

Demographic characteristics of the family in the Jordanian Badia, in the light of the survey population and family health in Jordan for the year 2007 (a descriptive study).

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the shortfall demographic of the family in Jordan Badia, the researcher used the descriptive analytical method, and study population consisted of families in Jordan Badia: Badia Central, Southern Badia, Northern Badia, was adopted researcher to analyze data on the characteristics demographic of the family in the desert Jordanian scan through population and family health, which was conducted in Jordan in 2007, was the researcher through monitoring, classification and analysis of the data to the following demographic characteristics that are characterized by the family in the Jordanian desert, namely: 41% of the population in the desert under the age of 15 years, the number of male and female by 104 male per 100 female, family size 5.6 per capita, female-headed family 9.5% of the total population, 94 of the children living with parents, 3% of children lost a parent before the age of 18 years, 91% of men have been given a share of education, compared with 83% of women, the enrollment age group (8-13) up 99%, Characteristics of Housing: 81% of the housing is a house, 16% flat, 52% of households made up of two rooms, 37% consists of (4-5) rooms, 6% of the homes is a one-room, 33% of homes have a room Bedrooms 0.9 houses out of 10 houses built of milk, and 2% of stone cleaner, 84% of families in the desert used water-borne public water network, 2% of households use rainwater, compared to 7 percent of the households in the desert used water bottles mineral drinking water, 92% of the majority of families in the desert using safe water for drinking, 3% Manalaser you boil water before drinking, 8% of households used a filter to purify water, 89% of households in Jordan Badia not use method to purify water as it is valid, 66% families have a private bathroom water repellent, 4% of the households have toilets shared with other families .55% owns beds, bed or mattress, 95% of families in the desert have a TV, 89% have a refrigerator, 87% have a washing machine, 80% have satellite TV, 89% have a mobile phone, 18% of households own Kmbionr, 2% have subscription Internet .36% own a car 0.7 % of households own a solar heater, 4% have adapted and water-cooled, 4%-possess Mkroev, 2% own a digital camera, 6% of households in the desert to have a credit card,

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Introduction

Assume planning studies of the population both in terms of spatial distribution units or in terms of disparities between regions with respect to demographic characteristics very great importance. The distribution of the population received attention planners since ancient times. And the contribution of Muslim scholars such as al-Masoudi and Maqrizi and Ibn Khaldun only sign of it. This attention to these aspects of a major role in the development of plans and programs, and its importance in determining the success of these plans and programs to achieve its goals, which they were intended. Can not study the efficiency of the distribution services of any kind in the absence of information about the nature of the distribution of the population and density patterns. Can not put a comprehensive development plans and realistic unless information is available on the distribution of the population and places of their concentration. The distribution of the population therefore affect the development programs of economic, social and affected by it. Changes in the distribution of population reflect public policies and development trends to a large extent, and therefore, the importance to identify the geographical distribution of the population, and its role in the success of development programs and projects (alkhrefl, 2003). The information pertaining to the population in terms of size, growth and population characteristics and living conditions and the spatial distribution and the state's natural resources are very important for the purposes of policy formulation and planning .. For this reason, the collection and analysis of population data is a major part in the

activities related to network policy. Over the past three decades, has made a lot of countries made significant progress in getting this data, but much remains to be done to bring the data in a comprehensive manner to influence policy-making cultural dimensions and population health, economic, social and demographic. And requires planners of the data and demographic information to assess population trends and to assess the social and economic status of women and population policies and strategies, programs and projects and to integrate population factors into development planning and to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programs in light of the goals of national development and the goals of the third millennium, and to help promote awareness of population among decision-makers in governments and populations In general, all of these tasks require a tremendous amount of information and time statistical series, which in turn require national statistical organizations viable and modernization as well as their ability to research and training in Demographic and statistical methods. (shouga aldeen, 1996).

And supports social development planning, economic and cultural rights in any society on a broad base of data and indicators related to population and their condition during varying periods of time. Not only the population but also includes demographic characteristics affecting such as geographical distribution and age and sex structure, economic and educational status, and population studies are as well as the knowledge provided by the population and distribution and characteristics of the very important things. The human element is one-dimensional and basic inputs in planning both at the national level or at the level of smaller spatial units. As that man is the ultimate goal of development, it is also the source of the work force upon which the success of economic development in achieving its goals. Hence the importance of population studies on population and movements geographical and their different characteristics, whether these studies and from this standpoint resorted many countries to conduct censuses regularly or semi-regularly and do surveys based on samples to provide the data required when developing plans and fee policies to improve the standard of living population, and accommodate the demographic dimension in development plans and projects (alkharef, 2003).

