

Vol II Issue XII Jan 2013

Impact Factor : 0.2105

ISSN No : 2230-7850

Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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PATTERN OF URBANIZATION MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN: A DISTRICT LEVEL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Urbanization is a natural consequence of socio-economic change. As per 2001 census, out of a total of 220 urban centers in Rajasthan, 20 Class I cities account for 57% of the urban population. Even within the class I cities, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur account for 70% of the total population of class I cities. It is important to note that Rajasthan has only 31% of the urban population living in urban agglomerations as compared to other neighbouring states that means a smaller percentage of urban population is participating in the overall growth being achieved in urban areas. Even percentage of urban population is much lower than the national average. The level of urbanization in Rajasthan was 22.88% in 1991 and in reached to 23.39 % in 2001 census. Rajasthan has witnessed the slow growth of industrial development over time, with very less workforce engaged in the gainful secondary activity (manufacturing sector), though it is a mineral-rich state. It was seen that economy of Rajasthan experienced sectorial transformation over the time.

KEY WORDS:

Urbanization, Urban growth, Economic development, Census of India, secondary activity and industrial states, migration

INTRODUCTION:

India is usually thought as a country where both the level and process of urbanization is very low a compare to the western countries (developed countries). The process of urbanization in India was as well as in Rajasthan noticed after the development and growth of industrial centers in latter part of nineteenth centuries. Though The rapid process of urbanization in many developing countries has given rise to concern regarding the costs of urbanization yet is a continuous process. Low level of urbanization shows it's poor infrastructure and ill political policies which has not been implemented so far. In simple word the term urbanization is defined as the process by which the people of rural area is started to concentrate in the urban area due to lots of opportunities, or in search of jobs through the process of Migration. Therefore all the urban centers are suffering from the over concentration of population with less development of infrastructures. In other word we can say that Urbanization is the process of transformation of rural areas or a society into urban areas due to industrialization and economic development. The processes of urbanization and economic development are interrelated to each other (Breese, 1978). Though Urbanization was persisted from ancient time of civilization it's pace was very slow. But it was boosted by the industrial revolution in the 18th century, which radically changes the man - nature interaction and

application of more new technology and created more scope for diversified jobs. That ultimately leads to the huge influxes migration towards urban centers. Therefore modernization was the new concept added in this process and changes occurred in the attitude of man and new wave of population started from rural area to the urban area, even from the small towns to the big towns.

OBJECTIVES:

In most of the literature It was said that Urbanization, Industrialization and migration are go side by side but this may not be same everywhere. In recent trends in most of the developing countries where history of process of urbanization is different than the develop country showed that Urbanization, Industrialization and migration are not go side by side. Even in some extent it would be true. As we know per capita income in Punjab is higher than the state like Tamilnadu, Gujarat but the level of urbanization and migration is much higher in these states than Punjab. On the other hand if we see the sectorial contribution of agriculture in SDP of Punjab is much higher than these states. The main objectives of this paper is as following,

To see the trends and pattern of migration and urbanization and economic development in Rajasthan over the time periods.

To find out the relationship between urbanization, migration and development of secondary sector (manufacturing and industrial development) to shape the economy of urban centers of district of Rajasthan.

DATABASE:

This study is primarily based on the secondary sources of data collected and computed while keeping in view the specific objectives of the study. There are number of implications of hyper urbanization on the environmental degradation and socio economic field such as the deforestation of natural vegetation, landscape's physiological destruction, illegal land encroachment and shrinkage of productive agricultural land etc and alter in the proportion of workers in different productive sectors in urban area . Thus, the present study has been supported by the secondary sources of data generated through the extensive literature survey.

Data has been derived from following sources:

- I. Table B4, classification of workers by industrial categories by age and sex, economic table, B series, RAJASTHAN.
- II. General population table A- series.
- III. Census of India 1991, and 2001 publication, New Delhi.

