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**TITLE: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

**BY**

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## DECLARATION

I, STANLEY O ABIZU, hereby declare that this is my original work and all sources have been accurately reported and acknowledged, and this document has not been submitted to this or any other university in order to obtain an academic qualification.

Signature .....

Date .....

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my late uncle Professor Sylvester E. Ogeiehor, who inspired me to continue with this work, but regrettably never lived to see the end of the work today.

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis focuses on the developmental impact of rural-urban migration in Nigeria. While, recognising the negative impact of rural-urban migration, the study argues that in order to benefit internal migrants as well as rural development, there must be a paradigm shift to focus on how the benefits of migration on development can be achieved. It is proposed that rural-urban migration occurs as a response to economic, education, health, social and environmental factors. The challenges confronting rural areas are urban bias development paradigm pursued by the successive governments resulting in rural underdevelopment that exacerbates the rural urban disparity. And the neglect of agriculture in rural areas resulting from the discovery of oil in Nigeria. The study revealed that flawed policies adopted by successive Nigerian governments led to joblessness, entrenched social inequality and opportunities. One of the outcomes of these short-sighted policies was rural underdevelopment, which accelerated rural-urban migration in Nigeria. However, the study also demonstrates that the income flows from the migrants to the various rural households has contributed to improvement in the living standard of the households. The fragmentary approaches to rural development that is currently the case in Nigeria would not generate the required level of development and growth needed in the rural communities to improve the living standard. Thus, there is need for a policy framework in Nigeria, which would encourage the private sector to play a vital role in contributing their part in the provision of infrastructural facilities in the rural communities. Although this thesis is a case study of the impact of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria, it can serve to appreciate the role migration can play in promoting development both in rural and urban areas in Nigeria and other Saharan Africa countries.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AU .....	African Union Commission
CBN.....	Central Bank of Nigeria
D I.....	Development Impacts
FGN.....	Federal Government of Nigeria
GDP .....	Gross Domestic Product
HDI .....	Human Development Index
HIV .....	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO .....	International Labour Organisation
IMF .....	International Monetary Fund
IOM .....	International Organisation for Migration
LDC .....	Least Developed Countries
LGA .....	Local Government Area
MDGS.....	Millennium Development Goals
QRM.....	Qualitative Research Methodology
RDTF.....	Rural Development Trust Fund
RDB.....	Rural Development Bank
RCN .....	Rural Community in Nigeria
SPSS.....	Statistical Package for Social Scientist
SAP .....	Structural Adjustment Programme
UNDP .....	United Nation Development Programmes
UN .....	United Nations

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTERNAL MIGRATION PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the background to the problem of rural-urban migration and its impact on development in Nigeria. It begins by tracing the origin of the problem of rural-urban migration in Nigeria since the colonial and post-colonial eras. The root causes of the problem of rural-urban in Nigeria are associated with poor leadership patterns, rural-underdevelopment and development policies of the government, which have been urban-biased. Successive governments in Nigeria have failed to live up to the expectations of the people, which has led to widespread poverty and inequalities among the people in the country. In addition, “with the eclipse of the post-independence jubilation in Nigeria where the hope and aspirations of the people were eluded and clouded with apathy and despair,” much was expected by the people, but with little success (Abass, 2012: 98). According to Akpan (2012: 148), during the colonial period, the British colonial interest in rural areas in Nigeria were exploitative in nature; the rural areas were primarily to provide raw materials for export and, to serve as the food production hub for the few urban dwellers and the colonial inhabitants.

In the next section, the background of the problem is discussed to give an insight into why the problems of rural-urban migration exist in Nigeria. The chapter proceeds to give the statement of the problem of the study. This is followed by research objectives, significance, and an overview of the research methodology which is further detailed in chapter three. Finally, the chapter concludes with the delimitations and layout of the thesis.

## **1.2 Background to the Problem**

Nigeria was colonised by Britain and resplendently got her independence in 1960. Further, after five decades of her independence, “the ability of successive leadership to transform the liberty into meaningful progress has remained feeble” (Okafor, 2016:16). Nigeria is among the world’s most populous, extremely poor countries and the sixth largest oil exporter in the world. It is one of the largest countries in Africa with an estimated population of about 180million (National Population Commission 2016). Agriculture was one of the main sectors of Nigeria’s economy before the discovery of oil in the 1970s. The agricultural sector creates employment for about 70% of the population, and the wealth of the country comes mainly from the oil and other natural resources (Odularn, 2008: 2).

The scale of poverty and underdevelopment is alarming in the rural areas where over 70% of the population resides and earns their living from agriculture. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2010), about 80% of the rural population is engaged in agriculture, making it a key sector in the Nigerian economy, which is capable of upsetting the level of poverty and hunger in the country.

The insistence of poverty in Nigeria could be attributed to a large extent to the failure of the agricultural sector. Nigeria is ranked low on the human development index, which is an indication that the material wealth of the country has not been shown on its human development (UNDP report, 2016: 4). According to UNDP Report (2016: 14) over two thirds of the country’s population lives below the poverty line in spite of the huge wealth and natural resources in Nigeria. Nigeria had very good prospects at independence in view of the fact that it is well endowed with both human and material resources critical for social economic development.



### **(a) Colonial era Development Plan**

In the colonial period, Egbe (2014) pointed out that the ten-year Plan for Development and Welfare for Nigeria, which was presented in the national paper of 1945 by the colonial government, the British colonial government financed the establishment of three research institutes and Marketing Boards in the 1950s. These research institutes and the Marketing Boards were established with the primary aims of increasing the export of raw materials for the British industries. The plan did not have any specific focus on the welfare of the rural farmers and development of the rural communities (Egbe, 2014: 21). Also, in the 1955-1960 Development Plans of the colonial government, the focus was on the increase in agricultural and industrial production, with the aims of bringing about an increase in income and progress in the standard of living of the people. However, the plan did not have any specific projects that focused on the development of the rural areas and the poor peasants in rural areas (Ering et al., 2014: 312). It is an agonising fact that the British colonialist underdeveloped the rural communities in Nigeria left without infrastructural facilities such as roads, water, electricity, hospital and other social amenities; thus making the rural areas unattractive and unproductive for the youth, resulting in rural-urban migration.

According to Akpan (2012: 148), the Colonial Government Township Ordinance Act promulgated in 1917 dictated the developmental progress of the rural areas. The colonial government development effort was urban focused and rural biased (Egbe 2014: 17). The Ordinance Act classified the rural areas into first, second and third classes. The first class were white European settlements who were given the focus of heavy infrastructural provision, but the second and third were for the locals who

were not given any policy attention in infrastructural provision. However, these dichotomies that existed in Nigeria between urban and rural areas during the colonial period still continued during the post-independent period and led to the problems of poverty, isolation and unemployment that are seen today in the rural areas, and which have promoted rural-urban migration (Akpan, 2012: 148).

Furthermore, the various marketing boards that were established in Nigeria during the colonial era were used as instruments by the British colonial bourgeoisie to exploit the farmers. They fixed very low prices for farm products, making it difficult for the poor peasants to have sufficient income for their households and to be able to invest more on the improvement of their farming tools and equipment. However, the Agbekoya uprising in the Western State in 1969 resulted in the take-it-or-leave-it low prices given to the farmers for their farm products by the Western Nigerian Marketing Boards (Egbe, 2014: 23). The aftermath of the uprising led to the removal of the local government officials who served as the administrators. And reduction in the flat tax rate and the upwards review in the price of cocoa. Also some of the village roads were repaired to facilitate easy movement (Ajayi, 2018).

Basically, underdevelopment was created in the rural areas as economic surpluses generated from these areas were not available to the peasants and their families but were diverted to urban areas. This capital flight from the rural areas reduced financial resources available for investments in the development of the rural sectors in most rural societies in Nigeria.

#### **(b) Post-colonial development period**

In the same vein, the various development policies in the country were dictated by the few urban technocrats without any accountability. These policies over the years

were concerned with urban development and changing the urban landscape for the prosperity of the urban dwellers. Further, over the years in Nigeria, the successive government development strategies and efforts have been more urban focused and rural biased resulting in the neglect of the development in the rural areas. Ajaero and Onokada (2013: 2) noted that research findings over the years showed that the urban bias in development resulted from the vast concentration of wealth, assets, purchasing capacity, economic activities in the urban centres, in pre- and post-independence in Nigeria as well as the continued neglect of rural areas. This neglect of the rural areas created poverty and widening inequality between living standards of rural dwellers and urban dwellers. However, the few ruling elites in the urban areas continue to push forward the dominant policies of the British after independence in 1960. Hence, the exploitation of the rural areas of their resources without any positive investment in infrastructural development has created a disparity in development between rural and urban areas. The evidence is the apparent lack of basic infrastructural facilities in most of the rural communities in Nigeria (Chukwuemeka, 2013: 2). According to Ikeji (2013: 122), although the successive Nigerian government focused less on rural infrastructure development over the years, they have had different programmes and plans on paper that were for rural development, but they all failed to implement its various programmes. .

Furthermore, the First National Development Plan (1962-1968), launched in April 1962 by Tafawa Balewa had six years to run until 1968 (Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN), 1962). The plan had a proposed total investment expenditure of about N2,130.2 million (Naira (N) is Nigeria's currency for exchange), out of which the public sector was to provide N1,352.3 million and the remaining investment amount of N780 million was to be provided by the private sector (Iheanacho, 2014: 52).

Besides, due to financial short falls the plan achieved about 80% capital expenditure. The plan appeared impressive but it was disrupted by political mayhem, which led to 30-months of civil war in the country (Iheanacho, 2014: 52). According to Ejumudo (2013: 70), the macro objective of the plan was to ensure the growth rate of at least 4% per annum, developing the opportunities in some specific sectors of the economy including, health, education and employment, in order to increase citizens' access in these areas. Moreover, the plan was urban focused; this is evident when one considers the percentage of the amount of capital expenditure of the plan that was allocated to the urban sector. The urban sector received 90% of the investment expenditure of the first National Development Plan, while less than 6% of the capital investment expenditure was allocated to the rural sector (Ejumudo, 2013: 70). Furthermore, the first National Development Plan favoured the urban sector to the detriment of the rural sector; and did not make any clear statement on rural infrastructural development (Joseph, 2014). This contributed to the neglect of the infrastructural development in the rural areas, resulting in decay of infrastructural facilities and the inability of the rural economy to grow, which led to widespread poverty and redundancy among rural dwellers. Conversely, the second National Development Plan (1970-1974) was launched after the end of the civil war. The major objective of the second National Development Plan was to rehabilitate the economic activities that were destroyed by the civil war (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1970). However, the plan did not make any clear statement on rural infrastructural development, although the government focus was on the regrouping of the villages in the provision of social infrastructure such as health facilities, water, electricity and education facilities with a committed sum of N500 thousand (Ugwuanyi, 2014:172). The Plan sum allocated towards rural infrastructural development was small and

failed to show much promise towards rural infrastructural development (Okafor, 2016). Furthermore, Iheanacho (2014: 57) stated that the failure of the Nigerian political system and bureaucracy to abide by the various development plan objectives have affected the level of development in the country. This is evident from widespread poverty, dilapidated infrastructural facilities, and high incidence of diseases. However, various development plans were destroyed at the implementation phase, leading to the country not actualising the objectives of the plans, which has contributed to the large number of abandoned projects all over the country (Iheanacho, 2014: 57).

### **(c) Post-colonial development initiatives**

Dagogo (2014: 134) observed that after the independence in 1960 it was imperative for the country to have economic independence, which impelled the government to embrace the import substitution industrialisation (ISI) as a development strategy to create employment and reduce the country's reliance on the importation of goods and commodities. This industrial policy was aimed at transforming the country into a medium industrial economy with rapid industrialisation as it was contained in the first National Development Plan (1962) (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1962). However, this industrial policy initiative increased the number of industries, both medium and large scale industrial plants in Nigeria from 150 plants at independence to 350 plants by 1965 (Dagogo, 2014: 135). Furthermore, the Nigerian government that focused on rapid industrialisation of the country after the independence led the authorities to neglect the agricultural sector, which was the mainstay of the economy before the independence, resulting in low investment on the infrastructural development in the rural areas and the inability of this sector to create employment for the youth in the

rural areas. The low level of government investment in agriculture contributed to the slow development of the sector, and the ability to contribute meaningfully to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. On the other hand, the government neglect of the agricultural sector affected the growth of the rural economy and its ability to create employment for the rural dwellers, resulted to rural poverty and high level of unemployment. Further, Chukwuemeka (2013) observed that rural communities in Nigeria are neglected areas, even though social amenities are also lacking in some urban areas. The conditions in the rural areas are so bad that many communities lack the basic amenities for human needs, such as good accessible roads, a pipe-borne water supply, electricity and health facilities.

The widening dichotomy that exists between the rural and urban areas in Nigeria, since the colonial era continued with the discovery of oil in the early 1970s when there was a shift in the concentration on agriculture as the main economic primary sector to export crude oil, making the economy shift its focus from the development of other sectors to oil exploration only. This significant structural change in Nigeria's economy negatively affected the agricultural sector. Furthermore, the unexpected oil boom of 1970s occasioned a massive rural-urban drift of able-bodied young men and women, and a decrease in agricultural production and increase in food importation (Saheed, 2010: 351). According to Odularo (2008: 4) the oil boom of 1970s made Nigeria neglect the agriculture sector for the dependence on crude oil exports, which, in 2000, oil and gas accounted for about 96 percent of Nigeria's export revenue. The contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined sharply from 64% in 1960 to 34% in 1974 and continued to 19% in 1985 to 3.7 % in 2007 (Ofana, et. al. 2016: 20; Izuchukwu 2011: 192). However, the continued neglect of the agricultural sector by the government led to the collapse of

basic infrastructure and social services in most rural communities during the 1980s. The decline of revenue from the non-oil sector of the economy led to widespread poverty and unemployment, especially in the rural communities. Also, this decline of revenue from the agricultural sector created a wide gap in terms of development between the rural and the urban area in the country. In the same way, Afolayan, et al. (2008: 19) pointed out that this neglect of the agricultural sector and rural infrastructural development by the government resulted in poor rural economic growth, which thus increased rural poverty, food insecurity, hunger, and unemployment among the rural households.

The failure of Nigeria's development can also be attributed to lack of a political and institutional centre to serve as a principal of economic change (Henley, 2012: 50). Moreover, the inability of Nigeria's government to convert the wealth of the nation can be ascribed to the fragmentation of the political, social institutions in the country, among self-interested ethnic groups (Hassan, 2011). In fact, Nigerian planners did not focus to invest in agriculture, but instead chose to push industrialisation policies and neglected the agricultural sector, a primary source of income for a large proportion of rural citizens. However, the agricultural sector attracts little attention from country planners and policy makers, leading to poor development of the sector and the inability to contribute greatly to the country GDP. On the other hand, the ill-directed government spending during the 1970s and the inward looking industrial policies with heavy government control and protection, which leads to non-competitive manufacturing sector, put the country into a difficult financial position (NCEMA, 2001:4). This led to worsening economic fortunes in terms of decline economic growth, increasing unemployment, high poverty incident and worsening balanced of payment. In an attempt to control this problem of financial crises the

government introduced an austerity measure in 1982, which could only have a minimal impact on the economy. It led to the introduction of the structural adjustment programme (SAP) by the World Bank in 1986. The SAP emphasis was on the reduction of government expenditure and expenditure control policies, using the private sector as the engine of the economic growth via privatisation and commercialisation of government owned enterprises. However, SAP failure brought about more hardship to the people, increasing incidence of poverty and the inequality gap, which kept on increasing between the poor and the rich in the country (NCEMA, 2001: Ileso, 2000).

#### **(d) Post-independence Ethnic conflicts**

Additionally, Osadola (2012) noted that ethnic conflicts have been one of the contributing obstacles to meaningful development in Nigeria. The first five years of post-independence in Nigeria was chaotic and bloody, resulting to two military coups in 1966, which brought to power General Yakubu Gowon (Ungar, 1986; Anugwom, 2000: 62). The acrimony and infighting of the first five years of post-independent in Nigeria resulted from the fact that the country had been three large separate federations dominated by three major ethnic groups, the Igbos, the Hausa-Fulani and the Yoruba before independence in 1960. During independence ethnic rivalries became aggravated and intensified. Further, the democratic experience of 1960 was derailed, partly by intense ethnic rivalries and competition for power and state resources (Anugwom, 2000: 70). Osadola (2012) established that the annulment of the democratic transition programmes by the military in 1993 at the conclusion of the presidential polls was alleged to have been inspired by ethnic sentiments (Anngwon 2000: 62). Also, the 30 months of civil war in 1967-70 in Nigeria was anchored on



ethnic rivalry resulting from the Igbos in the South Eastern of the country who carved out an independent nation for themselves (Osadola, 2012). Besides, the history of present day Nigeria is dominant with cases of ethno-religious conflict. Likewise, Anngwon (2000: 62) argued that since the late 1980s in Nigeria, ethnicity has assumed a disconcerting new dimension with widespread conflicts in various part of the country. Ethnic conflict obviously has contributed immensely to the overall underdevelopment of Nigeria, as development can only take place in a peaceful and democratic society that is devoid of animosity.

Furthermore, Oshewolo (2010: 266) recounts that about 70% of the Nigerian population reside in the rural areas and are living in abject poverty and more than half of these people live on less than US\$1 a day (IFAD 2010). With a high level of poverty and the continued rising of poverty and unemployment, marked by poor productivity, low incomes and rising vulnerability, high level of insecurity, violence and conflict, rural-urban migration is inevitable. Thus, migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical location to another, which may be temporary or permanent (Nnadi et al., 2012: 1). It is not a recent phenomenon. Over time human beings have moved from one settlement to another (Abass 2012: 31); it is considered as an inevitable part of human existence. According to Iruonagbe (2012: 2) the movement of people from rural to urban areas occurs as a response to the economy, education, social and environmental factors. Furthermore, Ruben et, al. (2009: 911) argues that economic deprivation, human right violation, ethnic persecution, political instability can contribute to some people migrating (Meyers, 2000). However, despite the fact that the country has poor social amenities, the poor standard of human living conditions in rural communities are attributed to limited access to social services and infrastructure (Nwokocha, 2007). Furthermore,

Okhankhuele et. al. (2013: 188) asserted that the persistent inequality in the allocation of social and economic infrastructure such as health care facilities, good roads, electricity, pipe-borne water supply and industries among rural and urban communities has contributed to the phenomenon of rural–urban migration. Moreover, these and other deprivations have confined the rural areas to the vicious circle of poverty (Okhankhuele et al., 2013: 188). As a result, most rural inhabitants, especially the youth, tend to move from the rural areas to the urban cities. The movement poses some problems in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas even though there are benefits associated with it. According to Mini (2001) rural-urban migration in Nigeria is leading to the deterioration of the rural areas, which has resulted to chronic rural poverty and high level of food insecurity in the country.

There are a number of scholars who have contributed to a similar study in migration and concluded that government policies in favour of urban development has resulted to inequality in the development and quality of life between rural and urban areas, which have led to increasing rural-urban migration (Abbass, 2012; Zohry, 2002; Offin, 2013; Pam, 2014; Todaro, 1997; Ajaero et al., 2013; Adepoju, 1990; Nwakere, 2009 and Okhankhuele, et. al., 2013). Furthermore, despite the fact that rural-urban migration plays a vital role in most economies in the world, until now less studies have been done to explore the income flow from internal migration and their impact on rural community development. However, the role that community development plays in migrant communities' place of origin in Nigeria have not been exploited. In Nigeria, internal migration is an issue affecting the government policy such as urbanisation. However, internal migration also leads to agricultural neglect, urban poverty, and unplanned population growth rate in the urban area (Akinyemi et.al., 2005:3), which is a significant way of living for poor groups in most part of the world.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

The urban bias of the Nigerian government in development policies and investment in infrastructure has contributed toward the underdevelopment of the rural areas. However, the authorities' negligence of agriculture was symptomatic of a flawed development policy. This flaw in Nigeria's development policy has affected the investment in agriculture over the years, which has resulted in poor performance of the sector and its inability to create employment for the rural population, leading to poverty, poor living conditions of the rural dweller and rural-urban migration. The flawed policies embraced by successive Nigerian governments led to unemployment, thus entrenching social inequality and opportunities. And one of the outcomes of this short-sighted development paradigm was rural underdevelopment, which accelerated rural-urban migration in Nigeria. Historically, the root of the crisis in the Nigeria economy lies in the neglect of the agriculture sector by the federal government in favour of developing dependence on a mono-product economy based on oil (Izuchukwu 2011: 3). Thus, the rural out migration of active young men and women has led to the rapid deterioration of the rural economy and abandonment of agricultural sector in the rural areas leading to rural poverty, food insecurity, hunger and underdevelopment of the rural areas in particular, and the country in general (Afolayan, et.al., 2008: 19; Pam, 2014: 120). However, the migration of able-bodied men and women out of the rural areas is taking away prospective people who are talented to develop the rural areas. Further, the lopsided development that existed between rural areas and urban areas in the provision of basic infrastructural facilities such as water supply, electricity, clinic, housing, good roads is among the factors responsible for pushing young actives people to migrate to the cites, resulting to the depopulation of the rural areas.

Furthermore, with the poor infrastructure in most of the rural communities as a result of lack of investment in rural infrastructure and low development projects in the area of manufacturing; the youth tend to migrate out of the rural areas without considering the impact of their migration on the income security and livelihood of the rural communities. However, in spite of the transformation of the government system in Nigeria, after several years of military dictatorship which led to underdevelopment of most parts of the country, the civilian democratic government has not still able to bring the desired development to the rural areas. There still seems to be some constraints that affect the rural development in Nigeria. Given this background, important questions arise: What is the impact of the migrant income flows on poverty and financial security? What is the impact of the migrant income on rural development? What are the migrants' contributions to rural development? How can the migrants be partners of development?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The main aim of the study is to assess the developmental impact of the rural-urban migration on rural communities in Nigeria. Further to this objective, includes the need to provide a better understanding of the internal migration patterns and characteristics. To achieve this aim, the study attempts to investigate the following objectives:

- to identify and examine the causes of rural-urban migration in Nigeria;
- to examine the effects of the income flows of the migrants on alleviation of poverty and income security of the rural households; and
- to ascertain the extent to which the remittance flow from the internal migrants help to increase food security and rural development in Nigeria.

### **1.5 Research question**

This study attempt to provide answer to the following questions:-

- a) What are cause of rural-urban migration in Nigeria?
- b) What are the impact of income flows from internal migrants on food security and rural development in Nigeria?
- c) What are the effect of income flows of the migrants on poverty alleviation among the rural households?
- d) How can the migrants be partner in rural development in Nigeria?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study is important as it seeks to provide information that may be used for policy framework formulation and bridging the knowledge gaps. It will contribute toward policy design that will improve the benefit of internal migration in the country. This will go far in addressing the negative vibes currently associated with migration. Further, the study aims to enhance knowledge by providing the capability for Nigerians to have a deeper understanding of the impact of migration on development. Particularly, it will help the policy maker in Edo and Lagos states which are the study area to understand the contribution of migrants to community development. The understanding of the multidimensional aspects of migration would help Nigerian authorities in formulating the appropriate policies that would be relevant to achieving the objectives of the various migration programmes.

It is clear from a number of studies that migration creates many problems in Africa and in the rest of the world. This study, however, is relevant because despite the problem, migration is a way of life amongst all human societies. There has been

some substantial interest shown in rural-urban migration in Nigeria; among the notable works are: Iruonagbe (2007), Abass (2012), Okhankhuele et. al. (2013), Pam (2014); Remi et. al. (2011); Ijere (1994); Fadayomi, (1998); Ango et. al. (2014) and Ajaro et. al. (2014). The studies by Iruouagbe (2007) reveal that rural-urban migration was caused by economic factors; people migrate to the cities for better opportunities. Abass (2012) argued that disparities in infrastructural provision between rural and urban areas resulted in the high influx of the rural population to the cities, which has ensued to increase the urban population in the urban setting in Nigeria. On the other hand, Okhankhuele et al. (2013) concluded that rural urban migration led to scarcity of labourer in the rural areas. Furthermore, Ango et. al. (2014) revealed that internal migration is motivated by the disparities in opportunities that exist between rural and urban areas. Miriam et. al. (2014) also observed that lack of access to social and recreational services in the rural areas are major causes of rural urban migration. However, Ijere (1994) concluded that rural urban migration has a positive impact on urban growth and infrastructural development. In addition, Pam (2014) established that rural-urban migration is a challenge to agriculture and rural development in Nigeria.

Despite all the studies that have been done, a substantial knowledge gap remains as none of them focus specifically on the impacts of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria. The study, therefore, aims principally at attempts to add knowledge or make contributions and fill the gaps left out in previous studies on internal migration by other scholars. In light of this, it is increasingly important to further the impacts of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria. This study contributes to the emerging literature on the impact of internal migration on development in Nigeria.

Consequently, this study generates knowledge, provides additional insights, raises awareness, understanding, suggestions, and fosters constructive dialogue among policy-makers, local government authorities, civil society, rural organisations, bilateral and multi-lateral institutions, and international communities concerned with improving migration process. This may result in designing and implementing more effective strategies and policies that would enhance internal migration management in Nigeria.

Furthermore, it will also help policymakers in Nigeria to understand internal migration and contribute to rural development efforts. It is believed that a better and logical understanding into Nigerian internal migration and development would help the nation develop a holistic programmatic and policy framework on internal migration. Again, a good understanding of internal migration and development is likely to assist policy makers to design better development policies and programmes.

Additionally, it is also hoped that the study lays the foundation for further research on migration and rural development and contribute to food security in Nigeria. It is predicted that at the completion of this thesis it will form a framework that would focus on the developmental impact of internal migration in Nigeria. The current academic discourse on internal migration has been explored. This was done to identify the gaps and oversight of other scholars in the existing literature and previous works. Understanding the impact of internal migration on development in Nigeria, will be essential reading for both the students and the academics in the field of migration studies, economics, political sciences, social sciences, and sociology. This research is hopefully an eye opener for future researchers and students.

Furthermore, the study hopes to create an interest among researchers to conduct more research in this field of migration. It will also contribute to the policy debate that seeks to influence how to control rural-urban migration in Nigeria. In addition, the study will provide more understanding and knowledge about the role of migration in development of the rural areas in the country. The rural economy is a vital part of Nigeria economy, therefore the study will be useful for policy formulation and planning for the government and other relevant key stakeholders. It will further enhance and shaping the development of framework and regulations that will help to control internal migration in Nigeria. The study will contribute to answer the question of the developmental impact of migration on the household. It is imperative to have knowledge on how migration affects the cost of production and living standards of the sending communities so that the government and the policy makers will be able to take decisions that would positively contribute to better planning for the community. The study will therefore create more knowledge on the effect of migration on rural development, vital for policies makers, economic planners and the government stakeholders. In addition, rural-urban migration tends to have some implications on food security, education and institutional development in both the rural and the urban areas, therefore the study of trends in migration will be important for proper planning and forecasting for the country's development. Furthermore, for the country to be able to avoid wasteful public spending and ensure a better anticipated outcome that will promote lasting effects on the citizens' lives and well-being, it will require proper migration flows data to assist the planning of poverty alleviation programmes and development policy. In this regard, this study will play a significant role in contributing to the development of migration data in the country and provide tools for further studies of migration in Africa. Today in Nigeria, with the



level of religious violence and insecurity in most parts of the country, mostly the northern part, where the Christians have for decade being targeted by some religious fanatics, the trends of migration within the country has increased, making it necessary to have more information and understanding about migration.

Understanding the impact of migration in Nigeria is difficult due to poor information on the migrants' contribution to their households, thus this study is significant in that it will provide more knowledge about the impact rural-urban migration flow of population that will help the necessary stakeholder make the appropriate decision.

## **1.6 Research Methodology**

A detailed analysis on the research methodology is discussed in chapter three, but a brief introduction of the methodology is discussed in this section. Research methodology encompasses concepts, a paradigm and theoretical model used to explore and understand a certain phenomenon under study (Suong, 2006:22). This study has adopted and applied the mixed research method to examine the impacts of rural urban migration on development in Nigeria. This was done by using both the qualitative and quantitative method. These two methods are being combined as it is necessary to have a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of rural-urban migration in Nigeria, and to compare and validate the results or triangulate the outcome.

Methodologically, qualitative research is a comprehensive approach that seeks to study social phenomena to gain a deep understanding of the activities and opinions of the people (Shepard, 2002: 48). It is effective in obtaining information about behaviour, opinion, values, social context and social reality. However, the qualitative research method, used to investigate social life cannot be measured quantitatively

(Babbie & Mouton, 2006; 278). Thus, this study employs this method because people's view on migration can only be understood through a qualitative method. Furthermore, this research method provides an opportunity for a focus group interview, which enables an in-depth understanding of the issue of the study. An in-depth understanding of rural-urban migration is needed here, thus the qualitative method was used to understand the concept of the study. Also, a qualitative research method, by nature reflects reality, which makes it appropriate for the present research which is about the reality of what and how people feel, think about migration and how it affects them.

On the other hand, the quantitative research method was used to compliment the qualitative research method for the study. Quantitative research is a method involving the use and analysis of numerical data using statistical techniques (Creswell, 2009: 61). Quantitative research used the survey method, by use of a questionnaire to collect data from the targeted population and used because it easy, less expensive and information can be gathered from a large population. This method, therefore, is more appropriate for a large population covered in the study. It also used archival documents as data collection tools. The use of archival documents helped the researcher to get the enormous amount of literature from sources such as the Central Bank of Nigeria, World Bank documents, books, previous research reports, and journal contents, publications and statistical reports, as well as United Nations documents and reports. Also, a sample of literature research is conducted to determine as many factors as possible that could lead to rural urban migration, based on previous work done by other scholars and researchers in the field of migration. The literature provides a wide range of

understanding of the factors which determine migration that can be used to establish the factors that are responsible for the rural-urban migration in Nigeria.

A further explanation of the data gathering instrument, their validity and reliability will be discussed in detail in chapter three, as well as the data analysis techniques and presentation. A sampling population of about 300 was used for the study, randomly selected across four states in Nigeria out of the 36 states. Despite two states and the population for the study, the findings of the study is still significant for the population.

### **1.7 Ethical Consideration**

Research in the field of social sciences must be guided by sound ethics for it to be true evidence for analysis. Ethical issues are very important in any research in the social sciences that has to do with reality. Ethical considerations in research are highly imperative as they provide the basis of just, transparent and authentic research output. Ethics are important to ensure the integrity of the knowledge produced and dignity and well-being of the researched. In this study, ethical principles were discussed with research assistants before starting field work. Ethical aspects of research were considered by apprising the participants about the purpose and contents of the study before their participation. It is important that the researcher must avoid those questions that will transcend into the privacy of the participant or respondent. In this study the consent of the participant is needed and participation in the research is voluntary and all participants treated anonymously and all information they provide is kept confidential. In the study the number of potential respondents is large and respondents' identities and locations remain anonymous to protect them specifically in a political environment of Nigeria. Apart from adopting standard behavioural practices, the study also emphasised a number of issues, especially

during data collection. Before-hand, all the respondents, government authorities and community members were given explanations on the purpose, nature, and manner of the research (including a sample of questionnaires and questions). However, participants were informed of any potential limitations to the confidentiality of information and the anonymity of the participants in any of the research questions. No information about any respondents would be released as this could compromise the result of the findings. Also, the purpose of the study was explained to the respondents and all respondents taking part were made to understand the full purpose of the study. However, reporting the findings of the data from the respondent must be accurate and the exact information. It was also explained to the respondent that the study was for academic purposes and that the dissertation will be University of Fort Hare property. It was also important to take into consideration not to take the interview out of context and to abide by the universal code of respect and ethical principles of the University of Fort Hare. The researcher acknowledges the sources of the information obtained and refrained from plagiarising.

### **1.8 Delimitation of the Study**

This study has a number of delimitations, which should be taken into consideration when ultimately considering its findings. According to Monette et al. (1990) research goes with constraint. Based on the limited data and sampling, not the whole of Nigeria is represented in the survey. Only a selected area of the state/s are included for the field survey due to lack of financial resources and time constraints with which to cover the entire country. However, generalising the findings based on the limited data and population sampling is a limitation to this present study. While results from this study may be used to reflect on the general outcome of the impact of internal migration on development in Nigeria, the conclusions have been limited to the results

drawn from a study of a sample of the 300 respondents, which was selected from the population sample using a stratified sample method based on the assumption that their opinion serves for others. In addition, the participants were randomly picked. However, despite these limits, the study provides a useful starting point for examining the effects of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria.

There may be some social responsibilities that may have arisen during this study, but these were managed in order to avoid it affecting the progress of the study and its findings. In addition, the data collection was quite challenging because most of the respondents were working and therefore very busy. However, the researcher was patient enough to interview participants on days and times when they were free from their duties or activities. By this arrangement there were few disruptions during face-to-face and focus group interviews, which enhanced the flow and process of data collection. However, migration is a complex phenomena, that cuts across very wide issues; not all aspects of migration will be analysed here as migration studies is so wide and involves international migration, internal migration, migration and trade, migration and globalisation. This study therefore focused on impacts of internal migration on development in Nigeria.

**1.10 Layout of the thesis.** The study consists of six sequential chapters. Each chapter provides a summary of the main discussion in order to continue the flow of ideas from one chapter to the other as detailed henceforth.

**Chapter One** is the introduction, which principally gives a contextual background of the problem of study. It provides an insight into the current problem of rural-urban migration in Nigeria, which is rooted in poor leaderships and successive Nigeria government bias development policies in favour of urban development. The chapter

further provides a careful analysis of the profile of Nigeria since independence. The objectives and significance of the study was provided. Its limitation and overview of the methodology of the study is also provided.

**Chapter Two** deals with the theoretical framework of the study. It shows clearly the various theoretical frameworks that assist in providing understanding of the causes of rural-urban migration in Nigeria and also in attaining the research objectives. The study uses Lew's dual economic model theory, Dependency theory, the neoclassical migration theory, and Pull and Push model to examine the impact of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria.

**Chapter Three** posits the methodology which the study employed to investigate rural-urban migration issues in Nigeria and highlights the mixed methods approach as the key research method. It explains the suitability of the mixed research methodology adopted for the study. The chapter describes and justifies why mixed research methodology was appropriate to collect data from the respondents. It also describes the data analysis procedures employed in the research and justified the sampling procedure used for the study.

**Chapter Four** focuses on the causes and analysis of impacts of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria. It presents in detail the findings presented in the previous chapter and arrives at conclusions from the data collected from the field. The chapter then goes on to relate the presented data and information in line with the research objective and questions.

**Chapter Five** details the critical evaluation of the study and summarises the main findings of the research.

**Chapter Six** gives a summary and conclusion of the whole study. The chapter also presents the various specific implementable suggestions and recommendations aimed at improving policy to improve the conditions of rural households and to manage the remittances from the migrants. Finally, the chapter raised questions and ideas for further research.

## **1.9 Conclusions**

In summary, this chapter has showed clearly that the main concern in this research is the impacts of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria. The chapter has explored the historical background of the root causes of rural-urban migration in Nigeria. The history of poor leaderships and bias development policies in Nigeria has contributed to shaping the nature of rural-urban migration in the present day. The research objective and significance were highlighted. The various ethical considerations for the study were presented, and the researcher complies to the universal code of respect and ethical values of the University of Fort Hare. Finally, the research methodology was an important section of the study as it provides the structure for conducting the research. The next chapter develops a theoretical framework which is used as a guideline that provides direction on the gathering of both theoretical and empirical data, to appropriately accomplish the research objectives

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS ON RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN NIGERIA**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a review of theoretical and empirical literature relevant for understanding the impact of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. A review of the literature will help contextualise the study and show its significant contribution to the field of migration. The chapter begins by discussing concepts on migration and the Lewis two sector model of development. It proceeds to explore the theory of internal colonialism, which provides an explanation for the internal disparity in development between rural and urban areas in Nigeria. It further delves into the neo-classical equilibrium theory and the Push-Pull model, respectively. The final section of the chapter deals with a new theory of rural-urban migration, which provides some empirical evidence on how the problem of rural–urban migration could be tackled in Nigeria.

In all the developing countries today rapid urbanisation is being experienced over all areas. Particularly in Nigeria, the rate of urban growth is among the highest in the world, compared with Asia and Latin America. Cities like Lagos and Port Harcourt in Nigeria have a growth rate of about 10 percent annually. This growth is associated mainly with urban migration (Remi et al, 2011: 136). Migration has been studied from different disciplinary and paradigm perspectives orientated with different levels of analysis (De Haas, 2010: 16). Therefore, the centrality of the migration phenomenon is underlined by the fact that any economic or social policies that affect rural and urban real incomes will directly or indirectly affect the migration process (Todaro, 2009: 336). The impact of migration on development is much more pervasive in the character of economic growth, particularly the pattern of its distribution. Several



researchers have critiqued the absence of a comprehensive migration theory, which make it difficult to generalise the cause and consequences of migration due to the complexity and diversity of the phenomenon, it is difficult therefore to separate migration from other social and economic process (Haas, 2010: 16). In spite of the varieties of the theoretical models to elucidate why migration begins, each of the models tends to explain migration using different concepts and follows logical assumptions.

Furthermore, the motives of migration, why it occurs, how it occurs and its impact is highly important, particularly in studying the contribution of migration to development in Nigeria. Historically, the movement of people from the rural to the urban area intensified when colonialism exposed Nigeria to the international market through the introduction of cash crops. Also, it created administrative centres which attracted investment in the socio-economic amenities within these administrative cities. This stimulated the search for waged employment and migration of labourers into the centres, which prompted the increased in the flow of rural–urban migration in Nigeria (Okhaukhuele & Opafunso, 2016: 186). Moreover, individuals and households have employed internal migration as livelihood strategies as a way to overcome risk and poverty. In the following section, a narrative will be provided about socio-economic factors contributing to internal migration. In the process it will be demonstrated that a variety of causes have motivated migration within Nigeria. Since the population of Nigeria is young, there is a large potential of migrants, thus population mobility within and outside the country is of great interest (Afolayan et. al., 2008: 3). Besides, rural-urban migration in Nigeria is grounded in persistent inequality created by uneven development in the allocation of economic resources and social infrastructures. Moreover, persistence of poverty, rural unemployment and poor rural economy also

contribute to the push factors of rural out migration (Afolayan et al., 2008: 3). Before having an in-depth discussion of the theory of migration there is a need to have a brief conceptual overview of it.