The population and development and one of the most prominent issues vital in the present time and that deserve attention and stand then continuously due to the emergence of problems large and complex due to variation in the understanding of this relationship. Also contribute study population and development issues in understanding the interrelationships and interlocking between population phenomena and development, and that By focusing on the identification and analysis of the effects of population variables on the process of economic and social development, cultural and political. Undoubtedly this puts in front of planners, experts and decision-makers the appropriate framework and scientific background sound for the formulation of development policies and population that achieve the objectives of sustainable development. The mismanagement of the population of resources and use of unjust it leads to the increasing number of poor and the growing size of the variation in income and wealth between citizens and the high rate of unemployment, crime, immigration and emigration from the countryside to the cities and the occurrence of major distortions in the environment such as pollution and degradation, and other environmental problems contemporary Many development experts and politicians, economists and opinion leaders are turning to social interest in this issue and put it at the top of the ladder their priorities and concerns, especially after successive warnings fired by international and local reports. And Demography in examining the human element in a certain area at a specific period and that means the population - development - distribution - density - Demographics population quality - careers - their culture - their characteristics Kalzuah, divorce, birth, immigration and health. Focuses population studies to study the interrelationships between population hand and the economic and social changes and other relations (Said 2012).

Can be summarized factors increasing interest and cognitive development growing in population as follows: population increase rapidly during the past two centuries, and the development of most societies and awareness of the importance of planning, and the progress of science in general has led to the development of various sciences useful, and the sense of the existence of a close relationship and a strong correlation between population and development and the environment, and support of many organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank and other population research activities and data collection efforts (alkharef, 2003).

The various international conferences confirmed the importance of population data for policy population of any country in the world. Among the most important of these conferences Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, where he stressed the need for strengthening national capacity to search for new information and meet the needs of basic data collection, analysis and dissemination with particular attention to the information disaggregated by age, gender, race and geographic units different, and in order to use the findings in the formulation

of strategies overall sustainable development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation and the promotion of international cooperation, including cooperation at the regional and subregional levels.

Based on global trends need attention Pmalnatq marginalized and disadvantaged and which are needed to care, social welfare and economic Jordanian government has interesting regions Jordan Badia and the adoption of social and economic programs and development, health and education programs as they face facing Jordan Badia concerns and economic and social challenges, cultural, educational and developmental and demographic and lack of services and poor in infrastructure and suffer from underdevelopment destruction and an increase in poverty and unemployment rates and a lack of investment projects and bio major and flight investments, including as well as alienated public universities or private in. This undoubtedly contributes to the growing gap between urban and urban areas by the population of the desert on the other, and a simple comparison between urban areas and provincial centers and the desert areas to note the size of the gap civilizational, cultural and developmental and health, educational, social and economic terms there and most services are concentrated in the centers of cities and provinces, while lacking and non-existent in the Jordanian desert regions.

This undoubtedly contributes to the deterioration of economic and social conditions in the desert areas and accumulating concerns and sorrows and poverty her family to the point became residence in desert areas of Jordan and of living pose a significant challenge to the population and are an obstacle to continue, accommodation and thus resorting to cities to find jobs and this puts pressure on services and confuse the planned development because of immigration and emigration from the Jordanian desert regions to the provincial and city centers. All this is due to neglect of real development and sustainable and interest areas Jordan Badia and development of all aspects and attention to infrastructure of roads and transportation and the establishment of vital projects and support charities and sports clubs and cultural forums and provide loans to women in the desert and supporting the economy of the desert, which depends on agriculture and livestock to combat poverty and unemployment and upgrading of economic reality and social Jordan Badia under global trends, which calls attention to the areas less fortunate, and areas where they are called in the development literature marginalized areas which need to be focused efforts and development programs targeted and planned within the national strategies and government and at intervals to improve the reality of regions suffering a comprehensive developmental retardation.

She surveys demographic pockets of poverty in Jordan Badia carried out by the Ministry of Planning to economic and social indicators and health and demographic serious, where These studies indicated a high rate of poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor education and lack of employment opportunities and neglect of women, and the lack of training and rehabilitation for young people and the unemployed. Showed a survey of the area Husseiniya in Southern Badia to the following indicators: the high rate of family 6.4 per capita, the number of job seekers in the brigade 940 people, high illiteracy rate 19.6, height expats 350, including 200 Egyptians, and the rest Iraqis and Sudanese, the high number of dropouts from students because the difficult economic conditions, the condition of schools bad in terms of construction and equipment, the nearest hospital is a hospital sheen government and away from the brigade 47 km, lifestyle rustic 96% of households, and the presence of 4% nomads, and 2% lived tents or houses temporary, and the number of poor families 204 and make up 17.7% of the total population, and the number of disabled 137 disabled, lack of vocational training, poor transportation, water network is old and not clean. (Ministry of Planning, 2005)

.As indicated, some studies and conducted in the Northern Badia on some demographic indicators following: 79.6% of the population stable, and 16.9% nomads, high household size 6.9 per capita, and many schools do not have the scientific section and are limited to arts section, and not The presence of vocational schools or vocational centers, high illiteracy rate 25.3%, and decreased the number of students when rising to a higher level, 4% of the population has access to water artesian wells, 7% of the tanks, and 2.1% of the faucet, and the number of people living in tents 12% of the total households, and the number of rooms in the houses of (2-3) room, and 83.1% use sanitation by drilling absorbency, and 15.5% of the population uses the open and this shows that more than two-thirds of the population using methods health, and 53.9% recognize the existence of problems clan, and the unemployment rate 39%, of the total workforce, 50% of expats Syria, 25% Iraqi, and 25% Egyptian, and the poverty rate 20.4%, and 97% of ranchers face the problem of high cost of feed, and the number of people who regularly read newspapers 14.8% (Hunaiti, 1997)