Estimate of District Domestic product of Rajasthan, 1999-2000 to 2006-2007, Published by directorate of economics and statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

METHODOLOGY:

Urbanization is a product of basically modernity of a society. It is a vertical growth of the city as well as horizontal too. It needs greater understanding of the relation between the labor force structures and urbanization. The process of urbanization leads to the physical expansion of area and convert the surrounding hinterland due to it's population pressure. The urban growth may be due to the many reasons and one may be due to the greater role of secondary and tertiary sectors development. But some urban area is furnished as a consequence of traditional and other historical reason. But most of the traditional urban center showed the slow pace of urbanization in compare to the industrially developed urban centers. the level of urbanization (district wise) is calculated,

$$\cdot \quad \% \text{ of urbanization} = \frac{\text{Total urban population}}{\text{total population}} * 100$$

Urban growth percentage of different years for the districts is calculated as,

$$\text{Urban Growth rate} = \frac{P2 - P1}{P1} * 100$$

Where,

P2= urban population of current years

P1= urban population of previous year

· For the calculation of the percentage of work force to the total work force in urban sectors, the nine industrial classification of census was clubbed in to the three major sectors, as

Primary sector = agricultural laborer, cultivators, forestry, fishing.

Secondary sector = Manufacturing (HHI and Non-HHI), Construction, and mining and quarrying.

Tertiary sector = trade and communication, services, transport, electricity and water supply and others. I also clubbed some districts which were bifurcated in recent time for better analysis of data.

To see the trend and pattern of migration in the study area both in and out as well as net migration, matrices was computed.

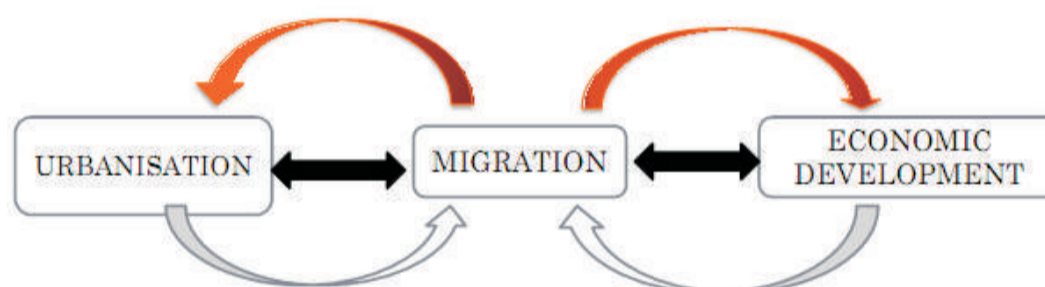
Urbanization has always been low in Rajasthan, characterized by agrarian society where its most population is fed by primary sector hence it has a large share of main workers in primary activities.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND DATA ANALYSIS:

Rajasthan, India's largest western state in terms of area is also one of the most diverse in terms of modes of production, customs, folklore and culture. Since its formation on 1st April 1949 the state has achieved tremendous progress in all areas of human development, especially improvements in literacy, decline in poverty, low infant mortality and other social indicators. Rajasthan is one of those important "BIMARU" states where most of the people live in rural area and accounts a bigger part of total state population.

The urban work participation rate in terms of the proportion of workers to total population in Rajasthan was 21.92 per cent in 1981. Rajasthan is one of the least urbanized states in India. The level of urbanization in Rajasthan was 21.05 %, in 1981 followed by 22.88% in 1991 and in reached to 23 .39 % in 2001 census. The process of urbanization in Rajasthan and India is not today's phenomena. Comparing the process of urbanization and industrialization in India in the first half of the twentieth century with that in the European countries it was seen that more than a quarter of the European population deriving its livelihood from manufacturing, barely one-tenth of India's population depended upon manufacturing for its livelihood. The absence of a positive association between urbanization and industrialization in India persisted even during 1951-61. In an analysis of Census of India it has been seen that there was a slower tempo of urbanization in the decades of industrialization. Rajasthan has witnessed the slow growth of industrial development through the ages with very less workforce engaged in the gainful secondary activity (manufacturing sector), though it is a mineral-rich state. Most of the population depends upon the primary sector for their sustenance.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Source: Rabiul Ansary (Author)

