

SOCI 309/339

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Session Eight

Demographic urban growth – Rural to Urban Migration

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Session Overview

Introduction

- The growth of urban settlements is the result of a combination of two main factors namely, the agglomeration of populations in the specifically defined limits of the urban area on one hand, and the expansion or proliferation of the physical facilities in the area. The concentration of populations is directly the result of the gradual increase in the number of people who migrate to the cities from both internal and external sources for a variety of reasons.
- These reasons usually include economic, social and cultural determinants similar to those discussed in the demographic theoretical perspective presented earlier. Thus the issues presented in this session are a reflection of/similar to those presented in the demographic theory – the only exception being that the current discussion is more detailed. The factors that determine the physical expansion of the urban area are discussed in the subsequent session.

Session Outline

The main topics to be covered in this session are as follows:

- Topic One : Social change and rural to urban migrations
- Topic Two: The centrifugal and centripetal factors of migration
- Topic Three: Impact of the migrations on the rural and urban social structure

Objectives/Expected Outcomes for the Session

On the completion of this session, you should be able to:

- Explain how the social change initiated by the colonial administration initiated rural to urban migrations in Ghana
- Identify and explain the main difference between the push and pull factors of rural-urban migration
- Explain the impact of migrations on rural and urban social structures

Reading List

Abotchie, C., (2016)

Sociology of Urban communities,
Accra, Olive Tree Printing and
Publishing Chapter Six: pp 77 - 94



Topic One

Social Change and Rural to Urban Migrations

Introduction

- Social change is a **significant alteration of the social structure, which may originate in any institutional area, from internal or external sources, and affects other institutions in the process.** Colonialism is a significant external source of social change in this country.
- One of the economic changes introduced by the colonialists was the **monetization of the traditional economy.** This meant that British pounds, shillings and pence became the only legal tender and the medium of exchange for goods and services. To earn the new money, one had to look for work in colonial organizations, shops and companies, for wages.
- And because **these organizations were located in the urban areas,** an exodus of people from the villages to the urban centers began, thus initiating the original source of migrations in this country. This movement of people led to **significant demographic shifts** which have since been responsible for the distribution of the country's rural and urban populations up to the present.

Population Trends

Population trends

- To set the appropriate framework for understanding the main issues, there is a need to review the population trends over the last two decades or so.
- Generally, the growth of populations is influenced by three main factors, namely, **fertility, mortality and migrations**.
- In Ghana, the birth rate (fertility) as reported by Nukunya (1992), has ranged between 42 and 50 births per 1000 population since 1950 while the death rate (mortality) fell from about 22 deaths per 1000 in 1950 to about 14 per 1000 in 1987.

Population Trends – Aliens Compliance Order

- **Migrations by aliens** into the country which in the past provided quite a sizable proportion of the country's population have been on the decline. For example in 1960, according to Nukunya (1992) 12 percent of the population was constituted by persons born outside Ghana.
- In 1969 however, when the Busia government issued the **Aliens Compliance Order** which made it illegal for non-Ghanaians without resident permits to remain in the country, there was a reduction of the alien population to 6 percent by 1970.
- Not long after this, the oil boom in Nigeria lured many Ghanaians to emigrate to that country and other West African states until 1983 when Nigeria **expelled an estimated one million Ghanaians**. Since then the external migrations to and from Ghana have declined significantly. (Nukunya, 1992).

Population Growth Rate

- Based on these three factors, fertility, mortality and migration, Ghana has experienced an **annual population growth rate of 3.1 percent**.
- Thus between 1948 and 1960 the population had increased from 4,118,450 to 6,726,815, representing an increase of 56%. Because this rate of increase persisted, the country's population stood at 18.9 million by 1998.
- Based on the 3.1% annual rate of increase, demographers projected that by the turn of the century, i.e. by the year 2000, the population would be 20.5 million and by the year 2012, Ghana's population would be double the 1988 figure, (Nukunya 1992).

Rural-Urban Population Distribution

Rural-Urban Distribution.

- The general estimation is that the majority of Ghanaians totaling 70% of the population live in the rural areas, with the remaining 30% in the urban areas.
- Partly as a result of migrations from the rural areas, Accra, Tema and Kumasi have experienced significant increases.
- As an illustration, Accra had a total of 364,719 people in 1960 and in 1980, this increased to 1,160,000, and by 2006, Accra's population is as 953,505; (Nukunya, 1992). By 2006, Accra had a population approximating 4 million.

