

CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON THE SOURCE REGION OF UGHIEVWEN CLAN DELTA STATE NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. This study assessed the consequences of rural-urban migration on the source region of Ughievwen clan in Ughelli South Local Government Area. The stratified sampling technique on the basis of existing geopolitical wards was used to divide the study area into four (4) zones. Data were generated through primary and secondary sources. The primary data were generated through the administration of two hundred and sixteen (216) copies of questionnaires to respondents in the study area using the systematic sampling approach, while the secondary data were collected from journal/publications and other published materials from textbooks and official gazette. The data generated were analysed using multiple regression statistics. The findings of the study show that females migrate more than the males in Ughievwen and migration is high within the age cohorts of 15-25 years and 26-35 years. More so, migration decreases with age, and this may be due to the higher psychological cost for migration associated with older people. Most of the persons in the community had acquired just their basic education. Thus, most of them are willing to migrate to major cities to obtain higher education. It has been widely observed that the propensity to migrate increases with education. Furthermore, the study revealed that migration is affected by socioeconomic, demographic and cultural factors. The results of hypotheses showed that there is a significant relationship between migration and social amenities (recreation, water, health care, electricity, and road) which was evident at F value of 97.691 which is greater than the critical table value of 2.26 at $P > 0.05$. Thus, it is anticipated that an increase in the provision of social amenities will result in a corresponding decrease in rural-urban migration. It was recommended that functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas as a panacea for rural-urban migration.

Keywords: *Rural-Urban Migration, Source Region, Consequences, Ughievwen, Delta.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis (Adewale, 2005). 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. Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. The movement of people from rural to urban areas is a common occurrence in Nigeria. The movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban centre even though; there are benefits derivable from it. In most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration was a rapid deterioration of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty and food insecurity (Mini, 2000). These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural populace thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labour force of the rural area.

Migration to urban areas is placing increasing pressure on local government's ability to respond to social service needs of urban populations. This is a worldwide challenge; in 2008 over half of the world's population will be urban, and in Africa the urban population is set to double between 2000 and 2030 (UNFPA, 2007). On-going migration to urban areas is placing pressure on limited appropriate housing, resulting in increases in the numbers of urban residents now found to reside in informal housing. Informal settlements present a range of health and development challenges to governments, including access to water, sanitation, housing, and adequate health services, including HIV services (Ambert, 2006; Ambert, Jassey, & Thomas, 2007; Thomas, 2006).

Apart from smoothing income flows by providing employment during the agricultural lean season, temporary migration to urban centres is undertaken for increasing disposable income which is then invested in a variety of production and consumption uses. However, the relative importance of migration is highly contexted specific as its effects on the local agricultural economy and poverty reduction is enhanced.

The movement from rural to urban areas makes a negative impact on the quality of rural life especially when such migrants carry away their needed consumption into the city. Migration of young adults from the rural areas also placed a greater burden on the farmers. For farmers to cover the same area of land as when he had extra assistance, he must work much longer hours thus depriving him of some time for leisure or participation in various social activities. The trend of the movement of the rural people into the city has also militated against the agricultural development in these countries. The stage of agricultural development in Ughelli South is labour intensive, able-bodied men who should till the land have abandoned their role in the farms, and have engaged themselves in petty trading in the urban areas.

In recent times there are more problems associated with rural urban migration; the impacts of these problems have apparently outweighed the associated benefits. The governments are not aware of the annual internal migration trend, neither most of them know the factors responsible for the movement of rural people into their cities. At the same time, most African governments have little or no knowledge about the problems encountered by the various households in the depressed communities of their cities. This situation has made it very difficult or rather impossible for Delta state governments including Ughelli-South to plan and deliver the most needed social amenities for their subjects, especially those living in the rural areas to dissuade them from migrating into the city. More so, because of the movement of people from these rural areas, its consequent reduction in population has attracted less attention from the government as some already existing infrastructure facilities may be left non-functional and new ones may not be brought to replace the old ones. Nevertheless,

Ughievwen is a symbol of deliberate neglect as the community lacks those infrastructural facilities that make life meaningful (Ihonvbere, 2000).

