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Socio-economic Factors of Migration from Urban to Rural Areas

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Abstract:

The study aims to acknowledge the role of socio-economic factors in their contribution to migration from urban areas to the surrounding rural areas, as we seek in this research to collect the largest amount of information about them, so we relied on the descriptive method to accomplish this research, and the following tools were relied on: The study was conducted on a sample of 115 respondents who migrated from the city to the surrounding countryside on the outskirts of the city of Djelfa, Algeria, distributed in different areas belonging to this state, and the time frame was determined according to what the study took from March 2023 to July 2023. It was found that the most important factors that significantly influenced migration were both socio-economic factors, as well as other factors such as cultural factors and communication technology. The results indicate an increased need for better planning of suburban settlement patterns, taking into account the provision and development of the road network and infrastructure. settlement patterns, taking into account the provision and development of the road network and infrastructure.

Keywords: Socio-economic factors, Rural, Urban exodus.

Introduction:

The topic of urban-rural migration has become a common topic of research, due to the high and sophisticated level of development in an increasing number of countries, which promotes the deconcentration of the population in overcrowded and highly urbanized areas, and the ambitions of the Algerian rural community have increased significantly in recent periods to achieve more growth and progress, and thus the state has allocated plans and solutions for the development of these rural communities and prepared its resources to bring about the necessary changes to develop the countryside, whether in terms of the economic, social or cultural system, through several new programs such as the PMVTC program and the National Development Plan (PNDA), as well as the Neighborhood Projects for Rural Development (PPDR) and the Agricultural and Rural Renewal Strategy. (Rural Renewal, 2004).

These plans and programs have contributed to the emergence of clear features and characteristics of change in rural or urban contexts. Such changes leave their mark on cultural, social and even personal aspects. This form of change broadcast from the city has taken a rapid pace in many rural areas, whether mountainous, steppe or hilly, as well as the overall change in the lifestyle of the rural family itself, which has turned into families, as well as the way people think and dress. (Boukhabza, 1992, p201).

Thus, rural society, including the rural community of Jelfawi, has undergone profound transformations and changes at all levels, structures and its social, economic and cultural structure, which made some believe that the old and traditional aspects of rural life have come to an end, as aspects of modern life in recent years have begun to infiltrate rural life, making today the big picture of rural society in all its fields affected by a great deal of change, and this change is the result of the impact of several factors that contributed to its occurrence, including rural development programs and a number of social, cultural and economic changes, most notably a change in people's relationship with their environment. These changes must be accompanied by transformations at the level of society, its systems, and its structural components, including the value system in society, based on the premise that any change to any one of society's value systems must in one way or another affect the value of the other value systems as they are interactive, mutually reinforcing, and structurally and functionally complementary aspects. (Bouchlouche, 2008, p23).

Rural society has witnessed an unprecedented openness to external society due to the development of various means of communication, which brought distances, and thus cultures, closer, creating what we have come to call rural urbanization. Economic activities in the countryside also changed and diversified in light of the dominance of a global capitalist system and the growth of a new consumer culture that invaded the countryside, which resulted in the tendency to grow commercial crops versus subsistence crops, the spread of consumer goods versus productive goods, and the emergence of craft and commercial occupations alongside agricultural occupations, in addition to craft and commercial occupations. Agriculture is no longer the main occupation for most of the rural population, but has become a secondary occupation for many, and multiple occupations for one person in other areas outside the field of agricultural work has become a common and accepted pattern, not to mention the changes that have occurred in the family or the rural family in terms of changing its pattern, functions and the form of authority, and it is noticeable that there is a beginning of the disappearance of the old rural lifestyles in Algeria through the transfer of a large part of the features of the city to the countryside, especially since the basic features of old rural life have already begun to disappear.

Main question :

Did socio-economic factors contributed to the stabilization of the rural population and migration to rural areas?

Sub-questions:

- What are the most important factors and reasons that contributed to the migration of the population from the city to the countryside?
- What role do socio-economic factors play in urban-rural migration?
- Are there other factors that contributed to encouraging people to migrate from the city to the countryside?

Importance of the study:

- Understanding the phenomenon of the development of rural communities in various fields, and diving into the study of the factors of displacement and return of the population to rural areas, after noticing the increase in population density in rural communities, whether secondary or scattered, as well as the continuous influence of the city and the elements of urbanization, such as modern technology and the various development programs that these communities have witnessed.
- to identify the phenomenon of urban migration and the stability of rural communities in their rural homelands and the impact of some elements of social and cultural change and some urban transformations and their causes that have invaded the Algerian rural environment

Objectives of the study:

The primary objective of the study is to:

- Trying to identify the role of socio-economic and cultural factors in stabilizing the rural population and encouraging them to migrate
- Trying to highlight the extent of the state's contribution to providing a better life for these communities and revealing its effects on social, economic and cultural aspects (housing, collective and individual behaviors, dress, food,).
- Trying to uncover the causes of these changes and transformations that have affected the rural environment and the extent of their impact on the members of the rural community.
- Trying to determine the nature of the relationship between the city and the countryside, especially in the era of modern technologies.

