

Causes and Effect of Rural-Urban Migration The Case of Chitrakoot

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Abstract- India is a developing country the rural-urban migration affects development in both urban and rural areas. As such, this study aims at establishing the major causes and consequences of the movement of people from rural to urban areas. To achieve the objective 500 migrant household heads were selected randomly from three ward of the Chitrakoot town. Both primary and secondary data were employed and were analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The study revealed that migrants came to Chitrakoot in search of employment and to utilize urban services and education. Hence, the out flow of economically active people from the rural agricultural sector has a negative effect on production in the areas of origin and the receiving area now experiences problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living, lack of access to social services, Therefore, to mitigate the problem of rural-urban migration is launching of integrated rural development policy.

Keywords- rural urban migration, migrant households, economically active migrants, employment, agricultural sector

I. INTRODUCTION

An estimated 244 million people—or about 3.2 percent of the world’s population—were international migrants in 2015. Migration will only grow both in size and complexity, partly in response to the inexorable aging and persistent low fertility of a growing number of wealthy and middle-income countries. (MPI 2016) Historically, rural to urban migration has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006). Today almost half the world population .lives in cities and the number of people living in urban areas has risen steadily by around 1 million every year (Bahns, 2005). According to a report from the United Nations Population Division (2003), the urban population is estimated to grow at 1.8 per cent per annum, while total population rate is projected to be 1 per cent annually. This would result in an urban population of 5 billion, or 61 per cent, by 2030. The rural population on the other hand is expected to decrease from 3.3 to 3.2 billion between 2003 and 2030. Large scale urbanization is nothing unusual

when seen from a historical viewpoint. Previously, it has taken place in Europe during the industrialization period. Today, however, most cities in the developed countries grow very slowly and city size may even be reduced.

Population.....1,266,883,598 (July 2016 est.)

Population growth rate1.19% (2016 est.)

Birth rate..... 19.3 births/1,000 population (2016 est.)

Death rate..... 7.3 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.)

Net migration rate..... 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2016 est.)

Ethnic groups..... Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000)

(CIA World Fact book 2016)

India has one of the worlds most diverse and complex migration histories. Since the 19th century, ethnic Indians have established communities on every continent as well as on islands in the Caribbean and the Pacific and Indian oceans. Migration of Chitrakoot in rural households across Chitrakoot districts have at least one member who migrates annually or has migrated permanently. Whereas the proportion of casual labour migrants is much higher than that of migrants seeking seasonal employment in Chitrakoot, the situation is the reverse in M.P. Chitrakoot. The highest annual migration appears to occur in Tikamgarh and Damoh districts, and the overall highest proportion of migration is from Chitrakoot. Actual number of migrants obviously varies across villages according to factors like quality of local land, availability of irrigation water, and agriculture and non-agriculture employment opportunities available in the village, or neighboring villages’. The migrants came to Chitrakoot in search of employment and to utilize urban services and education. Hence, the out flow of economically active people from the rural agricultural sector

has a negative effect on production in the areas of origin and the receiving area now experiences problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living, lack of access to social services, Therefore, to mitigate the problem of rural-urban migration is launching of integrated rural development policy.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study focuses on the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Chitrakoot town of Satna District, M.P. India In order to address the stated objectives and research questions of the study, this chapter outlines sources of data, method of data acquisition and analysis.

Research Design

Research design is considered as the blue-print and cornerstone of any study since it facilitates various research operations. In this regard, Kothari (2006) argues that research design helps the researcher plan in advance of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and techniques to be used during analysis. The nature and objectives of the problem to be studied and the means of obtaining information are the most important factors to be considered in order to choose the appropriate research design. Regarding the selection of the research design, Kothari (2006:33), and Brown and Dowling (1998:37) noted that, if the major emphasis of the study is on discovery of ideas and insights the appropriate research design is found to be exploratory (experimental) while if the purpose of the study is on the accurate description of a situation the appropriate research design is descriptive.

According to Teshome (1998), using of both quantitative and qualitative methods at the same time is more advisable. Because quantitative data provides precise summaries and comparisons, while the qualitative data provided general elaborations, explanations, meanings and relatively new ideas. Taking all these into account, multiple approaches which combine both quantitative and qualitative methods are used for this study. These methods are believed to be more appropriate to investigate the topic under discussion - causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Chitrakoot. Moreover, the qualitative approach is useful to look carefully for flaws and inadequacies that might be induced un-intentionally in this study.

III. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Based on the research problem and objectives, both primary and secondary data sources were used. Multiple data collection strategy is more advantageous than single data collection strategy in research work. As Teshome (1998) stated, there are strengths and weakness to any single data collection strategy and using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strengths and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary data are questionnaire, focus group discussion, interview, personal observation and secondary sources.

Questionnaire

To complement the data through other instruments and to collect primary data on individual house hold heads, the questionnaire which includes open-ended and closed ended types and that consisted of nine main sections has been prepared (please refer to Appendix 1). The first part was Demographic characteristics of migrants at present that helps to secure information about the personal profile of the respondents including their age, sex, marital status, religion and educational attainment. The second section deals with Demographic characteristics of migrants – past (before migration). The third part is about patterns and process of migration. The fourth section addresses causes of migration. The next three sections concerned on economic status of migrants before migration-past, Economic characteristics of migrants at present, pre and post migration status compared. Finally, the last two sections deals with problems faced by migrants after arrival in Chitrakoot and future plan of migrants. The researcher developed the interest of pursuing questionnaires guide as instrument of this study while reviewing the research literatures on rural urban migration. The development of questionnaires, an interview and group discussion guide is also useful to triangulate the responses of sample migrants. The interview guide that was set for migrants was directly linked to some of the items set in the questionnaires. The researcher considered responses obtained from migrants on the same item through questionnaire, interview and group discussion guide to reveal consistency of responses. This triangulation of responses helped the researcher to avoid the threat of bias that might be induced unintentionally. In order to achieve the stated objective, the items of the questionnaire are developed using simple and clear words that were appropriate and helped migrants to respond to the questions with understanding. During the development of this questionnaire, the researcher used the related theoretical background reviewed for my study. The construction of this questionnaire items is more strengthened

using the professional comments given by colleagues, my advisors and the feedback obtained during the pilot survey (the detail is given in section 4.3). The questionnaire was prepared in English and translated in to Amharic which is the language of the local people.

Focus Group Discussion

In addition to questionnaires, focus group discussion was also conducted to substantiate the responses acquired using questionnaires. The group discussion was conducted with migrants in the town such as young, adult, elderly people of both sex and others who have expected to have accumulated knowledge about the income, patterns, causes and consequences of migrations in the study area. There was one focus group discussion each held in Jankikund , Purani Lanka and Kamta . Each group comprising of ten persons in the discussion. Total numbers of individuals involved in the group discussion in the three were 30.

Interview

To get the necessary information, in-depth interviews were given more attention. The interview was conducted with elders who can give their participant experiences of the past and present developments, administrators, planners and other concerned authorities of the town, administrator of sample, and selected migrants from each of sampled. Notes were sufficiently and carefully taken from the interviewees who were considered knowledgeable and rich to provide explanations on income, patterns, causes, and consequences of rural urban migration.

Observation

The researcher's personal observation and experience of the study area helped him to understand the consequences of rural-urban in the study area and crosschecked data gathered through household survey, discussion and key informant interviews.

Secondary data source

In addition to data collected through questionnaire, group discussion, interview and observation, the secondary data pertaining to in migration, population, the physical background, urban amenities and facilities of the town were obtained from various sources.

Administration of Pilot-Test

To minimize the flaws that might prevail in the construction of the instrument, the researcher have shown the draft questionnaire to colleagues, experts working in the field of migration and his advisors. These colleagues were four Geography and environmental studies instructors at MGCGVV University who have the experience of developing questionnaire and undertaking research on Human Geography.

The colleagues, experts and his advisors reviewed and commented on the content, form and arrangements of the questions. For example, the colleagues recommended adding future plans of migration in the questionnaire and specifying the income category to make the questions clearer for migrants. Besides getting comments of professional colleagues it became necessary to pilot it on a small group that have the same profile with the subjects of the study. The reason lies in the fact that pilot-testing helps to learn where undesired mistakes were made and gives an opportunity to modify the questions of the study. Specifically, it avoids ambiguities, assures the simplicity and clarity of the communication, and avoids double-barreled questions in the items contained in the questionnaires.

