



IRAQI
Academic Scientific Journals



العراقية
المجلات الأكاديمية العلمية

TJAS
Tikrit Journal for
Agricultural
Sciences

ISSN:1813-1646 (Print); 2664-0597 (Online)

Tikrit Journal for Agricultural Sciences

Journal Homepage: <http://www.tjas.org>

E-mail: tjas@tu.edu.iq

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KEY WORDS:

Migration, farmers'
migration, rural areas,
Agricultural Extension
Workers.

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received: 19/11/2021

Accepted: 08/01/2022

Available online:
31/3/2022

Tikrit Journal for Agricultural Sciences (TJAS)

The causes of farmers' migration from the rural to the city and ways to address them from the point of view of agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate- Kurdistan Region – Iraq

ABSTRACT

The research aimed to determine the level of causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate and its relationship to some variables, as well as identifying the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city. The data was collected using a questionnaire and the personal interview method from the research population, consisting of (98) agricultural extension agents representing (100%) of the size of the research population. The results of the research showed that the level of farmers' migration from the rural areas to the city is average, tends to rise. And that there is no difference in the opinions of agricultural extension workers towards the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city according to the research variables (age, educational level, marital status, number of years of experience in the field of agricultural extension, job satisfaction, and the degree of informal social participation), while there is a discrepancy between the opinions of Agricultural extension workers towards the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city according to the research variables (gender, specialization), Therefore, the researcher recommends that the state establish economic and service projects in the villages to return the rural people to their villages and their original homes, and taking into account the problems that the research results proved to have an impact on the migration of farmers when preparing a future indicative plan in this field..

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is highly vulnerable to risks, Where agricultural production is influenced by many factors, natural variables such as climate, environmental and technological fluctuations, infestation of insect pests and fungal diseases, soil erosion, and deterioration of land fertility, in addition to the economic and seasonal production risks and other factors that are difficult for the farmer to estimate accurately or bear their impact on their own due to the difficulty of predicting or controlling them (Qarqari & Abo elenein 2019). These factors led to the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city.

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical area to another, which may be temporary or permanent (Ochuko & Nduka, 2016) or a selective process that affects individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. (Alfred Babi et al., 2017),It is also one of the patterns of population movement that plays an important role in distributing the population geographically according to several economic, social and political factors (Gutkar, 2019).

Rural urban migration today is one of the most important manifestations of population movement in the developing countries, especially Iraq, in which the proportion of the rural population is still

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high. This phenomenon has been closely linked to economic development and caused an imbalance between the countryside and the city and led to the concentration of most industrial activities and administrative, cultural, health and necessary services in the most important urban centers at the expense of the countryside, which led the rural population to move and migrate towards the cities (Dahmani & Nasira, 2009). This type of migration is due to both the factors of expulsion in rural areas and factors of attraction in urban areas. (Abou Seeda, 2015) with the aim of settling in another urban area of life in the city, regardless of the reasons, whether social or economics, There are many factors behind migration, such as poverty, lack of food security, unemployment, and lack of employment opportunities, climate change, poor environmental conditions, and the scarcity of services and facilities and reduced agricultural production and lack of rural investment and industrial and social services, health, educational and cultural as well as the occurrence of disasters, wars and punish the occurrence of drought and floods. There are push factors that push rural people to migrate to urban areas. (Abou Seeda, 2015) The movement of migrants today has reached its highest rates in modern history, as the number of international migrants jumped in recent years from 153 million people in 1990 to 244 million people in 2015, and reached 258 million people in 2017, and reached 272 million in 2019. Studies have shown that internal migration is more than the prevalence of international migration, where the latest global estimates indicate that more than 740 million people have migrated within their country of birth (International Organization for Migration, 2019; United Nations, 2019). Some studies indicate that people migrate for social, educational and economic reasons, which have a negative impact on development and production (Lawal & Okeowo, 2014), while (Simelton et al., 2021) sees migration as one of the strategies to reduce poverty and vulnerability to both natural and economic hazards, while a study (Malik, 2015) confirmed that the migration of farmers towards the urban centers of a country has a significant economic, cultural, political and social impact on the lives of not only migrants but also the place of destination. While confirming the study (Eidan & Abbas, 2013) The lack of irrigation water, power outages, soil salinity and groundwater salinity, the high cost of modern irrigation channels, the difficulty of agricultural marketing and the high production costs are among the most important problems that lead to the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city. It's clarified from (Al Sakran & Munier, 2018) that the availability of job opportunities and higher income in the large cities and the provision of social services such as health and education are among the most important manifestations of the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city, and indicated by (Hwsain & Abd-Alhafz, 2020) There are motives that compel farmers to migrate to the port, including economic, social, psychological, educational, environmental and governmental ones.

