



Arab American University
Faculty of Graduate Studies

**Strategic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural
Communities- Palestine – Case Study:
Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate**

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**This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the Master's degree in
Strategic Planning and Fundraising**

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Thesis Approval

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This thesis was defended successfully on 29/07/2023 and approved by:

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Three handwritten signatures in blue ink, each on a dotted line. The top signature is the most prominent and appears to be the supervisor's. The middle signature is smaller and less legible. The bottom signature is also smaller and less legible.

Declaration

The work provided in this thesis, unless otherwise referenced, is the researcher's own work and has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree or qualification.

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Date: 11/04/2025

Dedication

To:

My husband, My daughter

My family

All loved ones who contribute to me in this achievement

Appreciation and love.

Acknowledgment

Gratitude and thanks are always to God, my creator and creator of the earth and the heavens. Success and strength always come from God.

All thanks to Dr. Abed Elrahman Tamimi, who accompanied us with every step and was with me in every letter I was writing in this thesis. He was like a candle that lights the path of knowledge.

Credit also goes to the thesis examiners for their efforts and time in reading and revising the dissertation.

I am grateful to my husband for providing him with constant support and encouragement, and to my sweet daughter noor and my son Sultan, for the source of my happiness in this life.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to my family and friends who contributed to bringing this dissertation to fruition, and the reward goes to the spirit of my father who taught me the love of science and knowledge.

Abstract

Existing evidence suggests that internal migration in LDCs, as in multilateral developing countries, is beneficial for development and social change, although the impact pathways are complex. This study explores the evidence on the measurement of internal migration, its levels, trends, causes and consequences. The article places internal rural-urban migration within broader frameworks of development and livelihoods, as a cause and effect.

The patterns of migration from the countryside to the cities in Palestine are defined in terms of their causes and consequences. Most migration research on science deals with the causes and the different patterns of migration are described in terms of economic status, social impact, age of the individual, and educational level. Theoretical perspectives on internal migration (the imbalance and imbalance perspective) are discussed. Balance) Various theories of migration from the countryside to the cities were referred to and linked to the Palestinian migration from the countryside to the cities and discussed in a way that the Palestinian reality carries with it specificity in terms of the motives related to the political and economic situation and the attractive factors available in the cities in terms of education, health and the social factor and an analysis of the strategic impact on the Palestinian countryside as a result Migration to cities, where many questions were raised related to migration from the countryside to cities in terms of causes and strategic impact, and the knowledge extracted from the answers to interviews with concerned parties was discussed and analyzed.

By submitting a questionnaire containing many questions and analyzing them to conclude the causes and effects of migration from the countryside to cities in Palestine.

The study concludes with an analysis of the long-term strategic impact on the Palestinian countryside resulting from migration and a set of recommendations to reduce the phenomenon of migration based on the results of the study.

We review developments in research on within-country migration, with a focus on rural-urban migration in Palestine. We begin by describing approaches to the drivers of individuals' migration decisions and their rural equilibrium outcomes. Next, we summarize the evidence regarding the impact of migration on individuals, and the effects of strategic migration on the Palestinian countryside in terms of political, economic and social impacts.

Finally, we discuss the evidence on the effectiveness of policies aimed at encouraging migration and conclude by highlighting important unanswered questions that are crucial to informing migration policy.

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List of Abbreviations

MFIs	microfinance institutions
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
MNE	ministry of national economy
MPWH	Minister of Public Works and Housing
SD	Standard deviation
R	Multiple correlation
SS	Sum of squares
Mdn	Median

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Overview

This chapter manifests a background of the research in the first section, the following sections address the problem statement, aim and objectives, the significance of the research and the research questions and proposed hypotheses to be evinced. Thesis structure is presented in the last section.

1.2 Background

Academics from all around the globe have been debating the relationship between migration and development at length (Adams, 2006). As a consequence of this, the movement of people in search of better living conditions is not a recent occurrence. Workers with low skills and low wages and workers with high skills and high wages are progressively shifting from remote counties to urban areas in search of a better quality of life — especially among the impoverished in emerging nations. Urban areas offer a more comprehensive range of employment opportunities.

People move from rural regions to urban areas in quest of better employment prospects (Sorenson, 2004). This movement is caused by the significant economic gap between rural and urban areas. The overwhelming concentration of income and assets in urban centres, as well as the ongoing neglect and deterioration of rural settings or places, are shown to be the root causes of this disparity in development, as well as urban bias in development, according to numerous studies that have been conducted over a lengthy period (Ajaero & Mozie, 2011).

Migration is a way of subsistence for economically disadvantaged individuals, especially those in rural regions. The investigation of the effects migration has had on rural areas is still very important because migration is a driving force behind the transformation of not only the lives of migrants but also the lives of their families, the communities in which they live, and the more prominent regions that they leave behind. As a direct result of the increasing number of people moving to metropolitan regions, rural communities have gained access to a significant new source of economic growth: remittances. Transfers of money tied to migration and the multipliers that these transfers create are becoming more significant resources for the survival strategies of families receiving them and agents of regional and national development (World Bank, 2005). People who receive these remittances choose to spend the money on long-term objectives like enhancing their family's food and water security and spending it on urgent necessities like buying food and clothing. Remittances may compensate for a scarcity of rural labour; however, this would only be the case if the volume and value of remittances received by the families of migrants in their home countries were sufficient (World bank, 2005).

Consequently, the consequences of migration from rural to urban regions may be evident in the rural areas of origin in two different ways. First, those who leave the countryside for the city often send money back to their family in the countryside. This money is then put to various purposes by the receivers. They also participate in a wide variety of rural development efforts in the regions where they were raised in rural areas. Most people in Nigeria who relocate from rural areas to urban areas do so by organizing the communities they left behind and taking their traditions with them. Some of these urban community groups occasionally raise awareness about the challenges faced by the

rural areas where their members were raised. They also contribute financial support to initiatives such as the construction of roads and the distribution of scholarships to students studying in rural areas.

The projects carried out by rural-urban migrants and the remittances received by rural remittance receivers are two indicators that may be used to determine how rural-urban migration has had on a community. In light of this, a paradigm shift in the concept of development emphasizes human happiness as a consequence of a rise in quality of life for "individuals" and the "populations" involved in the development process (Nzeadibe & Ajaero, 2010). In order of importance, each population prioritizes the implementation of community development activities and the use of remittances so that they may ensure their health and sense of happiness. These activities and the remittances they create reflect the level of socio-economic growth in the region. This shift from rural to urban areas is the cause of this migration. Consequently, the actions undertaken by migrants and the many ways in which they have used remittances over the last three years are perceived as indicators of growth in the respondents' rural communities.

1.3 The Research Problem

The correlation between migration and rapid urbanization and growth in the cities of the developing world. With a 3.2 per cent urban growth rate in 2020 the State of Palestine is classified among the top 25 percent of urbanizing countries. The State of Palestine is considered one of the highly dense countries in the world, with an average population density of 735 persons per sq. km, almost 9 times the density of its border country Jordan. (UN -Habitat .2020)

The main drivers of population density are i) shrinking space by Israeli settlement expansion policies ii) high population growth iii) Poor land use management iv) lack of job opportunities in rural areas

Demographic growth and high population growth rates are one of the main challenges affecting the urban environment in Palestinian cities. The fertility rate in the Palestine is estimated to be 4.6, which is among the highest in the world. In 2019 the population of the Palestine was estimated to be 4.2 million people and expected to reach 5.1 million in 2025 which indicates rapid population growth rates in comparison with other regions in the world (PCBS, 2020) This high population growth rate is accompanied by rapid urbanization, creating growing pressure on land availability, as well as infrastructure and resources, and increasing the need for more job opportunities and housing. As a result, random and uncontrolled developments have expanded in the cities and around the fringes of towns, encroaching on surrounding agricultural land, and putting additional pressure on already inadequate and ailing infrastructure

Assessing the Strategic Effects of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities in the Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate, Palestine, and the Role of Socio-Economic, Environmental, and Policy Factors in Driving This Migration, with the Purpose of Developing More Resilient and Sustainable Neighborhoods. Recognizing the distinct socio-economic, environmental, and policy factors that influence rural-urban migration and its effects on rural communities, this research topic highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics at play in the Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate. This study's objective is to investigate the effects of this rural-to-urban migration (Al-Shawamreh and Farhan, 2018). This encompasses not only demographic and economic changes, but also environmental impacts and the outcomes

of new policies. Since the research challenge emphasizes the need to investigate the strategic influence of migration, the emphasis will be on identifying not just immediate ramifications but also long-term implications for rural communities (Awad, 2023). The topic of the study emphasizes the need for rural community resilience-building strategies. It recognizes that local communities must strive to maintain or enhance their standard of living despite the challenges posed by migration (الأعرج, 2017). The research problem emphasizes the need for rural areas to achieve sustainable development. Part of this entails finding methods to prosper despite migration trends. The research dilemma acknowledges that the Governorate of Ramallah Al-Bireh is unique among Palestinian governorates. It acknowledges that strategies and programs must be tailored to this governorate's unique opportunities and challenges.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Overview (Immigration)

Many scientific disciplines do not accurately represent human emotion or understanding, whereas creative or imaginative writing can do this more accurately (Jacobs, 2011). The degree of ambiguity, mixing, diversity, shifting identities, and transnationality is probably higher in immigration than in any other issue. This study focuses on the fact that immigrant writers writing about their own experiences do not qualify as immigrant literature (Lucas, 2016). This study examines immigrant literature with the aim of illuminating its themes and structures, and how immigration—the movement of a person from one's home country to another—affects literature and literary production in society (Mardorossian, 2003).

Immigration and its impact on the culture and traditions of receiving countries is an important theme of "immigrant literature". While immigration and assimilation play an important role in this text, the reality is that immigrant literature can vary widely either in themes or in the way it is organized (Walkowitz, 2006). The migration of people from one country to another is an important feature of human history, but it was just as problematic hundreds of years ago. When it comes to immigrant literature, it is common to discuss the social conditions in the immigrant's home country that prompted their departure, as well as their experiences in a new country, their mixed acceptance there, and the racism and hostility they may encounter there (White, the year 1995). Although immigration is grouped under the category of migration, it is not the only form of mobility. Immigration is defined as entry into a foreign country for permanent

residence. This includes both immigration and emigration, part of the migration umbrella term. Another important distinction is that immigration involves a long-term commitment, while the migration is not

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 Drivers of Rural-Urban Migration

Migration from rural to urban areas is a multidimensional phenomenon influenced by numerous factors. It is essential to comprehend these forces in order to address the opportunities and obstacles posed by migration (Cirad et al., 2019). Due to the lack of formal employment and high-paying professional opportunities in rural areas, a large number of people migrate to urban areas. Those from rural areas who desire higher-paying jobs and improved economic prospects are likely to abandon their families and relocate to the large metropolis (Woroniccka-Krzyzanowska, 2021). Some people relocate to the city to establish enterprises or gain access to markets that are not easily accessible in their hometowns. Families from rural areas who place a high value on their children's education sometimes relocate to urban areas due to the higher quality of the local educational institutions there. People migrate to urban regions for the greater access to opportunities in learning, training, and job (Jürges et al., 2020). Urban areas are more appealing to individuals seeking medical care or preventive medicine due to the greater availability of healthcare facilities and professionals. In urban areas, access to modern conveniences such as energy, pure water, sanitation, and transportation is frequently more convenient (Muhsen, 2017). There may be disadvantages associated with internet access and enhanced connectivity, especially for newer generations. Social networks and the desire to preserve urban lifestyles may influence the decision to

relocate. As cultural expectations and aspirations change, suburban living may become less desirable for some (Muhsen, Hammad and Elhannani, 2023). In search of calm and security, residents of rural areas with high crime rates or feeble administrations may migrate to urban areas. The widely held belief that law enforcement is more effective and crime rates are lower in urban areas is one such incentive (Muhsen and Pihet, 2017). Land degradation, the effects of climate change, and agricultural issues may render the standard of living of rural residents untenable and force them to relocate. Natural disasters such as droughts and floods could potentially compel rural residents to seek refuge in urban areas (Othman, 2020). In search of social and familial support, rural residents may migrate to urban areas. In congested urban regions, having social connections may aid in securing housing and employment. Government initiatives aimed at industrialization or urban development may persuade people to abandon the rural in favor of the metropolis. Certain governments may provide financial aid for accommodation or other social services to encourage urban migration.