Methodology:

The methodology is "the objective endeavor or method that the researcher follows in tracking a phenomenon in order to identify its dimensions comprehensively, making it easy to recognize and distinguish it." (Medeleine , 1996, p42).

Since we seek to collect as much information about the nature of rural communities and track the stages of their movement and transformations as well as various social, economic and cultural changes, we have to use the descriptive and analytical method to accomplish this work, the researcher observes every big and small thing and records the slightest observations that he sees, "Bronislaw Malinowski" in this regard, says "Bronislaw Malinowski": "The researcher must first and foremost accurately describe how he made his observations in the field, especially how he started." (Malinowski, 1989, p57).

Case study:

A sample is defined as "a part of the original population that contains the characteristics of the elements that are selected from it in a certain way in order to study the characteristics of the original population." (Hafez Al-Sairafi, 2002, p151).

We chose the purposive sample because the study population is known to the researcher, that is, the members of the sample constituting the research community are well known to the researcher and he has all the information about them, and because the basis for the selection is the extent to which the sample represents the total, the researcher tried to be appropriate and sufficient and according to the capabilities available to the researcher, as the sample members reached 115 respondents, and the sample unit was identified among people who live in rural areas as well as new migrants to the rural environment, and of course, migrants from the city, In the context of choosing these rural areas as the population for our research, we collected records and statistics that showed us the nature of the population of these areas and what it was in previous years, as we relied on the General Population Census (Armature Urbaine) for all years, from 2008 to 2023.

Research techniques:

Participant observation:

The source of the appearance of other forms of on-site observation is that it requires observing in the field of life of the university administration under study while not changing anything in the situation. Anthropologists were the first to practice participant observation by living in the midst of human groups in order to study them closely. Anthropologist Melvil Herskovits emphasized that in order to study a society, it is necessary to integrate and participate in it.

Sociologists, on the other hand, use this method of investigation while studying individual practices in specific situations. (Quivy and Copenhoudt ,1988, p 187).

Questionnaire:

The study based on the questionnaire sheet in collecting field data by completing the form by interview, and we took into account in the design of the questionnaire for this study the perfect formulation of the questions of the form, as it is an essential work in accomplishing the field work necessary to collect data, and we also took into account the necessary conditions in terms of form and content, which ultimately leads to the success of the study.

We used the interview form as the main technique to collect data directly from the respondents, because there are those who are illiterate or those who lack educational attainment, as well as the elderly, so the interview form helped me a lot to bring the understanding closer to the respondents, and through it I was able to clarify and explain the questions, opinions and attitudes to the respondents, and there was a response and interaction between us.

Defining concepts:

Rural:

It is a word that refers to the word Rural and we as speakers mean the village, but if we go back to the search for its meanings in other languages, we find in the Greek language that Runis

carries two similar adjectives: *Ruralis* and *Restitus*, and these two adjectives are the characteristic of rural. (Bougassas, pp 67-68).

Anderson explained that the term Rural came with the word Peasant, as the term Rural applies to a way of life found in advanced industrialized countries, meaning that these societies where the differences between rural and urban have disappeared, the term Rural refers to the inhabitants of rural areas in them, and Rural refers to agricultural areas in industrially developed societies. (Abu Tahoun, 1997, p05).

Urban exodus:

Urban exodus (L'exode Urbain) is the reverse of rural exodus, which is the migration and displacement of city people to rural areas. This phenomenon began in Europe, especially in France in the 1970s, and urban exodus has become faster than rural exodus. (Merlin, 2010)

Social factors:

It is everything related to social systems, organization, and apparatus, whether morphologically or physiologically, during a specific period of time. Social factors are social relations, ideology, religion, and morality.