The governments of various countries of the world, including developing countries, have paid attention to the role of governmental organizations, led by the Agricultural Extension Agency, in advancing agricultural development (El-Moghazy *et al.*, 2019) through its multiple roles, including training human cadres capable of rural development and increasing production and area unit by developing Techniques continuously and in the production of economic crops that can be exported abroad in accordance with global standards, and reduce the risks to agricultural crops, and its roles in achieving agricultural development goals extended to include economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects (Abdwlhalim & Mohamad, 2003). Agricultural extension is one of the main systems assisting in increasing agricultural production, developing rural families and improving their standard of living, through educational changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of farmers and their families, by communicating the results of agricultural research to them. (Shercher, 2007). Among the goals that agricultural extension seeks to bring about changes are the attitudes (Al-Saidi & Al-Attabi, 2009) as an educational serves aimed at changing or modifying farmers' attitudes towards adopting the scientific techniques developed in all aspects (Al-Samarrai, 1991). The extension process relies on the agricultural extension workers, as the agricultural extension workers represent the pivotal pillars that fall upon them to achieve the objectives of this institution. Urban migration and its impact on agricultural production, Addressing migration has become one of the important areas of agricultural extension work, and that this body can play important roles in this field with its human, technical, cultural and communication

capabilities that enable it to contribute effectively to addressing this problem from all its dimensions and various angles.

The study attempts to answer the following questions: -

1. What is the level of the causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate?
2. Is there a discrepancy between the opinions of agricultural extension agents about the reasons for the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city and the following independent factors (age, gender, specialization, educational level, marital status, number of years of service in the field of agricultural extension, job satisfaction, degree of informal social participation)?
3. What are the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the urban areas from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the governorate?

Research objectives:

1. Determining the level of causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate.
2. Arranging the aspects of causes of farmers' migration from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate.
3. Arranging the paragraphs of the causes of the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate.
4. Determining the discrepancy between the studied independent variables of the respondents (age, gender, specialization, educational level, marital status, number of years of service in the field of agricultural extension, job satisfaction, and degree of informal social participation) and their opinions about the causes of farmers' migration from the rural areas to the city in Sulaymani Governorate.
5. Determining the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the governorate.

Research hypotheses:

There is a discrepancy between the independent variables (age, gender, specialization, educational level, marital status, number of years of service in the field of agricultural extension, job satisfaction, degree of informal social participation) of the respondents and their opinions about the causes for migration from the rural areas the city in Sulaymani Governorate.

Procedural definitions:

1. Migration: It means the movement of people or their displacement from one place to another place or from one geographical area to another.
2. Rural area is an area of land outside the densely populated urban areas in a town or city and is usually large, open areas with few houses and few people, as opposed to urban areas which have larger populations.
3. Rural migration: the process of farmers moving and migrating from the countryside towards the cities.
4. Agricultural extension workers: Employees who work in the agricultural divisions of the Sulaimani Governorate Agriculture Directorate and who are charged with providing extension services to farmers.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Methodology: In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the descriptive approach was used, which is one of the methods for obtaining adequate and accurate information from the social reality, identifying common practices, and identifying the opinions, beliefs and trends of individuals and groups and their methods of growth and development (Al Abbasi, 2018). Detailed data and facts about the opinions of agricultural extension agents towards the migration of farmers from rural areas to urban areas and its impact on agricultural production in Sulaymani Governorate.

Research area: Sulaymani Governorate was chosen from Kurdistan Region as a research area because the governorate is considered one of the important agricultural areas on which the majority of the region's residents depend for their livelihood.

Research population: The research population included all the agricultural extension centers in the Sulaymani governorate, which numbered (10) centers officially registered in the Sulaymani Agriculture Directorate * for the year 2020-2021, and all the agricultural extension workers were selected in all the centers, a number of (98) agricultural extension workers. These Agricultural Extension Workers were distributed among the extension centers in Sulaymani governorate as shown in Table No. (1):

* Sulaymani Agriculture Directorate- Planning and Follow-up Department

Table (1): Distribution of research community members by extension centers in Sulaymani governorate

N.	Extension centre's	Population(Number of Extension Workers)
1.	Centres	42
2.	Dokan	5
3.	Chwarta	5
4.	Qaladze	2
5.	Chwarqwrna	4
6.	Shahrazoor	5
7.	Arbat	6
8.	Chamchamal	11
9.	Darbandixan	4
10.	Qarahanjir	14
	Total	98

