# IMPACT OF RURAL - URBAN MIGRATION ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL (AMAC), F.C.T.

BY

ANAEKWE, HENRY

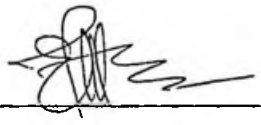
NSU/MSC/SOC/0048/17/18

BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOL, NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY KEFFI IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE IN SOCIOLOGY

JUNE, 2021

## DECLARATION

I hereby do declare that this dissertation titled "**Impact of Rural Urban Migration on Urban Development in Abuja Municipal Area Council Federal Capital Territory Abuja**" has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for M.Sc. All works Consulted in the course of the study have been duly acknowledged by means of reference.



04/6/2024

**ANAEKWE HENRY EBUKA**
**NSU/MSC/SOC/0048/17/18**

**Date**

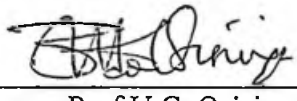
## CERTIFICATION

The dissertation title **"Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Development in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC) FCT, Abuja"** meets the regulation governing the award of the M.Sc. Degree in Sociology School of Post graduate Studies, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge.



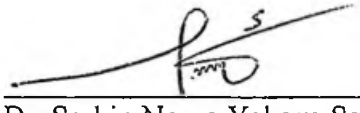
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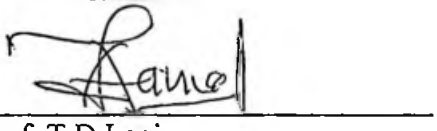
Assoc. Prof U.C. Osisiogu
Head of Department

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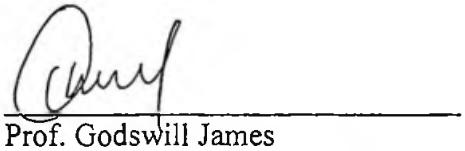
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Internal Examiner

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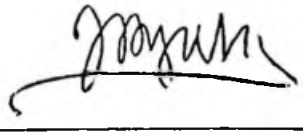
Prof. T.D Lagi
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

04/06/21
Date



Prof. Godswill James
External Examiner

4th June, 2021
Date



Prof. Jonathan .M. Ayuba
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

04-06-2021
Date

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God for his innumerable grace upon my life, to my beloved family and to all sociologists.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am highly grateful to Almighty God, the giver of wisdom and knowledge who spared my life and provided for me, him alone made the accomplishment of this work a success.

I owe a debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Dr Yusuf Usman who is indeed a rare gem and never gave up on me through his persistent encouragement. He was so thorough that I had no choice but to work hard, may God continue to reward you and your family abundantly, Amen.

I also wish to appreciate and show my gratitude to the following lecturers for their concern and support during my period of study. They include, Late Dr Joseph Shekwo, Mrs Patience Iyoh, Prof. T. D. Lagi, Dr Bilyaminu, Prof. Francis Onu, Prof. Ukawilulu, Dr Onuche Innocent, Mr. Samuel, and my HOD, Assoc. Prof Osisogu, I thank you all.

My appreciation would be incomplete without thanking my parents, Mr.& Mrs. Anaekwe for their funds, advices and encouragements, their support helped to bring this work to light, and my siblings Stanley, Petra, Jennifer, and Kennedy for their patience and understanding.

To everyone who has contributed in one way or the other to the success of this work, the Lord will reward you all.

May the Almighty God bless and protect us all Amen.

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## ABSTRACT

Movement towards the urban centers of a country has been found to be a common element with regards to the population dynamics. These dynamics however have significant economic, cultural, political and social impact on the lives of not only the migrants but also the place of destination. This study is a sociological analysis on the impact of rural urban migration on urban development in Abuja municipal area council, Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. A social survey design was adopted. A survey of 348 respondents who reside in the study area was carried out, using the cluster sampling technique involving wards, streets, houses, households and individuals. Primary and secondary data were utilized in the study. The primary data was generated through the use of questionnaires. The questionnaires were analysed quantitatively. The results show that poverty, unemployment, economic disparity, basic social amenities and insecurity are the main causes of migration as well as the fact that rural urban migration has a negative effect on the existing infrastructures in Abuja Municipal Area Council, which includes health care facilities, waste disposal systems, roads and power supply. It is based on this that the study recommends adequate planning by the authorities in charge and strict adherence to regulations and policies. The various organs of government, non-governmental organizations, public and private stakeholders should involve to work harmoniously through a coordinated agency in the area for effective management of the environmental problems.