## **2.2 Conceptualising migration**

Migration is a complex phenomenon as it is the result of many different factors such as economic development, conflicts, natural disasters, business opportunities, as well as social, cultural and environmental factors. It has different issues and growing interest from all over the world. Migration is a decision that impacts on the psychological and physical separation of a household, from their home community and in the end, impacts the whole economy in various ways (World Bank, 2011). There is no single definition that covers all aspect of the phenomenon. Migration involves a change of residence. According to Skeldon (1990), migration is the spatial movement of people at different times in their lives for different reasons. It involves the relocation of people within a geographical location; it may be permanent or semi-permanent (HRSC, 2006: 103). Migration is both a cause and effect of the global and national development process. Permanent migration is where the migrant moves to another place of destination and stays in that place of destination for a long time and comes back to the sending community to visit from time to time. Temporary migration is when the migrant moves and return back to the place of origin within a short period of time; it may be within a year or within six months. However, migration may be voluntary, where people move to another location at their own will, or migration may be involuntary where a family or individuals are forced to move or to relocate to another locality, which may be in the form of eviction or forced removal. Migration patterns are extremely complex. Migration of entrepreneurs is increasing and replacing the old migration type of labour migration. However, the migration

pattern in the northern part of Nigeria, on many occasions, obeys the seasonal law, with the bulk of the migration movement being seasonal migration (Salihu & Abdullahi, 2012: 10). Migration among the western, southern and eastern part of Nigeria is dominated by the regular rural-urban migration. Also, migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain levels of social or educational characteristics. People migrate for various reasons, which differ from one individual to another (Ofuoku et al., 2012: 137). According to Gurung (2008: 8), migration is an outcome of unstructured economic activities. Migration is selective in terms of age, sex, level of education and marital status. In most cases, younger people tend to move more than elderly people. The fact that migration involves a lot of cost, it is easier for younger people to adjust to the new environment than the elderly. Also, it is much easier for a single person to migrate than for a married person. It involves less cost and takes into consideration the other partner if they have families. According to Kok, et.al. (2006: 7) migration is a safety valve for solving problems such as unemployment and the increase in population growth. It is one of the direct consequences of the lack of opportunities and social inequality (Cross & Omoluabi, 2006). According to Todaro et. al. (2005: 318) rural migration is about 35% to 60% of recorded urban population growth in developing countries. However, Nigeria is faced with the daunting challenges arising from complex and dynamic migratory trends including migration of skilled professional and unskilled persons, out of the rural area and out of the country, which may affect Nigeria's possibility of obtaining the target on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Migration, therefore, can be viewed from different conceptual perspectives. From an economic perspective it is assumed that individuals are rational actors that make their migration decision based on the calculation of the cost and benefit, of leaving

their home place for another destination (Koven & Gotzke, 2010: 19). The benefit may include the financial gain, the freedom in another place and the business opportunities. Also, the cost of migration to the individual includes the traveling expenses incurred to the destination, the uncertainty of living in a new place and the emotional cost of separating from family, friends and loved ones.

From the microeconomic perspective, people migrate out of the rural areas in the expectation of being better off by doing so. The individual evaluates the cost and benefits of migration; if the benefits will exceed the cost, the individual migrate. However, the benefits of migration may accrue over a period of time, making migration a form of investment (Davanzo, 1980: 3). Moreover, there are non-economic factors that contribute to benefit of individual migrating. For instance, an individual living in a home where life is threatened, will have a greater incentive to migrate (Koven, 2012; Alexander, 2014). However, migration may also be beneficial for the place of origin of the migrant as it assists in reducing the pressure of job and social security. It may also be beneficial to the place of destination in that the migrant contributes to the economic productivity of the host community (De Haas, 2010: 5). At the micro level, migration is the result of a decision made by individual who considers the pros and cons of moving and that of staying in his present place based on available information (King, 2013: 14).

Migration can be categorised into two, which includes: internal migration and international migration. Internal migration is the movement of people within the same country without crossing the border of the country; it involved the movement of people from one location or village to another destination or to another city (Moses & Yu, 2009: 3). It may be rural to rural migration, that is, movement from one village

location to another village location. Or the movement may be from one city to another city, which is termed urban to urban migration. Also, it may be from one rural area to the urban area which is rural-urban migration. In Nigeria internal migration occurs among all the different ethnic groups. Most movements are mostly between rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to rural due to the cultural similarities among the people. Moreover, rural to urban movement in Nigeria, is characterised by the youth and younger adults moving out of the rural areas in search of better life opportunities in the urban areas. This comes from the long history of neglect of the rural areas in term of development infrastructure, social amenities, lack of employment opportunities, and educational opportunities (Oyeleye, 2013: 70).

**International migration** involves the movement of persons from their country of origin or country of habitual resident to another country. It involves the movement where a border is crossed from one nation to another nation, which may be open or closed to migration (King, 2012: 7). According to King et al. (2008: 5) international migration is a distinctive social process in which the state/s contains fundamentally different functions from the regions within a country. International migration may be for short or long term; with short term, a person moves to another country other than of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three-months but less than one year (IOM, 2013). However, for the long term international migration a person moves to another country other than a country of his usual residence for a period of at least one year. Some of the factors that affect migration include, but not limited to these are: the age of the migrant, his/her educational level, and the level of wealth of the migrant affecting the decision to migrate, and why the prospect for job opportunities influences the individual or household decision to migrate. Besides, the length of

stay of the migrants is sometimes determined by the condition of reality at the migrant's place of origin that motivates the migration (IOM, 2015).

According to Zohry (2005: 6), there are two sets of researchers with different views about the relationship between internal and international migration. One group views international migration as the extrapolation of the internal migration, while another group views international migration as essentially different in terms of control that regulates the movement of people across the various border. However, the various regulations are for checks against international security between borders. International borders are political barriers which form part of each country's sovereignty and authority. In many regions of the world, international boundaries do not exist as physical boundaries but they are just set of rules and regulations. However, Zohry (2005: 6) argues that internal migration is associated with less risk and control within the country. Moreover, internal and international migration are derived from the same fundamental causes, which are uneven development within and between countries. However, both migrations are complementary and indeed supplementary, depending on the political and economic circumstances of the people in that particular region of the world (King et al., 2008: 4).

The focus of this study is on internal migration, more precisely on rural-urban migration. In this study rural-urban migration is defined as the movement of a rural resident (s) to an urban area for diverse motives. Furthermore, rural-urban migration can be made temporary or permanent. The next section provides a review of Lewis' two sector model of development.

### **2.3 Lewis Two Sector Model of Development**

W. Arthur Lewis in his work on economic development with unlimited supply of labour (1954) analysed the dualism in labour supply that existed between the subsistence sector and the capitalist sector. It is one of the early theoretical models of economic development that focused on the structural transformation of a primarily subsistence economy. Lewis divided the economy into two sectors, the capitalist sector, or modern sector and the subsistence sector or the traditional sector. The capitalist sector expands by absorbing the unlimited labour supplies from the subsistence sector. The subsistence sector has a large population relative to the available natural resources and land, where the marginal productivity of the labour is low or zero (Lewis, 1954). The major features of the Lewis development model is that the underdeveloped economy consists of these two sectors: the first being the traditional rural subsistence sector, which has surplus labour with zero marginal productivities and the second the modern urban industrial sector with high productivity where the surplus labour from the traditional sector is being transferred. However, in the subsistence sector, due to the underemployment that exists, there is a potential pool of labour supply to the capitalist sector. The Lewis two sector model explained the process of economic development, which assumes that unlimited labour supply encourages economic growth. However, the result of cheap labour being supplied from the subsistence sector to the modern manufacturing sector was that capitalists are able to accumulate capital leading to savings and investment. These savings and investment over a period of time leads to additional capital accumulation, which triggers economic growth as long as the there is no change in the agricultural output and that wages in the modern sector remains the same. The

model explains the importance of labour supply at the initial stage of economic development.

Furthermore, the rural subsistence sector is characterised by overpopulation, low savings, low investment, low wages, and low or zero labour marginal productivities, which means that there is disguised unemployment or underemployment, which is a potential reservoir of labour supply to the industrial sector (Lewis, 1954; Todaro & Smith, 2006: 108). The surplus labour is withdrawn from the subsistence agricultural sector without any loss to productivities, which may lead to the increase in production per unit household and increase their standard of living. The dual sector model describes that rural-urban migration accelerates investment in the industrial labour-intensive sector, making use of the rural labourer and circumvents disguised unemployment.

Conversely, the modern sector is characterised by high productivity, high investment operating in an urban environment with modern advanced technology and high marginal productivity from labour (Hasseini, 2012: 134). In this two sector model the core of the development efforts reside in the steady shifting of the centre of gravity of the economy, from the subsistence agricultural sector to the industrial sector by the reallocation of the population between the two sectors; this promotes a gradual expansion of industrial employment and output resulting from the wage difference between urban and rural employment. The population in the traditional sector is sufficiently large in that there is an unlimited supply of labour able to move to the modern sector at a subsistence wage in a given period without lowering output (Wang & Piesse, 2011: 2). However, Arthur Lewis (1954) explains that rural migrants are attracted to move to the urban sector because of the wage in the industrial



sector, where the industrial sector wage having additional increment of 30% - more than the wage in the agricultural rural sector. The rural area will continue to supply the labour to the urban area due to the unlimited supply. There is an income gap between rural and the urban sectors and rural surplus labour in the traditional agricultural sector has an incentive to move to the industrial sector (Wang & Piesse, 2011: 2). However, the modern sector, tends to pay higher wages than the agricultural sector, which leads to dualism in the labour market (Fields, 2007: 11). The majority of young men in the rural population will continue to migrate to the urban area leaving the rural area with women, old people and children. This has a negative effect on rural transformation as the energetic young people are taken off the traditional sector to the urban sector. The surplus labour will continue to move away from the traditional sector, which is labour intensive to the industrial sector that is more capital intensive, where the marginal productivity of the labour is positive. In fact, Hasseini (2012: 134) argued that the growth and employment in the modern sector is possible through the output expansion in the modern sector. Arthur Lewis (1954) elucidated that the rate of output is determined by the rate of capital accumulation and industrial investments in the capital sector. It is assumed that the excesses of profit over wages from the industrial sector is accumulated to be reinvested into the modern sector by the capitalist owners (Hasseini, 2012: 134). Furthermore, the process of labour supply from the rural sector at the subsistence wage to the modern sector will continue until it reaches a point where excess labour will disappear as they are absorbed into the capitalist sector. Basically, at this point both sectors have the same marginal productivity of labour and there will be no incentives to attract the labour to migrate. Here the level of output and income from both the two sectors are the same; the agricultural sector and the industrial sector

will integrate at this point, leading to the same level of development in the whole county. This point, which Arthur Lewis (1954) refers to as the turning point in development, where the agricultural sector becomes as commercialised as the modern sector.

Nevertheless, there are some criticisms of Lewis model: firstly, the assumption that the rate of labour transfer and the employment creation in the modern industrial sector is proportional to the rate of capital accumulation, which implies that the faster the rates of capital accumulation, the higher the growth rate of the modern sector, and the faster the rate of new job creation (Hosseini, 2012: 135; Todaro & Smith, 2006: 111). This assumption could never be true in cases where the capitalist did not reinvest the profits back into the same kind of business that has labour intensive production methods. Moreover, the capitalist can reinvest the profit into a more technologically advanced and efficient system, which requires less labour but stimulates economic growth, but there will be no new job creation. Also, profits can be reinvested in more sophisticated labour saving capital technology rather than just duplicating the existing capital as is implicitly assumed in the Lewis model. Also, the economy of the developing country has integrated deeper into the global chains of production with more access to more sophisticated labour-saving technology, obtained through learning and technological transformation. Moreover, the model also assume that capitalist profits is reinvested in the local economy, and not sent abroad as a form of capital flight, when the capitalist may also decide to invest the profit in a more advanced economy. In fact, the capitalist may not reinvest the money and decided to keep the profit in a Western bank. Hosseini (2012: 135) argued that development, as research has shown, requires more than the physical capital;

human and social capital are needed, which are not well resourced in most of the developing countries.

In addition, Lewis's model postulates that surplus labour exists in the rural area and full employment in the modern, urban sector. This implies a zero or negligible marginal productivity, an indication of the existence of disguised unemployment in the rural area. This assumption was criticised by scholars such as Jacob Viner (1957) who pointed out that in developing countries, while the marginal productivities of the rural labour may be quite low it is never zero because labour (workers) may have been involved in some form of economic activity even though they are unemployed, hence surplus labour does not exist (Hosseini, 2012: 135). Also, in African and Latin America the notion of zero or negligible marginal productivities are not relevant because the labour in the agricultural sector in the rural area in Africa never have had zero marginal productivities (Hirota, 2002: 52).

Lewis also assumed that the transfer of unskilled labour from the traditional sector to the modern sector is viewed as almost smooth and costless. But practically, this is not as simple; the skill required in the modern sector is different from that required in the agricultural sector. For the process to be smooth and costless it requires the investment in education and human capital development to produce the required skills.

In addition, the inequalities that exist between the poor and the rich in the developing countries was explained from the onset of economic development by the Arthur Lewis model. As the model shows, that capitalist profits increase more and more while workers' wages are kept constant regardless of the privilege of economic development. The more capital accumulation from the profit, the more the gap

between the rich and the poor widens, as irrespective of the amount of profit accrual, workers' wages are kept constant and the gap between them widens, and more capital is accumulated. Total profits are never redistributed to workers; they are only used for capital formation, which unequal circulation of income leads to exploitation of the workers and deepens the level of inequalities between the rich and the poor in developing countries. In spite of its theoretical clarification of the model, the reality of developing countries has not followed the locus of the model, which is constructed on the basis of Western historical experience and economic growth. Thereby, the real and serious problems in developing countries such as poverty, urban unemployment and agricultural stagnation have never surfaced in the Lewis model itself (Karshenas, 2004: 8).

The Lewis model's core assumption of unlimited rural labour surplus, which existed alongside full employment in urban areas, is also highly questionable, as existing research shows that surplus labour in rural locations is not a reality. Historical evidence has shown that even though there may be high levels of unemployment in traditional sectors, the urban sectors of developing countries were also characterised by high unemployment rates. This has created an urban surplus labour, as the urban sector has failed to give formal employment to rural people. As a result, unlimited surplus labour is not regular or general in the subsistence sector and not in great demand at all in the capitalist sector because of labour saving technology. In the end, the mutual relation between labour transfer and capital accumulation breaks down. According to Todaro (1980), the extensive migration of the rural population into the urban areas led to urban unemployment in the late 1960s and 1970s. Additionally, the Lewis model was also criticised for the way it neglected the development of the agricultural sector and promoted the industrialisation of the

modern sector without any planning or strategy for the development of the rural areas.

The assumption by the Arthur Lewis model (1954) that the labour market in the industrial sector guarantees the existence of real urban wage up to the level where supply of rural surplus labour is exhausted is not realistic, as argued by Todaro (2005), wages rise from time to time in developing countries due to other factors such as the existent of civil services scale, the trade union lobbying and institutional factors.

#### **2.4 Analysis of underdevelopment in Nigeria rural areas using Lewis two sector model.**

To completely comprehend poverty, underdevelopment and development issues in rural area in Nigeria, it is important to assess the nature and role of the dual economy in Nigeria. The two sector model as explained by Arthur Lewis (1954) tried to create a “classical framework to solve the problems of distribution, accumulation of wealth and growth” by describing two economic sectors, namely, traditional and capitalist sectors which he considered as main drivers in the development process (Matumi, 2014: 34). The truth of the rural economy in the colonial period in Nigeria points to a dual economy driven by cash crops as the sources of the revenue for the country. This is true to Nigeria during the period of British colonialism before independence in 1960 when the country has clearly two economic sectors, urban and rural sector. In this respect, a careful analysis of the two sector model of development developed in 1954 by Lewis be appraised to understand the early development policy implications of British colonialism in Nigeria.

However, the British colonial agricultural policy promoted the cultivation of the cash crops for export (to generate revenue for urban development) and discourage the production of food crops. The poor peasants were encouraged to abandon and reduce the production of food crops for cash crops. These colonial policies had serious negative impacts on the livelihoods of the rural dwellers and their living standards. The poor peasants were encouraged to abandon their food crop farming which were their sources of livelihoods to work for a wage in the plantation farms (Shakpeka et,al. 2009: 58).

In considering the two sector model, Lewis (1954), denotes an economy which has subsistence and capital sectors. The main assumption of the Lewis model is the unlimited supply of labour, particularly in countries where the population is so large relative to capital and natural resources, and the marginal productivity of labour is zero or negligible in the subsistence sector (Lewis, 1954). The economic conditions in colonial Nigeria point to the validity of Lewis's assumption on unlimited supply of labour. This is, however, subject to debate as to what created the excess labour, because during pre-colonial period in Nigeria the farmers were engaged in the cultivation of food crops and some trading activities among the various ethnic groups. The colonial government created a condition to generate the surplus labour for cash crop production through imposing depraved measures that discouraged the farmer from continuing with the cultivation of food crops. The surplus labour created was being transferred to the cultivation of the cash crops and more fertile, productive land was relocated for the cultivation of cash crops. This impoverishing policy made sure that there was an unlimited supply of labour for the cultivation of cash crops, and farmers were now made to work in the cash crop plantations for wages which was kept just at the minimum level. In fact, Nigeria's colonial economy depended

70% on the export of cash crops, which were mainly cocoa, palm produce and groundnut. It was therefore expected that the British colonial policies and practices on agriculture were focused on the production of cash crops and all the human resources in the country were organised toward cash crop production. These colonial economic policies had a significant and undesirable consequence on the livelihoods of the poor Nigeria peasants in the rural areas because the subsistence wages they received for working in the cash crop plantation were not sufficient for them to take care of their families who were living in poverty. The revenue generated from the cash crops were not distributed as the farmers only got the wages paid to them at a minimum wage level. Moreover, the British did not invest in rural infrastructural development but instead the resources were used to development the urban infrastructure. According to Egbe (2014: 17), the development effort of the British colonial masters was focused on the urban areas and neglected the rural areas. Hence, the construction of roads, railway lines and the establishment of marketing boards by the British were met to opening the rural areas for exploitation and export raw materials needed by the British industries. Furthermore, Adeyeri and Adejuwon (2012: 10) noted that British agricultural initiatives did not have much appreciable impact on the rural economy; instead, the plantation scheme had negative impacts on the livelihoods of the famers and the production of food crops by reducing the arable land for cultivation. Basically, the British colonial interest in the rural areas were characterised by exploitation of their resources and the rural areas were only available to supply their industries with raw materials (Ekpo, 2012; Benedict, 2010). One can say that the British colonial agricultural policies completely disorganised the pre-colonial economy system of production in Nigeria (Adeyeri & Adejuwon 2012: 15).

Furthermore, Ikechukwu et al. (2013: 6) argue that the 1960 independence in Nigeria did not change the pattern of rural/urban polarisation, which was the British development legacy that the leaders continue to uphold. In post-independence Nigeria, the influences of the two sector model in development process were clearly noticeable with careful analysis that reflects the same basic tenets of the model envisaged by Lewis. Although the policies of independent Nigeria sought to dismantle the principles of the dualistic economic philosophy, the reality shows otherwise. The policies and programmes implemented by the government of Nigeria show numerous policies which propagated the alienation of the rural dweller at the expense of the industrial sector. In the early years of post-independence period the ruling class continued with the development policies that were urban focused and rural biased, leading to the neglect of the rural areas in the provision of infrastructural facilities (Ering et al., 2014). Evidence in Nigeria's first post-independence development plans from 1962-1968 made a great financial provision to the improvement of the standard of living of the Nigerian, and focused more on industrial development, but with less attention on rural sectorial and agricultural development in the country (Ibietan & Oghator, 2013: 300). The implication of the plan validates the Lewis two sector development model. The reality of the Nigeria economy in the post-independence period points to a dual economy between the industrial sector and agricultural sector. The government policy was focused on industrial development and less attention on the agricultural sector. The failure of government to invest in the agricultural sector creates an unlimited labour supply from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. The labourer was attracted to the industrial sector due to the urban higher wages that were paid, which relatively more than that was paid in the agricultural sector.



Similarly, the second National Development Plan 1970-1974, which was introduced immediately after the Nigerian civil war with the objective of building a non-divided Nigeria society, was introduced as part of government's effort to reconstruct the destruction caused by the civil war. It focused on agricultural development, industrial development, transportation and man-power development, with emphasis put on urban development as were the previous plans. This plan did not have any specific project priorities for rural development, which further contribute to strengthening the dichotomy between the urban and rural sectorial development in Nigeria (Egbe, 2014: 23). The urban centric development policies of the Nigerian government have led to a wide dichotomy between rural and the urban areas, which has resulted in the flow of migrants from rural areas to the urban areas.

## **2.5 Theory of Internal Colonialism**

Since the Lewis two sectors model of economic development theory does not reflect the entirely situation in Nigeria, it is necessary to discuss an alternative approach. Internal colonialism refers to structural, political and economic inequalities between regions within a country. It is also used to describe uneven development and exploitation of minority groups within a society (Nbete 2012: 57). Michael Hechter (1975) is one of the scholars who contributed to the expansion of the theory of internal colonialism. In the early 1960s, internal colonialism theories turn out to be more diverse and clearly formulated. It became an important sociological theory that was developed to explain political and economic inequalities that existed between regions and within ethnics in the same country (Hind 1984: 549). It is commonly shared by scholars that internal colonialism involves the component of normal imperial colonial relations, which originated within the borders of the same country (Casanova, 1965; Bluner, 1969; Wople, 1975; Hwami, 2014), characterised by the

use of state power by the dominant group in favour of one section of the society to the detriment of the subordinate group (Hwami, 2014). However, Hechter (1975: 9) define internal colonialism as a situation where the core region attempts to dominate the peripheral region politically and exploit it economically and materially. It is a situation where one ethnic group or geographic region dominates another group or region within the same country. It could also be referred to as the bias and exploitative structured relationship between the core and peripheral within a country (Oxford Encyclopaedia, 2005). According to Gonzalez Casanova (1965), internal colonialism refers to a structure of social relations based on the domination and exploitation among a culturally heterogeneous group. Nbeta (2012: 4) pointed out that the relationship that exists between the internal coloniser and the colonised region is like that which existed between the metropole and the colony in direct colonialism. It is the result of a contact between two or more races, cultures or civilisations whose genesis and evolution occurred without any mutual contact up to that specific moment. The colonial structure and internal colonialism are different from the class structures, since colonialism is the domination and exploitation of a particular population by another different population with different class (Nbeta 2012: 4). Carmichael and Hamilton advanced internal colonialism as a theory for explaining racism in the United States (Nbeta, 2012: 55). According to Bohmer (1998), like the class-based Marxist and neo-Marxist theorists, the theory of internal colonialism pinpoints the root of racial oppression in capitalism and sees the accumulation of capital as the key determinant of earning, profit and economic changes. Furthermore, the theory departs from the orthodox Marxist approach in the sense that it does not reduce nationality or race relations to pure class struggle; instead it sees one's race or ethnic origin as crucial in one's identity determination and one's

life (Bohmer 1998; Nbeta 2012: 56). However, internal colonialism becomes a framework which provides an understanding into the caste and racism, ethnicity, culture and economic exploitation of the African America. Gonzalez Casanova (1965) explains that the concept of colonialism has been used as a phenomenon to explain the relations between different people and nations. He emphasised that the end of direct control and domination by other nations over another, did not totally remove the existing organisational structure over the years when the notion of domination and exploitation of nations by its native people arises. Furthermore, Gonzalez Casanova (1965) explains that most countries in the developed and third world, after gaining independence, from their colonisers, still continue the exploitation of economic and natural resources that existed before independence in much in the same way with the political elites in those countries (Pinderhughes, 2009).

However, Sornarajah (1981: 46), explained that internal colonialism results wherever an ethnic group in control of the government systematically exploits resources of the regions occupied by other ethnic groups, which are the minority in the country, thereby reducing the amount of resources available for the development of those regions to that of the dependencies. This results in lop-sidedness in favour of one dominant ethnic group in the sharing and distribution of national wealth, leading to inequalities in access to employment opportunities, educational opportunities and provision of healthcare by those from the minority group's local resources and income from the region of the minority are used mainly to serve the interests of the dominant ethnic group. However, in the case of Nigeria the British indirect rule strategy stimulated ethnic sentiments among Nigerians by nurturing the differences among Nigerians rather than their similarities (Kalu, 2008). Ethnicity is not harmful to

the process of economic development, but in Nigeria with multi-ethnic groups, the notion of internal colonialism tends to become obvious in government decisions on where to locate schools and other social infrastructures in the country. Hence, this tends to foster inequalities and underdevelopment within the country. Likewise, some scholars believe that race and ethnicity are very important instruments in perpetuating economic dependency (Sornaraja, 2010).

Gonzalez Casanova (1965) refers to the roots of internal colonialism as being in the oppressive conditions and structural inequalities that originate from the colony, and that were passed on to the independent states. Moreover, internal colonialism as a phenomenon has been tied to the presence of class structure that existed during the colonial period in most of the newly independent nations of the world. And what distinguishes internal from external colonialism is the intensity of culture change processes and rigour with which the cultural hegemony is stressed (Pinderhughea, 2009: 33).

Michael Hechter (1975) an American scholar, contributed to the expansion of internal colonialism theory. He devoted much of his work to the formation of the theory, in *Internal Colonialism; the Celtic Fringe in British national development* in 1975, which was inspired by the diffusion theory of the view that the interaction of people from different ethnic groups and culture within the same country often resulted in cultural integration and homogenisation among the people from the diffusion of various cultures and from the different ethnic groups (Nbeta 2012: 4). However, Hechter (1975) rejected the diffusion theory on the ground that the integration of culture among ethnic groups leads to homogenisation and commonality of culture. In fact, Hechter (1975: 6) argued that modernisation increased ethnic and cultural

integration among groups of people within the same country and would not necessarily bring about increase in ethnic and cultural unity among people, as hypothesised by the diffusion theory. Hechter (1975) emphasised that ethnic integration amongst people most likely results in ethnic disunity, which is a foundation for ethnic cleavage, and which is the effect of the inequalities that had existed within the various regions in the same country. The peripheral region will be relegated to the background and the core region will dominate over the people in the peripheral regions, and the people in the relegated peripheral region will have some form of hostility towards the core, dominated region, which may take the form of nationalism (Nbeta 2012: 4).

Hechter's (1975) work presented Britain as a powerful and culturally distinct nation, which held so much sway over the other peripheral regions economically, financially and politically. However, the people at the periphery started the nationalist movement when they became subjected to discrimination and unequal access to resources. In relation to Nigeria, the political elite were united for the struggle against the British for the independence. The elite united in their fight, eventually led them to obtain their independence in 1960 from the British. After the departure of the colonisers from Nigeria, the unity among the political classes collapsed. The struggle of ethno-regional groups created a legacy of bitter inter-ethnic rivalry in Nigeria. At independence in 1960, Nigeria accepted the negative burden of ethno-nationalism developed during colonial period, which passed into the post-colonial era. The politics of ethno-nationalism was defined by the fear of ethnic and regional domination (Uduma 2013: 34). The administrative style adopted by the British in Nigeria during the colonial period created distrust, suspicion and cleavage, which resulted in rivalry among the major ethnic groups for the control of the resources in

the Nigerian state (Metumara, 2010: 95). In Nigeria, ethno-nationalism has manifested primarily as a negative phenomenon. It presents a scenario where people identify themselves first with a particular ethnic nationality before identifying themselves with the nation. The ethno-nationalist struggle has indeed put pressures on the Nigeria state, which culminated to the Civil War in 1967. These ethnic struggles resulted from unequal access to the country's resources and uneven development with the various regions in the country (Uduma 2013: 36). The political elites used the government resources for their selfish interests and neglected the rural areas, leaving them without any significant development (Bariledam & Seraba 2013: 167).

Internal colonialism in Nigeria can be found at the combination of two key developments, which is the ethnic-based political domination used to exploit the state's resources for the benefit of the few dominant groups. Furthermore, the leagues between the dominant groups and the control of state enterprise deprive the minority groups' access to the rewarding sector of the economy. In the Nigerian context, the cultural division of labour, which Hecthter (1975) highlights in his theory of internal colonialism is derived from the discriminatory policy pursued by the ruling elites. Naanen (1995) argued that internal colonialism in Nigeria resulted from ethnic-based political domination attained through political power. The political authority acquired by the politicians were used to transfer available resources from the rural areas, such resources as the oil and gas, timber, and other natural resources present in the rural communities to develop the urban areas. Neglecting the rural communities where these resources are obtained, led to impoverishment, underdevelopment, and lack of infrastructure development (Babalola 2014: 119, Naanen, 1995). The pattern of the historical development in Nigeria and the

existence of the heterogeneous ethnic groups that live in the various regions in the country has validated the concept of internal colonialism (Hicks 2004: 3; Hind 1984: 543). The concepts of internal colonialism have been used to explain the situation in South Africa, United States of America, Canada, Acedia, Nigeria, Britain Celtic and Argentina (Hicks, 2004: 3; Hind, 1984: 543). As observed by Harold Wolpe (1975), the presence of an element of normal imperial colonial relations when found within a country will justify the existence of internal colonialism. Furthermore, the same instruments of economic exploitation, political oppression and cultural domination were used to produce and sustain underdevelopment conditions of minority ethnic groups in the region where they occupied.

Besides the numerous contribution of the theory of internal colonialism to the understanding and analysis of the ethnic and racial inequalities that existed in the developed and third world countries, there are obvious criticisms of the theory. According to Page (1978: 295), the model has been criticised for its inability as a theoretical construct in relating the differences in regions to the essential patterns of inequalities that existed in the various regions in the country. Moreover, Bohmer (1998) observed that internal colonialism is weak in explaining the continuities and changes that occur in the racial inequalities at the micro level and in the larger society. Also, the model failed to clearly specify the actual mechanism for replicating the inequalities that existed in the society. Furthermore, critics explained that the theory of internal colonialism did not identify any mode of exploitation and domination that distinguish it from class or race exploitation and domination (Hwami, 2014: Wolpe, 1975).

## **2.6 The neo-classical equilibrium perspective**

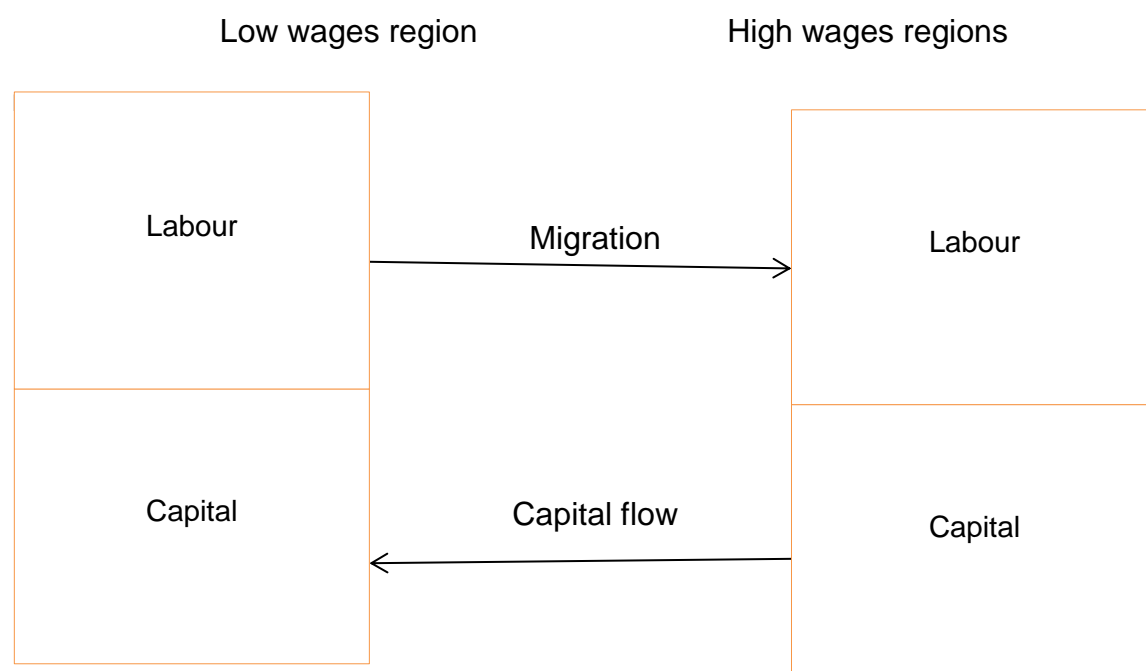
In the preceding section the theory of internal colonialism was discussed, which based its concept on ethnic inequality and exploitative relationship that exists within a country between the majority and minority ethnic groups. One of the best known theories that explain migration are derived from the neo-classical equilibrium perspective. Accordingly, this perspective, attempted to explain migration as a process which occurs due to the difference in location. Revenstenin (1885), in his law of migration, explained that the major causes of migration are economic factors and that migration is not separated from underdevelopment. According to Da Haas (2008: 4), at the macro-level the neo- classical economic theory view migration as a supply and demand of labour due to differences in the geographical location. However, migration also occurs as a result of wage difference in various geographical locations. The neo-classical economic theory points out that labour will move from the labour surplus regions to a labour scarce region, resulting to lower level of labour scarcity at the destination. However, Massey et al. (1993: 434) argued that the neo classical theory perceives migration as a form of optimal allocation of production factors for optimal benefit of both the sending and receiving communities or countries. In addition, the reallocation of labour from the rural agricultural area to the urban, industrial sector within the same country or across the border is a part of the conditions for economic growth. Hence it becomes part of the component of the entire development process in the country. According to Kurekova (2011: 4), the neo-classical theory understands migration to be driven by the differences in the returns on labour in the labour market across the various regions. Thus, the neo-classical migration theory see migration as a result of the difference in inequalities of income between regions, where the higher income region pull migrants and the less



income region tends to push them away (De Haas, 2006: 3). According to the neo-classical theory, migration is mainly pushed by differences in supply of labour and demand of labour across the different geographical areas, resulting from the differences in wages between the poor and rich countries. The central point of the neo-classical method focused on the wage differences between geographical locations. In the neo-classical theory, at micro level the migrant is seen as an individual agent who decides to move on the basis of cost benefit calculation; the migrants want to maximise their opportunities based on the skills which has the potential to earn a better wage (Massey et, al., 1993: 434). Furthermore, Da Hass (2008:5) claimed that the potential of migrants to earn the highest wages also depends on the structure of the labour market. According to Jennissen (2006: 1), the neo-classical economic theory helps to explain the movement of migrants within the same country due to urban demands of labour more than the rural areas, the rural areas supplying the labour needed in the urban areas due to higher wages paid in the urban modern sectors. Da Hass (2008:4) supports the argument by saying that the neo- classical migration theory sees the migrants as agents who have the free choice to maximise any opportunities available to them, thus with the access to information they are expected to move to an area where they will be more useful and productive and able to earn better wages, and which depend greatly on their specific skills. Kurekova (2011: 4) argued that in the extended neo-classical model, the migrants are motivated to migrate based on expected incomes, and the key variable is earning weighted by the possibility of getting employment. Furthermore, the neo-classical migration theory views the rural-urban migration as a development process whereby the rural area supplies the urban sectors with the labour required. Hence making the rural traditional sector provide the urban sector with the human resources

needed will continue and eventually result in convergence between the wages paid at the rural area and the urban sector, leading to closing the gap between the rural sector and urban sector wages. Figure 2.1 shows the flows of labour from the low wages region to the high wages region, which implies that the neo-classical economic theory explains that economic migrants move from areas of low wages to areas of higher wages. The migrant's labour in return send back to the place of origin the remittance in the form of capital flows that will create an equilibrium. According to De Haas (2006: 3), the capital is expected to flow in the opposite direction, which continues and in the long run this will remove the incentives for people to migrate. However, the capital flows that move from the urban areas to the rural areas in the case of rural urban migration will help create more investment in the rural areas (Massey et al., 1993: 434). This increase in the investment will generate more employment opportunities in the rural areas and create an increase in the local economic development in the migrant's place of origin.

**Figure 2.1: Neo classical economics theory of equilibrium**



*Sources: Jennissen (2006:1)*

### **2.6.1 Shortcomings of the neo-classical migration theory**

According to De Haas (2008: 6), in most third world countries the financial market is not well developed, making it difficult for the marginalised segment of the population to have access to financial services, and difficult for the neo-classical framework to explain the actual migration pattern of the population because within the framework its focus is on the expected income. However, the neo-classical migration theory is also criticised for not been able to deal with constraining factors, which arise in some developing countries such as government imposing checks on migration due to political or economic reason. The structuralists criticised this theory on the ground that individuals do not have a free choice because they are constrained by some fundamental factors which are structural forces that tend to undermine their free choice. In fact, people are forced to migrate because their traditional economic systems have been undermined through the incorporation into the global political economic system. The processes deprive the rural population of their livelihood and make them become cheap labour in the urban centre. Kurekova (2011: 6) noted that the neo-classical migration theory generally ignores the effect of home and the state and also fails to acknowledge the role of politics and policies, which are considered as distortion factors. Furthermore, the theory was also criticised for mechanically reducing the migration determinants and homogenising the migrants' societies. According to King (2012: 14), the determinism, functionalism and a historicism of the approach reduced it in some critics' eyes to be unworkable and far from a migration reality in the post oil crises year of the later 1970s and beyond, which in itself was changing. The approach, according to King (2012: 14), fails to explain the reasons why few people migrate in spite of the number of incentives and the opportunities available to them to do so. In addition, the approach also fails to explain why some

countries have very high rate of out migration despite the development in the country and others with the same structural economic condition and level of development have a very low level of out migration as compared to others. Furthermore, the theory fails to consider factors such as the personal, family and socio-cultural aspects that affect people differently in terms of migration. King (2012: 14) argues that the theory fails to take into consideration the potential realities of multiple barriers to international migration. It was also argued that the theory fails to pay attention to the various histories of colonialism, which linked different countries together at different stages of development. In fact, some researchers believe that the neo-classical migration theory did not pay attention to the system structuring of the world economy in relation to the dependency and underdevelopment that exists in some part of the world, and which has played a major role on the part of development in the third world countries, countries such as in Africa and Latin America (King, 2012: 14). In the next section we discussed the Push – Pull model.