Economic factors:

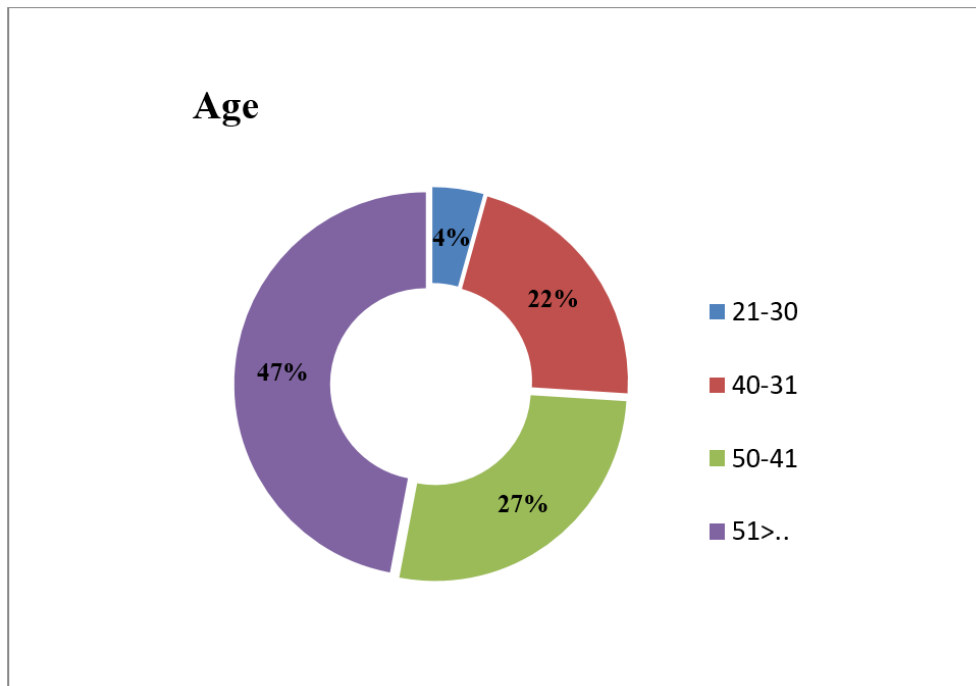
The economic element of society is essential in the satisfaction of material needs, the development of relations in society, and the development of the social structure with its material and moral aspects, as ideas, mentalities, customs and traditions are also subject to the economic conditions available in any society and are affected by the change of those same conditions, if the property system changes in a society, this is accompanied by deep and clear effects in other social patterns within the social structure, and industrialization actually brings about a tremendous change, not only in wealth and national income, but also in the human mentality in terms of the value of time and self-confidence, from this we can say that the economic factors according to Marx are the decisive factor in change. In his book *Sociology of Education*, Abdullah Al-Rashdan believes that according to Marx, economic factors are the decisive factors in change, and he developed a theory in the development of societies that the method of production in material life determines the general character of the lifestyle in the social, political and spiritual aspects. (ElJolani, 2004, p115).

Presenting and analyzing results:

Basic Socio-Demographic Attributes of the Respondents

Based on the study, we find that the respondents share several similar social characteristics, and also differ in several characteristics such as age, working age, activity, educational level, income, social relations, social bond, and preference for migration to rural areas, especially near the outskirts of the urban area.

Figure 01 Representation of sample members by age



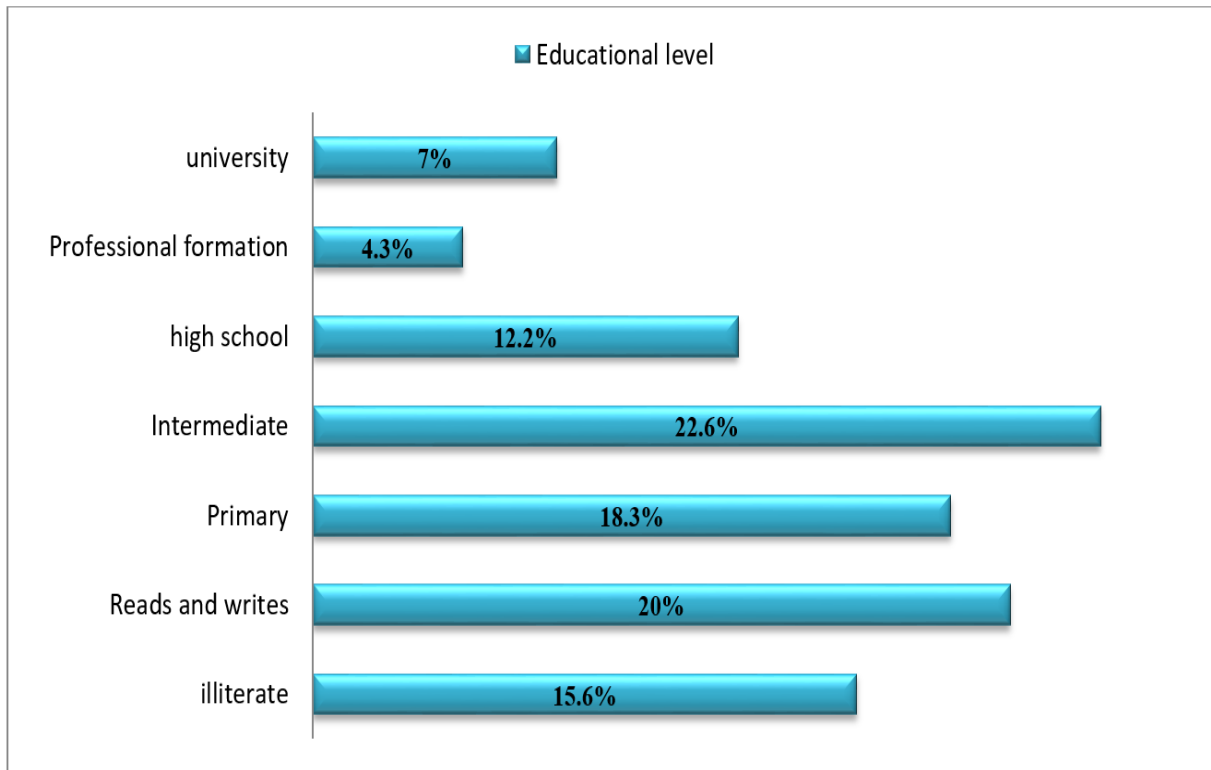
Assesment and analysis:

At first glance, what catches our attention when we analyze the figure on the age group of the sample members, we find that the age group of more than 54 individuals represents the highest percentage at 47%, which represents the majority of the members of the community settled in the countryside.

This percentage begins to increase as there is an increase in age, but it remained almost equal between the [31-40] and [41-50] age groups, which accounted for 30%, while the rest of the category, which represents the young sample members from [21-30], accounted for a very small percentage of only 4.3% of the total sample members.

Therefore, we conclude that the age groups of this sample show that they include most of the youth and adults and above who have the ability to work in the rural area, as the choice of the rural environment for these groups means that the majority of them are married, and this indicates the desire to choose the rural area for stability and work to support their families and provide a decent living for them and to change life and get away from the chaos of the urban area.

Figure 02 represents the educational level of the respondents

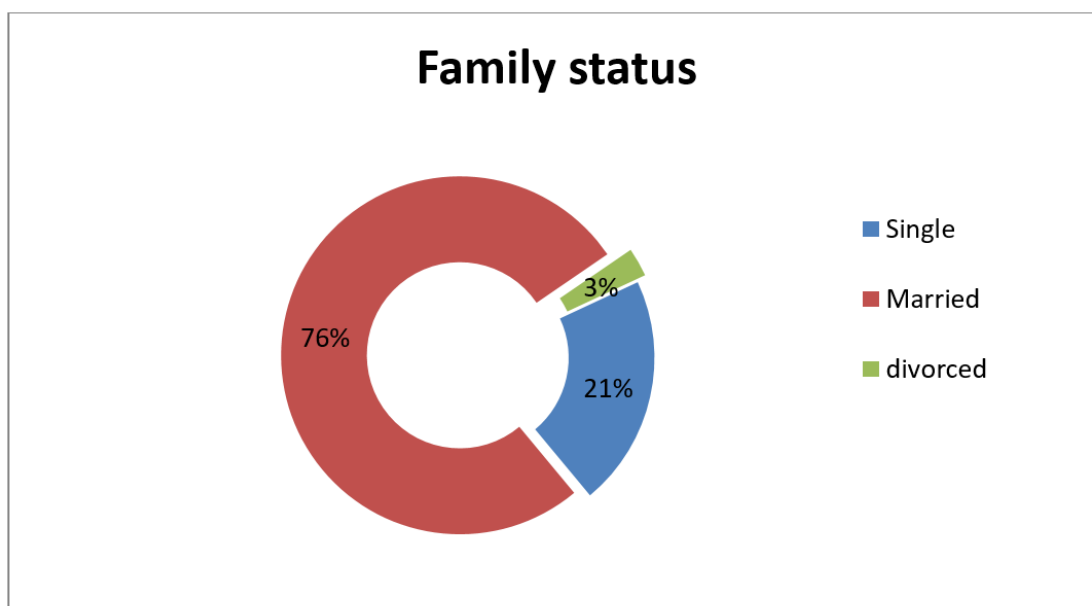


Assesment and analysis:

Assesment an The results of the figure above regarding the educational level of the respondents showed that some educational levels were close, we find that the majority of the respondents have an intermediate level, where the percentage of this category was estimated at 22.6%, which is the largest percentage, as for the other levels there is a close distribution, where we recorded 19.6% who can write and read, and 12% who are illiterate. While the rest of the sample representing the higher levels of education, primary, secondary, and university, we find that they are close, with primary 18.3%, secondary 12.2%, and university 6.9%, with 4.3% of the respondents who received education only in the formative stage coming last.