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background to the Study

Human migration has become a common challenge to most developed and developing countries in recent time. Although human migration is not a recent phenomenon, but the intensity and impact of human migration in contemporary societies is one that has attracted attentions from across the globe. Many scholars, Todaro (1995), Sjoberg (1960) and Lee (1966) have argued that globalization of technology has further worsened the challenges of human migration due to the fact that improved technologies has made it possible for people to view and access the relative lifestyle of people in other regions in the world which in itself increases the zeal to migrate to other region.

Abuja is the capital city of Nigeria located in the centre of the country within the Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.). It is a planned city and was built mainly in the 1980's replacing the country's most populous city of Lagos as the capital on 12$^{th}$ December 1991. At the 2006 census, the city of Abuja had a population of 776,298, making it one of the ten most populous cities in Nigeria (NPC, 2006). According to United Nations (2010), Abuja grew by 139.7% between 2000 and 2010 making it the fastest growing city in the world. As of 2015, the city is experiencing an annual growth of at least 35% retaining its position as the fastest growing city on the African continent and one of the fastest growing in the world. As at 2016, the metropolitan area of Abuja is estimated at six million persons placing it behind Lagos as the most populous metro area in Nigeria, - which only proves the rapid migration occurred in the capital over the past decade.

A greater part of the population due to inadequate accommodation and high rents in the city, end up settling in the suburbs of the city in areas such as karu, Nyanya and Kubwa. The urban growth of suburbs such as karu and nyanya in 2001 was 66.2% compared to Abuja city which was 40.2 % (Jinadu, 2004). This urban growth is worrisome, against the background that urban development and infrastructural plans are not as effectively planned and implemented leading to increased number of dwellers with little or no access to social amenities.

This process of urbanization and city growth in developing countries has been described by Hartshon (1992) cited in Agbola (2005) as false urbanization. According to him it is false urbanization in the sense that the process is primarily driven by demographic forces particularly rural-urban migration rather than by dynamic economic and industrial forces. In the context of the preceding description of the process of urbanization in developing countries, false urbanization is the experience in Nigeria. The challenges of this false urbanization which is as a result of rural-urban migration include high unemployment, environmental degradation, deficiencies in urban services and inadequate housing,- detoriation of existing infrastructure, social vices, crime and violence. (IHDP, 2005).

There is a negative relationship between uncontrolled and unplanned rural urban migration and sustainable development. Rapid rural urban migration if left unplanned as per the experiences of many developing countries often leads to unsustainable development and increases in poverty, crime and insecurity in towns and cities. One of the continent's main developmental challenges for the first two decades of this millennium would be how to successfully manage its urbanization for sustainable economic development. (Falade, 2005).

However, insecurity occasioned by arms proliferation is another factor that has intensified the rate of human migration among other factors in Nigeria. It is a fact that no human wants to die as such people migrate to urban areas with the perception that urban areas are more secured than the rural areas. Insecurity and fear of kidnapping, herdsmen attack and boko haram insurgents has made many people to migrate to the urban centers which further worsen the infrastructural deficit in urban areas where the available social amenities are stretched, people become homeless and unemployment becomes intensified with crime being the order of the day.

People mobility from rural to urban areas has been considered as one of the problems for the achieving of the development efforts of the cities and urban areas. At the same time, the Nigerian government is concerned that rural urban migration makes it more challenging to improve welfare for urban residents, especially in the provision of housing, employment and public service. Hence there is evidence on how rural urban migration affects urban poverty along different dimensions. At present time the urban areas are faced with problems within and around due to urban migration, such problems are environmental pollution, natural resources degradation, overcrowdings, social unrest, high living cost and poor urban amenities. (Spence, 2009).

