

A) During the early years of the 1990s and immediately after withdrawing government administrations, particularly security forces from the region, an impulsive and emotive (rural) returning movements had been taking place.

These movements faced severe impediments. The returnees found their previous villages without minimum life requirements, all what left to them, there, destroyed houses, mosques orchards and even springs and traditional channels, and polluted ecology (due to chemical weapons, used by the Iraqi army and security forces), without livestock, sheep and goats ..... Clean water, electricity, schools, hospitals and sanitation, this is except few rural areas. Thus,

at the beginning of resumption, the returning families shocked by an underprivileged residence.

B) Urbanization in the region almost approached a saturation level, where local economies have no more capabilities to absorb new groups of immigrants. This is because of;

1) Structural distortion of the economy (with dominance of expanded low-or unprofessional service sectors and insignificance of agricultural and industrial sectors).

2) Corruptive and underdeveloped municipal administration.

3) Current economic growth, which is not consistent to the overall growth process of the region. It is often adopting spontaneous expansion, instead of applying strategic planning techniques that may avoid present stifled transportation and ensure increasing integration of the isolated districts. Thus still communications are suffering from disturbances and structural components from dispersion. Moreover, resources depletion and visual and a lot of other pollutions, concerned as chronic phenomena in the urban areas of the region.

Generally, after reaching the saturation level, the urban net benefits curve being inflected to trace a decreasing path of growth.

The polarization characteristics of the city will be reversed to embrace more urban centrifugal forces. This dichotomous urban-rural relation has raised a controversial question (between rural aversion and urban saturation). This is made priority determination as a very difficult and critical decision, particularly when it has been directed to ensure regional stability and to safeguard the sustainable urban development process.

2. Ruralization of the cities and towns and dualism of their economic structures;

Nowadays, there are two urbanization processes coexisted in the same city; one of them has raised modern districts including comfortable houses, prosperous flats and apartments, densely transportation networks with advanced traffic system, recent schools, hospitals and sanitation, security institutions, cultural centers, libraries,..... etc.

The other process has created a wide spectrum of formal and informal housing spaces. Hence two main districts are recognized;

(1) Formal (survived) old districts which are mostly embodying traditional and imperfect houses and shops.

These districts are gradually shrinking. This is due to relocation of existing landscapes and implementation of the transportation networks.

In respect to CBD and circulated areas are (under bidding pressures) increasingly turned into big commercial buildings.

(2) Informal pockets of slums which are always deprived from ordinary life facilities.

Lack of finance and municipal support, has pushed the immigrants to build these small cottages from tinplate or discarded bricks.

The slums as( squatter) settlements are usually left without transportation facilities, clean water, sewage, electricity, schools, hospitals, sanitation..... .

The included spaces are expanded on the account of urban scene, culture and traditions, and there are frequently dens of thieves, smugglers and violent people.....

In contrast to those who may argue that the costs of living in slums are higher than that in formal housing sector. The slums do not cost their inhabitants high charges; they have been built by family members who are depending on nearby brooks to obtain drinking water, and most services are provided by local administrations with low charges.

Moreover, almost the whole family involved in one (prospective) vision which is, (how to make money), whatever the depended means, methods and justifications and in the last few years most of the concerned inhabitants have been employed in the security administrations.

3. The present confused restless relationships between rural and urban areas have obviously worsened potential contradiction raised between urbanization and industrialization process.

In relate to the urbanization process. The years 1950-1987 witnessed slowly increased rates of free immigration which was the main source of this process but this situation has extremely changed in years 1987-1989, when a projected immigration has been obliged by the Iraqi army and other security forces to evacuate villages from their residents. This was implemented in accompany with successive massacre attacks implemented against the Kurdish people.

So as a result of the last offensive forced migration and state terrorism, the cities and some towns, since the year 1990 have been turning into highly overload urban areas with invasive populated quarters.

The last process fell in missing link between service agglomeration, restless population, elite (and popular) bias against institutional and legislative obligations, absorption of unprofessional manpower in security forces and other governmental administrations, crowded markets with carries and wandering sellers, expanded service sectors .....