2.2.2 Policy

Rural-urban migration in Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate, Palestine, presents both challenges and opportunities, necessitating a multifaceted approach. Improving rural areas' roads, electricity, pure water supply, and telecommunications may increase both the quality of life and economic activity (Al-Shawamreh and Farhan, 2018). Policies that encourage sustainable agriculture, provide producers with training, and encourage agricultural diversification may contribute to the expansion of rural employment opportunities. Plan and implement urban growth and development that takes the influx of migrants into account, while still meeting fundamental requirements such as housing

and transportation (Awad, 2023). Encourage the construction of low-cost housing units to meet the requirements of the expanding urban population, particularly newcomers, and to forestall the emergence of slums. Improving rural education facilities and increasing access to high-quality education will reduce the number of students who must abandon their communities to pursue higher education elsewhere (Cirad et al., 2019). Establishing vocational training centers will equip rural residents with marketable skills, making them more competitive for employment in both their native communities and larger urban centers. Expanding access to healthcare in rural areas could decrease travel time and expenses for patients seeking treatment in urban areas (Jürges et al., 2020). Establish telemedicine programs to provide remote individuals with access to medical advice and treatment. To encourage the expansion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas, policymakers should offer incentives, financing, and market access. Establishing labor market information systems would inform rural job applicants about rural and urban employment opportunities (Muhsen, 2017). Establishing community centers in outlying areas has the potential to strengthen relationships between residents, provide access to essential services, and support regional initiatives. Create policies that facilitate the integration of immigrants into urban life while preserving their traditions. Reduce land degradation and safeguard rural livelihoods by promoting environmentally responsible land use techniques (Muhsen, Hammad and Elhannani, 2023). Implementing comprehensive solutions requires fostering collaboration between government, non-government, civil society, and corporate sector organizations. Activities to disseminate information on the advantages and disadvantages of migration, as well as instructions on how to do so safely and legally.

2.2.3 Contextual Factors:

Palestine's Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate. These factors are necessary for designing effective localized policies and interventions. It is essential to understand the age and gender distributions and the urban-to-rural population ratio. Migration patterns and requirements may vary by age. Policymakers can use this information to tailor programs and services to specific populations, such as adolescents, working-age adults, and older people. Gender significantly influences migration patterns. Understanding the role of gender in migration may aid in developing more inclusive policies and programs. It is feasible to create initiatives that appeal specifically to women and girls or households where a woman occupies a leadership position. Examining the disparities between rural and urban income and employment opportunities provides insight into the economic factors that motivate people to relocate. Policymakers may prioritize enhancing economic prospects in rural areas. Among the possible effective strategies are promoting eco-friendly agriculture and fostering rural enterprise. National and regional policies could impact rural development and migration patterns. Policymakers can make informed decisions regarding modifying rural region-beneficial and urbanization-restraining policies. Land use restrictions influence land access and ownership, impacting rural communities and migration. Protecting the land rights of rural communities may contribute to their safety and prosperity. All individuals must have access to food, water, shelter, healthcare, and education.

Identifying and closing service shortages in rural locations could facilitate infrastructure and service delivery enhancements. Migration's effects on cultural traditions and assets should be considered when planning cultural preservation efforts. Efforts should be made to assist rural areas in retaining their distinct identities while adapting to new

conditions. If one understands the historical context, it may be simpler to perceive the impact of past events and forces on the current political and economic climate. Understanding the past can inform policies designed to rectify inequalities and injustices. Considering rural-urban migration's economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects may help policymakers and stakeholders establish policies and interventions to address the issue. These strategies have the potential to promote sustainable rural development, which may improve the quality of life for rural residents of the Governorate of Ramallah Al-Bireh.

2.2.4 Coping Mechanisms and Resilience

It is essential to examine the resilience and coping strategies of rural communities in order to comprehend their responses to rural-urban migration. These strategies and procedures have the potential to aid rural communities in mitigating the effects of migration and maintaining or enhancing their standard of living. Engage rural residents in non-agricultural income sources, such as seasonal labor, small enterprises, and cottage industries (Muhsen and Pihet, 2017). Individuals are taught new skills through skill development programs, which may provide them with additional employment opportunities. Encourage family members who receive income from out-of-town employment to enroll in financial education courses. Using remittance funds to invest in local companies or improve infrastructure is encouraged. Encourage the formation of community organizations and self-help initiatives in order to resolve common issues, share resources, and advance local communities (Muhsen and Pihet, 2017). Communities should strengthen their ties to one another in order to establish stronger networks of mutual aid. Encourage natural resource management and sustainable

agricultural practices to preserve the environment and pastoral lifestyles. Mobile clinics and education initiatives provide remote rural areas with much-needed medical and instructional resources. Prepare and dispatch community health workers and educators to fill the care deficit in underserved communities (Othman, 2020). Assist rural areas in identifying and funding initiatives that can enhance their quality of life, such as new water and irrigation systems. Management Following the Crop Improving post-harvest management practices and establishing trade connections are two methods for achieving this objective (Woroniecka-Krzyzanowska, 2021). Economic Empowerment of Women Enhance women's access to decision-making and income-producing positions. Youth Engagement is a program that encourages young people to participate in business and community development in order for their talents to flourish.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Neoclassical Economic Theory

Neoclassical economic theory attempts to explain a vast array of economic phenomena, including labor mobility. Individuals making rational decisions based on the maximization of utility and the establishment of economic equilibrium are emphasized. Extensive research has been conducted on the effects of rural-urban migration on both rural and urban areas, and neoclassical theory has been utilized in many of these analyses (الأعرج, 2017). According to neoclassical theory, individuals choose where to reside based on a calculative attempt to maximize their utility or pleasure. In the context of migration, "utility" may refer to the desire to maximize income, enhance living conditions, or increase economic prosperity. According to neoclassical theory, pay disparities between rural and urban areas are a significant factor in migration between

the two (Al-Shawamreh and Farhan, 2018). When people in rural areas are unable to earn as much as they can in the city, they frequently move to the city in pursuit of improved economic opportunities. In neoclassical migration theory, human capital is assigned a lot of weight. People with advanced degrees or specialized skills are more likely to relocate because they can typically negotiate higher salaries in large locations where their expertise is in demand (Awad, 2023). According to neoclassical economic theory, before making a definitive decision, individuals weigh the pros and cons of migration. In this analysis, the potential financial benefits of migration are weighed against its potential disadvantages, such as the cost of relocating, the cost of accommodation, and the likelihood of unemployment. Temporary and permanent migration are the two major categories of migration (الأعرج, 2017). Seasonal labor migration is an example of temporary migration, whereas permanent migration typically refers to an indeterminate stay in an urban area. According to neoclassical theory, the sensitivity of migration to changes in wage differentials is influenced by transportation costs, information accessibility, and governmental constraints. When transportation costs are reduced, for example, migration may become more elastic, meaning that a greater proportion of individuals will relocate in response to income disparities (Cirad et al., 2019). According to neoclassical economic theory, migration networks are essential because they can reduce the perceived risks and costs of migration, thereby encouraging more individuals to make the voyage. Under neoclassical theory, remittances, or money sent back to rural areas by migrants, are considered (Woroniecka-Krzyzanowska, 202). These remittances may have a substantial effect on the economies and societies of the sending countries, mitigating some of the negative effects of emigration. Better labor allocation and economic growth may result from neoclassical policy initiatives that

reduce migration barriers, provide educational and employment opportunities in rural areas, and enhance transportation connections.

2.3.2 Push-Pull Theory

The Push-Pull Theory provides a framework for considering what motivates some people to go somewhere and what attracts others to that location. This theory serves to explain the migration decision-making process by concentrating on the push and draw factors that influence an individual's decision to migrate. It is beneficial to evaluate the disadvantages of the starting point against the prospective advantages of the destination. The push factors are the circumstances, occurrences, or disadvantages in the migrants' native country that encourage (Jürges et al., 2020). Challenges in the Economy Poverty, unemployment, a dearth of employment opportunities, and low pay are all significant motivating factors. Economic opportunities are a prevalent impetus for migration. When a region becomes hazardous due to violence, political unrest, or armed conflict, its residents may be compelled to escape (Muhsen, 2017). Natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, and other environmental crises, may prompt individuals to migrate in search of secure living conditions. Due to a dearth of access to essential amenities such as healthcare, education, pure water, and sanitation, rural areas may allure people to relocate. Due to political persecution, discrimination, and human rights violations, people and communities may migrate to safer regions or countries. Inadequate transportation, energy, and communication networks may impede the potential for economic development and the maintenance of a high quality of life in rural areas (Othman, 2020). The alluring qualities of a location, also known as its "pull factors," motivate people to relocate there. Employment opportunities, higher incomes, and

higher living standards all attract individuals to urban areas in quest of better economic opportunities. People move to cities for numerous reasons, including better housing, sanitation, and medical care. Those seeking refuge from hazardous areas are drawn to safe, secure locations with low crime rates and stable administrations (Muhsen, Hammad and Elhannani, 2023). Due to the presence of family or social networks in the destination area, migrants seeking aid or a location to reunite with loved ones may be attracted to the region. According to the Push-Pull Theory, the relative significance of the two forces, push and pull, differs from individual to individual and situation to situation. These variables all play a role in determining who migrates and why. It provides researchers and policymakers with a useful framework for analyzing the root causes of migration and formulating effective responses to both push and pull factors.

2.4 Internal Migration Patterns and Trends

Foreign immigration is a prominent topic in the political debate. However, that pales in comparison to the number of domestic migrants, which the Federal Office for Migration predicted that three to four times the number of international migrants in 2019. According to the latest literature on internal migration worldwide, 763 million people (11.7% of the world's population) were internal migrants in 2005. (Bell and Charles-Edwards 2013). This figure comes to this conclusion after measuring lifetime migration (defined as current residence other than birthplace). This figure is only an estimate due to the number of countries for which data are not available.

A reasonable assumption can be made that it underestimates internal migration because it uses a large number of administrative divisions to determine residence. The number

of people internally displaced due to climate change and conflict is likely to exceed 1 billion.

The lack of updated estimates of internal migration at the global level reflects the relative paucity of internal migration policies at the national level, especially in developing countries. As we'll show in more detail below, this makes sense given the conceptual and factual gap: There are also different types of migration within a place, some from rural to urban. Others, however, migrate back and forth between rural and urban areas and vice versa. According to Zelinsky's theory of human geography, all motifs found in a particular ethnic group symbolize the stage of development of that country (1971). (1971). In rapidly urbanizing nations like South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, where the rural population is still disproportionately large, rural to urban migration is common (Brueckner & Lall, 2015). (2015) (Brueckner and Lall). Due to a lack of information and attention given to the topic (until recently), internal rural migration is significantly less extensively documented; yet, rural to rural flows are likely to be very considerable and may even exceed urban to urban flows, as some studies tend to suggest (Lucas, 1997). However, in Latin America and East Asia, where urbanization is more extensive, mobility from one metropolitan area to another is the most common migratory path (Lucas, 2016).

Urban-to-rural migration may be a significant migration source for developing nations like Sub-Saharan Africa despite the paucity of studies on it (Cattaneo & Robinson, 2020). 2020 (Cattaneo and Robinson). In wealthy nations, urban-to-rural migration is becoming more common as the COVID-19 disease spreads. It might be part of a larger movement of individuals moving away from densely populated areas and into more rural lifestyles. Second, it is more difficult to measure internal migration since

migratory periods might be either short (such as seasonal travel) or permanent. When migrants maintain an agricultural vocation in rural areas during the off-season, internal migration is more likely to be long-term and seasonal if the nation is moving toward urbanization. Notably, transient movement can occasionally be. Demographers and economists have paid relatively little attention to this issue, but it is quickly catching their attention: As demonstrated by Cattaneo and Robinson (2020) using Demographic data. Household surveys were conducted throughout a wide range of locations in 31 developing countries, and they revealed that a significant proportion of people who move from rural to urban areas do so again. The study found that between 7 and 51 percent of men and between 3 and 32 percent of women who moved from the countryside to the city eventually went back.

2.5 Rural and Urban Migration

When examining the problem of urban sprawl, it is crucial to look into the causes of people's relocations. According to studies and the emerging economics of labor migration, families nearly always decide to relocate from rural to urban areas collectively rather than individually. Migration, in the authors' opinion, is one strategy that households have developed to adopt in order to deal with financial restrictions. For instance, research reveals that people living in rural areas do not have access to the insurance and credit markets, despite the fact that these resources could raise their financial standing and enable them to migrate from poverty to metropolitan areas. This could be another factor influencing people to relocate from rural to urban settings. The authors claim that there are significant differences between the output of several sectors in urban and rural areas.

For this reason, many personnel choose to stop the agriculture business, as they consider that they'll be capable of earn extra money in different industries. According to numerous social scientists¹⁰, inequalities in human capital, academic quality, price of living, and thing proportion can't account for the space among agricultural and non-agricultural production. Even after thinking about all of those capacity elements which can have confused, they found that the disparity among agricultural and non-agricultural output nonetheless existed. "When people in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors paintings the equal hours and feature same schooling and ability levels, the non-agricultural sectors pay their people appreciably extra than the rural sectors. This motivates people to place withinside the equal attempt in an city area as in an agricultural area. Because extra exertions is invested in extra effective sectors, the nation`s typical financial scenario might be better. The tradeoff might be decrease due to the fact extra humans might be engaged in industries now no longer associated with agriculture. According to this line of thought, migration need to be encouraged, and people need to be installed high-yielding regions unrelated to agriculture. Several research imply that China's rural and concrete populations are going via a social transition because of the non-stop gender revolution this is taking location withinside the nation. According to the findings of the take a look at, younger boys are much more likely than younger women to relocate from rural to city regions. eleven Both rural and concrete areas are impacted with the aid of using this, with rural regions having a extra large percent of women of their populace and concrete regions having a better percent of adult males of their populace. In Palestine, ladies aren't historically diagnosed as own circle of relatives breadwinners; instead, they're tasked with marrying the person their dad and mom pick out for them whilst the time is right. The findings of this take a look

at have a whole lot utility in Palestine. In Palestine, ladies are anticipated to marry the person their dad and mom pick out for them whilst the time is right. There has been a few developments towards gender equality, however the us of a nevertheless has an extended manner to go. Most ladies withinside the us of a are both stay-at-domestic moms or those who stay in rural regions and commit their time and electricity to farming.