The researcher made a prior contact with the administrator of Chitrakoot town where the researcher planned to conduct a pilot test. After his request was granted, the researcher arranged his schedule to meet sample migrants. An explanation of the purpose of the study and request for their consent to participate on the pilot-test was done. All of them agreed to participate on the pilot-test.

This pilot-test was conducted on 55 migrants not supposed to be included in the actual study, in August sssssss2016. The researcher selected these migrants randomly by the help of administrator and distributed the questionnaire to be completed. Responses to this pilot-test enabled him to ensure for consistency and helped him to avoid ambiguities in the instruments of the study. The researcher accepted the feedback of the respondents and a number of modifications were also made to the final questionnaire. Based on the feedback from pilot administrations, the instruments and the items were finalized. Finally, the questionnaires having clear instructions were made to collect data from migrants.

IV. SAMPLING DESIGN

According to the information obtained from the administration office of Chitrakoot, the town has recently merged the eight parts into three including four rural parts. Thus, the town is divided into seven parts for administrative purpose. Among the seven part of Chitrakoot, three parts are urban and the rest are rural. In order to select sample as a

sampling unit, purposive sampling was employed. Thus, three parts from the total seven parts were selected purposively because the researcher assumed that the majority of migrants settle in the urban parts. Table 4.5 shows the sample parts of the town and distribution of samples. There was no readymade list of migrant households from secondary sources. So, it was decided to go ahead for identifying the migrant household with the help of parts administrator before distribution of the questionnaires. Simple random sampling was employed to select the household heads arbitrarily from the list of each part of Chitrakoot to be included in the sample as a sampling frame for three selected parts. Table 4.5 shows the number of migrant households selected from the total number of migrant household heads of each parts of the Chitrakoot.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Sample Migrant Households

Part name	Number of household heads	Number of sample household heads	Percent of respective part of the total sample
Kamta	5551	194	39
Neyagawan	4313	150	30
Rajjola	4462	156	31
Total	14326	500	100

Expecting high degree of homogeneity in the characteristics of the migrant population of the three sample parts of Chitrakoot included in the survey, and due to time and financial constraints, the study covered 500 sample households (3.5 percent of the total migrant households of sample parts of Chitrakoot) from sample parts proportionally. That means a proportional allocation of sample households for each parts was used.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURES OF DATA COLLECTION

The researcher made a prior contact with the parts administrator of each part of town. They cooperated by arranging a schedule to identify and meet the migrants. The researcher personally met some of the migrants and explained the purpose of the study to get their consent. After getting their consent, the researcher used a simple random sampling technique (discussed above) to identify the samples that would complete the questionnaire. The researcher assured the respondents that the information they provide would be kept strictly confidential. This helped to avoid fears and suspicions that might come in the minds of the respondents and enhanced their cooperation for the study. This was done according to the advice of Best and Kahn (2002) who stated that the researcher has the responsibility to keep the subjects who gave him/her information safe by not revealing their identity in all his/her records and reports. Taking into account of the sample size and the time schedule as well as the nature and content of questionnaires, the researcher recruited a total of ten

enumerators from the respective parts of the town. The data collectors were selected on the basis of their personal characteristics, educational level (all preparatory complete) and knowledge of the town (i.e. native to the area and speakers of local language Amharic). Before the data collectors start the actual field survey, the researcher arranged orientation program on how to proceed with the interview and approach the interviewee, then, the enumerators started their work. In addition, during the survey the researcher accompanied field assistance in order to coordinate as well as to cross check their works. In order to maintain the quality of data collected, meetings were held with the enumerators after the end of each survey data to discuss any problem they faced. The researcher also cross checked the completed questionnaires with some of the respondents. The survey was administered during twelve days starting from September 7, 2016. A total of 500 questionnaires were completed.