According to Baskerville (1994), some rural communities like Ughievwen Community have been experiencing drift of its population into neighbouring cities and towns particularly Warri, Sapele, Ughelli and Udu. This migrating population comprises mainly people of ages between 15 and 35 years. These people make up the largest proportion of the required manpower of these areas. This movement obviously led to the reduction of the workforce and consequently decrease in the agricultural output of the area, because farming was left in the hands of aged men and women. Furthermore, the reduction in output has brought about less income and gradual increase in poverty level.

Although, these problems are of larger dimension, pervasive and are continuing unabated, not many governments have launched any regular research programme to monitor the trend of the movement of their subjects on the sustainable basis. Thus the motivation of this research is to evaluate the problems encountered by migrants, even as these problems impact the social economic status of the Ughievwen community. The study is also meant to assess the consequences of migration on the development of Ughievwen community and the main factors behind the movement of the rural people.

2. LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social, cultural, environmental and political factors and effects on areas of origin as well as destination (Adewale, 2005). 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), insects and pests, soil infertility contribute largely to the reasons why people leave one environment for another.

Rural to Urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. Historically it has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006). According to Torum (2002), the interplay of both "Push and Pull" factors at the points of origin and destination stimulates migrations. The push factors, which cause migration include: political fear, lack of food, unemployment, wars and unhappy lifestyle, etc. Similarly, the pull factors are the desire to better life, job opportunities, improved living conditions, desire for qualitative education, better housing, improved medical care and a good network of roads. Urban and rural areas all over the developing world are becoming more closely linked socially, economically and politically (Deshingkar, 2004). An important manifestation of this is the increasing mobility of rural populations through temporary migration and commuting.

The burden of rural to urban migration in Nigeria is multifaceted and intertwining. As such, an analysis of one decomposable component or consequence, such as unbearable population density, impinges on other issues within the identifiable cycle of burdens. For instance, in examining the immediate effect of rural to urban migration, which is an increase in population or at the extreme its explosion, various other subsequent effects are expected to be considered. Population explosion activates the housing challenge both at micro family and macro society levels. Congestion in households and communities has implications for both the health and psychology of victims.

Nigerian cities such as Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Kano, and Onitsha among others are characterized by human traffic, vehicular congestions, environmental pollution, consistent in-

migration and spurious expansion of territories to accommodate human additions. This paper argues that although maternal and infant mortality have been identified as accounting for a significant number of deaths in Nigeria (Okolocha et al., 1998; Isiugo-Abanihe, 2003; Population Reference Bureau, 2005; Nwokocha, 2006), frustration, conflicts, poor sanitary conditions and frequent road accidents, which have associations with dense population, collectively contribute most significantly to mortality statistics. Research shows that life expectancy among Nigerians dropped from an average of 52 to 44 years between 2002 and 2005 (Population Reference Bureau 2002; 2005), even when there was marked reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence from 5.8 percent in 2001 to 4.4 percent in 2005 (Olaleye et al., 2006).

Unplanned population increases in most cities explain infrastructural decay in relevant contexts. This is especially the case in Nigeria where maintenance of existing amenities, which ab-initio are haphazardly situated due to unprecedented corruption and biased award of contracts, is not prioritized (Okafor, 2005). It is interesting to note that most roads in the country are impassable, hospitals lack human and necessary material resource, schools are dilapidated and electricity supply is very far from stable in most rural communities, though, none of these infrastructures exists. The people's agony is visible in frustrations arising from avoidable diseases and deaths, lack of access to portable water, subsistent economic activities, various kinds of unemployment, child abuse in all its ramifications and dwindling focus on societal norms and values.

The burden inherent in normative conflict and social maladjustment in a non-regulatory system is enormous (Kammeyer and Ginn, 1986). Given that individuals are culture-bearing, in-migrants do not immediately adjust sufficiently to cultures at destinations, while others are for very long time guided by ethnocentric orientations hardly adapting to the realities of new locations. High crime rate has also been linked to rural-urban migration given the anonymity provided by urban environments. Rural communities share this burden through loss of manpower necessary for agricultural activities and production. 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 the 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 here, that has led to employment crisis and avoidable importation of agricultural products, which together have over the years had a negative net effect on local industries and productions as well as international trade balances. Several analyses of Nigeria's economy insist that petroleum resources have been more of a curse rather than a blessing to the development of the country (Iwayemi, 2006).