Data collection tool: The questionnaire is an appropriate tool for obtaining objective information, data and facts through which the objectives of the research can be achieved (Melhem, 2010). For the purpose of achieving the objectives of the research, a special questionnaire was prepared for this purpose, which consists of three parts, and was prepared after the researcher review to the scientific and literary sources related to agricultural extension, as well as consulting specialists in these aspects as follows: The first part includes the independent factors (age, gender, specialization, educational level, marital status, number of years of experience in the field of agricultural extension, job satisfaction, degree of informal social participation) As for the second part of the questionnaire, it consisted of five aspects: the first axis was economic reasons, which consisted of (10) paragraphs, the second axis was social and cultural reasons, which consisted of (9) paragraphs, the third axis was political reasons, which consisted of (7) paragraphs, The fourth axis was the environmental reasons, which consisted of (6) paragraphs. As for the fifth axis, the service reasons, which consisted of (11) paragraphs, in which a triple scale (agree, neutral, disagree) was used, they were given weights (3,2,1) respectively. The degrees of this scale ranged between (43 - 129) degrees. As for the third part of the questionnaire, it consisted of (15) paragraphs, which are the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate, as a three-way scale (agree, neutral, disagree) was used in it. The weights (3,2,1) were given to them, respectively. The degrees of this scale ranged between (15-45) degrees.

. For the purpose of validity face content validity and fact validity of the content, the questionnaire was presented to a group of specialists in the Department of Agribusiness and rural development at the College of Agriculture at the University of Sulaymani; their opinions were taken by deleting or adding to the paragraphs of the questionnaire. For the purpose of verifying the validity of the questionnaire items, a pre-test was conducted on the questionnaire on 5/8/2021. On a sample consisting of (14) agricultural extension workers Be part of the research population, they followed the half-part method to measure stability using the Pearson equation, whose value amounted to (0.80) and corrected the scale as a whole using the Spearman Brown equation, which reached its value (0.89), and the validity was extracted where it reached (0.94) Thus, the form was characterized by high stability and validity. And Reliability is considered satisfactory and acceptable if its value reaches (0.70) or more. (Allam, 2009), which means that the scale gives close

results if it is repeated on the same individuals after a period of time and in the same circumstances. (Kawafha, 2010) After completing the modification of the paragraphs and obtaining stability and validity, the form is ready for distribution and for collecting the final data, and all data has been collected. Data from respondents in the period between 20/8/2021-20/9/2021.

Measuring independent variables:-

Independent variables: Each of the independent research variables was measured as follows:-

1. Age: The age of the respondent: it is the number of years when collecting the research data.
2. Gender: It was measured according to the following two levels: (male, female). The following weights were given to these two levels: (1, 2) respectively.
3. Specialization: It was measured according to the following two levels: (Agricultural Extension, non-Agricultural Extension). These two levels were given the following weights: (1, 2) respectively.
4. Educational level: It was measured according to the following levels: (preparatory, institute, college, postgraduate). The following weights were given to these levels (4, 3, 2, 1) respectively.
5. Social status: It was measured according to the following two levels: (married, single). These two levels were given the following weights: (1, 2), respectively.
6. Number of years of service in the field of agricultural extension: It was measured by the number of years of extension service.
7. job satisfaction: (7) paragraphs were developed to determine the agricultural extension workers' satisfaction with their work according to the following levels (always, sometimes, rarely, and not satisfied), and for the purpose of measurement, the scores were given as follows (4, 3, 2, 1) for the levels of expressions Respectively., and thus the values of job satisfaction were limited between (7-28) a numerical value.
8. The degree of informal social participation: (7) paragraphs have been developed to determine the degree of informal social participation according to the following levels (I always participate, I participate sometimes, I participate rarely, I don't participate), and for the purpose of measurement, the scores were given as follows (4,3,2,1) for the levels of phrases, respectively., and thus the values of satisfaction with work were limited between (7-28) a numerical value.

Statistical means:

After completing the data collection, unpacking, and tabulation, they were analyzed using statistical analysis programs (SPSS) for the social sciences and the following statistical methods were used: (range, frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, Pearson's simple correlation coefficient and Spearman rank correlation, weighted mean, standard deviation, analyses of variance)

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

1. Determining the level of causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate.

The results of the research showed that the highest numerical value obtained by the respondents was (129) number value, out of (129) number value, and the lowest numerical value was (43) number value, with an arithmetic average of (107.37) number value. The degrees of the causes for the migration were classified into three categories (low, medium, High) after adding and subtracting one standard deviation from and to the arithmetic mean, and it became clear that (63.3%) of the respondents were the reasons for their migration to the city, in the (Medium) category, while the percentage of (high) reasons was (21.4%), and the percentage was in the category (low) reached (15.3%) as shown in Table (2):