Methods of Data Analysis : Data analysis consists of examining, categorizing, tabulating or otherwise recombining the evidence to address the initial proposition of a study .After the completion of data collection, the researcher edited, coded, classified and tabulated the data. Since the purpose of editing is to detect errors and omissions (Kothari, 2006), the researcher made a careful inspection of the completed questionnaires during the collection of the questionnaire from each enumerator. Since coding is necessary for efficient analysis the researcher primarily made coding decisions during the designing stage of the questionnaires. Kothari (2006) described the purpose of coding as to assign the items in certain categories and accordingly the researcher categorized the items of questionnaires based on the stated objectives. The researcher classified the collected data into groups of classes on the basis of common characteristics as to target the stated objectives. As some scholars argued, classification helps the researcher to reduce a large volume of raw data into homogeneous groups to get meaningful relationships (Brown and Dowling, 1998; Dawson, 2003; Kothari, 2006). The researcher has transcribed the data from the questionnaire to a coding sheet and the responses were tallied on the tally sheet. The item number and the alternatives given to the items were horizontally written on the tally sheet and for each item a stroke is marked against the alternative under which it falls. After every four small vertical lines in each alternative, the fifth line for the item falling in the same group is indicated as diagonal line through the four strokes representing the fifth alternative. This was to facilitate the counting of responses given to each alternative so as to represent it in tables. After the researcher has finished coding the sheets, the researcher entered the data into the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS)

software version 13.0 to produce different tables, graphs, population pyramids and percentages which were used to illustrate the various aspects of the study.

The data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively using descriptive statistics including percentages and graph. Data collected through the open-ended items, responses of interviewees, personal observation and group discussion were considered during data analysis.

On the basis of this, different statistical techniques that are found in statistical package software /SPSS version 13.0) was employed. This includes the use of:

- Multiple regression analysis and correlation to find out the degree of relationship between the dependent variable (y) i.e. number of reported migrants and the independent variables (Xs). It also enabled to test the hypotheses from 1-4 and to know the existence of linear association between the dependent variable (y) and respective independent variable (Xs)
- Backward and forward step-wise multiple regressions to know which variable are the most influential on the dependent variable.

- Todaro's model of income differential indication used by Seleshi (1978) to test hypothesis number 5, whether there is the real income difference among migrants in the study town and when the migrants were at places of their origin.

In general, the processes of analysis included coding the interview and questionnaire responses, data tabulation and statistical computation. The method of data analysis and presentation of findings followed an approach of describing qualitative and quantitative data. Moreover, different tables, graphs, and maps are used to illustrate the various aspects of the study

Result

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The survey also assessed the employment status of in-migrants before they in-migrated to Chitrakoot town. As indicated in Table 5.4 out of the total employed surveyed in-migrants, 50, 23.3 and 22.1 percent were farmers, government employees and private organization employees before they came to Chitrakoot respectively.

Table 5.3: Place of origin and employment status of respondents before in-migration to Chitrakoot

Reasons for migration	Place of origin								Total	
	Rural				Urban					
	Male		Female		Male		Female		No	%
Seek employment	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities	63	29.3	49	41.1	33	33.7	27	38.6	172	34.4
To be free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations	86	40.0	37	31.6	-	-	-	-	123	24.6
To be free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations	2	0.9	0.9	5	4.3	-	-	-	7	1.4
To join immediate relatives and friends or following them	7	3.3	4	3.4	11	11.2	10	14.3	32	6.4
To gain education and training	24	11.2	8	6.8	-	-	-	-	32	6.4
To seek modern urban services and facilities	13	6.0	9	7.7	26	26.5	19	27.1	67	13.4
Job transfer	6	2.8	1	0.9	12	12.3	8	11.4	27	5.4
To open up or extended personal business	9	4.2	2	1.7	7	7.1	6	8.6	24	2.8
To seek good climate	2	0.9	1	0.9	5	5.1	-	-	8	1.6
Others	3	1.4	1	0.9	4	4.1	-	-	8	1.6
Total	215	100	117	100	98	100	70	100	500	100

Fig no. (Source: Field Survey, 2016)

In general, most of the surveyed in-migrants of Chitrakoot town are found young adults that are productive both demographically and economically. Most of them have educational level of primary education and above. The majority of them are also single while some of them were divorced and widowed.