It is imperative to note that some migrants in the category discussed in the present paper overcame their locality-imposed powerlessness in new destinations, while a large majority of others became more impoverished to the point of becoming social misfits otherwise known as "area boys and girls". Another burden imposed by rural to urban migration is the increasing number of cohabitation and consensual unions that result among the married and the not yet married. Although it could be argued in some quarters that such union, especially when it involves people from different ethnic backgrounds, could have positive implications for the country's unity at a macro level, the negative consequences of existing marriages and family unity at the micro are enormous. The above issues constitute the burden and in some cases agony of rural-urban migration in Nigeria for which organized critical thinking and context specific intervention strategies are essential.

Cloete (2002) describes the relationship between infrastructure and migration as being twofold: infrastructure and services as pull factors for migration ("migration attractors"), and infrastructure and services as reasons for moving again. While people may migrate to better infrastructure and services, this is not independent of economic and employment concerns. It

became apparent in Cloete's (2002) research, looking at the influence of education and health facilities on migration into the Western Cape, that "a poor household may well up and leave their present dwelling if household members remain unemployed and hear about job opportunities elsewhere" and "that the promise of work opportunities is the main reason for migrating" (Cloete, 2002). However, on its own, this study found that more than three-quarters of the African population included in the study were willing to move again to obtain better general services and this was the case for both urban and rural populations in the province. Housing was the only other need that came before the need for other general infrastructural services such as health, transport, schools and water.

This study is based on the "push-pull theory which is used as a guide for this study. The theory was postulated by Ravenstern (1889), who analyzed migration in England using data from the 1881 census of England and Wales. This theory suggests that people move out of their location because they are pushed out, while others move because of forces pulling them from their location to a new one.

Ravenstern further concluded that pull forces were more important than push factors. As he puts it, "bad or oppressive laws, heavy taxation, an unattractive climate, uncongenial social surroundings, and even compulsion (slave trade, transportation), all have produced and are still producing currents of migration, but none of these currents can compare in volume with that which arises from the desire inherent in most men to better themselves in materially (Onokerhoraye, 1985). Thus, it is the desire to move more than the desire to escape an unpleasant situation that is most responsible for the voluntary migration of people, at least in the late nineteenth century England.

Similarly, Stouffer (1940) in his theory of "Intervening opportunity" looks not at the size of settlements or the distance between them, but at perceived opportunities between them; maintaining that the amount of migration over a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at the point of destination, but inversely proportional to the number of opportunities between the point of departure and the destination. Thus, in line with Ravenstern's basic law which identified three major determinants of migration as follows:

- i. Migration stimulating situations for individual migrants, for example, marriage, employment opportunities, political oppression and graduation from school;
- ii. Factors affecting the choice of destination, for example, cost of transportation and presence of relatives and friends; and
- iii. Socio-economic conditions that underlie individual migration decision, for example, the quality of housing in an area, ethnic or racial tolerance and economic investments in the area, especially those that can generate job opportunities (Boque, 1959).

Similarly, Udo (1982) identified a number of reasons why people migrate which include:

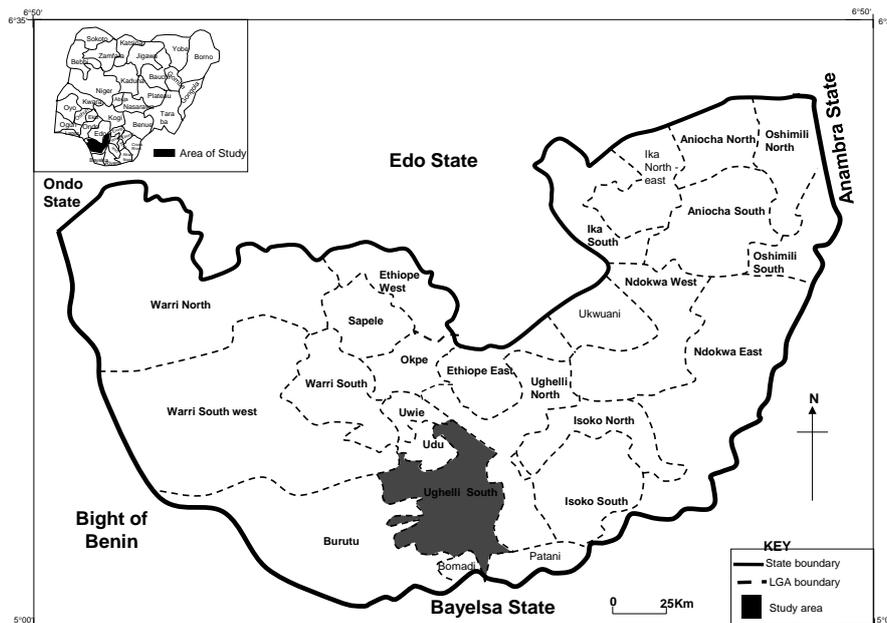
- i. The desire to escape from an inferior social status imposed by the community because of the social status of one's parents. In many villages in parts of Ibo land, for example, some people are stigmatized Osu because they are descendants of slaves who are considered inferior and are isolated due to their dedication to the earth-gods.
- ii. The desire to evade domination and restrictions imposed by one's parents or local custom.
- iii. The desire to attend high education institutions, which are mostly located in urban centres.
- iv. The desire to evade punishment for crimes committed in the local communities or to escape from perceived local enemies and witchcraft.

- v. The desire to move to an area with more varied recreational activities, and modified cultural practices devoid of morbid superstition.

The Macaulay Institute (2004), identified the push factors, which stimulate migration to include; little work and low pay, drought/crop failure, large family, land inherited by eldest child, evolution of mechanized farming, poor services (e.g. transport, schools, doctors, etc.) and little or no entertainment or leisure facilities. Others include: isolation, boredom, lack of housing and generally poor quality of life. Also, the pull factors identified by the Macaulay Institute (2004) are better job prospects and wages, exciting and lots of opportunities, variety of shops, entertainment (e.g. theatres, restaurants, etc.) good services (transport, schools, colleges, hospitals) a range of accommodation available as well as better overall quality of life (Torrey, 2005).

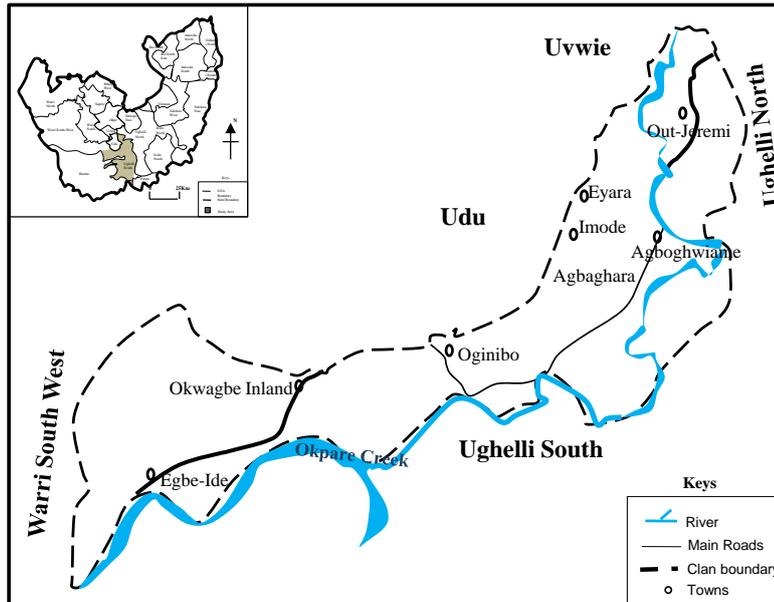
2.1 Study Area

Ughievwen community is located in Ughelli South Local Government Area of Delta State. Ughievwen Community is located on latitudes $6^{\circ} 10'N$ and $6^{\circ} 13'N$ and longitudes $5^{\circ} 22'E$ and $5^{\circ} 26'E$. It is bounded to the North and East by Udu and Ughelli North Local Government Area, to the South by Bomadi Local Government Area and to the West by Burutu Local Government Area (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2).