.And some studies to high dependency ratio, low income, high unemployment, confined profession in jobs with simple low wages, which does not need to high skills, study also found that some social and demographic factors

negative effects on the development process in the region such as low level of education and the large size family, polygamy and preference size big family, as the study found that for some cultural trends negative impact on the development process in the region in terms of the reluctance to use birth control, and the perception of women, the low level of women's education, and the marriage of relatives, preference for the education of males to females (Aldmani , 1995). also instability, high illiteracy, low participation of women in the workforce, and the low level of income is from the impediments to development in Jordan Badia (Hunaiti, 1996). also that the problem of unemployment among able-bodied big, and that the most important reasons is due to unavailability of jobs due to weak investment, and limited economic activity, as well as because of the cultural complex and the presence of sediments socio-cultural in Bedouin communities and pastoral related outlook inferiority to manual work, and lack of area for careers technical, and a steady increase of the population, and the limited activity of the productive sectors (Abdul Aziz 0.1999). Eight ninths geographical area of the desert of Jordan, which constitute more than 80% of the area of the Kingdom, and spacing gatherings and weak population density (278 gathering), which led to: the high cost of implementation of infrastructure projects and public services, and the small size of the markets, and weak returns for private investment, dry desert climate and most regions of the Jordanian Badia (alsgran.2012). All factors that contributed to the delayed development in the Jordanian desert alike. And the emergence of poverty, unemployment and problems of agriculture, animal and social and environmental services (Xasbh, 2003). Also showed studies and surveys government, that the number of pockets of poverty in the Jordanian Badia 15 of the 20 pocket., Where the unemployment rate in the desert about 24% while the rate in the Kingdom of approximately 14%. The cause of these high percentages in increased migration to urban areas, and the emergence of some social problems. (alsgran.2012).

As the state of education in Jordan Badia not contribute to the development, qualification and training where Several studies suggest a lack of technical skills due to lack of professional disciplines in schools and focus on academic education, both literary and scientific and lack of vocational training centers, and the spread of culture of shame and not wanting to do some business professional operated by expats, in addition to the majority of graduates from universities and institutes unemployed are from of stagnant campaign disciplines (raising a child, history, sociology). The desert still suffers from several challenges related to education of the most important: the lack of professional disciplines in schools (electricity, carpentry, blacksmith, hotel for males Beauty and nursing females) and focus only on academic education branches of literary and scientific, and that the majority of faculty members of graduates modern It is outside the Jordanian Badia, leading to higher transition rate which weakens the quality of the educational director, in addition to weakness in some school supplies such as libraries and laboratories, playgrounds and facilities (Mahmoud, 2011).

In the area of basic health services in the desert it facing hospitals only the first in the area of Ruweished and the other under construction, and medical cases difficult to be transferred to hospitals outside Jordan Badia, also Badia suffer from low level of health services, which became necessary to stop then and find solutions to them. Can summarize these challenges, including the following: maintenance of buildings and to provide them with services and appropriate modern equipment, and the need of the means of communication and transportation occasion that would be needed to service communities in the Jordanian desert, the shortage of medical staff (Hashemite Fund for Badia Development, 2012).

Eight total housing in Jordan Badia 58 000 dwelling The quality and condition of most housing bad, since 84% of them house concrete, shall not exceed the number of rooms in which all 3 rooms, and often lacks sanitation Kalmamat and kitchens of the Interior, and this lather negatively to attract qualified personnel Doctors, teachers, to live and work in the Jordanian desert regions (Hashemite Fund for Badia Development, 2012).

Problem of the study

Development needs in the Jordan Badia to manage working at integration and balance within the framework of national development and coordination with government agencies and institutions concerned, civil society organizations and residents in Jordan Badia, to make a change process Artqaa scheme to promote the destruction of various aspects of economic and social life, education, health and developmental and living and demographic for families in the desert Alarenah and cooperation between the government and the families themselves to achieve advancement and upgrading of economic reality and social order to raise the standard of living and life and improve livelihood opportunities, and securing quality health care, and appropriate education, skills and professions, job

creation and the eradication of poverty and unemployment, and the distribution of development gains fairly, and to achieve the principle of equal opportunity, and respect for women and their rights and dignity and provide jobs comfortable and suitable to them, and health care of women and children, and provide a decent life for families, studies have shown, research and surveys of social and economic of the family in the Jordanian Badia on an imbalance large imbalance and studies have shown a rise in the rate of poverty and unemployment in Badia Central poverty rate 25%, the highest rate of poverty in the Kingdom, and the number of unemployed university degree 991 people, and the number of poor families 514 she gets a salary from the National Aid, and the unemployment rate in the Southern Badia about 24%, and Number of pockets of poverty in the Jordanian Badia 15 of the 20 pocket, and the illiteracy rate in the District of Ruweished Northern Badia 42%, and increase the dropout rate after the tenth grade of 5% to 25%, and the phenomenon of rows collected due to lack of preparation students sometimes or lack of classrooms , not to mention the illiteracy rate by up to 21% compared with 9% in the rest of the Kingdom, and suffer the schools lack libraries, laboratories, and concerns engineering, and lack of technical skills due to lack of professional disciplines in schools, focus on academic education, both literary and scientific and the lack of vocational training centers, the lack of doctors jurisdiction, are going to lead to hospitals in nearby cities and this constitutes a material and physical suffering. Low income rates, low participation of women in the labor force, and the lack of infrastructure services, confined profession in jobs with simple low wages, which does not need to high skills, such as low level of education and large family size, and polygamy, low institutions volunteer work and social development of the region, and the lack of jobs due to weak investment, and limited economic activity, is still the male prestige and power High in the family and society, and preference for the education of males to females, and 74% of the population is dependent on animal husbandry as the main source and only to live in the region, that this demographic indicators for families in Jordan Badia show us the size of the imbalance and imbalance and the emergence of multiple problems in health, education and development and the level of income and the high rate of dependency and poverty and unemployment rates, and so came this study in order to highlight the social and economic characteristics and demographics of the family in Jordan Badia through the analysis of the data in the survey population and family health in Jordan in 2007, and classified and stand on the social and economic characteristics, health and population of the family in the Jordanian desert.