## **2.7 The push-pull model**

Lee (1966) reviewed Ravenstein's 19<sup>th</sup> century laws on migration and proposed a new analytical framework for migration. According to Lee (1966), the decision to migrate is determined by a set of factors which include: place of origin; destination; the intervening obstacles; and personal factors (Lee 1966: 47-50). Lee (1966) argued that migration is selective of individual characteristics because people respond differently to migration factors with different levels of abilities to cope with the intervening factors. Also, that migration takes place within a specific place of origin to a specific place of destination (Lee, 1966: 51). According to the push–pull model, there are certain factors that are responsible for push migrants from their place of origin or original location to another location, and also factors that pull

migrants to the places of the destination. According to De Haas, (2008), the push–pull model is basically an individual choice and equilibrium model, which is similar to neo-classical micro model. King (2012: 13) argued that the push–pull model perceives migration as driven by a set of push factors operating from the place of origin. The push factors are those in the sending community that contribute to pushing the migrant to move away from the place of origin. In the rural areas in Nigeria these include poverty, unemployment, landlessness, non-availability of alternative source of income for the rural residence, and the underdevelopment of the rural areas resulting from poor investment with long years of government neglect. Also, low productivities of agriculture attributed to lack of investment and development of the sector, lack of opportunities for advancement of the youth in the rural areas, population growth, political instability, and low social status (King 2012:13). These factors validate the push factor model in Nigeria. However, the pull factors are those factors in the destination that attract migrants to move to various destinations (Moses & Yu, 2009: 8). Basically, these pull factors include better income, job prospects, better education, welfare system, good environment, and political freedom. De Haas (2008: 9) argued that the push and pull factors are forces that act to induce people to move to another place or to leave the place of residence to another destination. The push factors are forces or conditions that can make people migrate to other destinations for the search of a better life; people migrate in order to move away from those forces in their place of origin to a new destination. However, the push factors vary from place to place, for the fact that the decision to migrate is sometimes individually determined; some people may migrate for economic reasons while others migrate for non-economic purposes. King (2012: 13) affirms that Lee’s (1966) push model explains that there are set of intervening

impediments that must be overcome by the migrants for them to move from their present location to another, not just the push and pull factors that determine the migration but all other obstacles must be considered such as the cost of the journey, the cultural adaptation barriers, different ways of life, and languages barriers. Moses and Yu (2009: 8) argued that the push factors from the rural area could be lack of opportunities for the rural dweller, who is unable to find employment and therefore decides to move to the urban area for search of job and other opportunities that can generate income for them to be able to subsidise his/her subsistence income.

Furthermore, the push factors could be the rate of crime in a particular location, which will make people migrate out of it. In addition, other factors that may pull migrants out, such as sociological pull factors, could induce people to migrate to a particular destination such as to a lower crime rate and a better standard of living (Moses & Yu, 2009: 8). De Haas (2008: 9) supports the argument by saying that there are two major factors that determine the push and pull factor: the natural rural population growth that leads to create a population; and pressures on the agricultural resources (Malthusian pressure). Other factors are economic reasons such as the offer for higher wages in the urban areas that motivate people to move to the cities for the hope of getting better wages. The push–pull model seems eye-catching because it is able to incorporate all the factors that play a major role in individual migration decision-making. The strength of the various forces push or pull the migrant changes with time as development in both the urban and rural areas changes (Moses & Yu, 2009: 10). In most cases the pull forces are towards the urban area as it dominates the cause of forces such as industrialisation, higher standard of living, better opportunities and the decline in the agricultural importance in the economy.

However, there are some flaws against the push–pull model. It tends to ignore the multiplicity and the internal stratification of societies. In fact, the pull or push factors are likely to work out in different ways for different people; some may decide to move while others may not, depending on how the individual evaluates the factors (Da Hass, 2008:9). Secondly, it has been argued by some scholars that the push and pull factors are mirrors of each other; for instance, the factors that push migrants from their place of origin might be low wages while in the destination there are high wages, which is pull factor. But it is difficult to experiment the dominant factor between the two factors. Also, the fact that population pressure is relatively difficult to understand and not a simple concept to outline, and such concept alone cannot explain why people have to move and it fails to see migration as a social process. People move, not only because of population pressure but because they need a place or environment where they will have steady growth and a better life. For instance, people move from places where there are less population to areas where they have high population density; people tend to be crowded in cities where they have more population concentration because they have more access to better educational facilities, quality health care, better business opportunities and social amenities (King, 2012: 13). Besides, the push–pull model was also criticised for seeing migration as a cost benefit calculation without considering the structural constraints, which migrants tend to face. This means that people do not have equal access to information and resources.

In addition, the push–pull model is not able to explain return migration and also the impact of migration on both the sending community and place of destination. Migration impact tends to alter the structural context in the sending communities and in the destination, and the migrant's different contributions in their places of

destination, depending on the nature of their skills and profession. Also, the push–pull model is not able to account for these changes by the migrants’ impacts, which make the model to be static (De Hass, 2008). The push–pull model is not able to be used for analytical situations, because it focuses on the external factors that cause migration. The situations of human beings and their activities are dynamic and change from time to time, thus migration needs to be a part of the changes that occur in the transformations processes in larger societies. The inability for the model to be used to analyse situations also limits its usability. Furthermore, the push-pull model does not explain why some regions in the world supply migrants while others, to some extent, do not (European Commission, 2000).

## **2.8 Towards a New Theory of Rural Households Empowerment.**

The push and pull model is not totally applicable in addressing the problem of rural urban migration in Nigeria. It is more relevant to the situation in developed nations and it was constructed based on a Western country’s development experience. The Nigerian situation requires a peculiar model relevant to addressing the problem of poverty, agricultural stagnation and underdevelopment conditions in the rural areas. However, according to the push and pull model, population pressure is a pushing factor for people to migrate. In the Nigerian situation people move, not certainly because of population pressure, but because they need a place or environment where they will have steady growth and a better life. For instance, people move from rural areas which have less population to cities like Lagos, Kano, and Port Harcourt, which is densely populated. They are pulled to these cities because they have more access to better educational facilities, quality health care, better business opportunities and social amenities (King, 2012: 13). Moreover, the level of underdevelopment in the rural areas resulting from the various government neglects



and the urban biased development policies of the various policy makers over the years have led to the wide dichotomy between rural and urban areas: the rural areas are characterised by lack of infrastructural facilities, such as roads, water supply, electricity, health facilities and industries (Ibietan & Oghator, 2013: 300).

On the other hand, like every other model, the two sector model has been displayed as one that does not spur on broad-based development, in particular to the rural poor that are always relegated to poverty miseries, in which the sustainability of their livelihood is taken for granted. In spite of the theoretical clarification of the model, the reality of developing countries has not followed the locus of this model. The real and serious problems of the developing countries, in particular Nigeria, such as poverty, urban unemployment and agricultural stagnation have never surfaced in the Lewis two sector model itself (Karshenas, 2004: 8). In fact, Lewis's (1954) two sector model does not envision a process of development which benefits the rural poor nor push them out of poverty. Its main focus is to initiate development to the industrial sector. The poor rural inhabitants are supposed to benefit through wages and employment opportunities in the modern sector, although such benefits are peripheral and may not necessarily lead to growth above subsistence levels. There has been disenchantment with the dual model, particularly its relegation of the agricultural sector to the peripheries of development process. This has led to serious grilling on an alternative path of development to affect the majority of rural poor in Nigeria and create employment for many rural dwellers, thus bringing about a sustainable change in the rural economy. However, as farming is the major occupation of the rural dwellers in Nigeria, transformation of agriculture, namely, to make it more productive through investment and innovation will be a step in the right direction. It is important that more immediate gains in the welfare of poor rural households can be

achieved, and some of their critical constraints of meeting their basic needs can be overcome (Ele et al., 2013: 49).

Since rural areas in Nigeria are dominated by small-scale farmers, commercialisation of the smallholder agriculture will be an indispensable pathway toward economic growth and development. It is recognised that agricultural commercialisation and investment are key strategies for promoting accelerated sustainable growth and development and hence poverty reduction, improvement in the living standard of rural dwellers and job creation (Agwu et al, 2012: 392). Further, according to the World Bank (2007), agriculture-led development is succeeding in providing applicable alleviating strategies to rural poverty. A broad-based agriculture led strategy of economic growth will always bear significant fruit. The economy-wide effects of a dynamic agricultural sector can help reduce poverty and increase food security in the country. Thus, a direct agriculture growth would lead to sufficient development to alleviate poverty. This means that any strategy to reduce poverty and unemployment should target the poor themselves and therefore should have the smallholder farmers at the centre. In Nigeria, about 80% of the farmers are smallholders and their production capacity falls between 0.1 and 4.99 hectares (Mgbenka et al., 2016: 43). Agriculture has the potential to directly improve the living standards of poor rural residents. The prospective of agriculture to spur development is validated by the Green Revolutions in Asia, where agriculture has been transformed from a traditional sector to a modern sector through state intervention (Poulton et al., 2010: 14). In Bangladesh and India, agriculture has shown potential to stimulate broad-based economic growth and development. Also, in Indonesia, agriculture had played a significant role in providing jobs for the majority of the labour force (Md. Ataul et al., 2011). Further, the advocates of agriculture for development

postulate that the poor performance of agriculture in different countries reveals inadequate investments and policies that are factually biased against agriculture (World Bank, 2007).

However, smallholder farmers are considered as the most appropriate mechanisms of sharing wealth and development, particularly in lowering inequalities among countries and within countries. Redistributing agricultural growth has the potential to start development and share it with the poor rural smallholder farmers (Wiggins et al., 2010). The 'engine for growth' - at least in the rural economy in Nigeria, can only be in the form of agriculture, in particular commercialisation of the smallholder as a remedy to rural poverty, food security and youth unemployment in the country.

Agricultural commercialisation refers to the process of increasing the proportion of agricultural production that is sold by farmers (Agwu et al., 2012: 392). Commercialisation of agriculture ensues different forms on the output side of production with increased marketed surplus or occurs on the input side with increased use of purchased inputs. Commercialisation of the smallholder farmer in Nigeria will bring about an increase in the income of the farmers, increase in food security and reduction in rural poverty. It is seen as a powerful means to increase rural household income and food access and reduce the risks of income shortages (Emilola et al., 2016: 479). Moreover, growth brought about by agricultural commercialisation is significant in poverty reduction if the process of commercialisation is inclusive and broad based, with several smallholder farmers benefitting from the process (Kirsten et al., 2012: 2). The process of agricultural commercialisation involves the introduction of the smallholder farmers to specialised enterprises such as crops and livestock in which many farmers are assisted to

change from subsistence farming to produce for market, irrespective of the scale of production. Moreover, smallholder commercialisation mostly leads to an increase in the variety of marketed commodities crop, poultry and livestock commodities at the national level and increased specialisation at the farm level (Ele, et.al., 2013: 49). However, in Nigeria presently, smallholder farmers are constrained by many problems such as those of poor access to credit, modern agricultural inputs (such as fertiliser, higher yield seed, equipment, technologies and machineries), and poor rural infrastructure, inadequate access to market, land, and extension services. It will be difficult under the current limitations for farmers to have access to market and enjoy the benefit of commercialisation. Thus, the government needs to provide a better environment and remove the various limitations and constraints that the farmers are faced with currently (Ele, et al., 2013: 49). In a country such as Indonesia, the state provided a policy matrix, which safeguarded the growth of the agricultural sector through a subsidy policy together with market and extension reform. If the Nigerian government could copy a similar strategy of the Indonesian policy matrix by introducing agricultural subsidy policy which would assist smallholder farmers, such measures would go a long way in removing the constraints and limitations that they currently encounter. It will enhance growth and development in the agricultural sector. However, The Green Revolution in Asia was engineered and led by the state in the provision of inputs and agricultural policies targeted to encourage production, particularly by smallholder farmers.

Furthermore, commercialisation of smallholder farming in Nigeria will make agriculture attractive to the youth in the rural areas and enable the farmers to earn a good livelihood. It will be able to create sustainable employment for many rural households. However, for the process of agricultural commercialisation to be a key

strategy for sustainably reducing rural poverty and creating employment in Nigeria the dimension of commercialisation needs to be broad based and must be a state-led initiative and investment. The initiatives must be supported and led by government with massive rural infrastructure investment schemes to facilitate agricultural commercialisation.

The manoeuvre of the consensus on agriculture for rural development, mainly in the development realms, requires all-embracing interrelation of all the relevant stakeholders. However, development in rural area does not occur in a vacuum but rather in a policy environment determined by all levels of government and other stakeholders, which include the local, state, national, political and economic conditions (Kirsten et al., 2012: 1). Thus, it should be stressed that for agriculture-led development to materialise, the various levels of government in Nigeria has to take an active role of setting a clear policy environment that will enable smooth business operations. Also required is their direct participation in the rural economy that can stimulate and effectively lower rural marketing transaction costs. In achieving such institutions, the state has to include the private sector and the rural producing organisations in its institutional policy, all with well-defined, clear roles and responsibilities. Agricultural commercialisation in Nigeria has to be done from a developmental perspective. Agricultural transformations stress the necessity of government interventions in the early stages of development. The government needs to provide support in the form of subsidies to the smallholder farmers, such as the fertilizer subsidy scheme, financial accessibility and soft loan scheme that is directly focused on the smallholding farmers example, demonstrated by Dr. Akinwumi Adesina when he was minister of agriculture, when the fertiliser subsidy focused directly on the smallholder farmer, which enable him/her direct access.

Furthermore, the government should make a provision for a system through which the smallholder farmer can improve efficiencies in all areas comprising access to input, high yield seeds, marketing facilities and linkages, storage facilities and provision of infrastructure and skill training and transfers. Also, the government intervention is also required in the development of the output market in considering an extensive range of delivery systems and institutional structures within which they provide financial services. Further, the government should also support the provision of storage and marketing facilities and intervene in the buying and stocking of produce from the smallholder farmers. The latter should get a good price during the harvesting period when the farmer over-produces, when he/she is allowed to accumulate the staple crop as a reserve for food security (Mgbenka et al., 2016: 52). This will encourage the farmer to produce and reduce the losses they incur. However, if the commercialisation of the smallholder is to be a success in Nigeria, the government should partner with private sector participations in the area of roads and infrastructures development, research and development, extension services, formulation of policy and regulating framework that will support the smallholder farmer to develop a market oriented agriculture that will be commercially viable and sustainable (Kirsten et al., 2012: 2). Mgbenka et. al. (2016: 52) stress that lack of reliable access to credit is a major constraint to improving smallholder farm operation in Nigeria and enhancing the livelihoods of rural household, thus the Nigeria government should give adequate priority and firmness to resolving the problem of microfinance to create a better access to the credit in the rural areas. The importance of government assistance in the provision of water irrigation facilities to the smallholder farmer in the rural area is needed for them to overcome the problem of rainfall, and to plant crops throughout the year. Moreover, the government should

motivate research institutions to carry out more research and equip them to disseminate research findings to support the improvement in agricultural practice and product. To ensure this is achieved, the government should provide more financial support to smallholder farmers for practical application of the research findings.

Finally, the above narratives will assist in the creation of jobs for an active population in the rural areas. It will bring about increase participation of the youth in the agricultural sector. Nigeria government need to provide more incentives to attract the youth into smallholder agricultural commercialisation, as this measure will create a new generation of farmers in the country. This will have a positive effect on rural urban migration in the country as more job will be create in the rural areas. This measure will help to reduce the rate of flow of people from rural to urban areas. Also it bring an improvement to rural economic activities, and thus enhance the performance of the rural economy.

## **2.9 Conclusion**

The chapter has explored theories that give way for a vibrant understanding of the empirical evidence of the impact of rural–urban migration on development in Nigeria. The Lew’s dual economic model theory shows how the unlimited supply of labour from the traditional sector to the urban sector contributes to the expansion of the urban sector with increase in the marginal productivity of labour. The Push –Pull model identifies those factors that push migrants out of the rural areas such as, poverty, unemployment, lack of social amenities and lack of quality educational faculties, when the factors that attract migrants to the urban areas are the urban social amenities, urban infrastructural, employment opportunities, and educational

opportunities. The theory of internal colonialism, the neo-classical migration theory has been used to give an overview of migration causes in Nigeria. Several researchers have regretted the absence of a comprehensive single migration theory, which make it difficult to generalise the causes and consequences of migration due to the complexity and diversity of the phenomenon; it is difficult therefore to separate migration from other social economic process. The impact of migration on development is much more pervasive in the character of economic growth, particularly in the pattern of distribution of growth. The theory of internal colonialism provides the historical foundation for understanding the disparities in the development of infrastructure between the rural and the urban areas in the country, leading to the internal migration. However, from dependency perspectives, the root cause of underdevelopment in the third world nations is the economic dependency. The core and periphery relationships that have existed between the urban and rural areas in Nigeria created a form of economic dependency between them, which favours the urban area to the detriment of rural development.

The wide dichotomy in development between rural and urban areas in Nigeria is attributed to the urban-centric development policies of the Nigerian government. Over the years, rural areas were neglected. Emphasis of government development policies were geared toward the transformation of the urban areas and improvement in the living standards of the urban dwellers. However, the biasedness in the First National Development Plans (1962 -1968) toward rural development was also significant. It made a great financial provision to the improvement of the standard of living of the Nigerian people yet the plan was urban focused and less attention was given to rural infrastructural development, thus contributing to increasing disparities between rural and urban development (Ibietan & Oghator, 2013: 300). In the early



years of post-independence the ruling class continued with development policies that were urban focused and rural biased, resulting in the neglect of the rural areas in the provision of infrastructural facilities, and less attention was given to the development of the agricultural sector.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the research methodology and research design that was appropriated for the study. The study of rural-urban migration and its impact on rural development in Nigeria requires the utilisation of multiple methods for both data collection and analysis. This is mainly due to the fact that rural-urban migration issues cut across different socio-economic factors, cultural issues and methodological boundaries. A mixed research approach was employed to understand the nature of impact and effects of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The approach used both quantitative and qualitative methodology to gain insight and deeper understanding about issues of internal migration on development in Nigeria. The triangulation of research methodologies was done to increase the validity and reliability of research findings. The superiority of the mixed methods comes from the ability to connect the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative data methods as well as data collection and analyses. This will enhance the understanding of the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Nigeria. There is the need for a laborious examination of different theories, facts and hard economic data in official and non-official documentary sources in order to understand and articulate the global situation of migration impact and effects on the lives of the poor rural households. The study hinged on quantitative methodologies to analyse data for a better comprehension of the subject discourse. Qualitative methodology was used in the analysis of data, particularly from in-depth interviews and observations which are important research methods of data collection and analysis. The archival research mostly on classified and non-classified documents of the state and non-state development agencies are crucial in

knowing the situation of state intervention on causes of rural-urban migration, and has the potential to provide suitable policy issues, especially on international migration and its effects on rural development. Interviews with heads of households and other key informants on migration issues in rural communities provided important and crucial data on internal migration impacts on development in Nigeria.

### **3.2 Research Method**

Research method refers to the various methods or techniques that are used to conduct the research. It is a plan of the collection, measurement, and analysis of data organised to achieve the set objectives of the study. It normally incorporates concepts, paradigms and theoretical models. Numerous methods use different philosophical and analytical selections to examine and explain theories. However, the study used a mixed research method, which employs both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Creswell and Clark (2007) argue that one approach to address a problem is inadequate, hence the use of mixed methods to reinforce both qualitative and quantitative methods in this study. Sale, Lohfeld and Brazil (2002: 44) affirm that a mixed method strengthens the outcome of the research, thus quality can be improved when the limitation of one method is balanced by using another method. The mixed research method is appropriate for this study as the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria is complex. There is no one method that could provide a deeper and clearer understanding of this phenomena of study. The two methods will complement each other; the weakness of one method will be overcome by the strength of the other method, leading to a better result of the research. Furthermore, the coverage of the research to obtain the relevant information and understand the content of phenomenon that is being studied depends to some degree on the method used by the research to collect the data.

Creswell (2009: 4) defines the mixed method approach to inquiry which combines both qualitative and quantitative approaches in a single form. It uses the combination of both qualitative and quantitative approach to provide a better understanding to the problem that is being studied. The mixed research method finds its origins within the post-positivism paradigm, which merges the improvements of both positivism as well as interpretivism ideas, and as a result it was considered suitable to guide this study. According Sale, Lohfeld and Brazil (2002: 44), the mixed method brings together the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative method in one single method. Creswell and Plano Clark (2007: 33) affirm also that one method to address a research problem has a limitation, therefore the combination of both qualitative and quantitative approach enhances the strength of the research method. The use of both methods created a better understanding of the phenomena of the study. The triangulation of the methods is aimed at increasing the validation of the findings and the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria.

Methodological triangulation is a strategy of action that combines methods from different paradigms and approaches in the examination of the research question in order to increase the validity of the resulting findings (De Vos, 2005; Yeasmin & Rahman, 2012). The mix of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used in analysis to understand the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches in this study provides an expanded understanding of the research problem being investigated. Qualitative and quantitative research approaches are different methods rooted in two different philosophies, with dissimilar paradigms but not necessarily polar opposites (Babbie & Mouton, 2006: 270). The qualitative research approach, by its nature, relies on a selected sample audience, whereas the quantitative

research approach covers a larger audience since quantitative data are easier to manipulate to give a wide range of interpretation and meaning, and will therefore provide more accurate prediction and claims, which fit into this study. Using this method along with qualitative research approach, enables the researcher to probe deeper into the phenomenon, leading to the discovery of new facts and creating a different dimension of the phenomenon (Sale, Lohfeld & Brazil, 2002: 44). Migration is a social reality, which is inherently complex to grasp its entirety with only one method of investigation. It is therefore so complex that it is impossible for it to be captured by a single data collection method. De Lisle (2011: 95) argues that mono method of qualitative studies are mostly limited in transferability because of its small nature of the sample size. In order to overcome this constraint on the study of rural–urban migration in Nigeria it was much more appropriate to use the mixed methods to ensure good coverage of larger population sample sizes. In addition, the multi ethnicity and cultural diversity of the people in Nigeria require a variation in the sample population so that the various complexities on the issue of internal migration in Nigeria could be fully captured without any hindrances. However, to fully understand the internal migration issues in Nigeria, the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data was done simultaneously. This assisted the research in confirming and cross-validating the findings from different designs while looking at the same phenomena.

The motivation to mix methods in this study is the belief that the quality of the study can be enhanced when the biases, limitations, and weaknesses of one methodology are compensated by conjoining with another method (Fidel, 2008: 265). Qualitative research is exploratory in nature; it deals with exploratory data that cannot be put in a mathematical form. It uses the standard research instrument to analyse reality,

and is a deductive approach that uses real life situations and facts. According to Babbie and Mouton (2006: 271), qualitative research emphasises the natural setting, which makes it suitable for studying social process over time. In fact, it enables understanding of the social changes that take place in today's world and adjusts to issues as they arise. Qualitative research design scrutinises questions that are answered in a descriptive verbal manner. In this sense, the method is therefore used to have a comprehensive understanding of the problem of rural-urban migration and its impact on income of rural household's in Nigeria. Moreover, it was used to explore rural urban migration as a phenomenon that needed more facts. Also, qualitative research helped probe deep into all dimensions of migration, generating novel insights into the problem, which enabled information to be gathered, providing understanding on the people's perception on internal migration. According to De Lisle (2011: 95), multiple qualitative approaches enables researchers to capture the different perspectives of a phenomenon, although combining the different data set in mixed methods strategies, has greatly enhanced the transferability, generalisation and the practical significance of this study.

On the other hand, quantitative methods were included in the mixed methods design of the study. Harwell (2011: 130) observes that quantitative research methods maximise objectivity, duplicability, and generalisation of findings, and are typically interested in prediction. The quantitative research method, according to Sale, Lohfeld and Brazil (2002: 44), is a paradigm based on positivism. Crewel (1994) noted that quantitative research explains social phenomenon by collecting numerical data and analysing them using statistical and mathematical methods. Babbie and Mouton (2006: 51) argue that a quantitative researcher believes that measurement of properties of phenomenon such as attitude is done by assigning numbers.

Furthermore, it uses standardised analytical instruments to establish fact about reality; and identifies social problems based on analysis using statistical and mathematical techniques. A quantitative approach used statistical technique to analysis quantitative data, which involves the classification of the information into a summarised form of numerical data that is present in the form of charts, tables and graphical forms where conclusions can be drawn. In fact, quantitative research is objective and is about numbers. It collects numerical data and analyses it using mathematically based methods (Aliaga & Gunderson, 2002). Furthermore, quantitative methods are deductive in nature in the sense that inferences from tests of statistical hypotheses lead to general inferences about characteristics of a population.

### **3.3 Research Design**

The research design is the blueprint of the various methods employed for collecting information for the study, thus it is the guiding pillar of any research (Kothari, 2006: 31). It constitutes the layout plan for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. Research design shows what the researcher will do from the proposal to when the data will be analysed (Ranjit 2005: 32). Babbie and Mouton (2006: 71) stated that research design is a layout plan, structure and strategy to conduct the research in order to provide solutions to the problem. Research design helps facilitate the smooth running of the various aspects of the study, and enhances the effectiveness of the collection of information. It helps the researcher organise the work so that any flaws can easily be identified. In fact, the research design projects the reliability of the result, and makes up the entire framework of the research work. The primary purpose of the research design is to allow the researcher to anticipate what appropriate research decisions should be made so as to increase the validity and

reliability of research findings. This study utilises mixed methods as the basis for data collection and analysis.

The accuracy of the final result of any research depends greatly on the research design (Ranjit 2005: 34). It helps the smooth sailing of the various aspects of the research process, making the research more efficient as possible, leading to getting maximum information with the least cost (Kothari, 2006: 31). It thus provides the guiding line for the study of rural urban migration and its impact on development in Nigeria. It provides the direction to structure the data collection instrument in order to gather the relevant information from the respondents. However, to achieve the study of rural-urban migration, new information about the cause, motives and consequences of migration must be gathered from the people. In addition, the research design provides the structure to analyse the data that is collected from the people on the issue of rural urban migrations and its impact on Nigerian development. The research design for this study is flexible as it is explorative in nature; new information's will be discovered to address the problem of rural urban migration in Nigeria. Moreover, the flexibility of the research design will enhance the quality of the information gathered for this study of rural urban migration dynamics. The research design for an exploratory study must be flexible to be able to explore all aspects of new phenomena (Ranjit, 2005: 35). A descriptive method is when the researcher observes and describes a situation or an event. Scientific description are more careful and accurate, they are more deliberate, and precise than casual descriptions (Babbie & Moutin, 2006: 79). The research design, therefore, needs to be more accurate that can utilise all the available data, and draw information from different aspects of the subject. The design needs to minimise bias and maximise the reliability of the information collected.



A survey is a general view of many different individual things or people, not studied in as much detail or during as much time. Survey research demands various tools in which to collect data from samples, which include use of interviews, questionnaires and observations. This triangulation of tools of collecting data is more likely to increase the significance of research results. In this study, a survey was seen as suitable to evaluate the impact of rural urban migration in Nigeria. A combination of both a qualitative and quantitative approach can be used. A qualitative approach has its own characteristic while a quantitative approach on its part has a different characteristic, yet when combined they may look to be discrete in nature, but represent different ends from a different range. This difference in characteristics was used in this study to enhance the quality of information gathered from the population on the issue of rural urban migration. It's design could optimize and minimise bias in the collection of data from all the available resources, which enabled the researcher to come to conclusions relevant to the solution of the problem that he intended to solve. This study is also descriptive and the design is comparatively prepared in view of the study's objective, which is to explore the developmental impact (DI) of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria (RDN).

### **3.4 Population and Sampling**

In research, population is a large group of people or objects that possess the characteristic to be examined in a study. This involves making decisions about choosing people for the research and how they are going to be selected, what kind of group, or kinds of behaviour to observe for the research. For this study, the sample is selected from the larger population, which have all the relevant variables for the target population. The selected sample is used for the research and then generalised. According to Babbie and Mouton (2006: 185), the selection of the

sample is for the study to be done on a small population so that its outcome can be generalised to represent the total population. According to Crowl (1996:76), the target population is the entire population for which the findings of study is to be generalised, which include those parts of the population that did not participate in the study. In my view it is referred to as the total population for which the findings of the research is meant to cover, both geographically and demographically. The target population for the study was the rural communities whose relatives have migrated or those in the urban area that have migrated from rural communities.

This study used probability sampling. Probability sampling provides the researcher with the ability to gather the relevant information from reliable samples that represent the larger population. It has the advantage that the result of the research accurately generalises the entire population. There are different types of probability sampling, which include: cluster sampling, multistage sampling, simple random sampling, systematic sampling and stratified random sampling. The study used stratified sampling, which includes male and female participants, and has the advantage of getting a greater degree of representativeness, which reduced the chance of getting probable sample errors (Babbie & Mouton, 2006: 191). This study of the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria used two sampling methods, based on the fact that migration in Nigeria is more common among some people than others. Therefore, to have a comprehensive understanding and make the study relevant by getting the relevant information from the target population, a purposeful sampling was used.

In Nigeria two states were purposively chosen from the 36 states, based on the high level of perceived migration of the population in those states, namely, Lagos and

Edo states. In Lagos state, three Local Government Areas (LGA), were randomly selected for the study, which includes Ikorodu Local Government Area with a population of about 535,619 (2006 Census), Alimosho Local Government Area with a population of about 1,277,716 (2006 Census) and Surulere Local Government Area (LGA), with a population of about 503, 619 (2006, Census) out of the 20 number of Local Government Areas in Lagos State. In each of the three Local Government Areas, four communities were randomly chosen which, using the database of the 2006 National population Census were used to choose a random list of six streets from the communities. 23 respondents were randomly selected from each of the streets to distribute the questionnaire. A total of 138 questionnaires were administered to the respondents.

In Edo State, the Uhunwmonde Local Government Area was purposively chosen out of the 15 numbers of Local Government Areas in the state. However, Ehor village was purposively chosen from among the villages in the Uhunwmonde Local Government Area. On the other hand, in Ehor village, with the help of the community leaders, some rural households with migrants were identified and by using random selection, 122 questionnaires were distributed.

The study made use of stratified purposive sampling in selecting the respondents for the in-depth discussion; two community leaders, fourteen heads of households and three officials from a government department (which deals directly with community development issues) were interviewed as key informants from Edo state. The selection of these officials and community leaders were based on their official duties and responsibilities, especially with handling rural development, local economic, development and migration issues. The community leaders were selected based on

their responsibility in the community and experience of dealing with rural development issues. The heads of households were selected from among the households who have a member of the family who has migrated to the urban area. The fourteen head of households were stratified and purposely selected from among the households in the community. Fourteen interviews were conducted with them as part of the key informants. Instances where officials charged with rural community development policy formulation and implementation were more than six, in-depth interviews were sought only from two or three of the most senior officials. Critical state ministries and departments, which were interviewed are Agriculture, Rural Development, Physical Planning and Economic Development. In these departments. One interview was done with one person charged with rural development operations and policies in Edo state. The purpose of in-depth discussion with both the government ministries and community leaders and the heads of households was to provide a clear understanding of the impact of rural urban on the income of the rural households in Nigeria.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures and Methods**

Data collection refers to a procedure involved in preparing and collecting data in order to get vital information for decision making. There are several ways of collecting empirical information. The study adopted questionnaires, observation interviews and secondary sources to gather data. These methods played a vital role in gathering information pertaining to the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The reliability of research findings does not depend only on the choice of a research method but on the instruments and the procedure in which the data is collected. The procedure and the instrument for data collection has the possibility to improve the validity and reliability of the findings of a study, particularly

if the procedure is effectually accomplished in a way that is appropriate for the settings of the research. However, these instruments have distinct features that have a bearing on the correct and appropriate use of each of the specific data collection objectives. This triangulation of different methods of data collection increases the trustworthiness and legitimacy of the research findings.

The researcher administered the questionnaires and conducted the interviews with the help of four trained research assistants. All assistants were trained on the research instruments prior to their deployment. Prior to going to the field, the principal researcher conducted a two day training session for the four research assistants. Training research assistants was imperative in order to introduce and familiarise them with the research ethics and instruments. The assistants needed to know the objectives of the research, the problem statement, the research questions, the focus, and individually assigned responsibilities. As a result of this, high ethical standards were upheld during the data collection. Prior to interview, with the key informants or questionnaire administration, appointments were sought with respondents and the most suitable times were agreed. The purpose of the study was clearly made known to the respondents and they were assured of their anonymity. Before the in-depth interviews, the key informants were informed that their participation is voluntary and the interview with them was being recorded. The in-depth interviews was done by the principal researcher with the help of the research assistants.

### **3.5.1 Data Collection Instruments**

The instrument of collecting data in research is very important in determining the quality of the research outcome. The nature of data collected is affected by the

instrument used to collect the data. Some instruments can cover wide ranges of respondents at lower cost and in a short period of time while others can cover larger respondents at higher cost and a greater period of time. Data collection process in research is vital and requires using a sound procedure for combining different data and gathering instruments helped to strengthen their usage and results in quality data.

Thus the method of collecting data is an important part of any research, because the outcome of the research depends greatly on the nature of the data collected. However, the research methods describe the nature of data to be collected, the pattern of collecting the data and the instrument to collect the data. This study explored multiple sources of data, that is, primary data (sourced from the comprehensive survey using both quantitative and quantitative research methods) and secondary data (data from secondary sources). According to Kothari (2006:96), data collection begins once the research problem has been defined, and the method and instruments depend on the nature of data, whether primary or secondary data. Primary data has to do with collection of the original data from the respondents. However, the primary data for the study was collected through the survey. The study is interested in the generation of new information, thus collection of raw data is highly imperative in order to contribute to a deeper understanding of the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The methods used to gather data in this study include interviews, questionnaires, observations and secondary sources.

#### **3.5.1.1 Semi- structured questionnaires**

The study used a questionnaire as a data collection instrument from the heads of households. Questionnaires, according to Hall and Hall (1996: 96), is a set of

questions prepared for respondents to complete themselves, when the respondents read the questions, understand what the questions are about, then provide answer. It is doubtless one of the primary sources of obtaining data in a research project (Zohrabi 2013: 254). The study used semi-structured questionnaires containing both open and close-ended questions to collect data from selected heads of households in the study area. In the open-ended type questions there is a space provided for the respondents to answer the questions. The use of open-ended questions allowed participants to provide answers related to the topic under study. It also allowed the respondents to state their case freely and possibly give reasons as well. Both open ended and close ended questions were used to allow the respondent to express their view without been restricted (Babbie, et al., 2001: 233). In the closed-ended type of questionnaires, respondents were given a set of different choices from which they were expected to select to answer the questions. The closed-ended type of questionnaires makes data easy to codify, analyse and interpret. These questions took little time and kept participants focused on the subject. In order to get accurate information, both closed and open-ended questions were kept short, simple and realistically worded.

The questionnaire was piloted by the researcher before the actual field data collection to double check for error and clarity. This ensures that the questions are answerable without any ambiguity and the questionnaires are valid and reliable. The questionnaires were used to generate information in a systematic way from the heads of households by presenting all of them with questions in a similar way. They were administered to the heads of households by the researcher on a face-to-face method with the assistance of the research assistants. Some questionnaires were delivered to the respondents and later picked up by the researcher. This method was

adopted for the study due to the rate of success that had been recorded by other researchers who had used the method.

The study used closed and open questions in collecting data from the heads of the households in Ehor village, in Uhunwmonde Local Government Area and in Lagos cosmopolitan city. As a result, 260 questionnaires were administered to the participants for the study. Two hundred and sixty (260) questionnaires were returned by the participants but some were not correctly filled in, and 20 of such questionnaires were destroyed. The study nonetheless received 240 well responded questionnaires for good analysis and reliable findings. 120 of these questionnaires were from Edo state.

The choice of questionnaires over other data collecting instruments in collecting data from heads of households was necessitated by a number of merits. Firstly, the questionnaires are cost effective in terms of data collection from a large population across a geographic area where standardisation of questions is crucial for valid and reliable responses. Also, a large amount of information was obtained within a short period of time from a large population of respondents. The standardisation of questions among large scale data yields specific and comparative data, which is viable particularly in the study of internal migration.

In addition, the use of questionnaires makes it possible to avoid interview bias by respondents, unlike other research data collection instruments such as in-depth interviews. According to Kidder, et al. (1991: 215), the advantages of using a questionnaire is that it gives the respondent a greater anonymity and confidentiality to answer questions that are sensitive, which the respondents may not have the confidence to disclose to anybody. Furthermore, the strength of the questionnaire



made it preferable and used research instruments for this study. It also made it possible to collect data from a wide range of participants with a high rate of responses.

### **3.5.1.2 Observation**

The study used direct observations to comprehend contextual issues of rural urban migration in Nigeria. Observation is a pre-planned research tool, which is carried out purposefully to serve the study question and objectives (Zorhrabi, 2013). The researcher was looking critically and openly for evidence and information about the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. Direct personal observations were made throughout the study period. The researcher's direct observation of the study area and personal interviews and evidence of the heads of households were obtained. He was able to gain an insight and acquaintance into the activities of groups of individuals through the involvement and interaction with the groups of people. The data were collected through observation and looking closely at what they are doing, collected through the use of field notes written down when there was relevant information during the interaction. The notes were taken in the form of descriptions of things observed and that were relevant to impact on rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The strength of this method is that it allowed a first-hand picture of the natural setting and that real-life behaviour was perceived, studied and verified. The overall attitude and reaction of the respondents during the interviews and questionnaire process were observed, which provided a ground for comparison and verification of data given by respondents during the interviews and their actual behaviour during which observations were noted. An observation method therefore provided a suitable check on data obtained from other sources. All notes that were recorded were a true reflection of what was observed at

a particular instance and not of what was predicted. It should be noted that observations allowed the researcher to record evidence of the physical environment and behaviour patterns of other members of the community who were not part of the selected sample.

#### **3.5.1.3 In-depth Interviews**

The study used in-depth semi-structured interviews to gather data on the impact of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria mainly from heads of households and the key informants from community and state. According to Newman (2011), in-depth interviewing is a qualitative research method that consists of conducting thorough individual interviews with respondents to explore their viewpoints on certain issues. A semi structured interview allows participants to express their views and provide in-depth contextual descriptions of a subject (Bryne, 2001:1). The study utilised open-ended questions to conduct face-to-face in-depth interviews so as to get a wide range of responses from the selected respondents. This allowed the respondents to share their opinions, motives, beliefs, experiences and perceptions on the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria.

The interview is a useful tool for research as it provides a medium for in-depth understanding and probing of a topic or situation which can further lead to research using other methodologies, such as observation (Oaley, 1999).