On the other hand, during the years 1950-1990, industrial development process was frequently depended on public sector and concentrated on the following activates;

- 1) Assembly industrial establishments, that most of their requirements imported (foreign source oriented industries).
- 2) Export-base industries that are mostly relied on foreign markets.
- 3) Traditional small workshops, which most of their activities rested on both of local sources and local markets as well.

These workshops are always suffering from relatively high unit costs and then from confirmed deterioration.

However, the first import-substitution and second export-promotion activities which have been depended on modern technologies and concerned as key industries to drive the prospective industrialization process are absolutely isolated from the dominant urbanization process. Here the only linkage connected the two processes is the financial facilities that have been offered by oil exporting units.

This is inversely to what happened in the more developed countries, during the last few decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries when urbanization resulted from and contributed to industrialization. New job opportunities in urban areas have motivated the mass movement of surplus work forces away from the countryside. At the same time migrants have provided cheap, affluent labour for emerging firms.

In contrast to what already existed in the developing economy (enlarged size of disguised unemployment, which is almost reliant on the expanded unprofessional services), in more developed countries, the urban services are industrialized and subordinated to technological changes. So the growth of urban services does not create an overload on industrial sector and its position, these services are always paving the way for higher industrialization.

In so far urbanization and industrialization are formed two harmonized processes in the advance market economics.

#### 4. Inconsistency (within and between)

Urban and rural economies, this is being embodied in the lack of principal technological and managerial requirements of production and marketing in the rural areas and in the distortion of structural relationships of the urban economies, the both concerned as more responsible forces that are still keeping the rural and urban processes of development, separated .

This inconsistency has always been accentuated by three effects;

- a) Concentration on few products.
- b) Dependence on traditional techniques in small-scale unites.
- c) Scanty export-base output of non-oil production.

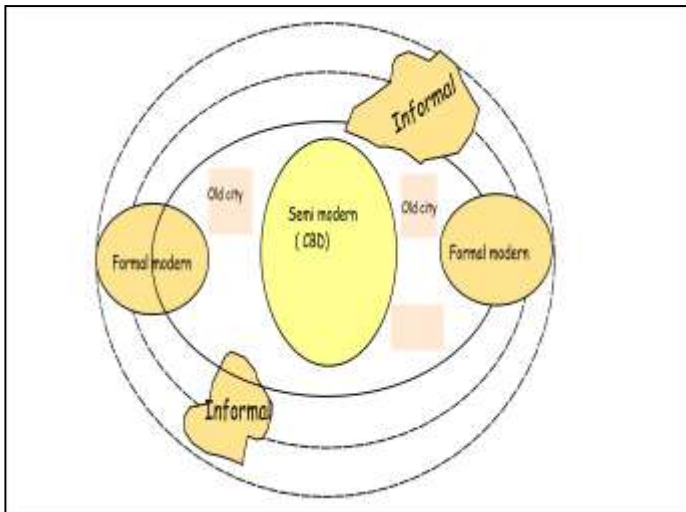
#### **Four – Towards a Sound Urban Development <sup>(1)</sup>**

Initial concern over the impact of immigration on the urban economy has led directly to consideration of economic, social and institutional changes.

The research reviewed all factors, trends and consequences of centrifugal and centripetal forces and specified the urban feedbacks of the (free and forced) successive waves of immigration.

Indeed the prevailed sound environment and encouraging legislations and policies in the Kurdistan region, during last few years have been reflected specially by rising modern (westernized) districts in the peripheral areas, that the municipals contained them by flexible (administrative) decisions.

Thus, the direct and indirect effects of immigration and governmental supports to stimulate private investments, the both have to put the cities on a transitional process, as explained in the following figure;



These jumble and disordered urban landscape distribution between old, modern and transitional districts has to be changed radically in accordance to a sound urbanization process.

This process, here, based on two fundamental transformations, which have to be applied simultaneously; the first is sustainable urban development (SUD) and the other is urban governance (UG).

SUD is that (meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs without pollution).