The causes for migration

There are several reasons for population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban canters in particular are more complex. However, the causes of migration are usually identified as two broad categories, namely “pushing” and “pulling” factors. For example, people of a certain area may be pushed off by poverty and other natural factor to move towards towns for employment. On the other hand, better employment opportunities or the need for better facilities in urban areas may also pull people to different urban areas. In addition, the decision to migrate from one place to another may also be

Influenced by non-economic factors such as the need to join relatives, the need to be free from cultural and family restriction and obligation and so on. In general, however, as to the causes of migration scholars conclude that migration is a response by humans to a series of economic and non-economic factors (Lewis, 1982; Todaro, 1997). However, nowadays scholars agreed that rural-urban migration is largely explained by economic factors than non-economic factors (Todaro, 1997). In Ethiopia rural-urban migration also takes place largely as a response to economic factors rather than non-economic factors (EEA, 1999/2000). The survey result of this study also confirms the above theories. As indicated in Table 5.4 the majority of sample in-migrants that accounted for 34.4 percent of the total surveyed migrants in-migrated obtained job or seek employment. About 24.6 percent of sample in-migrants moved to Chitrakoot as a result of famine, poverty and crop failure. This is due to the fact that Some Parts of Satna .District are highly food insecure and degraded areas. So, the only opportunity is to move to other areas for economic betterment. On the other hand, 13.4 percent of the surveyed migrants were looking for modern urban services and facilities while 6.4 percent of sample in-migrants came to Chitrakoot to get education and training. About 5.4 percent of sample in-migrants moved to Chitrakoot as a result of job transfer. In addition, about 6 and 1 percent of sample in-migrants came to Chitrakoot to join their relatives and to be free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations. Table 5.4 further indicated that there is a significant variation between rural and urban origin migrants as to the influence of cultural or family restriction as one of the causes for migration

to Chitrakoot. Out of the total sample in- migrants who reported that cultural or family restriction and obligation are their main causes for migration to Chitrakoot, 2.1 percent of sample in-migrants came from rural areas where as none came from urban areas. This may be related to the fact that in.

Indian cultural restriction and obligation are more rampant in rural areas than urban areas. Furthermore, out of the total sample in-migrants of rural origin that came to Chitrakoot to be free from cultural or family restriction and obligation, the proportion of females was greater than males. This may be because early marriage, abduction and so on are more prevalent on females than males in rural India .In general, the rural-urban migrants migrated to Chitrakoot basically in search of economic betterment at place of their destination. Therefore, on the ground of the above reasons as springboard and others for migration, attempts are made to test the hypotheses by using multiple regression models. The dependent variable in the regression was:

Y= Number of reported in-migrants from district of North -----
-and the independent variables were:

X1 = Average physical distance between Chitrakoot and the district centers of place of origin.

X2= Percentage of urban population of the Chitrakoot of the Zone to the total Population.

X3 = Crude population density per Km²

X4= Agricultural population density per Km²

X5 = Unemployment rate

X6 =Percentage of literacy

The indicated variables above are tested using multiple regressions, simple correlation coefficient and ANOVA in the case of migrants from district of Satna. In order to test the Hypotheses formulated in particular and to identify the most influential migration factor(s) in general, one dependent variable (Y) is used. Amongst several variables that can explain the dependent variable (Y), in this model the researcher included the most important variables (i.e. X1...X6). As it can be observed in the correlation matrix (Appendix-3), there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables since the correlation coefficients are not almost equal to unity; higher adjusted R² and t-tests are significant at 0.05 level of significance. This shows also there is no multicollinearity. In order to detect out the unnecessary

and redundant variables and to know the most influential, restricted model having two variables and unrestricted model is employed.

According to the survey, the intra-regional migrants of Chitrakoot from District are the dominant as expressed in chapter four constituting for about 94 percent of the total migrants. Therefore, treating the inter-regional in-migrants jointly may cast some shadow on some critical variables that determine the magnitude of migration to the town. Due to this, desegregation to the local District level of that administration zone is an essential to uncover the major causes of migration at the grass root.

Thus, when 8 District of the zone are taken into account, the most significant independent variable are only X1 and X6 in the order of their importance in explaining the total variation in the dependent variable (see appendix 2). The value of Adjusted R square (0.721) implies that a significant relationship exists between the independent variables and the dependent variable. They explain the proportion of 72.1 percent of the total variability in the dependent variable. The analysis of variance shows that the included variables are statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance, in contributing to the total variation.