Rural-urban migration is a complex and multi-faceted concept and as such requires a number of plural voices and contributions to stimulate development policy interventions. Rural-urban migration, perceptions, attitudes, beliefs and values may

only be obviously understood through the use of in-depth interviews as it provides more evidence than other methods.

The utilisation of in-depth interviews on the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria provided complete and holistic responses since such a type of interview gives the interviewer the opportunity to re-play the interview responses and check the validity and reliability of the information provided. The study employed in-depth interviews due to their flexibility and its ability to probe insights into the impact of rural urban migration on rural development through the questioning and answering by the interviewer; this also provided a greater insight into the understanding of internal migration in Nigeria. The interviews were voice-recorded and transcribed using Express Sound software, which greatly enhances the transcribed interviews. The in-depth interviews were conducted with a schedule of questions to guide the discussions. Interview guides in the form of questions designed on the objectives of the study, allowed for a logical coherent discussion of issues on internal migration in Nigeria and ensures that all vital issues which should be probed were sufficiently covered. However, during the interview more questions were put across and more evidence solicited.

#### **3.5.1.4 Focus group interviews**

Focus group interviews in this study were conducted using field data from heads of households in Ehor village. It is a research technique that collects information through group interaction on a topic designed by a researcher. Oatey (1999) defines interview as a powerful conversation in which the interviewer asks prepared questions to a respondent in order to obtain certain information for a particular research topic. According to Olivia, (2011), it is a good technique for collecting data,

involving asking questions from the respondents to provide a response to the question which is of a specific area of interest. It consists of between two to ten individuals coming together under one group to be interviewed, when the interview may be narrative in style or descriptive. However, the discussion can be facilitated by a moderator or by use of a video or audio tape. The purpose of interviewing focus groups was to produce qualitative data and provide collective insights into the attitudes, perceptions, and opinions on the impact of rural urban migration on rural development.

Two focus group discussions were held in the study area. Each group was made up of four to eight participants and given 30 to 60 minutes of discussion. The size of the focus groups is important in achieving the desired objectives of the discussion. However, when the focus group is too small it can be easily dominated by one or two members. Also, a very large focus group may lack consistency and people may become frustrated if they have to wait for their turn to get involved in the discussion, when it is difficult for the facilitator to control and stimulate discussion. Therefore, the number of participants selected in this study is suitable and expected to generate a well round discussion about the impact of rural urban migration on rural development. The participants provided a wide range of perspectives on internal migration and it was difficult for one or two individuals to dominate the discussion.

In the mixture of the focus groups gender composition was taken into consideration. Both men and women were in the same way represented in order to get a rich detailed information and deep insights into the impact of rural urban migration on rural development in Nigeria.

The focus group comprised heads of households chosen during one-to-one individual interviews. The interviewer and three research assistants acted as facilitators in introducing the themes, guiding the discussions and inspiring all members to express their views. These discussions were carried out in a way that allowed all levels of literacy, with the Edo language being the dominant tongue used throughout the discussions. Focus groups allowed those head of households who do not read or write in English language to be engaged in a discussion.

One of the main strengths of focus group interviews is that they are flexible, relatively easy to assemble and have a speedy results and extraordinary face validity (Babbie, 2010). This method helped obtain insights into different perceptions and views of heads of households in a vibrant group interaction, which could have been overlooked in the individual discussions. The group discussion helped weed out false views, thus acted as a quality control mechanism. The focus groups discussions in this study were accompanied by writing down the key points to guide the discussion. This was important to maintaining a stable focus on the topic of study as well as the research objective and research questions.

Additionally, the researcher visited some key informants from focus group discussions to cross check the information obtained from a group discussion. Key informants from each focus group discussion were identified and individual discussion on particular topics of study was done, which also assisted to validate the information obtained from group discussions.

#### **3.5.1.5 Secondary sources**

Rural-urban migration does not occur in a policy vacuum but in a set of policy and regulatory frameworks which direct the socio-economic conditions of rural

development in the Nigeria. Crucial policy pronouncements are mostly contained in government policy documents in the form of white and green papers and in other documents such as national budgets, parliamentary reports and non-state sectoral reports. The research profoundly relied on documents such as World Bank report, UNDP report, International Migration reports, and Central Bank of Nigeria report, government policy papers, books, newspapers and other published and unpublished materials in analysing critical policy issues on internal migration in Nigeria. Document review is a systematic process of data collection where secondary sources of information in the form of written documents are used. Secondary sources provide a record of events which has occurred over a period of time and which is substantial in researching internal migration issues. A secondary sources review enabled the study to follow key issues on migration and rural development from numerous records, which has significantly contributed to the validity and reliability of findings. Secondary data allowed the researcher to delve into the issues that were not dealt with by the original researcher and permit the researcher to compare data from different groups and communities.

The study utilises Nigeria as the state and as the unit of both data collection and analysis. This has consequences concerning the scale of the study and whether the study did completely saturate the unit. These issues were addressed by the use of secondary sources analysis where content review allowed for comprehensive insight to be gained into internal migration issues in Nigeria in a more cost-effective way. Secondary sources produced data which are precise and comprehensive as well as data which is uninfluenced by researcher bias.

### **3.5.1.6 Validity and reliability**

In this study validity ensures good planning and employment of the pilot project, thereby developing procedures that produce good and accurate responses. According to Babbie and Mouton (2006: 122), validity refers to the extent to which an empirical measure adequately reflects the real meaning of the concept under consideration. The questionnaire was pilot-tested with 15 sample under simulated environments away from the study areas. The researcher administered and collected the questionnaires to and from the sample respondents. The pre-testing assisted the researcher to establish that some of the questions were difficult for the respondents to understand. The problem were resolved all questions check out if they were answerable and yielded the required information. However, adjustment and improvement of the questionnaire successively occur, resulting from the questionnaire pre-testing. The pilot study aided the researcher to remove those questions that respondents found difficult to answer and those that were misleading and left blank. The structured questionnaire contributed to the validity of the information obtained. Content validity is also important, which measure the extent to which ranges of meaning in the concept were covered by the questionnaire (Babbie & Mouton 2006: 123).

Furthermore, the pilot testing was done in Oredo Local Government Area in Edo state to see the effectiveness of the data collecting instrument and any deficiencies so that there could be various opinions on the improvement on the instrument, and enable it yield a maximum efficiency in the collection of the information for the study. However, the study ensures that all questions were answerable and relevant to the content and the objective of the study. The pilot study assisted greatly in ensuring

that the data gathering instrument was consistent, efficient and valid. However, the individual discussion was guided by open end questions to ensure that the discussion was not out of the topic

### **3.6 Data analysis**

Data analysis involved examining, categorising, and tabulating classifications of information collected from the respondents in order for the evidence gathered to make meaning, and which needed to be repositioned for the required research purpose (Babbie and Mouton (2006: 417).

Migration issues are by nature a composite of quantifiable objective data, which should be subjected to logical interpretation and analysis of evidences. The study therefore employs document content analysis. A critical analysis of data from both primary and secondary sources, which include government departments, national archives and national and international agencies that form part of the research. The study used a mixed method of data analysis in order to have results which reflect the nature of the topic of study and was able to provide a greater understanding and knowledge on rural urban migrant in Nigeria. Constant comparative analysis was utilised to ascertain patterns, code data and classify findings of the in-depth interviews. However, classification of the data helps reduce the collected larger raw data into a manageable reduced homogeneous group, which can be used to establish a relationship between the data. According to Miheretu (2011: 58), the researcher should categorise the collected data into common characteristics based on the stated objective of the study, which was carefully done by this researcher to follow currents trends and discontinuities on rural urban migration issues. Tables and figures were used where necessary. The data was complemented from documented



primary and secondary literature sources, and data from questionnaires was statistically analysed using statistical methods that followed the respective research questions, objectives and assumptions. The data was analysed quantitatively and qualitatively with the help of descriptive statistics, which include the bar chart, histograms, pie chart, percentages and graphs. This strategy gave the triangulation required in data analysis and interpretation, which help to enhance the reliability and validity of the research finding.

### **3.6.1 Quantitative Data Analysis**

The study produced quantitative data mainly from questionnaires and document content analysis. It was mainly analysed using an Excel Spreadsheet and Statistical package for social scientist (SPSS) software. However, after the researcher completed coding the data into the coding sheets, they were entered into the Statistical package for social scientist (SPSS) software to produce tables, graphs and percentages used to illustrate the results of the study. Excel spreadsheet on the other hand provided valuable tools in the interpretation of facts for the understanding of rural livelihoods, internal migration, policy and related issues of rural-urban migration. Critical descriptive statistics and cross tabulations were conducted on the data to produce valuable analysis. The questionnaires were coded before their administration and all the answers were captured in the spreadsheet. All the data was captured and cleaned for error before analysis, resulting in coherent analysis. Interpretation of the analysed results was accompanied instantaneously to produce significant outcomes from the data.

### **3.6.2 Qualitative Data Analysis**

The data from interviews, document reviews and observations were analysed using Atlas.ti qualitative analytical software. This software allowed the coding of data in the form of words to be coded and made it possible for more scrutiny and analysis. The large number of documents from government departments on migration and rural development programmes and strategies, required a software which could connect them into single family codes so as to trace themes and issues applicably. The software was also appropriate to analysed interview responses from key informants' inputs in the study.

### **3.7 Description of the study area**

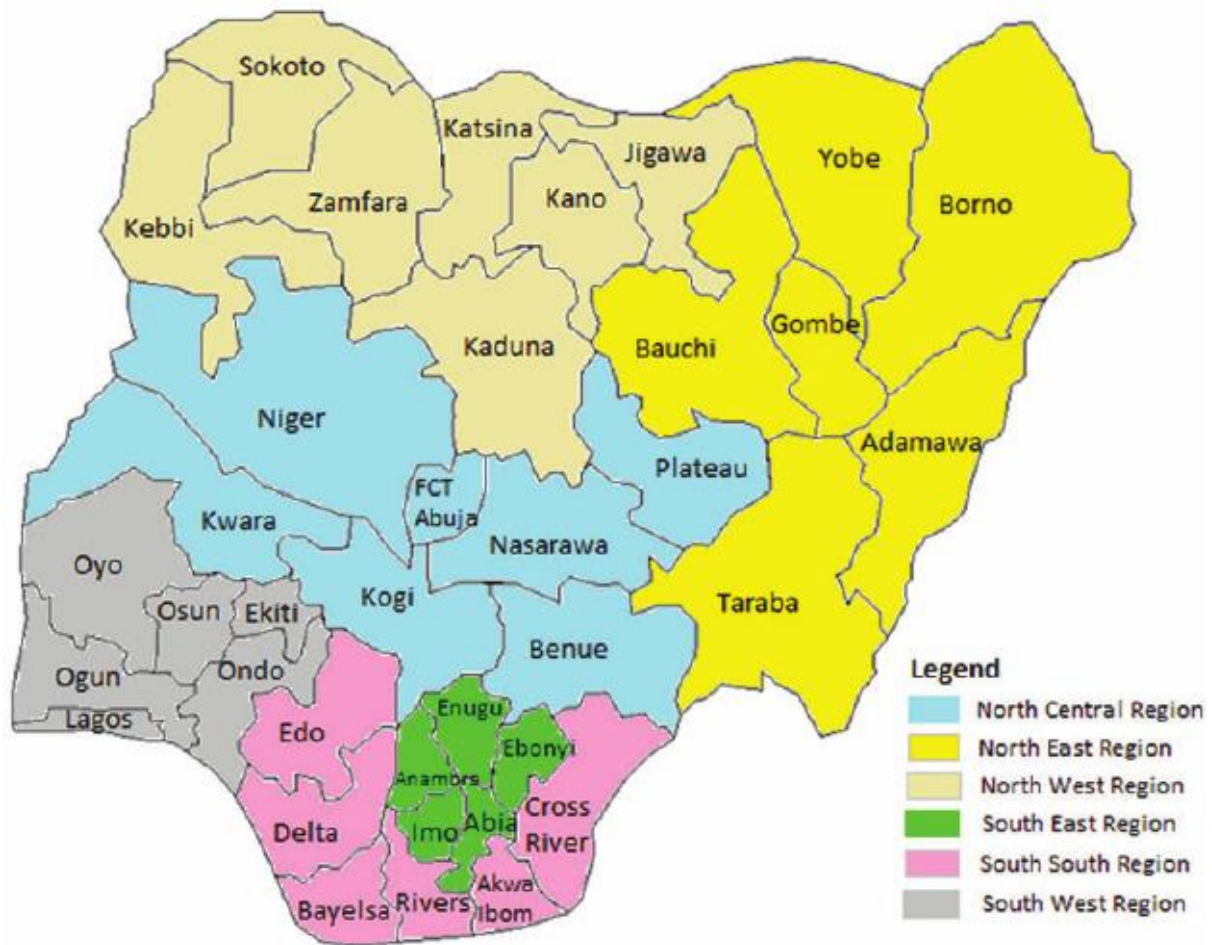
Nigeria is a conglomerate state with about 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. The capital city located in the centre of the nation, while Lagos is the country's primary port, economic hub and the largest city by population. Nigeria has 774 local government areas. The country is in West Africa, and bordered by Benin, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. It shares maritime borders with Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, and Sao Tome and Principe. The principal religious groups in Nigeria are the Muslims and Christians. Nigeria has a total land mass of about 923,768 square kilometres, including about 13,000 square kilometres of water. Nigerians centre their social relations on ethnicity, making the various ethnic affiliations the strong determining factors for getting any appointment and political representation (Anugwom, 2000: 46). Nigeria was ruled from 1966 to 1999 by both military and civilian government who promised to develop the country but however failed to keep to their promise. However, in 1979 to 1983 the civilian rule the country but was cut short by the military coup of General Mohammadu Buhari in late 1983, but in 1999, Nigeria returned to democracy after a decade of military rule (Africa

Union Commission, 2014). The civilian rule brought some forms of transformation to the country, the effect of which is felt in all sectors of the economy. According to Odularo (2008: 2), Nigeria is a country that is primarily rural, and depends mainly on the export of primary products for its revenue. However, the economy is struggling to leverage the great wealth from oil due to mismanagement and corruption, where about 57% of the population are living in poverty. Nigeria, like most other developing countries is still struggling to reach the elusive goal of economic development and political stability even after her fifty eight years of political independence (Oritsejafor 2000: 109). However, Nigeria is a country dominated by small scale micro entrepreneurs with a greater proportion of the population in the urban engaged in trading (King, 2008: 2). Nigeria is endowed with abundant natural resources and with a large market. It is one of the oil producing countries in Africa and the eighth largest natural gas reserves holding in the world (Odularo, 2008). Figure 3.1 shows the map of Nigeria.

### **3.7.1 Population structure**

Nigeria is one of the largest countries in Africa with about 186 million people in 2016 (National Population Commission, 2017). Lagos has the largest share of the population with about 21 million people and is Africa's biggest city by population (National Population Commission of Nigeria, 2016). Nigeria is a country with a young population with high percentage under age 15. The age structure of its population is 0-14 years 42.79%, 15-24years 19.48%, 25-50 years 30.65%, 55-64years 3.96% and 64years and over 3.12%.

**Figure 3.1: Map of Nigeria showing the 36 States and six Geo Political Zone**



*Sources: Gayawan et al., 2014*

### **3.7.2 Ethnic groups**

The Nigerian population comprises approximately 250 ethnic groups, most of which are Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa speaking. Almost 80% of Nigerians belong to the three main ethno linguistic groups, namely, Yoruba, Igbo and the Hausa-Fulani. There are more than 400 languages spoken by the various ethnic groups, but the three major ethnic group dominate the country. These are the Hausa-Fulani in the north, the Yoruba in the west and the Igbo in the east. The Ijaw in the Niger Delta constitute about 10% of the total population (Steyn, 2003: 41). Different ethnic groups live together in towns and cities, influencing each other as well as adopting each other's

culture. Rivalries among ethnic groups are a source of instability in the country. The original cultures have largely survived in the rural areas. In the urban setting there is a continuous integration and evolution of these cultures.

### **3.7.3 Languages**

The official language of Nigeria is English, which is used to conduct official business and is the medium of instruction in schools and universities. Communication in English language is much more popular in the urban communities than it is in the rural areas. The main vernacular languages are Yoruba, Hausa, Igbos, Edo, Urhobo, Ibibio, Fulfulde, and Kanuri. The total number of languages spoken in Nigeria is 400 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2016; Steyn, 2003: 41). While many people speak English, in rural areas tribal languages are spoken, in addition to a few other vernacular languages. Each of the 250 ethnic groups living in the country has its own dialects and language. However, the process of urbanisation has had a dramatic effect on some of the indigenous languages, including the assimilation of words from other indigenous languages and English.

### **3.7.4 Natural Resources**

Nigeria's primary natural resources consist of natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, and zinc. The exploration of these other minerals such as tin, iron, coal in Nigeria has not been maximally effective. A number of reasons are responsible for the neglect of the sector. The resulting low share of income contributed to the national revenue is the over-dependence of Nigeria's economy on oil. Nigeria has proven oil reserves of 36.2 billion barrels, the tenth largest reserves in the world. Proven natural gas reserves are estimated at 182 trillion cubic feet, the seventh largest reserves in the world and the largest in Africa. Nigeria has good arable land for agriculture.

### **3.7.5 Education and Literacy**

The education system in Nigeria has three phases: primary and basic education, secondary education, and tertiary education (National Population Commission, 2011). The situation of early childhood education remains a challenge in the northern part of the country as only a few children are sent to go to school. Nigeria provides free, government-supported education at all levels, from primary education to tertiary educational level, but attendance is not compulsory at any level and certain groups, such as nomads and the handicapped are underserved (National Population Commission, 2011). The education system in Nigeria comprises six years of primary school, three years of junior secondary school, three years of senior secondary school, and four years of university education leading to a bachelor's degree. This service mostly offered by private institutions, comes with a fee and most people fail to send their children to care centres or nursery schools as government does not subsidise them. In 2012, 54% of girls and 60 % of boys were enrolled in primary school and 54.2 % of girls and 54.2 % of boys were enrolled in secondary school (UNICEF, 2012). Moreover, the basic school, commonly known as primary school, is one that is the only formal education that some children in Nigeria may receive. Nigeria's adult literacy rate was 59.6% on average, with a higher rate for men (69.2%) than for women (49.7%) for 2015 (UNESCO, 2015). Education of women and girls is a powerful tool for women's empowerment, but discrimination continues to keep them out of school. Some families still believe that they should be given less opportunities. It is imperatives that women go to school. Women with only primary education have poor economic prospects, are married young and are less likely to ensure that their own children go to school, and they are more likely to make poorly informed choices about their lives. Women and girls in the urban area tend to have

more opportunities and choices of education than those in the rural areas. This has contributed to the flow of people from rural to urban areas.

### **3.7.6 Economic characteristics**

Nigeria has a dual economy with a modern segment dependent on oil earnings superimposed by a traditional agricultural sector and trading sector. The Nigerian economy was organised during the colonial epoch as an economy dependent mainly on agriculture, which was the mainstay of the economy. Cash crop production was developed during that period. The agriculture sector contributed more than 50% to the Nigeria national income before the discovery of oil in commercial quantity. The commercial exploration of oil in Nigeria started in 1956, but it did not play a significant role in the economy until the early 1970s. Nigeria's economy was agricultural based. In 1963, the contribution of oil to the national revenue was only 4.1%. At independence in 1960, the government made efforts to develop the industrial sector in the country. However, the discovery of oil in commercial quantity affected the development of the agricultural sector, which has not made significant contributions towards raising the incomes of the majority of the peasant farmers in the rural areas (Edo & Ikelegbe, 2014: 1-4).

Consequently, Nigeria's informal sector remains the most dynamic in terms of addressing unemployment and underemployment in the country as it creates employment for majority of Nigerians, both in rural and urban areas. There is a recognition that Nigeria needs to diversify its economy and not be so reliant only on oil. As a result, greater economic diversification from oil to other sectors should be a cornerstone of Nigeria's macroeconomic planning.

### **3.7.7 Human Development Index (HDI) for Nigeria**

The human condition in every country is assessed by the Human Development Index (HDI), which is an average measure of basic human development achievements in the country. But it masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population at a country level. Between 2005 and 2016, Nigeria's HDI value increased from 0.466 to 0.527, positioning it 152 out of 188 countries and territories put on the Low Human Development (LHD) (UNDP, 2017). Life expectancy at birth (years) is 53.1, Gross National Income (GNI) per capital 5,443; Inequality Adjusted HDI (IHDI) is 0.328, Gender Development Index (GDI) 0.847 and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is 0.279 (UNDP, 2017).

### **3.8 Conclusion**

This chapter have explained and justify the various method and procedures used to collect data for the impact of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The chapter covers a wide range of areas which includes research methods, method for collecting data, target population, sampling population, and data analysis for the study. This study used probability sampling. Probability sampling provides the researcher with the ability to collect the relevant information from the reliable samples that represent the larger population. And it has the advantage that the result of the research is accurately generalise to the entire population. Furthermore, the reason for using a particular method of data collection instrument was justified. Interview as method of collecting qualitative data was explicitly discussed. The chapter dealt with research design used in the study and also the various instrument used to collected the data was also dealt with. The validity and reliability of the data collecting instrument was discussed. Thus pre-testing of the questionnaires was done, it was important to ensure the consistence of the questions and reliability of



the question from how the questions are answered by the respondents. However, pre-testing of the questionnaire, ensure that the information gather is consistence and relevant to internal migration issues. Qualitative data was collected through observation and interview and the advantages of the used of questionnaire, for the collect of data was discussed. Also the important of the clarity and consistence of the questions formulated was discussed. This was important because the clarity of the question justified the quality of data that was collected. The next chapter discusses the presentation, analyse and interpretation of the data collected from the participants.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **AN ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF RURAL- URBAN MIGRATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The problem of rural-urban migration and its impact on development in Nigeria is a complex subject which has continued to generate countless debates for several decade. However, migration may impact on development in several multifaceted ways. The emphasis on rural-urban migration has had a negative effect although there had been enormous expansion of the urban area consequent to the rapid rural to urban migration in Nigeria. This phenomenon of rural-urban migration is grounded basically in persistent inequality in allocation of social and economic infrastructure between rural and urban areas. This chapter describes the extent, nature and impacts of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. Field data was collected in one municipality and one metropolitan area, namely, Uhunwmonde Local Government Area and Lagos respectively. In order to understand the issue systematically and do critical analysis, data analysis helps transform certain information with a view to reach to a certain conclusion for a given hypothesis.

The study starts by analysing the household demographic information with the view to understanding the major characteristics of the respondents. This is preceded by analysis of perception of the respondents on their motives of migration and their social economic characteristics, which gives the idea of the living standards of respondents and their opinion on migration. Further, analyses of educational opportunities and the impact of migration on the community of origin and household level are also presented in the chapter. However, the living conditions of the migrants at their place of origin and destination was also analysed. Furthermore, the

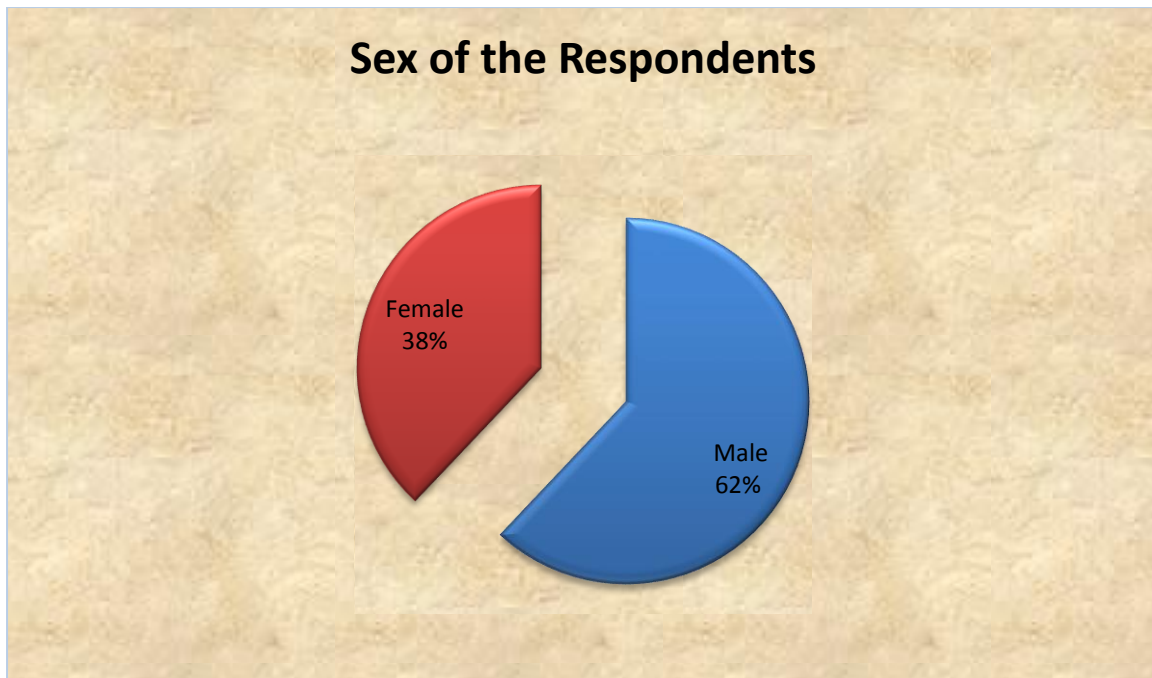
chapter also provides insight into the impact of migrants on rural areas and socio-economic factors of rural-urban migration.

Finally, the analysis of the views of migrants on ways to improve the rural economy is also presented.

## **4.2 Demographic Information of respondents**

### **4.2.1 Gender of the migrants**

The respondents consist of people who have migrated to Lagos from the different villages in various part of the country and are now living in Lagos. And also the respondents in the village in Edo state. Out of the total of 240 participants who took part in the study, 61.7% were male and 38.3% were female. This shows that more males are migrating than the female. However, the percentage of female is still significant. The males are considered as the breadwinners of households. Thus, rural-urban migration is gender selective but is dominated by male. However in Africa, migration is still gender selective. For instance, in Nigeria, families prefer to send their male family member to migrate than to send the female member, as shown in Figure 4.1. In fact, Figure 4.1 indicates that the respondents were dominated by male.



**Figure 4.1: Gender Presentation of the Respondents**

*Sources: Field work November - 2014*

#### **4.2.2The Age pattern of the Migrants**

Age is an important element of the individual's make-up, needs and preferences. Age is linked to experience and the nature of available skills and knowledge available to an individual in addressing any critical hitches. However, human migration is age selective. The youngest active people tend to migrate. It is commonly observed globally that young males or females between the ages of 15–29 years move easily than older ones due to their feasibility and less responsibility attached to them. For analytical purposes, the migrants' ages were categorised into six as follows: 15-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years and 61-75 years. The ages of the respondents ranged from 15 to 75 years respectively. Figure 4.2 shows that among the 240 of the respondents, 46% of them are between the ages of 21-30 years, with 29% in the age category 31-40 years. This was followed by 8% in the categories of 15-20, and in the 51-60 age categories, where

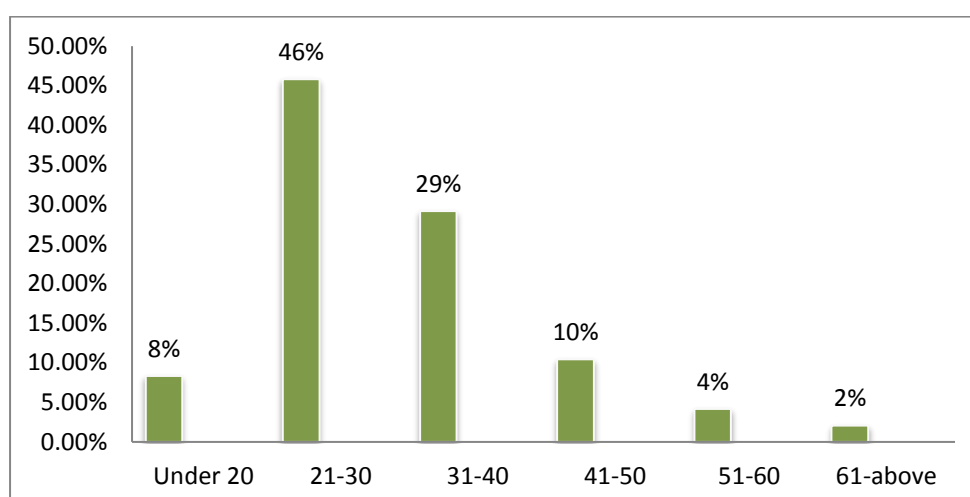
there were 4% respondents. Sixty-one (61) and above category were 2% of the respondents. These results indicate that rural-urban migration in the study area is dominated by young people between the ages of 21-30 years. Among this age group are those that completed their secondary school education few years back who are about going to the university to further their studies, and also some that may like to study in technical schools. Young people are more physically strong, educated, adaptable and willing to explore new things and try out new innovations, and technology. They are more likely to relocate to urban centres where they will have more forms of employment and opportunities, which may offer better income compared to working in the rural areas in subsistence farming.

However, the study results show a relationship with Lewis' (1954) hypothesis (the hypothesis is that rural out-migration is neither accompanied by a decline in agricultural production nor by an increase in either rural or urban wages), which states that people from rural areas would migrate to urban areas in the expectation of higher earnings. The increased migration of people to urban areas may leave rural households with inadequate manpower to support them on their farms. The movement drains rural areas of their active, able-bodied young men and women to contribute to the economic growth of the rural area. The loss of able bodied workers through rural out-migration reduced the labour supply for agricultural production, which may force some rural households to reduce the size of their farms. According to Ajaero and Madu (2014: 6), in the last five decades, rural areas in the developing countries including those in the rest of Africa and Nigeria are undergoing a process of 'deagrarianization' (Bryceson, 2009), which entails the quest of younger workers leaving agriculture and rural areas to urban centres as a result of population pressure, a poor agricultural resource base and imbalance in rural and urban

development. It can be said that migration is selective of age; the younger population migrate to the urban area because they are full of rising ambitions and discouraged by the backward state of infrastructural facilities and the socio-economic situation in the rural areas. However, the urban areas tend to have more access to modern social infrastructure. Also, the urban area has many opportunities to offer to the younger population for advancement. Available opportunities are pull factors that cause the younger population to migrate to the cities, according to the push-pull model. The youth is searching for a newer environment that will give them better life opportunities. They have a very long future ahead of them, can easily learn new skills, get more education, and adjust to any new environment easily. However, they are also very likely to explore any new information about available opportunities that can increase their likelihoods of survival. In Nigeria, the urban centre tends to offer more opportunities in human capital development such as skills acquisition and training opportunities.

However, the drift of the youth out of the rural areas has led to the reduction of economic activities in the rural areas. This has slowed the rate of economic growth and development of the rural areas in Nigeria. Moreover, since the youth who are the active population are drifting out to the urban centre, the elderly are not able to contribute much to the growth of the agricultural sector, which has led partly to the decline in agricultural production in the rural areas. It has contributed to food scarcities in rural areas. Nonetheless, agricultural production requires not only labour input but also new technological development and innovations, which they can get through the migrants' skills and knowledge acquired in the city, and likewise, the remittance being invested in agricultural input.

**Figure 4.2: Distribution of the Age Patterns of the Respondents**



*Sources: Field work November-2014*

#### **4.2.2 Marital Status of the migrants**

In the traditional Nigerian society. It is unusual for men or women to decide to stay single all through their life. Each person is expected to get married at a particular time in their life. Marriage in the Nigerian traditional society is a union in which the couple has gone through the processes recognised in the society for the purposes of raising of a family or companionship. Marriage in Nigeria is a union not just between the two spouses, but their families as well. As a result, it is incumbent on members of the both families of the couple to ensure that they support the couple in every way possible to have a successful married life.

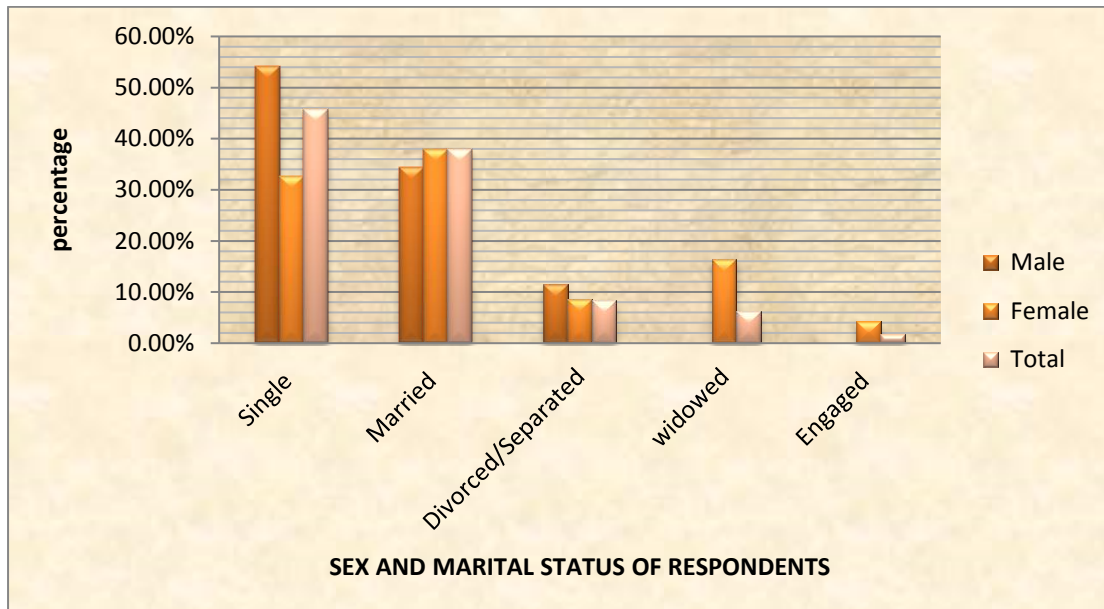
The respondents were assessed on their marital status, and divided into five main categories, which include: single, married, widowed, engaged and divorced, and their distribution is shown in Figure 4.3. Figure 4.3 shows that 46% of the respondents are single, 38% are married, 8% are divorced, whereas 6% are 1% widowed and engaged respectively. The marital status of the migrant is an important factor that influences his/her decision to migrate. The marital status contributes to the

propensity for a person to migrate or not. Nigerian culture respects people who are married, and according to Miheretu (2011: 65), the appetite to migrate is affected by the marital status of the migrant. It is easier for a single, unmarried, divorced or widowed person to take a decision to migrate because he/she has less family responsibility. Therefore, the tendency for a single person to migrate is higher than that of a married couple. This observation supports the view that the migration decision is more likely to be taken by the single person who has the tendency to explore different options. However, Figure 4.3 also shows that the majority of the single migrants, which account for 54% are male and 33% are female, which indicate that some cultural tradition on the part of Nigeria's rural areas encourages early female marriages. About 38% of the surveyed migrants were married and living with their families in Lagos. Among these married migrants, 38% are female, and 34% are male, which point to the fact that the cultural practices in the rural part of the country mandate the female to early marriage. The cultural practices of forced early marriage tend to affect the development of the female in rural areas, not allowing them to finish their education before the push to marry. Besides that, it was found that about 11% of the respondent males and 9% females were divorced/separated among the surveyed migrants. Furthermore, 8% and 6% of the total respondents surveyed were divorced and widowed, respectively. Accordingly, understanding from the survey, the population shows that in the rural areas the female divorced and widowed decided to migrate to Lagos to have a change of environment that would enable them to reorganise their life. In Nigeria a female widow living in the village would find it difficult to adjust to the various customs and traditions that they are being subjected to, thus is better for them to move to another urban area where they can live their lives to the fullest without any constraints and hindrance. In rural areas



the widow always faces persecution, resulting from the culture of the people that they live with.