Table No. (2): The level of the respondents' causes towards the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city

Level of Problems	Number of Extension Workers	% Percentage	Mean	Std. Deviation
Low (84-99)	15	15.3%	91.133	5.1390
Medium (100-115)	62	63.3%	107.435	4.6575
High (116-131)	21	21.4%	120.048	3.2936
Total	98	100%	107.643	9.7560

It is clear from the results that the majority of the respondents have a moderate problems that tend to rise towards emigration, and that the two categories of medium and high applications accounted for (84.7%) of the total number of respondents. This may be attributed to the lack of agricultural services for farmers due to the lack of clear policies towards the rural community by the Kurdistan Regional Government or the high costs of producing field crops and the low prices.

2. Arranging the aspects of causes of farmers' migration from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate:

There are areas of causes that limit the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate, which are (5) causes, obtained weighted averages ranging from between (2.23 - 2.70) degrees and with percentage weights located between (74.36% - 90.23%), which are arranged according to their sequence relative to the number of respondents as shown in the table (3):

Table (3): Arrange the causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in descending order

Problems	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank	Mean	Std. Deviation
Economic Problem	2.70	90.23	1	27.071	3.469
service Problem	2.68	89.60	2	29.765	3.213
political Problem	2.41	80.50	3	16.908	2.585
environmental Problem	2.29	76.40	4	13.816	3.020
social and cultural Problem	2.23	74.36	5	20.082	3.560

Table (3) shows that the economic causes ranked first in the causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, The reason for this may be the availability of job opportunities and the desire to obtain work and a regular wage in the city more than in the rural areas, while social and cultural reasons occupied the last place, The reason may be that the people of the villages are clinging to the social ties between the individual and the various groups with which he is related by kinship, especially the extended family and the guidance family compared to the people of the city, or perhaps there are places for rest and entertainment more in the villages compared to the city.

2.1 Arranging the paragraphs of the economic causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate:

The paragraphs of the economic causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension agents in the Sulaymani Governorate, which number (10) reasons, obtained weighted averages ranging between (2.45 - 2.93) degrees and with percentage weights located between (81.66% - 97.66%), which were ranked Descending according to their sequence relative to the number of respondents, as shown in Table (4):

Table (4) shows that the paragraph (Lack of cold storage in the farms for storing excess production and selling them in the needed timeline) ranked first in the economic causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, and this may be due to the large number of agricultural crops and their large display in some seasons, and thus the decrease in their price in the market While (Having many industrial factories in urban areas) paragraph ranked last, The reason may be that agriculture is a seasonal work that can return the farmer in its season, and he is unable to work in industry throughout the year.

Table (4): Arrange the paragraphs of the economic causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in descending order

Economic causes	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank
paragraphs			
Lack of cold storage in the farms for storing excess productions and selling them in the needed timeline.	2.93	97.6 6	1
Unavailability of Agricultural loans for farmers	2.81	93.6 6	2. 5
Lack of income of the farmers.	2.81	93.6 6	2. 5
The high cost of transportation of the products in order to be put in markets.	2.80	93.3 3	4
Increasing of prices of production factors	2.73	91	5
Lack of labor in the rural areas	2.72	90.6 6	6
The increased demand on work in the cities	2.63	87.6 6	7
Spreading of unemployment in rural areas	2.61	87	8
In most of the rural areas farming is seasonal	2.56	85.3 3	9
Having many industrial factories in urban areas	2.45	81.6 6	10

Table (5): Arrange the paragraphs of the social and cultural causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in descending order

Social and Cultural causes	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank
paragraphs			
The lack of non-governmental organizations and not reaching their goals in the villages	2.5 8	86	1
Marriage between the village and cities.	2.5 7	85.6 6	2
Feeling ungrateful for their simple lifestyles comparing to living in the cities.	2.4 8	82.6 6	3
The availability of many sources to spend a quality time in the cities.	2.4 7	82.3 3	4
Motivating farmers to migrate to the cities by their families and relatives.	2.2 9	76.3 3	5
illiteracy spread in the villages	2.2 8	76	6
Collapsing of social status of a family especially when loss of the father	1.9 2	64	7
Having some bad social etiquettes in the rural areas	1.8 3	61	8
Lack of religious freedom in the villages	1.6 6	55.3 3	9

2.2 Arranging the paragraphs of the social and cultural causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate:

The paragraphs of the social and cultural reasons for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate, which are (9) causes, obtained weighted averages ranging between (1.66 - 2.58) degrees and with percentage weights located between (55.33% - 86%), which Arranged in descending order relative to the number of respondents, as shown in Table (5):

Table (5) shows that the paragraph (The lack of non-governmental organizations and not reaching their goals in the villages) ranked first in the Social and Cultural causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, The reason may be that non-governmental organizations have a prominent role in raising awareness and spreading agricultural innovations in the villages, thus increasing their agricultural productivity. While (Lack of religious freedom in the villages) paragraph ranked last, this may be the reason for the presence of religious freedom in most villages.

