

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA
FACULTY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY

**IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL
COMMUNITIES IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ENUGU STATE,
NIGERIA**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY &
ANTHROPOLOGY, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF M.SC. DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY
(SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES)**

BY

AGBOWO JAHDIEL IFEANYI

PG/M.SC/15/79492

SUPERVISOR: DR. B.N NWOKEOMA

JUNE, 2019

TITLE PAGE

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FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF
SCIENCE (M.Sc) SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

SUPERVISOR: DR. B.N. NWOKEOMA.

JUNE, 2019

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my family.

CERTIFICATION

I, **Agbowo Jahdiel Ifeanyi**, a post graduate student in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology with registration number PG/M.Sc./15/79492 has satisfactorily completed the requirements for the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc) in Social Development Studies. The work embodied in this report is original and has not been submitted in part or full for any other diploma or degree in this or any other University.

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Agbowo, Jahdiel. I.

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of Rural-Urban migration on the development of Rural Communities in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu state, Nigeria. A total of 624 respondents were sampled. To guide the study, six research questions and four hypotheses were formulated and answered. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to sample 12 communities out of the 18 communities in Nsukka Local Government Area. Two instruments were used namely questionnaire and in-depth interview guide. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics as the need arose in the study. The major findings of the study were that there was a positive correlation between household income and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area; there was a positive correlation between migration and agricultural production in Nsukka Local Government Area; there was a positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area and there was a positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area. In conclusion, migration and development among the rural dwellers can be predicted by education, household annual income, the rate of infrastructural development and accessibility of the available farming resources and facilities. The study recommended that government and nongovernmental organizations interested in controlling rural-urban migration should put more effort in providing social amenities such as electricity, motor-able roads, pipe-born water and so on in the rural settings in Nsukka, that Agro-business be encouraged among the people so as to encourage the families of migrants to invest more of the money remitted by the migrants into agricultural business and that the provision and distribution of available farming resources/facilities such as loans, improved seedling, and so on, consider household with lower income as inclusion criteria to encourage practical rural development.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Human being has desires for many things in life, particularly those that are very essential to their wellbeing such as food, shelter, security, etcetera. Owing to these reasons people have continued to move from one place to another in search of a better living condition. The movement could be temporary or permanent depending on the causes. Migration has been a key human response to environmental, social, political, and economic changes (Hall, Song, Kaplus, & Barbar, 2010). The very reasons for the happening of change of population size, composition and distribution are migration, fertility and mortality. Particularly, migration has a direct effect on the geographic distribution of population. Also, it has direct link with other demographic forces as well as other aspects of social and economic changes (Gimba & Kumshe, 2011).

The vast majority of the world's migration originate from the rural areas, where most of the world's poverty is also concentrated (Adewale, 2005). Rural-urban migration is the phenomenon of a historically unprecedented movement of people from the rural countryside to the burgeoning cities of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Some time ago, migration existed internally to enable excess labor to be taken slowly from the rural areas to provide workforce for industries in the urban areas and therefore aid industrial growth. However, experience in developing and underdeveloped countries has shown that the rate of rural-urban migration has ceaselessly outweighed the rate of job creation and having an overweight on the social and infrastructural amenities available in the urban areas (Lindsey & Beach, 2003; Afolayan, Ikwuyatum & Abejide, 2011; Ango, Ibrahim, Yakubu & Usman, 2014).

According to National Geographic Expeditions (2013), migration is the movement from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. The region where people are leaving is referred to as the source region whereas the region to which people are entering is known as destination region (Lindsey & Beach, 2003). Migration occurs at a variety of scales, which includes intercontinental; international; interregional; rural to urban; and rural to rural migration. Individuals migrate from one location to another due to certain reasons such as natural disasters; physical conditions; worry of insecurity; differences in economic opportunities; differences in social amenities and change in social status such as high level of education and wealth (UN, 2013).

People migrate based on the prevailing conditions and the reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (GSDRC, 2013). Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social, cultural, environmental and political factors and affects the areas of origin as well as destination. In some cases, people tend to move away from a place due to need to escape violence, political instability, drought, congestion in various dimensions and suspected or real persecution. Also, adverse physical conditions such as flood, landslide, erosion and earthquake, drought, famine or threat to economic livelihood such as crop extinction due to insects and pests as well as soil infertility contribute largely to the reasons why people leave one environment for another (Gbemiga, 2005).

According to the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2011), apart from socio-political conflicts and economic prospect, adolescents and youth also migrate abroad in response to globalization and the possibilities of education. For

instance, while 48,000 Africans enrolled in foreign universities in 1999, there were more than 79,000 in such universities in 2008 (UNDESA. 2011:1). According to the latest report, 10,540 Nigerian students were enrolled in UK universities in the 2017/2018 academic year (Sahara reporters, 2018). After foreign education, students reportedly often seek employment in the host country thereby establishing residence and migrant status. UNDESA also cites movements for adoption, refugee, and asylum as responsible for youth migration.

However, not having a suitable job is the major drive for migration as youths move in search of greener pasture. Employment remains the main concern of youth mostly in the regions of Africa, Latin America and Asia. According to UN report (2013), despite the lack of reliable data on internal migrants, it's assumed that 40% of the migrants originated from the rural areas and many of them are unemployed youth. Unemployment rate in Nigeria increased to 23.10 percent in the third quarter of 2018 from 22.70 percent in the second quarter of 2018. This shows a rapid increase of unemployment rate in the country. Unemployment rate in Nigeria averaged 12.31 percent from 2006 until 2018, reaching an all-time high of 23.10 percent in the third quarter of 2018 and a record low of 5.10 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010 (Sahara reporters, 2018). The exceptionally high unemployment rates in Africa can be interpreted as one of the main factors behind the high rate of migration in the region. Additionally, it was reported that while unemployment is relatively high across Africa, the degree of underemployment is even greater, thus pointing to a lack of adequate job opportunities for youths (ILO, 2010)

Migration can have both positive and negative effects on economic development as well as on the level, depth and severity of poverty at the household level. At the national, regional or local level, remittances can spur development either in total or at the margin (Adams, 2006). That is to say, brain gains in destination countries can spur economic dynamism (e.g. the role

played by immigrants in the U.S. technology sector and return immigrants in India and China). Adams pointed out that while remittances to alleviate poverty are lauded, they contribute little to improve rural development in youth migrant's countries of origin.

Conversely, migration can exert a negative effect on the rural areas, as potentially productive labor is drawn away from the villages and these hinders households' abilities to make the fullest use of human resources on the productive resources such as land and which further leads to labor and capital scarcity, with accompanied vicious cycle of poverty in rural areas (Ehirim, Onyeneke, Chidiebere-Mark, & Nnabuihe, 2012). According to Nwokocha (2007), when the energetic and productive members of the rural populace migrate to the cities, the original place of residence experience low food production.

Consequently, the nexus between migration and development has remained an issue of vigorous academic debate. Therefore, the process of people migrating to other areas in search of a better life is not a novel one. What has however gained currency is the increasing voluntary movement in quest of better quality of life by low-skill and low-wage workers as well as high-skill and high-wage workers from less developed rural areas to more developed urban areas, especially among the poor in the developing countries (Ajaero & Onokala, 2013). In this regard, rural-urban migration results from the search for perceived or real opportunities as a consequence of rural-urban inequality in wealth. This inequality and/or urban bias in development according to research findings over the years results from the perceived concentration of wealth, assets, purchasing capacity, economic activities, and variety of services in the urban centers as well as the continued neglect and degradation of rural environments or areas (Ajaero & Onokala, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Internal migration in Nigeria is generally seen as a force disrupting social cohesion in village communities and causing urban crisis (Hein de Haas, 2006). Rural-urban migration is strongly associated with overpopulation in the place of destination with its accompanying social vices such as: trafficking, forced child labor, prostitution, and contributes to urban unemployment.

According to UN report (2013), despite the lack of reliable data in Nigeria on internal migrants, it is assumed that 40% of the migrants originate from the rural areas and many of them are youths. Aromolaran (2013) reported that in most rural areas in Nigeria, the potential labor force that could have contributed to the improvement of the rural economy has moved into the cities in search of better living conditions they presumed could exist in urban centers

Uncontrolled migration of people from rural to urban areas calls for a serious concern. This is because steady influx of people into the cities encourages unemployment, urban slums, pressure on available food, housing, transportation, educational institutions, and strains on social amenities such as hospitals, water, electricity and general degrading of living standards leading to increase in unsatisfied wants. For example, Enugu city in Enugu State is characterized by bloated okada business and unemployed artisans who gather daily at the various locations such as (Ogbommanu) in Gariki, Artisan, Liberty, Oye-emene, Kenyetta etcetera. Waiting endlessly for non-existing menial jobs. Lagos state is densely populated with a large unemployed youth especially in Ajegunle, Agege, Oshodi, Surulere, etcetera, which are characterized by dirty environment, poor drainage system, heavy traffic congestion and no reliable access to clean water. Similarly, Okpoko in Anambra state which lies immediately at the outskirts of Onitsha

city is one of the most densely populated slums in the country, attracting as many as 44,000 people per hectare with dirty environment and low infrastructure (Hillary, 2012)

Rural-urban migration amounts to deserting the rural areas by the youths who are the major force of agricultural production. In Nsukka, it is customary for youths to move to the known cities such as Lagos, Abuja, Onitsha, Enugu etc., for apprenticeship after secondary school, while some move immediately after primary school, others move after graduating from the university to the city in search of white collar jobs. This practice, however, leaves mainly the unproductive work force and dependent population of feeble old men, women and children in the villages. Nsukka is one of the most underdeveloped rural areas in Nigeria. Most rural communities in Nsukka experience high level of poverty and very poor or nonexistent infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to examine if there is any connection between rural-urban migration and the underdevelopment of the rural communities in Nsukka LGA.

Studies have been done in some parts of Nigeria on issues relating to the causes of migration as well as the effects of migration. Foreexample, Omonigbo and Olaniyan (2013) investigated the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Ogun state. Also Ango, Ibrahim, Yakubu and Uqsman (2014) examined the factors influencing youth rural-urban migration in some selected areas of Sokoto State. Such studies have also been carried out in Oyo state by Adewale (2005) as well as in Taraba State by Denjo, Abubakar, Haruna and Mohammed (2015), Maiduguri by Gimba and Kumshe (2011), and Lagos State by Aworemi and Abdul-Aziz (2011). The major concern, however, is that there has not been a study of the link between rural-urban migration and development in the source regions such as Nsukka Local Government Area which experience a great deal of migration. This gap is what the present study intends to fill.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the socio-economic conditions in Nsukka that push people to migrate?
2. What are the effects of migration on the economic development of Nsukka?
3. What is the relationship between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka?
4. What is the effect of migration on the development of agriculture in Nsukka?
5. What is the link between migration and the underdevelopment of rural communities in Nsukka?
6. What are the measures that can be put in place to reduce the migration of people from Nsukka to other locations?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the effect of rural-urban migration on the underdevelopment of rural communities in Nsukka LGA. The specific objectives are:

1. To ascertain the socio-economic conditions in Nsukka that push people to migrate;
2. To explore the effects of migration on the economic development of Nsukka;
3. To identify the relationship between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka;
4. To know the effect of migration on the development of agriculture in Nsukka;
5. To discover the link between migration and the underdevelopment of rural communities in Nsukka;
6. To explore the measures that could reduce rural migration from Nsukka LGA to other locations.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study has both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the study hopes to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in population and development studies. Specifically, it will further make significant contributions to the existing theories in migration studies.

On the practical aspect, the findings of the study will be significant to both the rural dwellers, the government, and future researchers. To the rural dwellers it will give them the opportunity for self-assessment in the sense that it will help them to see both the negative and the positive impacts of migration first of all on their families and then on their communities. It will help them to make informed choices on the issue of migration. It hopes to provide them with an insight on the role of migration on the present underdeveloped state of their communities. This study also aims at providing insight into how migration as a social phenomenon could be occurring without infringing on the already existing social equilibrium.