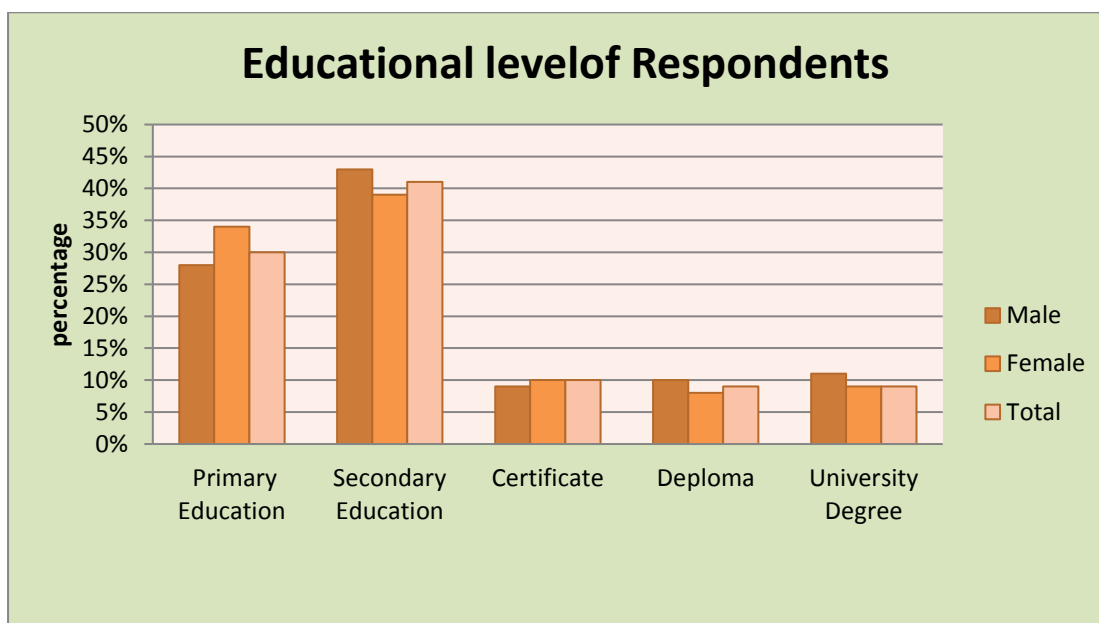
**Figure 4.3: The Marital Status of the respondents**



Sources: Field work November 2014

#### 4.2.3 Educational Attainments

**Figure 4.4: The Level of Education of the Respondents**



Sources: Field work November 2014

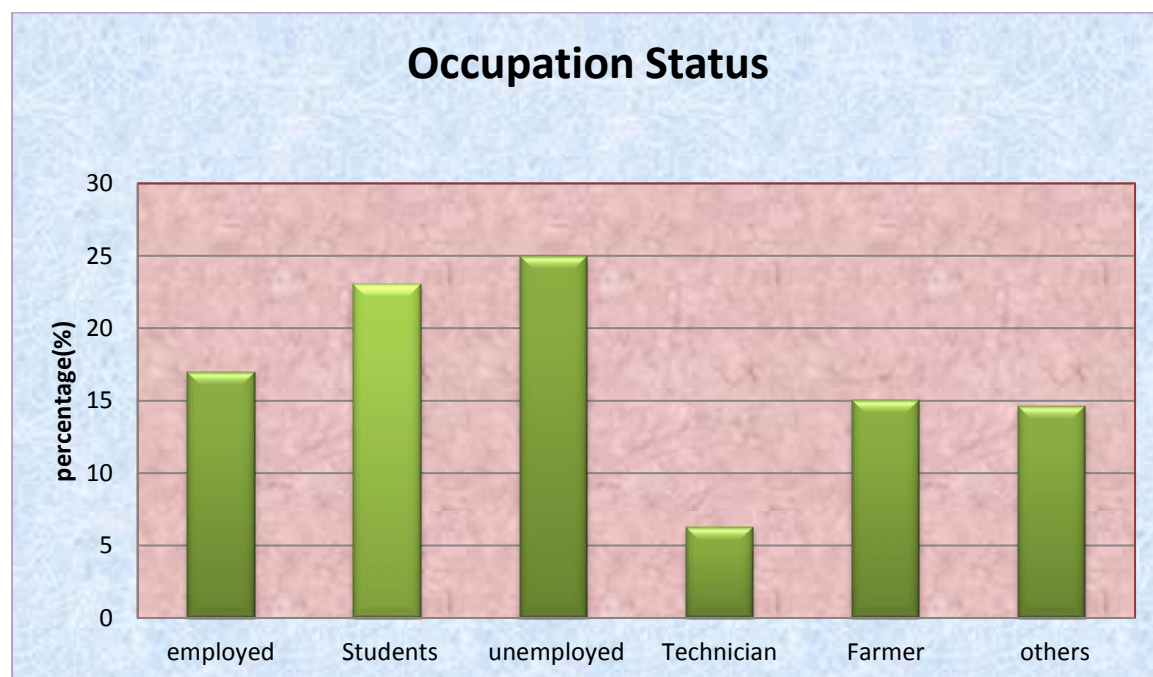
Figure 4.4 shows that about 30% of the respondents had primary or less educational attainment at the time they migrated to Lagos. However, about 41% of the respondents had secondary educational level or less when they migrated from their place of origin to the city. Figure 4.4 also shows that about 10% of the migrants had a certificate level qualification, and around 9% of the respondents had a diploma level of education when they migrated to Lagos. The findings of the study also indicate that the male migrants are more educated compared to the female migrants; out of the 142 male respondents about 43% have secondary level education, and about 11% had a university degree level of education when they migrated to Lagos. About 39% of the female respondents had secondary education qualification, out of a total of 92 respondents, and 9% had a university degree qualification, which is an indication that the majority of the male and female migrants had some basic education before migrating to Lagos. It also shows that the rural areas are losing the educated male and female population to the urban centre. Further, Harris and Todaro (1970) predicted that people with a higher education are more likely to migrate out of the rural areas.

#### **4.2.4 Occupational Status of migrants**

The respondents were asked about their occupational status in their respective communities before they moved to the cities. Figure 4.5 shows the response from the respondents: 25% were unemployed, 23% were students, while 17% and 15% were employed and were farmers respectively. These results are an indication that unemployment is highly significant in most rural communities in Nigeria. However, rural unemployment in Nigeria is among the push factors of internal migration. The pre-migration occupation of the migrant is vital in influencing the decision of the migrant and also affects the job opportunities at the destination. In rural urban

migration, students in the villages have a higher propensity to migrate to the urban area due to the fact that they have better opportunities in the urban area to get employment after they finished their studies. In addition, the farmers in the rural areas also tend to move to the urban centres due to the failure of their crop, resulting from seasonal changes. Thus, the study also shows that a greater number of the migrants in Lagos were either students or unemployed in their respective rural communities of origin before they came to Lagos in search for better opportunities of life.

**Figure 4.5: Occupational Status of the Migrants before Migration**



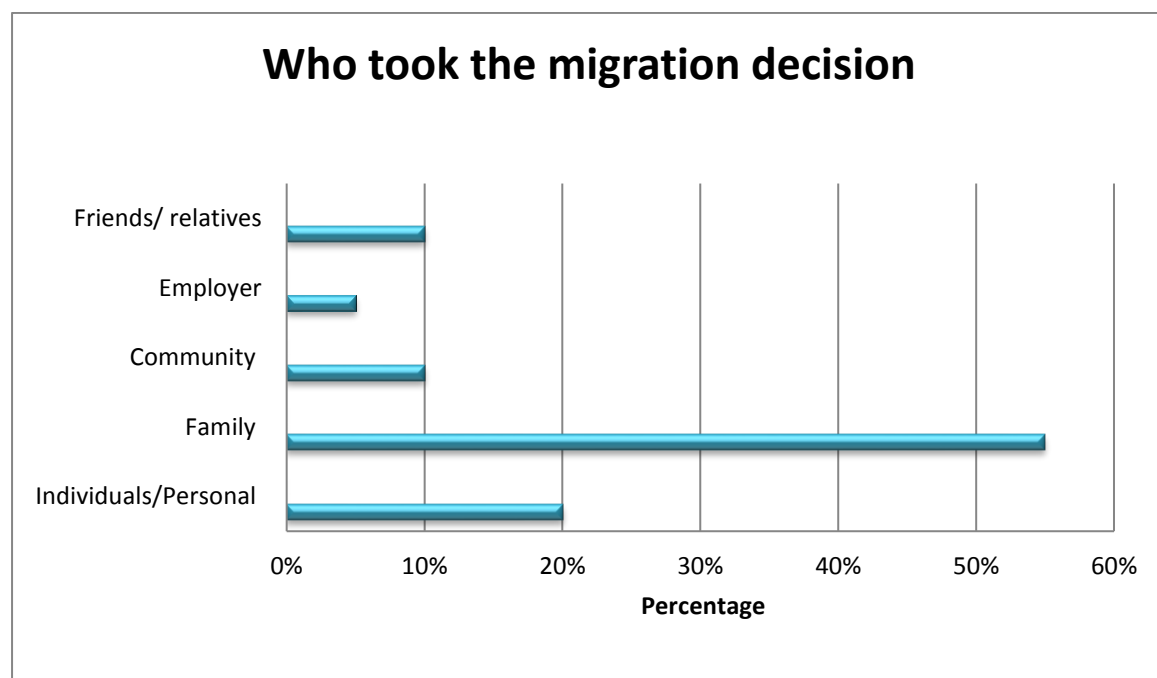
*Sources: Field work November 2014*

### **4.3 Making Migration Decision**

The decision to migrate is taken based on the notion of what is the need for migration. According to Stark and Bloom (1985), a new economic theory of migration see the migration decision not as a unitary decision but as a strategy for survival. Thus, it is like investment for the households and the community. The decision to

migrate may involve the whole family to be part of the decision making. Some families see migration as a means to increase income flows for the family. When there is general agreement that migrant remittances constitute a valued input to family income. It is seen as an insurance to mitigate against unanticipated events. The whole family will take the decision on the member of family to migrate and how long the person needs to stay, which would affect family responsibilities. During the survey, the respondents were asked who made the decision for them to migrate.

**Figure 4.6: Respondent's views on making migration decision**



*Sources: Field work November-2014*

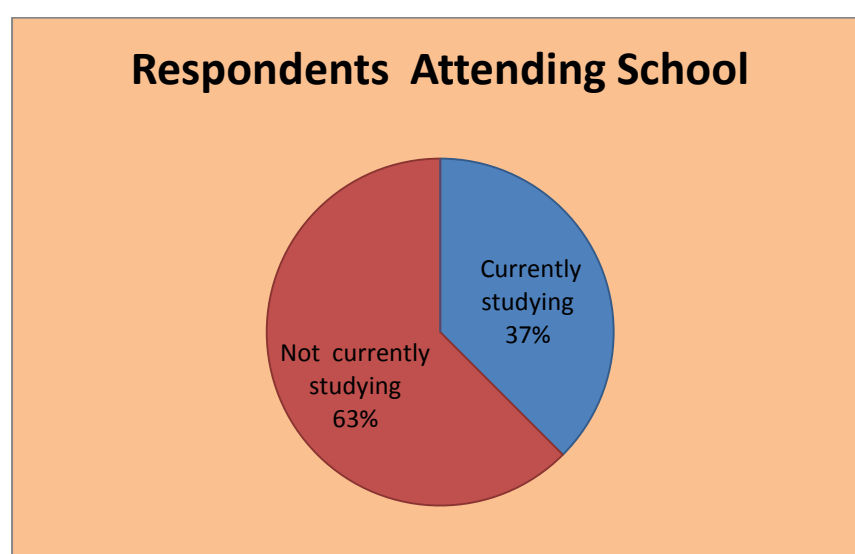
From Figure 4.6 it shows that 55%, which is a majority of the respondents, confirmed that their family was part of those who took the decision for them to migrate to Lagos. This supports the early assertions of the new economics of migration approach that migration is a form of survival strategy for the household. The family supports one or more members of the family to move to Lagos so that they will be able to make more money to overcome the poverty in the rural household. The

decision for some of the respondents to migrate to Lagos was taken mainly to help support the family. However, about 20% of the respondents were of the view that they took the decision to migrate to Lagos personally on an individual basis without any other person contributing to the decision. While about 10% of the respondents, which is a fair minority, confirmed that the community play a role in making the decision for them to migrate to Lagos, and another 10% of the migrants were of the opinion that friends and relatives took part in making the decision for them. The result shows that the migration decision of the majority of the respondents has been taken collectively in anticipating that the movement will benefit the immediate and extended members of the family.

#### **4.4 Impact of migration on migrant skills upgrading**

The positive impact of educational opportunities to most rural-urban migrants is highly significant. When migrants move from the rural areas to the cities where educational and training facilities are more available, some of them take advantage of the opportunities to acquire more education and skills.

**Figure 4.7: Migrants' Studies Status**



*Sources: Field work November 2014*

The Figure 4.7 shows that 37% of the rural migrants who are in Lagos claim that they are currently attending one school or another, which is an indication that education is an important tool for empowerment, which enhances one's ability and opportunities. The search for quality education is among the pull factors of migrants to the cities. Moreover, Lagos metropolitan city provides more training opportunities for the migrants and their families. In Nigeria many higher educational training institutions are in the cities. In Lagos State there are many training institutions which include Lagos state University (LASU), University of Lagos (UNILAG) Lagos City Polytechnic, Yaba College of Technology, Federal College of Education, Technical Akoka Yaba, College of Health Technology (LASCOHET), Lagos State University College of Medicine and some other private colleges. Conversely, some of the migrants were asked why they are going to school now, and gave the reasons that in their places of origin they lack the various training institutions and schools. As we have earlier seen, most rural migrants had a primary and secondary level of education at the time they relocated to Lagos. Thus, the migration process is not only selective of the migrants at the place of origin; it also creates opportunities for them to improve their skills and educational qualifications. Therefore, from the responses, one can conclude that rural-urban migration helps develop the standard of education of the migrants at their destination, which will create more innovation and improved technical skills for the migrants that can be transferred back to the rural areas of origin.

#### **4.5 Social economic status and their impact on migration**

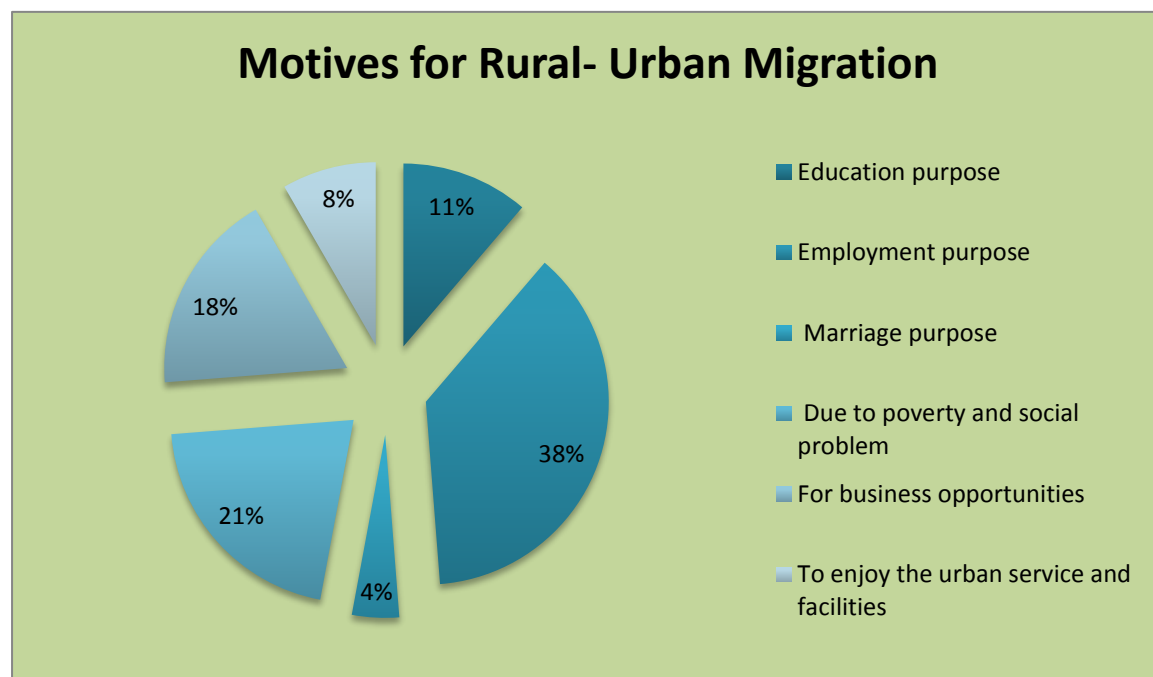
All individuals who migrate have reasons for taking the decision to migrate. Some are attributed to extreme rural poverty, lack of job prospects in the rural areas, and expectation of higher wages in the city, according to the Harris and Todaro model

(1970). (This model explains that migration happens when expected urban income is higher than rural wages, i.e. workers base their migration decision on expected income). These motives are referred to as the socio-economic factors of rural-urban migration. There are many motives why people migrate from the rural areas to the urban centres, which can be categorised into pushing and pulling factors. The people in the rural areas may be pushed to migrate to the cities due to the poor living conditions and other manmade factors such as faming, conflicts, natural disasters, among others. They may be attracted to the urban area for employment and business opportunities. However, some people are attracted to migrate to the city due to the presence of urban social-economic infrastructures (such as good network communication, adequate transportation system, urban oriented education), which are the pulling factors to migrate. During the survey the respondents were asked to provide the motives for their migration.

From Figure 4.8 it followed that a great number of migrants migrate to the urban centre for the sole purpose of employment opportunities, which they could not get in the rural area. From the respondents, about 38% of them take the decision to migrate to the urban centre for the purpose of employment. These migrants are young able-bodied men and women who believe that they will have a higher probability of finding a job and earning a higher income in the city than in the rural areas. Thus, the unemployment level at the rural area is relatively high. Even if they are employed, some of them may face underemployment. This shows that the majority of people are attracted to come to Lagos metropolitan city for better employment opportunities and a good standard of living. This further explains the point that most of the rural–urban migrants leave for economic reasons. However, Figure 4.8 also shows that 21% of the people migrate to urban centres as economic

migrants because of lack of employment in the rural area, which makes most of people to be poor with a low standard of living. According to Ucha, (2010: 47), there is widespread of poverty in Nigeria, which is depicted by food insecurity and lack of education and other basic amenities of life. However, the very poor face austere poverty and about 6% of the world poor live in Nigeria (World Bank, 2015). The level of poverty and lack of income has been one of the major pushing factors of the young people from the villages to the urban areas. According to these findings, it shows from Figure 4.8 that poverty is one of the major economic factors motivating rural–urban migration, which demonstrates the low level of government investment in the rural area in Nigeria.

**Figure 4.8: Motives for Rural - Urban Migration**



*Source: Field work November -2014*

In addition, about 17% of the respondents take the decision to migrate to urban areas for the purpose of getting business opportunities, which they believe is more in the cities than in the rural areas.



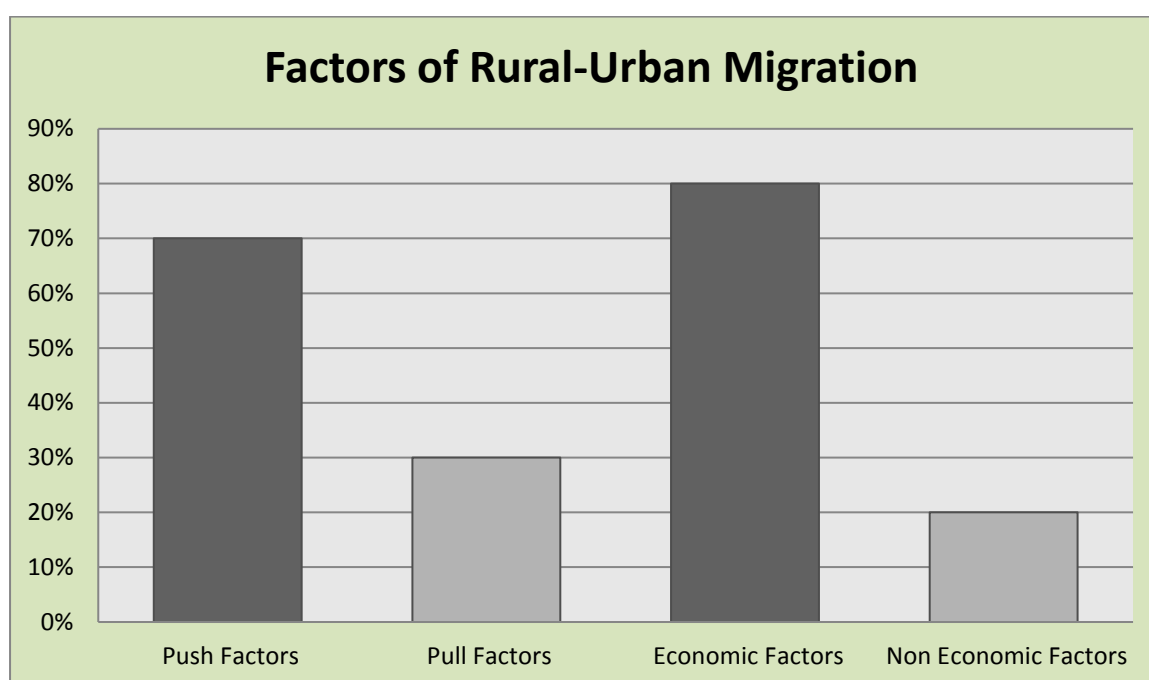
Furthermore, from the Figure 4.8 it shows that about 11% of people take the decision to migrate from rural areas to the city to be able to secure quality education, which is much better in the cities, than in the rural areas. This is an indication that there are better educational and training opportunities in the urban centres. In Nigeria there is great disparity between schools in the rural areas and those in the urban areas. Schools in the urban centre are properly funded and well equipped with the various teaching aids and better training material, while schools in the rural areas are poorly funded both in human and material resources. In addition, the urban areas in Nigeria has more training facilities for specialised skills' acquisition such as training in the area of engineering, health care, architecture and other skills. This point is confirmed by the high percentage of people migrating for educational purposes from the rural area to the cities.

About 8.25% of the respondents took the decision to migrate in order to enjoy the urban social infrastructural facilities (such as good communication facilities, decent road network, transportation system, good network communication, and the cinema). The findings revealed that most people move to the cities where they will have access to the various social infrastructure facilities which add to quality and comfort of life. Most young people mainly migrate due to these pulling factors of urban social infrastructure facilities, which will contribute to their human development and well-being of life. The lack of access to basic social infrastructure facilities in most rural communities in Nigeria, therefore, has been a major push factor to rural-urban migration. However, infrastructural decay has been a major obstacle to rural development in Nigeria. For several years, the government neglected investment in rural infrastructure facilities thus contributing to poor growth of the rural economy. This study has established this fact, with migrants moving out of rural areas to the

cities for the purpose of enjoying the urban social infrastructures facilities. From Figure 4.8, 8 percent represent the population who migrated, based on the fact of inadequate social amenities in the rural area. Besides that, Figure 4.8 indicates that about 4% of the respondents relocated from rural to the city for marriage purposes. The chances of getting a life partner in the cities are higher than in the rural area due to the presence of more people of different diversities and backgrounds.

Furthermore, the causes of migration are usually classified into the two categories of push and pull factors. Push factors are those that induce a person to leave from that place and go to another place. Such factors include unemployment, low access to production, lack of basic social economic infrastructure, underdevelopment, poverty, lack of business opportunities and poor economic conditions. The pull factors are those that attract the migrants to an area. People migrate due to the incidence of poverty or as result of some personal reason, which may make them economically disadvantaged. Thus, the study, has shown that the push factors are the dominated factors for rural urban migration. Further, the rural-urban migration process is strongly influenced by pull factors - people moving from the villages to town in search of better opportunities for employment, good business opportunities and better working conditions. The results of this study show that about 70% of people migrate due to the push factors while 30% are migrating as result of the pull factors. Furthermore, the findings show that economic reasons dominate the rural urban migration decision, which from the data is about 80% economic factors and 20% non-economic factors as represented by Figure 4.9.

**Figure 4.9: Classifications of Factors of Rural Urban Migration**



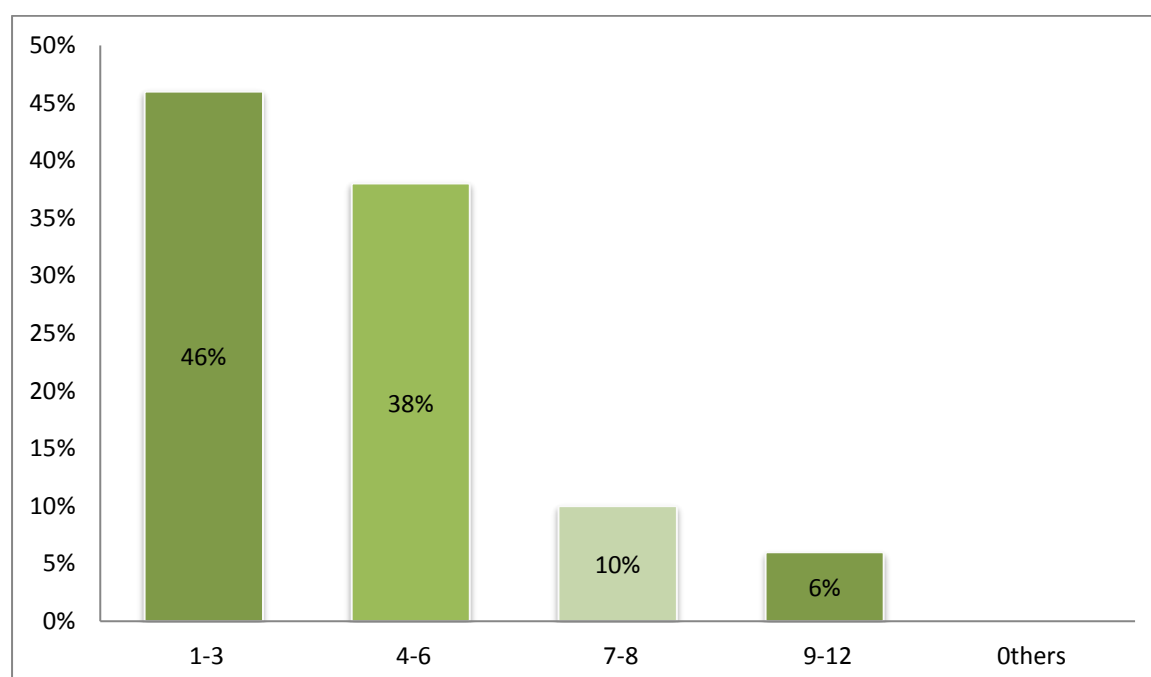
*Sources: Field work November- 2014*

#### **4.6 Impact of migration on household**

The number of people that migrated from a household is important in analysing the impact of migration at a household level. A household from an African perspective refers to all the persons in a family or a group who live together in a house. The migration of the members of the household may leads to an increase in the form of income flows to the households. Family income increase with employment opportunities taken up by the migrants. The number of household members that migrated may affect the level of income support to the household member left behind. Evidence from observation support the facts that migrants' households benefit economically from migration such evidence as migrants family building new houses. Also, evidence shows that there is a substantial increase of non-farm income flows to the families of the migrants. Further, elderly members of the household get income support from the migrants although there may be a lack of care resulting from the absent member of the household. However, some

remarkable facts emerge from the analysis of responses to questions from the respondents in respect of the number of migrants in a household.

**Figure 4.10: The number of migrants in the households**



*Sources: Field work November- 2014*

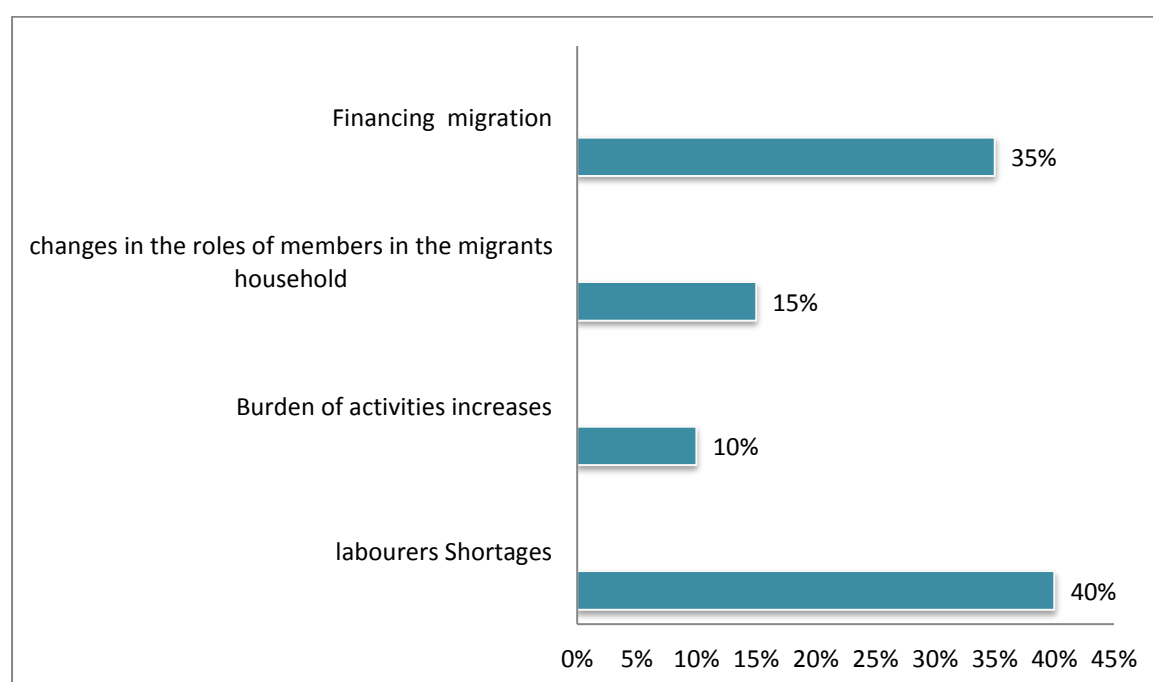
Figure 4.10 shows that in almost all the households there is quite a high number of migrants: about 46% of the respondents had 1-3 members of their households that have migrated to the urban centre, which is highly significant. And about 38% of the respondents, about 4-7 of their household members had migrated to the cities. Also about 10% of the people who responded said that 7-8 members of their family had migrated to the cities. This is a huge proportion of the population from the communities, which confirms the perception that there are high numbers of people migrating from the rural area to the urban area. This pattern of movement is leading to depopulation of the rural communities and overcrowding of the cities, resulting from the unplanned population explosion. Thus, depopulation of the rural areas through rural-urban migration has a significant effect on the rural area. However,

some respondents explained that the high number of people migrating out of the rural area is affecting rural development.

#### 4.7 Impact of Migrants on the Rural Area

The impact of migrants on the rural area comes in different forms and dimensions. Some of the various challenges and problems faced by people when they are moving from their place of origin to the urban areas varies. During the survey, the responses provide us with an interesting insight to these problems. However, various studies in migration have established that migrants encountered different challenges during migration.

**Figure 4.11: The challenges encountered by migrants' household why sending migrants**



*Source: Field work November -2014*

Figure 4.11 shows that 35% of the respondents indicate that they had financial difficulties in their household when financing the trip of the migrant from the rural area to the city. Internal migration involves some cost that must be incurred and

which some households experience and find challenging to finance the initial cost. Fifteen percent (15%) was of the opinion that these challenges were those due to changes in the role of the migrants' members in the family. It became difficult for the family to have somebody take over the role of the head of the family. However, about 10% of the respondents indicated that the burden of activities in the household increased due to the migration of the household member. In the rural area the number of people in the household is very important, because it plays a vital role in their family's farming activities. Thus 40% of the respondents, as indicated by the Figure 4.11, said that they encountered shortages of labourers in the community and in the household. The shortage of labourers resulting from the migration of the able youths from the household, or the community leads to reduction in food production, which may affect the availability of food supply in the rural communities.

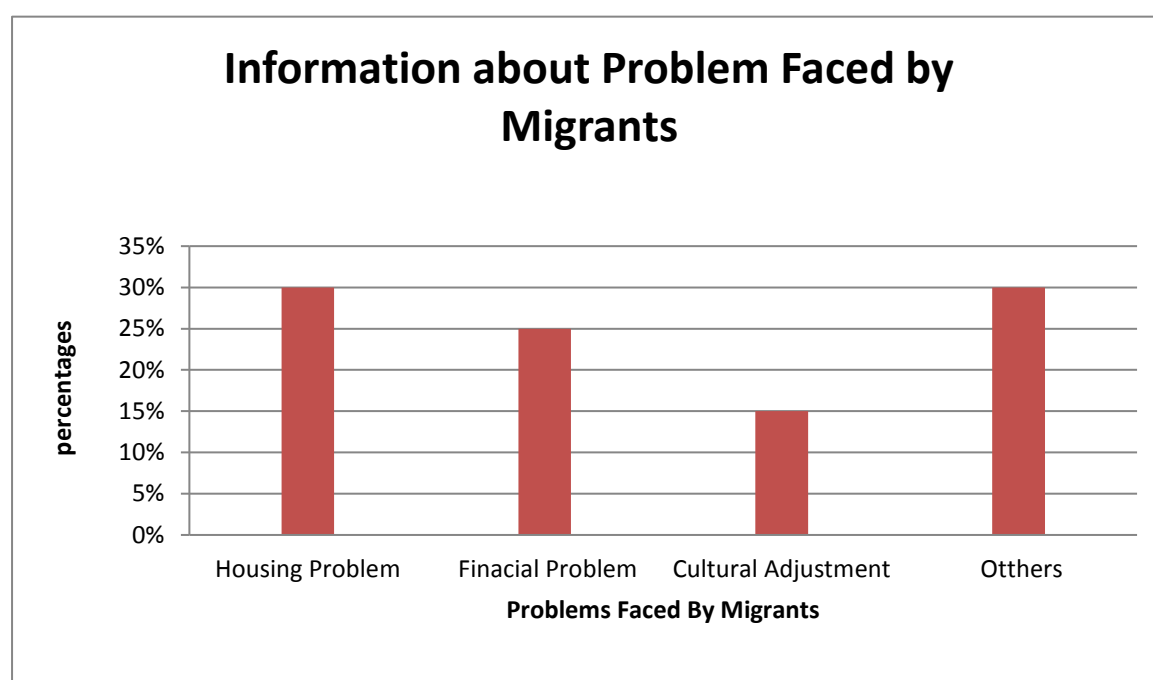
#### **4.7.1 Difficulties encountered by migrants when they initially arrived in the city**

When migrants arrive in a new environment, there are different kinds of problems that they are likely to face in adapting to a new place. This problem varies from place to place, depending on the individual migrant's rate of adjustment to the new environment. The migrant goes through some process in adjusting to the new environment, which includes the process of adjusting to the new culture of the community. Migrants must take part in the institutional and social setting of the new location. During the survey, they were asked what kind of problems they encountered when they initially came to Lagos. Figure 4.12 shows that about 30% of the respondents reported that they faced the problem of housing while about 25% reported that they had financial difficulty resulting from inability to secure timely employment. About 15% of those surveyed had problems with adjusting to the culture of the new environment. In Nigeria, Lagos is a Yoruba dominated city, whose

community is quite different from those of the other tribes in the country. Besides the above, about 30% of the surveyed migrants had various other problems associated with being in a new environment as shown by Figure 4.12.

However, from the result the major difficulties that migrants faced during their initially time in Lagos was mainly the problem of inadequate provision of housing due to unplanned urbanisation.

**Figure 4.12: The problems faced by migrants in the urban setting**



*Sources: Field work November 2014*

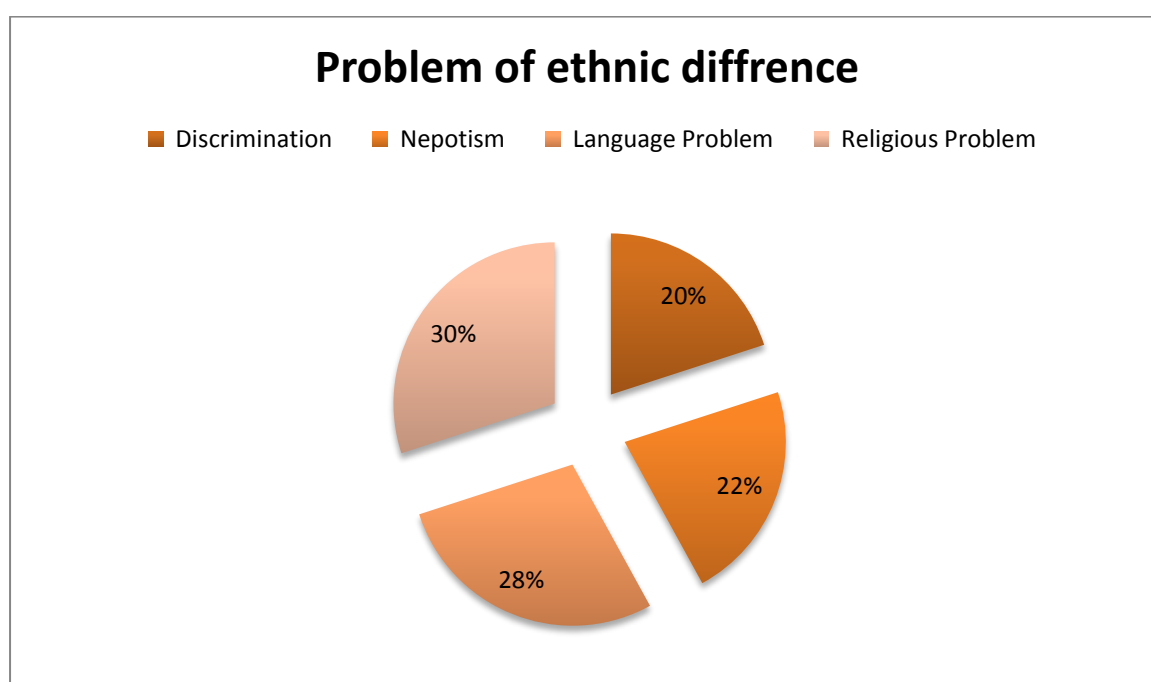
#### **4.8 Migrants' discrimination on ethnicity**

Nigeria is identical with deep division along ethnic and religious lines. Ethnicity is perceived as a basic outstanding identity of Nigerians. Nigerians tend to describe themselves in terms of ethnic affinities as different to other identities (Canci & Odukoya, 2016). Chinua Achebe describes ethnicity as “discrimination against a resident because of his place of birth” (Achebe, 1998). Nigeria is a multicultural and multi-ethnic country, and as a result there is always the problem of tribal nepotism,

which has been a constraint that affects the development and peace of the country. There has been much debate over the issues of tribal nepotism affecting the unity and security of Nigeria since the 1966 civil war. Different parts of the country are dominated by some major ethnic and religious groups. The northern part is dominated by Hausa and Fulani, the south eastern part by the Igbo, the south-western part by Yoruba. There are 250 ethnic groups in Nigeria, the most populated and dominant groups include the Hausa and Fulani (29%), the Yoruba (21%) the Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw (10%), the Kanuri (4%), and the Tiv (2.5%). The research was carried out in Lagos, which is in the south-western part of the country. However, Lagos is a Yoruba dominated city; most of the population that live there are from the Yoruba speaking ethnic group. Thus, as Lagos is a Yoruba dominated city the ethnic minorities' group face discrimination. For example in area of employment and political appointment. There were some problems that the migrants faced in Lagos due to their ethnic difference, which respondents were asked to indicate the ethnic problems encountered.



**Figure 4.13: Problem of ethnic discrimination**



*Sources: Field work November 2014*

The migrants indicated that they where been discriminated against on the ground of employment and housing. Some of the employers and managers prefer to give jobs to people who are from their ethnic group. As Lagos is Yoruba dominated, most people speak the Yoruba language, and they prefer to give them jobs. Government offices also discriminate based on ethnicity and language, and prefer the Yoruba speaking tribe. Figure 4:13 indicates that about 20% of the migrants reported that they were discriminated against on the ground that they were not from the Yoruba ethnic group. About 28% of the respondents reported that they had a problem of nepotism resulting from them being from another ethnic group in the country. Moreover about 22% of them reported that they were discriminated against based on the religious group they belong to, while about 30% said that they were discriminated based on the inability to speak Yoruba language, the language used in Lagos. However, Lagos city is composed of about two thirds population of Yoruba and the remaining are mixed from the various other ethnic groups within the country and

some foreigners. The religions of the population are mainly Christians and Muslims. The result shows that language discrimination is highly significant in the country.

#### **4.9 Impact of Out-Migration on the Rural Economy**

In Nigeria, the rural economy is that aspect of the economy which deals in agriculture and rural enterprise and considers rural life as factor in nation building. It places agriculture at the centre of economic life of the rural communities and other business activities; both small and medium in the rural areas revolve around agriculture (Sheed, 2010). Agriculture is the mainstay of rural economy in Nigeria. During the survey the respondents were asked to respond to these questions. What has been the effect of out-migration on the economy of the rural area? (Question 19) How does the rural economy suffer from out migration? (Question 13).