We conclude from the results of this figure that there is a noticeable increase in the educational levels of rural people compared to what they were previously, and this indicates the state's interest in the field of education in rural areas, especially isolated ones, for example, we recorded 15.7% of the illiterate category, this percentage is considered the third in order after the intermediate category and those who can write and read, and this evidence is due to the fact that the illiteracy rate in the countryside increases as individuals grow older, and this is because the rural individual in the past did not encourage education, because in his eyes education is not one of his priorities in this life, which for him is based on teaching his children and how to farm andd analysis:

Figure 03 Family situation of the the respondents :



Assesment and analysis:

Through our reading of the data in figure . regarding the marital status of the members of the research community, we found that married people are more numerous than the unmarried category, which represents the majority of individuals who chose the rural environment as a field of settlement, as the percentage of married individuals constituted 76.5%, which indicates that there is a correlation between the age group and the family status.

This is followed by the category of singles, estimated at 20.9%, which is an acceptable percentage in general compared to the age groups of the research members, especially the young ones. As for the category of divorcees, we find it very weak, estimated at 2.6% of the community members, and this confirms that divorce for the rural community is unacceptable and in their view causes the disintegration and dissolution of the family.

As a result of our previous study in the theoretical part and through our conclusion from reading this figure, we conclude that marriage is a sacred matter in rural culture, and it expresses a strong bond between a man and a woman to form a family, so the value of marriage as a basic principle has not changed, and the rural community still maintains it as a religious and social value.

Table 01 represents the occupational status and type of sector the respondents belong to

Professional status activity	Working		No work		Retiree		Σ	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Agricultural sector	36	31.4	13	11.3	-	-	49	42.6

Business sector	-	-	41	35.6	6	5.2	47	40.9
Service sector	-	-	-	-	12	10.4	12	10.4
Education sector	-	-	-	-	7	6.1	7	6.1
Σ	36	31.4	54	46.9	25	21.7	115	100

Assesment and analysis:

Through the table shown above, we find that the agricultural sector is the basis of work in rural areas, especially in the field of agriculture, which is considered sacred to some rural families, we find the majority of the sample members declaring to work in the agricultural sector by 42.6% compared to 31.4% of this category is the category of workers, which means that the agricultural activity of some individuals if not the majority of individuals made the agricultural activity a secondary activity, and there is another sector, which is related to self-employment, which represents 40.9%, which is close to the agricultural sector. 9%, which is close to the agricultural sector, this sector also represents the majority of rural individuals, through our experience of the rural reality, it became clear to us that there are several individuals who abandoned work in the field of agriculture and turned to other specialized work such as construction, so the method was similar to contractors in urban areas, where we found one or two individuals who take care of all the expenses of rural construction "rural housing", whether goods or labor. As for the rest of the other sectors such as the services sector and education, we find that the education sector is the last sector, which represents 6.1% of those who work in the field of education, perhaps retired or still currently in education and taking the agricultural activity as a secondary work.

The agricultural sector is the basis of work in the rural environment:

After agricultural work was the first manifestation of the economic activity of the rural family, and after living with the research community, I noticed that many residents in rural areas are practicing other jobs such as construction, transportation between the countryside and the city, etc: Construction, transportation between the countryside and the city, and other jobs. This does not mean that they have turned to other jobs, as they still practice agricultural activity in addition to their work in other professions, and this is due to insufficient agricultural land, the fragmentation of ownership, and the high level of education of the residents of these rural communities.

Table 02 shows the reasons for moving from the city to the countryside

Reasons for migration	f	%	Q ²	Df	α	Sig
Life in the city is hard	32	27.9	16.44	2	0.05	0.00
to find work	28	24.3				
just to settle down	25	21.7				
other	30	26.1				

Σ	115	100	
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Assesment and analysis:

This table shows us the reasons for the migration of some rural people to the rural environment, i.e. the reasons for choosing the countryside as a place to live and settle in. Previously, it became clear to us that there are external factors and forces forced by circumstances and some inevitabilities that led to a change in the rural environment, which made some residents choose the rural space. While there are other factors that are internal and external at the same time that contribute to the incentive or necessity imposed on the population to leave the city and look for a better place in the countryside, this table then shows us what these other factors are, as some respondents, estimated at 27.9%. The difficulty of life in the city, including costs, troubles, etc., made us think of migrating to the city, followed by a similar category of 24.3% who are looking for agricultural or industrial work in rural areas, this category did not have luck in working in the city, after that we find those who are looking for stability in the rural environment just for the sake of stability, this category also represents 21.7% of the respondents, which is close to the first and second, the category that settles in the countryside for the sake of stability only, we believe that it is the middle class that is self-sufficient and does not need work, perhaps the category of retired workers who abandoned the city in order to get away from its chaos. As for the rest of the sample members, who represent 26.5% of the total respondents, they left the countryside in order to enjoy the natural life and get away from the hustle and bustle of the city, or to bring a better life, and this is what we saw in some respondents through the construction of his residence, if not his palace and its available luxuries such as swimming pool, green spaces, etc.

We conclude from this convergence in the ratios that some individuals chose the rural area to live, each with its own circumstances and reasons, which makes us say that there is no difference between these factors that contributed to the urban migration.

This was shown through our use of the quantitative data generated by the chi-squared (Q^2) at the level of significance ($0.05=\alpha$) and degree of freedom ($Df=3$), where the value of the significant ratio ($Sig=0.57$) is greater than the value of α ($0.57>0.05$), which statistically indicates that there are no significant differences in the respondents' response about the factors that contributed to his settlement or migration to the rural environment.

Factors contributing to rural migration: Urban migration is due to a set of social, psychological and economic motives, as it is a psychological and individual tendency towards the repellent and attractive social contexts, both of which represent the opposite of any of the characteristics or conditions of the social context, if a factor such as economic conditions represents a factor that attracts individuals to the countryside, it is the same factor that expels them from the city, and the factors that push individuals to migrate are factors that are difficult for the individual to live and stay in them for social, psychological, natural or economic reasons.

These factors that attract individuals to the good conditions that are characterized by their ability to attract people to them and the nature and better quality of life that rural life enjoys in all fields of life.

Bougue considered that the factors of attraction and expulsion have a prominent place in explaining this type of displacement, while Arias George attributed this displacement and population movement between the countryside and the city to two main factors:

- Displacement due to necessity, oppression, or the difficulty of adapting to the place they are leaving.

- Displacement based on need or economic movements such as business or investment in certain projects and businesses.

However, this categorization warns of the difficulty, because it is rare for a set of factors to act independently, for example, technological changes may act as forces to both push and pull a population. (Al-Rabaia, 1978, pp 38-40).

It is worth noting that this rural migration may raise economic, social and cultural issues, especially those related to the imposition of work, the transfer of behavioral patterns to the countryside, and perhaps the inability of the migrant to adapt to the environment because he has become familiar with a life and lifestyle that he may not find in the city, and this type of migration is the most common phenomenon, especially in the Saharan and semi-desert regions. (Gharib, 1999, p189).

In Algeria, these migrants are either those who have retired, those who have been laid off from work, those who have been transferred within the framework of work, or those who have benefited from agricultural land within the framework of reclamation. It is noticeable that this type of migration has varied on several factors in terms of size and extent, from time to time, in the modern era, urban migration has become more extensive than it was previously, due to the development of transportation and communication . (ABOU Ayana, p104).

Table 03 shows the role of socio-economic factors in encouraging people to move to the countryside

Migration factors	Answers	OUI		NO		Σ	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
Social factor		108	93.9	7	6.1	115	100
Economic factor		98	85.2	17	29.8	115	100
Cultural factor		58	50.4	57	49.6	115	100
Urban factor		94	81.7	21	18.3	155	100

Assesment and analysis:

In order to clarify these data related to the factors of mobility to the countryside, or the reasons for migration to rural areas that affect the rural area in all its aspects, we would like to clarify that these factors contain other areas that affect the countryside internally and externally, for example, the social aspect means the social structure and everything related to material things..., the economic aspect talks about everything related to production and work, especially in the field of agricultural and animal production..., the cultural aspect all related to intangible things that we see in family structure and family functions and in traditions... And the urban aspect, we always talk about the urban character and the pattern of housing in the rural environment and all the surrounding gardens and green spaces...

Based on the following data, we found that the social factor contributed the most to motivating the population to move to rural areas, which represented 93.9%. The economic aspect was represented by 83.9%, which is represented by job opportunities, especially in the agricultural and animal husbandry sector, as the agricultural sector may sometimes be a more attractive option for individuals who possess skills in this field. The economic factors include the cost of living, as it is cheaper in rural areas compared to cities, so migration to rural areas is the result of a variety of social, economic, cultural and urban conditions.