Physical Expansion

- Concomitant with the population growth is the **physical expansion** of Accra with reference to the emergence of new residential areas (including slums) and other social facilities in the fringes of the city.
- This growth is obviously a reflection of the migrations to the city. In other words, a significant proportion of these physical growth facilities have been **built by people who are not indigenous** Gas, but migrants.
- What factors explain the migrations to Accra and the other urban centers in Ghana?

Factors of Migration

- **Factors of Migration**

A number of factors of social change explain the rural-urban migrations: These include the improvement in healthcare delivery- specifically **the development of vaccines for immunization** - the **absence of diverse sources of entertainment in the rural areas** and **the mechanization of agriculture**, in addition to the main centrifugal (push) and centripetal (pull) factors.

- **The medical factor:**

With the development of the medical sciences and services in Ghana – a product of social change - **mortality rates have declined significantly** both in the rural and urban areas but this has not affected the birth rates, particularly in the rural areas.

For example as indicated by Nukunya (1992) the birth rate has stabilized around 42 and 50 births per 1,000 population since 1950 while the death rate continued to decline from about 22 deaths per 1,000 in 1950 to about 14 per 1,000 in 1987.

The Medical Factor - Immunization

The development of the medical sciences in Ghana –particularly the availability of immunization) - meant that children are now protected against the six killer diseases which were largely responsible for the high mortality rates in the pre-colonial and colonial and post colonial times. **Children are now immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, tetanus measles and tuberculosis.**

This means that most children now survive their infancy. As a logical sequence most Ghanaian parents were expected to reduce the size of their families. But this did not happen

Thus the pre-colonial practice of having say, as many as ten children so that at least four would survive continued to persist even though all ten are now surviving. Why is this the case?

The Medical Factor – Surpluses of Labour

- The theoretical explanation is that **the rural areas have not as yet began to feel the economic impacts of urbanization** for the rural dwellers to be constrained to reduce their families in response to the higher (urban) cost of living.
- As a consequence, the rural areas have produced large surpluses of labor. And in the absence of employment opportunities, the rural youth both skilled and unskilled have since begun an exodus to the urban areas to look for jobs.



Absence of Diverse Sources of Entertainment

Absence of diverse sources of entertainment:

- The rural areas have generally been very boring places to live in because entertainment facilities such as theaters, cinemas, parks and gardens, night clubs and hotel facilities are often absent. On the contrary, the cities offer the pleasures of exciting entertainment, education and a higher standard of living.
- Part of the explanation for this is that until only recently, **most of the rural areas have not been connected to electricity**. In the absence of these facilities, a predominant source of entertainment for rural people has been **indulgence in sexual activities**, both by the married and the unmarried, as an escape from the boredom.
- Inevitably, this has resulted in frequent pregnancies, which have sustained the higher fertility rates. The large numbers of children born as a result has led to the **creation of the excess of labor** precipitating the rural-urban exodus.

Mechanization of Agriculture

The Technification (mechanization) of Agriculture:

The mechanization of agriculture – factor of social change – is not as yet on a large scale in Ghana. But it is on the rise, and in the farming areas where this has occurred, it has led to higher levels of productivity but with a reduction in the number of laborers hitherto employed on the farms.

In other words farms which hitherto took about **ten** people to cultivate now required **one** person only with a plough or a combined harvester to work on. Theoretically, the nine others originally employed on that farm **became redundant and have to look for other jobs**. This is another instance of the creation of an excess of labor.

Mechanization -Redundancy

- The increasing numbers of people forced off the land as a result of mechanization and the other factors described have crowded into the cities at a rate far in excess of the ability of the cities to absorb them economically.
- In addition to the factors just discussed, are two other categories of factors which were outlined earlier during our discussion of the demographic theory of urbanization, namely, the **centrifugal or push and centripetal or pull factors**.

Question

- Which of the factors of social change just discussed would you consider as a more significant centripetal (push) factor of migration?

Discuss with illustrative examples from any rural or urban areas of your choice.