Questions of the study

This study attempts to answer the following question:

1 - What are the demographic characteristics and economic and social development of the family in the Jordanian desert, in the light of the survey population and family health in Jordan in 2007.

The importance of the study:

I took the issue of development dimensions of economic and social interest of many scholars and researchers, in order to identify the social and economic reality, in marginalized areas and less fortunate and care, and comes in the forefront rural areas and the desert, in order to shed light on the economic and social realities and cultural and educational in these areas and is it the level of regions other in the Kingdom, as well as to identify obstacles to development in the countryside and the desert, and to identify the characteristics of demographic, social and economic, demographic, educational and income and dependency, poverty and unemployment, and its impact on social and economic reality of the population in these areas, too.

Here we must point out that studies on rural development and the desert, despite its importance, but it are few and limited in Jordan, where most studies conducted in the cities, and the segments of the population, while the more correct to hold these studies on rural areas and the desert that suffers greatly from a lack of public services and low academic achievement, poor infrastructure, and the spread of destitution and poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment, in order to identify the obstacles to their development and study, these areas need to serious studies and field research continues to learn social and economic reality and corrected. and to identify the demographic characteristics of the population which is suffering of exclusion and marginalization and neglect of development of serious and sustainable, and development challenges are many and varied, and to identify the non-governmental organizations operating in those areas, and services provided by the population, and to identify the infrastructure, and the state of housing, economic activity, and occupations of the population, and the characteristics of the family demographic various and diverse. therefore came This study to contribute to the detection of different aspects of the life of nomadic families and study their different characteristics.

Objectives of the study:

- 1 - identify the demographic characteristics and economic and social development of the family in the Jordanian desert.
- 2 - Get a Jordan between developed and developing countries by identifying the demographic indicators of the population, especially in marginalized areas and the less fortunate, Jordanian Badia Kamatq.
- 3 - Get Government efforts for the development of the Jordanian Badia and care for families and their population.
- 4 - The study population and development essential and important step for planning and economic and social development, health, education and development.
- 5 - a process of evaluating and reviewing the state plans by standing on a lot of population and demographic indicators and the extent of their success or failure.
- 6-Establish a comprehensive information base about the family in the desert the Alarenah serve planners and policy-makers about the best methods and techniques for investigative concept of sustainable development

Procedural definitions:

Jordan Badia: are the areas inhabited by Bedouins in Jordan include: Southern Badia, Badia Central, Northern Badia. Demographic surveys and economic and social development: detailed data on social and economic phenomena, demographic and infrastructure, and the state of housing, economic activity, and occupations of the population, demographic and family characteristics different. Determinants of the study: This study examines the demographic characteristics and economic and social development of the family in the Jordanian desert.

A conceptual framework and previous studies:

Featuring environment Badia features numerous, they are in terms of natural features characteristics topography such as the spread plateaus, and the land of flint and stone various valleys and plains, which cover most of the eastern regions of the Kingdom, and is a strategic dimension important for the aspirations and ambitions of development of the Jordanian State, as it represents opportunities and potential, as well as vast areas characterized by them, and that can Asglalha, to perform many of the developmental activities task. also Badia characterized climates warm summers, and cold winters, and increased drought direction east, Vmnatq Badia covering spaces and land to the east of the railway line, and the average rainfall each year an average of 150-200 mm, has less rainfall for this rate in the eastern regions. estimated area of the Jordan Badia about 65,666 thousand km², representing 74% of the area of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and has a population of Badia estimates the Department of Statistics 264,270 thousand people (Ajeribia,2011)

The Jordanian Badia strategic depth and Hadia, present and future, as in the past the scene of human activity and civilization. Constitute Badia about 81% of the area of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and available where natural resources, and human potential job both in terms of quantity, or quality, which is sufficient to achieve the strategies development plans and sustainable accomplished, and that if exploited more fully and better. and although the desert areas from an environmental perspective is semi-desert, where rate of less rainfall where all (200) mm annually, but they contain a lot of natural resources, metal and agricultural: flora and fauna, and where water, groundwater, so that accounted for 60% of the water reserves in the kingdom, and spread in the desert archaeological sites and heritage, and tourism, it is also characterized in terms of location Bmtakhmtha of the limits of Arab States Regional, which enhances the possibility of exploiting the virtues of the site in trade exchange and cooperation in the field of transport and tourism. therefore constitute studies demographic, social and economic regions Badia need research, because such studies renewed statistical data is always changing, and help put the development plans appropriate for the privacy environment and communities Badia, and style of living and way stability in villages and communities population scattered in the desert in remote areas spaced between them, and between centers urbanization and urban agglomerations, which helps the appearance-related problems in a way to meet their needs of the services, and the low level of income, education and health, and the increasing phenomenon of poverty, unemployment and limited productive activities, and the difficulty of economic activities. (Mahmoud ,2011).