This process should ensure several objectives, including:

- 1) Keeping potential resources of the city beneficial for the future generations i.e. not to be exhausted rapidly.
- 2) Avoiding all kinds of pollution.
- 3) Combining urban development simultaneously with both of local needs and potential capacities of city.
- 4) Promotion of the competitive and evolutionary (diversified) characteristics of the big cities, particularly cultural and spiritual values.
- 5) Building perfect infrastructural facilities entirely transportation and communication and sanitation .... networks.
- 6) Restricting the formal boundaries of the city, in accordance to a confirmed legislation. This is to protect the agricultural lands from urban settlement creeping.
- 7) Binding the estate financial facilities given by the government with a formal document (issued by a responsible municipal office) affirms that the beneficiary has actually abandoned his home within the informal quarter.
- 8) Grasping a trusted financial source, as local fees and taxes except that may discourage investments.



- 9) Conducting agreements with UNDP and other international institution to confirm managerial, financial and technological supports and subsidies to cities in the region, as what has been done between china and UNDP to restructure and developed the urban life in six pioneer cities.

The foreign aid is inevitable to develop (industrial and commercial) agglomerations on evolutionary processes, that expected to foster growth of the diversified city and to ensure its structural change. Hence the linkages between formal and informal sectors should be intensified.

This is to diffuse the technology over all the city and make benefits accrue to both. This policy is better than restricting the movement of labour.

Cities will have to compete for footloose investment flows to generate jobs for the growing labour force that is according a strategic planning ensuring preparation and development of human resources

- 10) Growing green belts around the whole city and its industrial zones.

In respect to the urban governance it has a highly significant role in supporting the SUD, this is through promoting a coincidental system for all economic, political and social authorities and powers based on stable and integrated legislations on one side and progressive institutions and advanced monitoring bodies and free mass media on the other side.

The urban governance based on several conditions as;

- a) Equity of access to growth process and basic human needs.
- b) Accountability (and transparency) of the decision makers.
- c) Objectivity assurance in all decisions made particularly in respect to functional appointment and promotion.
- d) Security and safety assurance.
- e) Ensuring productive job opportunities for all unemployed (and underemployed) labour forces.
- f) Poverty alleviation.
- g) Securing suitable environment and encouraging circumstances to attract foreign investments.
- h)
- i)

## **Notes**

- (1) For more details:



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## **Conclusions**

**After the destruction of more than four thousand villages and massacre murder of more than two hundred thousand of its population and the forced displacement of the rest in complexes near cities and engaging there in jobs do not require special skills as policeman , personal guard and other non-professional public services now became difficult for those people to return to their former villages as permanent residences .**

**2. Inversely to most experiences in the advanced world where rapid rural migration considered as**  
adesirableprocessbywhichsurplusrurallabourwaswithdrawnfromtraditionalagriculture and overpopulated areastoprovidecheapmanpowertosustainingrowing modern industrial complexes in the urban areas

(Kuznets,1971).Numerousstudieshavenowdocumentedthefactthatthroughoutthedevelopingworld (including Iraq and its Kurdistan region)ratesofrural-urbanmigration continuetoeceed ratesofurbanjobcreationandtogreatlysurpassthecapacityof bothindustryandurban socialservicestoabsorbthislaboureffectively (MichaelP.Todaro, 1980, pp361-362)

3. Because of urban spontaneous expansion at the expense of green agricultural suburbs and outskirts dependence of the local markets on remote sources increased and as a result required food prices have been risen and thus increased pressure on the government to provide more and more health , education and security services and to construct unlimited infrastructural projects , all that prompted the government to allocate the expenses on the growing needs of the largest cities on the account of rural areas , which was supposed to take much interest to attract immigrants and bring them back to their former villages.

In so far the underdevelopment phenomena overlapped and complicated,thusradical structural shifts should be imposed in both rural areas and urban centres assuring population attraction towards rural and remote areas and to achieve parity or regional balance and this requires the construction of four strategic plans:

1. Comprehensive rural development plan (Hoshiar Marouf, 1989, pp33-64)
2. Rural urban integration plan (Hoshiar Marouf, 2005, pp174-177).
3. Growth and population polarization plan (Hoshiar Marouf, 2006, pp83-108).



