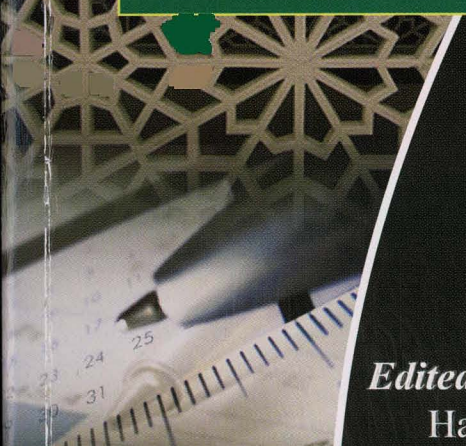


**MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES IN
MUSLIM COUNTRIES AND COMMUNITIES
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**



Edited with an Introduction by
Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim
Rafikul Islam



IIUM Press

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

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Adam Elradi Mohamed Ali

Introduction

Migration is a social phenomenon that occurs in any place and time. It is a normal movement extended in the continent from places of a high density of population and have general crises like lack of better work opportunities and suitable income and good wages, to places of good work opportunities and better income.

Sudan, like other developing countries, has experienced a rapid shift of population from rural areas to urban centers. Though Sudan is considered to be reaching more than 30 million in population according to the census of 1993, the degree of urban growth reached in certain towns has been sufficient to bring about some of the problems which accompany rapid urbanisation (Gumaiz, 1988).

The movement of human beings from one place to another seeking settlement and a better life is in fact an old phenomenon that is related to the historical development of mankind. Availability of water, fertile soil and means of life has spurred the human movement from arid or non-fertile lands to fertile ones. These factors collectively affect the rate of migration towards some places that pull the migrants.

Many sociologists suggest that migrants are similar in many characteristics such as age, occupations, educational status, in any societies, and they found that most of the migrants are males, and that female migration occurs rarely. The sociologists also found that most of the migrants are illiterate and that migration leads to an increase in illiteracy in cities (Allayla and Taga, 1985).