

الآية

قال تعالى :

﴿وَمَنْ يُهَاجِرْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
يَجِدْ فِي الْأَرْضِ مُرَآغِمًا
كَثِيرًا وَسَعَةً وَمَنْ يَخْرُجْ مِنْ
بَيْتِهِ مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى اللَّهِ
وَرَسُولِهِ ثُمَّ يُدْرِكُهُ الْمَوْتُ
فَقَدْ وَقَعَ أَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ
وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا﴾

ط

دق الله العظيم

سورة النساء الآية رقم (100)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work
to

My family, relatives
and friends

With my great love
and respect

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- ▯ I would like to express my appreciation and indebtedness to my supervisor Dr. ELshifa Ali, for her keen supervision, encouragement and guidance.
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ملخص البحث

تهدف هذه الدراسة لمعرفة الأسباب وراء الهجرة من المناطق الريفية إلى المناطق الحضرية خاصة الخرطوم (الهجرة من قرية مشو إلى الخرطوم) وتأثير هذه الهجرة على الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية.

استخدم المسح الاجتماعي كطريقة للبحث وتم اختيار 30 معيلاً بطريقة العينة غير الاحتمالية (الكرة الثلجية) من مجموع 300 معيلاً. ثم تصميم الاستبيان وملئ عن طريق المقابلة الشخصية لجمع البيانات ثم تم تشفيرها وتغذيتها في الكمبيوتر ثم تحليلها باستخدام برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS) ومنها تم حساب التكرارات والنسب المئوية واختبار (T).
في اختبار (T) تم استخدام درجة مئوية 0.05

توصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج أهمها:

الهجرة ظاهرة قديمة في القرية - مواكبة الإستراتيجية لمعظم ظروف الهجرة من عماله، بحث التعليم، أو عدم كفاية الخدمات الاجتماعية - عوامل الدفع للنزوح هو ضعف أو نقص الخدمات الأساسية، بينما عوامل الجذب هي كفاية الخدمات الاجتماعية وإمكانية وجود فرص للعمل، كما توصلت الدراسة أيضاً إلى أن الهجرة أثرت على قيم ومعتقدات وأفكار الأسر.

بناء عليه أوصت الدراسة بالآتي:

- 1/ زيادة العناية بالتنمية الريفية المتكاملة.
- 2/ توفير الخدمات الكافية بالمناطق الريفية (خاصة الكهرباء والصحة).
- 3/ توفير فرص العمل بالمناطق الريفية من خلال تشجيع إنشاء المشاريع الاستثمارية.
- 4/ توفير البنيات الأساسية ومعينات التنمية التي تساعد في توليد وزيادة الدخل.

Abstract

The objective of this study was to know the reasons behind migration from rural areas to urban areas specially Khartoum region (migration from musho village to Khartoum) and the impact of this migration on their socio – economic life.

The Social survey was used as research method. 30 household heads were selected by non-probability sampling (snow balling) from the total of 300 household heads.

A questionnaire was prepared, and direct individual interview was used to collect the data from the respondents by the researcher.

The collected data were coded and fed to the computer. The data were analyzed by using statistical package for social science (SPSS), frequencies, percentages and T- test were calculated. A Significance level at 0.05 was used in T- test.

The study found that: migration is an old phenomenon in the village. Most conditions of migration is a coping strategy whether it's employment, education search, or inadequate social services. Push factors may display weak or lack of the basic services, while pull factors is adequate social services and possibility of job opportunities, although migration affected migrating family values, believe and ideas.

Based on the finding of this study it was recommended that:

1. More attention should be paid to the implementation of integrated rural development activities in the area.
2. Provision of adequate services in rural area (specially the electricity and health services).
3. Provision of work opportunities in rural areas by encouraging the establishment of investment projects.
4. Provision of basic infrastructures and development means that would encourage income generation and increasing.
5. Further research:

A Further research to evaluate the impact of rural migration.