2.3 Arranging the paragraphs of the political causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate:

The paragraphs of the political causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate, which are (7) causes, obtained weighted averages ranging between (1.65 - 2.84) degrees, and with percentage weights located between (55% - 94.66%), which were arranged In descending order, relative to the number of respondents, as shown in Table (6):

Table (6): Arrange the paragraphs of the political causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in descending order

Political causes paragraphs	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank
The lack of a planning strategy to renovate the villages	2.84	94.66	1
The lack of a strong strategy for planning and implementation of agricultural plans	2.80	93.3	2
The lack of a policy by the government to equally showcase demanding and supplying the goods by the farmers	2.70	90	3
Taking farmers agricultural lands by the chiefs and powerful men of the villages	2.50	83.33	4
Threatening the farmers of revenge by their enemies during the problems	2.30	76.66	5
Having many problems and fights in the villages.	2.07	69	6
Limitations on the freedom of expressions in the villages	1.65	55	7

Table (6) shows that the paragraph (The lack of a planning strategy to renovate the villages) ranked first in the political causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, The reason may be that the planning strategy has an effective role in building rural communities, especially in developing agricultural fields While (Limitations on the freedom of expressions in the villages) paragraph ranked last, This may be the reason for the existence of freedom of expression in rural areas.

2.4 Arranging the paragraphs of the Environmental causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate:

The paragraphs of the environmental causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate,

which are (6) causes, obtained weighted averages ranging between (1.67 - 2.78) degrees, and weights percentages located between (55.66% - 92.66%), which were arranged Descending according to their sequence relative to the number of respondents, as shown in Table (7):

Table (7): Arrange the paragraphs of the Environmental causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in descending order

Environmental causes	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank
paragraphs			
The lack of natural pastures in the cities.	2.78	92.66	1
Low rainfall and instability of precipitation rates from One year to another.	2.68	89.33	2
The loss of agricultural lands in most areas.	2.28	76	3
The location of the villages tend to be far from each other's and from the cities	2.26	75.33	4
The spread of diseases and pandemics for human beings and agriculture.	2.07	69	5
Natural phenomena like storms, earthquakes and fire.	1.67	55.66	6

Table (7) shows that the paragraph (The lack of natural pastures in the cities.) ranked first in the Environmental causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, This may be due to the lack of rain in recent years in the governorate, because farmers depend on natural pastures to feed their ruminants. While (Natural phenomena like storms, earthquakes and fire) paragraph ranked last this is due to the lack of natural phenomena in the governorate.

Table (8): Arrange the paragraphs of the Service causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in descending order

Service causes	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank
paragraphs			
Lack of dams for storing waters and using it as needed	2.91	97	1
Lack of agricultural governmental projects to develop the villages	2.90	96.66	2
Lack of available school and educational centers on all levels	2.87	95.66	3
Lack of governmental support for farmers in using new technologies	2.84	94.66	4
Lack of transportation needs and bad quality roads.	2.82	94	5
Lack of organizations in the villages for renovations and developing tourism sites.	2.76	92	6
Lack of health care and weakness of health departments.	2.63	87.66	7
Lack of governmental support for farmers in certified seeds, fertilizers and pesticide control	2.61	87	8
Unavailability of drinking water.	2.59	86.33	9
Lack of government organizations in the villages	2.40	80	10
Lack of agricultural extensions and training courses for farmers	2.23	74.33	11

2.5 Arranging the paragraphs of the service causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in Sulaymani Governorate:

The paragraphs of the service causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension agents in the Sulaymani Governorate, which are (11) causes, obtained weighted averages ranging between (2.23 - 2.91) degrees and with percentage weights located between (74.33% - 97%), which were ranked in descending order, relative to the number of respondents, as shown in Table (8):

Table (8) shows that the paragraph (Lack of dams for storing waters and using it as needed) ranked first in the political causes for the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, this is due to the lack of existing dams to store water in the province because farmers depend on rain to grow their crops. While (Lack of agricultural extensions and training courses for farmers) paragraph ranked last, the reason may be the weak extension services in the villages and the lack of agricultural training courses for farmers.