What draws attention in the field of rural architecture is the diversity of the modern residential formation that began to appear in the rural housing that appeared as it is found in the buildings we see in the city, as it coincided with the use of urban materials and the introduction of modern techniques in the construction method, these modern elements made the rural housing later take various forms and architectural textures, and perhaps the manifestations of transformation that will know a wider spread with subsequent decades at the level of the physiognomy of rural buildings led some researchers to sigh and pessimism, because in their view the architectural heritage in many rural areas is doomed to neglect due to the fate of the architectural heritage in many rural areas.

In addition, the state has adopted a supportive policy to promote development, including the economic sector, which has seen a revival thanks to strategies and efforts that the state has been keen to materialize across the country, whether related to road projects, housing, or other projects. (<http://www.setifnews.com/Article/731.html>)

Thus, the new urban pillar has raised the issue of urbanism in all its dimensions and depth, on which not only the future of the countryside, but of society as a whole, depends. Viewing rural housing as an important and generalized dynamic factor for a new economic and social organization is to restore the lost vitality in the center of rural areas and avoid rural exodus again. (Lachraf, 1972, p15).

Table 04 Other factors that contributed to the movement of people to rural areas

Reasons for migration	f	%	Q ²	Df	α	Sig
Oui	109	95.7	95.87	1	0.05	0.00
No	6	4.3				
Maybe	-	-				

Σ	115	100	
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Assesment and analysis:

Through this table that shows us the role of technology and means of communication in stabilizing the members of the rural community in their areas and bringing about change in the rural environment, it turns out that 95.7%, which is a very large percentage of the sample members, believe that technology and means of communication have a great role in changing the lives of rural people, as well as encouraging them to stay in their homeland, in contrast to that we find only 04.3% who deny the role of technology in changing the rural environment, perhaps this category is the one who is isolated from the outside world despite its availability to them, only by their will and desire not to use technology in their daily lives, and this is what we see them even in the city, such as not using a cell phone and for that matter not using a mobile phone.

To clarify further, using the chi-square (Q2) at the level of significance ($0.05=\alpha$) and degree of freedom (Df=1), we find that the value of the significant ratio (Sig=0.00) is less than the value of α ($0.000<0.05$), which statistically indicates that there are significant differences in the results communicated by the respondents about the importance and role of technology and modern means of communication in developing the rural field and in stabilizing the rural population in their areas.

We conclude from this that the technological development that we now see more widely is one of the factors that helped to stabilize some rural people in their areas, as well as encouraging some city dwellers to migrate to the countryside, because rural life in this period has become close to the city, and the city in turn has affected the rural area extensively as well.

Through our experience of the reality in the rural community, we find that most rural individuals are willing to import technological means in a big way, and on the other hand, we find that the rural person has become willing to use technological means as the individual uses them in the city, so we can hardly distinguish between the countryside and the city, because the effects of technological means all varied and their results seemed clear and their spread increased year after year.

As we notice at first glance the concave antennas on all houses, in addition to some modern machines and new means as we see in urban areas, all these factors contributed to reducing the migration to the city, and even helped improve the conditions of the rural community in all aspects and fields, and this is what we will look at from the use of modern technological means in the following table.

We also find that integrated rural development aims to provide all the needs and components that make the countryside a place where life is pleasant, and to achieve this goal, the idea of village clusters emerged first, which is a geographical administrative idea based on collecting neighboring dispersed communities into geographical units whose center is the largest village in the region, so that these large communities become a model for a rural capital. In this regard, "Friedman" goes on to consider the creation of a rural city whose capital is a rural area with a population of about 50,000 people, this rural area receives developmental encouragement from the state, and is largely

isolated from large cities, and the relationship between it and large cities is determined and developed according to carefully chosen principles.

Results of the study:

We conclude that the rural environment has witnessed a great movement between it and the city, especially in light of the wave of urban migration that it witnessed recently, and this movement, which in turn, led to the emergence of several changes that affected all its aspects of urbanization and development, this hypothesis has been achieved with a limited degree of positivity, as we found through the results obtained that the study proved the validity of the hypotheses that this research verified, and it was found that there is a migration of some individuals to rural areas, and the presence of changes in the rural environment in all its aspects, social, cultural, urban and economic, in addition to the diversity in production methods and living style.