As is evidenced, in 1981 census of Rajasthan the main workers distribution among the different sectors of economy as the primary, secondary and tertiary were as 20.11 per cent, 27.24 per cent and 52.65 per cent, respectively of the total urban main workers in 1981, thus showing an overall predominance of the tertiary sector. While in term of urbanization it was only 21.05% in 1981 census of Rajasthan. But the contribution of the secondary sector in main work force is much higher than the level of urbanization in the state which indicates no incident of hyper urbanization in the state in 1981. It was also noticed that in term of contribution of manufacturing sector is higher than the level of urbanization. The overwhelming concentration of 52.65 per cent workers in tertiary sector may help in measuring the index of progress and

all-round development. Manufacturing, public administration and trade account for the bulk of the total income of the state. Agricultural sector is not very important due to the fast pace of urbanization process which is progressively reducing the share of cultivated land. Most prominent occupation is administrative services, followed by industrial employment and self-employment in trade and commerce. Thus economically, Rajasthan performs three functions viz., central administration of the country; servicing, commerce and trade. Similar way the scenario was changed as the contribution of primary sector declined to 14.05% in 1991 census as compare to the previous census while increasing trend was noticed in the secondary and tertiary sectors as it rose to 29.91% and 56.03% in 1991 respectively. It shows the transformation of the economy of Rajasthan from primary and secondary to tertiary sector, and less dependence on agriculture sectors. It was noticed here that the level of urbanization of the state increased to 22.88% in 1991 census.

In the census year there was radical changed occurred as the contribution of primary sector showed steady declined. While the level of urbanization increased to 23.39% in 2001. It was also noticed that rate of growth of urbanization is much slower than the rate of decline of percentage of primary sector to the economy of urban area of the state. This indicates the physical expansion and encroachment of agricultural land which is less productive in term of economic activities. In term of manufacturing sector there was slight increased in the proportion as compare to the previous year. While in term of level of urbanization it shows higher rate than the manufacturing sector. If we see the growth of secondary sector it is much higher than the growth of urbanization and tertiary sector. The growth of secondary sectors is due to the engagement of more population in the household industries in the urban area, and construction. While slow rate in the case of manufacturing is due to the dispersion of environmental pollution industries from the main urban centers to the periphery and diversion of job opportunities and wave to the tertiary sector from secondary sector

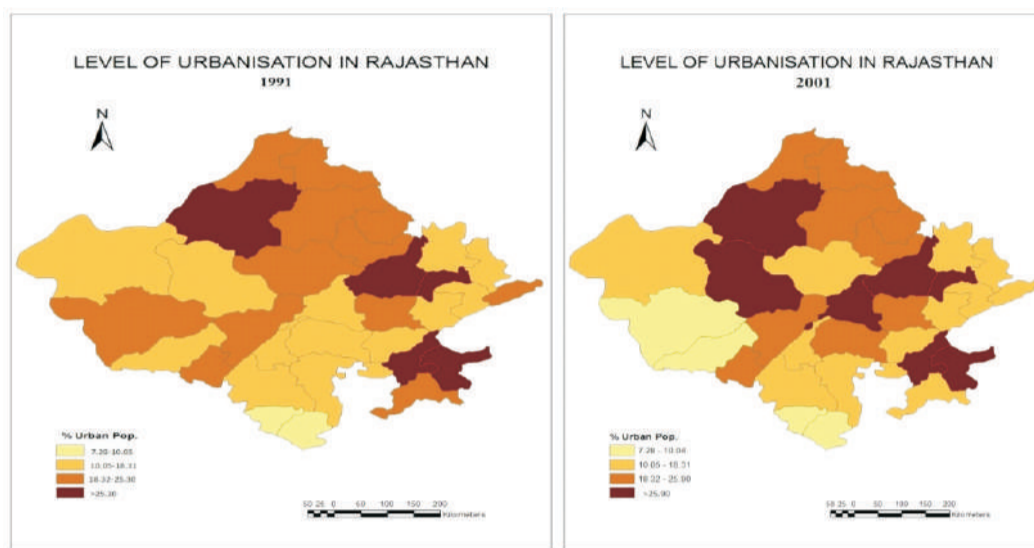
Rajasthan has witnessed the slow growth of industrial development through the ages with very less workforce engaged in the gainful secondary activity (manufacturing sector), and tertiary activity though it is a mineral-rich state. But the contribution of these two sectors in District domestic products is much more than the primary sectors, where majority of the work force are engaged. Most of the people depend on the primary sector for their sustenance. The total main working population of Rajasthan can be divided into three broad sectors of economy, viz: (1) primary; (2) secondary; and (3) tertiary. Under primary sector come activities related to direct produce from the earth, e.g. agricultural produce, animal husbandry and mining and quarrying.