4. Determining the discrepancy between the studied independent variables of the respondents (age, gender, specialization, educational level, marital status, number of years of service in the field of agricultural extension, job satisfaction, and degree of informal social participation) and their opinions about the causes of farmers' migration from the rural areas to the city in Sulaymani Governorate:

The results showed that the highest age of the respondents was (62) years and the lowest age was (31) years with an average of (45.19) years. The ages of the respondents were divided into three age groups. It is noted from the results that the highest percentage of age (42.9%) falls within the age group (31-41) And the lowest percentage (22.4%) falls within the age group (53-63), To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' level of opinions for different age groups, analysis of variance was used and its value was (2.080), which is less than the tabular (F) value at the level of significance (0.05), and thus rejects the research hypothesis which states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and age), and this means that agricultural extension agents in different age groups do not differ in their opinions about Migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, as shown in Table (9):

The results of the research also indicated that (59.2%) of the total respondents are males, while (40.8%) are females., To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' level of opinions for different gender groups, analysis of variance was used and its value was (4.323) which is greater than the tabular value (F) at the level of significance (0.05), thus accepting the research hypothesis which states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and gender) This means that the agricultural extension workers, according to their gender, differ in their opinions regarding the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city, as shown in Table (9):

While the results of the research indicated that the highest percentage (58.2%) was obtained by the bachelor graduates category, while the lowest percentage (6.1%) by the high graduate studies category. To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' level of opinions for different educational level groups, analysis of variance was used and its value was (0.852), which is less than the tabular value (F) at the level of significance (0.05), and thus rejects the research hypothesis that states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and the level of educational) This means that agricultural extension workers, according to their educational level, do not differ in their opinions regarding the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city, as shown in Table (9):

The results of the research also showed that (9.2%) of the total respondents are from the agricultural extension specialization, while the rest of the respondents are distributed to other non-extension disciplines. To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' level of opinions for different specialization level groups, analysis of variance was used and its value was (0.003) which is greater than the tabular value of (F) at the level of significance (0.05), thus accepting the research hypothesis which states (There is a discrepancy

between the respondents' opinions and specialization), and this means that agricultural extension workers, according to their specialization, differ in their opinions towards the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, as shown in Table (9):

Table (9): Distribution of researchers according to personality variables

Variables	Frequency	%	Causes average s	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.
Age						
31- 41	42	42.9	109.2	10.66	2.080	0.131
42-52	34	34.7	107.0			
53 - 63	22	22.4	103.9			
(Gender)						
Male	58	59.2	106.2	9.75	4.323	0.040
Female	40	40.8	109.1			
(Specialization)						
Agricultural extension	9	9.2	104.1	9.75	8.995	0.003
Other departments	89	90.8	107.7			
Educational attainment						
High School	15	15.3	107.6	10.66	0.263	0.852
Diploma	20	20.4	108.7			
Bachelor	57	58.2	107.1			
High Graduate	6	6.1	104.5			
Marital Status						
married	86	87.8	107.53	9.75	0.044	0.835
single	12	12.2	108.41			
Experience years						
2-10	20	20.4	106.2	10.65	0.214	0.808
11-19	64	65.3	107.8			
20-28	14	14.3	106.7			
job satisfaction						
10-15	19	19.4	111.2	9.75	2.031	0.137
16-21	45	45.9	105.9			
22-28	34	34.7	107.8			
informal social participation						
7-14	50	51.0	106.7	9.75	1.444	0.241
15-22	44	44.9	107.9			
23-30	4	4.1	115.2			
Total	98	100				

While the results of the research indicated that the highest percentage (87.8%) was obtained by the married group, while the lowest percentage (12.2%) was obtained by the unmarried group.

To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' opinions level and marital status, analysis of variance was used, and its value was (0.044). It is less than the tabular value of (F) at the level of significance (0.05), and thus rejects the hypothesis of the research which states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and the marital status), and this means that the agricultural extension workers, according to their marital status, do not differ in their opinions about the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, as shown in Table (9):

The table (9): indicates that the highest numerical value expressing the number of years of service is (28) years and the least service is (2) years, with an average of (14) years, and that the highest years of service for respondents fall within the category (11-19) at a rate of (65.3%), and the lowest A percentage that falls within the category (20-28) years at a rate of (14.3%). To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' opinions level and Number of years of service,

analysis of variance was used and its value was (0.214), which is less than the tabular (F) value at the level of significance (0.05), and thus rejects the research hypothesis that states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and years of service), and this means that agricultural extension workers, according to their years of service, do not differ in their opinions towards migration Farmers from the rural areas to the city .