Our entire visualization of rural urban migration which has led to population growth in urban areas tends to overstretch the available social amenities in some urban areas, but whatever we feel about rural urban migration, we are obliged to acknowledge the fact that they are significant factor in our social, economic urban development. It is therefore appropriate that in this research work we should seek to understand the nature of socio-economic urban development and its functions, to determine what trends in development,

to encourage or to discourage and to understand how to make the best use of the opportunities rural urban migration offers for urban development and minimize their attendant problems such as poor standard of living which leads to over stretched available social amenities. From the foregoing, the study will examine the impact of rural-urban migration on urban development in Abuja Municipal Area council.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

The study of the impact of rural urban migration on urban development has become a legitimate research area due to the barriers urban migration has erected as against its development. Population size in the urban areas and its rate of increase has a substantial impact on development, the allocation of resources and the establishment of national priorities.

The rate of urbanization in Nigeria and Abuja municipal area council is one of the fastest growing in the world and this increasing rate does not correspond with the urban development which is evident in the security challenges, lack of basic social amenities and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The foregoing phenomenon has necessitated undue pressure and challenges on urban infrastructure such as houses, roads, health care facilities and their pattern of development. As a matter of fact, Ejaro (2013), while studying impact of rapid urbanization on sustainable development on Nyanya Abuja, found out that the primary factor for the rapid urbanization of Nyanya within a short period is that infrastructural facilities and services are grossly inadequate to cater for the population. The large urban migration in the study area has drastically affected the development of the area. Health care facilities are grossly inadequate, the available ones

are miles away from several residents with facilities that are a far cry from what an urban hospital should look like or depict.

The increasing rate of urbanization in the study area has also impacted heavily on transportation and constant traffic congestion as roads are congested with people converting and continue to convert every available space to sales point. Solid waste dump on the high ways are common sight generated by large population of people engaged in services and retail activities which constitute another challenge. Despite the Government effort to control this occurrence, the situations continue unabated.

Management of this area by the official agencies mandated to maintaining law and order have been highly problematic due to the uncontrolled flow of people as well as rapid urban migration, lack of funds and official corruption. Besides, there is no accurate knowledge and statistics of the daily inflow of people to Abuja municipal area council, Abuja, making management of the area highly difficult (peace works, 2005).

Furthermore, Spence (2009) noted that at present time, the urban areas are faced with problems within and around due to high population pressure, such problems are environmental pollution, natural resources degradation, overcrowdings, social unrest, high living cost and poor urban amenities. This assertion happens to affirm the pattern of living in the study area. The area is suffering from poor urban amenities which are evident in the inadequate health care facilities, detoriating infrastructures and poor refuse disposal system. These include a lack of planning, provision of infrastructure and services as well as uncontrolled urban migration which has led to unplanned sustainable

development in the area. When there is high unhealthy living of this nature, such an environment is a breeding ground for vices, crimes and thes like.

In view of the above, the interest of this research focuses on urban development with health care facilities, security and infrastructures as the indicators which are visibly inadequate among others in Abuja municipal area council, Abuja.

## 1.3 Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions

i. What are the causes of rural urban migration in Karu and Nyanya, Abuja Municipal Area Council?
ii. How does rural urban migration impact on the state of security in Abuja Municipal Area Council?
iii. What is the educational status of migrants to Karu and Nyanya, Abuja Municipal Area Council?
iv. What are the effects of rural urban migration on urban infrastructures in Karu and Nyanya Abuja Municipal Area Council?

## 1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of rural urban migration on urban development in Abuja municipal area council, Abuja. The specific objectives are:

i. To identify the causes of rural urban migration in Karu and Nyanya, Abuja Municipal Area Council.

ii. To assess the level of impact urban migration has on the state of security in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

iii. To examine the educational status of migrants to Karu and Nyanya, Abuja Municipal Area Council.

iv. To determine the effects of rural urban migration on urban infrastructures in Abuja Municipal Area Council.

## 1.5 Hypotheses of the study

Hypothesis one:

H1: Rural urban migration and poor health care facilities are significantly related.

H0: Rural urban migration and poor health care facilities are not significantly related.

## 1.6 Significance of the Study

Practically, the research provides law makers, policy makers, community leaders and other stakeholders the necessary information about migration which will enable them make the best policy decisions on how to manage the migration crisis thereby achieving sustainable economic development at Karu and Nyanya and Abuja Municipal Area Council in general.