In the secondary sector manufacturing, processing, repairs and servicing at household and other than household industry and construction have been included. The tertiary sector covers trade and commerce; transport, storage and communications; and other services. Urbanization is a process which leads to the transformation of any society from agriculturally dependent to service sectors. It was seen that most of the districts of Rajasthan showed the rapid increased in the level of urbanization after 1991 to 2001 census. Even highest percentage of urban population lives in Ajmer. it is historically most important district in term of tourist place and most of the administrative offices are located here. But after the adaptation of LPG by the Indian government the whole scenario was changed and Jaipur emerged as the most important city of Rajasthan. In recent time most of the MNCs are preferred to develop near or surrounding the pink city.

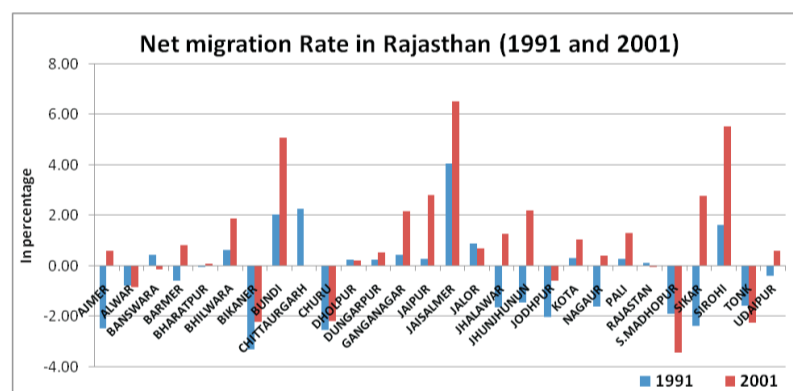
DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS:

Rajasthan is one of the least urbanized states in India. The level of urbanization in Rajasthan was 21.05 %, in 1981 followed by 22.88% in 1991 and in reached to 23 .39 % in 2001 census. The process of urbanization in Rajasthan and India is not today's phenomena. The absence of a positive association between urbanization and industrialization in India persisted even during 1951-61.

As a whole the urbanization in Rajasthan is very slow but by districts it varies. It varies with the mineral endowment, historical reasons and the set up of industries in the areas. In Rajasthan Nagaur (42.80%) is the highest urbanized districts in 1981 census, followed by the Bikaner, Jaipur, and Barmer. The least urbanized districts are Banswara, followed by Dungarpur, Ajmer and Pali. While it was noticed that in term of primary sectors contribution from 1981 to 2001 that it was continuously declined from 1981 to 2001, which shows the indication of the transformation of the economy.



While in term of decline of primary sector trend Kota is the district where there is significant declined in the proportion of this sector and dependent up on other sector. While in the case of Alwar and Pale district the scenario is different which is clearly seen from the diagrams. Similar way the level of urbanization of this state is also low means even there is much development of secondary and tertiary sector that does not means it will leads to the high level of urbanization.