The Jordanian Badia an important element in the fabric of the Jordanian community, especially historically and it is a platform for Arab character of the area and religiously inspired Kmahbt .. According to this classification, there is privacy must be taken into account when approaching from eating nature and issues, not to mention the geographical

location and rich environment and picturesque stretches across it, and the distances between villages and groupings of the population, in addition to the magnitude of the challenges facing services where the relatively low level of services provided in the These areas, as well as the level of income and education and the persistence of poverty and unemployment. however, saw Jordan Badia a remarkable development in its Alajmtaih and economic, service and education, which led to the transformation of societies preliminary to communities relatively sophisticated, has had a interesting Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Al-Hussein a major role in the events of this paradigm shift in the life of the Jordanian Badia, where pervaded desert areas development projects to enable residents and provide better living Aldharov them

The Hashemite Fund for Badia Development, which was built and started its work in 2006 initiated a Royal Commission's most active and effective and influential in the activation process of sustainable development of the Bedouin communities in Jordan, where cover specific projects implemented by UNFPA various desert areas from north to south, starting from the project feed the national and passing the draft Muhammadiyah and not ending with a number of prestigious developments initiated by the Fund to implement is the most important dam project Haddlat and development project planting fodder in Qatraneh and tourism project and the Wadi Araba and maintenance project station Bayer old bridge Bayer and project contract farming Balrajv and project aromatic plants and project Wadi Musa (alsgran,2012)

Divided Badia into three administrative regions and development: the Northern Badia, Badia Central, Southern Badia. First: the Northern Badia: Located in the northern part of the Kingdom, and occupies the bulk of the Mafraq Governorate, with an area of approximately 26,435 km², and is divided in administrative terms to three brigades, namely: the banner of the Northern Badia Eastern Brigade Northern Badia Western Brigade Rowaished, and is divided into nine districts, namely: spend Salhia, spend Sabha, eliminate or beauty, eliminate or, spend Cave Monastery, spend Badia North West, spend sky Sarhan, eliminate monsters, spend Khalidiya.

The estimated population of the Northern Badia in (2004), 145,250 people, equivalent to 2.7% of the population of Saudi Arabia, as well as the equivalent of 55% of the population of the desert regions of Jordan.

Badia Central: Located east of the kingdom, between the Northern Badia, and Southern Badia, groupings population is distributed in the province of the capital, Amman, and Zarqa, and includes two brigades are: the banner of the distinguished, and a brigade of Giza, and includes five districts are: eliminate the distinguished, eliminate stoning Shami, spend Umm al-Rasas, eliminate blue, spend Dhlail, an area of about 10,000 km². The number of population of the desert Central in (2004 m) 0.74660 people, equivalent to 1.3% of the population of Saudi Arabia, the average population for the population of regions Badia, Vkdbulgt 28.2%.

Southern Badia: stretch in most of the land south of the kingdom, with an area of about (38) thousand km², equivalent to 51% of the area of the Jordan Badia, and distributed on the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, and three provinces, namely: Karak, maintain Tafileh and Maan Governorate, and includes two brigades are: Brigade Qatraneh, Brigade Hasa, and eight districts, namely: spend Odhirh, eliminate deer, spend Jafr, spend القويرة, spend Disi, spend Amartigh, spend Husseiniya and spend the Arava. in (2004), the number of inhabitants (44 360 people), equivalent to 0.82% of the population of Saudi Arabia. And the equivalent of 16.7% of the size of the population in the territories of the Jordanian Badia.

The most important challenges Altnumeioah facing Jordan Badia: facing the process of development of regions Jordan Badia a range of challenges that may slow down its presence wheel of development in these areas; is the most important: widening the geographical area of visible Jordanian which constitute more than 80% of the area of the Kingdom, and spacing gatherings and weak population density (278 gathering), which led to: the high cost of implementation of infrastructure projects and services Amasgr size markets and weak returns for private investment. prevail arid desert climate most areas of the Jordanian Badia, and as a result of shrinking natural pastures and limited irrigated crops, led to dependence on feed dry in livestock despite rising production costs. increased poverty and unemployment: (alsgran.2012).

One of the difficulties faced by institutions of community development in Jordan Badia include: blurred idea of sharing civil based on cooperation and solidarity to the efforts of the two official and popular in the community itself. Lack of readiness of local institutions human and material resources and of financial support and social workers to study the needs of society local according scientific grounds contribute to the success of the process of social planning to ensure the efforts of programs and projects that serve the community as required. obstacle is the nature of the local community, which is often related to customs and traditions and methods of social life and who declares considered ground checked and an important factor for the success or failure of the process of development and social progress. lack of support material is year. corruption and slack administrative. lack Statistics and correct

data that contribute to the planning process right. contact between different institutions in the community (family, school ...) because intensified efforts between these institutions serve the growth and development of the community. underinvestment economic community. (Sifa,2010).

