

Factors affecting population stability in rural settlements (Case study: Chenaran, Iran)

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ABSTRACT:

Living in today's world require production of thought. Trying to create welfare, improving livelihood, and accessing to a better life are some of the social goals in order to reach stability in all settlements. Urban-rural migration has always attracted scientists in different fields. Migration in developing countries has deteriorated the conditions in origin, on one hand, and, on the other hand, it created economic, social, and cultural problems in destination due to the lack of facilities in accordance with migration. Migration is one of the most effective factors in the formation of new developments in rural affairs. If this phenomenon is not well managed, it brings about adversely economic, social, and political effects. Evacuated villages from human resources, the accumulation of population in cities, and economic dependence of countries are some of the consequences of migration from rural areas to cities. Over the past decades, numerous efforts have been made to identify the consequences of migration and find solutions for reducing the dilemma. The efforts have not been much of success due to the lack of strategic and integrated vision. Stabilizing the quality of life of villagers and changing the economic activities are two important ways for population stability in rural settlements which improve and enhance the quality of life. This is an applied descriptive-analytical study. Data were collected using the field (questionnaire) and documentary methods. The statistical population consisted of 10 villages of Chenaran with 1152 families. A total of 288 families were enrolled as the sample using Cochran's formula. The results showed that job, adequate income, and state aid are the most effective factors in population stability in rural settlements at Chenaran.

Keywords:

Population stability, rural settlements, migration motivations, Chenaran, Iran.