Topic Two

The Centrifugal and Centripetal Factors of Migration

Introduction

- The push exerted by the economic factor finds support in the postulations of Yap (1977) who asserted that **economic factors broadly played a dominant role in the migration decision.**
- He suggested that the negative rural community factors which act to push rural dwellers to migrate include **the seasonality of agriculture, high fertility or population pressures which result in less land per farmer,** lack of social amenities, lack of rural industries to process the raw materials produced locally, and the resulting deprivation which pressurizes the rural dwellers to take the decision to migrate.

Introduction - Avoiding Discomfort

- Bogue (1966) similarly argues that migration is a response to the need to **avoid discomfort and pain**. Thus as long as the individual's needs are not met he is bound to find them elsewhere.
- Migration is therefore based on the premise that every departure for a new community is either **in response to some compelling need that the individual believes cannot be satisfied in his present residence** or a flight from a situation that for some reason has become undesirable, unpleasant and intolerable.

The Centrifugal (Push) Factors

The Centrifugal (Push) factors

These Push factors have broadly been categorized as **economic, social and cultural**.

- **Economically**, the low level of industrial development of the rural areas has created an economic gap between them and the urban areas. Although the rural areas are the agricultural raw material producing areas of any society, yet the industries which process these raw materials are predominantly sited in the urban areas, the main reason being that the end products are mostly sold in the urban markets.
- Thus a significant number of skilled and semi-skilled and middle level educated people in the rural areas whose skills cannot be employed in these areas because of the absence of industries and other jobs are compelled to migrate to the urban areas.

Social Push Factors

Social Factors

- **Socially**, the traditional criteria **for social mobility depended mainly on ascription**. This implies that a rural dweller was required to have attained a certain age to qualify for elevation to higher statuses. For example at the age of puberty, both the male and female are no longer considered children; they are both men and women ready for marriage and to take on the responsibility of bearing and caring for their own children. They are therefore deserving of respect.
- The individual, after marriage, is further qualified for subsequent appointment to other traditional positions, such as an elder in the family, or ultimately as an abusua or obaa panyin depending on their seniority in the lineage. **The conditionality and rigidity of the criteria for mobility frustrates the youth**, both the educated and the illiterate, who are by nature in haste for social recognition.
- Thus, **frustrated by the prospects of having to wait** until they attained the ages at which they qualify for these traditional positions, some young men are **pushed** to migrate into the urban areas, where higher statuses are achievable through hard work.

Cultural Push Factors

Cultural Factors

- The rural areas in most developing societies have been made to look as though they have been **deliberately ignored with reference to the provision of cultural facilities or the designs for good living**, such as good schools, good hospitals, good sources of drinking water, good roads and diverse places of cultural retreat, such as, cinema houses, parks and gardens, club houses and historical or aesthetic monuments - such as one finds in the cities.
- This means that in comparative terms, the rural areas are not only physically hazardous but also **dark, dull and drab** to live in.
- Surely, you would have no difficulty in identifying with this and the other push factors just outlined. If you presently live in the city, just cast your mind back to the truly depressing picture of life in the villages during nights when there is no moonshine.

Cultural Push Factors – Dark Hazardous Nights

- **Recall the stark darkness** which is only relieved here and there by spots of smoky kerosene lamps. And when, peradventure, you are constrained to have to move your bowels during the night in a village where there are no pit latrines or, lately KVIPs, imagine the intense frustration and dread you may have to endure to attend to that constraint in the bush in darkness!
- Anyone in the village perceptive enough to desire the much better alternatives in the urban areas would be pushed to migrate. If you who migrated from the rural areas are honest enough, you would agree that these and other push factors constituted part of the reasons why you came to and settled in a city.

The Centripetal (Pull) Factors

Introduction

- The Pull factors consist of a complex of factors **whose existence in the urban areas act as an attraction** for migrants to intensely desire to come to the city. These factors account for what Kenneth Little (1965) has called the Lure of the City.
- The pull factors which are similarly economic, social and cultural are estimated to contribute more significantly to the growth of cities than the push factors.

Economic Pull Factors – Higher Urban Incomes

Economic Attractions

- Economically, **the main attraction lies in the comparatively higher earnings available in the urban areas.** This is mainly because the wages paid to industrial workers is much higher than incomes earned by farmers in the rural areas. Let us consider a hypothetical example. Assuming, hypothetically, that a bag of cocoa costs GHC40.00 (forty Ghana Cedis). A young farmer who makes six bags of cocoa during the harvest season will make a total of GHC 240.00 for that season lasting over six months to the next.
- Assume also that his counterpart who has migrated to the city and is employed in the factory which processes the cocoa is paid a net salary of GHC80.00 per month, he will be earning within the same six month period, a total of GHC480.00 Ghana Cedis which is comparatively a much higher income than the farmer earns.
- An additional attraction for urban incomes is that they are **protected by trade union and government minimum wage policies.** In other words, a worker cannot be easily dismissed from his job without the consent or the intervention of his trade union; neither are workers paid wages lower than those approved by the government.