This take a look at isn't the simplest one to research the social and monetary situations withinside the United States that cause rural citizens shifting to city regions. However, it's miles most of the maximum essential ones to do so. The authors check out how the results of urbanization at the fitness and degrees of strain skilled with the aid of using the overall population. According to the findings of those experts, the interactions among organic and mental elements is probably instead complex. The technique of urbanization and the migration of humans from rural regions are inspired with the aid of using many extraordinary elements, which include cultural incongruity, cultural identity, spiritual perspectives, and norms. The consequences factor to an boom in humans shifting from rural regions to city ones.

2.6 Cultural and Socio-Cultural Effects of Migrating People

According to the findings of numerous have a look at pieces, human beings transferring from rural to city areas have an effect on the social and cultural capabilities of the brand-new place. This has now no longer simplest been supported via way of means of the observations that have been made in Palestine however additionally via way of means of the extent of literature that has been posted at the issue. (Moslund, 2010) The non-public enjoy of the migration as stated via way of means of the migrant is the

following component to consider. Compared to people who live in city settings, it's miles affordable to expect that someone who movements from a rural region to an city one is much less knowledgeable and much less able than the latter group. As an immediate consequence, the immigrant could have problem assimilating into the metropolis`s contemporary-day tradition and social norms. Rural Palestinians have a sizeable barrier withinside the shape of language. Newcomers to the metropolis could have problem locating a place that they are able to name domestic in the event that they can not engage effectively with others round them. The severity of this hassle is drastically mitigated via way of means of both a focused or subsidized migration. It has been visible that a few wealthy human beings deliver in home help from their respective rural areas so as for them if you want to paintings withinside the metropolitan region. This association is useful for each events because it gives the sponsor with a truthful employee who works beneathneath their manipulate and the migrant with a supply of profits to complement their profits. Even if this help is minimal, the ensuing increase has been particularly self-initiated and is depending on it.

2.7 Economic, Social, and Demographic Consequences of Rural-To-Urban Migration.

The financial, social, and demographic effects of rural-to-city migration had been appreciably studied withinside the instructional literature (Stark, 2008). However, China has acquired the majority of the eye on this observe. As a end result of this observe, China has grasped giant conclusions approximately demographic and social transitions and correctly manages its people. In Palestine, populace boom is a giant problem that needs to be addressed with affordable policies and administration (Brau, 2013).

The trouble with Palestine, though, is that there isn't sufficient literature to steer the administration's policies. It is was hoping that the findings of this observation make contributions to a higher information of Pakistan's populace migrations. As formerly mentioned, the authorities has taken no steps to display civic movements. In mild of the nation's modern political and non secular uncertainties, that is plenty greater of a trouble than it'd in any other case be.

As a facet impact of Palestinians migrating from rural to city areas, terrorism prospers due to the fact the terrorist organizations pay the impoverished to incite violence. This turns into an excellent more problem while there may be a giant price of rural-to-city migration. The social and cultural outcomes of city growth in Pakistan could be uncovered, and tendencies in those components could be tested due to this observe (Fan, 2003).

According to 1 research, withinside the preceding decades, the globe has visible superb social and financial shifts. Rural-to-city migration has been a vital effect and purpose of this transformation. Rural-to-city migration is frequently left out as an critical factor of financial boom. In some nations, rural areas nonetheless residence the bulk of the people. Palestine is this sort of nations. Economically, rural areas have a tendency to be much less evolved and feature better charges of city sprawl due to their greater giant populace density.

According to the study's authors, this shift in employment from agricultural to commercial and provider industries is a ordinary occurrence: "From a macroeconomic standpoint, each kingdom has its improvement path.

There are full-size monetary implications for Palestine on this system due to the fact Palestine continues to be typically an agricultural kingdom and one this is additionally

pretty traditional. Because of an boom in strength crises and a drop in overseas direct investment, the country's production enterprise has decreased. The provider enterprise has evolved swiftly and extensively, and the kingdom is at the verge of provider quarter saturation. However, the trouble with this function is if people start to depart the country's number one enterprise, the results at the country's items might be quite harmful. This might cause a lower withinside the country's exports and an boom withinside the price of items, a good way to make the lives of each city and rural humans extra challenging. So preventative measures have to be devised for a developing kingdom like Palestine, wherein the country's upward thrust is marked through numerous challenges, to govern urbanization. Understanding why humans flow is vital while analyzing the trouble of city sprawl. According to current research and the brand new economics of labour migration, migration from rural to city areas is extra of a family preference than an person one. In the authors' view, migration has emerged as a family method for dealing with economic restrictions. People in rural areas lack get entry to coverage and credit score markets, which researchers agree with might enhance their monetary degrees and permit them to break out poverty through transferring to metropolitan areas (Li et al., 2006).

Another issue for rural-to-city migration can be attributed to this. According to the authors, there may be a full-size discrepancy among rural and concrete manufacturing. Because of this, people favor to depart the rural enterprise, believing that they'll be capable of make extra first-rate cash elsewhere (Xiang Jing et al., 2013).

"The disparity among agricultural and non-agricultural manufacturing can't be defined through disparities in hours worked, human capital, instructional quality, price-of-residing inequalities, or issue shares," as a few social scientists have said. "Even after

accounting for those probably perplexing variables, they nevertheless discover a productiveness discrepancy among agricultural and non-agricultural sectors."

Workers withinside the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors can earn drastically exclusive wages for the equal variety of hours of work, irrespective of their training or talent level.

The non-agricultural sectors are much more likely to compensate their people well, encouraging people to are looking for employment in city regions in place of rural regions. Put any other way, and because of this extra labour could be invested in extra efficient regions, because of this that that the country`s usual financial state of affairs could be higher because the output from non-agricultural sectors increases.

According to this theory, migration must be promoted, and people must be invested in non-agricultural and high-returning sectors.

Researchers have additionally counseled that social extrade in China's demographics, specifically in rural and concrete regions, can be defined through thinking about the country's converting gender roles. The authors declare that adult males are much more likely than ladies to transport from rural to city locations. As a result, there may be gender bias in each city and rural regions, with rural citizens outnumbering city citizens. The findings of this studies have a whole lot utility in Palestine, in which girls aren't regularly diagnosed as breadwinners however are as a substitute tasked with marrying the person their mother and father pick out for them whilst the time is right. Even alevn though gender equality withinside the kingdom is at the rise, the country's absolute degrees of gender equality are nevertheless extraordinarily low, and maximum of the country's ladies are both homemakers or rural farmers.

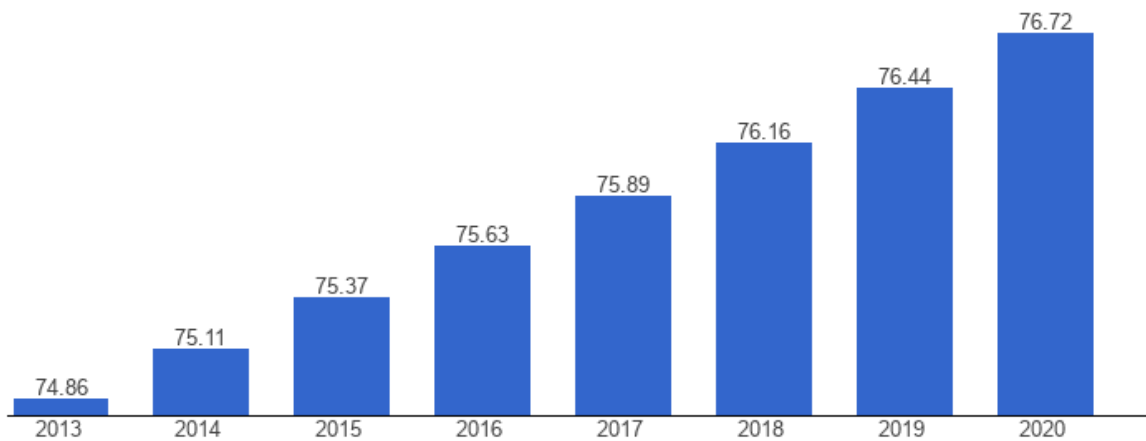


Figure 2.1 Urban Population in Palestine, Statista, 2020) source: Palestine Percent urban population - data, chart | TheGlobalEconomy.com

According to research, migration from rural to city regions influences the social and cultural elements of the brand-new location. This has been showed now no longer best with the aid of using the observations made in Palestine however additionally with the aid of using the frame of literature that has been written at the subject. The migrant's angle at the revel in of migration is an essential consideration. People who circulate from rural to city areas are assumed to be much less knowledgeable and able than folks that live withinside the rural components of the kingdom. As a result, the migrant may have problem integrating into the town's new way of life and social customs (Wouterse & Taylor, 2008).

On the alternative side, in step with some other study, transferring out of rural areas in a growing kingdom is one of the methods that the economic system can be revitalized. According to the economist who coined this concept, younger individuals who go away rural areas attempting to find a higher lifestyle would possibly gain the specified abilities and revel in essential for the kingdom's monetary regeneration with the aid of using transferring to cities (Gollin. et al., 2006).

Stockdale additionally factors out that migration has a useful effect on entrepreneurship within the kingdom, as younger people who've had the possibility to revel in city lifestyles are extra inclined to put money into rural groups and services. Several researchers have determined proof to guide the concept that younger adults, who're visible as a capability legal responsibility with the aid of using society (specifically in nations in which nice government-primarily based totally schooling is lacking), may be taught to make a contribution to the united states of america's human capital with the aid of using bringing returned what they have got found out and found out within the shape of latest knowledge, abilities, and ideas (McMillan & Rodrik, 2011).

2.6 Palestinian Immigration

There are many migrations round the arena and their reasons and reasons vary, however there's nonetheless a painful function within the reminiscence of human beings, that's the Palestinian migration, which became a witness to an extended collection of pains which might be nonetheless present, within the yr 1948, that's the yr of the Nakba, because the Palestinians and Arabs referred to as it, this strugglefare created a hassle of compelled and unorganized migration. In which the immigrant chooses his path, however his migration became to the closest vicinity in which he may experience safe. With it, the difficulty right here is going past tangible fabric struggling to struggling extra extreme and hard than it, that's the mental struggling of being disadvantaged of communique with a lover, relative, buddy or brother whose borders have been separated with the aid of using a border. Some of the Palestinian immigrants who have been compelled to depart their countries, villages and towns have been

emigrated to Jordan, and a number of them remained interior and others to Lebanon and Syria, and every refugee lives in exclusive instances in keeping with the place to which he immigrated, and if we blend among the calamity that came about the Palestinians in the course of the Nakba and the non-public outcomes for his mental nation withinside the destiny The rely is going past the boundaries of forcing the Palestinian to depart his domestic and land and enters him into the hard mental nation. Moreover, this mental nation has end up inherited for destiny generations because of the succession of crises and wars after that, because the first era persisted to stay withinside the warfare for survival and bearing concerns, and this rely became left in The identical 2nd era that there's a native land and that there's ache that can't be not noted or forgotten, the reminiscences of the Nakba have become written withinside the minds earlier than the strains and books, and this rely brought about issue in adapting to fact because of the mental signs which might be nonetheless related to the Nakba and displacement at that time. The trouble of torture the mental scenario can't be summarized handiest withinside the mental outcomes of the Nakba, however it accompanied it to something in addition than that, because the each day friction among the Palestinians and the settlers exacerbates this aggravating mental nation, and the mental nation worsens with abuse, arrests, imprisonment, and each day injustice in opposition to the Palestinian humans, which has end up part of Palestinian lifestyles. But the dedication of a humans extended and remained, and it became this mental nation that supplied the need to survive. (Manal Abu Haq, 2022).

2.7 Migration and Arab Youth: Migration and the Future

This studies paper gives complete studies at the maximum not unusualplace troubles going through the Arab global, specifically the migration of younger humans and the dream of knowing desires in Uncle Sam`s country. The motives for emigration are past social and political, and the losing of political rights of Arab citizens. Perhaps the teenagers are the gas for this emigration, and they may be the primary and nearly simplest supply of it from the Arab global closer to the industrially and technologically superior Western international locations. Female employees and teenagers are from the age of fifteen to forty, because the Arab international locations are taken into consideration younger and growing international locations on the identical time. The percent of immigrants till 2005, maximum of them operating withinside the fields of nursing, leisure and services, and right here it changed into essential for the Arab international locations to face at those numbers and make guidelines to accurate the prevailing situation, given the crucial function of ladies in Arab society, and what makes subjects worse on this depend is the migration of younger humans Skilled migration, which has the maximum high quality effect at the international locations web website hosting them, if the proportion of professional migration out of the whole emigrants changed into 22.three till 2010 withinside the Arab international locations As for the Moroccan Arab global and the Arab Maghreb international locations, the proportion changed into near 52%, that's a completely massive percent and negatively influences the international locations exporting those capabilities.