On the part of the government, mitigation of rural-urban migration is recognized as a key strategy to achieve a balanced and equitable development of the country, but to do so; the government needs to know the needs of the rural dwellers and as such allocate more resources to the areas of emphasis. It will also help the government to sharpen development policies and programs in favour of rural communities. Furthermore, the findings of this study will help future researchers who may want to further explore the relationship between migration and rural development in other locations. The knowledge of the challenges encountered in this study and how they were overcome will also enhance further studies in this area.

1.6 Scope of the study

This study will be limited to the impact of rural-urban migration on the development of rural communities. The study will cover the meaning of migration, causes and consequences of migration, both on the place of origin as well as on the place of destination. It will also implore the strategies to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration. The study will be carried out in Nsukka Local Government Area.

1.6 Operational Definition of Concepts

Development: In the context of this study, development is the process of economic, social, political and cultural engagements, directed towards improving the conditions of life or welfare of the population in a sustainable way.

Economic condition: For the purpose of this study, economic condition is considered the economic characteristics that describe the state of an economy which includes: unemployment levels, productivity, standard of living etc.

Internal migration: In this study, internal migration means all the movement of people from one location or area of Nigeria to another. It is also all the movement of people that occur within the country whether it is rural-rural, rural-urban or urban-urban.

Migration: In this study, migration means movement of people from one geographical location or area to another which may be on temporary or permanent basis.

Physical condition: In this study, physical condition is the natural features of the earth's surface, especially in its current aspects, including land formation, climate, erosion and soil fertility.

Rural: In this study, rural means countryside, remote, isolated and engaging in agriculture as the major occupation of the people living in those areas.

Rural development: Rural development refers to the provision of basic infrastructures and amenities such as rural electrification, pipe-borne water, health facilities and schools, improve agricultural productions through subsidized agricultural products such as fertilizer and pesticide, welfare services and employment generation for rural dwellers.

Social condition: In this study, social condition is the situation that one has as a result of occupation, level of education etc. For example, employed, unemployed, retired, self-employed, craftsman, business owner, farmer, educated, not educated, student etc.

Underdevelopment: For the purpose of this study, underdevelopment refers to a condition of having a relatively low economic level of industrial production and insufficient physical and social infrastructural amenities such as, electricity, health facilities, educational facilities, recreational facilities, motorable roads, pipe borne water, housing, and generally low standard of living among others

Unemployment: It refers to a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work, for example: unemployed graduates, unemployed craftsmen, and unemployed labourers among others.

Youths: For the purpose of this study, youths refers to people between the ages of 18 – 35years.

Rural migration: In this study, rural migration refers to the movement of people from Nsukka to the urban areas.

Agriculture: For the purpose of this study, agriculture refers to the cultivation of crops, rearing of animal and production of raw materials for industries.

Infrastructural development: It refers to the basic structures and facilities necessary for a country or an area to function efficiently, e.g. buildings, transport, water and energy resources.

Economic development: For the purpose of this study, economic development refers to the condition of having a relatively high economic level of industrial production as well as physical and social infrastructural amenities such as, electricity, health facilities, educational facilities, recreational facilities, motorable roads, pipe borne water, housing, and generally high standard of living among others.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Perceived Effects of Migration on the Place of Origin

Migration being considered as the selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social and demographic characteristics has led to serious problems to both the urban and the rural areas (Olayiwola, 2002). Ehirim et al. (2012) argued that the effects of rural-urban migration on the rural areas is mixed, as potentially productive labor is drawn away from the village which hinders households' abilities to make the fullest use of the productive resources such as land, and thus leads to labor scarcity, and vicious cycle of poverty in rural areas.

Olayiwola (2013) asserted that the rural areas in Nigeria are being affected by several incapacities in various levels of severity such as: inaccessibility, seclusion, underdevelopment, poverty, drabness, boredom, ignorance, depopulation, hunger, and all types of sicknesses. It is the general consensus amongst writers such as Ehirim et al. (2012), Adejugbe (2004), Badru (2004), and others, that migration from rural to urban areas leads to a reduction in the number of rural populace. This has a negative effect on rural agricultural output and thus hinders the pace of development in the rural areas. Migration of youths takes away the glamorous social life in the rural areas, making the area unattractive. The youths migrate from the villages taking along their energy and vigor, and leaving behind the feeble old men, women and children to labor on the farm since farming is their major occupation. This has led to a reduction in agricultural produce with its consequential effect on the gross domestic product of the nation, lowered funds for development, income and standard of living of rural inhabitants, underdevelopment, and total desertion of the rural areas. Rural areas in Nigeria lack socio-economic facilities including: pipe

borne water, electricity, motor able roads, industries, high paid employment. They undergo a lot of deprivations. All these have confined the rural areas in Nigeria to a vicious circle of poverty.

Iwayemi (2000) also argued that the impoverishment of rural areas in Nigeria is partly explainable by out-migration of able youths in search of employment in cities. Consequently, agriculture which prior to discovery of oil was the mainstay of Nigeria's economy was far relegated to the background leading to the country's mono-economy status. Overdependence on oil, it is argued, has led to employment crisis and avoidable importation of agricultural products, which together have over the years had negative net effect on local industries and productions as well as international trade balances.

Migration is a decision that impacts the welfare of the household, the home community, and in the end the whole economy in various ways. The welfare implications of migration on the country of origin are most often, though not always, sizable and positive. The main channels through which migration alleviates poverty are increased incomes from remittances, ability to smooth consumption, access to finance for starting a new business, as well as tapping on to the knowledge and resources provided by the international community. Besides pure monetary gains, migration and remittances allow for higher investment in health care and education (Azam&Gubert, 2006). While migration has economic, social, and cultural implications for the sending and host societies, remittances the migrants send home are perhaps the most tangible and least controversial link between migration and development (Ratha, 2009).

2.1.2 Perceived Effects on the place of destination

Though the channels transmitting welfare impacts of migration on the destination countries are well known in the literature, there is very limited amount of empirical evidence quantifying the impacts (van der Mensbrughe & Roland-Holst, 2009). The welfare gain for the

destination country is due to the fact that immigration increases the supply of labor, which increases employment, production and thus GDP (Ortega & Peri, 2009). Immigration has also been found to increase the productivity of the receiving economies through the contribution of migrants to innovation. (UNDP, 2009, p. 70; Meng & Zhangy, 2013).

Aromolaran (2013), McCarthy (2004), Mberu (2006), Nwanna (2004), Eliss and Harris (2004) and Nanavati (2004) agreed that the drift of the rural populace to the urban areas has led to social, economic, environmental, physical, and other severe problems such as congestion in the urban centers which has increased the spread of communicable diseases in the centers, insufficient physical, and social infrastructural amenities such as, electricity, health, educational, recreational facilities, motorable roads, pipe borne water, housing among others. This has overstretched the use of physical and social infrastructural facilities. Other problems include: traffic congestion, unemployment, high crime rate, advance fee fraud (419), hired assassins, armed robbery, alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, hooliganism, health hazard from pollution; air, water, and noise, for example, toxic smoke from industrial plants and vehicles, inadequate refuse collection and disposal system, poor drainage system which results to flood and overflowing gutters and therefore causing cholera epidemics, growth of slums leading to shanty settlements, and long distance to work as well as serious traffic jam which makes commuters spend number of hours on the road to work and other places, cultural change, juvenile delinquency, and decline in traditional values.

Consequently, Eyo and Ogo (2013) examined the environmental implication of over population and rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria. They observed that due to poverty and underdevelopment in rural areas, very many persons have migrated to urban centers in search of greener pasture thereby putting pressure on existing environmental resources there.

The present excessively uneven population distribution between cities and towns with only a negligible proportion of people living in villages is an index of economic backwardness of Nigeria as a poor nation. The paper pointed out the various indicators of underdevelopment to include food shortage, water shortage and health problem. Today, it is very common to hear medical doctors embark on industrial action against poor welfare and ill equipped medical facilities thereby leading to crisis in the health sector of the country while the rich and government officials seek medical attention outside the country. The paper highlighted the various environmental implications of overpopulation and rural-urban migration on development to include: Inadequate fresh water for drinking as well as sewage treatment and effluent discharge, depletion of natural resources especially fossil fuels, increased levels of air pollution, water pollution, solid contamination and noise pollution. Deforestation and loss of ecosystems that sustain global atmospheric oxygen and carbon dioxide balance is also another implication.

Irving, Jacqueline, Sanket and Dilip (2010) provides a review of the literature on the development impact of migration and remittances on origin countries and on destination countries. The report has it that international migration is an ever-growing phenomenon that has important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. For the place of origin, migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Yet these gains might come at substantial social costs to the migrants and their families. Since many developing countries are also large recipients of international migrants, they face challenges of integration of immigrants, job competition between migrant and native workers, and fiscal costs associated with provision of social services to the migrants. The report also summarizes incipient

discussions on the impacts of migration on climate change, democratic values, demographics, national identity and security.

2.1.3 Reasons for Migration

Rural-urban migration involves migrating from the rural communities to the urban cities or centers. Early humans migrated due to factors such as changing climate and landscape and inadequate food supply (International Organization for Migration, 2010). World Bank (2006) opines that migration occurs because individuals search for food, sex and security outside their usual habitation. In Nigeria, a number of reasons like the quest to enjoy modern facilities make people migrate from the rural settlement to the urban centers such as – electricity, hospitals, good roads, and better sources of drinking water. Certain persons migrate from the rural areas to the urban or city centers because of superstitious beliefs. According to Obot (2008) many people believe that evil forces like witchcraft exist only in rural areas so they move to urban areas to avoid witchcraft. Other people migrate from the rural communities to urban centers for white collar jobs and other economic reasons, some move to cities for educational facilities such as tertiary institutions which are lacking in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Consequently, one of the fundamental factor that push people to migrate from rural to urban areas is the increasing development gap and existing inequity between rural and urban areas, in the provision of socio-economic services and facilities, such as, education, health care system, good housing, employment opportunities, transportation and communication services, social stability, social conflict, and transport systems/connectivity (Josephine, 2013; Ikwuyatun, 2016; Miheretu, 2011).

People seek and migrate to urban centers which have the potential to meet their aspirations for better life. Most of the features of modernity are significantly absent in rural

communities; hence educated rural dwellers whose awareness have been raised by education are often pulled from rural to urban centers, where the features of modernity exist and they can actualize their dreams and aspirations (Sheikh, 2010; Omonigho & Olaniyan, 2013).

Most of the research works in the causes of migration revealed that the ``push`` or ``pull`` factors become more underlying; and directly link with economic and non-economic aspects of the migrants. The circumstances that obliged the migrants to leave their places of origin or residences considered such push factors like conflict, famine, crop failure due to some reasons and others. The push factors were/are the more predominated than pull factor in developing countries as reason for migration. The economic base of rural areas solely depended on agriculture, therefore when the productivity of land declines and the environment is not conducive for maintaining the livelihood of the peasants they are forced to depart from rural residences to the cities (Sheikh, 2010; Omonigho & Olaniyan, 2013; Gimba & Kumshe, 2011; Josephine, 2013)

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Causes of migration

Nezum and Mahamuda (2013) examined the characteristics of migrants, determining factors and consequences of rural-urban migration in the context of Chittagong city, Bangladesh based on a survey of 100 randomly selected migrants and their families. From the dataset, it is found that poverty, job search, landlessness, homelessness, various natural disaster are the main push factors for rural out migration, while easy access to informal sectors and slum area, higher income probability, better service facilities are the main pull factors behind migration.

Miheretu (2011) carried out a study to investigate the major causes and consequences of the movement of people from rural to urban areas in Woldiya town, North Ethiopia. To achieve

the objective 500 migrant household heads were selected randomly from three kebeles of the town. Both primary and secondary data were employed and were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The study revealed that migrants came to Woldiya in search of employment and to utilize urban services and education. Hence, the out flow of economically active people from the rural agricultural sector has a negative effect on production in the areas of origin and the receiving area now experiences problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living, lack of access to social services.