Previous studies relevant to the subject of the study:

Including study Othman 1992 and entitled "social and economic characteristics of the area Northern Badia development in Jordan and the style of development," a message Magister prepared in the University of Jordan, and aimed to identify the social conditions in the region, and to identify the social and demographic characteristics, economic, and the results were reached by the study : that social characteristics and population pose a barrier to development, such as: the large size of the family, continuing trends householders to favor family size large, the illiteracy rate is high among both sexes, negative trends for heads of households towards the education of women, low income rates, low participation of women in the labor force, The results indicated the role of the military in securing a decent livelihood for a simple percentage of families, and their dependence on retirement as one of the sources of income.

Promising relived Aldmani (1995), a study entitled "economic and social reality of the Southern Badia," a message Magister presented at the University of Jordan, and the goal Riisa is: study the economic situation and cultural, social and service current and analyzed in the Southern Badia, and the study concluded that some of the properties economic effects on the development process in the study area such as high dependency rate, low income, high unemployment, confined profession in jobs with simple low wages, which does not need to high skills, study also found that some social and demographic factors negative effects on the development process in the region such as low level of education and large family size, and polygamy and preference size big family, as the study found that for some cultural trends negative impact on the development process in the region in terms of the reluctance to use birth control, and the perception of women, the low level of women's education, and the marriage of relatives, preference Education males over females, and the study found that the region is suffering an acute shortage of some basic services from the phone, and health services, educational services, especially professional education, and a shortage less in water and electricity services, as reached Akhvad institutions volunteer work and social development of the region. concluded study to the existence of a positive role of the military, whether in housing or in the profession or health insurance in addition to education (schools military culture). finally concluded that turnout parliamentary based on tribal and not on the basis of my party, and to prefer the clan to resolve disputes on the solution official.

Also conducted Hunaiti (1996) study entitled, "Factors Affecting the stability of the Bedouin in the area of Wadi Araba," a Master presented at the University of Jordan, and study aimed at identifying the most important demographic characteristics and economic and social residents in Wadi Araba, and reached the study results to the follows: The factors affecting the stability of the Bedouin in the Wadi Araba factors were unintended represented the efforts of government by providing services and projects, and factors unintended, which included environmental factors in the region, either obstacles in the region are: instability, high illiteracy, low participation of women in Manpower, and the low level of income.

Also conducted Afaf Nasserabd Rabbo Assaf (1996), a study entitled "Aspects of the change in the status of rural women a field study on a sample of rural women in the Balqa Governorate," a message Magister presented at the University of Jordan, and the study tried to answer the following question: What is the effect social changes and economic, cultural and political status of rural women of Jordan and its role in social life? results of the study indicated that the social status of rural women Jordanian has changed to a large degree by comparing this position in the first stages of the emergence of Jordanian society.

Study Hunaiti, and Najafi (1999), entitled: variables affecting economic trends and social development Jordan Badia, results showed that 83% of the sample households have access to clean water through the transfer of clean drinking water, and the proportion of households that depend on the power grid 85% , and 88% have permanent buildings of the total population, and 45% of the homes made up of (3-4) rooms, and 74% of the population is dependent on animal husbandry as the main source and only to live in the region.

Study Abdul Aziz (1999), entitled orientations youth in the Northern Badia about patterns new careers, study results showed the following: that the problem of unemployment among able-bodied big, and that the most important reasons is due to the lack of jobs due to weak investment, and limited activity economic, as well as because of the cultural complex and the presence of residues in the socio-cultural nomadic and pastoral communities regarding outlook inferiority to manual work, and the region's lack of technical professions, and a steady increase of the population, and the limited activity of the productive sectors.

Study Al -harahaca(2000)), family Bedouin continuity and change "anthropological study in the District of the Northern Badia, showed results of the study include: family-style transformation of the extended family to the nuclear family, but this has not accompanied by a shift in the size of the family, as it is still a great average (8.3%) individuals, the emergence of a trend towards greater participation of the wife in the decision-making family, but there is still continued in obedience to the husband of her husband, and not to help the husband to his wife at home business, the emergence of a trend towards post sons in the decision-making family, and equality between filial regardless of age and gender, giving male freedom in the choice of a wife, but for the girl is still rejected, treated parents with children in a way that it and cram, and prevalence Alaqraba marriage, and the election near the parliamentary and municipal elections on the basis of kinship.

Study Hunaiti (2001), entitled: determining social and economic factors affecting the development of society in the Jordan Badia, the researcher to six packs possible renamed the following factors: factor livestock, and worker household income consumer, worker funding, and factor stability, and factor agriculture, Uaaml hands operating leased, but these factors impact on development in the Jordanian desert.