Theoretically, the research will serve as a reference material for further research works that have to do with rural urban migration in academic enterprises as well as provide for

other researchers in the field of sociology and related fields of study by widening their knowledge on urbanization, migration and development.

## 1.7 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the impact of rural urban migration on urban development in Abuja municipal area council Abuja. The study was limited to Abuja Municipal Area Council, covering areas like Karu, Jikwoyi, Nyanya village as well as Nyanya site particularly areas A and F, for the purpose of providing a rural and urban view from the respondents. The area harbor more of the migrants due to its low-cost nature for residents, hence its relevance to the study. The study was limited to respondents within the age bracket of 18 and above resident in the aforementioned area.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter review related literature on rural urban migration on urban development. The variables was conceptualized to reflect their true meaning and the following concepts will consist of the conceptual framework of the study: migration, urbanization and development, causes of rural urban migration, urbanization, empirical review and theoretical framework.

## 2.1 Conceptual Review

### 2.1.1 Migration

According to Buzz (2004), migration is an inevitable and irreversible process and integral part of development. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily in a new location. Migration happens for a range of reasons. These can be economic, social, political or environmental. Migration is often across a political or administrative boundary. Immigration and emigration are the concepts that describe migration. Migration can be international movement between different countries or internal movement within a country often from rural to urban areas. (Ravenstein,1885).

An important fact that has emerged from the African migration literature is that the population is extremely mobile (UNESCO-MOST, 1999; Todaro; 1997; Adepoju, 1983). Movements in the past had taken different forms and directions and had been triggered off by slavery, drought, ecological disasters, political instability and economic

considerations. Migration within and between different regions in Africa has therefore reflected the general global pattern in which a set of push factors, notably deteriorating economy, political instability, droughts and wars are largely responsible for the exit of people from the sending countries and other pull factors such as relative economic prosperity, peace and stability are responsible for the attraction of migrants to the receiving countries and places as the case may be.

Pre-colonial migration in West Africa was basically oriented towards trade, labour and religion (for pilgrimages) and was without legal restraints and barriers. Absence of strict legal restrictions made it possible for nomads, farm workers, seamen, traders and preachers to migrate freely and frequently across international borders, even during the colonial era. The enactment of immigration laws in Nigeria at independence (1960) highlighted the need for proper documentation of migrants but more than four decades later; this has remained a problem (Adepoju, 1983, NISER, 1993; NPC, 2001).

As Simmons (1977) rightly recognized, a systematic analysis of migration patterns in the African context «is a difficult Endeavour'. For one thing, there are striking differences between and within regions and countries which are themselves not homogeneous culturally, economically and ecologically. Further, there are notable differences in political systems and colonial heritages, factors which have influenced and continue to determine the volume, direction and character of migration in Africa. Migration is not a homogeneous phenomenon in Africa; the situation is dynamic, complex and its general features are as yet gradually unfolding. The history of the continent is rich in accounts of various forms of movements across and within national boundaries promoted by trade, slaving, evangelism, pastorialism, natural disasters and warfare (Addo, 1974; Mabogunje,

1972). Such factors have influenced the composition, direction and characteristics of movements. Hence a brief historical perspective is desirable here. Three distinct phases of migratory movements can be discerned: the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial periods, the last phase incorporating the independence and post-independence periods (Adepoju, 1977; Prothero, 1978).

In the pre-colonial era, most of the population movements were associated with internecine warfare, disasters, the search for fertile farm land and the colonization of new areas. Some of these migratory movements have now ceased to exist, while others have continued. In particular, with the advent of colonial rule and the accompanying stability, most of the population movements were linked to the economic strategies of the colonial governments. The development of the foreign export sector, and the emphasis on the urban sector resulted in considerable inequality in both the growth of the sectors of the economy and the distribution of the benefits of such growth. The large, mobile labour force needed in the mines, plantations and administrations were recruited in various ways, both persuasive and coercive including 'forced recruitment', imposition of taxes, and other coercive measures. These in turn stimulated migration mainly towards centres of development, and since conditions of work and living were poor, led to so-called 'target' migration (Adepoju, 1977, Gwan, 1976).

The post-independence period merely intensified the developmental pattern inherited from the colonial administrators. The urban bias of development strategy, the introduction of free primary education, high population growth and the impact of the investments of multinational corporations, in a complex way all reinforced the volume, intensity and determinants of migration, mainly towards the capital cities.