Omonigho and Olaniyan (2013) investigated the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Nigeria from the period 1999-2008, using Ijebu Waterside Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria, as a case study. The study attempted finding answers to research questions by using survey design and purposive sampling techniques to collect data from 144 respondents with the aid of a 10-item structured questionnaire and personal interview. The respondents comprised of heads of households of migrants' in the study area. Data for the study were edited, coded and analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) and descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that majority of the migrants migrated to continue their education rather than in search of employment. It also revealed that the consequences of out-migration on the area include: absence of youths to assist parents in their profession, lack of work force to work on farms, and desertion of the area to the aged and children.

Ango, Ibrahim, Yakubu and Usman (2015) examined the factors influencing youth rural-urban migration in some purposively selected Local Government Areas of Sokoto State, Nigeria, due to abundance of youth that usually migrate to the cities. A structured questionnaire was used to solicit information from one hundred and twenty randomly selected migrants. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data using SPSS 16.0 version. The result of the

study shows that majority of the migrants were male, single, above the age of 18 years, and literate. The study also revealed that majority of the migrants migrated to Kaduna State of Nigeria due to lack of social amenities and employment in their original place of residence and for educational pursuit. The findings further revealed that majority of the migrants practiced temporary migration by coming back home at the onset of the rainy season. It is evident from the findings that the migrants engaged themselves in one form of business or the other that generate some income rather than remaining idle at home. Based on the findings of the research, it was concluded that, though migration of the youth to the cities has detrimental effects on the agricultural productivity but the income generated helps a lot in solving some domestic financial problems.

Danejo, Abubakar, Haruna, Abubakar and Mohammed (2015) examined the “Socio-economic Factors Influencing Rural-urban migration in Wukari Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria”. The study investigated the socio-economic factors affecting youth rural-urban migration, the prevailing conditions leading to youth migration to the urban area; the cities migrated to and activities engaged in by migrating youth and the income generated by the migrating youth. A well-structured questionnaire was used to solicit information from sixty randomly selected migrants and was analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square analysis. The result of the study, revealed that majority of the migrant, were males, singles from 18years and were literate. The study also revealed that majority of the migrants migrated to Jalingo, Taraba state capital city due to lack of social amenities and employment in their original place of residence and for educational pursuance. The result further revealed that, the migrants engaged themselves in one form of business or the other that generated some income. The study further

revealed a non-significant relationship between the age of migrants and the reason for their migration in search for better employment.

Adewale (2005) studied the socio-economic factors influencing movement of people from urban centers to rural areas in Nigeria with particular focus on Oyo State of Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to sample 160 migrants in rural areas for the study. Data were collected from the respondents using interview schedule. The principal results of the study revealed that most of the respondents left the urban centers for the rural areas because of their inability to secure jobs in the towns, transfer to rural areas in their places of work, retirement and high cost of living in the urban centers. Also, the principal results show that there was a positive and significant relationship between lengths of stay of migrants in the rural areas and their ages. The study also showed that there were significant differences in the lengths of stay on migration by the single, married, widowed and divorced migrants.

Aworemi and Abdul-Azeez (2011) carried out a study on the factors influencing the rural-urban migration in some selected Local Government Areas of Lagos State. It was carried out in Lagos because of its high concentration of migrants from different parts of the world. About 15 of the 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the State make up Lagos metropolis. These 15 LGAs were purposively chosen based on perceived migrant's population and six (6) of these were randomly selected within their categories. In each LGA, the street listings of the 1991 National Census were used to draw a random list of seven streets from which 10 respondents were selected. Only 400 interview guides were however analyzed given the dearth of relevant data from the remaining 20. Data were collected by the use of pre-tested interview guide to elicit information from the respondents in the study areas. Logistic regression model was adopted for the data analysis. The study revealed that unemployment, education, family reasons, inadequate

social amenities in the rural communities, avoidance of boredom in agriculture and health reasons were the major factors influencing rural-urban migration in Lagos state in particular and Nigeria in General.

Gimba and Kumshe (2011) examined the causes and effects of rural-urban migration in Borno state with particular reference to Maiduguri Metropolis. A survey was carried out amongst 150 respondents drawn from within the metropolis and the results indicated that the major causes of rural urban migration were; search for better education, employment, and business opportunities. Others were identified as poverty, unemployment, famine, and inadequate social amenities in the rural areas. Rural-urban migration brings pressure on urban housing and the environment, high rate of population growth in the urban centers also lessens the quality of life, overpopulation encourages crime rate in the society and rural-urban migration slows down the pace of development of the rural areas.

2.2.2 Consequences of migration

Ali, Shafi, Rehman and Jadoon (2015) carried out an empirical study to see the effect of migration on household income in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan especially in district Peshawar. A total of 93 sampled respondents were purposively interviewed. The study indicated that about 71% of the total respondents migrated with their families during the period (2001-2010). The study revealed that war against terror, quality education, and employment were observed as major causes of rural-urban migration. Paired t-test was used to see before and after effect of migration on household income and expenditure. Moreover, after migration the monthly income and expenditure of the respondents increased. The earning members of 69.9% of the respondents increased after migration. The joint families were scattered in to nuclear family. Before migration, farming was the main occupation of about 42% of the respondents while after

migration most of them were engaged in private jobs and some had their own businesses. The education ratio of 83.9% of the respondents increased with migration. Positive changes have been observed in pre-and post-facilities under consideration.

However, a study was conducted by Semyonov and Gorodzeisky (2008) to observe the impact of migration on income and the standard of living of the migrant's households in Philippines. The analysis was made among 2388 households to estimate the contribution of remittances between the households with and without overseas workers. The result of the multi-variate analysis showed that the income of households with overseas labor migrants was higher by 30 per cent than the income of households without overseas labor migrants. The effect of overseas employment on income was positive and highly significant. The analysis also displayed that households with labor migrants enjoyed higher standard of living than households without overseas labor migrant. It implied that households with overseas workers were able to purchase more goods than the households without overseas migrants. The study demonstrated that the money that labor migrants send back home was mostly used by members of the households for consumption and to support education.

Sufaira (2013) in his study of the socio-economic conditions of urban slum dwellers in Kannur municipality India, reported that improving quality of life in the slum is one of the development goals for new millennium. The existence of slums is essentially a manifestation of poverty. Along with the economic and industrial development, slums will continue to exist and grow further. The experience of Kerala shows that the condition of the people can be improved even at low levels of economic development through appropriate public action for social provisioning and redistribution. Kerala has been able to provide for the basic needs of most of its citizen. This is revealed by comparative indicators of health, education and demographic

transition. These average indicators hide the experience of communities that have been left out of the development process such as the fisher folk and the tribal. Increasing numbers of slums constitute a major challenge to development. The result emphasizes the need for measures to improve the physical environment of the dwelling places like basic amenities of toilets, proper drainage, sewage system and adequate water supply.

On the other hand, an empirical analysis on the benefits of rural – urban migration from the perception of the non-migrants was made in Odeda Area of Ogun State, Nigeria by Aromolaran (2013). The study revealed that perceived factors that mainly caused rural-urban migration include: advances in education opportunity, boredom in agriculture, unemployment and expulsion due to offence or crime. It pointed out that non-migrant's socio-economic characteristics do not influence their perception of the benefits of rural-urban migration and that the perception of non-migrants on benefits from rural - urban migration is influenced mainly by the marital circumstances of the rural non-migrant.

A study was made on the effects of rural-urban migration on the rural communities of Southeastern Nigeria by Ajaero and Onokala (2013). Data were obtained using mixed methods approach comprising questionnaire surveys and key informant interviews. Six rural local government areas (LGAs) were selected based on population size and spatial equity from two states of Southeastern Nigeria. From each of the rural LGAs, fifty migrant-sending households were sampled for the study. The finding shows that rural-urban migration contributes significantly towards the development of their rural communities through monetary remittances and the involvement of the rural-urban migrants in community development projects. This indication is peculiar to the Igbo's of the Southeast Nigeria. Therefore, even when an individual

migrates out of the community, they still either as individual or group participate in the development of their community of origin.

Ajaero and Madu (2014) also carried out an appraisal of the impact of rural-urban migration on rural livelihoods in southeastern region of Nigeria. Questionnaire surveys on 225 heads of rural households and focus group discussions in each of the five states in the study area were used to elicit information on rural-urban migration and livelihoods characteristics of the rural populace in the past three years. Descriptive statistics, Livelihood Asset Indices technique and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) were used in data analysis. The results showed spatial variations in the impact of migration on livelihoods across the region. Financial and food indices were the most influential livelihood indices while two underlying components namely; financial security and investments by families of migrants' in the rural areas to improve their quality of life together explain 78.07% of the cumulative variance of the PCA in determining the impact of migration on livelihoods.

2.3 Review of Theories.

2.3.1 The Relative Deprivation Theory:

The proponent of this theory was Walter Runciman. He gave the conditions for relative deprivation to occur and laid the foundation for its application to criminology and other fields. It states that the awareness of the income difference between neighbors or other households in the migrant-sending community is an important factor in migration (Walter Runciman, 1966). The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have a high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for a worker: first, they invest in human capital formation and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their

new capital to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbors and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success (Zachariah & Rajan, 2015).

Critique of this theory has pointed out that this theory fails to explain why some people who feel discontent fail to take action and join social movements. Counter-arguments include that some people are short-term-oriented, and that imminent life difficulties may arise since there is no guarantee that life-improvement will result from social action (Diana Kendall, 2005)

2.3.2 Lee's Theory of Migration

In 1966, Lee revised the basic push-pull concept. He developed a “general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed” (Lee, 1966). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants.

With regard to the factors in the act of migration he divided into “push” factors (factors associated with the area of origin), “pull” factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles and personal factors (Lee, 1966). Lee also hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect. Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. These factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors “which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration” (Lee, 1966). The final element in Lee's model is the notion of “intervening obstacles” interposed between origin and destination. These constitute “friction” in

the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether.

Lee's conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

- The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.
- The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles.
- Both the volume and rate of migration increases over time.
- Migration tends to take place largely with in well-defined streams (that is from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words step-migration).
- For every major stream, a counter stream develops.
- The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of "push" factors at origin.
- Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.
- Migrants responding primarily to the "pull" factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the "push" factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the "push" factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all.

In general, the push - pull theory may be considered as an off-spring of the neoclassical economic theory and basically associated with the 19th century European Economic Development (Monstead & Walji, 1978). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been

applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has a very good application to the rural urban migrations in the underdeveloped countries (Mabogunje, 1975). Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration (Gmelch & Zenner 1996).

2.3.3 The New Economics of Labor Migration Theory:

This theory was propounded by Oded Stark. It emerged as a critical response to the neo-classical economics and gained a lot of acceptance in the 1990s (Stark, 1991). It states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual workers and their economic incentives, but that wider social entities must be considered as well. One of such social entity is the household. Migration can be viewed as a result of risk aversion on the part of a household that has insufficient income. The household, in this case, is in need of extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent back by family members who participate in migrant labor abroad. These remittances can also have a broader effect on the economy of the sending country as a whole as they bring in capital (Zachariah & Rajan, 2015).

2.3.4 Harris-Todaro Model of Migration

A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries (LDCs). Here, focus is placed on one of the particular influential theoretical works, that of Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970). When in the early 1950s economists turned their attention to the problems of population growth and economic development in the LDCs, it was thus natural to think that policies which emphasized industrialization would not only increase national incomes, but also relieve the overpopulation of the countryside. However, during the 1960s this view came to be increasingly challenged when it became apparent that inequality and poverty have persisted despite respectable growth in GNP.

This challenge has now led to the new orthodoxy in which rural-urban migration in the LDCs is viewed as “a symptom of and a contributing factor to underdevelopment”. The new orthodoxy is due mainly to Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) whose model has provided a widely accepted theoretical framework for explaining the rural dissertations as well as urban unemployment in many LDCs.