Source: Modified after Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development, Asaba, 2008.

Figure 1.1. Map of Delta state, showing the study area.



Source: Modified after Ministry of Lands, Survey and Urban Development, Asaba, 2008

Figure 1.2. Map of Otughievwen community.

The area is characterized by a tropical equatorial climate with mean daily maximum temperature of about 30°C and a minimum of 28°C (Efe, 2006). The humidity is relatively high (about 98%) during the wet season resulting in damp conditions and varies slightly (about 96%) during the dry season. Rainfall distribution ranges between 3000mm to 3500mm in the area (Efe, 2006). Rainfall period ranges from January–December, with the minimum value of 8.2mm in January and over 536.6mm in September. The predominant wind system in Ughievwen community is the tropical Maritime Air Mass (mT) which is humid and moist, and brings rainfall into this environment. The influence of the Tropical Continent (cT) air mass is minimal; it brings in slight harmattan in the area between December and February. There is no marked dry season in the area as rainfall in all the months is above 2.5mm (Efe, 2002).

The area lies within the lowland rainforest with swamp forest occurring in flat-floored valleys and adjoining low-lying areas that are seasonally or permanently waterlogged. The rainforest is floristically diverse and structurally complex, with several layers of trees. The evergreen tropical rainforest occurs inland from the mangroves with a considerable number of tree species, wood climbers, creepers, and undergrowth. The trees of the typical rainforest are known to be characteristically evergreen and trees that occur at the three storeys, namely the emergent upper, middle and lower storeys with a height of 10m to 60m. Much of the typical lowland rainforest has been seriously disturbed by anthropogenic factors over the years; thereby resulting in the emergence of secondary regrowth vegetation. The forest is rich in timber trees, palm trees, as well as fruit trees. Unfortunately, much of the rain forest has been destroyed as a result of farming, commercial lumbering and urbanization (Mabogunje, 1996). Thus, there is an increase in temperature as a result of the destruction of the vegetative cover. Ughievwen Community has a total population of 2,129 based on available information from 2006 Population Census, which comprise of females 1,185 while the population of males 944. The socio-economic activities in Ughievwen are classified into; the primary activities such as agricultural activities which involve palm oil production, lumbering, fishing, farming, hunting, and pottery. The people of Ughievwen grow crops such as corn, cassava, okro, rubber etc. for consumption and commercial purpose. The secondary activities are basically small-scale industrial activities such as carpentry, tailoring, carving, and

distilleries etc. which is the conversion of raw materials into finished goods. Small-scale industries are prevalent especially in agro-allied and metal work.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Types of Data

The data used for this research were derived from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were acquired from field generated data through the administration of questionnaires and personal observations. The secondary data include journal/publications and other published materials from textbooks and official gazette, etc.

The study area was stratified into four (4) zones based on the existing wards and these are: Jeremi Ward, Imode Ward, Oginibo Ward and Agbowbiawe Ward. These four (4) wards represent Ughievwen community which is located in Ughelli South Local Government area. A total of 216 respondent representing 10% of sample population (Lavelly and Mason, 2006) were surveyed using random sampling technique for the distribution of questionnaire (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Sample study.

Wards	Communities	Total population	Sample population (10%)
Jeremi	Jeremi /Eyara	1,004	104
Imode	Imode / Abaghara	394	39
Oginibo	Oginibo / Okwagbe	460	46
Agbowbiame	Agbowbiame/Egbe-Ide	271	27
		2,129	216

Source: NPC, 2006 and Fieldwork, 2010

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Causes of Migration

From Table 4.1, 64.8% of the respondents are male while 35.2% of the respondents are female. Thus, more female has migrated. However, most of these movements by women were marriage-related or to accompany spouses (Memon, 2005).

Table 4.1. Sex

Sex	No of Respondents	%
Male	140	64.8
Female	76	35.2
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

Table 4.2 shows that 54.2% of the respondent falls within 46 and above age category while 6.9% of the respondent falls within 26-35 age categories. According to Rahman et al. (2007), age is a major factor positively associated with migration. More so, the reduced no of active age is as a result of most people migrates out of Ughievwen to a find good living. Hare (1999) found that the age groups of 16-25 and 26-35 are most likely to migrate. Zhao (1999) finds the probability of migration decreases with age, and she explains this may be due to the higher psychological cost for migration associated with older people (Zhao, 1997).