The problem of immigration isn't new, however it's far worrying constantly in mild of clean political and monetary persecution in any respect stages withinside the Arab global, and its new and first-rate effect on destiny generations that lose a part of the

crucial capabilities and cultures that have to have had their accurate role inside our Arab international locations. The look at advocated in Ultimately, it's far essential to shape a unique fee for migration withinside the Arab international locations, supervised via way of means of the League of Arab States, to broaden a clean coverage for migration and shed mild on it more. In Western societies and curtailing Islamophobia and anti-Arab traits withinside the Middle East, the look at advocated to present an possibility to abilities in the Arab global and now no longer to forget those capabilities, mainly because the Arab global wishes them to boost itself and its society. (هيئة تحرير عُمران، 2017)

2.8 Research Questions

The present study seeks to answer the following main question:

What are the strategic effects of migration from the rural-urban migration on rural communities in Palestine?

Several questions arise from the above question:

1. What are the main drivers of migration from the countryside to cities?
2. What are the attractions of the city and leaving the countryside?
3. What is the government's role in providing citizen support projects in cities that differ from projects offered in villages?
4. Are the sources of obtaining financing in the city easier compared to obtaining similar funds in the village?

2.9 The Significance of the Research

The importance of this study emerges from the importance of the sector it deals with. More specifically, within the framework of the unique specificity of the Palestinian context, the existence of migration from the countryside to the city throughout Palestine is of great importance as this migration has an impact on the demographic distribution, housing, economy and sociology in the Palestinian society. This issue stands in the forefront of the ministries concerned with this the issue is headed by the Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Economy, which needs to prepare development plans according to the population movement inside Palestine about the issue of internal migration, its causes and subsequent impact on development and economic plans in general.

This research is justified, as far as we know, as it is the first of its kind in Palestine that studies the issue of immigration in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate specifically, specifically rural migration to it, especially since Ramallah plays the role of the capital of the Palestinian society at the present time in terms of government work under A flagrant and clear occupation of the Holy City and the eternal capital of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif. As a practical research, the expected results of the research will be of interest to the public sector in general and to the migrant citizen from the countryside to the city in particular. It may also benefit other researchers in other developing countries who may be interested in conducting similar research in the same context and in other circumstances.

2.10 Research Hypotheses.

Accordingly, the following set of hypotheses are developed to verify the impact of rural to urban migrations.

Null Hypothesis (H0): Rural-urban migration has no significant effect on the demographic composition and economic structures of rural communities in the Governorate of Ramallah Al-Bireh.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Migration from rural to urban areas has a significant impact on the demographic composition and economic structures of rural communities in the Governorate of Ramallah Al-Bireh.

Null Hypothesis (H0): Rural-urban migration in the Governorate of Ramallah Al-Bireh does not significantly alter the sociocultural dynamics and environmental practices of rural communities.

Alternative Hypothesis (H2): Rural-urban migration has a profound effect on the sociocultural dynamics and environmental practices of rural communities in the Governorate of Ramallah Al-Bireh.

2.11 Thesis Structure

This research includes six chapters. The first chapter explains the introduction of the research, presents the background of the research in the first section, the statement of the problem, the goal and objectives, the significance of the research, and the proposed hypotheses that will be clarified in the following sections. Then comes a review of the literature through which the researcher built the interview and accordingly the questionnaire was built. Then, in the fourth chapter, the researcher analyzed the questionnaire and the interview according to specific and well-known programs in the

analysis. Then the researcher presents the most important results and discusses them in the light of previous studies, then he comes up with recommendations in the last chapter. The section also presents the last in this chapter is the message structure.

Chapter Three

Methodology and Theoretical Framework

3.1 Overview

This chapter addresses the methodology of this thesis. The first section clarifies the research design, approaches of the research, illustrating the choices of qualitative, quantitative, or the multiple methods, reaching to deducing the research strategies design. The following sections address data collection techniques, sampling methods and analyzing the data to reveal a model that illustrates the relationships between the independent variables and dependent variables in this study

3.2 Approach of Research Design

The research study was conducted in Ramallah and Al-Bireh areas in Palestine that are facing the influx of immigrants from the countryside. This phenomenon is expected to cause social and economic consequences. The research study is of an exploratory nature conducted in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh area, where the already resident population is facing economic repercussions due to the migration of people from the regions, education and employment status, physical capital, economic assets, financial capital, income and savings, and health services

These preliminary data have been collected from a review of previous literature from books, published and court studies, documented websites and other studies related to the subject of the research, but the researcher is likely to have other factors or to confirm the connection of these factors, the researcher conducted interviews with several bodies A preliminary questionnaire and then a questionnaire based on the findings of the

interviews, as an interview with an intended sample of the institutions and ministries chosen by the researcher for reasons related to the fact that they converge with the subject of the research itself. and Ramallah Municipality to shed light on the population distribution and the impact of this on the distribution on population pressure within the cities. As for the economic problems, poverty and the social status of the population, discussed through an interview with the Ministry of Social Development, and an interview with the Employment and Empowerment Fund. Based on this interview, a questionnaire designed targeted an intended sample of 100 immigrant families from six villages in the city of Ramallah and Al-Bireh to the city center or the surrounding suburbs directly. The information and data collected in a specific form in the form of a standardized questionnaire that has already been developed from the above-mentioned steps are analyzed with descriptive and technical statistics using the SPSS program, while the interviews analyzed by the Nvivo program

3.3 Research Approach

Research methodology is the plan for developing hypotheses, collecting data, then analyzing and interpreting them according to clear and specific procedures (World Health Organization, 2018)

3.3.1 Main Research Approaches

There are three basic research approaches, the qualitative research approach, the quantitative approach, or the mixed methods.

As for choosing among the three mentioned types, whoever determines this option is the purpose of the research, as well as the problem that the researcher is trying to solve.

Qualitative approach: It is mentioned as an inductive approach to research beyond phenomena. Evidence in this type is collected through observation, interview, or brainstorming groups so that it is in depth and in detail, Akhtar (2016). The collected data is then analyzed using a procedure (eg data classification) that generates or uses non-numeric data.

Quantitative approach: It is the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting data that leads to research objectives through the implementation of experimental strategies, surveys, and data collection methods. Where these data are collected in the form of numerical data that can be measured and arrive at figures with evidence that can be translated into actual results that reflect reality. (McNabb, 2015).

Mixed research design: This approach is the integration of both quantitative and qualitative research design to understand the research problem and answer the research questions, (McNabb, 2015)

As explained above, in this research, both quantitative and qualitative types are applied where the researcher will conduct interviews and accordingly make a questionnaire for all the information and use it later in the issue of quantitative analysis and come up with results considering that.

3.4 Research Strategy

The research strategy is defined as the plan that the researcher sets to achieve the goal of the research, where there are many common strategies, in this research are experimental research, survey research, observation, case study and mixed methods (World Health Organization, 2018) More specifically, the research design strategies that are followed

in quantitative research is an empirical strategy, or a case study strategy as described below:

- Experimental research strategy: It refers to a great deal of control over the research environment commonly used in physics, biology, chemistry, and medicine, in addition to investigating the influence of some variables on others (World Health Organization, 2018)
- Case study strategy: It refers to a specific contemporary phenomenon that relies on multiple data sources (World Health Organization, 2018)
- Survey strategy: a procedure that is applied specifically in the quantitative approach to collecting a sample that represents a population group with standardized methods to describe the characteristics, attitudes, opinions and trends of the entire population, and thus reach the generalization of the sample to the population. Questionnaires and structured interview techniques are used to collect data in this strategy (McNabb, 2015).

Where this research is a quantitative and qualitative research at the same time, that is, it is research that uses different methods. In the first time, the researcher used qualitative research in all the data and conducted interviews, then the survey research strategy is used using the questionnaire technique to collect data

3.5 Research Methodology

To achieve the objectives of this research, the qualitative approach was applied by collecting data through interviews with the intended samples, which are four interviews with the Ministry of Social Development, the Employment Fund in the Ministry of Labor, and the Governmental Tamkeen Corporation, a government agency concerned

with employment and reducing unemployment in society, and an interview with a small financial institution, which is Al-Zaytoneh Microfinance Company, which finances projects belonging to the working class in the Palestinian people, and then through the application of the quantitative approach by surveying immigrant families from the countryside to the city.

The first stage: In this stage, the scope of the research and the problem to be solved were determined, and the importance and justifications for conducting the research were indicated. An extensive literature review was conducted to reveal the impact of rural-to-city migration in several countries and places around the world and to identify the most important factors that may influence migration motivation with the aim of adding to the research gap. Consequently, research questions were developed, and hypotheses were proposed for testing. In the end, the research strategy is structured to achieve the research objectives.

The second stage: Collecting data by defining the intended sample, which was mentioned above, but the study population in this case here is all the institutions that are concerned with employment, unemployment, economic status, community development, financial and lending institutions, and the study community is not less than 50 institutions and ministries, but the most important of them were interviewed to obtain data that helps the researcher in clarifying the research problem itself, and designing the interview questions based on what has been studied in the previous literature, and then coming up with a general idea closer to the Palestinian reality regarding the purpose of the research in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh portfolio. And the reasons for migration from the countryside to the city. Then the questionnaire was designed based on the information we obtain from these interviews, where the

interviews are analyzed using Nvivo, a computer program to analyze interviews and come up with results for a qualitative analysis through a clear methodology in the analysis

The third stage: the data were analyzed and interpreted using a statistical program using the SPSS program

To explore the relationships between variables and test the proposed hypotheses.

Finally, the results and recommendations were explained

Here, the researcher aims as a society to study all immigrants from the countryside to the city of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, and where there is no official statistic in the number, but because of the researcher's capabilities and the conditions in which the research is being conducted, the researcher decided to make a questionnaire with 200 samples of immigrants so that the sample is chosen based on the two snowball methods, which is a method Researchers use it to form a group of study participants based on the recommendation of the current primary participants so that they have the same research interest, where they are asked to nominate others while maintaining their privacy, and so on until a sufficient number of participants is obtained similar to the increasing accumulation Hard snow as his ball rolls

3.6 Theoretical Framework

A list of potential frameworks for comprehending and evaluating a population's susceptibility to natural disasters and climate change was reduced to get started. In the project's second phase, it was decided to research rural-urban linkage theories within the regional/rural planning and development framework. In conclusion, studies on flood risk, vulnerability assessment, rural-urban linkages, and rural development were

analyzed for the presence of empirical evidence. The papers the researchers sought were located after a thorough search of five different archives or repositories. In addition, information was gleaned from a vast assortment of trustworthy sources, including papers subjected to peer review, dissertations, and news articles. During the three rounds of searching the literature, we used a variety of keywords, including "flood danger," "flood vulnerability," "vulnerability assessment frameworks," "rural-urban connections," and "interdependencies between rural and urban areas." These are just a few examples of the terms we looked for. When using various permutations of these terms, we could locate over 600 potential matches. To begin, we utilized the titles of publications to weed out those judged irrelevant or repetitive. After determining the value of each of the remaining articles by reading the abstracts of those papers, we rated them according to their importance. Based on these sorting criteria, a total of one hundred different publications were selected for further examination. A literature analysis was used to build the proposed framework. This research integrated several aspects of rural-urban linkages, susceptibility, and associated factors under the umbrella of flood hazards. In the next section of this article, find the definitions, concepts, essential features, and components of rural-urban connectedness and vulnerability.

3.7 Theories and Concepts

The initial stage consists of fragments. Understanding how cities and regions interact requires a framework, and spatial and regional development theory offers that framework. These ideas describe a metropolitan area's possible effects on the rural towns in its immediate vicinity. According to Von Thunen, the level of economic activity that may be found in a city's hinterland is determined by the cost of land rent

and the cost of transportation. The geographic distance from large cities was a significant factor in determining the economic specialization of rural areas. According to Christaller's central place theory, cities of varied sizes function as hubs for various services and facilities for the surrounding communities. Cities of multiple sizes may have different relationships with the rural areas surrounding them, depending on the available commodities and services and accessibility to such services. While the core-periphery concept emphasizes that economic activity occurs in core regions and cities, the periphery and rural areas supply labor, goods, and other resources. Both points of view implied that the core was in command, while the boundary depended on the center for its continued existence. This dependency is shaped by the body and the frame trade interactions. People, goods, information, and financial resources moved back and forth between rural and urban areas in a positive feedback loop, which contributed to the expansion of the rural regions and the prosperity of the people who lived there. The model integrates a geographical component by emphasizing the availability of jobs and other facilities near densely inhabited areas. The urban ecological footprint hypothesis postulates that a city's population draws its supply of food, natural resources, and carbon absorption from a territory far more significant than the city itself. This need for food and other natural resources, the majority of which are provided by the rural region, might be seen as a link between rural and urban areas. These ideas suggest that urban and rural areas are related to one another in ways that cannot be severed. These concepts centered on the importance of the magnitude and proximity of metropolitan centers and cities as a critical component in developing linkages between rural communities and urban settings.