The results of the research also indicated that (45.9%) of the total respondents are moderately satisfied with their work, while (34.7%) are highly satisfied with their work., while (19.4) are not satisfied with their work towards farmers in agricultural operations. To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' opinions level and job satisfaction, analysis of variance was used and its value was(2.031), which is less than the tabular (F) value at the level of significance (0.05), and thus rejects the research hypothesis which states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and job satisfaction), and this means that the agricultural extension agents, according to their satisfaction with their work, do not differ in their opinions towards migration Farmers from the rural areas to the city as shown in Table (9):

The results of the research showed that the percentage (51.0%) of agricultural extension workers had little participation in informal social processes, while (44.9%) their participation was medium, while (4.1%) their participation was high. To test the differences between the arithmetic averages of the respondents' opinions level and degree of informal social participation, analysis of variance was used and its value was(1.444), which is less than the tabular (F) value at the level of significance (0.05), and thus rejects the research hypothesis which states (There is a discrepancy between the respondents' opinions and degree of informal social participation), and this means that agricultural extension workers, according to their participation in informal meetings, do not differ in Their opinions about the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city, as shown in Table (9):

5. Determining the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from rural areas to the city from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the governorate:

The paragraphs of the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city were obtained from the point of view of the agricultural extension workers in the Sulaymani Governorate which are (15) paragraphs have weighted averages ranging between (2.29-2.90) degrees and with percentage weights located between (76.53% - 96.93%), which were arranged according to their sequence relative to the number of respondents as shown in Table (10):

The previous table indicates that the paragraph (distribution of irrigation equipment to farmers at low and subsidized prices, and their introduction of guidance courses on how to maintain it for the purpose of rationalizing the use of irrigation water.) came first in all paragraphs of its various types according to importance and percentage weight, achieving an average of (2.90) a degree and a percentage weight of (96.93), which is higher than the averages for the other paragraphs, and this may be due to the fact that irrigation equipment is more important compared to other paragraphs due to the lack of rain and water scarcity in the governorate, while the paragraph (application of the principle of decentralization in development management and the adoption of the principle of self-management) In productive projects to promote self-reliance instead of reliance on the state) the last rank for the various items according to the importance and percentage weight, as it achieved an average of (2.29) degrees and a percentage weight of (76.53), which is lower than the averages for other problems and perhaps the coming of decentralization ranked The latter is due to the respondents' belief that decentralization is less important compared to the other paragraphs.

Table (10): Weighted averages and percentage weight to the degree of respondents' agreement on the proposed ways to reduce farmer migration according to importance

paragraphs	Weighted Average	Weight %	Rank
Distributing irrigation equipment to farmers at low and subsidized prices and introducing them to training courses on how to maintain it for the purpose of rationalizing the use of irrigation water.	2.90	96.93	1
Providing farmers with agricultural production necessities, including fertilizers and pesticides, at reasonable prices.	2.87	95.91	2
Providing public services, especially health, education, service and security services in rural areas.	2.84	94.89	3
Providing loans to farmers through the Agricultural Development and Credit Bank for agricultural production on concessional terms and at low interest.	2.78	92.85	4
Doubling the extension cadres specialized in all agricultural fields and tries to attract distinguished people from other specializations.	2.69	89.79	5
Adopting modern technological processes in the production of export crops, the use of modern packaging, and the use of trained labor in both cultivation, harvesting, sorting, grading and packaging.	2.66	87.88	6.5
Increasing several hours to save electrical energy or provide sufficient quantities of fuel to operate the water pumps.	2.66	87.88	6.5
Increasing financial allocations for extension work and finding outlets for self-financing through the establishment of extension projects of an investment and production nature.	2.60	86.73	8
Preventing the import of agricultural products from abroad, especially those that can be provided locally.	2.57	85.71	9
Improving marketing operations for field crops, vegetables and fruits	2.54	84.69	10
Developing plans and guidance programs for farmers to help solve their problems and hold on to their lands and agricultural work, especially programs related to increasing their agricultural production and then increasing their income and raising their standard of living.	2.54	84.69	11
Connecting the rural areas with the means of transportation with the cities, as the economic activity in the rural areas needs effective means of transportation to link the rural areas with the markets.	2.47	82.65	12
Increasing investments in the agricultural sector to provide job opportunities for farmers with high wages.	2.44	81.63	13
Optimal use of natural and human resources in the rural areas to achieve ecological balance and protect the environment.	2.38	79.59	14
The application of the principle of decentralization in the management of development and the adoption of the principle of self-management in productive projects to promote self-reliance instead of reliance on the state.	2.29	76.53	15