Assuming potential migrants indeed respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model then demonstrates that, in certain parametric ranges, an increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and even reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox). In the Harris-Todaro model migration was regarded as an adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labor markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes.

In general, the model underlined that the migrants would reach on the decision to migrate by taking the probability of unemployment in the destination areas. The migrants could migrate, though their current income in place of origin is higher than in place of destination. This is because the migrants’ expectation for a better wage that would be able to compensate past losses in the long run (Todaro & Smith, 2003). Similarly, Bekure (1984) stated that migration took place when conditions in the area of origin became intolerable or when the destination appeared attractive.

2.3.5 Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development

The Lewis Dual Sector model has two main sectors: An agricultural/rural sector characterized by zero marginal productivity of labor, and an urban/industrial sector which has a

high demand for labor and offers wages that are higher than the rural areas. Lewis assumed the agricultural sector to be purely subsistence characterized by surplus labor, low productivity, low incomes, and considerable underemployment. Some portions of the rural labor force were assumed to be redundant or surplus in nature, contributing nothing to output. The industrial sector was assumed to be technologically advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban environment (McCatty, 2004).

The Lewis Dual Sector model basically states that there is the existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector; therefore, people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment (McCatty, 2004). Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors, the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wage. According to Todaro, high levels of rural-urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants. Migrant will move even if that migrant ends up by being unemployed or receives a lower urban wage than the rural wages (Todaro, 1976). Similarly, the probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate (Todaro, 1976).

2.3.6 Theoretical Framework

According to Cornwell and Inder (2004) much of the contemporary literature on economic motivations as well as implications for rural-urban migration builds on the seminal work of Todaro (1969) and Harris and Todaro (1970). Their models have provided a widely accepted theoretical framework that explained the relationship between rural-urban migration, rural dissatisfaction and urban unemployment in many less developed countries (LDCs). Assuming potential migrants respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model (HT) then

demonstrates that in certain parametric ranges, an increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and even reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox). The paradox is due to the assumptions that in choosing between labour markets, risk-neutral agents consider expected wages; that the probability of obtaining urban employment is approximated by the ratio of urban jobs to the urban labour force; and that the urban wage rate is considerably and consistently higher than the rural wage rate. Under these assumptions, inter-labour market (rural-urban) equilibrium mandates urban unemployment. This unemployment ensures that the expected urban wage is equal to the rural wage (which is assumed constant throughout). The repercussion of this simple set of assumptions is that contrary to received wisdom, once the migration response is factored in, several policies aimed at reducing urban unemployment will raise urban unemployment rather than reduce it (Riadh, 1998).

In the HT model, migration is regarded as the adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labour markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes. The model led to many applied studies most of which confirmed that the relative wages and the perceived probability of finding a job were indeed important determinants of a decision to move. Also, the main conclusion of HT model has had considerable influence on policy formulation in LDC's.

2.4 Research Hypotheses

Based on the problem and objective of the study the following hypotheses are designed to guide the study:

1. There is no positive correlation between household annual income and migration from the community in Nsukka LGA.

2. There is no positive correlation between migration and agricultural production in Nsukka LGA.
3. There is no positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration from Nsukka LGA.
4. There is no positive correlation between accessibility to farming resources/facilities and migration from Nsukka LGA.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was on migration and the underdevelopment of rural communities in Nsukka L.G.A. In order to address the stated objectives and research questions of the study, this chapter outlines sources of data, method of data acquisition and analysis. The various methodologies which guide this study are explained below beginning with the study design.

3.1 Study Design

The research design adopted for this study was cross-sectional survey design. This was because the study covered a vast area and used selected samples from the population at a particular point in time. The cross-sectional survey design gives information on the characteristics of and also relationships between individual units of study at a specific point in time. Also, it is impossible to include every member of the study population. This justifies the use of the selected sample as representative of the various elements that made up the general population (Obikeze, 1990, Eze, 2012).

3.2 Study Area

The study was located in Nsukka Local Government Area, in Enugu State, Southeast Nigeria. Nsukka is made up of eighteen (18) communities, namely; Alor Uno, Awka, Ede-Oballa, Eha-Alumona, EdheNdiagu, Ibagwaagu, Ibagwa-ani, Lejja, Nsukka, Obiomo, Obukpa, Okpaligbo, Okpuje, Okutu, Opi-Uno, Opi-Agu, Umuabor and Edem. Other nearby towns like Enugu Ezike, Ovoko, Iheaka, Obollo-Afor (formerly centre of the palm oil trade), Nimbo, Adani, Uzo-Uwani and Mkpologwu, now also lay claim to the name Nsukka. This is because they all collectively fall into the political zoning system in Nigeria known as Nsukka Senatorial Zone. It

has an area of 17.52 sq mi (45.38 km²) and a population of 309,633 as at 2006 census. However, based on 2.5% growth rate the population of Nsukka is projected to be 417,373 in 2018. Nsukka Town is known as the site of the University of Nigeria, the first indigenous Nigerian university, founded by late Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, First President of Nigeria. Currently the town has a number of Federal Parastatals in the university such as National Biotechnology Development agency (NABDA), Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS), and the Energy Research Centre (ERC).

In terms of climatic condition, the rainy season begins in March/April and lasts until October/November with annual rainfall varying from 1,400mm to 2,000mm. An average annual temperature above 20°C (68.00°F) creates an annual relative humidity of 75% with humidity reaching 90% in the rainy season. The dry season experiences two months of harmattan from late December to late February. The hottest months are between January and March (NIPOST, 2009).

The area is an agrarian society that depends on agricultural produce like; yams, palm oil, cassava, coco yams, coco nuts, maize, vegetables, livestock etc. These are traded at the local markets. The major markets include; Afor Opi, Nkwo-Ibagwa-Aka, Eke Ede-Oballa, and Orie-Okutu. These markets operate on a rotational basis representing the four traditional market days of the Igbo calendar –Afor, Nkwo, Eke & Orie. In terms of health and education, all the communities have one, two or more public/private primary and secondary schools, public or community owned health centre(s) and some have private health centres, clinics or hospitals. There are many other privately-owned cottage industries, filling stations etc. The people are predominantly traders, subsistence farmers, and some are civil/public servants, while some are craftsmen. The people value and hold their culture in high esteem, which is evident in their marriage, kinship relationships, traditional way of worship, and reverence to some cultural practices (NIPOST, 2009).

A number of festivals are celebrated by the people of Nsukka, including the omabe Masquerade Festival; the onwaeto, or onwa Ito (the 3rd moon) Festival, which is characterized by the slaughtering of several fowls in each household for each child in the household and in memory of deceased family members; the Onwa Ise (the 5th moon) festival – which is also known as the moon that marks the beginning of the harvesting of yams (some people call it the New Yam Festival in English Language); Onwa Esa'a (the 7th moon Festival); the Onunu Festival which is a sort of carnival characterised by the going to the 'Nkwo' market Arena (where the 'Oromme' Dance, traditional wrestling, etc., were performed); The Onwa Esa'a (the 7th Moon Festival) is noted as the period for the commencement of the eating of cocoyam. However, of the numerous festivals by which Nsukka people was known, only the Omabe festival is still being widely celebrated today.

3.3 Study Population

Those who constituted the population for this study were those 20 years and above. The reason being that they were those who were considered as adults by the law of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. By virtue of being adults, they take responsibility for their action and can make decisions on their own (Eze, 2012). Nsukka L.G.A has a population of 309,633 as at 2006 census. However, based on 2.5% growth rate the population of Nsukka was projected to be 417,373 in 2018. For the purpose of the present study, 194,832 (46.7%) of the respondents who were in the age bracket of 20-85⁺ constituted the target population of the study.

3.4 Sampling size

The sample size for this study was statistically determined using Taro Yamane (1967:886) statistical formula while depending on the projected population of the area. The Taro Yamane formula is given as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n = Sample size

1= constant

N = the finite population

e = level of significance (or limit of tolerance error).

Therefore

$$n = \frac{194,832}{1 + 194,832 (0.04)^2}$$

$$= \frac{194,832}{1 + 194,832 (0.0016)}$$

$$= \frac{194832}{194833(0.0016)}$$

$$= \frac{194833}{312}$$

$$= 624.$$

The sample size of this study is 624 respondents.

3.5 Sampling Procedure

Multi-stage sampling method was used to select the sample for the study. Nsukka local government is made up of 18 communities. Among the 18 communities in Nsukka Local Government Area, 12 communities were selected by simple random sampling (balloting); here, the names of the 18 communities which made up of the local government were written on pieces of papers among from which 12 communities were randomly selected. The 12 communities selected for the study were Okutu, Nru, Ede-Obala, Edem, Okpuje, Ibagwa-ani, Obukpa, Obimo, OpiAlo-uno, Lejja and Eha-alumona. Of the 12 communities selected, 5 electoral wards were selected by balloting using the names of the electoral wards within each of the 12 communities. In each of the 5 electoral wards selected from the communities, 5 households were selected, using a modified systematic sampling method. This was due to the structural arrangement of the households in the communities and electoral wards within the local government which did not follow a regular pattern. Among the selected households, 2 individuals (male and female), from 20 years and above were selected for the administration of questionnaire, using inclusion criteria of how old they were. Nonetheless, inclusive criteria, such as the communities with relatively higher number of electoral wards, were adopted to select another 6 electoral wards from which 12 households and 24 respondents were selected to make up the sample size of 624 respondents. For the purpose of generating of qualitative data six informants were purposively selected from three communities for in-depth interview to augment the quantitative data collected from the 624 respondents. The key informants were purposively selected based on the information about their social status such as being community leaders.

3.6 Instruments for Data Collection

The questionnaire and In-depth Interview guide were the instruments for data collection. The questionnaire contained semi structured questions and questions with fixed options on the issues raised in the study. The questionnaire was in both ordinal and nominal scale to capture the substantive issues raised in the study.

There was In-depth Interview which was focused on investigation of the vital information which was not captured in-depth in the questionnaire. The six informants for interview were studied using in-depth interviews which helped the researcher to elicit more information to augment the quantitative data gathered. Semi structured interview guide was used. The information was recorded electronically and transcribed to complement the result of the quantitative data collected from the field.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

The researcher recruited five undergraduate students from the Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Nigeria Nsukka, who were trained for two days on the structure of the research instruments and the nature of the communities involved. Owing to the fact that the study area was made up of rural communities, the questionnaire was both self-administered and other-administered. It was self-administered for the respondents who had higher level of education and so they filled it by themselves, and for the respondents who required assistance due to their level of literacy (unable to read and understand) it was other-administered, that is to say the questions were read out by the researcher and their response were taken down by the researcher.

The questionnaires were administered to the respondents mostly in the evening hours at their residents for the convenience of the respondents and proper attention to the researcher. This was because they are mainly farmers and often go to farm in the morning. The researcher conducted the interview by himself in order to ensure consistency in eliciting information from the respondents based on the set-out objectives of the study.

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics depending on the need in different sections of the questionnaire and the research questions raised in the study. Descriptive statistics such as percentages were adopted in analyzing the responses to the questionnaire items. Inferential statistics such as Pearson's moment correlation, and Spearman's Rank correlation were employed to determine the nature of relationship between socio-Demographic variables and migration, while linear regression was adopted to determine the socio-Demographic variables which would most likely predict migration.

The data collected via in-depth interview were transcribed and analyzed following the procedures for the analysis of qualitative data and in line with the presentation of tables and research questions where necessary so as to achieve comprehensive analysis with the aid of detailed information from the interviewees.