Nevertheless, these connections are also influenced by social, institutional, infrastructural, geographical, and environmental factors. Consequently, the number of networks evaluating climate change and catastrophe vulnerability has decreased. In the second phase, we asked for research on concepts that may link rural and urban places in planning and development for rural and regional areas. A literature study was carried out on flood risk, vulnerability assessment, rural-urban linkages, and rural development. The scientists were looking for specific publications and could find them by searching five different repositories.

Additionally, we looked at peer-reviewed publications, news articles, and dissertations as credible sources of information. During the three rounds of searching the literature, some of the phrases that were used were "rural-urban linkages," "interdependencies between rural and urban areas," and "flood hazard." Other terms were "flood vulnerability," "vulnerability assessment frameworks," and "rural-urban links." By combining these keywords in a variety of different ways, we were able to acquire over 600 potential matches. In the beginning, it was essential to eliminate publications with the same names to simplify the information that was accessible. We read the remaining papers' abstracts and ranked them to determine the significance of those publications. Based on these criteria for classification, a total of one hundred different publications were chosen for examination. A review of the relevant literature was used to construct the framework, which brings together various rural-urban links, levels of susceptibility, and other features under the umbrella concept of flood risk. In this section, the ideas of rural-to-urban connection and vulnerability are discussed.

3.8 Vulnerability

The concept of "vulnerability" derives from the Latin word "vulnerable," which means "to injure." This should be a constant reminder of the precarious nature of everything, living and nonliving. Adaptation to climate change dissertations, human ecology dissertations, catastrophe risk reduction dissertations, and hazard reduction dissertations all employ the concept. Various schools of thought, contexts, aspects and professions pertain to the idea of vulnerability; as a result, many alternative definitions and interpretations may be given for what it implies. In human geography and ecology, it has been hypothesized that people are sensitive to changes in their surrounding environment. In the early stages of study on the risks posed by natural disasters, early ideas on vulnerability focused on the physical resistance that might be engineered into structures. The concept grew to be associated with the phrase by both the people and the surroundings. Studies on reducing the risk of natural disasters and adapting to the effects of climate change have used the concept of vulnerability.

3.9 Theoretical Framework Factors

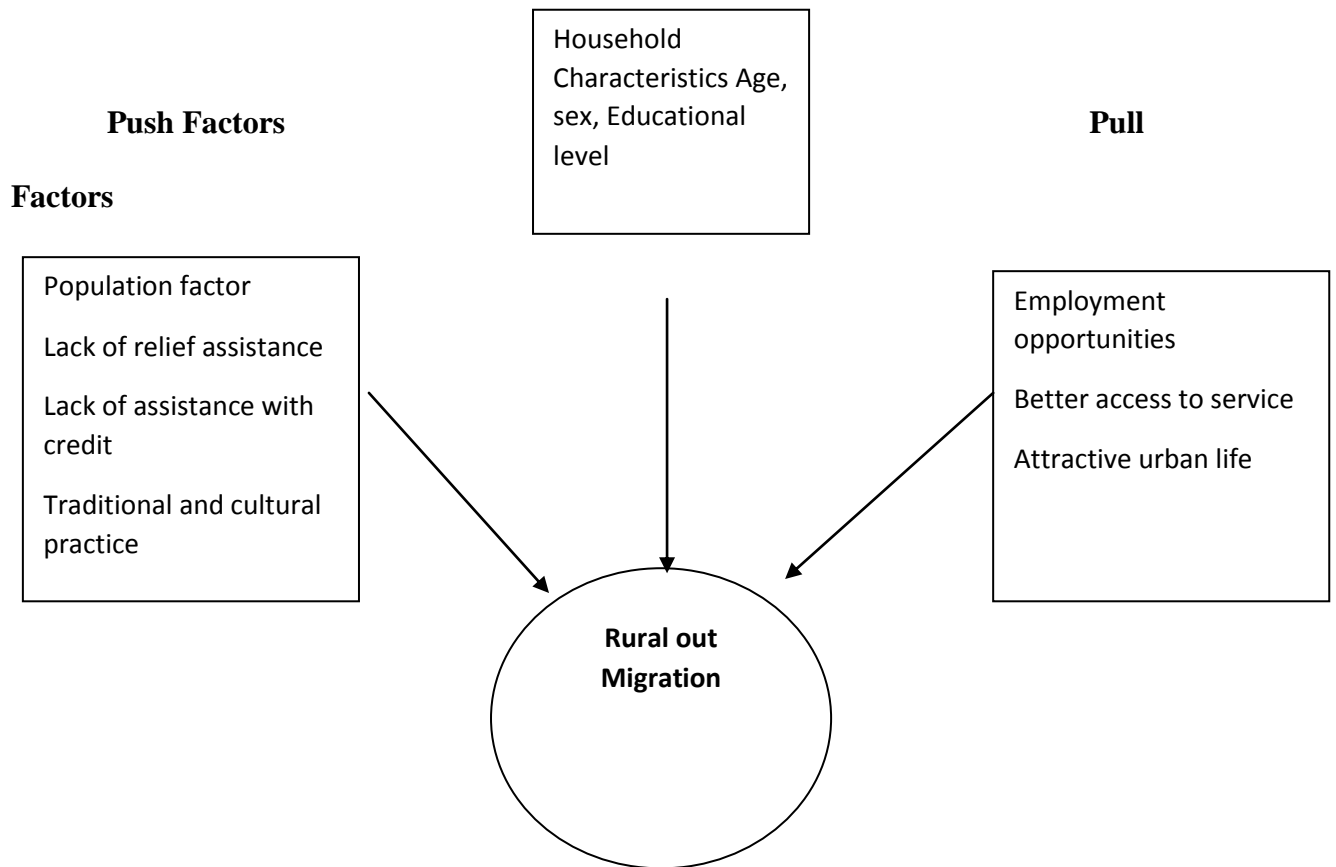


Figure 3.1 Theoretical Framework

A range of push and pull pressures, socio-economic and institutional elements, and individual family traits, which contribute to out-migration in Figure 2

Chapter Four

Data Analysis and Results

Here, the researcher collected data in two different ways, the first is the interview, which was conducted through 4 parties related to the subject of the message, then the researcher designed the questionnaire based on what he concluded in the interview questions, then he distributed the questionnaire to respondents who had actually left the village towards the city, and accordingly presented in this chapter, the researcher questions and analyzes each question regarding the interview, where the analysis was through the Nvivo program, where the analysis was quantitative, and the second analysis of the questionnaire through the SPSS program, where the analysis is qualitative, and the following is the analysis in detail for each of them

4.1 Interview

here shows all the interview, which was conducted through 4 parties related to the subject of the study

Table 4.1 Interviews

Organization	Interviewee	Position	Language spoken	Means of communication	Duration	Date
Ministry of labor	Mahmoud alamleh	Manager of relation	Arabic	Mobile	1:15	24/07/2022
an immigrant from the city to the village	Fayez Elian	Electrician man	Arabic	Face to face	46	29/07/2022
The Ministry	Ahmad	head of planning	Arabic	Telephone	28	01/08/2022

of Housing,	hamarsheh_	engineer_				
Organization	Interviewee	Position	Language spoken	Means of communication	Duration	Date
Colonization and wall resistance commission	Salah Khawaja	vice president	Arabic	Face ti Face	1:30	05/08/2023
Expert	Badr Alaraj	Head of the Department of Sociology at Birzeit University	Arabic	Face ti Face	1:15	06/08/2023
Refugee Research Centre	Asaad Taffal	Head of research center	Arabic	Face to face	1:00	24/8/2023

In this unit, the researcher dealt with the entities he interviewed and conducted a set of questions according to the field of work of each entity. At the beginning, the researcher conducted the interview with the Ministry of Labor, which is the ministry in which the researcher dealt with the economic part of the research, as this ministry is usually concerned with all matters of employment and employment, in addition to the question of Immigration is a concern for it, as the ministry seeks to empower the Palestinian countryside economically to support its steadfastness and orientation in the Palestinian conflict areas, where the countryside is a prey for Israeli incursion. In addition, the economy in the Palestinian countryside is more fragile and cannot reach the target segment of investment, industry, or even agricultural

projects. It receives good marketing or appropriate support to access resources, not to mention water scarcity and other problems facing the Palestinian countryside. Therefore, an interview was held with the Public Relations Department to obtain relevant information in this context. As for the cultural and social aspect, the Ministry of Housing was the closest to These axes, which deal with the issue of providing housing and population distribution, and the impact of this on all aspects of life in the Palestinian society, were not The immigrant researcher neglected himself, so he held an interview with him, and based on that, the questionnaire was formulated, which was distributed to all other parties of immigrants within the study community, and then came out with more clear results that remove the ambiguity in front of the researcher in reaching the impact of this immigration and the extent of the aggravation of the Palestinian situation, as for funding Which stands as an obstacle in the Palestinian countryside, the research conducted an interview with a microfinance institution, as these institutions are concerned with marginalized groups and low-income or limited-income groups, and accordingly, the research has, through this entrance, the reasons for choosing each party with which the interview was held.

4.3 Interview Analysis Via Nvivo

Interview data reveals that social and economic factors, particularly the allure of improved healthcare, education, and career opportunities in urban districts, are the primary drivers of rural-urban migration in the Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate. Migrants' decisions are significantly influenced by these main motivations, even if additional factors are taken into consideration. This study's findings emphasize the significance of social and economic factors as drivers of rural-to-urban migration

among Palestinians. It is widely acknowledged that these factors drive migration. Other factors, such as cultural influences and financial accessibility, also play a role, albeit on a lesser scale, in migration, which is primarily driven by social and economic factors. Individuals are increasingly attracted to urban areas for a variety of reasons, including better economic opportunities, better access to healthcare, and better educational opportunities, according to a survey. The research acknowledges that there are incentives that encourage individuals to abandon rural areas. Possible deterrents include a lack of employment opportunities, inadequate access to healthcare and education, and the perception that rural residents have a lower quality of life. By analyzing interview data with NVivo, researchers may better comprehend the interviewees' actual words and phrases. This study exposes the primary causes and motivators of migration. The interview data reveals that the job, healthcare, and educational opportunities available in major cities are significant factors in the decision-making process for migrants. People who wish to enhance their standard of living and professional prospects prioritize these issues.

4.4 Questioner Analysis

The responses of the study sample were entered using the Statistical Packages for Social Studies (SPSS) program, and the results of the statistical analyzes conducted to answer the study questions will be presented as follows:

- 1 The first part: simple statistical analyzes, through which the arithmetic means and standard deviations for each factor of the study were presented.

- 2 The second part: the statistical analyzes related to the effect of each of the independent variables, through which the t-test was used, and using the one-way ANOVA test, in order to examine the hypotheses of the study.

4.4.1 The First Part: Simple Statistical Analyzes.

The first question and H_2 : There are no statistically significant differences at $\alpha > 0.05$ in the level of migration from the rural-urban migration on rural communities in Palestine according to the different socioeconomic parameters?

The arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated for the workers within this field as shown in the table

It is noted from the table that the arithmetic mean of the respondents' attitudes towards the existence of a relationship between migration and the economic situation is higher than the average of their attitudes towards the absence of the relationship, which indicates that their outlook is that migration has a significant impact on their economic and social orientation. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is no relationship is incorrect and constructive. On the results, we have a clear relationship through the responses in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Questioner Analysis

	Strongly Disagree	Not agree	Neutra l	Agre e	Strongly Agree
The absence of job opportunities and industries leads to migration of rural residents to urban areas	0.0%	3.8%	3.0%	41.7 %	51.5%
Lack of good infrastructure and services	0.0%	6.1%	7.6%	48.5	37.9%

is a major factor affecting rural-urban migration				%	
Troublesome social relations are a motivating factor for migration from the countryside to the city	1.5%	18.2%	14.4%	29.5%	36.4%
The lack of government projects and their low impact in the countryside is a motivating factor for migration from the countryside to the city	0.0%	8.3%	5.3%	53.0%	33.3%
The countryside suffers from government marginalization in terms of attention to education and educational support services	0.0%	12.9%	25.0%	38.6%	23.5%
The Palestinian countryside suffers from a lack of medical and ambulance services and the availability of hospitals and medical centers	0.0%	6.1%	9.1%	50.0%	34.8%

According to gender, men show more desire that the economic situation is the reason for migration and that job opportunities and the availability of a better standard of living is a motive for migration towards cities as shown in table 3. Also, in table 4 shown responses according Place of residence