Study Gharaibeh (2002), the role of education in changing the reality of rural women of Jordan: a study of the village of Hawara northern Jordan, the results showed the following: that the man is still given authority (parental authority), the emergence of the nuclear family instead of extended family, is still the male prestige and power High in the family and society, and there is a big gap between men and women in political participation, and increasing Outmarriage was outside the village, and a pair of preference cousin still prevails in the village, and the emergence of the productive role of women

Also held Xasbh (2003) paper entitled "favorite programs for development in the Wadi Araba" Southern Badia, objective research to identify conditions of the region and its resources, and economic and social characteristics of the population where, and to identify the problems faced by the population in this region, and to identify development programs they propose to improve their situation and solve their problems, either the results of the study were as follows: the population suffers from some services and notably Alvkarobatalh and problems of agriculture, animal and social and environmental services.

And held Dr. Sameh province in the University of Jordan (2004) paper entitled "The Role of the Jordan River Foundation in the development of the local community," This research and presented to the Twelfth Annual Conference, Education for All ... Education and new horizons in the education of marginalized groups in the Arab world, which was held at the University of Helwan / College of Education study sought to know the role of civil society institutions, and specifically the role of the Jordan River Foundation in the service of society, through the establishment of productive projects multipurpose, and provide scientific training and artistic basic life skills, needed by the individual in his daily life, Oakd training workshops for disadvantaged groups and care, view Tnmiyeta and rehabilitation and training. The study results are many: that the most important programs and projects submitted for either child or women or both marginalized communities in urban and rural areas and the desert, it's ambitious programs and objectives bigger than the capacity and potential of an institution such as the Jordan River Foundation with capabilities very limited.

Study and the Jordanian Ministry of Planning (2007), which is entitled: social and economic characteristics The population of the area brigade distinguished - Badia Central The study pointed to the following: population 31,880 people, 96% of whom are descended from the tribe of Bani Sakhr, population is distributed on 23 localities, and works most of the population functions governmental organizations, and the agricultural sector, and livestock, residents face economic difficulties Because desertification and rising feed prices, and poverty rate 25%, the highest rate of poverty in the Kingdom, the largest gatherings Faisaliah and a population of 5092 and Chklon 16% of the total population of the brigade distinguished, no agglomeration talk a kindergarten, and family size swallow and the number of males 16 580 6.3

And Chklon attributed 52% of Ajala population, and the number of job seekers 1900 individuals of both sexes and make up 14 & of the total population, the number of unemployed university degree 991 751 females, expats of 1585, one of the Egyptian workers, the number of poor families 514 she gets a salary of national aid, and the number of disabilities 159, and the number of associations 20 Association, the percentage of illiteracy 9% of the population, there are 46 schools, 44 of them government, and the number of students 8977 students, and the number of teachers 641 teachers, suffer schools from a lack of What follows: libraries, laboratories and playgrounds modern, and there is a lack of scientific disciplines in the people of the region, and there is no vocational school in the district, and there are 11 health centers, the number of reviewers have: 80,806, and a market sheep, which are near the village of Al Faisaliah abomination healthy, and there the phenomenon of abuse and the promotion of drugs.

Study the Ministry of Planning (2005), entitled: social and economic characteristics and demographics of the population in the District of Giza - Badia Central, where the findings suggest the following: space Brigade 6 000 square kilometers, and accounted for 73% of the area of the capital, Amman, and the number of population 33,659 people, and the number of Localities (43), most of the population of the tribe of Bani Sakhr, there Palestinian refugee camp called Camp student, and the rate of family members 7 members, expats estimated 5605, the number of schools which 58 54 schools government, and 4 schools for UNRWA, and the number of students 8835, and the number of teachers 681, and there is no government hospital or military in the region, there is a shortage of teachers, especially in the specialty of the English language, and there is no vocational training center, and there are 17 health centers, mainly on the people's livelihood rural character, and the number of families benefiting from the national aid 735 families, and the number of disabilities is 105 ADHD. associations 9.

Study the Ministry of Planning of Jordan (2005), titled: social and economic characteristics and demographics of the population in the District of Ruweished Northern Badia, where the results showed that: the space of 21 km, and the number of population (15), and the number of population 6000 people, and there are nomads, and there number of the population in the region and does not carry Jordanian citizenship, and the rate of family members 7, residents rely on government job, trade and work in restaurants and car maintenance, and there are those who depend on livestock, and the smuggling of petroleum products, and the smuggling of cigarettes from Iraq, the illiteracy rate of 42%, the proportion of who holds diploma or above 1%, expats 113, there are 12 public schools, and the number of students, 1914, and the number of teachers .141 teacher, suffers schools lack libraries, laboratories, and concerns engineering, and the number of students who drop out 71 students, no hospital in the region, most of tribal population of Bani Khalid, Masaeed, Algeatt, and balconies, and Shaalan, most of the population lives a nomadic lifestyle and the countryside, and 90% of the dwellings of brick and cement, pastoral work style, there are 75,000 thousand head of sheep.

Study Mahmoud (2011), demographic characteristics and social and economic development in the Jordanian Badia The desert about 81% of the area of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, is divided Badia into three administrative regions and development: the Northern Badia, Badia Central, Southern Badia. Data on Northern Badia to Miley : **Method and procedures:** The methodology used in this study is descriptive analytical method tastiest depends on the data collection and discharged, compiled and analyzed and conclusions.