CONCLUSIONS

In light of the research results, the following can be concluded:

1. The results of the research showed that the level of reasons for the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city from the point of view of agricultural extension agents average tends to rise. We conclude from this that the agricultural investment in the governorate and the lack of access to the necessary services to many villages such as health and educational services, and the increase in fuel prices and transportation fees for agricultural products.
2. The results of the research showed that there are challenges and problems faced by agriculture in the Sulaymani governorate. We conclude from this clear neglect of the agricultural reality in the governorate, and making the governorate a market for agricultural crops imported from neighboring countries and making its children a consumer and not a producer despite the availability of all the ingredients in it in order to be self-sufficient in this area and be As a source of agricultural crops,

most farmers left the agricultural profession because of this competition that they could not keep up with.

3. The results of the research showed that an economic factor has a direct impact on the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city, due to the lack of financial allocations by the local government to support the agricultural sector. The farmer has all his accounts, which sometimes push the farmer to leave his land in the desert, or lend the farmers during the production season with interest-free loans or reduce taxes on agricultural property by the regional government.

4. There is a discrepancy in the opinions of agricultural extension workers towards the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city according to the research variables (gender, specialization).

The following can be concluded:

- The reason for this is that the female agricultural extension workers in the agricultural extension units do not have the possibility of succeeding in the extension work and they like non-extension and non-research work and tasks.

- As for the respondents, who are not specialized in extension work, they were not prepared primarily to work in the agricultural extension job, which reflects their need for extension training before and during service to understand the philosophy and nature of agricultural extension and to acquire the minimum amount of extension information.

5. The results of the research showed that all agricultural extension workers support the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from the countryside to the city in Sulaymani Governorate

6. The results of the research showed that all agricultural extension workers support the proposed ways to reduce the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city in Sulaymani Governorate, and they have important concepts for their development, and this is an important indicator in the rural development process.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

1. Developing comprehensive strategic plans for the advancement of the agricultural situation in the province, by the Ministry of Agriculture, by setting up economic and service projects in the villages to return the rural people to their villages and their original homes.

2. Providing the necessary financial resources to create job opportunities for unemployed farmers and setting up a program related to increasing their agricultural production and then increasing their income as well as raising their standard of living.

3. Activating the agricultural credit system and providing loans on easy terms to help farmers open small projects.

4. Conducting other studies similar to this research aimed at identifying other factors and obstacles that may affect the migration of farmers from the rural areas to the city.

5. Taking into consideration the problems that the research results proved to have an impact on the migration of farmers when preparing a future indicative plan in this field.

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اسباب هجرة المزارعين من الريف الى المدينة وسبل معالجتها من وجهة النظر المرشدين الزراعيين في محافظة السلبيانية طاهر محمد لايق حسن

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الخلاصة

استهدف البحث تحديد مستوى اسباب هجرة المزارعين من الريف الى المدينة من وجهة النظر المرشدين الزراعيين في محافظة السلبيانية وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات فضلاً عن تحديد السبل المقترحة لتقليل هجرة المزارعين من الريف الى المدينة. وقد تم جمع البيانات باستخدام استبيان و بطريقة المقابلة الشخصية من مجتمع البحث مكونة من (98) مرشداً زراعياً يمثلون (100%) من حجم مجتمع البحث، وقد ظهرت نتائج البحث ان مستوى هجرة المزارعين من الريف الى المدينة من وجهة نظر المرشدين الزراعيين متوسط يميل الى الارتفاع، وانه لا يوجد تباين في آراء المرشدين الزراعيين نحو هجرة المزارعين من الريف الى المدينة وفق متغيرات البحث (العمر ، المستوى التعليمي، الحالة الاجتماعية، عدد سنوات الخبرة في مجال الارشاد الزراعي، الرضا عن العمل، درجة مشاركة اجتماعية غير الرسمية) في حين يوجد التباين بين آراء المرشدين الزراعيين نحو هجرة المزارعين من الريف الى المدينة وفق متغيرات البحث (الجنس ، التخصص)، لذا يوصى الباحث بقيام الدولة بوضع المشاريع الاقتصادية والخدمات في القرى للاعادة الريفية الى قراهم ومساكنهم الاصلية والاخذ بنظر الاعتبار مشاكل التي اثبتت نتائج البحث بأن لها تأثير على هجرة المزارعين عند إعداد خطة إرشادية مستقبلية في هذا المجال.

الكلمات المفتاحية:
الهجرة ، هجرة المزارعين ، المناطق الريفية ، المرشدين الزراعيين.