Table 4.3 Male Vs Female According to Economic Factor

Gender	Female		Row N %						
	Strongly Agree	Row N %							
Male	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%						
	Not agree	Row N %	2.0%						
	Neutral	Row N %	2.0%						
	Agree	Row N %	41.6%						
	Strongly Agree	Row N %	41.9%						
	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%						
	Not agree	Row N %	9.7%						
	Neutral	Row N %	6.5%						
	Agree	Row N %	41.9%						
	Strongly Agree	Row N %	41.9%						
Female	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%						
	Not agree	Row N %	5.0%						
	Neutral	Row N %	7.9%						
	Agree	Row N %	48.5%						
	Strongly Agree	Row N %	38.6%						
	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%						
	Not agree	Row N %	9.7%						
	Neutral	Row N %	6.5%						
	Agree	Row N %	48.4%						
	Strongly Agree	Row N %	35.5%						
The absence of job opportunities and industries leads to migration of rural residents to urban areas				54.5%	38.6%	38.6%	32.7%	23.8%	35.6%
Lack of good infrastructure and services is a major factor affecting rural-urban migration				38.6%	38.6%	32.7%	23.8%	35.6%	
Troublesome social relations are a motivating factor for migration from the countryside to the city				29.0%	32.3%	45.2%	38.7%	22.6%	
The lack of government projects and their low impact in the countryside is a motivating factor for migration from the countryside to the city				35.5%	32.3%	45.2%	38.7%	48.4%	
The countryside suffers from government marginalization in terms of attention to education and educational				22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	
The Palestinian countryside suffers from a lack of medical services and ambulance services and the availability of hospitals and medical centers				32.3%	9.7%	12.9%	16.1%	9.7%	

Table 4.4 According to Place of Residence

The Palestine countryside suffers from a lack of medical	The countryside government marginalization in terms of attention to education	The lack of government projects and their low impact in the countryside is a motivating	Troublesome social relations are a motivating factor for migration from the countryside	Lack of good infrastructure and services is a major factor affecting rural-urban migration	The absence of job opportunities and industries leads to migration of rural	City						Village						Current place of residence												
						Row N %	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	Not agree	Row N %	Neutral	Row N %	Agree	Row N %	Strongly Agree	Row N %	Total		Row N %	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	Not agree	Row N %	Neutral	Row N %	Agree	Row N %	Strongly Agree	Row N %	Total
						Row N %	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	Not agree	Row N %	Neutral	Row N %	Agree	Row N %	Strongly Agree	Row N %	Total		Row N %	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	Not agree	Row N %	Neutral	Row N %	Agree	Row N %	Strongly Agree	Row N %	Total
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
6.1%	9.8%	7.3%	15.9%	3.7%	2.4%	6.1%	7.3%	15.9%	3.7%	2.4%	6.1%	7.3%	15.9%	3.7%	2.4%	6.1%	7.3%	15.9%	3.7%	2.4%	6.1%	7.3%	15.9%	3.7%	2.4%	6.1%	7.3%			
8.5%	26.8%	3.7%	14.6%	8.5%	2.4%	10.2%	3.7%	14.6%	8.5%	2.4%	10.2%	3.7%	14.6%	8.5%	2.4%	10.2%	3.7%	14.6%	8.5%	2.4%	10.2%	3.7%	14.6%	8.5%	2.4%	10.2%	3.7%			
56.1%	40.2%	52.4%	32.9%	51.2%	36.6%	22.4%	52.4%	32.9%	51.2%	36.6%	22.4%	52.4%	32.9%	51.2%	36.6%	22.4%	52.4%	32.9%	51.2%	36.6%	22.4%	52.4%	32.9%	51.2%	36.6%	22.4%	52.4%			
29.3%	23.2%	36.6%	35.4%	36.6%	58.5%	18.4%	36.6%	35.4%	36.6%	58.5%	18.4%	36.6%	35.4%	36.6%	58.5%	18.4%	36.6%	35.4%	36.6%	58.5%	18.4%	36.6%	35.4%	36.6%	58.5%	18.4%	36.6%			
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%			
10.2%	22.4%	8.2%	14.3%	6.1%	4.1%	22.4%	8.2%	14.3%	6.1%	4.1%	22.4%	8.2%	14.3%	6.1%	4.1%	22.4%	8.2%	14.3%	6.1%	4.1%	22.4%	8.2%	14.3%	6.1%	4.1%	22.4%	8.2%			
40.8%	34.7%	55.1%	24.5%	42.9%	49.0%	34.7%	55.1%	24.5%	42.9%	49.0%	34.7%	55.1%	24.5%	42.9%	49.0%	34.7%	55.1%	24.5%	42.9%	49.0%	34.7%	55.1%	24.5%	42.9%	49.0%	34.7%	55.1%			
42.9%	24.5%	26.5%	36.7%	40.8%	40.8%	24.5%	26.5%	36.7%	40.8%	40.8%	24.5%	26.5%	36.7%	40.8%	40.8%	24.5%	26.5%	36.7%	40.8%	40.8%	24.5%	26.5%	36.7%	40.8%	40.8%	24.5%	26.5%			
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			

It is noted from the table that the arithmetic mean of the respondents' attitudes towards the factors of attraction to the city tend to be in a higher direction than the average,

which indicates that the factors of attraction towards the city are stronger and push towards more migration from the village, and this is shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Attractions to the City

	Strongly Disagree	Not agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Ease of access to government services and sectors is the reason for migration towards the city	0.0%	10.6%	9.8%	50.0%	29.5%
The differences between rural and urban in social facilities and services (education, health and entertainment) cause an increase in migration from the countryside to the city	0.0%	7.6%	7.6%	50.8%	34.1%
Positive information about the city is often the reason for emigration	1.5%	11.4%	17.4%	53.8%	15.9%
Life in the city is characterized by a high quality compared to its counterpart in the village in terms of access to all retail stores of all kinds	1.5%	5.3%	10.6%	52.3%	30.3%
The desire for change and access to social status is one of the reasons that lead some to migrate from the countryside to the city	1.5%	11.4%	15.2%	50.8%	21.2%

The highest average was for the paragraph Life in the city is characterized by a high quality compared to its counterpart in the village in terms of access to all retail stores of all kinds, which indicates that the quality of life in the city far exceeds the quality of life in the village in terms of access to all services and shops and reflect positively on the future of immigrant children.

Table 4.7 Attractions to the City According to Place of Residence

Current place of residence	Camp near city	Strongly Agree	Row N %	0.0%	The differences between rural and urban in social facilities and services (education, health and entertainment) cause an increase in migration from the countryside to the city	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	Life in the city is characterized by a high quality compared to its counterpart in the village in terms of access to all retail stores of all kinds	0.0%	The desire for change and access to social status is one of the reasons that lead some to migrate from the countryside to the city	0.0%								
														Agree	Row N %	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Village	City	Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%								
			Not agree	Row N %	16.3%	6.1%	10.2%	6.1%	2.0%	10.2%	6.1%	2.0%	10.2%	2.0%							
			Neutral	Row N %	8.2%	8.2%	26.5%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	12.2%	12.2%							
			Agree	Row N %	38.8%	46.9%	49.0%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%	55.1%	55.1%							
			Strongly Agree	Row N %	36.7%	38.8%	14.3%	38.8%	36.7%	36.7%	20.4%	20.4%	20.4%	20.4%							
			Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%							
			Not agree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%							
			Neutral	Row N %	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%							
			Agree	Row N %	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%							
			Strongly Agree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%							

It is noted from the table that the arithmetic mean of the respondents' attitudes towards rural migration from the village to abroad appear higher than the average of their

attitudes towards survival, as it appears that the factors of job opportunities, salaries and aspirations are one of the most important reasons for migration.

The highest average was for the paragraph (I have ambitions in my career, and I cannot do them in the village where villages have fewer opportunities for development than cities), which indicates that there is a high fear of staying in a village that limits the realization of ambitions and does not provide real opportunities for development as shown in Table 4.8

Table 4.8 Migration Question Related to Study

	Strongly Disagree	Not agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
I immigrated to the city because of the educational site and to get job opportunities with good salaries	0.8%	12.9%	18.2%	45.5%	22.7%
I have ambitions in my career, and I cannot do them in the village where villages have fewer opportunities for development than cities	0.0%	9.1%	12.1%	47.7%	31.1%

I like the atmosphere of the villages and I do not want to emigrate from them if the services and opportunities available in the city are available to me	2.3%	16.7%	17.4%	34.8%	28.8%
I am looking for better livelihoods, so I prefer to migrate from village to city	0.8%	17.4%	9.8%	48.5%	23.5%
The atmosphere and social relations in the village bothered me, so I decided to live in a city with the family	4.5%	28.0%	18.9%	32.6%	15.9%

Table 4.9 Current Place of Residence

Current place of residence	Camp near city	Strongly Agree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		Agree	Row N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Neutral	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Not agree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Village	Strongly Agree	Row N %	22.4%	32.7%	38.8%	34.7%	18.4%
		Agree	Row N %	36.7%	42.9%	32.7%	34.7%	38.8%	
		Neutral	Row N %	24.5%	18.4%	12.2%	8.2%	4.1%	
		Not agree	Row N %	14.3%	6.1%	12.2%	22.4%	34.7%	
		Strongly Disagree	Row N %	2.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	4.1%	
City	Strongly Agree	Row N %	23.2%	30.5%	23.2%	17.1%	14.6%		
Agree	Row N %	50.0%	50.0%	35.4%	57.3%	29.3%			
Neutral	Row N %	14.6%	8.5%	20.7%	9.8%	26.8%			
Not agree	Row N %	12.2%	11.0%	19.5%	14.6%	24.4%			
Strongly Disagree	Row N %	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	4.9%			

I immigrated to the city because of the educational site and to get job opportunities with good salaries

I have ambitions in my career and I cannot do them in the village where villages have fewer opportunities for development than cities

I like the atmosphere of the villages and I do not want to emigrate from them if the services and opportunities are available to me

I am looking for better livelihoods so I prefer to migrate from village to city

The atmosphere and social relations in the village bothered me, so I decided to live in a city with the family

4.5 Research Question in Questionnaire Analysis

Question	Score	Main issues	What does main
actors of expulsion from the village			
The absence of job opportunities and industries leads to migration of rural residents to urban areas.	41 - 51 %	Job opportunities,	Jobs and getting food is the main reason for migration from any place to another
Lack of good infrastructure and services is a major factor affecting-rural-urban migration	37 - 48 %	Services and infrastructure	Infrastructure has a great impact on human life, and therefore it is one of the things that are considered basic needs
Troublesome social relations are a motivating factor for migration from the countryside to the city.	29 - 36 %	Social network	Getting rid of all annoying customs and traditions, escaping from the obligations of the social system, and getting rid of the various tribal networks.
The lack of government projects and their low impact in the countryside is a motivating factor for migration from the countryside to the city	33 - 53 %	government support projects, ministries support,	Governmental support focused on city centers and the neglected ones in villages. Infrastructure projects in the city are subsidized and have priority over villages, as they serve a larger number of residents
The countryside suffers from government marginalization in terms of attention to	23 - 38	Education and support education	Education is basic need so this is very important factor led to immigration

education and educational support services		services	
The Palestinian countryside suffers from a lack of medical and ambulance services and the availability of hospitals and medical centers	50 - 39 %	Hospital and medical services	This is problem is critical because medical service is one of the most need in world and it is human rights
Attractions to the city			
Ease of access to government services and sectors is the reason for migration towards the city	29 - 50 %	Easy to access	Government services are considered one of the necessities of the Palestinian society, as it is a society that suffers from a lack of all services and at all levels
The differences between rural and urban in social facilities and services (education, health and entertainment) cause an increase in migration from the countryside to the city	34 - 50%	Quality of life	The quality of life in the city is better and more organized in terms of education and entertainment
Positive information about the city is often the reason for emigration	15 - 53 %	Positive Attitudes toward city	The general view of life in the city is better than life in the village in the general Palestinian society, as it is a luxurious and more blissful life in terms of

			providing all human necessities
Life in the city is characterized by a high quality compared to its counterpart in the village in terms of access to all retail stores of all kinds	30 - 52 %	Retails stores	The availability of retail stores is naturally more in the city, as it gathers the largest number of residents and thus greater diversity
The desire for change and access to social status is one of the reasons that led some to migrate from the countryside to the city	21 - 50 %	Social status	Because of the general view of the life of the city, where intellectuals and educated people always migrate to it, making it a better social position than others.
migration question			
I immigrated to the city because of the educational site and to get job opportunities with good salaries	22 - 46 %	Economic and education	The researcher finds that the reasons for migration are concentrated in factors that are more powerful than others. While some may see that the most important incentive is the economic situation and the improvement of material living,
I have ambitions in my career, and I cannot do them in the village where villages have fewer opportunities for development than cities	31 - 48 %	ambitions	the study comes out with something completely different, which is that the reasons are

I like the atmosphere of the villages and I do not want to emigrate from them if the services and opportunities available in the city are available to me	28 - 35 %	services and opportunities available	concentrated in two much more important reasons, as self-fulfillment and the desire for a better life are The two most important factors, which cannot be overlooked, as the respondents' answers focused on them, and the researcher
I am looking for better livelihoods, so I prefer to migrate from village to city	23 - 49 %	better livelihoods	considers this result to be normal due to the composition of the Palestinian individual, who always believes that achieving ambition and self is more
The atmosphere and social relations in the village bothered me, so I decided to live in a city with the family	16 - 33 %	social relations	important than life materiality