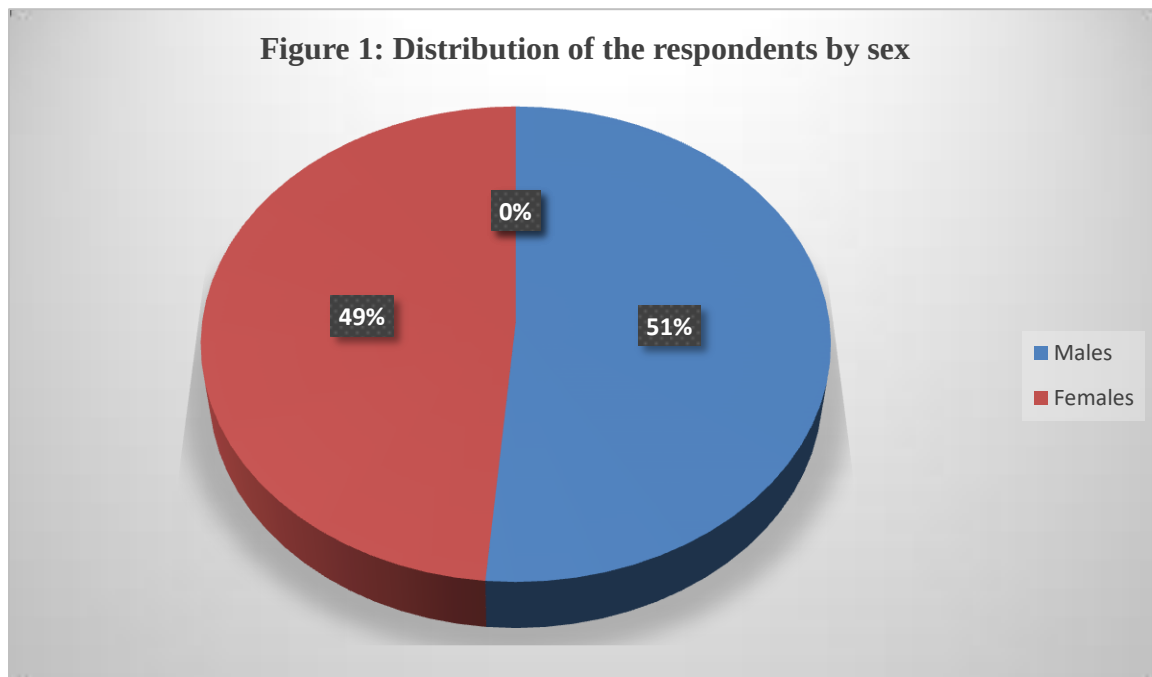
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

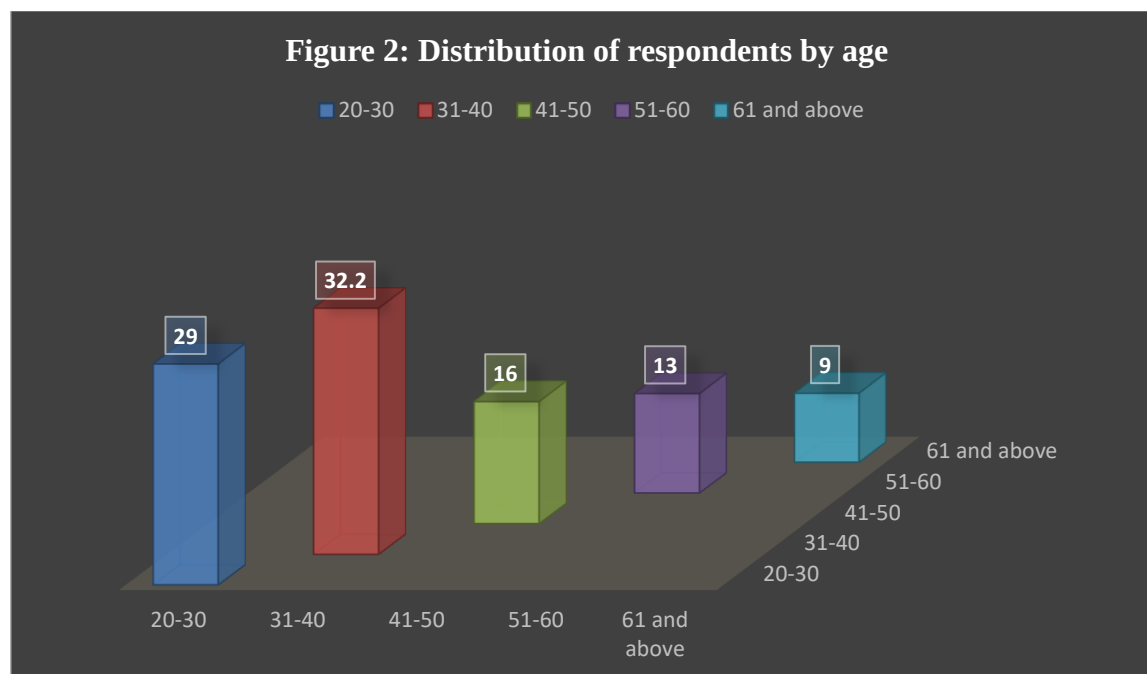
This chapter deals with presentation and analysis of data collected during the field work. A total of 624 questionnaires were distributed among the sample population. However, after collations and editing of all the returned questionnaires, a total of six hundred (600) questionnaires were validly completed and therefore were used for the analysis. Also integrated into the present analysis is qualitative data collected through In-depth Interview (IDI) from different members of the communities under study.

4.1 Presentation and Interpretation of Data



Source: Field survey, 2018.

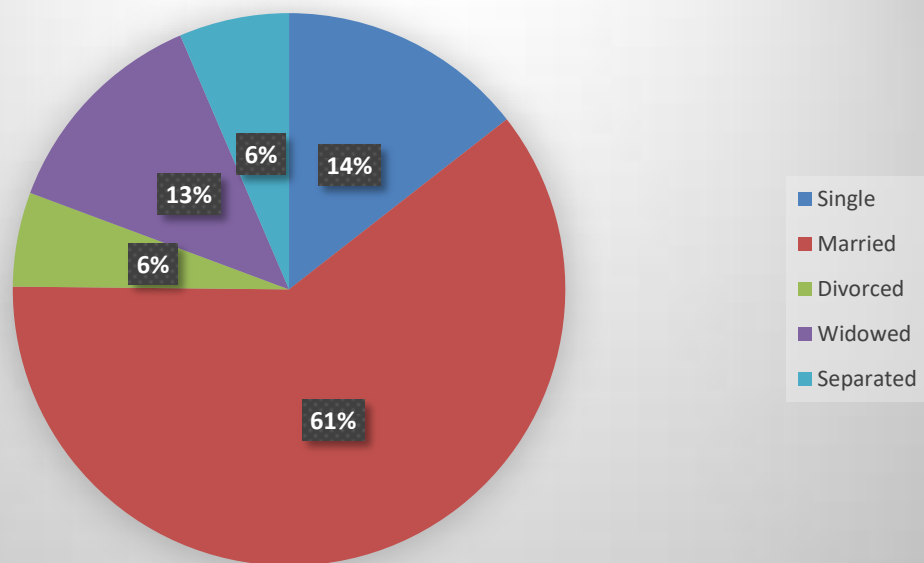
The figure 1 above shows that among the respondents involved in the study, 51% were males while 49% were females.



Source: Field survey, 2018.

According to figure2 above, 32.2% of the respondents fell within the age categories of 31-40 years, 29% were in the age bracket of 20-30, 16% were in the age bracket of 41-50 years while, 13% and 9.8% were in the age brackets of 51-60 and 61+ respectively. Furthermore, the table revealed that majority of the respondents were in the age category of 26-40 years.

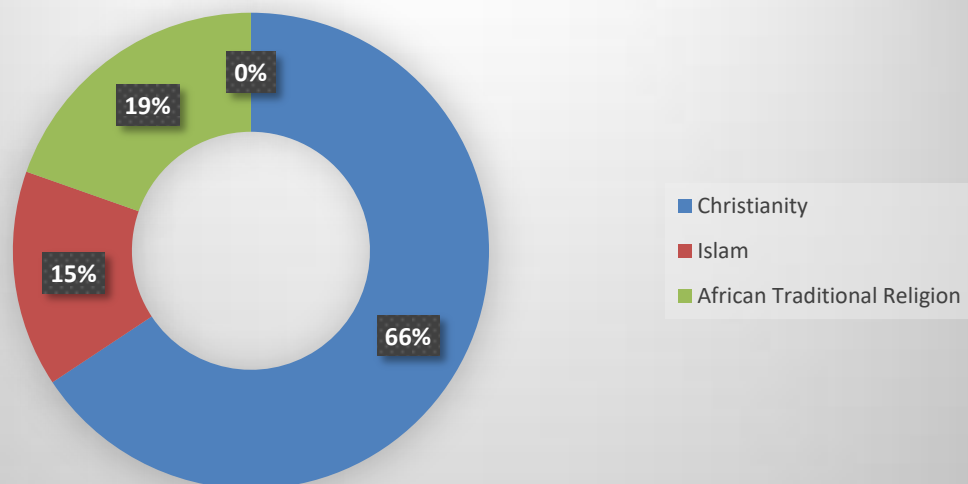
Fig 3: Distribution of the respondents by their marital status



Source: Field survey, 2018.

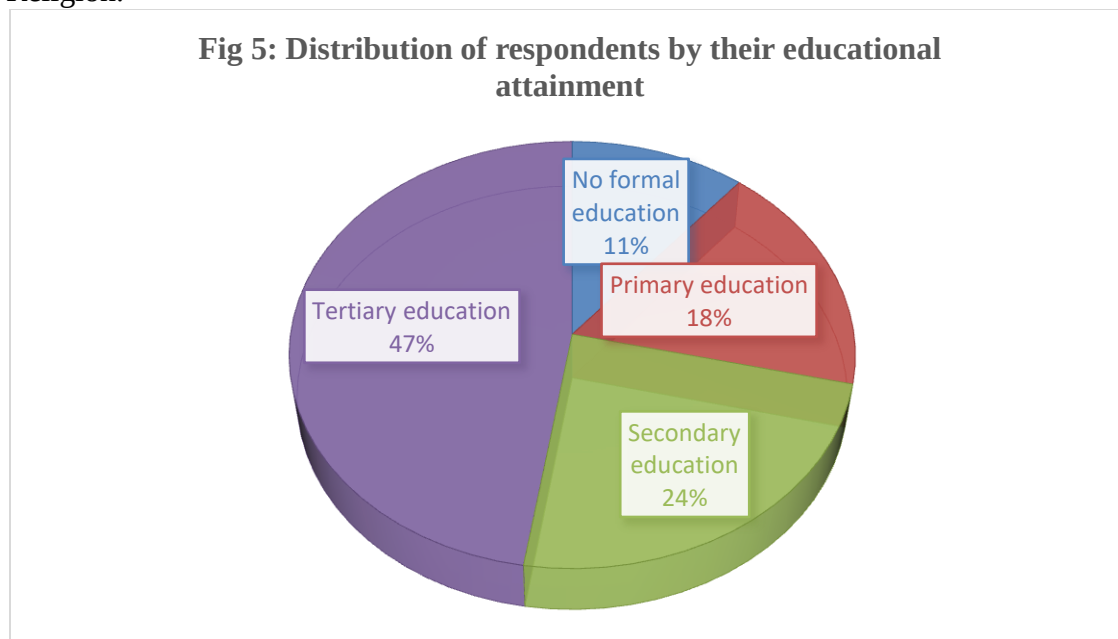
According to the figure 3 above, 61% of the respondents were married, 14% were single, 6% were separated while 13% and 6% were widowed and divorced respectively.