Table 4.2. Age

Ages	No of Respondents	%
15-25	28	13
26-35	15	6.9
36-45	56	25.9
46 and above	117	54.2
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

Table 4.3 shows that most of the respondents have obtained only primary education and this is evident in 55% of their response while 21.4% of the respondents have obtained their university education. This finding likely explains the reason for their migration as posited by CUS (1990). Also, this low level of education may be responsible for active migration, so as to get a better education. It has been widely observed that the propensity to migrate increases with education (Connell *et. al.*, 1976; Banerjee, 1986).

Table 4.3. Education

Education	No of Respondents	%
Primary	119	55
Secondary	51	23.6
Tertiary	46	21.4
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

Table 4.4 revealed that 63.4% of the respondents said that some of their family members has migrated, while 36.6% said that all members of the family have not migrated. Thus, most movements was to support their family or to start their own life. Some rural families now consist only of children and the elderly, financially supported by relatives in the city.

Table 4.4. Family migration

Family Migration	No of Respondents	%
Yes	137	63.4
No	79	36.6
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

Table 4.5 revealed that 87.5% of the respondents were of the view that there have not been any infrastructural developments in Ughievwen, while 12.5% were in agreement that there have been developments. Thus, levels of infrastructure development of a region determine the magnitude of migration (CUS, 1990).

Table 4.5. Infrastructural development perception

Perception	No of Respondents	%
Yes	27	12.5
No	189	87.5
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

Table 4.6 revealed that 65.3% of the respondents are willing to migrate while 34.7% are not willing to migrate. The larger proportion intends to migrate owing to the need for good income and infrastructure.

Table 4.6. Intention to migrate

Migration intention	No of Respondents	%
Yes	141	65.3
No	75	34.7
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

Table 4.7 shows the order of influence of the causes of migration where 4-high, 3-moderate, 2-low, 1-extremely low. In the distribution of causes of migration, 60.6% of the respondents saw unemployment as the major cause of migration, while 15.3% of the respondents saw income as the least cause of migration (see Figure 4.1). This is in line with the view of Rahman et al. (2007) who posited that migration varies depending on the socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors.

Table 4.7. Causes of migration

Causes of Migration	Order of influence							
	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%
Income	4	1.9	45	20.8	134	62	33	15.3
Community crisis	3	1.3	131	60.6	21	9.7	61	28.2
Infrastructural	-	-	-	-	181	83.8	85	39.4
Unemployment	10	4.6	26	12	49	22.7	131	60.6
Education	21	9.7	182	84.3	13	6	-	-

