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A study on causes and factor of migration by climate change

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Abstract
Migration is the movement of people from one place to another movement between different countries or intra Natural movement within a country, after from rural to urban areas. Migration has become a common trends and more people are the migrate in many different ways and for many different reasons people move in order to improve their standard of living, to give their children better opportunity, or to escape from poverty, conflict and famine and lack of work. Today with modern trends production and communication, more people are motivate and able to move.

Keywords: Rural urban migrant, poverty economic active migrants, employment, education, agriculture sector

Introduction
These day large number of people suffering from migration rural and urban areas factors of migration including economic, poverty, social strife, armed conflict, political, marriage is a very important social factor of migration and education rural areas, by and large lack education facilities, especially those of higher education and rural people have to migrate to the urban centers for this purpose any of earning a livelihood after completing their education and lack of security, political disturbance causes and factor of migration.

Research methodology
The study focus on the causes and factor of rural-urban migration to Chitrakoot town Satna district MP India in order to address the stated objectives and research question of the study, this chapter outlines source of data method of data acquisition and analysis.

Research Design
Research design is consider as the blue- print cornerstone of any study since it facilities various research operation. In this 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.
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 comparison, while the qualitative data provided general elaborations, explanations, meaning and relatively new ideas.

Method 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 that single data collection strategy in research work. As teshonl 1998 stated, there are strength and weakness to any single data collection strategy and using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strength and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. More specifically, the selected method collected the are questionnaire focus group discussion, interviews, personal observation and secondary sources.

Administration of pilot - test
To minimize the flows that might prevail in the construction of the instrument the researcher home shown the draft questionnaire to colleagues expert working in the field of migration and his advisors. This pilot - test was conducted on 55 migrants not supposed to be included in the actual study in August 2016 the researcher selected these migrants randomly by the help of administrator and distribued the questionnaire to be completed.

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Response to this pilot test enabled him to ensure for consistency and helped him to avoid ambitious in the instructions of the study the researcher accepted the feed back of the responded and a number of modification were also made to the final questionnaire based on the feedback from pilot administration the instrument and the items were finalized first finally the question are having clear instructions were made to collect data from migrants.

Administration and procedures of data collection - the researcher mode a prior contact with the parts administrator of each part of them. They cooperated by arranging a schedule to identify and meet the migration. The researcher personally met some of the migraine and explained the purpose of the study to get their consent

Age and sex structure of migrants - among the demographic characteristics age and sex composition are the one which have influence on migration process. As far as age is concerned, a study conducted in Africa shown that most migrant both within and across national border are young adults aged 15-39 (a depopulation 1995= on the other hand, Kebede (1994) [12] argued that migrant is not age selectivity of migration is different regions for instance migration in Africa, the middle east and Asia are predominantly males whereas those in Latin America are female, similarly the result of this subject show age the sex selective nature of migration.

Method of data collection
Data analysis consist of examine, categories, tabulating of otherwise recombining the evidence of address the initial proposition of a study. After the completing of data collection, the researcher edited, coded, classified and tabulated the data. The data was analyzed quantitative and qualitative using descriptive statistics including percentage and graph. Data collected through the open- ended items response and group discussion were considered during data analysis.

One 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 relation between the dependent variable) Y) i. e. Number of reported migration and the independent variable (Xs). It also enabled to test the hypothesis from 1.4 and to know the existence of liner association between the dependent variable (Y) and resplendent in independent variable (Xs).

Result

Reasons for migration	Place of origin								Total	
	Rural				Urben					
	Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Seek employment										
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

Indian cultural restriction and obligation are msore 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:

X_1 = Average physical distance between Chitrakoot and the district centers of place of origin.

X_2= Percentage of urban population of the Chitrakoot of the Zone to the total Population.

X_3 = Crude population density per Km^2

X_4= Agricultural population density per Km^2

X_5 = Unemployment rate

X_6 =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 StanaIn 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. X_1…X_6). 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 $R^2$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 X_1 and X_6 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.

Summary and conclusion

These are towns in India where the population growth has been very fast during of natural increase but as a result of migration process. Recent years not only because of one understanding of the consequences of migration in particular so farms less way deleted thus because the effect of migration on both the place of destination and arisin is very complex and require through understanding of various behavioural context thus they have limited pull situation but still are perceived by the rural migrants as powerful migrants the high rate of overcoming overcrowding and unemployment is increasingly causing several social, physicochemical - social, cultural, political and economic problem in the towns making them quite unstable social organisation in perpetual tense and stress.

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