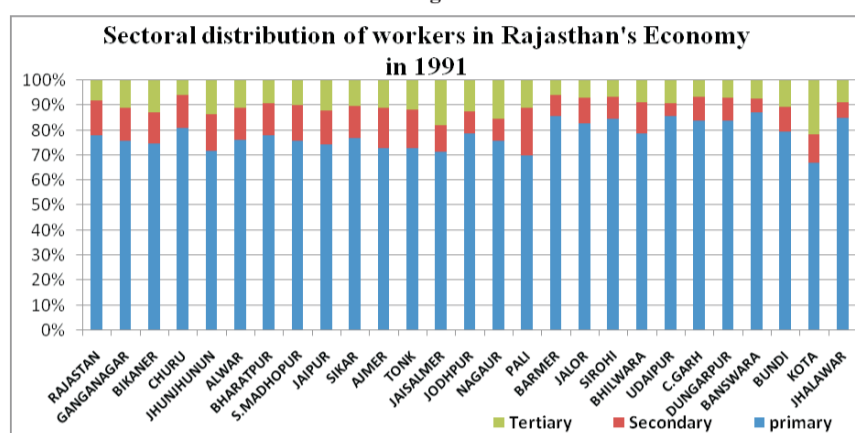


So the population concentration started increasing in the districts for both the purposes of job opportunity and educational facilities from the other districts of the state. It was seen from the diagram that higher rate of growth rate in urban population was noticed in the Kota and Jodhpur district. It is may be due to the separation of division of kota in to two districts in 2001 over 1991. On the other hand district like Jaisalmer where existing environment are not suitable for the human habitation due to harsh climate experienced negative urban growth rate in 2001 over 1991 census. But the overall picture indicates the increasing trends in the level of urbanization over the time. It was often said that urbanization and migration go side by side. In most of the developed counties where industrial development leads to the urbanization and industrial demand of labors leads to large scale influx of rural population from the surrounding area in search of jobs in the urban centers. but in case of Rajasthan the case is different where there is a kind of imbalance among urbanization, migration and development of secondary and tertiary sectors. As it was seen in 2001 Rajasthan experienced negative net migration over 1991 census. It was said that lack of job opportunity and other factors leads to the large scale out migration from the state to the other states, particularly boarder districts of UP, Gujarat, Punjab and especially in capital city Delhi. Even international migration from the state is the major cause for negative net migration rate over the time. At the district it portrays really interesting picture in case of Jaisalmen where net migration rate over the time period 1991 to 2001 is positive but in case of urbanization it had experienced negative growth rate. The cause probably

may be the return back of migrated workers from the other districts of states and less people are prefer to migration to the other districts.

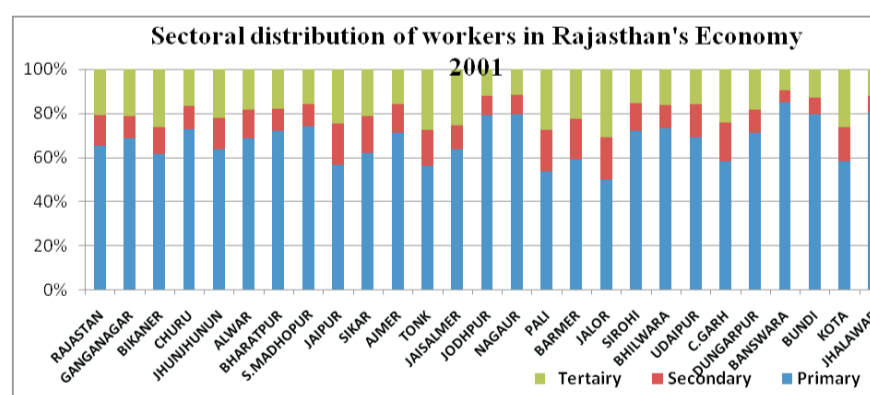
Rajasthan has the eighth largest economy with a Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of over US\$ 11.5 billion.