Economic Pull Factors – Higher Wages contd.

- The economic pull factor finds expression in the dual economic theory of Lewis (1954). Lewis postulates that there are **two main economies, namely, the modern which is urbanized and the rural which is basically a subsistence economy.** The modern economy is composed of jobs often with higher wages, career structures, the chance to acquire skills on the job and stable and secure employment.
- The rural economy which is the direct opposite of the urban offers jobs with **lower wages and few possibilities for advancement.** Thus the wage differential is the main force behind migrations from the rural to the urban areas. Todaro (1969) also attributed migrations to the attractions presented by expected higher earnings.

Social Pull Factors – Achievable Mobility, Privacy

- Related to the **social factor** is the fact that **the city is less dominated by the traditional criteria for acquiring positions**. In other words, in the city there is an abundance of opportunities for the taking, by those who are determined and are hard working!
- These opportunities are quite attractive to the imaginative rural youth, who come to the city willing to take on any job, ranging from jobs in the public or private sector to setting up their own auto-mechanic, plumbing, handicrafts workshops or shoe-shine, iced water selling, trucks pushing or petty trading enterprises. **Thus opportunities for social mobility appear unlimited to the rural migrant.**
- Further, there is **impersonality** in the urban area, as a result of psychic overload and the intense commercialization and bureaucratization of life in the city, as well as the population size, density and heterogeneity. This affords the migrant a feeling of anonymity, and satisfies his search for privacy.
- Because of **the compact nature of dwellings in the rural areas and the frequent interactions in the villages, everyone is known to nearly everyone else**. Thus both the good and bad people are very easily identifiable, and this leaves very little room for privacy. The urban area, by reason of its sprawling nature and density of population thus affords the migrant the opportunity to subsist in the crowds unnoticed.

Cultural Pull Factors – Good schools, Entertainment

Cultural Factors

- The cultural factors **act significantly as a magnet pulling the migrant.** Throughout history, **the city has been known as the crucible of civilization,** it is the center of intense and refined cultural activity; the place where the „Cultural goals“, in the words of Merton (1958) are attainable.
- These goals include the social facilities already listed, that is, **good schools, hospitals, good drinking water, diverse entertainment facilities, international airports, rail terminals.**
- These „designs for good living“, (Linton, 1958) and the **bright lights of the city** act as a powerful magnet attracting people from the rural countryside.

Question

With illustrative examples, discuss the extent to which you agree with Kenneth Little's assertion that the centripetal factors of migration have a greater impact on the movement of people to the cities?

Topic Three

Impact of the Migrations on the Rural and Urban Social Structure

Impact on the Rural Structure

The migration of large numbers of able bodied skilled and unskilled people from the rural to the urban areas has a significant impact on the social structure of both the traditional and the urban areas.

Impact on the Political Structure

With reference to the rural (traditional) areas, there has, **politically** speaking, been a weakening of the traditional mechanism of social control, as it applies to the migrants. This is explained by the fact that the entry of some of these migrants into modern lucrative occupations significantly changed their social statuses and life styles.

They have become economically independent of the traditional support systems – specifically the support of the lineage. The economically independent migrants no longer required parcels of farm lands from the abusua panyin to make their livelihood, through farming at least for the time-being.

This economic power attained by the migrants and their comparatively elevated social statuses makes them less receptive or repudiative of the traditional controls sanctioned by the abusua panyin. The threat of the withdrawal of economic support no longer had any coercive impact.

Impact on the Political Institution – Declining Invitations

As an illustration, a migrant who became a prosperous and very busy bank manager in Accra is **invited to attend a ceremony commemorating the ancestors** in his lineage involving the cleansing of the stool room and reconciliatory rituals. He declines the invitation explaining that his busy schedule could not allow him time to be at the ceremony.