**Table 4.1: The respondents view on the impact of migration on rural areas**

		Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
a	Leads to reduction in social economic condition in the villages	35	15
b	Leads to reduction in economic activities in the rural area	58	24
c	Lack of labour forces	57	24
d	Reduction in the number of youth in the community	55	23
e	Loss of cultural and inability to learn the culture in the rural area	20	8
f	Affects the social life such as marriage	15	6

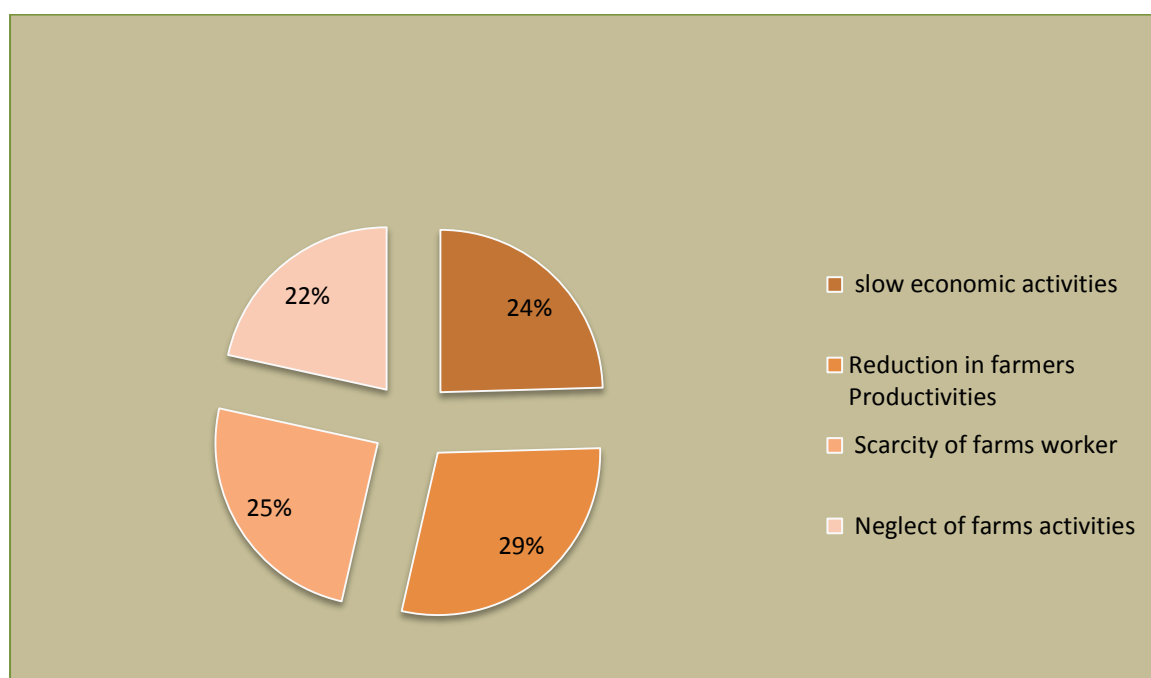
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*Sources: Field work November - 2014*

Table 4.2 shows that 24% of the respondents hold the view that rural out migration leads to lack of labour forces in the rural area, which is a negative effect on rural productivity, which also has a negative impact on the rural economy. Twenty-four percent (24%) of the respondents affirm that migration leads to reduction in the economic activity in the rural areas, which has a hugely negative effect on the economy of the area. Furthermore, 23% is of the opinion that migration leads to the reduction of the number of youths in the community, which negatively affect the business activities in the rural area, and they believe that with reduction in the rural population, the economy of the rural area will be immensely and negatively affected. In fact, 6% of the respondents hold the view that migration has a negative effect on marriages and family unions, believing that separation of the husband and wife leads to an unhealthy relationship in which single parents take the responsibility for rearing the child or children. From the view of the migrants, one can confirm that migration has a negative effect in rural areas in many ways, which include reduction in social economic activities, which leads to shortages of labour available there as well as the reduction in the number of youth available to promote the culture of the community.

Furthermore, the views of the respondents differ, although some are of the opinion that out-migration has some form of positive effects on the economy of the village while others think that migration has a negative effect on the economy of the rural area. According to the respondents, indicated by Figure 4.14 out of the 240 participants, about 29% of them which is not majority have the view that rural-urban migration has greatly reduced the effect on the famers' productivity in the villages.

**Figure 4.14: Respondents view on impact of migration**



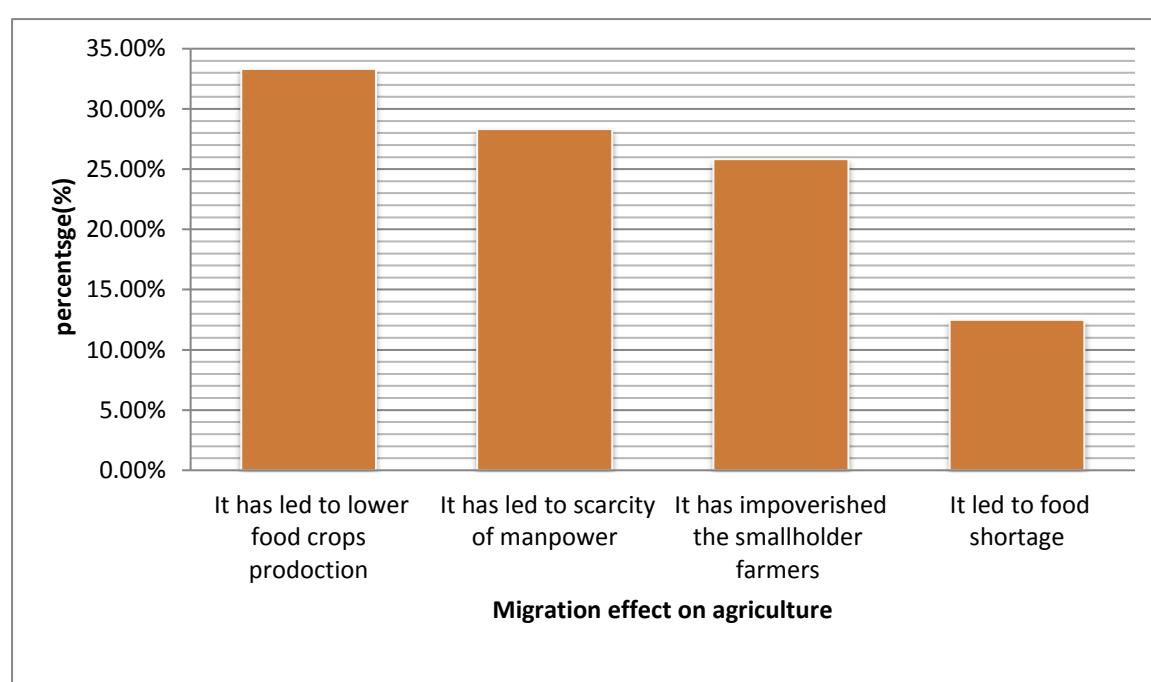
*Sources: Field work November 2014.*

However, about 22% of the respondents hold the opinion that migration of the younger adults out of the villages has led to the neglect of the farms' activities in the rural areas, leading to the scarcity of food production. Moreover, about 25% of the respondents are of the view that out migration has contributed to the scarcity of farm workers in the rural area, which has led to an increase in the daily wages of farms workers in some rural areas. This view can be explained by the Lewis' model of surplus labour as about 24% hold the view that rural-urban migration tends to slow down the economic activities in the rural areas. However, from the various views of the respondents, it is obvious that rural-urban migration leads to scarcity of food production in the rural areas and also a reduction in farming activities, which impacts negatively on the rural economy.

#### 4.9.1 Negative effect of migration on agriculture in migrant's place of origin.

Rural-urban migration has both positive and negative implications on rural economy; however, the positive effect on agricultural productivities is through the increase in investment in the farming inputs such as purchases of fertilizer, farming tools and supply of crops seeds. Also, new skills and knowledge acquired by the migrants is being invested into the agricultural sector in the form of human capacity development. The respondents were asked their views on the effect of migration on agriculture in rural areas, with their responses presented in Figure 4.15 below.

**Figure 4.15: Respondents views on migration effect on agriculture in the rural areas**



Sources: *Field work November- 2014*

Figure 4.15 indicates that 33% of the respondents claimed that out migration has led to lower food crop production. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the respondents are of the view that out migration created scarcity of manpower and 26% arguably believe that out migration has impoverished the smallholder farmers, while 13% claimed that

it led to food shortage in the rural areas. From the result it can be seen that migration has led to the decline in agriculture food production in rural areas, which decline in rural agriculture food production has affected the provision of food supply to the urban areas. Furthermore, the loss of manpower necessary for the development of agriculture in the rural areas through migration has affected the smallholder farmers' ability to produce sufficient food for themselves and for their livelihood. Thus, rural urban migration has placed the smallholder farmers in a poverty web. On the other hand, food shortage has been identified as a problem which both urban and rural areas face in Nigeria. According to Ironagbe (2007), the massive rural urban drift of the younger generation has led to several food crop farms to suffer from inadequate maintenance resulting to a deficit of food production.

#### **4.10 Living conditions of the migrants in the place of origin**

The living conditions of the migrants in their villages of origin and their place of destination is analysed in this section. Here we look at the living condition of the migrants in Lagos metropolitan and also in the village. The analysis includes housing conditions, accessibility to social facilities such as water, electricity, sanitation as well as the cost of living in Lagos. The living conditions of the migrants in their place of origin differs. Although some of the respondents currently live in Lagos they still visit their home of origin, which is often the village, and have that family bond with their home place. In fact, some of the migrants still contribute to the development of their various communities (in the form of remittance that they send home to their families and also some of their contribution to the community development project) despite the fact that they now live in Lagos. People normally have ties with their place of origin.

#### **4.10.1 Living conditions at the Rural Areas**

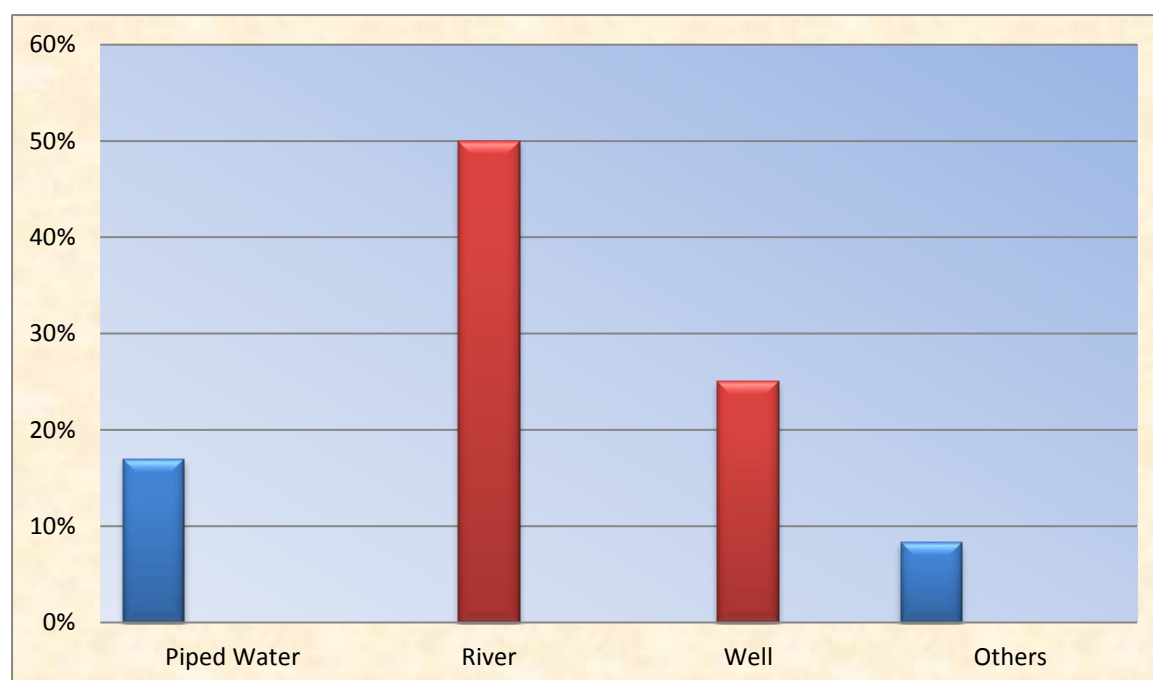
The living conditions of the rural areas in Nigeria still remain in a deplorable state as indicated by various scholars studying the problem of rural areas (Saheed, 2010). Most of the rural communities in Nigeria lack the essential basic social amenities such as portable water supplies, electricity and good road network. They remain rustic and undeveloped, and lack modern amenities that make life more comfortable. However, the migrant's families and households still live in the rural areas from where they originated. The respondents were asked to give further information about the living conditions in their various rural communities.

##### **(a) Households accessibility to water**

Figure 4.16 presents the water sources for households in the rural areas. The percentage of households which have access to piped bore water is about 17 percent, an indication that a minority of the people living in the village areas have access to piped water while the majority does not. The figure further shows that about 50 percent of the migrants' households in the rural areas get water from the river; this figure is significant, illustrating that most rural dwellers in Nigeria get water from the river, an indication that the villages in Nigeria have less access to piped water. Also, according to the view of the respondents, Figure 4.16 shows that about 25 percent of the migrants' households lack access to portable water, which is one of the basic common necessities of life. During the survey, some migrants pointed out that poor government provision of social amenities has always been a problem in the villages. The non-availability of piped water in the villages has been the failure of the local government. From the sample survey one can understand that most migrants in Lagos who came from the rural areas have one thing in common, which is that their

village lacks the basic infrastructures and where they exist at all they are too inadequate to provide comfort for life. However, many rural areas in Nigeria are immersed in poverty and lack virtually all good things of life such as good roads, medical and health facilities, water supplies, and electricity.

**Figure 4.16: Sources of water for the rural households**



*Sources: Field work November 2014*

### **(b) The sources of power in the villages**

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the sources of power for households. According to the respondents, about 46 percent of the samples of their households in the rural areas are connected with electricity, the low electricity coverage of the rural areas being an indication of poor living conditions and low infrastructural development in the rural areas. The cities in Nigeria have almost universal coverage with electricity but the villages do not. Table 4.3 also shows that about 33 percent of households used wood as the source of their energy, which is a common practice in the villages due to lack of electricity. Table 4.3 also confirmed that there is no household that is



connected to solar power in the villages. This confirms that solar power development in Nigeria is still very new and needs much attention from the government and private sectors. Investment in the solar power will be a way out of the current electricity problem facing the nation both in the urban and rural areas. However, both the private sector and government can partner the generation of power through the solar system. In fact, electricity generation has been a major obstacle to Nigeria development. Nigeria nevertheless has great potential to supply sufficient electricity to all part of the country. The country has an abundance of water, which is a major component of any hydroelectricity generation project. However, this country has not exploited the full potential of its body of waters to increase the megawatts of electricity supply. Conversely, with such potential, power blackouts have become the order of the day and most rural electrification does not cover very many villages and households. Nigeria is experiencing a serious deficit in power generation as result of the growing demand and the poor development of power infrastructure, which has put a great constraint on the ability of rural areas to develop and create jobs in the non-agricultural sector of the rural economy. Although the cost of building power stations and power lines is expensive, the country cannot develop without power, which could lead to the industry becoming very profitable over many years. Generating electricity is therefore highly imperative for the economy and good for poverty reduction, which would will also help reduce rural urban migration. The deficiency in energy generation largely hampers the growth of the rural economy. Investment in electricity is therefore essential to stimulate economic growth and development in the country and also in the rural non-farming economy.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of the sources of power**

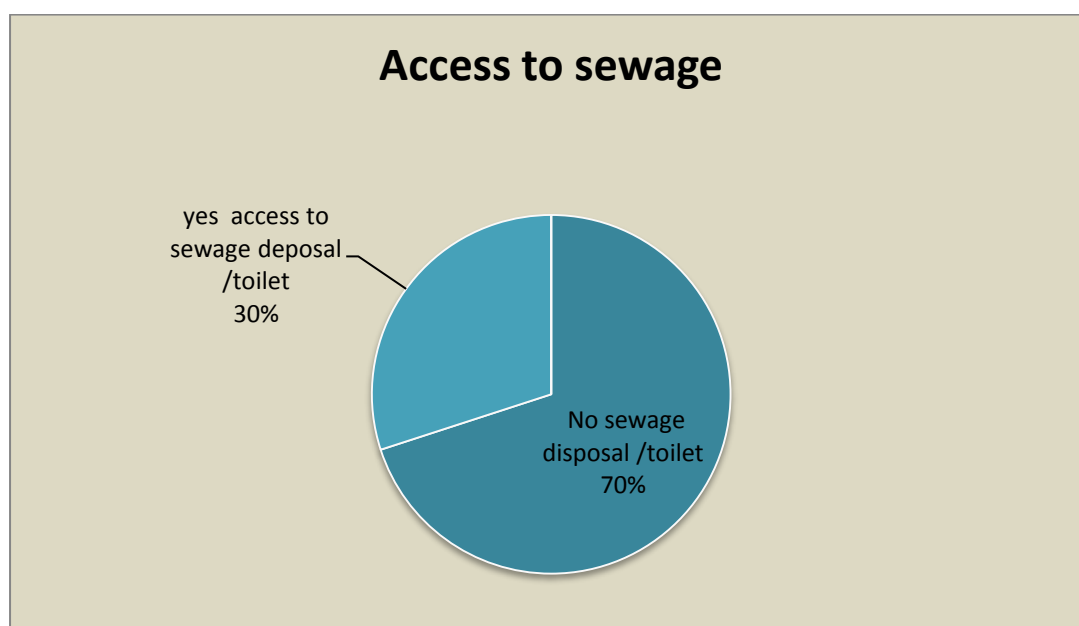
Power sources	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Electricity	121	46
Solar	00	00
Wood	75	33
Other	44	17

*Sources: Field work November 2014*

**(c) Household access to sewage**

The migrants' households have a sewage network that is a characteristic of a good residential living area. However, the 240 migrants that participated in the study who stay in Lagos still have family members in their villages; most of them come from an extended family and share information about the level of development in their place of origin. Thus, the migrants are still up-to-date about the standard of living in their various villages, and visit their villages regularly. They were asked if in their home villages they have access to a sewage network or affordable sanitary latrines. Their responses are presented in the diagram bellow.

**Figure 4.17: Migrants access to sewage**



*Source: Field survey November -2014*

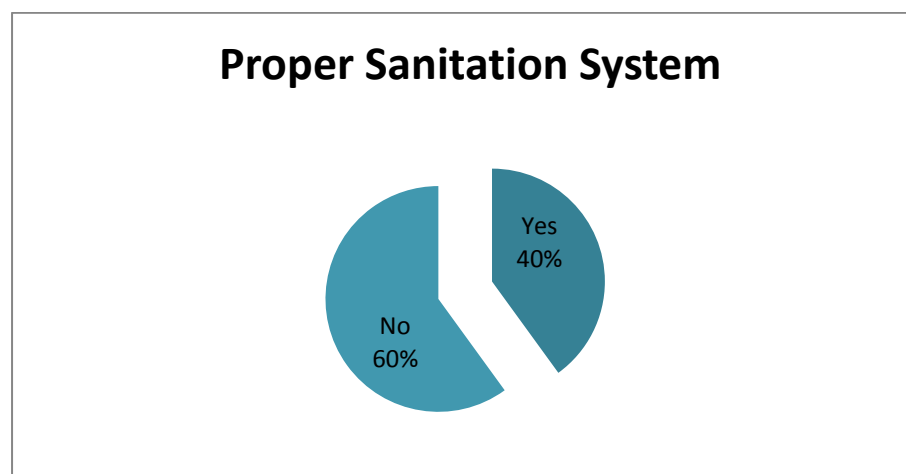
Figure 4.17 presents the population of respondents that have access to sewage disposal/toilet in their houses in rural the area. From Figure 4.17 it shown that about 70% of the village households of the migrants have no access to sewage network, which indicates that the situation in the migrants' household sin their home villages is very bad. However, about 30 % have access to sewage/ toilet in their houses, which shows that most people are living in houses without a proper sewage system. This indicates how backward the living conditions in the migrants' place of origin are. In Nigeria access to a public sewage network is found only in the big cities but in the rural area this is not available.

#### **(d) Households access to proper sanitary latrine**

Access to sanitation is a basic necessity for human existence. However, access to sanitary latrines' facility is important for the residential home to function properly in the rural area. However, these facilities are lacking in most residential places in the rural areas. The question was asked from the respondents, whether they have

access to proper sanitary latrines in their villages. The data collected was represented in Figure 4.18 below.

**Figure 4.18: Sanitary latrines in the households**



*Sources: Field survey November 2014*

Figure 4.18 shows the distribution of the households' access to proper sanitation methods. It shows that about 60% of the respondents have no access to proper sanitation methods in their various household in their villages, while about 40% have access to proper sanitation methods in their villages. This is an indication of low level of development and poor standard of living in the migrants' villages. The finding of the study also show that most villages in Nigeria have poor sanitation facilities for the various inhabitants who live there. This situation in the migrants' households in the villages is much worse, for only about 40% have access to sanitation facilities. This may be due to the inadequate planning of the local government authority in the country.

### **(e) Rural household access to health care facilities**

Medical care is important for any nation that has high productivity. Access to a health care facility is needed for a town or village to function properly. In Nigeria provision of healthcare facilities is below the World Health Organisation standard. The question was asked from the respondents, whether they have access to medical facility in their villages, presented in Table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.3: Presentation of Medical Facility in Rural Areas**

	Number of respondents	Percentages (%)
(a) Community health centre	100	42
(b) No hospital	65	27
(c) Hospital	33	14
(d) Surgery/ Family doctor	42	18

*Sources: Field work November -2014*

Table 4.4 shows that a fairly below average majority (42%) of the respondents have community health centres in their villages of origin. About 27% of the migrants do not have any medical facility in their villages of origin. This view of the respondents means that the people in these villages do not have any access to primary health care, which is important for the welfare of the people. However, 14% of the respondents agree that they have a hospital in their villages where they originated from. This is an indication that Nigeria is lacking behind in the provision of health care facilities to the rural areas. Increase in health care provision will increase the quality of primary health to the people. Other respondents lamented the lack of

adequate infrastructure, especially the closeness of health facilities. They pointed out that they often travel to another town to access basic primary health care facilities and that they do not have access to information on health services in their villages. The poor level of health care is of concern given the priority and the weight citizens attach to the provision of health care services in rural areas. Decline in access to appropriate medical care makes even curable diseases such as malaria a threat to the life in rural households. This established the early claim by Odularo (2008:4) that there has been a collapse of the basic infrastructure and social services in Nigeria since the early of 1980s.

#### **4.11 Migrants views on how rural economy can be improved**

The migrants were asked to give their views on measures to improve the rural economy in the country. Rural-urban migrations have been seen by some people as having a negative impact rural economic growth, while others believe that it has a positive effect. According to some respondents, rural economy in Nigeria depends on agricultural production, which is the main source of employment for the people. Thus, there is no doubt that government should encourage a green revolution, which would be beneficial to both the small farm holder and the commercial farmers as well as plantations in the rural area to create jobs. However, some of the migrants were of the opinion that government should allow rural-urban migrant to continue due to the positive impact it has on households and some communities. Some respondents, however, pointed out that the government should increase the support given to the establishment of small scale industries in the rural area, which would increase the activities in the rural economy and reduce unemployment. One of the major constraints to rural economic growth in Nigeria is the low productivity of the

agriculture sector and its inability to create employment for the majority of unemployed youth in rural areas.

**Table 4.4: Respondents views on what government should do to improve rural economy.**

Ways government can improve rural economy	Number of respondents	Percentage(%) of the total
Create jobs in the rural areas through more government investment	80	33
Improvement in the infrastructural facilities/ establish more training institutions	50	21
Establish more business / enterprise	45	19
Introduction of a mentorship programme to developed the youth on entrepreneurship.	40	17
Boosting production by introducing new method of input	25	10

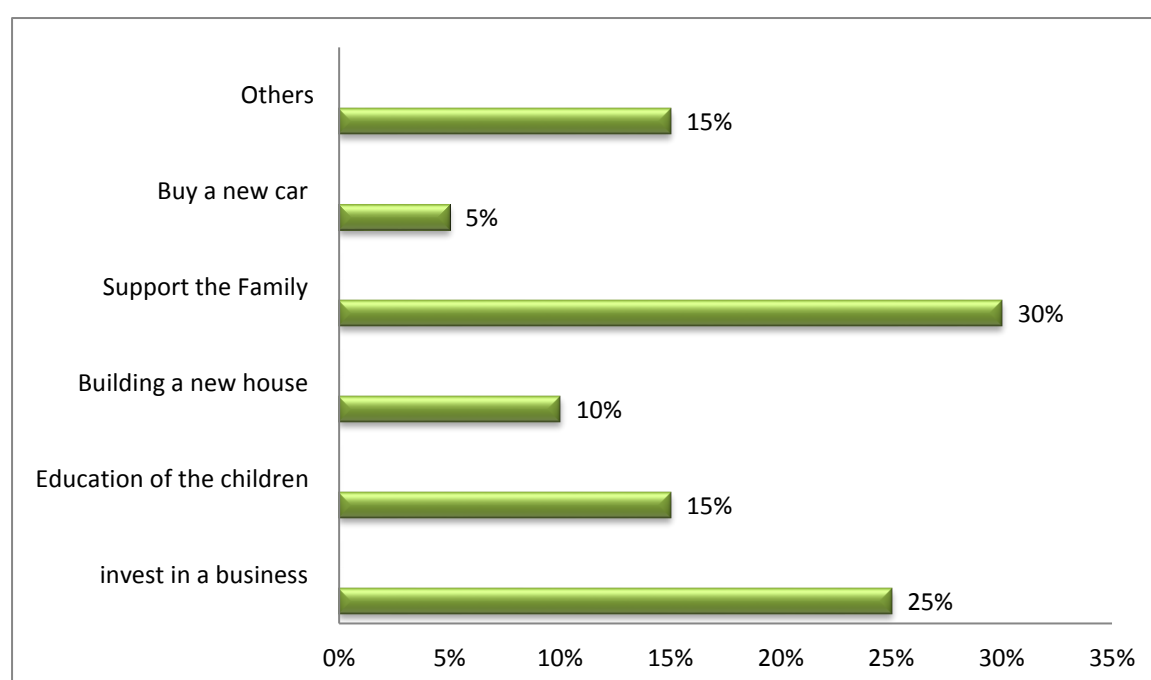
*Sources: Author's Field Surveys November- 2014*

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of the views of the migrants on ways to improve on rural economy in Nigeria. About 33% of the respondents expressed that government should increase the creation of jobs through more investment in the rural areas, while 21% felt that government should improve the infrastructural facilities in the rural areas and establish more training institutions in the villages. However, about 17% were of the view that the government must invest in the improvement in services deliveries in the rural areas, which would help close the gap in development between rural and the urban areas. Moreover, about 19% were of the view that government at various levels should help create an environment to enable public and private investors to establish more business / enterprise in the rural areas. While 10% suggested that the government should take other steps to reduce the rate of rural urban movement, some think that it should developed infrastructural amenities in both the rural and urban cities. From the various views of

respondents, we see that government must put different interventions in place in order to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration in the country.

#### 4.12 Migrants' planned budget expenditures

The migrants have constant contact with their families and have to budget a part of their income for the upkeep of family members in their place of origin. They tended to plan ahead for their family's welfare.



**Figure 4.19: Migrants scheduled expenditure for their households**

*Sources: Field work November 2014*

Figure 4.19, indicates that the greatest share of the respondents (30%) claimed that they planned to support their families with the money they are getting in Lagos, while about 25% of the respondents stated that they planned to invest the money they are getting from Lagos in business. Another 15% claimed that they planned to spend the money they are getting in the education of their children. However, the chart also



indicates that 5% of the respondents planned to spend their money to buy new cars, while about 15% claimed that they planned to spend their money on other things.

#### **4.13 Conclusions**

In this chapter the analysis of the data collected for the impact of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria was presented. From the evidence of the survey, males dominated this pattern of migration, with about 62% of the respondents were male while only about 38% were female although the percentage of females is still a fair minority. Furthermore, the results also support the fact that human migration is age selective; the youngest active people tend to migrate more than older people. In fact, 83% of the participants for the survey, which are quite a majority are between the ages of 21-30 years, which is an indication that the young people between the ages 21-30 years are the highest migrants among the respondents. Among this age group are those that have just completed their secondary school education and who are about to go on to university to further their studies. The findings support the view that the migration decision is more likely to be taken by a single person, who has the tendency to explore different options. Furthermore, it is commonly said globally that young adults move more easily than the older ones, due to their feasibility with no family responsibility attached to them.

The indication from the study shows that rural–urban migration is dominated by younger people, which means that it depopulates the rural areas of young able-bodied youth who are active in contributing to the growth of the rural economy by living the villages that have an ageing population. Hence migration can be seen as selecting active, productive people from the rural areas to the cities. The young population are the productive population from which rural-urban migration is taking

place, moving out of the villages and depriving them of youthful, intelligent brains which could contribute to the development of their villages. In addition, the depopulation of the rural areas through migration also affects economic activities in the rural areas, leading to slow rural economic growth.

Moreover, in view of the motive for migration, these are dominated by the economic factors, such as lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas, poor rural economic condition and poor living condition that exist in the rural areas. These are some of the contributing factors that push migrants out of the rural areas. However, the survey indicates that about 37.5% of the respondents migrated due to employment purposes and about 11.5 % specified for educational purposes. Besides these factors, poverty in the rural areas is also another push factor. Rural poverty is widespread, attributed to lack of opportunities in the villages. Conversely, poverty in Nigeria's rural areas can be attributed to some other factors such as poor infrastructural development, such as water, electricity and a good road network.

In addition, evidence from the respondents' shows that 23.8% hold the view that rural out migration leads to lack of labour forces in the rural areas, which has a negative effect on rural productivity and also impacts negatively on the rural economy. The respondents affirm that migration leads to a reduction in the economic activities in the rural areas which has a hugely negative effect on the economy of the area. Furthermore, 22.9% is of the opinion that migration leads to the reduction of the number of youth in the community, which negatively affects the population of the rural area. Some respondents also believe that with a reduction in the rural population, the economy of the rural area will be affected negatively while 8.3% is of the view that migration leads to loss of culture and the inability to learn the culture of

the rural area, which has affected the continuity of culture in the community. The respondents also hold the view that migration has a negative effect on marriages and family unions, believing that separation of the husband and wife is not healthy for family life.

In general, rural-urban migration leads to underdevelopment of the rural economy. However, some households take migration as a practical strategy in which to overcome risk, and to complement the income they get from their farms.

In addition, some of the respondents affirm that rural-urban migration has greatly affected the farming productivity in the villages. Also, some respondents hold the view that migration of younger adults out of the villages has led to the neglect of farm activities in the rural areas, which leads to the scarcity of food there.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CRITICAL EVALUATION**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

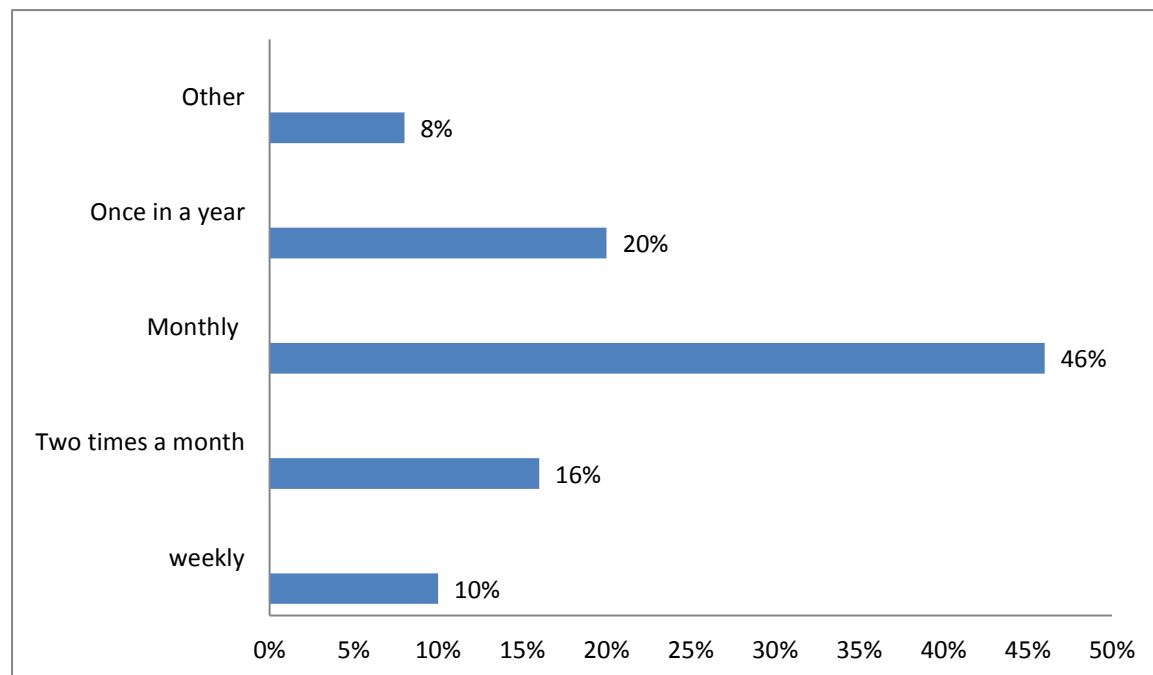
Migration can be a driving force of economic development in both the place of origin and destination if the benefits of internal migration are well managed. However, in reality, Nigeria is still very far from realising its potential. Understanding the trend of rural-urban migration in Nigeria provides the policy makers and other stakeholders with the appropriate tools to design the intervention that leads to development. While there is no substitute for development, migration may be a positive force for development when well managed and supported by the appropriate policies in the country (Africa Union Commission, 2014: 4). However, from the responses to the survey it was understood that the need to escape from poverty, lack of job opportunities, poor business opportunities, underdevelopment, and poor social facilities in the rural areas are some of the key influences which determine their decision to migrate. In addition, families send members to urban areas to diversify their income sources. Understanding of the impact of income flows from migrants to the place of origin and the effect on livelihoods and poverty alleviation of the rural households is essential. The contribution of the migrant's remittances to the development of their villages of origin is imperative for local economic expansion and also for the country in general. The urban-rural linkages contribute to the rate of rural economic stimulation and growth. The following sub-section summarises the research findings that were examined in the impact of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria. The analysis presented in this section represent the data gathered from Edo state.

## **5.2 Migration create a multiplier effect on rural economy**

The remittances sent by migrants to their home community can have significant multiplier effects on the local economics of the rural communities. The migrants' circular movement between rural areas and Lagos city is important in fast tracking the possibility of development of the rural economy as well as urban economy. Siddiqui (2012), shows that rural-urban migration linkages can form a significant cycle of local economic development by increasing the demand for rural agricultural produce by the migrants, stimulating the non-agricultural economy through demand of products and services and absorbing the surplus labour in the rural areas. When the demand for the agricultural produce in the rural areas increases, resulting from the circular movement of migrants it will stimulate rural economic demands for such products such as chemical pesticide, fertiliser for crops, and good quality yield seeds. Furthermore, such increased demands for these products will add new dynamism to the local market. Remittances from the migrants can also have a multiplier effect on the rural economy as it increases the capability of the households to increase their daily consumption of locally made products. The increase in consumption by the household will lead to creation of jobs in the construction sector of the local economic and also in the transportation sector. As shown in Figure 5.1, the rate of circular movement of the migrants between the place of origin and their destination is monthly for the majority of the migrants. The effect of the remittances on the local economic development at place of origin can also be affect by the rate of circular movement of the migrants at which remittances are sending back home. However, this is affected by the distance between the place of origin and destination of the migrants. In fact, some of the remittances sent to the families in the villages go via friends who are visiting the village, and the rate of revisiting depending on the

whether the migrants are married or not. The married migrants tend to be more frequent than the unmarried migrants. Moreover, among questions on the questionnaires, the respondents were asked to provide information on how often they visit their place of origin.

**Figure 5.1: Migrant's rates of circular movement to place of origin**



*Sources: Field work November -2014*

Figure 5.1 indicates that 46% of the respondents – the majority, claimed that they visited their place regularly, bringing cash and new ideas, while 20% indicated that they visited their home village once a year. However, 16% of the respondents claimed that they visited their home place two times a month and there is another 10% of the migrants stated that they visited once a week. There are about 8% of the migrants that claimed they visited their place of origin several other times, which is not specified. Thus, from their responses it can be seen that the respondents maintain the flow of circular movement with home and place of origin.

### 5.3 Migrants' remittances and impact on rural development

The positive impact of out migration of the youth from the rural areas of origin come in the forms of remittance, transfers of technology and introduction of new skills. However, most of the migrants from the rural areas to Lagos work in the informal sectors, with few of them that work in the formal sectors and acquire more training and skills. Their contribution to the development of their place of origin in the form of the remittances goes towards some project that are of value to the community. Some of them invest the money in different forms of business in their villages thereby creating jobs for those in the rural areas. According to some respondents they contribute part of their remittance towards community development projects such as water project, building of class rooms, and other vital projects needed by the community. Table 5.1 shows some of the amount of remittances received by the respondents periodically out of which they contribute partly towards the financing of projects in their various communities.

**Table 5.1: Presentation of the amount of remittance received by migrant's household periodically**

Amount	Average	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents (%)
110000	N100,000	41	17
N55,000 to N100,000	N77,500	12	5
N40,000 to N50,000	N45,000	24	10
N25,000 to N35,000	N30,000	55	23
N15,000 to N25,000	N20,000	103	43
N1000		5	2

*Sources: Field work November- 2014*

Table 5.1 indicates that 43% of the respondents claimed they received about N20000 monthly on average, 23% affirmed they received on the average N30000 monthly while 17%, 10% and 5% of the respondents received monthly on the average N100000, N45000 and N77500 respectively. These results reveal that migrants' households received various amounts of remittances regularly to spend on different expenditure and be empowered financially. It can also be said that the majority of the migrants' families get on the average about N20000 (Naira) monthly as remittance.