4.6 The Results are between Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis

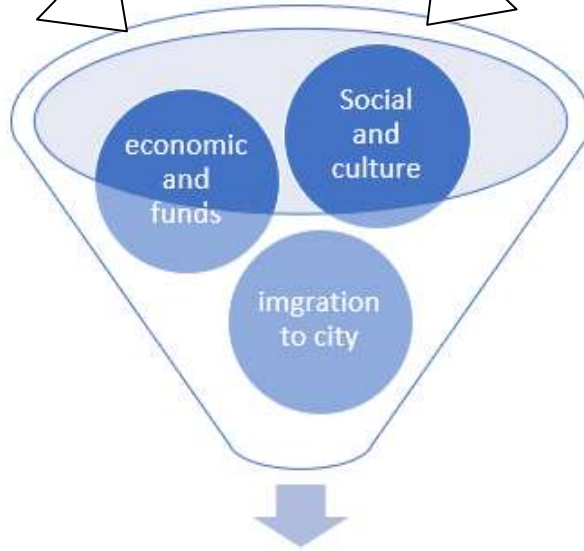
The researcher discussed the results of the questionnaire analysis and the in-depth interviews here. The study's author concluded that the questionnaire and interview answers were consistent. For instance, after much discussion, it was decided that the economy should be included on the first axis. One of the primary reasons individuals migrate from the village to the city is because there are better job opportunities and higher salaries in the metropolis. The survey revealed that respondents left their rural

communities searching for better economic opportunities and higher wages in the municipality. During our conversation, the immigrant confirmed my suspicion that social life in the hamlet is disadvantaged due to its location. The responses to the questionnaire about social life confirmed that the city could break free from tribal networks, relationships, and obligations since they all agreed that the cultural and social life in the villages was one of the reasons the immigrants left the town and went to the city. The Ministry of Housing claimed that there is a legal justification for government support of development projects in villages. At the same time, the Ministry of Labor agreed that housing and projects in cities are larger and more numerous because they attract a higher population density. The respondents' claims on the questionnaire that the town benefits from infrastructure, retail stores, and better services (such as health and social services and education services) that are not available in the village were supported by an interview with the Ministry of Labor, which confirmed that life and quality of life in the town are lower than their counterparts in the city. An interview with Al-Zaytouna Company for Credit and Microfinance confirmed that, in terms of financing, urban branches are more active, prepared, and readily available than their rural counterparts to disburse funds at the precise moment without limitations or obstacles. Such as making sure you have the proper guarantees and bets. The researcher's perspective is that the government is irresponsible and that the results of the questionnaires and the interviews corroborate each other. Since these communities already endure marginalization and lack of services, education, and infrastructure, the Palestinian Authority should prioritise increasing this marginalisation. The Palestinian administration and the Palestinian National Authority should pay serious attention so that people don't move away from these areas any more.



Questionnaire

interview



Same result between interview and questionnaire

Chapter Five

Discussion of the Results

One of the primary motivations is the prospect of bettering one's financial circumstances in the large metropolis. Those interviewed cited easier access to jobs, higher wages, and better long-term economic prospects as reasons for leaving rural areas. The absence of essential necessities such as healthcare and institutions in remote locations was also significant. Many respondents expressed a desire to migrate so that they and their families could access more outstanding medical facilities and institutions. It has been determined that the absence of employment opportunities, particularly for young people, in rural regions is a factor in migration. Participants scoured several significant cities in search of employment opportunities. The perception of a higher quality of life in the city, with its modern amenities, entertainment options, and diverse services, played a significant role in people's decision to relocate there. Hospitals and specialized medical services were more accessible in urban areas, which was a significant draw. It was discussed how healthcare affects individuals and their families. Migrants arrived in quest of better educational opportunities for their children, and they discovered a vast array of schools, from elementary and middle schools to colleges and technical institutes. Those seeking stable employment and prospects for promotion often found that urban areas offered a more vibrant labour market than their rural counterparts. The attraction of urban attractions such as theatres, museums, and restaurants to rural residents also played a role. Participants desired enhanced social engagement. Both rural and urban economies may be impacted by the migration of individuals from rural to urban areas. The availability of employees may increase in

urban areas while it decreases in rural areas. Policymakers should consider utilizing this transient workforce to enhance the overall economy. Migration from rural to urban areas may impact a region's demographics and family structure. Urban areas may have a more diverse population, whereas rural areas may experience a population decline, especially among newer generations. When rural residents migrate to urban areas, there may be an increase in demand for urban infrastructure and services, such as housing, transportation, healthcare, and education. Migration can modify both the rural and metropolitan social fabric. Promoting urban integration while safeguarding cultural practices in rural areas is a strategic challenge. Policymakers must develop strategies to resolve both the benefits and drawbacks of rural-urban migration. In infrastructure, public health, institutions, and new enterprises are examples. In the Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate, rural-urban migration is primarily motivated by economic factors, enhanced access to services, and the pursuit of a higher quality of life. Migration is drawn to urban areas due to the higher quality of life.

Discussing the Strategic Impact of this Migration on Rural Communities.

1. Economic Impact:

- It is represented in increasing the economic weakness in the villages, decreasing purchasing power, lack of labor force in it, concentration of purchasing power and retail sale in the city only.
- Shrinkage of agricultural lands and an increase in the weakness of the agricultural sector, which leads to a lack of self-sufficiency and dependence on Israeli goods and food.

2. Social Impact:

- the movement of the educated and intellectuals from the village to the city to search for opportunities, which leads to a decrease in the cultural level of the villages
- Lack of community affiliation and loyalty towards the villages.
- The disparity of societal impressions towards the rural and urban residents, which creates a gap in the societal structure.

3. National Impact:

- large population growth in cities is uneven with the available resources and infrastructure
- Random population distribution and lack of control over it
- Concentrating all government resources, budgets and plans on the city to fill the surplus need

4. Political Impact:

- Occupation control of more Palestinian lands in the countryside, especially the lands of Area C, and the building the colonies
- Keeping the rural population in need of Israeli labor in the occupied interior

5.1 The First Part: Discussing the Results Regarding Driving Factors

The arithmetic mean of the respondents' attitudes regarding the factors driving the village is high if the respondents said that the absence of job opportunities and the lack of infrastructure are among the most important reasons that lead to the abandonment of villages. Among them, and this was confirmed in the interview also with the personality of the immigrant, as it appears in the previous chapter. The following results were reached based on the variables of the independent study:

1. The economic factor is one of the most important factors driving migration to the city due to the abundance of job opportunities
2. Respondents' attitudes regarding the driving factors are higher among males.
3. The average attitudes of respondents regarding the lack of medical services tend to be poor and few in villages compared to cities, and thus negatively affect the factor of survival in the village.
4. The political factor, where the reason for migration is to avoid military checkpoints and the inability to reach places of work and study
5. The weakness of the agricultural sector and the lack of workers in this field, due to the low income resulting from it, and the tendency of the villagers to learn professions and university studies
6. The absence of clear government policies that limit migration to cities with random population and urban growth

There are statistically significant differences at a level higher than 0.05 in the level of migration from rural to urban areas in rural communities in Palestine, according to the unemployment rate, The results of the study were consistent with the results of similar studies, as the largest percentage of respondents in all studies had high negative attitudes towards economic effects because it is the main reason for migration, as was the study of Economic Growth, Demographic Change and Rural-Urban Migration in China. *Journal of Integrative Agriculture* (Xiang Jing et al., 2013). That the economic factor is the most influential on migration in the state of China, for example, towards cities, where salaries, wages, quality of life, and services are much better, and this is also supported by a study (Li et al., 2006). Which confirms that job opportunities in cities were one of the most important reasons that lead to this migration

This study investigated people's perspectives on the factors that lead them to abandon their rural communities for metropolitan life. In particular, the study sought to determine why people believe peasants abandon their rural communities for the metropolis. The study examined a number of factors that are frequently associated with rural migration (Al-Shawamreh and Farhan, 2018). Reasons pertaining to the economy, society, environment, and infrastructure are all prominent. This research likely collected the opinions, beliefs, and worldviews of participants on these topics through surveys and in-depth interviews. When asked to identify the two most significant causes of village abandonment, respondents cited a lack of economic opportunities and inadequate infrastructure as either very essential or advantageous (Awad, 2023). In other words, respondents either concurred or strongly agreed that these factors play a significant role in encouraging people to abandon rural areas. In a previous chapter, it was demonstrated that the findings from the interviews with immigrants corroborated these findings. This lends credence to the notion that the opinions unearthed through surveys or interviews are consistent with the perspectives and experiences of those who have traveled. Respondents' high or positive ratings on topics such as a lack of employment opportunities and infrastructure challenges indicate that they view these as significant migration drivers (الأعرج, 2017) ... These opinions may reflect the hardships rural residents face and their belief that they must relocate to a city to provide their children with adequate housing, healthcare, and educational opportunities. Male participants in the study were found to have more favorable attitudes toward driving-related factors. This suggests that male and female perspectives on the causes of rural emigration may differ based on their respective roles and life experiences (Cirad et al., 2019).

The research revealed that there were significant gender disparities in respondents' evaluations of the causes of rural-to-urban migration and village abandonment. Male and female respondents' perceptions of the factors that lead to the abandonment of villages and subsequent migration were analyzed independently to determine whether there were any differences (Jürges et al., 2020).

. It was found that men have a more positive outlook on these motivational factors. This indicates that males in the sample had a distinct perspective than women regarding the factors that motivate people to abandon rural areas for urban areas. Understanding gender differences in perspectives is crucial for devising effective rural-urban migration policies and interventions (Woroniecka-Krzyzanowska, 2021). In particular, it emphasizes the importance of gender-sensitive approaches to resolving migration-related issues, which take into account the distinct perspectives and life experiences of men and women.

Lack of access to adequate medical care in rural locations has been identified as a significant factor in rural-urban migration. In comparison to respondents in urban areas, respondents in rural areas perceived a reduced availability of medical care. It was widely acknowledged that people's limited access to necessary medical treatment was a significant problem (Othman, 2020). The poll found that generally, respondents had negative impressions of rural residents' access to medical care. This negative perception may originate from the misconception that rural areas lack access to sufficient medical care. The conclusion of the study was that the lack of adequate medical facilities in rural areas contributes to the migration of people to urban areas (Muhsen, 2017). Moving to a city with greater access to physicians, hospitals, and other medical resources could be one method to enhance one's own and one's family's health. Some are concerned that a

dearth of access to medical care in rural areas diminishes the quality of life, particularly in terms of residents' health and their ability to deal with health-related issues. Findings emphasize the necessity of confronting rural-urban healthcare disparities (Muhsen, Hammad and Elhannani, 2023). To reduce migration motivated by healthcare concerns, policymakers and healthcare authorities may wish to enhance rural healthcare infrastructure and service delivery.

The lack of access to adequate medical care in rural areas was found to be a significant factor in rural-urban migration. In the study's research environment, access to medical facilities, medical personnel, and healthcare services was found to be more limited in rural areas than in urban areas. Participants in the study had negative opinions regarding the availability and efficacy of healthcare in rural areas (Muhsen and Pihet, 2017). These negative opinions suggest that residents of remote locations may lack confidence in the available medical facilities. Research indicates that the lack of access to medical care in rural areas is a motivating force behind the urbanization of populations. It is conceivable that relocating to a city for improved access to healthcare would enhance the health outcomes and quality of life of individuals and families. In rural locations, inadequate access to appropriate medical care is a significant factor effecting the standard of living. Having access to prompt and high-quality healthcare is one of the many health-related factors essential to well-being. The findings of the study will have an impact on healthcare policy and infrastructure development. It is essential to resolve the healthcare disparities between rural and urban areas if rural communities are to continue to be viable and desirable places to reside (الأعرج, 2017). The study highlighted the significance of healthcare accessibility as a factor in rural sustainability. Long-term

success is more likely in rural areas with access to basic amenities, such as healthcare, that can attract and retain residents.

The survey explored the perspectives of business owners on issues such as rural-urban migration and the depopulation of minor communities. This study sought to gain a deeper understanding of the unique experiences, motivations, and perspectives of business and institution proprietors in urban and rural contexts (Al-Shawamreh and Farhan, 2018). According to the findings, metropolitan restaurant proprietors were more likely to have negative attitudes than their rural counterparts. These unfavorable viewpoints suggest that some city-based business proprietors may perceive rural-to-urban migration to have negative effects on their operations (Woroniccka-Krzyzanowska, 2021). Migration patterns may cause business proprietors in urban areas to be concerned about market stability, competitiveness, and shifting economic conditions. The participation of business proprietors in policy discussions on entrepreneurship, economic development, and urban planning could be advantageous. It could help identify problem areas that need to be addressed in order to foster economic development and stability (Awad, 2023).

The research discovered no statistically significant correlation between rural emigration and land loss. This demonstrates that rural-urban mobility is not directly caused by a decline in rural population or extent. The study utilized statistical analysis to determine whether or not rural-to-urban population shifts were related to the decline of rural land areas (Cirad et al., 2019). The primary finding was that, at the level of statistical significance used for this analysis, no significant association was found. The lack of a statistically significant correlation between migration and area loss suggests that other factors are likely at play when deciding whether or not to move from a rural to an urban

area. This demonstrates that rural-urban migration can occur regardless of the extent of rural populations (Jürges et al., 2020). Migration is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by numerous factors, including economic, social, cultural, and personal considerations. Population decline is only one of several factors that can influence migration. This finding emphasizes the importance of employing a comprehensive strategy to investigate and address the causes and contributing factors of rural-urban migration (Othman, 2020). When formulating actions and plans, policymakers and administrators should evaluate the wide variety of factors that contribute to and are affected by migration.