Fig 4: Distribution of respondents by their religious affiliation



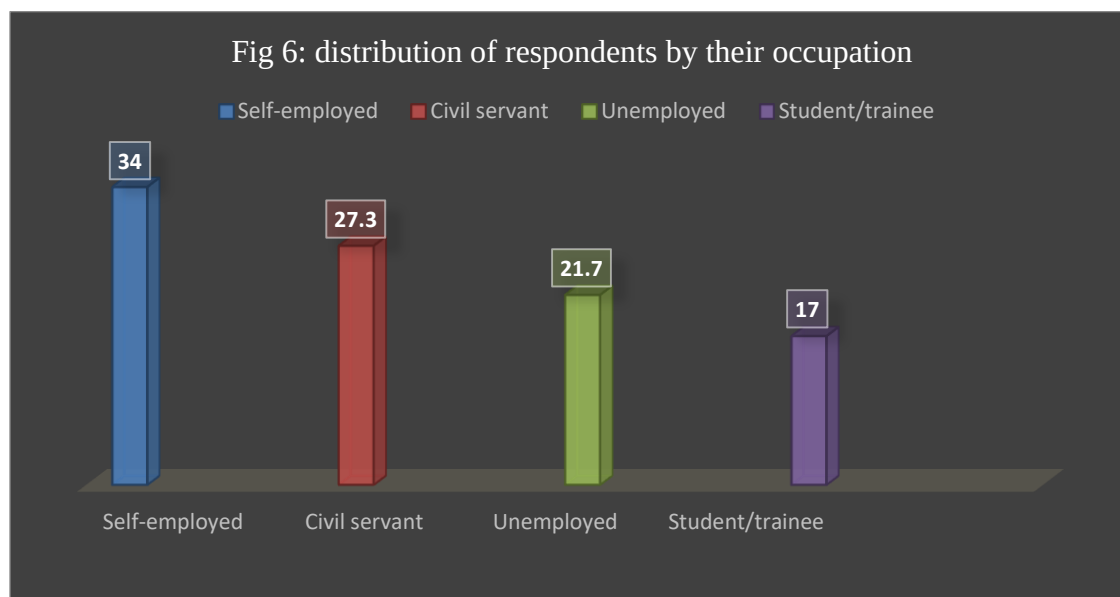
Source: Field survey, 2018

Among the respondents surveyed, figure4 above shows that 66% were affiliated to Christianity, 15% were affiliated to Islamic religion, 19% were adherents of African Traditional Religion.



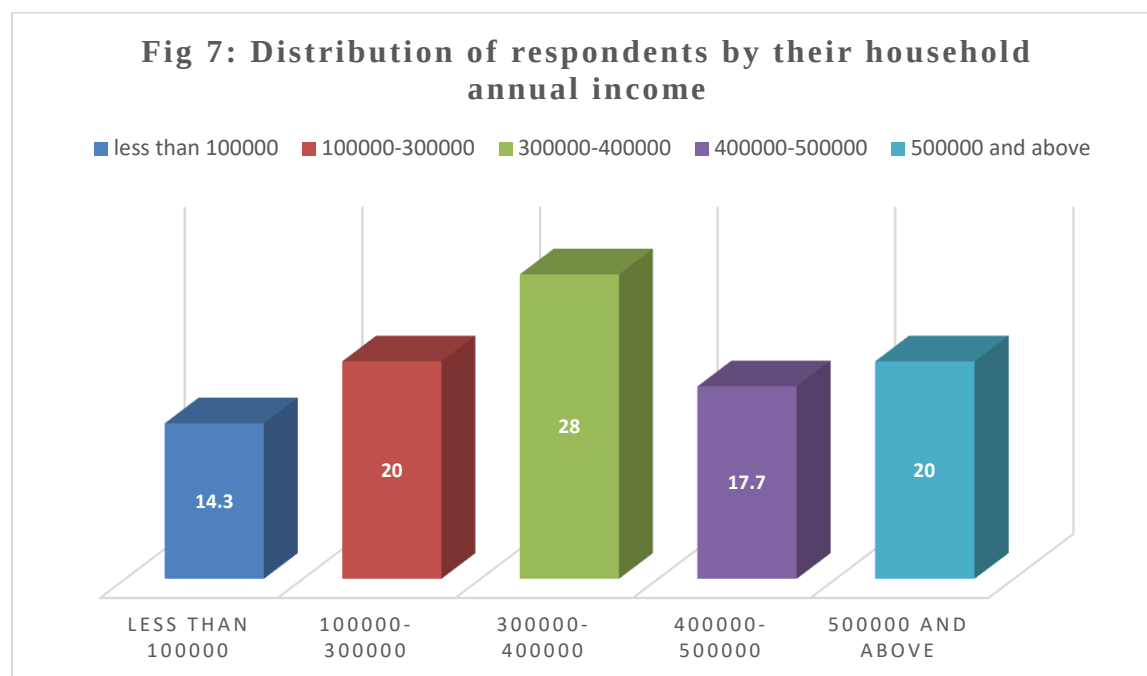
Source: Field survey, 2018.

The figure5 above shows that among the respondents sampled, 47% attended tertiary institution, 24% attended secondary school, 18% attended primary school while 11% of the respondents didnot attend any formal education.



Source: Field survey, 2018.

According to the figure6 above, 27.3% of the respondents were civil servants, 17% were students/trainees, 21.7% wereunemployed, while 34% were self-employed.



Source: Field survey, 2018.

According to figure7 above, majority of the respondents (28%) fell in the income category of 300,000- 400,000 Naira annually, 20% were in the income category of 100,000-300,000, 20% were in the income category of 500,000 and above, 17.7% were in the income category of 400,000-500,000 while, 14.3% were in the income category of less than100,000 and above.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents on how they rate infrastructural development in their areas

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Non-existent	282	47
Low	203	34
Moderate	68	11.2
High	47	7.8
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 1 displayed the perception of the respondents about infrastructural development in their areas. According to the table, 47% of the respondents indicated that there was no presence of infrastructural development in their areas, 34% indicated that the available infrastructures in their areas are low, 11.3% indicated that the infrastructural development in their areas are moderate while only 7.8 percent were of the view that the infrastructural development in their areas can be rated as efficient.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents on whether the infrastructure in their areas encourage farm practices

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	264	44
No	336	56
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 2 is the distribution of the respondents on whether the infrastructures in their areas encouraged agriculture. According to the distribution, 56% of the respondents indicated that the infrastructures available in their areas did not encouraged agriculture while, 44% were of the view that the available infrastructures in their areas encouraged agricultural practice.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents on whether there is farming resource/facilities provided by the government or organizations in their place

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	293	48.8
No	307	51.2
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 3 displayed the responses of the respondents on whether there are farming resources and facilities provided for them in their communities by the government and other non-governmental organizations. According to the table, 51.2% of the respondents indicated that “there were no farming resources or facilities provided for them in their

communities by the government or nongovernmental organizations” while, 48.8% of the respondents indicated that “there such facilities in their communities”.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents on whether the farming resources/facilities are accessible

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	189	31.5
Disagree	218	36.3
Agree	176	29.3
Strongly agree	17	2.8
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 4 is the distribution of the respondents on whether the farming resources/facilities in their communities were accessible. According to the table, 31.5% of the respondents, strongly disagreed that such facilities were accessible, 36.3% disagreed, 29.3% agreed while 2.8 percent strongly agreed.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents on whether they have someone who has migrated in their household

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	422	70.3
No	178	29.7
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 5 above displayed the respondents who had someone that had migrated from their households. According to the table, 70.3% of the respondents, “have one or more members of their households who have migrated out of their communities”, while only 29.7% of the respondents indicated that, “they have not had someone who migrated out of the community from their households”.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households

Responses	Frequency	Percent
No migrant	68	11.3
One person	96	16.0
Two persons	208	34.7
More than two persons	228	38
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 6 is the distribution of the respondents on the extent of migration in their households. According to the table, 11.3% of the respondents indicated the non-existence of migration in their households, 16% of the respondents indicated that they had only one migrant in their households, 34.7% indicated that two persons migrated out of their households, while 38% indicated that more than two persons migrated out of their households.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents on the category of people who mostly migrate out of the community

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Household heads	174	29.0
Youths	314	52.3
Children being taken out of the households	112	18.7
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 7 above is the distribution of the respondents on the categories of people who migrate out of their communities. According to the table, 29% of the respondents indicated that they observed more of household heads migrated out of their communities, 52.3% indicated that more of the youth migrated out of their communities while 18.7% indicated that children were taken out of the households. The result on table 7 is reaffirmed by the information from the participant in the In-depth interview that supported the study. According to one of the interviewees... “Most of the people who are leaving the community are the young men and women who have finished secondary school; they either go for higher education in other cities

other than Nsukka or to learn trade or any of the artisan works for survival” (IDI, Male 75 years from Ede-Oballa).

Another participant from Opi-uno maintained that... The youth are more attracted to the city due to modern amenities and other things that make life interesting. There is nothing you can offer the youths to keep them in the village except they did not know where to go or who to go with; I can tell you that most of the youth that are leaving the community doesn't have any meaningful agenda for going to the city rather they leave the village to hang around in the city waiting for opportunities in the city (IDI, Female 32 years. Opi-uno).

Table 8: Distribution of respondents on the reasons why people migrate from their communities

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Economic reasons	408	68.0
Social amenities	108	18.0
Security and other life threats	84	14.0
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 8 is the distribution of the respondents on the reasons why people migrate from their communities. According to the table, 68% of the respondents indicated that “they migrate from their communities due to economic reasons”, 18% indicated that “it is due to social amenities” while 14 % indicated that “people migrate out of the community due to security and other life threats”. According to In-depth interview, the participants were of the opinion that many factors were responsible for the migration of people from their communities. One of the participants maintained that...

Those who are moving out of the community to other places to continue with life are not doing it for fun but for some critical reasons for instance, when a young man cannot be productive in the village where there is no other meaningful employment for him, the only option is to check out to the cities or other semi urban areas where he may fit in with his skills. Again, there is never a way government or even nongovernmental organizations will provide all the necessary employment opportunities in the rural communities for the youth, hence the youth will have to check out towards the developed city (IDI, Male 70 years from Lejja).

Another participant also indicated that...

There are situations in the rural areas especially in the families which have forced many people especially the youth out of the community. For example, there are wicked men and women who have vowed to frustrate the lives of the youth just because of conflict over a piece of land in the family. When youth perceives this as a threat to their lives and survival, they simply take off to other distance places for the greener pasture and to let the sleeping dog lie. Also, I will tell you that most of the youth look for greener pasture and modern lifestyle, which make them to migrate mostly to the cities where the jobs are located and available (IDI, Male 65 years from Okpuje).

Table 9: Distribution of respondents on how they rate the effects of migration on the development of the community

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Positive	194	32.3
Negative	406	67.7
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 9 above is the distribution of the respondents on how migration affects the development of their communities. According to the table, 32.3% indicated that migration affected their communities positively while 67.7% were of the view that migration of their community members out of the community affected development of the community negatively. These two different opinions were equally represented in the information from the In-depth interview carried out in the study. According to one of the participants in Lejja ...

The youth who travel out of the community go out to bring something from outside usually money and other materials which usually end up in building and other infrastructural investment in the communities. Also, when our children travel out of the community, they go out to attract government and other nongovernmental organizations to the community for development and investments when all these are taking place development is said to occur. The

development itself is taking place in the rural communities thereby justifying the individual migration from the community (IDI, Male 70 years. Lejja).

Another participant was of the view that... When the youth are leaving the community, they are abandoning the agricultural heritage of the community which placed the community as a place for food production. When youths are not around what it means is that the extent of agricultural production in the community is going down since there are no categories of persons, who are helping the elderly in the farm (IDI, Female 54 years from Eha-alumona).

Table 10: Distribution of respondents on how they rate the effects of migration on the agricultural activities in their communities

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Positive	120	20
Negative	480	80
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 10 above is the distribution of the respondents on how migration affects the agricultural activities of their communities. According to the Table, 20% indicated that migration affected agricultural activities in their communities positively while 80% were of the view that migration of their community members out of the community affected agricultural activities in the community negatively. According to one of the participants in Ede-oballa... “Since we produce agricultural resources in large quantity (commercial farming), the movement of the youth out of the community really affects the extent of our agricultural production and the general output in Enugu state” (IDI, Male 75 years. Ede-oballa).

Table 11: Distribution of respondents on the type of agricultural production in their communities

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Subsistence	233	38.8
Commercial	367	61.2
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 11 above is the distribution of the respondents on the type of farming in their communities. According to the table, majority of the respondents (61.2%) indicated that they are farming in commercial quantities in their communities while 38.8% indicated that they are farming in subsistence quantities in the communities.