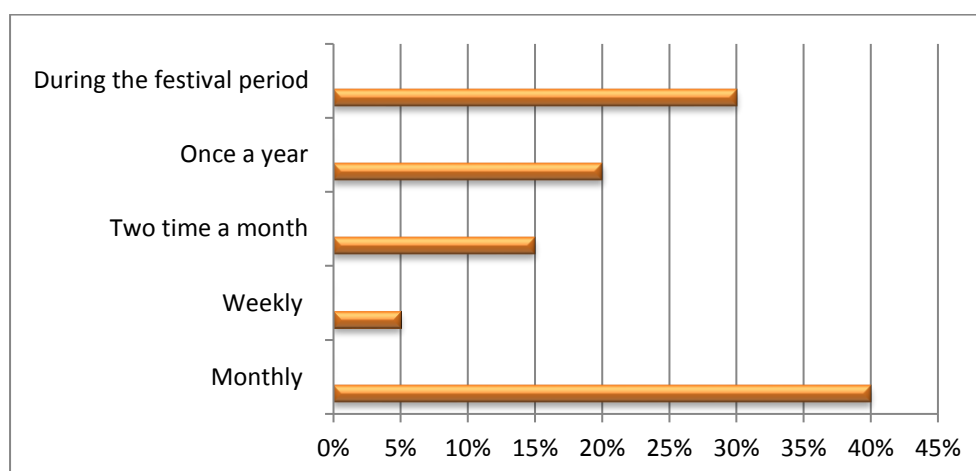
According to International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2010: 10) development refers to as a process of improving the overall quality of lives of an individual or a group of people by creating and expanding the opportunities open to them in all aspect of life. Barder (2012) argued that development is the improvement in people's life and well-being that brings about an effective way to improve the well-being of the population in an area of economic, political and social well-being. On the other hand, Bellu (2011: 2) argued that development occurs as a result of the action of some agents or the action of some authorities, which may be in the form of private investment, government investment or development policies acting as agents.

According to Chile et al., (2004: 321) community development is a process which involves members of the community collectively, promoting what they take to be the well-being of all through unity of action. As a vehicle of change, community development can move the community from a state of a few members of the elite outside the community making decisions for the community to a development process where the members of the community themselves make decisions that affect them. Tan (2009: 10) defines community development as the employment of



community structure to address social needs and empower groups of people. It is the process of a group of people in a community working together to improve the life and social well-being of their members in the community. This process includes planning and implementation of projects, capacity building, citizen participation, problem solving, partnership with private and public organisations to create activities to support community development such as the construction of some housing unit for the community, the provision of skills for some community members, provision of infrastructure, or rehabilitation of some structure. A community development approach to development requires participation, creating room for learning, and allowing for small scale projects to be undertaken. It leads to empowerment of people and allows them to take ownership of project. Moreover, community development reduces the dependency and enables the community to become an active equal partner that takes initiatives in its own development (De Beer et, al., 2005: 53). Community development also meets the needs of those individuals or groups of persons who have less opportunities in an impoverished society. Thus, fixing poverty is more prominent within the community development approach (Bradshaw, 2006:3). Furthermore, the community development approach in Nigeria uses services to approach strategy, where community development involves the active participation of the local people to provide some social amenities such as postal agencies, public hall, water, electricity and other self-help projects that can bring about the development of the community (Benedict 2010: 10).

**Figure 5.2: Presentation of how often respondents received remittances.**



*Sources: Field work November- 2014*

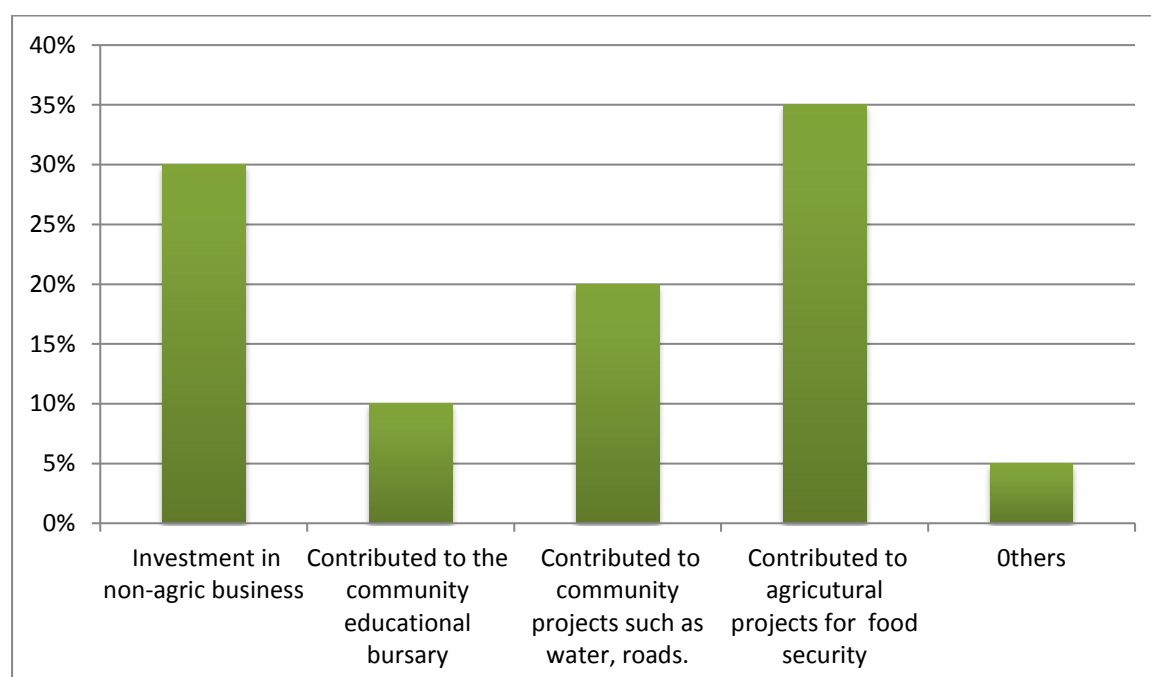
As indicated by Figure 5.2 the biggest share of the respondents which is 40% stated that they received remittance monthly on a regular basis, while 5% of the respondents said they received remittance on a weekly basis. However, 15% of the respondents said they get remittance from their family members twice a month and another 20% of the respondents received remittance from their relatives once a year. Furthermore, 30% of the respondents affirmed that they received a remittance from their family member only during the festival period. However, the remittance received by the members of the family in the rural areas is a source of regular income flow for the household. Working outside the rural area, or working in the city the remittance they send back home plays a vital role in the life of the family left behind. It can be seen that many household received remittances from their relatives on different periodic times, depending on the how often the migrants are able to send the remittance to their families.

#### **5.4 Migration contributes to rural economic development**

The remittances that flow into the rural communities play a critical role in development of the economy of local communities. They are sent to the families of

the migrants at the rural areas, which are invested in small and medium business, creating employment for those in the villages. According to Siddiqui (2012: 23), remittances can provide flow of capital into the local business in the poorer communities, as attested by the responses of the respondents when asked about their contributions to the development of the rural communities.

**Figure 5.3: Migrant’s remittance contribution to the development of their home community**



*Sources: Field work November -2014*

Figure 5.3 confirmed that 30% of the migrants contributed toward the development of their rural areas through investment in the non-farming business. 35% contributed part of their remittance toward the agricultural projects for the increase in food security, while 20% contribute to the funding of the community projects such as water project and community road maintenance projects and 10% contributed toward the community educational bursary. From the respondents’ views it can be seen that the migrants are contributing greatly toward the development of the rural areas with their remittances that they are sending back home. These remittances are being

used for the various projects such as the establishment of new business, to create more job opportunities for people in the villages. Evidence from the respondents indicate that remittances increased the financial accessibility of the receiving households and hence increased financial development. Furthermore, as they intensify their contribution to investment in the non-agricultural business, it would help increase job creation and stimulate the local economic growth at the long run, as more businesses are being started in the rural areas. Poverty in west Africa has been declining for some years now, as indicated by the poverty index, a situation that explains the rural households' reliance on migrants' remittances from internal and international migration (Siddiqui 2012: 23). According to the respondents, some of the remittances are contributing toward the increase in the production of food to enhance the food security in the rural areas. And according to the remittance recipients, there is a high value placed on the remittance received, which goes a long way to support the rural farmers and improve their contribution to food security, evidenced also by the respondents.

This is attested to by one respondent who says:

*.....Am able to increase the size of my farm with the assistance I get from my son. My second son and his wife in Benin City send me money every month. I usually used part of it to pay labours that work in my farm and buy fertiliser for the food crops. The amount I get depends on how much they are able to afford since my son is a teacher in the secondary school. (Interview with a respondent in Ehor, 6 November. 2014)*

It is important to note that the role of the remittance in supporting the provision of food to create food security in the rural areas is a way of contributing to growth of the

nation, currently Nigeria, which depends greatly on other countries for the importation of food to feed its citizens. Nigeria has the highest number of people that are undernourished among the countries in West Africa and about 40% of Nigeria's food insecure (Adegbola et al., 2011). Nigeria's food crises is a product of the colonial disorientation that has led to the neglect of food crops and over reliance on cash crop production and the oil sector (Wada, 2012: 1). According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation, food security is attained when all people always have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their daily dietary needs, and food preference for an active and healthy life (FOA, 1996). In addition, some respondents believe that the contribution of remittances toward the improvement in agricultural production is a way of increasing the expansion of the rural economy.

Additionally, from the evidence of the respondents, the remittances are contributing toward the human capital formation in the rural areas, and are being used as part of funding to educate the youth in the rural areas. Also, with the increase in income flows to the households of the migrants, the children of the migrants will enjoy better opportunities, and I be able to afford to pay their school fees to attend good schools. Education is part of human capital investment that has a long-term impact on society and it can reduce the circle of poverty in the rural community. The evidence from the respondents indicated that part of the remittance received is channelled towards the provision of education, supporting the needs member of the family and community, which is part of the positive effect of migration to the development of human capital in the rural community. A key informant reveals that most of the community projects are been support by the migrants, as stated below:

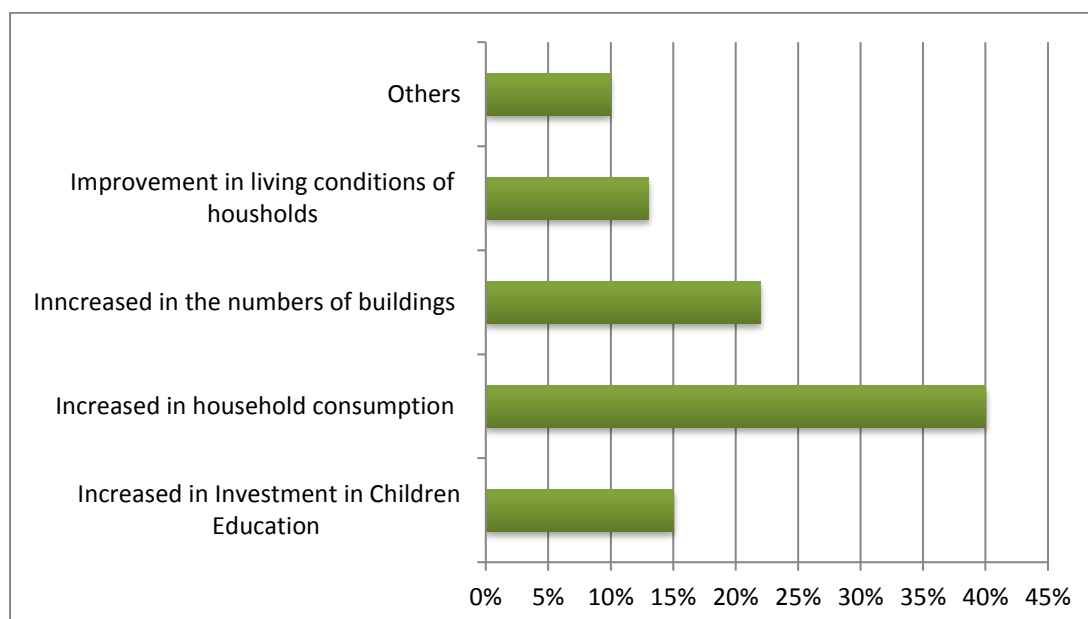
.....The sons and daughters of this community that live in Benin City, donated money to build this community hall four years ago. Last year they donated books to the secondary school library, and provide the community with a water borehole we are very proud of them for the good things that they are doing in this community.

(Interview with key informants in Ehor, 8 November. 2014).

## 5.5 Effect of remittances on rural household

The positive impact of migration comes in the form of remittances that households received from the migrants. Remittances help maintain a positive income flows for the receiving migrant's family, which is the most tangible link between migration and development (Siddiqui 2012: 25). The income flows to the migrant's family help reduce poverty and increase the household's consumption pattern. Respondents were asked about the impact of remittance on their households, which responses are illustrated by the Figure 5.4 below.

**Figure 5.4: The impacts of remittance on the development of the rural households**

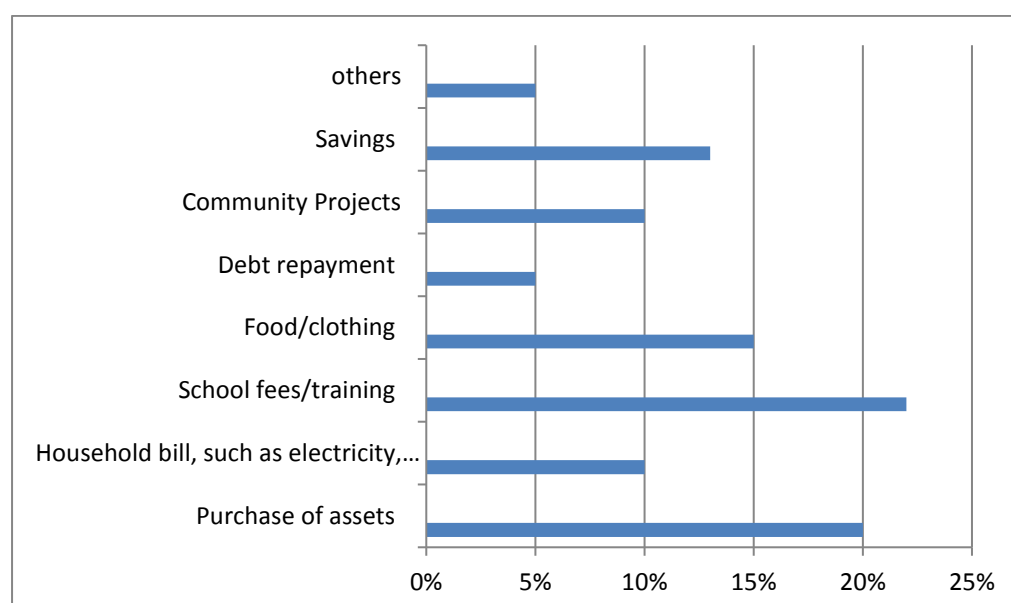


Sources: Field work November-2014

Figure 5.4 shows that about 40% of the respondents, which is a great majority, claimed that remittance they received has led to an increase in their household consumption, while about 15% of the respondents stated that the remittance received has contributed to an increase in the investment in their children's education which is a great pride for the future of the family. Twenty-two percent (22%) of the respondents indicated that the remittance that they received has enabled them to increase the number of buildings in their villages. Thirteen percent (13%) of the respondents claimed that the remittance improved the living conditions of the household, and household members now have more purchasing power. About 10% of the respondents stated that the remittances they received were invested in many different ways that enable the family to have a better living standard, which generated additional income through some forms of investments from the remittances. Therefore, it is important to know from the responses of the respondents that the remittance received from them plays a very vital role in the life of the household of the families of the migrants and the people at the rural areas. The income flow of the migrants to their family is the link to increase their living standards. Besides that, the income flows have increased the level of consumption in the households, according to the evidence from the respondents as indicated by Figure 5.4. Moreover, the remittances received by the migrant's family has led to improvement in the life of the rural dwellers through the spill over effect from the increase in the consumption spending of the receiving household in the community. According to Ajaero, et al., (2013), migration has been recognised as the survival strategy used by the poor in the rural areas to overcome poverty. Migration acts as a catalyst in changing the condition of living of the families and the community. However, more children of the relatives of the migrants are now able to buy books,

pay school fees and complete their studies with the help of the remittances that they received. The study also found that most rural households earn just a small amount of money from agricultural produce. Some earn about 8000 Nigeria naira, which means that most depend on remittances from the internal migration.

**Figure 5.5: Proportional allocation of remittance in form of budget of the respondents**



*Sources: Field survey November-2014*

One of the main purposes of this research is to analyse the impact migration has on the rural people. The migrants were asked on a personal level how migration has affected them and how the remittance they send back home is affecting them.

As indicated by Figure 5.5, most respondents, which is 22%, stated that they used part of the remittance for settlement of the school fees for the children and family members, while 20% of them claimed that they used the remittance for the purchase of assets such as a car, houses etc. However, 15% of the respondents stated that they used part of the remittance for the purchase of clothing and food for the family consumption. In addition, there were another 13% of the respondents that claimed

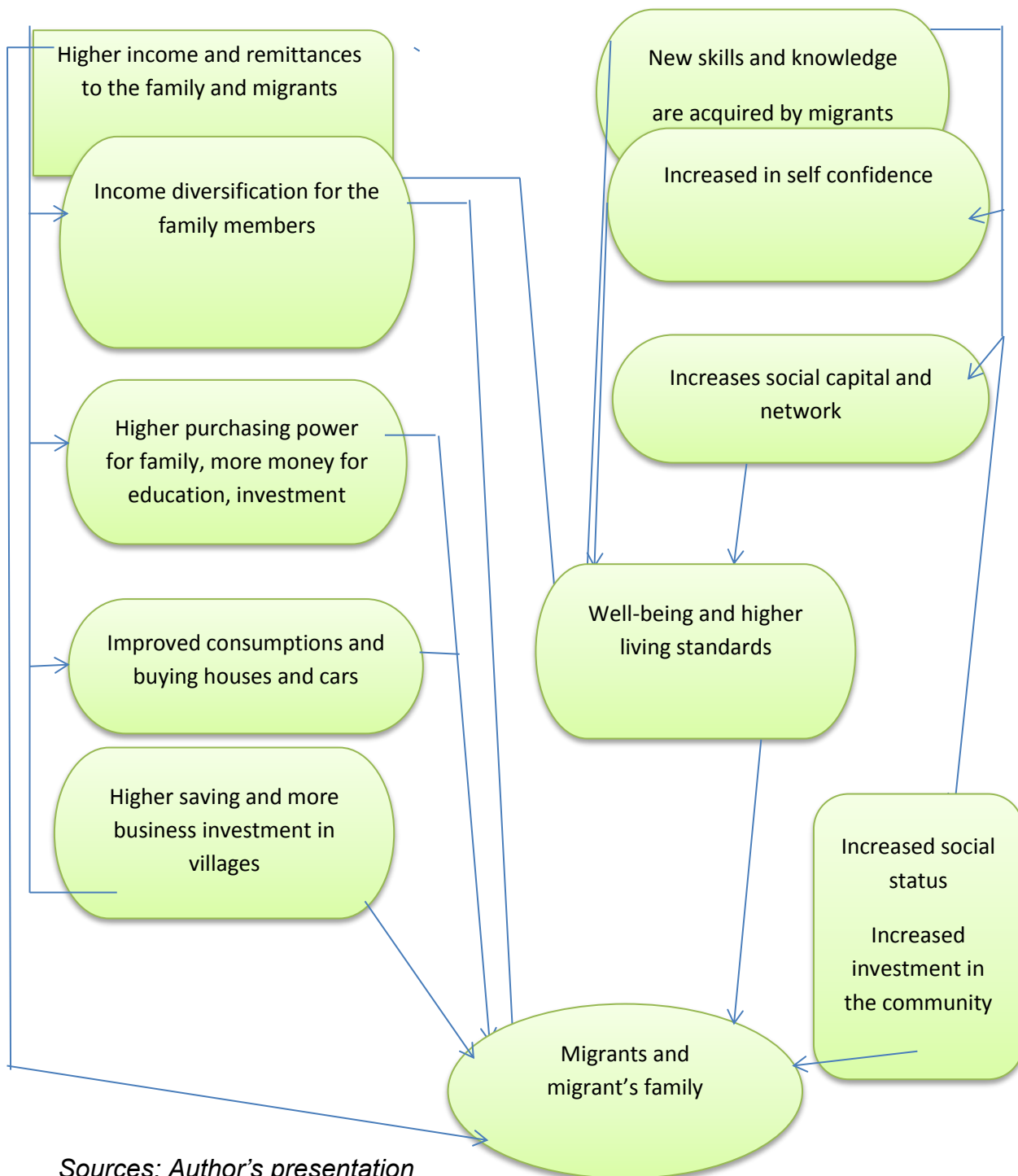


that saving it was their main priority. Ten percent (10%) indicated that they used the part of their remittance to pay for their household bills, such as water, electricity and others. There were 5% of respondents who claimed that they used their remittance to pay off the debt they owed. Migrants who worked abroad has also helped the community to develop their various projects; and about 10% of the respondents contributed part of their remittance to community projects. From the evidence from the responses of the respondent, it can be seen that remittance flows play a vital role in the improvement of living standard of the rural household and they are able to have some financial confidence and regular income through the rural-urban migration remittance received.

Understanding the effect of migration on the household's level requires the understanding of the different behavioural content of migration, which depends on the volume of flow and the level of remittance sent home by the migrants. Nevertheless, the level of remittance to a household and the community is also affected by the type of migration and the numbers of migrants. The positive effect of remittance at a household level is very glaring. It has a direct effect on the family budget and consumption pattern of the household. Remittance often contributes to the living standard of the family members; it is mostly used for food, clothes and the basic needs for the household. According to Laczko (2006: 55), families who received remittances have raised the level of education among their children, which is a key factor to future human capital development. Furthermore, increasing the expenditure on children's education leads to more children going to school and reduces the level of child labour. Laczko (2006) explains that remittance from the migrants tend to increase the household expenditure on education, health and family welfare, which help to increase the capital development at the community level.

Family members also spend the remittance on hire labour and purchase farm equipment leading to growth in production. Remittances bring more confidence to the migrants' family households and empower them with more purchasing power. At the community level the migrants are able to bring back new skills acquired in the destination back home to improve the life of the community. Also, the remittance that is received by the families is invested into business, which tends to create employment for the people in the communities.

**Figure 5.6: Diagrammatic representation of the positive effects of migration for migrants and their families**



*Sources: Author's presentation*

From Figure 5.6 it can be seen that remittance contributes greatly toward the improvement and wellbeing of the life of the migrant families and the migrant community. Remittance helps to increase the saving that is available to the migrant

families and households. More saving in households lead to more business investment in the community, which in turn increases the standard of living of the people in the community. Also, an increase in the remittance income to the households and the family members tend to increase the consumption expenditure of the households and contribute to an increase in the economic activities of the rural areas. Furthermore, it can also be seen from the diagram that income from remittance assists in raising the social status of the migrants and their family members. In fact, according to scholars of migration studies, migration brings about an increase in social capital and networks among migrants and migrants' household members within the community.

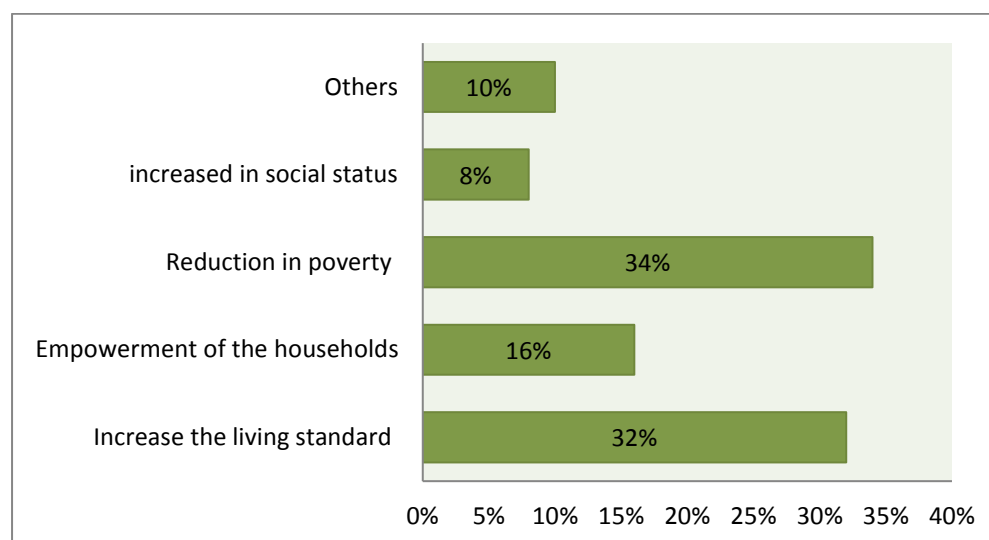
### **5.6 Migrants Income flows and poverty alleviation**

The flows of income from the migrants to their home of origin are ways of alleviating poverty among the households. One of the objectives of the research was to examine the effect of the income flows of the migrant on alleviating poverty and bringing financial security. According to the World Bank (2007), the role remittance plays in the life of the recipient households is of primary economic benefit to reduce the rate of poverty and increase the potential level of investment in different businesses in that household. Thus, income from migrants has a significant impact on the living standard of the recipients' households. The migration of the youth out of the rural areas to Lagos has contributed directly to reduction of poverty in the migrants' community through the flow of income to their households and the spill-over effect of the income received. Various studies revealed that remittance sent by migrants to their home of origin has been one of the important benefits that has directly assisted the households. (Ajaero et al., 2014). Siddiqui et al. (2012: 25) indicated that migration has a direct effect on the welfare of the people in the place

of origin though the remittance received. Anyanwu et al. (2010) affirmed that remittance sent by migrants to the villages of origin reduced the depth and severity of poverty and helped indirectly to stimulate economic growth of the rural areas.

### 5.6.1 The effects of income flow on household living standard

**Figure 5.7: Migrants' income flows on their household living standard**



*Sources: Field survey November-2014*

Figure 5.7 illustrates that 34% of the respondents claimed that the income flows from the migrants has led to reduction of poverty among their family members in their households and in the community, because they now have more money to spend on things they need, while 32% of the respondents claimed that the remittances they received from the migrants had led to an increase in the standard of living of their families and households. However, working in Lagos has also supported about 8% of the respondents to be living well and to have an increase in their financial status in the society. The opportunity to be empowered in their households through the flow of income by the migrants was claimed by 16% of the respondents, while 10% of the respondents stated that the income flows from the migrants have helped the community. The flow of income to the family of the migrants, has led to an increase

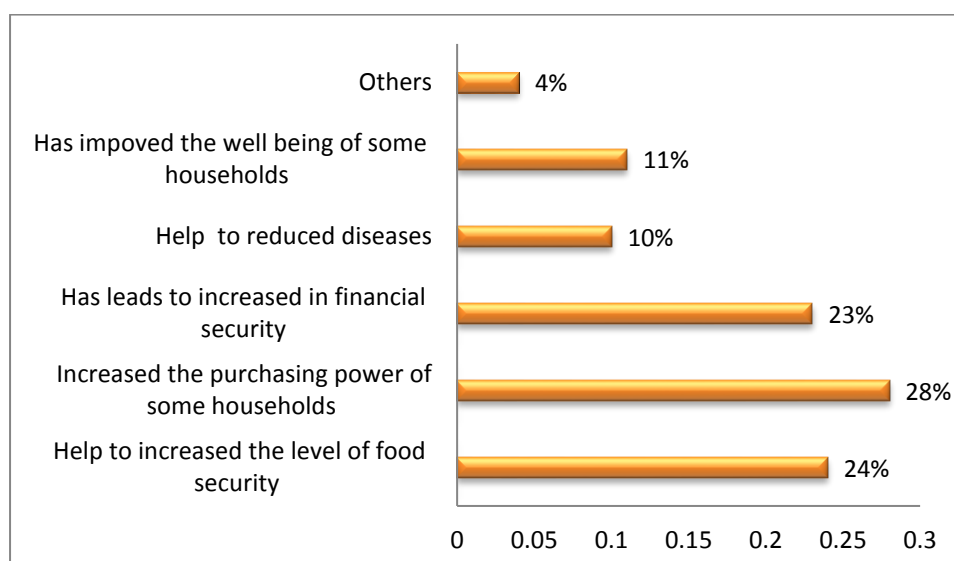
in the standard of living of household members of the family in the rural community. It has increased their financial well-being and they now have increased financial confidence. Most households receiving the remittances tend to use the proceeds mainly for consumption and also for investment in health care, children's education, and contribution toward the improvement in the household food security. According to one of the key informants, the income flows from the migrants has played an important role in alleviating the poverty and increasing the living standard of the households. This is demonstrated by one key informant who says:

*... I survive primarily on the money my first son who lives in Abuja usually send to me every month to buy food stuffs, medication for my wife and for the payment of the school fees of my youngest son that lives with me. My wife has been sick for some time now and I am no longer resilient enough to carry on with my daily work as a driver. My youngest son has to come and live with me to take care of me and his mother. (Interview with key informants in Ehor, 12 November. 2014).*

### **5.6.2 Remittances and their impact on poverty alleviation**

Remittances are considered as essential sources of income for the migrant households who invest some part of the income and spend some part of it on consumption expenditures. Remittance incomes also improve the basic needs of the household and the living standard of their families. They also provide a foundation for sustainable income security in the household of the families of the migrants, and assist in empowering, the household to overcome poverty.

**Figure 5.8: The roles of remittance in poverty alleviation in the villages**



*Sources: Field survey November -2014*

As one of the objectives of the research was to ascertain the effect of the income flows of migrants on the alleviation of poverty and financial security, Figure 5.8 indicates the responses of the respondents on the income flows on alleviation of poverty.

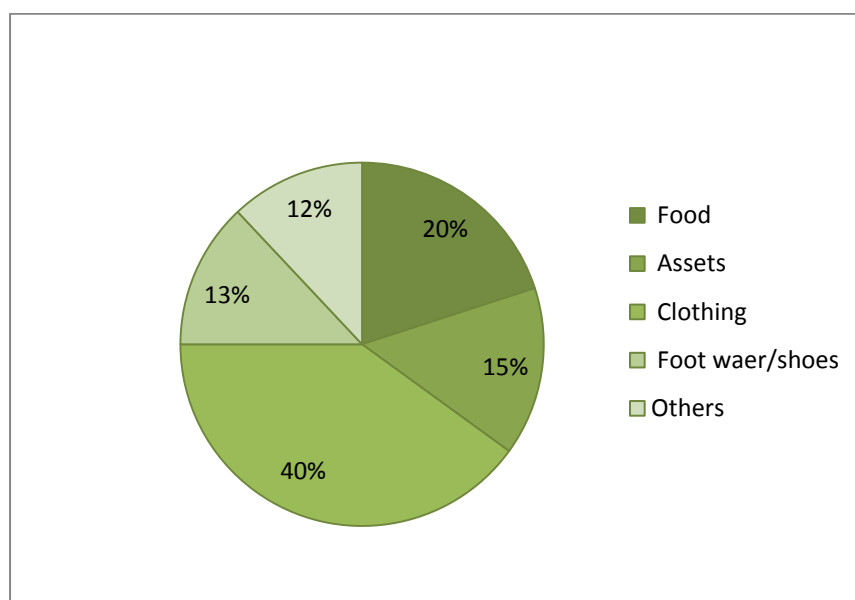
Figure 5.8 shows that the larger proportion of the respondents (28%) claimed that remittances received by the migrant's families have increased the purchasing power of some of the households in the community, while 23% of the respondents were of the view that remittance received had led to an increase in financial security among the households making them more comfortable and living above poverty. Twenty-four percent (24%) of the respondents stated that the income flows from the migrants as remittance has led to the increase in the food security in the community and the rural households are now able to invest more into food production. In addition, 11% claimed that the income flows of the migrants in the forms of remittances has made them and their respective household to better off and now have a better life. Moreover, 10% stated that the income flows from the migrants has led to the

reduction in the spread of disease, because the family is able to eat well and some projects in the community carried out through the support of the remittance has led to the improvement in accessing welfare facilities. Four percent (4%) of the respondents claimed that the income flows from the migrants has created a better living standard for them, enabling them and their household to have a good life.

### 5.6.3 Impact of non-monetary remittances on household living standard

The non-monetary remittances received by the households of migrants and their families contribute greatly to improving the living standard of their households. The non-monetary remittance comes in different forms, ranging from durable to non-durable assets, such as cars, computers, refrigerators, food parcels, clothing etc. Figure 5.9 below provides the views of the respondents on the non-monetary remittance received from family members.

**Figure 5.9: The non-monetary remittance sent by migrants**



*Sources: Field survey November- 2014*

Figure 5.9 indicates that 40% of the migrants claimed that they sent clothing as a non-monetary remittance to their families, while about 20% of the migrants indicated



that they sent assets like cars, computers microwaves, and refrigerators to their relatives and families as remittance. Fifteen percent (15%) of the migrants indicated that they sent food from time to time to their family as part of the remittance. Nevertheless, 12% of the respondents stated that they sent footwear and shoes as part of the remittance they sent to their families' members, while 12% indicated that they sent other things which they did not specify, but which was not money. Thus, from the responses of the respondents it can be seen that many families enjoyed non-monetary remittances from the migrants other than money. These non-monetary remittances constituted much needed assets for respondents' families, contributing to improve the wellbeing and living standards of the receiving households. They also help increase the social status of the families of the receiving households in their community.

## **5.7 Conclusion**

The developmental role of migration to the household and the sending communities through the remittance received in the rural area is very important. The income flows of the migrants have contributed greatly to alleviating the level of poverty among the rural households of the migrants and their families. Migration has also played significant role in the improvement of the local economic development of the receiving communities through the multiplier effect of income flows from the migrants to the community. Some forms of employment have been created for some members of the rural community. It was also discovered that the most impact in the development of their home community is through the remittances they send back home. Some of the receiving households invest the money in some forms of entrepreneurship business in their villages, which create jobs for those in the rural areas. According to some of the respondents, they contribute some part of the

remittance toward the community development projects such as a water project, building of class rooms, and other vital projects needed by the community. The income flows from the migrants was also found to play a major role in the increase in food security in the rural households who are now able to invest more money in food production.

Migrants tend also send non-monetary remittance to their families, which play a significant role in the life of the migrants' family households.

Migrants' flows of income are seen as a means of insurance to the livelihoods of their families. Remittances have enabled them to increase the investment in their children's education, which is a great pride for the future of the family.

From the responses it can be said that the income flows from the migrants has led to the reduction in the spread of disease, because families are able to eat well. Furthermore, some projects carried out by the community through the support of the remittance has led to the improvement in accessing welfare facilities in the rural areas.

The next chapter presents the summary of the research findings and recommendations to the policy makers and other relevant stakeholders that might be interested in the result of the research.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This research has presented rural-urban migration and its impact on development in Nigeria. This section presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study. The knowledge of population mobility within the country is crucial to the government, for planning resources allocation, infrastructural development and designing appropriate policies. On the other hand, the understanding of the impact of rural-urban migration on development in the country contribute to enhancement of government's ability to manage the benefits of migration. However, with growing population and the fast-growing level of urbanisation in Nigeria, the government requires the appropriate knowledge of migration to be able to meet the needs of the people on food security, energy supply, water resources and housing demands. Many people depend on internal migration to escape from rural poverty and conflict. Additionally, some families had recorded an improvement in their income, education of their children and health resulting from the remittances received. Thoughtful knowledge of the impact of the income flows from migrants to the place of origin and the effect of income flows on poverty alleviation of the rural households is essential. The contribution of the migrant's remittances to the development of their place of origin is imperative for local economic expansion, employment creation and poverty reduction. This chapter ends by providing some key recommendations that must be implemented by the various stakeholders who play a vital role in the development of the rural areas in Nigeria.

## **6.2 Summary of the study**

The study revealed a number of key issues on rural-urban migration in Nigeria. It has been noted that rural-urban migration occurs for many reasons, which vary from economic and non-economic factors. The study in summary includes: understanding of the trend of rural urban migration in Nigeria; the causes of rural urban migration; the issues of governance; the negative effect of rural-urban migration; the positive impact of migration on the sending community; how migration has impacted on development in rural areas; and remittance and food security.

### **6.2.1 Understanding the trend of rural urban migration in Nigeria**

The understanding of migration, why it occurs, how it occurs and the impact is important, particularly, in understanding the contribution of migration to development in Nigeria. We have seen from the evidence shown by the respondents that rural-urban migration in Nigeria is a reflection of the realities of the nature of underdevelopment and poverty in the rural communities. The study revealed that migration occurs in response to the rate of deprivation of the youth for employment and business opportunities. It also indicates the low level of government investment in the development of rural infrastructures. And the widening development gap between the rural communities and the urban areas. People migrate due to the high incidence of poverty in the rural areas. Also as result of some personal reasons which may put them at an economical disadvantage. The study, therefore, shows that push factors dominate as factors for migration. The rural-urban migration process is strongly influenced predominantly by pull factors, the youth moving from the village to town in search of better life and employment, good business opportunities and better opportunities for good education, as seen as some of the common factors of migration. According to Mini (2001), rural-urban migration in

Nigeria has led to the deterioration of the rural areas' business activities, resulting in chronic rural poverty and a high level of unemployment. However, with the major cities in Nigeria growing at annual rates of about 5% to 17.5%, the cities have suffered from severe pressure of service delivery, employment creation and housing, leading to the growing problem of urban housing and growing slums in the cities (Benedict, 2010: 90).

As part of the central point of new economics of migration theory is the emphasis on migration as a risk diversification strategy (Stark, 1984). Hence, the decision for the household to let one or more members of the family to migrate is a way of mitigation against the uncertainty of income risk for the family. However, in order for the household to optimise the uncertainty and the risk of the function income they try to have a risk aversion, which is done by taking migration as one option for securing self-insurance against future income risk such as crop failure, unemployment and falling prices. The neo- classical migration theory sees migrants as free agents who have to maximise the opportunities available to them, given their access to information. In Nigeria, with the improvement in access to information through the internet and social networks by the migrants, rural-urban migration has increased, making the migrant have more opportunities to maximise choices available to them.

By using the push–pull model to explain rural-urban migration in Nigeria is based on the assumption that there exist some push factors in the rural areas in Nigeria which amongst them include poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunities, lack of basic social economic infrastructure., This unpleasant environment in the rural areas compel people to move out of their rural areas to another locality where they will have greater opportunities. Besides that, due to the wide dichotomy between the

rural and urban areas in Nigeria, these rural areas are characterised by poor infrastructural facilities as a result of the long years of neglect.