### 2.1.2 Rural Urban Migration

Rural to urban migration has historically been the most classic pattern of human migration. This form of migration began in preindustrial times and persists into the mid-2000s. Nevertheless, despite the movement of people to urban areas, there have been periodic exceptions over the last several decades. The movement of people from rural to urban areas has been re-created throughout the world beginning at varying periods alongside industrialization and economic development. Over the period from 1950 to 2005, the percentage of the world's inhabitants living in urban areas increased from 29 percent to 49 percent (United Nations 2006).

The study of urban migration has a general significance for understanding the political and economic changes brought about by industrialization. Migration is an integral element in the reorganization of labour in face of industrial concentration. The creation of a mobile labour force that can be disposed of flexibly to meet fluctuations in market demand and changing technology is essential to the labour process of industrial capitalism. The neglect of rural areas and the loss of economic opportunities, the growth rate of urban centers has increased tremendously (Adejube, 2004)

According to Otite and Onwo (1979), they believe that opportunities for employment and consequently for rewards and advancement vary from place to place, on the other hand, the presence or absence of industries influences the movement of labour because people migrate in response to the presence or absence of suitable economic occupations. Olisa (1992) further maintained that the reason for rural urban migration is the total absences or shortage of social amenities in the rural areas. Therefore, rural urban migration can be

seen as the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of better standard of living. According to United Nations (1988), rural urban migration is viewed as a movement of rural agricultural workers into the cities in search of non-agricultural jobs and easier lifestyle often attributed to living In the urban areas. Ottong (1983), is of the opinion that rural urban migration means a shift of population from agricultural and non-agricultural jobs which may not be readily available in the urban centers.

According to Gebhardt (2007), Rural –urban migration is a form of so-called internal migration which means a movement within a country and which stays in contrast to international or intercontinental migration. The increasing numbers of people moving towards the large urban areas cause three things to happen.

Firstly, urban growth which means that towns and cities are spatially expanding. They cover an increasing area of land, mainly because there aren't enough housing facilities in the city itself so that new incomers often have to move to shanty towns that are increasing in size and number.

Secondly, urbanization which refers to the significant increase in the proportion of living in cities in the total population.

Thirdly, rural depopulation which usually means that large numbers of working age people migrate from the countryside to earn money in the city. But then they leave behind the very old and the very young, causing further problems in the rural development as the young and skilled adults are missing. At the same time, it has been mentioned that rural urban migration also can have a positive effect on the rural areas for the fact that many migrants when settled in a city remit to their family in the rural area of origin, money that could contribute to further development in the village of origin.

### 2.1.3 Urban Development

Urban development According to Mitchell (2004) urban development can be understood using the following factors: physical which includes, (land use change such as urban sprawl and increase in artificial surfaces), geographical which also includes, (population and employment concentration), economic aspect that encompasses: (markets, agglomeration economies and knowledge spillovers) and societal that deals with, (social and cultural change). He further stressed that Urban development is a system of residential expansion that creates cities. Residential areas are the primary focus of urban development. Urban development occurs by expansion into unpopulated areas and /or the renovation of decaying regions. While urban development is a necessity as urban populations grow, there are many critics of the system. Many consider the external influences of the government and urban planners to be detrimental to the development or renovation of urban areas. Critics of these external influences argue that the inhabitants of cities should have no influence in the development of their neighborhoods because urban planning is focused on future development. Urban development is the effective and efficient provision of essential services and amenities in any dense and heterogeneous setting to which industries and household resident in that area are positively affected (Adenugba and Ogechi, 2013).

Urban development processes are greatly affected by the more general structural transformation of societies. It is mostly the development or improvement of an urban area by building and one of its negative impacts is the non-farm ownership of farm land (Buzz 2004). Population increases which comes as a result of migration is unprecedented in the

history of mankind in the third world countries. The problem of population growth is not simply a problem of numbers; it is a problem of welfare and development.

Andrew (2004) in his work "population and development for Africa" stated that rapid population growth can have serious potential consequences for the well being of mankind throughout the world. If development entails the improvement in people's level of living, their incomes, health, education and general well-being and if it also encompasses their self-esteem, respect, dignity and freedom to choose, then the important question about population growth is how does the contemporary population situation in many third world countries contribute to or detract from the chances of realizing the goals of development, not only for the current generation but also for the future generation? Conversely, how does development affect population growth?

