

البحث الأول (فردى)

Social and Economic Impacts of Emigration on Rural Family (Case Study in Taton Village in Fayoum Governorate)

Safaa Ragaey Abdel Nabby El Saied

Agricultural Economics Dept., Fac. Of Agric., El- Fayoum Univ.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to: identify the reasons that led to the migration of the respondents and the reasons for their return from abroad, identify the social effects of external migration on the rural family in terms of (type of children's education - quality of health services - social status - cultural openness - degree of family cohesion - degree of the respondent's participation in the functional roles of the family - degree of the respondent's participation in family decision-making), identify the economic effects of external migration on the rural family in terms of (sufficiency of monthly income - ownership of agricultural land - housing condition - ownership of household appliances - spending on goods and services), and to achieve these goals, a regular random sample of migrants in the village of Taton was taken at a rate of (5%), where the sample size reached (250 rural families).

Frequency distribution tables, percentages, and arithmetic mean were used to display and describe the data. To test the study hypotheses, the Chi Square Test was used to identify the effect of external migration on ordinal variables, and the t-test for the difference between the means was used to identify the effect of external migration on period variables.

The main results were:

- The most frequent reason for migration among the respondents was to save the costs of marriage, followed by the desire to provide suitable housing for the family in second place, and a large percentage of them wanted to buy agricultural land.
- The most frequent reasons that prompted the respondents to return from abroad were the expiration of the period of residence, the desire to participate in raising their children, and the reason for the return of some of them was the desire to marry.
- Using the chi-square test to identify the significance of the difference between the variables (type of education of the respondents' children-adequacy of monthly income) before and after migration, it was found that this difference was significant at the probability level of 0.01.
- The value of (t) for the test of the difference between the means showed that there was a significant difference at the probability level of 0.01

between the means of each of the following social variables (quality of health services - cultural openness - degree of family cohesion - degree of the respondent's participation in the functional roles of the family)

- The value of (t) indicated that there was a significant difference at the probability level of 0.05 between the means of the social status of the respondent's family before and after migration.

- The value of (t) for the test of the difference between the means showed that there is a significant difference at the probability level of 0.01 between the means of each of the following economic variables (housing condition - ownership of household appliances - spending on goods and services).
- The value of (t) showed that there is a significant difference at the probability level of 0.05 between the means of agricultural land ownership before and after migration