When it comes to the concept that economic considerations were the primary motivation for relocation, the study's findings were consistent with those of previous studies on rural-urban migration. According to the results of the survey, the majority of respondents had very negative sentiments about economic consequences as a significant cause of migration. This indicates that economic factors, such as employment prospects and anticipated income, are the primary motivation for migration (Muhsen, 2017). The study acknowledged that its findings were consistent with those of comparable studies conducted in other contexts, including China. In China and other nations, economic factors have been cited as a driving force behind rural-urban migration. This includes the belief that urban areas offer superior employment opportunities, income, quality of life, and services. Money and employment opportunities are potent inducements for migration, as they have repeatedly been observed to affect migration decisions (Muhsen, Hammad and Elhannani, 2023). When formulating strategies and policies to manage rural-urban migration and foster sustainable development in rural districts, authorities must incorporate the economic aspect of migration. The study's findings

were consistent with previous research, but they also shed light on the mentalities and motivations of residents. If pertinent background information is available, it will be easier to tailor interventions and policies to the specific requirements of the investigated community.

5.2 Part Two: Attractive Factors Towards the City

The average practices carried out by the respondents through the questionnaire confirm that culture and society are one of the most important reasons for choosing the city, as in the city they found a higher level of education, as the immigrant mentioned in the interview that education has become part of the family and also has become less expensive in the city due to the spatial proximity to universities and institutions. Also, through the questionnaire, it was confirmed by the respondents that the availability of government sectors and the widespread retail sale is one of the reasons for luxury and the factors that attract towards the city, and this did not come in the interest of reducing migration towards the city. The following results were reached based on the variables of the independent study:

- The degree of migration that is due to the factors of attraction to the city does not differ much between males and females, but it remains influential in the whole.
- The average degree of cultural and social influence is clear, and the effect is related to the reasons for going to the city and leaving the village.
- Providing high-quality educational centers in the city, so immigrants see to provide a more quality life for their children.
- Providing multiple entertainment facilities suitable for all social classes in the city

As for financing and obtaining it, the interview and questionnaire agreed relatively that the issue of financing in rural areas is more difficult and more demanding for papers and documents, and that the issue of obtaining financing is partially more difficult

The results of the study were consistent with many studies, as they showed that there is no difficulty to a large extent in adapting to city life. For example, it has been observed that many individuals of higher social classes employ country housekeepers to work in the city. Both the sponsor and the immigrant earn from this arrangement, where the sponsor gets a trustworthy and dominant worker while the immigrant gets a source of income (Bhugra & Becker, 2005). Also, these results contradict other studies such as (Wouterse & Taylor, 2008) which concluded that the immigrant He will have difficulty integrating into the new culture and social customs of the city

Chapter Six

Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Overview

The first section in this chapter draws the conclusions of the research findings, following a set of recommendations which are developed based on the discussed conclusions.

6.2 Conclusions

The study concluded that the economic and social factor are the most attractive factors to the city, as the city enjoys a larger incubator for all industrial and commercial sectors, which usually generate more and more income per capita. With him, other studies were held in China and Bangladesh, for example. In this regard, our study agreed with the study of (McMillan & Rodrik, 2011). And a study (Li et al., 2006).

As for the social factor, it had a great impact and was evidenced by most of the interviews. The result of the questionnaire and the analysis of the questionnaire agreed that there are social factors expelling from the village where the customs and traditions are different from the city, in which the rural community usually has intertwined relationships, and therefore individuals in the rural community tend to get rid of Some of this habit and going out far to the city and this factor was one of the factors that gained a clear consensus on the part of the respondents in the questionnaire, and this result is consistent with other studies such as (Wouterse & Taylor, 2008). And a study (Bhugra & Becker, 2005), where these studies dealt with the social aspect as an

influence on the behavior of individuals and that it is a reason for choosing a place to live.

As for financing and obtaining it, the interview and questionnaire agreed relatively that the issue of financing in rural areas is more difficult and more demanding for papers and documents, and that the issue of obtaining financing is partially more difficult.

In the end, there is a strategic and long-term effect of the phenomenon of immigration represented in more weakness in the economy in the Palestinian countryside, in addition to more uneven population growth and the formation of greater pressure on the city's resources and education in the countryside, which may become weaker with time, as most of the government's budgets will focus on cities and their development. It increases in neglect of the educational and economic status of rural areas.

The study concluded that the economic and social factor are the most attractive factors to the city, as the city enjoys a larger incubator for all industrial and commercial sectors, which usually generate more and more income per capita.

As for the social factor, it had a great impact and was evidenced by most of the interviews. The result of the questionnaire and the analysis of the questionnaire agreed that there are social factors expelling from the village where the customs and traditions are different from the city, in which the rural community usually has intertwined relationships, and therefore individuals in the rural community tend to get rid of some of this habit and going out far to the city and this factor was one of the factors that gained a clear consensus on the part of the respondents in the questionnaire,

So far, government agendas lack focus on developing the Palestinian countryside in a manner that suits the population and meets their basic and secondary needs, and rapid global development creates a gap between people and the place they live in, which

pushes people to migrate to the city, which constitutes a burden on the city's resources in terms of housing and infrastructure. this causes pressure on Infrastructure and job creation and traffic congestion within the city

6.2 Recommendations

The study came out with several recommendations directed to several parties related to the subject of the research

1. More development and investment projects are directed towards the Palestinian countryside to reduce immigration
2. Supporting education in marginalized areas in the Palestinian countryside
3. Increasing agricultural support for Palestinian farmers, contributing to the marketing of their products, and compensating for seasons that suffer from a lack of sales or that the season was not good.
4. Raising the efficiency of the financial system and achieving financial inclusion in Palestine in general, which targets the poorest or marginalized groups with limited income.
5. Directing the Ministry of Health to establish more rural health facilities and provide hospitals in areas that serve a group of villages, thus raising the efficiency of the health system in the countryside
6. Providing support for Palestinian women in the countryside by raiding women's projects, which are considered an important and strong building block in the Palestinian countryside in particular
7. Encourage those who continue to invest in the Palestinian countryside and provide the necessary facilities in this regard

8. Spreading social and cultural awareness in the Palestinian countryside, which would affect some of the customs that constitute an obstacle to reaching a civilized civil society.
9. Develop policies to reduce immigration to cities by distributing government departments and private institutions between the countryside and cities, and employing every individual within the borders of his region.
10. Spreading national awareness among members of the rural community of the necessity of preserving the land and not allowing the occupation to establish colonies on it

6.3 Research Limitations and Future Research

This study faces many limitations. First, this study examines the strategic impact of migration from the countryside to the city, as the researcher is required to resort to the relevant institutions and ministries that could be biased.

Secondly, all Palestinian areas suffer from the problem of immigration to the city, and therefore, the target sample for this study was small or confined to the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate.

Third, this study developed a model to examine the strategic impact of rural-to-urban migration under certain conditions, therefore, it needs to be validated and re-tested in other situations.

In the end, future research may investigate the effect of moderating factors that can affect this relationship, such as the economic situation of the city in general, the size and area of the city, the circumstances surrounding the village community itself, and the extent of urbanization and culture of each region over the other. At the same time, this

study followed the quantitative and qualitative approach but in a short and concise manner. Thus, future research may follow both quantitative and qualitative methods in order to enrich the results but with more research capabilities that include more ministries and immigrants.

Moreover, further research can investigate more dimensions and other axes such as the impact of the occupation and the impact of foreign and government support.

Finally, the scope of this study is Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. Thus, the results do not apply to other cities. Therefore, further work can collect more comprehensive data and expand the scope of the search to include other governorates or the Palestinian interior and the Gaza Strip.

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Appendices

Appendix (A)

Strategic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities- Palestine – Case Study: Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate

Dear Participant,

The researcher is conducting a study entitled:

Strategic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities- Palestine – Case Study: Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate

This study aims to assessing the potential of **impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities- Palestine – case study: Ramallah Al-bireh Governorate.**

This study complements the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in the (Strategic planning and fundraising) program from the Arab American University.

In order to achieve this end, I request your help in providing honest, accurate, and objective answers to the questions contained in this questionnaire, which depend on your experience, bearing in mind that filling out the questionnaire takes approximately 5 minutes and interview with 4 organizations related to study.

Emphasizing that all data will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research purposes. If you have any questions, you can email me at the attached email.

Your participation in answering this survey is appreciated.

Best Regards.

Researcher: nagham Naji

[Nagham Naji@student.aaup.edu](mailto:Nagham.Naji@student.aaup.edu)

Questionnaire

Part 1: General Information

Please answer the following question by placing (X) in the appropriate box:

1. Gender Male Female

Male	Female
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2. Age

20 years and Below	(21-40)	(41 and above)
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3. Your education degree:

Diploma	Bachelor	Master' degree	PhD	Other
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4. Experience years

Less than 5 years	From 5-10 years	From 11-20 ye	More than 21years
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5. Location:

Jerusalem	Ramallah	Hebron	Jenin	Tukaram	Bethlehem	Qalqilya
Jericho	Salfit	Tubas	Nablus			

6. The size of the organization (number of employees)

5 and below	From 6 to 49	From 50 to 249	More than 250
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7. The working years in the Palestinian market

From 0 to 5 years	From 6 to 10 years	From 11 to 30 years	More than 31 years
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8. Currently living in Village or City

City	Village
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Part 2: Strategic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities-Palestine Case Study: Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate. To access Strategic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities-Palestine Case Study: Ramallah Al-Bireh Governorate you need to choose these options according to your opinion (5-point scale anchored by 5: “strongly agree” to 1: “strongly disagree”).

		Level				
		1	2	3	4	5
	Push factors	Strongly	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly
Q.1	Landlessness is a big factor that					
Q.2	Adverse person to land ratio is a					
Q.3	Rural urban migration is more because of frequent and severe					
Q.4	Loss of income resources is the reason behind rural urban					
Q.5	Absence of industries leads to more					
Pull Factors						
Q.1	Easy access to informal sectors are					
Q.2	Rural urban disparities in social amenities and services (Education,					
Q.3	Positive information about the city is the reason for migration more					
Q.4	Fast and colour full life have a charm and people get attracted to it					
Q.5	Willingness to change and to see					
Rural out Migration						
Q.1	I was migrated to city because of my job location and more					
Q.2	I am willing to have a change in my career and villages have less					

Q.3	I like atmosphere of village and freshness I prefer to live in the					
Q.4	I am in search of better livelihood so I prefer to migrate from village					
Q.5	Village politics was bothering me so I decided to live in city with					

Any comments you would like to express-----

Thank you for your Cooperation



السيدات/ السادة المحترمون

تجري الباحثة دراسة بعنوان :

الأثر الاستراتيجي للهجرة من الريف إلى المدينة على المجتمعات الريفية - فلسطين - دراسة
حالة: محافظة رام الله البيرة

حيث تهدف هذه الدراسة الى فحص مدى امكانية دراسة الأثر الاستراتيجي للهجرة من الريف إلى المدينة على المجتمعات الريفية - فلسطين - دراسة حالة: محافظة رام الله البيرة. وتأتي هذ الدراسة استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير في برنامج (التخطيط الاستراتيجي وتجنيد الاموال) من الجامعة العربية الأمريكية.

ومن أجل تحقيق هذه الغاية، أرجو مساعدتكم في توفير إجابات صادقة، دقيقة، وموضوعية على الأسئلة الواردة في هذا الاستبيان والتي تعتمد على خبرتكم، علماً بأن تعبئة الاستبانة تستغرق 5 دقائق تقريباً.

مع التأكيد على أنه سيتم التعامل مع جميع البيانات بسرية تامة ولن يتم استخدامها الا لأغراض البحث العلمي. اذا كان لديكم أي استفسار، يمكنكم مراسلتي على البريد الإلكتروني المرفق

البريد الإلكتروني: Nagham.Naji@student.aaup.edu

الطالبة: نغم ناجي

الملخص

تناولت هذه الدراسة التأثير الاستراتيجي على الهجرة من الريف الى المدينة وخلصت الى ان العامل الاقتصادي والاجتماعي هي العوامل الاكثر جذبا الى المدينة وقد استخدمت الدراسة النهج الكمي والنوعي حيث اجريت مقابلات مع ٤ وزارات ومؤسسات وتناولت 100 مستجيب من المهاجرين وكانت الاجابات متناسقة وتصب في نفس اتجاه حيث ان الوضع المادي هو الفيصل في موضوع الهجرة والعامل الاجتماعي الذي اتى بعده، كما ان هناك عوامل اخرى مؤثرة مثل الحصول على التمويل والحصول الى تعليم افضل، وقدمت الدراسة توصية واضحة بشأن دعم الاقتصاد في الارياف حيث ان الهجرة على المدى البعيد تؤثر سلبا على المجتمع ككل، وقد قام الباحث باستخدام برنامج spss في تحليل الاستبيان وبرنامج Nvivo في تحليل المقابلات .