Fig: 1



Over the last ten years from 1992-93 to 2002- 2003, the state of Rajasthan underwent growth at a Compounded Average Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6% increasing from US\$ 6.4 billion to US\$ 11.5 billion. The main economy of Rajasthan is agrarian based. Agriculture is the leading economy of the state accounting for 22.5 per cent. The total cultivated area of the state encompasses about 20 million hectares and out of this only 20% of the land is irrigated. The agricultural sector is the predominant source of employment in Rajasthan. Employment in overall agriculture is declining, although growth in non-agricultural employment is not fast enough to compensate for this decline. Under-employment is widespread especially in the rural agriculture sector and very significantly in the urban informal sector. The industrial base of the labor force is quite thin. The districts where the primary sector continues to be predominant are Barmer, Jalore, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Dholpur and Jhalawar. Further, in Churu, Banswara, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Barmer, Dholpur, and Bikaner the dependence of rural workers on the agriculture sector is very high (above 75 percent). It is a matter of concern that most of these districts are not agriculturally prosperous. Also, while some of them may be around the state average in overall parameters of income and poverty, their agriculture-dependent population works in a low productivity, low technology equilibrium. The share of labour force in industries (both household and non-household) is just 14.3 percent, which indicates industrial backwardness and over the period the share was declined in 2001 census. The proportion of casual labour has increased, especially in rural areas. The massive increase in the construction sector is largely a result of the spillover of unskilled workers from relatively less remunerative work in agriculture. The level of employment varies in the state.

Fig: 2

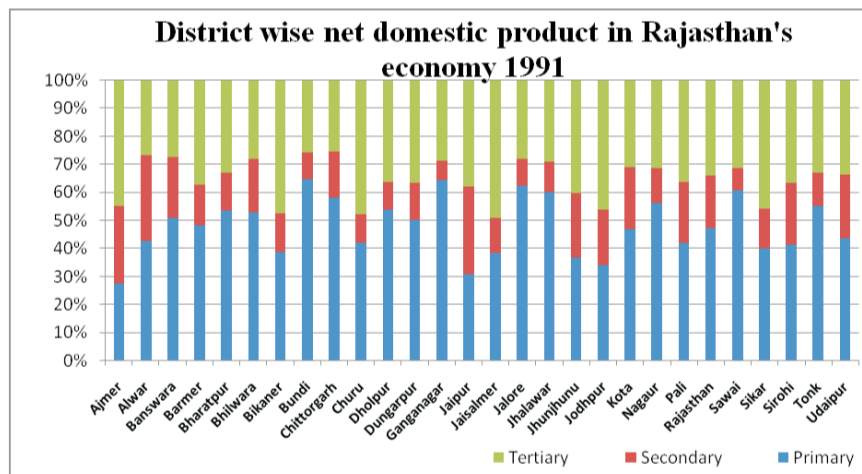


While it is relatively high in Ganganagar, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Dholpur and Chittorgarh have the largest incidence of under-employment. Thus we can infer from the table that agriculture is the main stay of Rajasthan's economy in term of providing employment to the large masses. Most of the western districts are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood in 1991 census. It was seen that in 1991 Kota was the only district where less than 65 % people are engaged in agricultural sectors.

But the scenario was changed in 2001 census. It was observed that economic transformation took place in Rajasthan and the share of agricultural sectors decline over the time. In 2001, as the census data indicates, about 39 percent of the state's population (1.71 crores of people) was employed in one form or another, with 1.39 crores of people employed as main workers and 31.9laks as marginal workers. The workforce participation rate (WPR) was 49 percent and 27 percent respectively amongst men and women, 42 percent in rural areas and 28 percent in urban areas. Even agriculture sectors accounts lion portion for the main workers but tertiary sectors came as the dominate sector for the employment over secondary sectors in the state. The districts like Jaipur, Pali, Jhalor, and Kota showed tremendous decline employment opportunities in Agriculture sectors. On the other hand if we see the development of tertiary sectors over the secondary sectors at the districts level it is the districts like Kota, Jalor, C.garh, Pali, Tonk, Siker, Bikaner, and Ganganagar showed meaning full growth. But at the same time share in secondary sector was declined over the time. It is may be due to the development of services sectors after the LPGs.