It has been found that there is a clear change in the countryside, so that the family, economic life or material culture does not change except in rapid successive periods, but rather that the change proceeds slowly in its transition from one stage to another, and the change does not move to the next stage until after it has overcome some of the difficulties that stand in its way, and the change in rural society as a whole or in parts of it has resulted in the existence of two characteristics, internal extension and internal and external dependence, as the social and economic relations in the old rural society were limited to the family and the tribe and therefore were narrow, but in a state of change it extended to include rural communities as a whole, meaning that the intensity of the

and kinship relations that were based on the preservation of traditions, conviction, and binding balance are now changing as a result of the change of these foundations that used to give the individual his social and economic status to a new type of unity.

The state's initiative in implementing its rural development programs has a major role in encouraging the stability and retention of rural residents in their areas, and motivating them to migrate to rural areas has been achieved, as we found that the efforts of the state and all its plans that the state initiated in implementing them have contributed to encouraging migration to rural areas, such as the application of the rural renewal policy, the rural development program, the development of pastoral steppe areas and other programs, and this is confirmed by the results related to the role of development in the stability of rural residents in their areas, as 69.1% believe that development has a major role in bringing about change in our communities and the rural environment.

The efforts made by the state within the framework of rural development have changed the face of the countryside, and it does not appear as it did previously. More than 93% of respondents indicated the availability of the necessary facilities such as drinking water and electricity, as well as educational services, especially at the primary level, and the availability of health coverage at the level of treatment centers.

On the other hand, the state's provision of housing projects in the countryside in order to find solutions to the housing crisis has led to a change in the family structure, i.e. the spread of the

nuclear family. In addition, the form of rural housing has changed, and those houses are no longer built next to warehouses for livestock and agricultural production, which led to the decline of agricultural work, as the rural housing pattern looks like what we see in the city with its urban pattern. Therefore, the rural environment is now devoid of the traditional features that we used to see in the past, and the countryside is now only a name, although some services are similar to the city, because the difference is only in the number of residents.

Therefore, it can be said that rural development in our time is one of the main options for improving the conditions of these rural areas, and it has become an obsession for every rural person, because its results have begun to appear through the change in the rural world, which has become a center for everyone who wants to work or settle.

Similar to the programs implemented by the state to revive rural areas and revive the spirit of development to reduce rural displacement, we found through the presentation of the results that the clear reason that led to the stability of rural people in their rural environment is the rapid development of technology and the development of media and communication compared to what it was in the 1990s.

Similar to our findings, we find that 95.7% declare the role of technology in changing their lives. Technological progress has led to the migration and disappearance of some old social phenomena, and affected the patterns of rural societies, even in the ways of thinking, social relations and community organization. This technological development and rapid means of communication led to a change in customs, traditions, etc., which has an impact on the pattern of social control, and this is also due to the wide welcome of the introduction of modern machines and means and the tendency to use them in all their work wherever they are.

We also find that production in rural areas has changed, especially in the field of agriculture, farming and animal husbandry, as modern methods have been introduced that have made it grow significantly, so that it meets their needs and the rest is directed to the city market, all as a result of the introduction of new technologies in their agricultural work as well as the combination of agricultural work and animal husbandry, especially in the steppe region, which is known for its sheep farming, in order to achieve a balance in production.

The displacement of these individuals or families to the countryside was due to several other factors, namely the stability of security in rural areas and the mobilization of roads between the city and the countryside.

Conclusion

The countryside has become different in all its fields, and in its social, urban, cultural and economic characteristics as it was before, and there is no doubt that the concerted efforts of this community to preserve its authentic rural identity requires a broad concept of real development and raising the standard of living that makes it keep pace with the times and preserve its customs,

traditions and authentic values inherited through generations at the same time, and the elevation of life is to reformulate the relationship between the rural individual (the farmer) and the state.

Despite the development of the countryside, the modernization of agricultural production methods, the development of available services, and the implementation of development plans and programs in an integrated manner, the countryside will continue to embrace its people in all its forms, preserving its original traditions and customs.

Some recommendations to promote a better rural world can be suggested in the following points:

- Development should include all necessary services and facilities, including health services, education, housing, electricity, etc.

- Integration and compatibility between different services and sectors to achieve integrated rural development.

- The need to urge members of the rural community to accept and participate in these development projects.

- The need to break some rough paths by opening special roads in some dispersed and isolated areas and strengthening the rural transportation network.

- Intensifying efforts to connect some villages with city gas, especially villages close to the city, which is what we notice the necessity of having it in rural residences.

- Attention should be paid to spreading education and establishing literacy centers.

- Providing good health services and relying on mobile health units throughout the countryside.

- Trying to improve the situation of rural youth by providing jobs in the countryside in a way that suits their region, such as creating training for some agricultural or industrial professions.

- Establishing and training extension agents (agricultural extension) to play a development role and urge rural citizens to participate in improving their conditions.

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