Table 12: Distribution of respondents on how they rate their current agricultural production

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Unable to rate	96	16.0
Low	224	37.3
Moderate	226	37.7
High	54	9.0
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above distribution on table 12 is the rate of current agricultural production in the communities of the respondents. According to the distribution, 16% of the respondents could not rate the extent of agricultural production in their areas, 37.3% were of the view that “the current agricultural production in their areas are generally low”, 37.7% indicated that “agricultural production in their areas is moderate” while 9.0% indicated that the current rate of agricultural production in their places are high.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents on whether they think the condition of infrastructural development in their community affects the migration of people out of the community

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	369	61.5
No	231	38.5
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

According to table 13 above, 61.5% of the respondents indicated that the level of infrastructural development in their communities affected the migration of the people, while 38.5% indicated that the level of infrastructural development in their communities did not affect migration.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents on whether they think migration of people out of their community causes poverty and underdevelopment

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	234	39.9
No	366	61.1
Total	600	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table 14 is the distribution of the respondents on whether migration causes poverty and underdevelopment in their communities. According to the table, 64.3% of the respondents were of the view that migration does not cause poverty and underdevelopment in their communities while 35.7% were of the view that migration causes poverty and underdevelopment in their communities. According to the participant in Lejja...

The youths who travel out of the community go out to bring something from outside usually money and other materials which usually end up in building and other infrastructural investment in the communities. Also, when our children travel out of the community, they go out

to attract government and other nongovernment organizations to the community for development and investments. When all these are taking place, the development itself is taking place thereby justifying the individual migration from the community (IDI, Male 70 years. Lejja).

The participant from Opi-uno was of the view that... When the youth are leaving the community, they are abandoning the agricultural heritage of the community which positions the community as a place for food production. When the youth are not around, what it means is that the extent of agricultural production in the community is going down since there are few persons, who are helping the elderly in the farm (IDI, Female 32 years. Opi-uno).

4.2 Testing of the stated Hypotheses

In this section, the stated hypotheses were tested using the cross tabulation of variables and the stated parametric statistics.

Hypothesis one

Null hypothesis: There is no positive correlation between household annual income and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area.

This was tested using Spearman Rank statistics.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a positive correlation between household annual income and migration out of the community in Nsukka local government area.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households and Distribution of respondents by their household annual income Cross tabulation

		Distribution of respondents by their household annual income					
		Less than 100000	100000- 300000	300000- 400000	400000- 500000	50000 and above	Total
Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households	No migrant	68 (11.3%)					68 (11.3%)
	One person	18 (3.0%)	78 (13.0%)				96 (16.0%)
	Two persons		39 (6.5%)	166 (28%)	3 (0.5%)		208 (34.7%)
	More than Two persons				103 (17.2%)	125 (20%)	228 (38%)
	Total	86 (14.3%)	117 (20%)	166 (28%)	106 (17.7%)	125 (20%)	600 (100.0%)

Field Survey, 2018 (N= 600) $\rho=.761$ 2tail $P<.000$.

The above table 15 is the cross tabulation of the respondents' household annual income and the extent of migration from their households. According to the table, all the 68 households that had no migrant were in the annual income of less than ₦100,000. Among the 96 households that had at least one migrant, 18 households were in the annual income of less than ₦100,000 while 78 are in the income category of ₦100,000-300,000. Among the 208 households that had up to two migrants, 39 are in the annual income of ₦100,000-300,000, 166 were in the income category of ₦300,000-400,000 while 3 households were in the income category of ₦400,000-500,000. Among the households that had more than two migrants, 103 were in the income category of ₦400,000-500,000 while 125 were in the income category of ₦500, 000 and above

Decision: Since the calculated value was greater than the P. value (ie.761<.000), we accepted the alternative hypothesis that “there is a positive correlation between household income and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area”.

Hypothesis two

Null hypothesis: There is no positive correlation between migration and agricultural production in Nsukka local government area

Alternative hypothesis: There is a positive correlation between migration and agricultural production in Nsukka local government areas

Table 16: Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households and Distribution of respondents on how they rate their current agricultural production Crosstabulation

		Distribution of respondents on how they rate their current agricultural production				
		Unable to rate	Low	Moderate	High	Total
Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households	No migrant	68 (11.3%)				68 (11.3%)
	One person	28 (4.7%)	68 (11.3%)			96 (16.0%)
	Two persons		156 (26%)	52 (8.7%)		208 (34.7%)
	More than two persons			174 (25.7%)	54 (10.7%)	228 (38%)
Total		96 (16.0%)	224 (37.3%)	226 (37.7%)	54 (9%)	600 (100.0%)

Field Survey, 2018(N= 600) $\rho=0.753$ 2tail $P<0.000$.

The above table 16 is the cross tabulation of the respondents on how they rate their agricultural production and the extent of migration in their households. According to the table, all the 68 households that had no migrant were unable to rate their current agricultural production. Among the 96 households that had at least one migrant, 28 households were unable to rate their current agricultural production while 68 were of the opinion that their current agricultural production was low. Among the 208 households that had up to two migrants, 156 see their current agricultural production as low, while 52 households see their current agricultural production as moderate. Among the 228 households that had more than two migrants, 174 were of the opinion that their current agricultural production was moderate while 54 were of the view that their current agricultural production was high.

Decision: Since the calculated value was greater than the **P**. value (ie.753<.000) we accepted the alternative hypothesis that “there is a positive correlation between agricultural production and migration inNsukka Local Government Area”.

Hypothesis three

Null hypothesis: There is no positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka local government area

Alternative hypothesis: There is a positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka local government area

Table 17: Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households and Distribution of respondents on how they rate infrastructural development in their areas Crosstabulation

		Distribution of respondents on how they rate infrastructural development in their areas				
		Non-existent	Low	Moderate	High	Total
Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households	No migrant	68 (11.3%)				68 (11.3%)
	One person	96 (16.0%)				96 (16.0%)
	Two persons	118 (19.7%)	83 (13.8%)		7 (1.7%)	208 (34.7%)
	More than two persons		120 (20%)	68 (11.3%)	40 (6.7%)	228 (38%)
Total		282 47%	203 33.8%	68 11.3%	47 7.8%	600 100.0%

Field Survey, 2018(N= 600) rho=.682 2tail P<.000.

The above table 17 is the cross tabulation of the respondents and how the rate infrastructural development in their areas. According to the table, all the 68 households that had no migrant indicated the non-existence of infrastructural development in their areas. Among the 96 households that had at least one migrant, all indicated the non-existence of infrastructural development in their areas. Among the 208 households that had up to two migrants, 118 indicated the non-existence of infrastructural development in their areas, 83 indicated low infrastructural development in their areas while 7 indicated high infrastructural development in their areas. Among the 228 households that had more than two migrants, 120 said they had low

infrastructural developments in their areas, 68 indicated moderate infrastructural development in their areas while 40 indicated high infrastructural development in their areas.

Decision: Since the calculated value was greater than the **P**. value (i.e. $.682 < .000$) we accepted the alternative hypothesis that “there is a positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area”.

Hypothesis Four

Null hypothesis: There is no positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka local government area.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka local government area.

Table 18: Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households and Distribution of respondents on whether the farming resources/facilities are accessible Crosstabulation

		Distribution of respondents on whether the farming resources/facilities are accessible				
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households	No migrant	68 (11.3%)				68 (11.3%)
	One person	96 (16.0%)				96 (16.0%)
	Two persons	15 (2.5%)	203 (33.8%)			208 (34.7%)
	More than two persons	10 (1.7%)	15 (2.5%)	176 (31.0%)	17 (2.8%)	228 (38%)
Total		189 (29.8%)	218 (36.3%)	176 (31.0%)	17 (2.8%)	600 (100.0%)

Field Survey, 2018(N= 600) $\rho=.861$ 2tail $P<.000$.

The above table 18 is the cross tabulation of the respondents' on whether the farming resources/facilities in their communities were accessible. According to the table, all the 68 respondents who had no migrant strongly disagree that such facilities were accessible in their

areas. Among the 96 respondents that had at least one migrant, all strongly disagreed that such facilities were accessible in their areas. Among the 208 respondents that had up to two migrants, 15 strongly agreed while 203 disagreed that such facilities were accessible in their areas. Among the 228 respondents that had more than two migrants, 10 strongly disagreed, 15 disagreed that such facilities were accessible in their areas, 176 agreed while 17 strongly agreed that the farming resources/facilities in their areas were accessible.

Decision: Since the calculated value is greater than the **P. value (i.e. .861 < .000)** we accepted the alternative hypothesis that “there is a positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area”.

Table 19: Linear regression on migration and other variables

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.488	.035		14.068	.000
Distribution of respondents by age	.041	.035	.054	1.177	.240
Distribution of respondents by their educational attainment	.359	.024	.393	14.836	.000
Distribution of respondents by their household annual income	.417	.032	.551	13.154	.000
Distribution of respondents on how they rate infrastructural development in their areas	-.291	.029	-.267	-10.141	.000
Distribution of respondents on whether the farming resources/facilities are accessible	.257	.040	.221	6.413	.000

Dependent Variable: Distribution of respondents on the extent of migration from their households

R = 0.966

R² = 0.933

F value = 1.648

Note: Result is significant at .000

The above table 19 displayed the linear regression explaining the relationship between migration among the people of the locality (The dependent variable) and other variables such as age, educational attainment, distribution of the respondents on their household annual income,

Distribution of the respondents on how they rate infrastructural development in their areas and the accessibility of the available farming resources and facilities in their localities. The overall power of the model in explaining migration in the locality is 96.6% (R value), $F(1.648) p < .000$; while the individual variables (independent) contained in the model contributed at various levels in the overall explanation. According to the standardized coefficient values (Beta), respondents' household annual income contributed the highest value to the model explanatory power (.551), followed by respondents' educational attainment (.393). All the included variables were significant factors in predicting migration in the locality except age of the respondents.

4.3 Discussion of the Major Findings

Migration is such a phenomenon that has attracted the attention of the scholars from time immemorial. Many have approached the phenomenon theoretically (Lee, 1966; Stark, 1991; Todaro, 1969; Harris-Todaro, 1970), while others have approached the phenomenon empirically. However, each generation and method of approach tend to yield more results and insights in different dimensions. The present study as one of the empirical attempts is to evaluate the phenomenon of migration adopted survey design with focus on the implication of rural-urban migration on underdevelopment and agricultural development in Nsukka Local Government Area. Among the major findings of the study was the categories of people who migrate out of Nsukka local government. According to one of the findings of the study, more youth migrated out of the communities in Nsukka than other groups such as household heads and children (See Table 7). The study re-affirmed the findings from studies carried out by Ango, Ibrahim, Yakubu & Usman (2015); and Danejo, Abubakar, Haruna, Abubakar & Mohammed (2013) that in the present study, the findings showed that “there was a positive correlation between household income and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area” ($\rho = .761, P < .000$) (see table 15).

The “higher household income” here is seen as facilitating factor to migration instead of countering the interest and motivation for migrating individuals. Though the assumption has been that the more the households in a particular setting is financially stable and comfortable, the more they are likely to remain in their rural homes for their livelihood (Miheretu, 2011; Ango, Ibrahim, Yakubu & Usman 2015). The current study rather established that members of households in the study community were involved in migration in direct proportion to the extent of financial wellbeing of the entire household. Nevertheless, the study affirmed the findings of other studies carried out by other scholars such as Adewale (2005); Aworemi & Abdul-Azeez (2011); Gimba & Kumshe (2011). That the present study again found that there was a positive correlation between agricultural production and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area ($\rho=.753P<.000$) (see table 16). This result affirmed the outcome of a study by Semyonov & Gorodzeisky (2008) that migrants do not contribute to poverty and backwardness at their place of origin rather; they contribute to the growth of economic activities at home through their financial remittances.