Arthur Lewis (1954) explains the cause of rural-urban migration in Nigeria resulting from the difference in wages between the urban sector and the traditional sector: rural migrants are attracted to move to the urban sector because of wages in the industrial sector, where the industrial sector wage has additional incentives, which attract more people from the rural area to move to the urban sector. The income gap between rural and the urban sectors and rural surplus labour in the traditional agricultural sector provides an incentive to move to the industrial sector (Wang & Piesse 2011: 2). The modern sector tends to pay higher wages than the agricultural sector, which leads to dualism in the labour market, where the wages are high in the modern sector (Fields, 2007: 11). This has a negative effect on rural development as energetic, young people are taken from the traditional sector.

In Nigeria the decision to migrate is accepted by the families of the migrants because migration is seen as a way of the family to acquire financial security. As a result of the underdevelopment of the rural areas, there are less employment and business opportunities because not much attention and prominence has been given to the development of the rural areas by Nigerian policy makers. The rural areas have been neglected for many years by the successive regimes. Much of the Nigerian development policies were urban-centric, which changed the urban landscape and improved the life of urban dwellers (Ering et. al., 2014: 308) thus rural-urban migration is now seen as an alternative way by the rural dwellers to escape from galloping poverty and unemployment that exist in most of the rural communities.

### **6.2.2 Issues of Governance**

According to Chukwurah et al. (2014: 4), Nigeria is a nation which has not had a specific, well formulated regional development policy or framework. Since independence in 1960, the country has experienced many development plans yet they have not yielded the desired results in uplifting the standard of living of the rural dwellers. In fact, their effect has manifested in the challenges faced by the rural areas, which resulted in rural-urban migration. Besides this, the several rural development policies introduced at different stages by different successive governments in the country in an attempt to reduce the development gap between the rural areas and the urban centre, coupled with the huge financial and material resources invested in the various programmes, has widened the gap between the rural and urban centre. Also, little or nothing is felt at the rural levels as each policy initiated by the successful government often go with the regime that introduced the programmes before they yield the required result at the rural level (Chukwurah, et al., 2014: 3). Furthermore, systematic corruption, a low level of transparency and accountability in all levels of government have contributed to the level of failure in the implementation of development programmes in the rural areas. Also, according to Ojonemi et al. (2013: 645), the forms of corruption that have affected the rural development programmes include the misappropriations of funds, and the demand of a percentage of money by government officials from the contractors for the awarding of contracts. Conversely, between the years 1973 to the 2000 the Nigeria government introduced five different national rural development programmes with several supportive schemes aimed at improving the living conditions and well-being of the rural dwellers; however, the poor implementation of these programmes is seen in the low level of infrastructural development and high rate of poverty in the rural

areas (Benedict 2010: 90). According to Hanley et al. (2012: 50), the absence of a securely planned political system with uncertainty about the future means that a new government is short-lived with new policies of new regimes, which does not create perfect conditions for long term development planning. It is equally bad when the process is subverted, with corruption led by self-interested leaders.

In 1999 in Nigeria, mismanagement of national resources by the leaders led to corruption being institutionalised, where the rich manipulated the law in their favour, making the productivities of the economy to be backward (Ebun, 2014). Also, Mark & Ataire (2017: 135) observed, that the misappropriation of public funds by the public office bearers has been a major bane in Nigeria rural development. The rural areas received poor service and poor advice from the metropolitan area, which contributed to the backward development of most of the rural communities in Nigeria today.

### **6.2.3 The negative effect of rural-urban migration**

The study revealed that rural-urban, migration reduces the population of the rural areas, which has a negative effect on their communities. It reduced the agricultural output by reducing the human resources needed to work on the farms. The out migration of the youth, who were to provide labour in the rural areas to support agricultural production, leads to a reduction in labour supply, making it impossible for rural farmers to have enough manpower for their farms. Those that do remain call for higher wages although the farmers' inability, to pay higher wages leads to the reduction in food production. Additionally, out migration of the youth from the rural areas contributes to food insecurity in the rural and urban areas. Food insecurity is one of the underlying causes of Nigeria's problems, making the country depend on food importation from other countries to supply food to the people. Besides that, the



study revealed that out migration of younger population from the rural areas slows down the rate of business activities in both agricultural and non-agricultural businesses; with the reduction in the number of people available in the villages the rate of demand for any business commodities fall, leading to slow growth in the rural economy.

Moreover, the study discovered that rural out-migration leads to underdevelopment of the rural communities; the migration of the young people out of the rural areas deters the expansionary effect that the population's demands, which slows down demands for housing, for transportation, for schools and other social services. The contribution of the youth to the development of their villages through the process of out migration leaves the rural areas for the older men, women and children who cannot contribute much to rural development. The youth take with them the energy, intelligence and fashionable social life, leaving behind the older people and the children in the rural areas.

Based on the evidence from the respondents, the study confirmed that rural-urban migration created scarcity of manpower in the rural areas. Twenty-six percent (26%) of them believe that out migration has impoverished smallholder farmers. The decline in rural agriculture food production has affected the provision of food supply to the urban areas, which in turn has affected the Nigeria's ability to supply sufficient food. This evidence has manifested in the Nigeria importation of food, which has resulted to the high prices of food stuffs all over the country. Loss of manpower necessary for the development of the agriculture in the rural areas through migration has furthermore affected smallholder farmers' ability to produce sufficient food for themselves and their livelihood. Thus, rural urban migration has placed the

smallholder farmers in a poverty web. The food shortage has been identified as a problem facing both urban and rural areas in Nigeria. Ironagbe (2007) also supports the claim that massive rural to urban drift of the younger generation has led to several food crop farms suffering from inadequate maintenance resulting in a deficit of food production.

#### **6.2.4 The positive impact of migration on the sending community.**

The direct positive effect of rural out-migration on the local community can be seen in the reduction in the number of unemployed youth who are searching for employment. However, the sending community experiences some form of loss in the short term but gains in the long run in several ways. The study revealed that remittances received by the migrant's families are invested in partly setting up new businesses and also in the construction of new houses, which creates employment for some people in the communities. The investment, being part of the remittance received, has increased local activities in the rural communities by creating more jobs and increasing business activities. The increase in small business such as the brick-making, small shops, and local transport business has increased business activities in the rural areas. The study confirmed that 30% of the respondents invested their remittances in non-agricultural business in the rural communities, which have led to the expansion of the rural economy and created employment for some youth in the community. This has led to the well-being of the rural people and increased the economic growth of the local area. Besides this, research revealed that 40% (in Figure 5.4) of the remittances receiving households spend it on consumption expenditure, which has a spill-over effect of the increase in the consumption expenditures leads to an increase in the economic activities in the rural economy. According to the World Bank (2007), the role remittance plays in the life of the

receiving households is of primary economic benefit, reducing poverty and increasing the potential for investment in the receiving households. The out-migration of the husband who is the head of the household also creates opportunities for women to play the role of making decisions in the family, which increases the gender equality role in local communities.

The study also discovered that new knowledge and skills acquired by the migrants in the destination are being transferred back and applied in some sectors in the rural areas. Also, the agricultural sector benefits from the investment of the remittances from the migrants. More households receiving remittances are now able to buy fertilisers and other high yielding seed for planting and also machinery and other farm equipment. It was also found that 22% of the remittances received by the migrant's households was spent on the education of children, which in the long term is beneficial to the community in terms of the human capital development.

In addition, households receiving remittances from the migrants invest the money to buy cars for commercial transportation, thus creating jobs which directly contribute to the transportation sector of the rural economy (see Figures 5.5 and 5.6). Thus, improved investment in the transportation sector of the local economy boosts the commercial activities of the village. Furthermore, this increases the creation of self-reliant entrepreneurs as employers as new businesses create jobs and supports the local economy. Migrants also send non-monetary assets such as cars, computers and others needed item, which families use to establish business and create some employment for people in the village.

At the micro level, remittance plays a vital role in the life of the vulnerable population in the community such as the disabled, senior citizens and the most vulnerable in the

household who receive the remittances from their family members. However, the decline in unemployment among the youth in the community plays an important role, and has a positive effect of out-migration on the community. Also, the increase in investment in the community as a result of the remittance is a positive impact of migration on the sending community.

Although there is absence of appropriate data, for a qualitative analysis of the role of incoming remittance on the economic growth, one can state that the flow of remittances to the sending rural community are helping to boost the economic growth of the villages through increased consumption and investment as well as increased disposable income, which leads to a more multiple effect through the multiplier effect. In addition, the remittance in the form of family saving contributes to the local economy growth positively if the saving is deposited in the bank. Savings can be given out in the form of a loan to the private sector to boost their business.

#### **6.2.5 Migration impacts on development in the rural areas**

The developmental role of the remittance in the rural area is very important to the sustainability of livelihoods in the villages. Evidence from the respondents revealed that the income flows of the migrants have contributed greatly to alleviating poverty among the households of the migrants and their families. In fact, the biggest proportion of the respondents - 40%, stated that they received remittance monthly on regular basis, which secures them a steady flow of income. These income flows have empowered the households and enabled them to improve their standard of living. Thus, the main impact in the development of their home community is through the remittances they send home. Evidence from the respondents reveal that migrant households tend to invest part of the remittance in different forms of

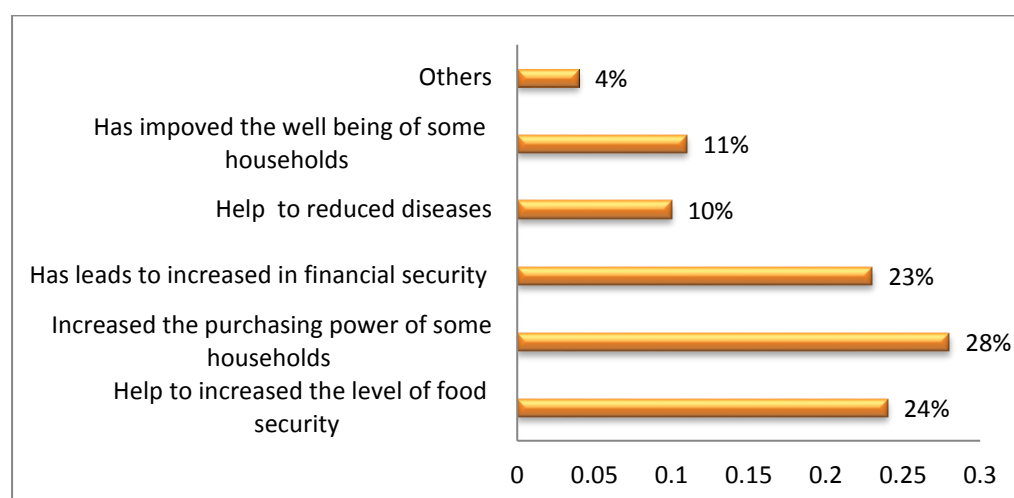
entrepreneurship business in their villages, which helps create jobs in the rural areas, thus reducing poverty and increasing the standard of living of rural dwellers. In fact, the spill-over effect from consumption spending of the remittance receiving households contributes greatly to the improvement of the rural economy in the long run. Moreover, the remittance receiving families are playing active roles in contributing generously to local initiatives such as the contribution to the construction of the community town hall, repairs of schools and donations to churches. The key informants confirmed that migrants from their rural areas contributed toward some rural development projects such as the construction of a water borehole in the community, donation of books to the school library and building of class rooms. The study also revealed that some of the other respondents contribute part of the remittance toward some vital projects needed by their community such as maintenance of the community roads. Investment at the household level on the education and health of the families of the remittance receiving households has a positive impact on the local economy in terms of human capital development.

#### **6.2.6 Remittances and Food Security**

Food insecurity is a problem in Nigeria, which can be attributed to the low level of investment in the agricultural sector and infrastructural facilities such as roads, irrigation facilities, and storage facilities, neglected over the years by the government. Part of the contributing factors to Nigeria's lack of self-sufficient food is that the country has shifted its food habit from cassava to wheat. However, poverty in the rural communities is also the leading cause of food insecurity (Paudel et al., 2014: 1). Moreover, food security exists when all households at any time have physical and economic access to sufficient, nutritional food for their healthy daily life (Paudel et. al. 2014:1). Evidence from the study revealed that remittance received by

households are playing a vital role in increasing livelihood standards of households in many rural communities. It was shown that most rural households that receive remittances depend primarily on them as their sources of income and livelihood. According to Anyanwu et al. (2010), the remittances sent by migrants to the villages of origin help reduce the depth and severity of poverty in the households and also indirectly help stimulate the economic growth of the rural areas. Furthermore, the study discovered that 23% of the respondents confirmed that of the income flows from the remittances received had led to an increase in financial security among the households, making them more comfortable and living above poverty. Twenty-four percent (24%) of the respondents stated that the income flows from the migrants' remittance has led to the increase in food security in the community. However, some of the incomes are kept as savings, which tend to increase the local bank's ability to give loans to farmers who increase food production. Nonetheless, remittance incomes also improve the basic needs of the household and the living standard of their families by providing a foundation for sustainable income security in the households of migrants. Overall, they assist in empowering the household to overcome poverty.

**Figure 6.1: The roles of remittance in food security and poverty alleviation in the villages**



*Sources: Field survey November -2014*

Figure 6.1 indicates the role of income flows in the alleviation of poverty. It was found from the respondents that the remittances they received have empowered them to contribute to increase the provision of food in their various communities through the investment of the remittance in agricultural activities resulting in the increase in production of food for the villagers. Figure 6.1 shows that the larger proportion of the respondents (28%) claimed that remittances received by the migrant's families have increased the purchasing power of some of the households in the community. In addition, 11% of the respondents claimed that the income flows of the migrants in the forms of remittances has made them and their respective household are better off. Ten percent (10%) of the respondents stated that the income flows from the migrants has led to the reduction in the spread of disease, because families are able to eat well, and some projects carried out by the community through the support of the remittance has led to the improvement in accessing welfare facilities in the rural areas. About 4% of the respondents that claimed that the income flows from the migrants has created a better living standard for them, enabling them and their household to have a good life.

### **6.3 Suggestions to Move Forward**

The key result of this study is a recommendations' framework for socio-economic transformation of the rural areas, and to improve the management of remittances from migrants in rural communities in Nigeria. Rural-urban migration has been an important issue affecting rural communities as well as the urban areas in Nigeria. It has contributed to the fast rate of urbanisation and underdevelopment of rural communities. The proposal outlined here embeds a rural development policy programme which gives emphasis on the sustainable livelihoods in rural communities. The analysis of responses from the respondents and airing their various views, provide an insight into understanding the various causes and impact of rural-urban migration in Nigeria. This study revealed that poverty, unemployment, underdevelopment of the infrastructural faculties in the villages and the need for income diversifications are some of the contributing pushing factors of rural-urban migration. The researcher has been able to devise the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy-makers, the government and other interested stakeholders responsible for making policy decisions that affect rural people.

#### **6.3.1 Need for a comprehensive rural development policy in Nigeria**

There is a need for a comprehensive rural development policy in Nigeria, which should be able to address the common issue of poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment in rural communities. This is necessitated by the fact that a greater percentage of the Nigeria population lives in the rural areas, therefore rural economy plays a significant role in the economy of the country. Also, the fragmentary approaches to rural development that is currently the case in the country would not generate the required development and growth needed in the rural communities to improve the living standard control the rate of rural urban migration.



The request for a rural development policy which is rational and practical in content with communities participatory in its formulation and implementation is needed in Nigeria. Also, a bottom up approach strategy must be introduced in the implementation of the integrated rural development programme. A single rural development institution should be established with the responsibility for coordinating all rural development projects in Nigeria. Currently, there is a whole array of government departments and agencies responsible for the execution of rural development programmes in Nigeria. A single body would help reduce the duplication of effort and increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the programmes and increase the maximum utilisation of the available resources in the country.

#### **6.3.2 The Need for new policy framework that will encourage private sector contribution to rural infrastructural development**

There is need for a policy framework in Nigeria which would encourage the role of the private sector to contribute their part in the provision of infrastructural facilities in the rural communities. Besides that, the federal government should establish a Rural Development Trust Fund (RDTF) to assist in the reduction of the infrastructure development gap in rural communities. Thus, the provision of different social services such as better medical facilities, water, and electricity to the villages, would increase the quality of life in rural communities and help reduce the amount of flow of the rural population to cities. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) should formulate a national development policy for rural areas for a period of fifteen years with specific aims and objectives, which must be implemented for the period, despite the change in government. This would eliminate the poor rate of programmes' implementation, which has affected most programmes in the past. This would help to

develop a rural policy framework that will increase the creation of job opportunities in the rural areas through government and the private sector partnerships to establish a new business enterprise such as fruit processing factories, meat product industries and poultry farms and other non-agro business industries.

In addition, there is the need for government to create an integrated rural development strategy that would help increase rural agricultural productivity such as the introduction of new farm technology, improvement in the distribution of fertilisers, to rural farmers, provision of adequate agricultural extension services to the rural farmers and improve access to financial facilities and credit.

Another convincing strategy is for the government and other interested stakeholders to place more emphasis on policies to help the development of rural areas; this would assist in reducing the development gap between the rural areas and the urban centre by providing the basic amenities in rural communities. This strategy would help improve the standard of living and increase economic activities among the rural dwellers and as such, discourage the relocation of people from the rural areas to the cities.

### **6.3.3 Formulate policy framework that increased location of industries in the rural areas**

The federal government of Nigeria should formulate a policy framework that would help to increase localisation of industries in the rural areas. Such measures would assist in creating job opportunities for youth in the rural communities, and increase the expansion of the non-agricultural business activities (NABA) in the villages. Moreover, this measure would help to empower the rural population and reduce the rate of flow of migrants to the cities.

#### **6.3.4 Increase funding for a Rural Development Bank, (RDB)**

The federal government of Nigeria should increase the funding of a Rural Development Bank, (RDB) specifically aimed to assist the poor farmers with low interest credit, and support with some technical advice on business management. This would go a long way in increasing the rate of business activities in the rural communities.

Additionally, for a more sustainable rural economic development the government should nurture and manage the remittance income flow to establish a sustainable income generating source for migrants and their families through the following:

- (a) The local government authorities should set up units to assist the remittance receiving households to set up a small business and support them with professional advice on various areas of business management. By increasing entrepreneurial capacity of migrant households will go a long way to reduce the flow of migrants from rural to urban centres.
- (b) The local government authorities should create a special favourable loan scheme through the micro finance bank for the remittance receiving households that would like to invest in business but do not have enough savings and who need additional income to make up to start the business.  
  
The local government or other interested stakeholders should create a special financial scheme to attract the remittance receiving households to invest part of their saving income in the business activities.
- (c) The local government authorities and other concerned stakeholders must provide specialised financial management advice to the remittance receiving households and their families to be able to save part of their income and

invest it in business that will provide the migrants households and families with extra income generation sources.

The Nigerian government should change some aspects of the current educational programmes at all levels and introduce educational programmes that will have more emphasis on skills development, which will empower the youth with some forms of technical and vocational skills that will make them self-reliant, which will go a long way in making them to create jobs for themselves and others around them. Since youth unemployment is a major push factor of migration, these measures would help reduce the level of unemployment among the youth. Since poverty is a pronounced phenomenon which exists in all rural communities in Nigeria, the rural dweller tends to be attracted to the urban areas to reduce the poverty in their families, and to assist any member of their households. Thus, if the educational programme is change to make youth be self-reliant, they would be able to create jobs for themselves and overcome the poverty phenomenal that currently exists in rural communities.

In addition, the wages difference that exists between the rural areas and the urban areas, has been among the reasons why people migrate from the rural to the urban centres in order to earn higher wages. To reduce the difference in wages earned between urban and rural areas, the government should introduce regional planning strategies that would help bring about a mutual development of the town and village, to create a balanced growth that would reduce the flow of people from rural areas to urban centres.

## **6.4 Conclusion**

Understanding the trend of rural-urban migration in Nigeria provides the policy makers and other stakeholders interested in migration with the appropriate tools to

design the intervention that leads to development. Although, there is no substitute for development, migration may be a positive force for development in the country when well managed and supported by the appropriate policies. Knowledge of population mobility within the country is crucial to the government, for planning resources allocation; infrastructural development, and designing appropriate policies. However, with the growing population and the fast-growing level of urbanisation in the country the government requires the appropriate knowledge of migration to be able to meet the needs of pressure on food, energy, water resources and housing. Many people depend on internal migration to escape from rural poverty and conflict. The study revealed that migration occurs in response to the rate of deprivation of the youth for employment and business opportunities. It also indicates the low level of government investment in the development of rural infrastructures and the widening development gap between the rural communities and the urban area.

The study concludes by proffering a rural development policy approach and private, public partnership method to rural infrastructure development and job creation.

## **6.5 Further research**

This study is a first step towards a better understanding of rural–urban migration and its impacts on development in Nigeria. Considerably more work is therefore needed to specially examine the contribution of internal migration toward reduction of poverty and unemployment at the place of origin. Studies are also needed to provide thoughtful insight on how the non-migrant, rural poor benefits from the rural-urban migration remittance contribution to local level development.

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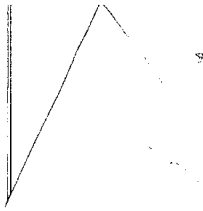


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## Appendix 1 Ethical clearance certificate



**University of Fort Hare**  
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### **ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE REC-270710-028-RA Level 01**

Certificate Reference Number: RAH021SAB101

Project title: **Rural-Urban Migration and its impact on development in Nigeria.**

Nature of Project: PhD

Principal Researcher: Stanley Abizu

Supervisor: Prof A Rahim  
Co-supervisor:

On behalf of the University of Fort Hare's Research Ethics Committee (UREC) I hereby give ethical approval in respect of the undertakings contained in the above-mentioned project and research instrument(s). Should any other instruments be used, these require separate authorization. The Researcher may therefore commence with the research as from the date of this certificate, using the reference number indicated above.

Please note that the UREC must be informed immediately of

- Any material change in the conditions or undertakings mentioned in the document
- Any material breaches of ethical undertakings or events that impact upon the ethical conduct of the research

The Principal Researcher must report to the UREC in the prescribed format, where applicable, annually, and at the end of the project, in respect of ethical compliance.

**Special conditions:** Research that includes children as per the official regulations of the act must take the following into account:


Note: The UREC is aware of the provisions of s71 of the National Health Act 61 of 2003 and that matters pertaining to obtaining the Minister's consent are under discussion and remain unresolved. Nonetheless, as was decided at a meeting between the National Health Research Ethics Committee and stakeholders on 6 June 2013, university ethics committees may continue to grant ethical clearance for research involving children without the Minister's consent, provided that the prescripts of the previous rules have been met. This certificate is granted in terms of this agreement.

The UREC retains the right to

- Withdraw or amend this Ethical Clearance Certificate if
  - Any unethical principal or practices are revealed or suspected
  - Relevant information has been withheld or misrepresented
  - Regulatory changes of whatsoever nature so require
  - The conditions contained in the Certificate have not been adhered to
- Request access to any information or data at any time during the course or after completion of the project.
- In addition to the need to comply with the highest level of ethical conduct principle investigators must report back annually as an evaluation and monitoring mechanism on the progress being made by the research. Such a report must be sent to the Dean of Research's office

The Ethics Committee wished you well in your research.

Yours sincerely

  
**Professor Gideon de Wet**  
**Dean of Research**

23 October 2014

## Appendix 2, Questionnaire A used to collect data from Lagos.



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6.6

6.7 I am Stanley O. Abizu a PhD student in social sciences (Development studies) at the University of Fort hare in South Africa and I am carrying out a research entitle “ **Rural-Urban Migration and its impact on development in Nigeria** ” this is a descriptive analysis of the various causes and consequences of rural urban migration. It aims to exploring the various determinant of rural urban migration in Nigeria. The research will contribute to understanding the role of migration in the development of the community in the Nigeria. The research examines those factors that are responsible for rural urban migration, how these factors disadvantages the rural area in term of their development, because the younger able adult are moving out of the rural areas.

6.8 Finally, the study examines whether migration is contributing to rural development, and if so, the role it plays in this areas will be investigated. I request your support in answering the questions in the attached questionnaire, which will assist me in achieving the objectives of this study and contributing toward the improvement of the management of migration and its benefit to the Nigeria society at large.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMIGRANTS HOUSEHOLD IN THE CITIES**

Please could you kindly respond to these questions on the questionnaire as honest as possible as you can. Do not write your name. This is a purely academic research that regards your anonymity as of greatest important and your participation is voluntary. The outcome of this research will only be used for academic purpose. You are requested to suppress any politically motivated sentiments when supplying your information. If time allowed I may share the finding of the research with you.

All information will be treated in complete confidence and the success of the study depends on your cooperation. Indicate your choice by making an X in the appreciate boxes.

#### **SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

1. What is your gender?

a) Male	
b ) Female	

2. How old are you?

a) Under 20 years	
b) 21- 30 years	
c) 31- 40 years	
d) 41 – 50 years	
e) 51 – 60 years	
f) 61 years and above	

3. What is your marital status?

a) Single	
b) Married	
c) Divorced /separated	
d) Widowed	
e) Engaged	

4. Can you read and write?

a) Yes	
b) No	

5. If yes, what is your highest level of educational attainment?

a) Primary education	
b) Secondary education	
d) Certificate	
e) Diploma	
f) University Degree	

Others, please specify

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

6. Are you currently attending school?

a) Yes	
b) No	

7. If yes, which level of schooling are you currently attending?

a) Preparatory	
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b) Secondary	
c) Technical school	
d) Teacher training colleges	
e) University	

8. What is your main occupation? What kind of work do you do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Do you work for the Local, State or Federal government or do you work for private company?

a) Local government	
b) State government	
c) Federal government	
d) Private company	
e) No, neither go to Q#10	

10. Do you work in...?

a) Self-employed business	
b) Joint partnerships business	
c) Family business	
d) No of the above	

Others, please specify

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11. Since you came to Lagos have you been unemployed?

a) Yes	
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b) No, then go to Q#12	
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12. For how many long weeks were you unemployed

a) For 2 weeks to 4 weeks	
b) For 1 to 3 months	
c) For 4 to 5 months	
d) 6 months and above	

### **SECTION B: INFORMATION ABOUT WHY YOU HAVE TO MIGRATE**

13. What kind of job are you currently doing?

a) Permanent job / full- time	
b) Permanent job / Part time	
c) Casual job	
d) Temporary job	

14. How long have you been in Lagos

a) Less than 5years	
b) More than 5year but less than 10years	
c) 10 years and above	

15. What was the motive of you migrating?

(a) Education purpose	
(b) Employment purpose	
(c) Marriage purpose	
(d) For basic Amenities	



(e) To enjoy the urban services and facilities	
(f) For business opportunities	
(h) Due to poverty	

Others, please specify

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16. How old were you when you left the village to come to Lagos?

( a) less than 20 years	
(b) more than 20 years	
(c ) 25 years—35 years	
(d ) more than 35 years – 45 years	

17. Why did you choose Lagos?

a) The present of your relatives	
b) The present of your friends	
c) The information you had about Lagos	
d) Your regular visit to Lagos	

18. What kind of problem did you encounter when you initially came to Lagos?

a) Housing problem	
b) Transportations problem	
c) Language problem	
d) Others	

Others, Please specify

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19. How do you feel in Lagos?

a) Comfortable	
b) Uncomfortable	
c) Mixed feeling	
d) Don't know	

20. How did you finance the cost of your migration?

a) Assistance from friends	
b) Finances by members of the family	
c) Assistance from the community	
d) Loan	

21. What is the nature of your contract of employment?

(a) Permanent	
(b) 4years	
( c) 2years /Temporary	
(d ) three months /Causal	
e) Others	

22. How did you get your current employment?

a) Relatives	
b) Friends in Lagos	
c) Recruitment company	

23. What is your current wages before and after tax deduction?

(a) N20,000/ N19,000	
(b) N25000/N23000	
(c) N 30000/N27000	

(d) N32000/N29000	
(e) N500000/N46000	
(f) N70000& over	

Other, please specify

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24. What percentage of your income do you save?

(a) 25%- 30%	
(b) 35%- 40%	
(c) 41%- 50%	
(d) 50% -60%	

25. How much do you spend on housing per month living in Lagos?

a) N5,000- N9,000	
b)N10,000- N15,000	
c)N16,000- 20,000	
d) N21,000 - N30000	
e)N 35,000- N40, 0000	

Others, please specify

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26. How much do your spend on food living in Lagos per month?

a) N3000- N5000	
b)N6000-N10000	
c) N11000-13000	
d)N14000 & over	

27. Do you always send money to your family in the village?

a) Yes	
b) No	

28. If no please give reason for not sending money home to your family

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29. If yes how often do you send money to your family?

(a) Monthly	
(b) Once in three month	
(c) Once in five month	
(d) Once per year	

Others, please specify

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30. Who made the decision for you to move to Lagos?

(a) Individual/Personal	
(b) Family	
(c) Community	
(d) Employer	
(e) Friends / relatives	

31. What problem did you faced when you initially move to Lagos?

(a) Housing problem	
(b) Financial problem	
(c) Cultural adjustment	
(d) Missing family	

32. Did you had a problem resulting from your ethnically difference in relation to job?

a) Discrimination	
b) Nepotism	
c) Language problem	
e) Cultural/ religious problem	

33. Since you have been in Lagos how often you do visited your village?

a) Weekly	
b) Two time a month	
c) Monthly	
d) Once in year	

34. What do you plain to do with the money you are making in Lagos in the long term?

a) Invest in a business	
b) Education of the children	
a) Building a house	
b) Support the family	
c) Buy a new car	
d) Buy electrical appliances	

### **SECTION C: DATA ABOUT LIVING CONDITIONS IN YOUR PLACE OF ORIGIN**

35. How do people get water in your village?

(a) Pipe water	
(b) River	
(c) well	

(d)Others	
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36. What is the source of power?

(a) Electricity	
(b) Solar	
(c) Wood	
(d) Others	

37. Does your home place have a proper sewage disposal network or toilet?

(a) Yes	
(b) NO	

38. Is there any proper sanitation system or safety tank in your village?

(a) Municipality managed disposal	
b) Private managed disposal	

Others please specify

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39. Is there any medical facility in your village?

a) Community health centre	
b) Private Clinic	
e) Hospital	
f) Surgery /Family doctor	

40. What kind of work where you done before moving to Lagos?

(a) Working in the department of education	
b) Not working	

c) Government worker	
d) Working in the farm	
e) Working in the clinic	

Others, please specify

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41. Your moving to Lagos was for other purpose other than employment?

a) For education opportunities	
b)For children education / opportunities	
c)For better social infrastructural	
e) For quality of life.	

42. Would you like to live in Lagos the rest of your life or would you prefer to move to another cite?

a) Live here	
b) Live somewhere else (go to Q#43)	
c) Don't know	

43. Where about?

a) Benin city	
b) Abuja	
c) Port Harcourt	
d) Kano	
e) Ibadan	

44. Are you expecting to move back to your village?

(a) Any time soon	
(b) 2- 3 years' time	

(c) 4-6 years' time	
(d) 7-8years time	
(e) After retirement	

Others, please specify

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45. Give the reasons for your answer

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46. What would you say is the major obstacle to migration from rural to urban area in Nigeria?

a) Finance	
b) Information	
c)The connection	
d)Discrimination	

Others, please specify

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47. What would you say about your migration experience to Lagos?

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48. How would you describe the quality of life in Lagos?

a) good	
c) Not too good	
d) Low	
e) Not too low	

49. What do you think government should do to improved migration in the county?

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*THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY*

**Appendix 3: Questionnaire B used to collect data from the rural area.**



**University of Fort Hare**  
*Together in Excellence*

I am Stanley O. Abizu a PhD student in social sciences (Development studies) at the University of Fort hare in South Africa and I am carrying out a research entitle “ Rural-Urban Migration and its impact on development in Nigeria ” this is a descriptive analysis of the various causes and consequences of rural urban migration. It aims to exploring the various determinant of rural urban migration in Nigeria. The research will contribute to understanding the role of **migration in the development of the community in the Nigeria. The research examines those factors that are** responsible for rural urban migration, how these factors disadvantages the rural area in term of their development, because the younger able adult are moving out of the rural areas.

Finally, the study examines whether migration is contributing to rural development, and if so, the role it plays in this areas will be investigated. I request your support in answering the questions in the attached questionnaire, which will assist me in achieving the objectives of this study and contributing toward the improvement of the management of migration and benefit to the Nigeria society at large.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MIGRANTS RURAL HOUSEHOLD IN EHOR VILLAGE**  
**UHUMWODE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN EDO STATE**

Please could you kindly respond to these questions on the questionnaire as honest as possible as you can. Do not write your name. This is a purely academic research that regards your anonymity as of greatest important and your participation is voluntary. The outcome of this research will only be used for academic purpose. You are requested to suppress any politically motivated sentiments when supplying your information. If time allowed I may share the finding of the research with you.

All information will be treated in complete confidence and the success of the study depends on your cooperation. Indicate your choice by making an X in the appreciate boxes.

**SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

23. What is your gender?

b) Male	
b ) Female	

24. How old are you?

g) Under 20 years	
h) 21- 30 years	
i) 31- 40 years	
j) 41 – 50 years	
k) 51 – 60 years	
l) 61 years and above	

25. Who is the head of this household?

a) Male	
b) Female	

26. What is your marital status?

f) Single	
g) Married	
h) Divorced /separated	
i) Widowed	
j) Engaged	

27. What is your highest level of educational attainment?

g) Primary education	
i) Secondary education	
k) Certificate	
m) Diploma	
o) University Degree	

Others, please specify

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28. What is your main occupation? What kind of work do you do?

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29. Do you work for the Local, State or Federal government or do you work for private company?

f) Local government	
g) State government	
h) Federal government	

i) Private company	
j) No, neither go to Q#8	

8. Do you work in...?

e) Self-employed business	
f) Joint partnerships business	
g) Family business	
h) No of the above	
i) Work in the farm	

## **SECTION B: DATA ABOUT THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION IN RURAL AREA**

9. How many migrants from this household?

a) 1-3	
b) 3-4	
c) 5-7	
d) 8-10	
e) Others	

10. Information about the migrants from this household?

Age	Sex	Marital status	Educational level

11. What are the reasons for migration?

a) For search for employment	
b) For marriage	
c) For education	
d) Medical issue	
e) Due to conflict	

Others, please specify

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12. Who takes the decision for migration?

a) Migrants/ individuals	
b) Migrants and the households	
c) The community and the households	

13. How the rural economy does suffer from out migration?

a) Leads to reduction in social economic condition in the village	
b) Lead to the reduction in economic activities the rural areas	
c) Lack of labour forces	
d) Reduction in the number of youth in the community	
e)Lose of the cultural and inability to learn the culture of in the rural area	
f) Affect the social life such as marriage	

Others, please specify

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14. What are the challenges encountered while sending migrants?

a) Labour shortages	
b) Burden of activities increases	
c) Changes in the role of members in the migrant household	
d) Financing migration	

15. Are there enough labours in this village to take over the responsibility of the young migrants?

a) Yes	
b) No	

16. Which destination are the migrants from this villages mostly located?

a) Lagos	
b) Abuja	
c) Benin city	
d) Port Harcourt	

17. What is total monthly income of this household?

Less than N5000 - N10000	
N11,000 – N15,000	
N16,000 to N20,000	
N21,000 and over	

18. How often do you receive remittance?

a) Monthly	
b) Weekly	
c) Two times a month	
d) Once a year	

e) During the festival period	
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19. What has been the effect of out-migration on the economy of this village?

a) Slow economic activities	
b) Reduction in farmer productivities	
c) Scarcity of farms worker	
d) Neglect of farms activities	

Others, please specify

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20. What are the effects of remittance on your household living standard?

a) Increase the living standard	
b) Empowerment	
c) Reduction in poverty	
d) Increased in social status	

Others, please specify

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21. The non-monetary remittances are mainly sent in the form of?

a) Food	
b) Assets	
c) Clothing	
d) Foot wears /shoes	

Other, please specify

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22. What value of the monetary remittance do you receive every month?

a) Less than N1000	
b) Between N15,000 to N25000	
c) Between N25, 000 to 35, 000	
d) Between 40,000 to N50,000	
e) Between 55,000 to N100,000	
f) Other amount	

23. Explain the proportional share of the remittances allocation in form of budget for investment, consumption and other projects in your household?

a)Building of housing/ purchase of asset	
b)Household bill, such as electricity, water rate , etc.	
c)School fees / training	
d)Food/ clothing	
e) Debt repayment	
f) Community projects	
g) Savings	

Others specify

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24. Do you often contributed to the development of projects in this village from the remittance your household received?



a) Yes	
b) No	

25. If no, what are the reasons of not contributing to development projects in the villages?

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26. How has the remittance contributed to the development of this village?

a) Increase investment in business	
b) Contributed to more job been create through the spill over effect	
c) Contributed to provision of water / living standard of the people	
d) Contributed to increased food security	

Other, please specify

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27. What are the impacts of remittance on the development of the rural households in the village?

a) Increase investment in children education	
b) Increase household consumption	
c) Increase in the number of building	
d) Improved living condition	
e) Others	

28. Would you say that remittance send by the migrants in the forms of money have assisted in alleviation of poverty in this village?

a) Increase the purchasing power of some households	
b) Help to increase the level of food security	
c) Has leads to increase in financial security	
d) Help to reduced disease	
e) Has improve the well-being of some households	

Others, please specify

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29. What would you say the government should do to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration in this village?

a) Create job in the rural areas , through more government investment	
b) Improvement in the infrastructural facilities/ Establish more training institution	
c) Establish more business / enterprise	
d) Improvement in services deliveries in the rural areas	

Others, please specify

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30. How has migration affected agricultural productivities in this village?

a) It has leads to reduction in farmer output	
b)It has leads to scarcity of labour	
c)It has made the cost of production to be high	

Others, please specify

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***THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY***

## Appendix 4: Interview Guide for key informants



**University of Fort Hare**  
*Together in Excellence*

### KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What are those factors pushing the youth out of this community?
2. Can you describe how you have been affected in this community by migration of the youths out of this community?
3. How have you been affected by the movement of the youth out of this community?
4. To what extent have this community gain from the migrants?
5. Describe ways in which your household have benefited from migration?
6. What are the challenges faced by the youth in this community?
7. How can you describe the contribution of migrants toward the development of this community?
8. What is your opinion on rural urban migration?
9. How can you describe the ways that the remittances you get from the migrants have affected your life?
10. Do you have other matters you think could assist in understanding the issue of rural urban migration in this community

*THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN THIS STUDY.*