The 1994 ICPD Programme of action recognized among other things the interrelationship between population, sustained economic growths and sustainable development. As it mentions demographic factors, combined with poverty and lack of access to resources, in some areas, excessive consumption and wasteful production patterns in others, cause or exacerbate problems of environmental degradation and resource depletion which inhibits sustainable development.

The relationship between population growth and development has been a recurrent theme since at least 1978. Malthus (1834) famously argued that population growth would depress living standards in the long run. He stated that given that there is a fixed quantity of land, population growth would eventually reduce the number of resources that each individual can consume, ultimately resulting in disease, starvation and war. Therefore

population and development policies, especially those relating to the size, growth and distribution of population are necessary and vital to ensure sustainable development and to safeguard the environment during the twenty-first century and beyond.(Philips & Ajakaiye, 1996).

### 2.1.4 Migration, Urbanization and Development

Another major change taking place specifically in developing countries involves increasing urbanization, especially concentrations of population in the largest cities. The cities and towns are growing rapidly due to rural urban migration while some cities may manage the growth process well, some of the concerns are about the threat of increasing morbidity and mortality, depletion of non-renewable natural resources and increasing urban poverty and inequality (Soubbotima, & sheram, 2000).

Many of the real problems of population arise not from its overall size but from its concentration, especially in the urban areas as a result of accelerated rural-urban migration. Henslin (2008) conceptualized urbanization as the process by which an increasing proportion of a population lives in cities. A more rational and efficient spatial distribution of national populations thus becomes a viable alternative in some countries to the slowdown of overall population growth (Clark, 1969).

By the year 2000, world population was estimated to be about 6.1 billion people but whatever the figure, one thing is clear, nowhere will population growth be more dramatic than in the major cities of the developing world. In the second half of the 21$^{st}$ century, the number of people living in the cities and towns throughout the world as a whole has doubled. In developing countries, the urban populations will be more than quadruple as

rural peasants flood into the cities in search of elusive and often nonexistent modern sector jobs. (Adepoju, 1982).

Current rates of urban population growth range from 1% per annum in the world largest cities, New York and London to over 6-7% in most African countries. The major causes of this urban growth will not be national population increase but the immigration of rural people. Almost 60% of LDC urban growth is due to rural- urban migration. How third world governments plan to cope economically, politically and socially with such phenomenal urban population growth is crucial to the success or failure of their long-run developmental strategies. (Adepoju,1982:32).

It is now abundantly clear from recent LDC experience that rates of rural-urban migration continue to exceed rates of urban job creation and too surpass greatly the capacity of both industry and urban social services to effectively absorb this labour. We must recognize at the outset, therefore, that migration in absence of equal job opportunities is both symptoms of and contributing factor to third world underdevelopment. A simple yet crucial step in understanding the centrality of migration phenomenon, according to Todaro (1995), is to recognize that any economic and social policy that affects rural and urban real income will directly and/or indirectly influence the migration process. This process will in turn tend to alter the pattern of sectoral and geographic economic activity, income distribution and even population growth.

In addition, we need to understand better not only why people move and what factors are most important in their decision-making process but also the consequences of migration for rural urban economic and social development.

### 2.1.5 Urbanization

Urbanization is the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas forming cities. In this process the number of people living in cities increases compared with the number of people living in rural areas. Natural increase of urbanization can occur if the natural population growth in the cities is higher than in the rural areas. This scenario, however, rarely occurs. A state is considered urbanized whenever 50percent of its population live in the urban areas (Soja & Kanai, 2007).