He might even send a caution that now that he has been converted to Christianity he has nothing to do with ancestral veneration or worship. The traditional rulers would have little or nothing to say to the bank manager because they have no sanctions that could have compelled his presence. Traditionally, such a sanction would have been a threat to deny him access to land for economic activities if he proved recalcitrant.

Impact on the Religious Institution

Impact on Traditional Religion

- Following the deliverance of most migrants from the polytheism of traditional religion as a result of **conversions to Christianity** in particular and also as a result of enlightenment brought about by higher education, most of them **are no longer threatened by the traditional nature gods, the ancestors and the lesser spirits.**
- This deliverance from the **forces of darkness** takes its strength from the **new found faith in the name of Jesus** – the name above every other name, at the mention of which **every knee shall bow and every tongue confess** that He is Lord!
- Based on the teachings of Christianity, especially that part of the Ten Commandments in which God admonished his followers **not to have any other gods before Him** these converted and educated migrants developed the attitude of looking down on anything **fetish or pagan** and may not participate in most of the traditional festivals.

Impact on the Rural Economy and Family – Lower Rural Productivity, Compression of Ties

- **Economically**, the departure from the rural areas of the able bodied youth meant that the **less energetic elderly men and women and children are left behind** to do the farming for which the rural areas are so important.
- This has an important impact **on the reduction of agricultural productivity**. As a Third World nation a decline in agricultural productivity could have a significant impact on the generation of national wealth, since cocoa and other agricultural products constitute the backbone of the national economy.
- Extended **family** ties become weakened as a result of these migrations, as a result of what Nukunya (1992) has called the **compression of genealogical ties in kinship behavior**, that is, the narrowing down of one's kinship responsibilities which has led to an increasing nucleation of the family.
- The reason for the compression is that urban dwellers are **confronted with several bills to pay**, including rent, food, clothing, medical fees, school fees, etc. Thus they scarcely have enough funds left over to cater for the needs of their extended family relations. **As a consequence, they tend to concentrate, even if reluctantly, on catering for their nuclear families only, and their own parents.**

Impact on Rural Education and Health – Lower Standards, Poor Healthcare

Education

- **standards tend to suffer** as a result of the rural urban migrations, as a result of the **exodus of the good or professional teachers** from the villages, and their unwillingness to accept postings back, after they have completed training in higher educational institutions in the urban areas, because of the depressing, push factors in the rural areas.
- As a result, **teachers who work in the villages are less motivated and tend to combine their teaching** with other jobs to earn additional income. As a result they are prone to do a less effective job. The poor performance of pupils in rural schools at the BECE examinations testifies.

Health

- **Healthcare** delivery also suffers for the same reasons as education; namely, **highly qualified nurses, doctors and other medical personnel who originally came from the rural areas do not accept to go back** there to work, because of the poor rural conditions of life, which translates into boredom and frustration.
- **This lack of personnel leaves the rural hospitals and other health facilities not only poorly staffed but also under funded and thus less efficient.**

Impact on Urban Structures: Political – Pressure on the Police

- **Impact on Law and order**

With reference to the **maintenance of law and order**, the concentration of large populations in the urban areas **creates problems for social control**, both in terms of the provision of **effective public education on the norms** regulating life in the urban areas, **and the pressure on the police** and other law enforcement agencies, including the judiciary the prisons and customs and excise personnel.

The strength of the national police force, as at 2009 was about 22 thousand men and women. Ghana's population at the time was estimated to be between 22-24 million people. The population of the Accra urban area was estimated in the same year to be between 4 to 5 million people.

Given the size of the population in Accra alone, it is clear that the **city's share of police men would be inadequate** to effectively police the area to ensure effective social control. This partially explains the frequency of crime in the urban areas.

Impact on Urban Religion – Ambivalence, Clashes

- **Religiosity** becomes a mix of traditionalism and modern beliefs and practices, namely, Christianity, Islam etc, which sometimes operate side by side or in combination. **Religious ambivalence becomes the norm** for those whose faith wavers between the modern and traditional religions.
- It is not uncommon that highly educated and highly placed public and private servants who profess Christianity for example, are seen at traditional shrines either consulting the occult or performing rituals for protection or redemption.
- The parallel operation of the traditional and modern religions in Accra for example has led to **occasional clashes between Christianity and adherents of the Ga traditional religion**. There is evidence that the annual **ban by the Ga state on drumming and noise making** during the Homowo festival has manifested in violence when some Christians were reported to have been attacked by irate Ga youth who claimed that members of the church had violated the ban.