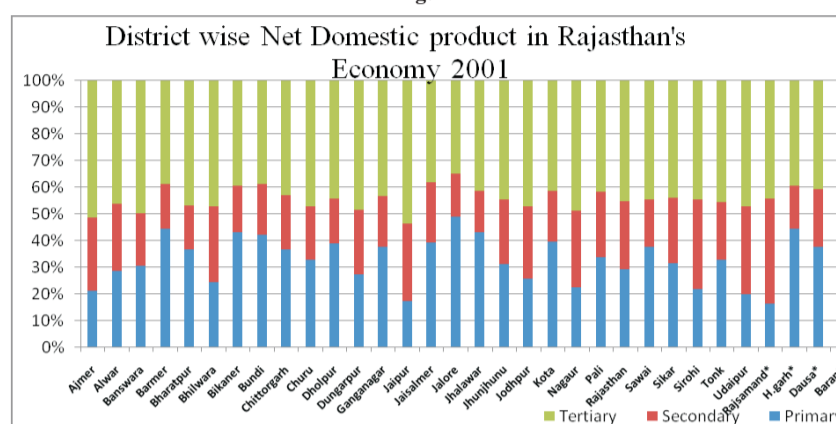
One can say that Tourism and infrastructural services are key areas for such changes in the study area. Other than conventional means, utilise non-resident Rajasthan is for information dissemination regarding heritage tourism. Provide education facilities (through development of centres of excellence with investment from tourism companies) to tour operators and guides. Introduce new curriculum at the graduate level and build training institutes (e.g. for para-medical personnel) for service-oriented jobs. Develop a facilitation centre (for information dissemination and other related services for temporary mobility of labour) as export of manpower (e.g. for construction services) is a key opportunity. The sectoral composition of NSDP in Rajasthan skewed toward the primary sectors. The share of agriculture and allied activities in the NSDP was nearly 50 percent in the early 1980s, but it declined substantially in the drought years of 1986 and 1987/88.

Fig: 3



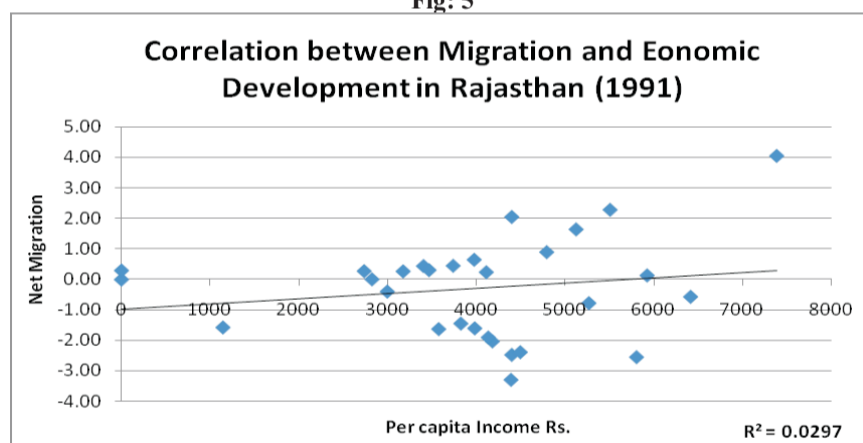
It rose subsequently, and varied from 40 to 47 percent in the 1990s and further declined was noticed in 2001-2002. The sectoral composition of NSDP in Rajasthan, which is shifting towards the services sector in terms of growth prospects, contrasts with the pattern of employment where agriculture still plays the dominant role.