For hypothesis three of this study, “there was a positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area ($\rho=.682P<.000$) (see table 17). This shows that, introduction or improvement of infrastructures in rural setting of Nsukka does not discourage migration but raise the appetite for migration as the rural dwellers move to places with better infrastructural development. This finding re-affirmed that of Aworemi & Abdul-Azeez (2011) who found that unemployment, education, family reasons, inadequate social amenities in the rural communities, avoidance of boredom in agriculture and health reasons are the major factors influencing rural-urban migration in Lagos state. Hypotheses four if the study showed that, there was a positive correlation between accessibility of farming

resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area ($\rho=.861P<.000$) (see table 18). This means that accessibility farming facilities, instead of countering migration, is now a strenuous variable in the reinforcement of the motivation to migrate.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Relating the findings to theoretical frame work of the study

Of paramount importance to this study, was to empirically connect the Harris-Todaro Model of Migration to the realities on the ground in the study area of the research. Though other scholars such as Todaro and Smith, (2003); Neuberger as cited in Kasahun (2000) and Bekure (1984) had applied the theories in addressing migration issues, this study further unveiled the strength and weaknesses of the model in explaining migration and underdevelopment as social phenomenon. First and foremost, there was an indication in the study that what builds peoples' interest and involvement in migration depended on the prevailing circumstances around them. These circumstances tend to push people to make decisions based on the cost implication of migration and presumed developmental needs and facilities available at the destination.

Hypothesis two in the study showed that there was a positive correlation between agricultural production and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area ($\rho = .753, P < .000$); and that instead of the outgoing migrants affecting the agricultural production negatively, this was in the opposite direction. Therefore, the finding indicated the advancement of agricultural practices in the area which now required more technological investment instead of more human resources (see table 16). Furthermore, the study then pointed to the effects of financial remittances from the migrants on the agricultural activities in the area. As migrants move out for better wages they end up returning financial supports to the agricultural activities for better investment and returns in the rural communities.

The result of hypothesis four demonstrated that “there is a positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka local government area ($\rho=.861P<.000$)”. The implication of this finding is that instead of improved farming facilities discouraging migration, it rather builds the momentum for the youth from well-to-do-families who have access to these facilities to move to other destinations in search of better wages and fortunes” (see table 18). Out of the assumption of better wages and life conditions in the city and other destinations, the migrants tend to use the money they have to move for unseen opportunities elsewhere. This study has succeeded faulting the basic assumption of the Harris-Todaro Model of Migration by establishing that instead of poverty, migrants move on the basis of available household income that can effectively support the intending migrants; instead of unfavorable social conditions, migrants were motivated to move out of the rural setting as they compare the availability of modern social amenities in the home region and at the destination; instead of lack of farming facilities encouraging migration, availability of farming facilities in the communities rather builds the momentum for the people to migrate.

5.1 Summary

The study was on migration and underdevelopment in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu state. The study began with the background to the study which focused on the elucidation of the concept of migration and development as one of the current issues confronting rural dwellers in the developing nations such as Nigeria with Nsukka LGA on focus. Statement of the problem emphasized expected challenges posed by migration to the growth and development of the rural communities and the society at large, while research questions, research objectives and significance of the study were focused on the key factors affecting the phenomenon of migration and development and the implications for research and policy.

The first question the study set to answer was on the socio-economic conditions in Nsukka that push people to migration. From the data on table 8, majority of the respondents (68%) indicated that economic reasons were responsible for the migration of people outside their communities however, there were also other factors which pushed people out of their communities in the rural settings such as lack of social amenities (18%), as well as security and other life threats in the rural setting (14%) (see Table 8). The second question was on the effects of migration on the economic development of Nsukka. According to the finding on table 9, a significant percentage of the respondents (67.7%) were of the view that migration of their community members out of the community affected development of the community negatively. About 32.3% of the respondents were however of the view that migration out of their communities by their community members had affected the development of their communities positively (See table 9). These different opinions were supported by the In-depth interview results.

According to one of the respondents ...

The youths who travel out of the community go out to bring something from outside usually money and other materials which usually end up in building and other infrastructural investments in the communities. Also, when our children travel out of the community, they go out to attract government and other nongovernmental organizations to the community for development and investments when all these are taken place, the development itself is taken place thereby justifying the individual migration from the community (IDI, Male 70 years. Lejja).

Another respondent was of the view that...

When the youth are leaving the community, they are abandoning the agricultural heritage of the community which positions the community as a place for food production. When they youth are not around what it means is that the extent of agricultural production in the community is going down since there are no category of persons who are helping the elderly in the farm (IDI, Female 54 years. Eha-alumona).

The third research question was on the relationship between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka. According to table13, 61.5% of the respondents indicated that the level of infrastructural development in their communities affected the migration of the people (see table 13). The fourth research question was on the effect of migration on the development of agriculture in Nsukka. According to the findings on table 10, 80% were of the view that migration of their community members out of the community affected agricultural activities in their community negatively (See Table10).

The fifth question the study was set to answer was on the link between migration and the underdevelopment of rural communities in Nsukka. According to the table 14, majority of the respondents (61.1%) were of the view that “migration does not cause poverty and underdevelopment in their communities while 39.9% were of the view that migration causes poverty and underdevelopment in their communities” (see table 14).

According to the hypotheses tested in this study, the finding of hypothesis one showed that “there is a positive correlation between household income and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area ($\rho=.761P<.000$)” (see table 15); Again, the findings of hypothesis two shows thatthere is a positive correlation between agricultural production and migration in Nsukka local government area ($\rho=.753P<.000$)(see table 16). Finding from hypothesis three showed that, “there is a positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration

in Nsukka local government area ($\rho=.682P<.000$)” (see table 17). Finally, the result of hypothesis four shows that there is a positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka local government area ($\rho=.861P<.000$)(see table 18).

5.2 Conclusion

Migration and underdevelopment are such a challenge to the rural communities developing nations like Nigeria, especially with unavailability of the agricultural products that even have their roots in the rural settings. The present study was aimed at investigating and understanding the phenomenon of migration and underdevelopment in Nsukka Local Government Area using, survey design and qualitative and quantitative research methods. Data were analyzed and interpreted for the understanding of the relationship of variables. Based on the findings of this study, it has been established as follows: that “there is a positive correlation between household income and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area”; “there is a positive correlation between migration and agricultural production in Nsukka Local Government Area”; “there is a positive correlation between infrastructural development and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area” and “there is a positive correlation between accessibility of farming resources/facilities and migration in Nsukka Local Government Area. The study concludes that, migration and underdevelopment among the rural dwellers can be predicted by education, household annual income, the rate of infrastructural development and accessibility of the available farming resources and facilities.

5.3 Recommendations

Following the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made

- Since social amenities is one of the factors that encourage migration especially among the youth from the rural settings to the urban cities, government and nongovernmental organizations interested in controlling rural-urban migration should put more effort in providing social amenities in the rural settings in Nsukka
- One of the distinct findings of the present study was that instead of negative correlation, there was positive correlation between migration and agricultural development; based on this, the study recommends that Agro-business be encouraged among the people so as to encourage the families of migrants to invest more into agricultural businesses from remittances made by migrants.
- One of the findings of this study was that households with higher annual income had access to available farming resources/facilities and at the same time contributed to the large chunk of migrants who left rural setting, therefore, the study recommends that the provision and distribution of farming resources/facilities by government and non-governmental organizations, consider lower household income as inclusion criteria to encourage practical rural development.

5.4 Limitations of the study

One of the major challenges faced during the course of the research was lack of funds. As a student it was very difficult for me to raise the needed funds to carry out the research. Another challenge faced during the study was lack of cooperation by some of the respondents. Some of them were not willing to give the needed information. Another challenge encountered was low level of education of some of the respondents which made it difficult for them to understand the

questionnaire and as such requires extra explanation for them to understand and respond. However, with concerted efforts, the challenges were handled and the research was a success.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Date.....

Dear Respondent,

INTRODUCTION

I am a postgraduate student of the above-named department conducting a study on migration among the communities in Nsukka LGA. I solicit your assistance in filling the questionnaire. It is strictly for academic purpose as your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Agbowo Jahdiel
(PG/M.Sc/15/79492)

Instruction: Tick (✓) or write as may be necessary to indicate your response.

A. Socio-Demographic

1. Gender: (1) Male [] (2) Female []

2. What is your age bracket? (1) 20-30 [] (2) 31-40 [] (3) 41-50 [] (4) 51-60 [] (5) 61 and above []

3. Marital Status?(1) Single [](2) Married [](3) Divorced [](4) Widowed [] (5) Separated []

4. What is your religion?(1) Christianity [](2) Muslim [](3) African Traditional Religion [] (4) Other(specify)

5. What is your level of educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed)?(1)No formal education [] (2)Primary school [](3) Secondary School [](4)Tertiary education []

6. What is your occupation? (1) Self-employed [] (2) Civil Servant [] (3) Unemployed [] (4) Student/trainee [].

B. Socio-economic condition

7. What is approximately your household annual income? (1) Less than ₦100000 [] (2) ₦100000-300000 (3) ₦300000-400000 [] (4) ₦400000-500000 [] (5) ₦50000 and above []

8. How do you rate infrastructural development in your community? (1) Nonexistent [] (2) Low [] (3) Moderate [] (4) High []

9. If there is availability of infrastructural development in your community, do you think they encourage your farm practices in the community? (1) Yes [] (2) No []

10. Do you have farming resources and facilities provided by government or any organization in your community? (1) Yes [] (2) No []

11. If yes on the above question, do you believe they are accessible to all (1) strongly disagree [] (2) Disagree [] (3) Agree [] (4) strongly agree []

C. Migration and Agricultural Production among the Households in Nsukka

12. Do you have anybody in your household who has migrated out of your community before now? (1) Yes [] (2) No []

13. How many persons migrated out of your community from your household (1) Less than one person [] (2) One person [] (3) Two persons [] (4) More than two persons []

14. What category of people you observed as mostly migrating out of your community? (1) Household heads [] (2) Youth [] (3) Children being taking out of the community []

15. With your own observation, why do people in your community migrate out to other places? (1) Economic reasons [] (2) Social amenities [] (3) Security and other life threats [] (4) others specify

16. How could you rate the effect of migration out of the community on the development of your community (1) Positive [] (2) Negative []

17. How could you rate the effect of migration out of the community on the agricultural activities in your community (1) Positive [] (2) Negative []

18. What is the type of agricultural production in your community (1) Subsistence [] (2) Commercial []

19. How could you rate the extent of agricultural production in your household currently (1) Unable to rate [] (2) Low [] (3) Moderate (4) High []

20. Do you think the condition of infrastructural development in your community affects the migration of people out of your community (1) Yes [] (2) No []

21. Do you think migration of people out of your community causes poverty and underdevelopment in your community (1) Yes [] (2) No []

In-depth Interview Participant form

Department of Sociology/Anthropology,

University of Nigeria,

Nsukka

Date.....

Dear Respondent,

I am a post Graduate student of the above-mentioned University and department. I am researching on migration, as part of academic activities; I am required to go to the field to gather information from individuals via oral interview. Individual involvement is based on their abilities and level of experience in the issue being investigated.

You have been selected as one of the respondents for the interview and will be interviewed out of your willingness. Consequently, your responses will be recorded with electronic instrument. However, your responses at the cause of the discussion will be handled confidentially, only the respondent and the researcher will know about it as it will be strictly used for research purpose.

In-depth Interview Guide

1. What can you tell me about migration? (Further probe eliciting information in the direction of response).
2. Please what are the circumstances that make people to migrate from this community? (Further probe).
3. How does migration by the people of this community affect economic development in this community (Further probe according to the answer given).
4. Can you tell us if there are effects of migration on agriculture here? (Further inquiry in the line of answers).
5. Do you see migration as affecting rural development? (Further probe in the line of answer with a focus on how the migrants contribute to the rural development).
6. With your observation of the nature of migration and the category of people who are migrating, what do you think can be done to control the situation? (Further probe).