Impact on the Urban Economy – Over-urbanization

- **Over-urbanization** becomes the major economic problem in the urban areas as a result of the migrations. This phenomenon refers to the inability of the urban areas to economically cater for its migrants. In other words there is a significant gap between the jobs available and the number of people coming in.
- **Over-urbanization creates a high level of unemployment** because quite a high proportion of the migrants are unable to obtain regular jobs. Unemployment in the urban areas is a major factor explaining many of the social problems associated with the cities.
- These include crimes of various types, such as stealing, burglary, armed robbery, murders, suicides, rapes, juvenile delinquency, smuggling, drugs trafficking, bribery, corruption, etc. Further there is congestion, homelessness, prostitution, and various other expressions of violence.

Impact on the Urban Family – Not kinship but Associational Ties

- **Kinship ties which constitute the kingpin of the traditional social structure, give way in the urban areas to other types of associational ties.** When migrants become members of associations such as the Bar, Medical and other professional associations, they tend to interact more with members of these groups than with their own kinsmen.
- This situation is a product of the time that migrants spend at their work places. When the worker leaves home in the morning to his/her office, he/she spends the rest of the day there, returning home at about six – seven pm. **The greater part of his/her time is thus spent outside the home in the company of colleagues** in the same organization as well as from other organizations.
- On return, the worker is tired because of his/her workload. After supper, he/she virtually retires to bed to re-energize for the next day. **Not much time is left to be spent with the wife, husband or children. This partially explains the problems in the upbringing of children in the cities, juvenile delinquency and truancy.** It also explains the weakening of the nuclear and extended family ties.

Impact on Education and Health - Overcrowding in both Schools and Hospitals

- Finally, both **educational and health facilities come under strain** because, in the case of education, there are limited vacancies to absorb the large number of competing applicants, and in the case of hospitals, there is not only congestion, but also, the inability of patients to afford the sometimes high cost of treatment.
- The **competition for school vacancies led to corrupt practices by headmasters and headmistresses**, who either received or extorted monies from prospective applicants in exchange for the offer of places. This was prior to the computerization of admissions to Senior High School institutions. In the post computerization era as well, there is evidence that corrupt practices have continued.
- **Overcrowding in the educational and health institutions in the urban communities lead to a reduction in the efficacy of education and healthcare delivery, basically because of underfunding and understaffing.**

Summary

- **In response to the need to earn the new money introduced by the colonialists** following the **monetization of the traditional economy**, rural dwellers - specifically the educated and illiterate youth - had to migrate to the urban areas in search of wage paid labor in the colonial organizations established in the urban communities.
- **High fertility continued to be a characteristic of the rural areas** in spite of the improvement in healthcare delivery through immunization which ensured that all babies delivered survived. This led, ultimately to the creation of a surplus of labor, and given the absence of employment opportunities, the unemployed youth were compelled to migrate;
- The following factors – (a) **the industrial gap**, that is, the absence of jobs in the rural areas, (b) **the frustration of having to wait** in these areas for years before attaining a higher status and (c) **the absence of entertainment and other social facilities** which make life meaningful and exciting, have been the main centrifugal factors which push rural dwellers into taking the decision to migrate.
- The **availability of employment opportunities**, higher incomes, excitement, achievable social mobility and the things worth striving for makes the urban areas the crucible of civilization, acting as a magnet that lures a significant number of people to the city

Summary Contd.

- **The social structure of both the rural and urban areas have been significantly affected by the migration of people from the rural to the urban areas.** Politically, social control is weakened in both communities, and while traditional religion is overshadowed by Christianity in the traditional areas, the coexistence of traditional beliefs and modern beliefs in the urban areas has sometimes produced conflicts.
- **Agricultural productivity is on the decline in the rural areas** because of the migrations of the youth, while the inflow of migrants into the urban areas has resulted in unemployment and the associated social problems.
- **Other impacts include the weakening of kinship ties both in the urban and rural areas,** and the reduction in the efficacy of the educational system in the rural areas because of the absence of well motivated teachers and in the urban areas because of congestion. Healthcare delivery is similarly impacted in both communities.

Question

As a family person, to what extent do you agree with the impact of the rural- urban migrations (as discussed) on the family? Discuss with illustrative examples drawn from your own, or neighbor's family



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