An urban area is a spatial concentration of people who are working in non-agricultural activities. The essential characteristic here is that urban means non-agricultural. Urban can also be defined as a fairly complex concept. Criteria used to define urban area can include population size, space, density and economic organization. However, urban is simply defined by some base line, like 20,000 people. Anyway, this definition varies between regions and cities (Smith, 1996). An urban area according to Sassen (2001) is a place where a lot of problems like traffic congestion, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, blockages of drainages, haphazard parking of automobiles to mention a few are. But the urban areas have the resources to overcome these problems and be the place of development. It is as a result of this that cities are seen as the primate of any given country for the fact that they draw in residents from rural areas or smaller towns at a significant rate. People move to the cities in search of educational opportunities, cultural richness and diversity of experience that large cities provide. As a consequence of this population shift, many cities have grown rapidly and spread into the surrounding countryside. There are positive factors in urban areas; it would be shortsighted to see only

the negative points in this situation. Large cities are usually dynamic, growing centers for modern production and industry, financial service, internal commerce and foreign trade, education and Government. That is why cities are more efficient than smaller places in production, economic growth and contributing to higher income.

Many people's life expectancy in the city increases while their economic condition has become more stable and stronger and families become smaller (Theodero, 1981). The differences between living conditions in cities and rural areas are by big term of education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, food, recreational and entertainment, job information and knowledge. These differences can most be seen in middle- and low-income people worldwide, the scale and depth of poverty in rural areas are higher and the higher the level of urbanization, the lower the level of poverty. (Gilbert & Gugler, 1982).

## 2.2 Causes of Rural Urban Migration

Ogbuagu (1989), maintained that most of the factors that resulted to the underdevelopment of the rural areas are in most occasion those factors that compelled most migrants to move from rural to urban areas.

According to Lee (1975), each place possesses a set of positive and negative factors, while positive factors are the circumstances that act to hold people within it, or attract people from other areas; negative factors tend to repel them.

Lee (1975) identified the following factors as the causes of rural urban migration.

**Push factors:** this refers to the conditions which force people to leave their homes. A person moves due to distress. Migration is triggered by the promise of an easier and more enjoyable life elsewhere. These push factors include:

i. **Unemployment:** Often People leave places where they are less likely to get employed such as rural areas and migrate to urban areas where job opportunities are considered to be more plentiful. This factor has been the major reasons cities and towns are highly populated. Individuals leave their homes to search for employment in more industrialized areas.

ii. **Insecurity:** People move away from places that experience terrorism, violence and high levels of crime. They move in search of peaceful and secure environment, a perfect example being the habitants of Jos and Benue state migrating to other states for fear of attacks and safety purposes.

The pull factors refer to the factors which attract people to a certain area. Examples of pull factors include:

i. **Availability of better job opportunities:** people seeking employment leave their homes to the places that they can access better opportunities. People also migrate to access better wages and salaries as urban dwellers tend to earn higher than their rural counterparts. This tends to be one of the major pull factors which influences migrant's decision to migrate.

ii. **Better standard of living:** Better standard of living also influences migration as people tend to live at a place with good social amenities such as constant

electricity, pipe borne water, good roads etc. in order words, rural dwellers migrate to the urban areas to have access to a better standard of living.

iii. **Environmental Safety**: places free from environmental hazards like flooding attract a lot of people. For example, in Nigeria, people consider environmental hazards such as flooding and erosion before migrating as it has previously rendered homeless in 2014.

In conclusion, infrastructural development in rural areas as well as the participation of the rural area population in decision making that directly affects their livelihoods are necessary to bring about the supportive environment for rural area development which will curtail the rapid rural urban migration.

## 2.3 Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on State of Security

According to Oderth (2002), migration has shaped the nature of both receiving and places of origin more than any other phenomenon in human geography, the existence of an intricate relationship between immigration and development is also captured by Hammer (2002), who claims that migration can have a decisive impact on the direction and speed of development on both origin and destination.

The existing research on the impact of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria is also limited and inconclusive. Fadayomi (1998), reveals that internal migration has a negative effect on the quality of rural life because it reduces the number of individuals in rural areas. However, this statement would be subject to research due to the fact that number of individuals may or may not affect quality rural life instead, available social amenities tend to affect quality of rural life.

On the other hand, studies by Ijere (1994), reveals that rural urban migration has a positive impact on urban growth and social development, which makes generation of employment opportunities and provision of educational facilities and transportation infrastructure for the migrants possible. Nonetheless, he failed to mention that rural urban migration also has negative impacts if the number of migrants tends to be overstretching the natural resources as well as the available social amenities which makes the adequate provision of services for migrants difficult to sustain.