Table 5.5: Summary of the regression on Dependent variable for Chitrakoot migrants

R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.895	0.801	0.721	27.91849

Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig
Regression	15646.290	2	7823.145	10.037	0.018
Residual	3897.210	5	779.442		
Total	19543.500	7			

Variable in the Equation

Variable	B	Std. error	Beta	T	Sig
X ₁	0.619	0.172	-0.781	-3.588	0.016
X ₆	2.552	2.452	0.226	1.041	0.346
Constant	85.092	40.368		2.108	0.089

$$Y^i = 85.092 - 0.619X_1 + 2.552X_6$$

Distance appeared the strongest explanatory factor and considerably determined the rate of migration to Chitrakoot. As it is expected and hypothesized, the coefficients have the correct negative sign which implies that the proportion of migrants varies inversely with distance between the rural area origin and the urban destination. The lower standard error also indicates the stronger evidence that the estimates are statistically significant. Thus, it is an evident that hypothesis number 1, the amount of migration to Chitrakoot is inversely related to distance, is acceptable.

The second important variable that considerably influenced incidence of Chitrakoot migration to is percent of literacy (x6) with B coefficient of 2.552. Since B1 and B6 are within the 95 percent of confidence interval, then it is significant to explain the dependent variable(Y) (see appendix 4). Thus, its importance is slightly high to influence migration to Chitrakoot. Thus, hypothesis number 2 is also accepted.

Migration is a constant demographic factor and its reasons for leaving ones origin is very complex. Hence, the variables not sufficient by themselves to explain the incidence since the amount of variation explained by both variables are 72.1 percent. Therefore, there are others that can push people from their origins to Chitrakoot. The variables that are out of the regression equation at 0.05 level of significance cannot be completely ignored and may have some direct and indirect influence on the dependent variable. Thus, there is no sufficient ground to accept hypotheses number 3 and 4.

In general, the kernel of most of the significant variables above is the income differential between rural origin and urban destination of migrants of Chitrakoot. As envisaged, among the various factors that stimulate rural urban migration; economic factors seem appeared more important. There is a high income earning opportunity in the towns than the rural areas. Thus, rural urban migration is inevitable because the value of the expected income at the place of destination exceeds the sum of income at the origin.

Given 35 percent of probability of urban employment opportunity and the fivefold rural- urban income differential, the decision to migrate from origin is the function of:

$$E_{wu} = P_u W_2, \text{ where } E_{wu} \text{ is expected urban wage. } P_u \text{ is probability of urban}$$

Employment and W₂ is rural income.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } E_{wu} &= 0.35 \times 5 W_2 \\ &= 1.75 W_2 \\ &= 2W_2 \end{aligned}$$

The equation above envisages that the expected urban wage in Chitrakoot is about twice higher than rural income. Hence, as long as the value of expected income at the place of destination exceeds the value of income at the origin, people will continue to move to Chitrakoot. This also makes hypothesis number 5 conceivable. In summary, according to the survey, majority of migrants of Chitrakoot are rural originated. From the point of patterns of flow, chain migration

is clearly noticeable among the rural people and some are stepped before they reach their present destination.

Demographically, most of in- migrants are concentrated in the productive age group and therefore, in addition to the migration increase of the population of the town, the natural increase is also considerable.

On the basis of causes of migration and tests of the hypothesis, several variables are used and their significance is realized. In this regard, eight district of north were considered against the dependent variable. The determinants of migration are lower per capital, distance and education. When the district level in-migrants are particularized, the slight difference lies in exclusion of the influence of urban population as expected. Otherwise the influential variables are almost identical. Therefore, in totality, all the above noted conditions are the most determinants of population movement in the zone and hence require an important attention by local zonal authorities and police

VI. CONCLUSION

An evaluation of the main characteristics of the migration theories discussed in Chapter 2 in the context of the empirical observations suggest that the migration theories noted earlier considerably offered a satisfactory explanation for migration behaviour of respondents at Chittrakoot Town. Ravenstein`s Laws of Migration proves to be the theory with a few challenges and comes close to providing an explanation for the migration phenomenon recorded at Chittrakoot Town. However, the weak point of this law is that it may not be applicable to the study area in particular.

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