The study population: The study population consists of all families in the Jordanian desert, has been selected 2064 family was found on the 2034 family, were identified 1585 Lady eligible, was interviewed 1556 women, representing 98.2% of the total women.

Source of the study: to rely on the results of a survey of population and family health for the year 2007, which ran out in Jordan, and were revised study and analyze the data and draw conclusions to identify the most important demographic characteristics of the family in the Jordanian desert.

Results of the study:

To answer the main question of the study is: What are the demographic characteristics and economic and social development of the family in the Jordanian desert, in the light of the survey population and family health for the year 2007? Analysis and classification and data extraction following about the demographic characteristics of the family in the Jordanian desert, and can be summarized as follows:

41% of the population in the desert under the age of 15 years, the number of male and female by 104 male per 100 female, family size 5.6 per capita, female-headed family 9.5% of the total population, 94 of the children living with parents, 3% of children lost a parent before the age of 18 years, 91% of men have been given a share of education, compared with 83% of women, the enrollment age group (8-13) up 99%,

Characteristics of Housing: 81% of the housing is a house, 16% flat, 52% of households made up of two rooms, 37% consists of (4-5) rooms, 6% of the homes is a one-room, 33% of homes have a room Bedrooms 0.9 houses out of 10 houses built of milk, and 2% of stone cleaner, 84% of families in the desert used water-borne public water network, 2% of households use rainwater, compared to 7 percent of the households in the desert used water bottles mineral drinking water, 92% of the majority of families in the desert using safe water for drinking, 3% Manalacr you boil water before drinking, 8% of households used a filter to purify water, 89% of households in Jordan Badia not use method to purify water as it is valid, 66% families have a private bathroom water repellent, 4% of the households

have toilets shared with other families .55% owns beds, bed or mattress, 95% of families in the desert have a TV, 89% have a refrigerator, 87% have a washing machine, 80% have satellite TV, 89% have a mobile phone, 18% of households own Kmbionr, 2% have subscription Internet .36% own a car 0.7 % of households own a solar heater, 4% have adapted and water-cooled, 4%-possess Mkroev, 2% own a digital camera, 6% of households in the desert to have a credit card, welfare in Badia low.

9% of married women did not receive education, in the Central Badia, compared to 3% in the southern desert, the proportion of women who received secondary Talimn or university in the Central Badia 63%, versus 46% in the visible North, 36% in the visible south, 95% of Ladies in the desert watching television, and Khmeshn Istman radio, and five read newspapers once at least a week, 8% had been to the media three, 90% of women in the desert do not teach, 8% of women smoked cigarettes, 2% smoked hookah, rate begetting Women 4.2% births per woman, the rate of having women in the countryside north 4.6% Mulum per woman, Badia Central and South rate having women 3.8% births per woman, prefer women in Badia spacing between births, women in the Middle Bedouin give birth after two years of marriage, used Women in the desert of modern methods to reduce reproduction: grain and coil 99%, 89% condoms, 53% of the women supplied contraceptives from the private sector, and 11% of the clinics protect the family, 39% of women do not want to birth control .42 % of women have never married, 47% of married women indicated the existence of kinship between them and her husband, inbreeding is common in Southern Badia by 52%, 45% in the visible center, and 48% in the visible north, age at the time of marriage for a girl in Badia 21.6 years, 51% of married women want to delay childbearing, 56% of women consider that the ideal number for the family at least (4) children, 8% of women see that number

Reached and infant mortality 13 per 1000 children, 96% of women in the desert received prenatal care, 98% of births took place in Mrako medical, 90% of births women in the desert was under control and medical care and nursing .8% of the ladies were talking about their birth control after birth, 56% of the births paid for health insurance, 14% of women and men have been subjected to medical examination before marriage, 90% of children were vaccinated, 97% of married women have heard of AIDS, 9% of women in the desert have a comprehensive knowledge of how AIDS prevention, a third of women in the desert agree to wife-beating, 48% of women in the desert the following have been married in the age group (15 - 49), had been beaten, kicked or slapping, 70% of women reported that their husbands are they violent Family, 6% of women in the desert have been subjected to domestic violence during pregnancy, varied forms of family violence: shaken vigorously, throw things, to Tmha or slapped her.

The recommendations of the study:

The researcher recommends the following:

- Converging all government efforts and private sector, and civil society organizations, and all research and academic institutions, and comes on top public universities, research centers and studies, as well as funds that operate in the field of research Badia, Kalsndouk Hashemi for the development of the Jordanian Badia, and research and development centers Jordan Badia, and the Jordanian Society to Combat Desertification, and other owners of expertise and competence in conducting more studies on the growth and development of the desert.
- Achieve comprehensive and sustainable development of all aspects of social, economic and developmental, environmental and educational and living conditions, in order to enhance the reality of life for people in the desert,
- Make a quantum leap in the development efforts, to touch people and population in Badia impact in the reality of their daily lives in the health, education and infrastructure and the fight against poverty and unemployment.
- Held seminars on development issues and complex problems in the desert.
- The development of human skills of the population in the Jordanian desert.
- Increase the annual income of the family through small projects and loans and interest in livestock and interest in agriculture.

Taking economic and social variables of the population in the Jordanian desert, when the implementation of projects in the desert.

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