Source: Fieldwork, 2010

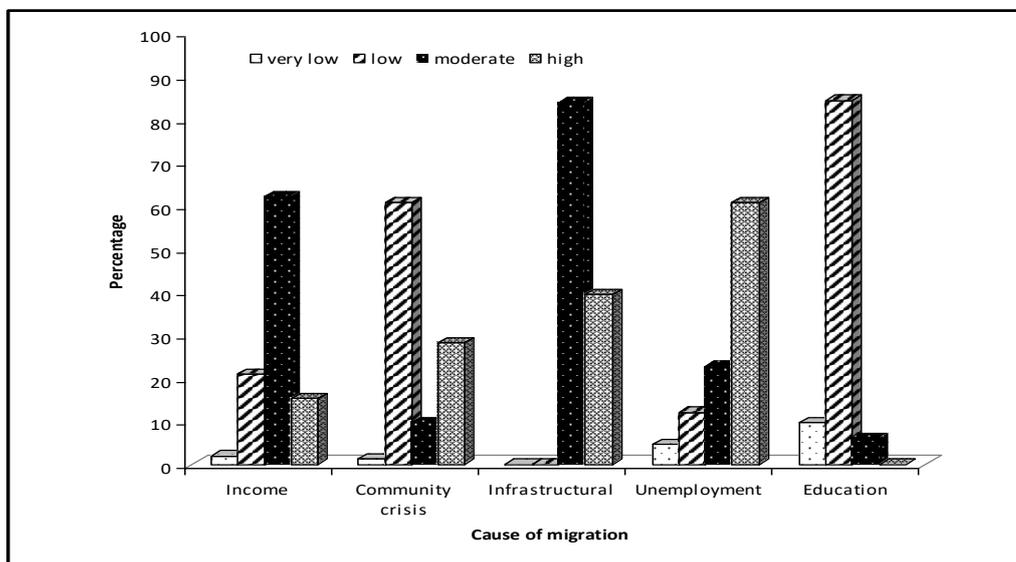


Figure 4.1. Causes of Migration.

Table 4.8 shows the order of influence of infrastructure on migration where 5-very high, 4-high, 3-moderate, 2-low, 1- extremely low. In the distribution of how infrastructure results to migration, 50% of the respondents saw health centres as the major cause of migration, while 9.7% of the respondents saw recreational facilities as the least of causes of migration (see Figure 4.2). Studies on migration have established a positive association between levels of infrastructure development of a region and magnitude of migration (CUS, 1990).

Table 4.8. Infrastructure causes of migration.

Amenities	Order of influence									
	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%
Good Road	21	9.7	-	-	21	9.7	108	50	66	30.6
Electricity	108	50	22	10.2	86	39.8	-	-	-	-
Portable water	85	39.4	42	19.4	87	40.3	-	-	-	-
Recreational	21	9.7	147	68	-	-	-	-	21	9.7
Health centres	-	-	-	-	22	10.2	88	-	108	50

Source: Fieldwork, 2010

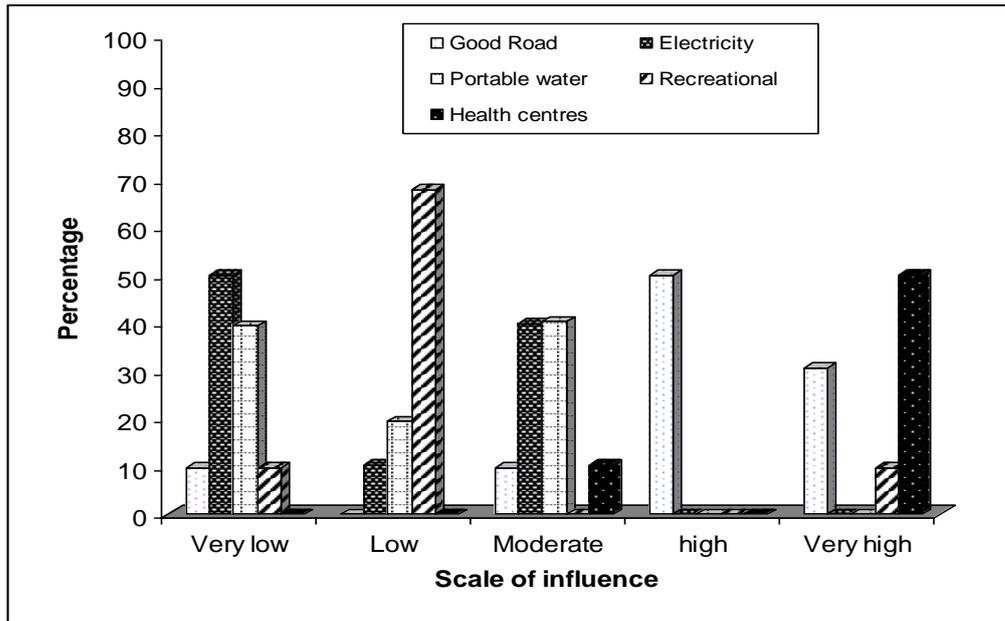


Figure 4.2. Social amenities cause of Migration

4.2 Consequences of rural-urban migration

4.2.1 Testing of hypotheses

From table 4.9, there is a strong correlation at $R=0.836$ between migration and social amenities. However, the r^2 value indicates 0.699 which implies that 70% of migration is attributed to lack of social amenities in Ughievwen. At 0.05 significance level, the calculated F value is 97.691 while the critical table value is 2.26. Since calculated value is greater than critical value the null hypotheses is rejected and the alternative hypotheses is accepted which states that there is a significant relationship between migration and social amenities in Ughievwen community.