Fig: 4

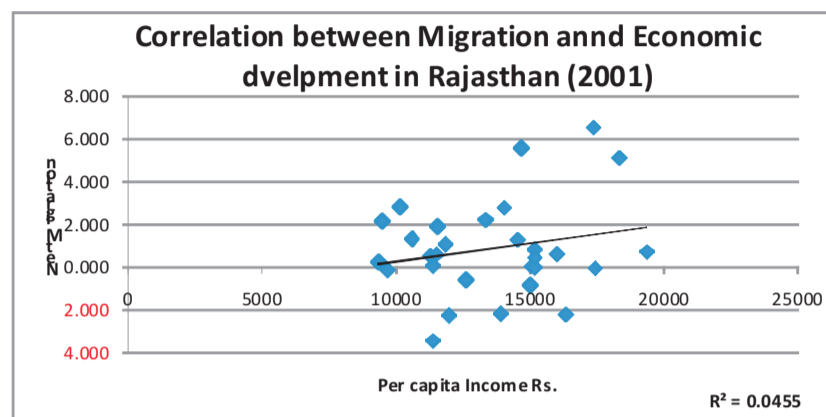


This indicates that economic growth in the state needs to be refocused towards creating greater employment opportunities and increase participation of women. As it is clearly visible from the above diagram that the contribution of tertiary sectors to the SNDP and DNDP has raised considerably in 2001-2002. The most interesting thing is the emergence of Jaipur's economy where contribution of Tertiary sector to the district net domestic products is much higher than the other districts. At the same time Rajasamad experienced huge growth in secondary sectors. It is may be due to the out come of new industries in the district. While in case of Jaipur it is due to outcome of new IT sectors, MNCs and employment opportunities in the white collar jobs. On the other hand districts like Baran, Bikaner, Jaisalmer Jhalawar, Jhalore agriculture sector overcome the Secondary and tertiary sectors in term of DNDPs.

Fig: 5



It was said in most of the literature that migration plays a dominant role in shaping the economy of any countries or regions. In case of Kerala (India) where remittances play a crucial role for shaping their economy and their economy largely dependent on remittances transferred by the migrated people from the gulf counties. It noticed that at least one person from every family migrated in gulf countries for the job purposes. Thus role of international migration we cannot deny. But the role of internal migration in case economic development among states is also important. In case of Rajasthan to find out the relation between migration and economic development it was seen that migration as the single factors is not play a dominate role for shaping the economy.



Along with others social and economic factors migration may play significant role for economic transformation. Over all in 1991 census data showed less significance of migration as the determining factors for economic development of Rajasthan (the value of R^2 is very low.). But some districts in Rajasthan where influxes of tourist play a dominant role for economic development here. That indicates the contribution of service sectors for the DNDP of the districts. But here we see the indirect effect of tourist applying the mobility concept of migration. The rate of international migration from Rajasthan is very less. At the same time internal mobility is very high to the surrounding states. As in our own experienced in Pushkar In Ajmer district we went for socio-economic trip found the pathetic situation of the farmers who informed the crisis of water availability for agriculture in 2010. But the situation was not as worse as before few years. So the farmers are forced to leaves their agricultural lands or left as fellow land and youth of their houses migrated either Gujarat or Delhi for getting jobs.

CONCLUSION:

Urbanization is a determinant as well as the indicator of the socio-economic change of a region or country. It is a natural change with certain activities performing better and certain sector loosing with marching ahead the urbanization. Overall if we see Rajasthan experiences a hyper urbanization as it sees more urbanization with respect to the industrial development or the contribution of the secondary sector in the economy is not so good. As a whole the economy of Rajasthan is moving towards tertiary (service) based though the urbanization is very slow. It is not a proper development or we can say absurd development. The overall manufacturing sector doesn't provide platform for the urban growth but other factors works here. Finally it can be said that it would be rash to place the entire blame for discouraging performances on hyperurbanisation alone and avoid the role of other sectors which shape the urban economy of any region or states. Analysis of trends in the composition of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and of the employment profile of the State indicates the need to diversify employment structure. There is an urgent need to redress the gap between the stagnant agricultural sector, which continues to employ the largest proportion of workforce, and the more dynamic services sector, which accounts for only a small percentage of employment. Present trends could lead to a situation of "jobless growth". The low share (7.5 percent) of industry in employment means that industrial backwardness persists. There is an increase in the share of agricultural labor in total agricultural employment due to lack of other income opportunities for cultivators. We may also conclude that there is not one to one relation mean to say that migration, urbanization and economic development are interlinked.

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