4. Rural joint-stock companies plan (*Sustainable rural development* and innovation in the Alps, p29)

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/images/map/cooperat2007/transnational/transnat\\_mosaic.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/images/map/cooperat2007/transnational/transnat_mosaic.pdf).

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### پوخته:

گومان نیه لهوه که زور خالی هاوبهش ههیه له میانی وولتانی بهرهو گهشهچوو له سهه کۆچکردنی خه لکی دیهاتهکان بوشارهکان بهلام له گهله نهوه هه ر وولتاته تایبهمهندی خوی ههیه وله ههموان ناشکرکردن دهست تپوهردانی حکومهت له ههریمی کوردستانی عیراق له دوو سالهکانی ههشتایهکان به چۆلکردنی دیهاتهکان له خه لکانی و نیشه جیکردنیان له کومه لگه زۆره ملییهکان .

لیکۆلنهوهکه ئاراستهکرا بهرهو تاقیکردنهوهیهکی وهسفی بو گریمانیک سهرهکی که په یوهسته به راوهرگرتنیک : (نه خوازوی کۆچکردن له لایهک و هیزه راکیشهرهکانی شارهکان له لایهک کهوه ناسهقمگیریهکی زۆری دروستکروه له سهه نشته جیبوون له میانی دیهاتهکانی پپشو وشارهکانی تپیدا نه).

له بهر نهمانه , توپزینهوهکه نهه بابهته سهههگیانه لهخۆ دهگری:

یهکهه- هیزهکانی دههکردنی ناوهندی بۆ کۆچکردن.

دوهه- هیزه زۆره ملییهکانی دهسهلات و هیزهکانی راکیشانی ناوهندی شارهکان.

سپیهه- شارستانیتهتی و نههجامهکانی کۆچکردن

چوارهه- بهرهو شارستانیتهتی ریک وپیک له نابوریهکی بهرهو گهشهچوو.

دوا بهدوایی , توپزینهوهکه گهیشه نهوه که زۆره ملی کۆچکردن له دیهاتهکان لهههمو هوکارهکان کاریگهتر بوو ههه نهوهش وای کرد خه لکان له دوو دلای بهردهوام بن لهسهه نیشه جیبوون له میانی گوند و شار

**المخلص:**

لاشك وأن هناك نقاطا مشتركة عديدة لتجارب البلدان النامية فيما يخص حركات الهجرة الداخلية الريفية باتجاه المناطق الحضرية غير ان هناك خصوصية معينة لكل بلد وأكثرها بروزا هي في تدخل الحكومة في إقليم كردستان العراق بعملية واسعة في نهاية الثمانينات بتهجير سكان الريف وإسكانهم في مجتمعات قسرية في أطراف المدن.

لقد وجه البحث لإختبار وصفي (بالإعتماد على نتائج إستقصاء تم إجراؤه) لفرضية أساسية: (كرة الهجرة من جانب وعناصر الجذب الحضري من جانب اخر قد ولدا إزدواجية في إقامة السكان وإستقرارهم ما بين قراهم الاصلية و مدنهم الحالية).

وعلى ما سبق , تركز هذه الورقة على الموضوعات الرئيسية الآتية:

أولا- قوى الطرد المركزية الريفية للهجرة.

ثانيا- القوى الإلجبارية الحكومية وقوى الجذب المركزية الحضرية للهجرة

ثالثا- التحضر ونتائج الهجرة.

رابعا- نحو تحضر سليم في الإقتصاد النامي.

وأخيرا خلصت الدراسة الى أنه بعد هجرة طويلة وبطيئة في العراق خلال عقود الخمسينات والستينات والسبعينات من القرن الماضي كان التهجير الإلجباري الحكومي خلال الثمانينات المحدد الأكثر حسما للهجرة الريفية في إقليم كردستان العراق وهذا ما إستتبع القلق في الإقامة ما بين القرية والمدينة.