Table 4.9: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df 1	df 2	Sig. F Change
1	.836 ^a	.699	.692	.57702	.699	97.691	5	210	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Road, Electricity, Health_care, Recreational_facility, Water

Furthermore, from the coefficient Table (Table 4.10), the beta values shows positive for water and electricity i.e as water demand increases, so also migration increases as well.

Table 4.10. Coefficients (dependent variable: Migration)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	51.453	5.216		9.865	.000
	Recreational_facility	-4.111	.446	-4.378	-9.211	.000
	Water	7.861	.659	6.799	11.928	.000
	Health_care	-11.964	1.147	-7.677	-10.430	.000
	Electricity	2.243	.161	2.037	13.952	.000
	Road	-1.493	.183	-1.622	-8.167	.000

From Table 4.11, 57.4% of the respondents were of the view that migration affects farm labour force, While 5.6% saw a drop in agricultural production. These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural populace thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labour force of the rural area; people tend to be pulled to the areas of prosperity and pushed from areas of decline (Braunvan, 2004).

Table 4.11. Negative consequences of Migration

Negative consequence	No of Respondents	%
Reduction in agricultural production	12	5.6
Reduction in farm labour (work force)	124	57.4
Reduction in population	23	10.6
Poor participation in festivity	33	15.3
Reduction in communal participation	24	11.1
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

From Table 4.12, 42.1% of the respondents were of the view that remittance back to home was the positive consequence of migration, while 8.8% of the respondents were of the view that migration brings new ideas/innovation back to the community. In spite of the negative consequence of migration to the source region, there is also positive impact of migration.

Table 4.12. Positive consequences of Migration

Positive consequences	No of Respondents	%
To get better education at their destinations	73	33.8
To encourage investment and community development	33	15.3
To make remittances back home	91	42.1
To bring new ideas/innovations back to the community	19	8.8
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

4.3 Strategies Necessary for Combating Rural-Urban Migration.

Table 4.13 shows the strategies to be adopted to combat migration. However, 42.1% of the respondents are of the view that the establishment of educational centres will help more in combating migration while 6% of the respondents were of the view that demilitarization of the area will help combat migration. Succinctly, there is need to combat migration applying all measures.

Table 4.13. Strategies to combat Migration

Strategies	No of Respondents	%
Establishment of higher educational centres	91	42.1
Industrialization of the area	31	14.4
Decentralization of government parastatals to the area	60	27.8
Youth and women empowerment	21	9.7
Demilitarization of the area	13	6
Total	216	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2010.

4.4 Summary of Findings

The following are the major findings:

1. Females migrate more than the males in Ughievwen. However, most of these movements by women were marriage-related or to accompany spouses (Memon, 2005).
2. Migration is high in Ughievwen within the age cohorts of 15-25 years and 26-35 years. More so, migration decreases with age, and this may be due to the higher psychological cost for migration associated with older people (Zhao, 1997).
3. Most of the persons in the community had acquired just their basic education. Thus, most of them are willing to migrate to major cities to obtain higher education. It has been widely observed that the propensity to migrate increases with education (Connell et. al., 1976; Banerjee, 1986). More so, the study revealed that migration is affected by social economic, demographic and cultural factors (Rahman et al. 2007).

The hypotheses revealed that migration is significantly dependent on social amenities in Ughievwen community which is evident at F value of 97.691 which is greater than the critical table value of 2.26.

4.5 Recommendation

Based on the foregoing, the following recommendations if implemented by policy makers and authorities concerned with population migration, would further help to reduce rural-urban migration.

The study, therefore, recommends that functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water should be provided in the rural areas. Good schools and qualified teachers should be made available in the rural areas. Agro-allied industries must be set-up in the rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration in order to provide job opportunities for the people of the rural area. The agricultural inputs and farming technologies should be introduced to the rural people to improve the production level. The good road should be constructed for the rural area and credit facilities should be provided for the rural people to improve their production level, which will lead to improvement in their standard of living.

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