Until recently, it can be said that researchers have not paid much attention to the management of rural-urban drift. Ekpenyong (1992) attributes rural urban migration in West Africa to the limited economic development policy which started during the colonial era. The colonial government had an urban biased development policy; the towns where they lived consequently had social amenities and economic infrastructure while the rural areas had the following negative factors: malnutrition, insufficient housing, inadequate water supply, bad roads and poor health facilities. Likewise, Ekpenyong (1997), in his study on rural urban migration presents a form of inequalities between the areas. Rural urban imbalance was not created by oil boom in 1970's but worsened by it due to the bias in development planning. As the policy continued, oil or fuel replaced agriculture as the major source of revenue for the country; all the major benefits of economic development process went to the cities or urban areas. In contrasts, the villagers from where the oil is extracted suffer neglect and oil pollutions which destroy their lands (a case of Niger-Delta). It should be acknowledged that until sustainable rural development is attained, there can be no claim of national economic development.

While Singh (2010) posits that rural development has always been an important issue in all discussions pertaining economic development, however, the situation in major cities like Lagos, the most affected city in terms of unplanned growth. Around 85% of the country's industrial activity is located at Lagos and it is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. Its annual growth rate was estimated at almost 14% during the 1970s and its current population is estimated to be 15 million (census 2006). Projections suggest that by2020 it will be the third biggest in the world (USAID, 2002). Rural urban migration has a significant impact on unemployment levels of the destination cities. Between 1998 and 1999, urban unemployment rose from 5.5% to 6.5%, a rate higher than the national unemployment which increased from 3.9% to 4.7% during the same period (USAID, 2002). Unplanned population increase in most cities explains infrastructural decay in relevant contexts.

The process of growth and development which west African countries have experienced in the colonial and post-colonial periods have been characterized by the process of areal differentiation (Riddel, 1980). In a spatial sense, employment opportunities and developmental changes have been concentrated in a few areas, especially the cities. The rural areas which dominate both in terms of population numbers and areal extent, have either undergone little growth or have felt the backwash effects of development elsewhere (Hirschman 1958 & Myrdal 1957).

A number of other motivations for rural urban migration including educational opportunities offered in urban areas, marriage and joining the family already are cited in the literature. Also, a few studies suggest that rural urban migration is facilitated by the concentration of migrants of the same origin in the destination city (Mora & Taylor,

2005). According to Banerjee (1984), migrants often have a difficult time finding jobs in cities as they are more likely to have only imperfect information about the type or quality of job opportunities they face. Nevertheless, this cannot be the case for every migrant due to the fact that some migrate to the urban areas with the full knowledge of the kind of job they would fit into; this is mostly the case with artisans and unskilled laborers. To find a job, they usually go through friends, family and other informal networks (Banerjee & Bruce, 1995).

In addition, Yamuchi and Tanabe (2003), argues that finding a job is often facilitated if there is a large network of people from the same origin as the migrant at the destination, but this could also reduce the probability of finding a job if these migrants have to compete for the same jobs. It is also important to understand how rural urban migration evolves over the development process but the available research is limited and inconclusive.

The UN (1980) estimates a significant positive relationship between rural urban out migration rates and the standard of living of citizens. Migration of young adults from rural areas places a greater burden on the remaining farmers as they now have to work harder and longer to covert the same area of land thus depriving them of some of their leisure time. On the other hand, Ijere (1994) reveals that rural urban migration has a positive impact on both urban growth and development; however, this argument is questionable when one considers the fact that it has been shown that urban areas in Nigeria are plagued with social problems such as unemployment, poverty and deficit of infrastructure.

Finally, the impact of rural urban migration on urban development has both its positive effects on the economy as cited by different scholars but its negative effects tend to overshadow them for the fact that it has escalated the rate of urban unemployment and different social vices tends to have taken over as a result. Also, the overstretched available social amenities make it difficult to achieve sustainable development in the urban areas especially the suburbs.

## 2.4 The socio- demographic characteristics of rural urban migrants

The trends and characteristics of rural urban migrants have continued to generate great debates since the last three decades or so. Those moving from rural to urban areas constitute certain classes, categories and strata of the society that are basically plagued with certain social and economic problems in which poverty ranks highest and most fundamental. Debates on rural urban gap have since the 1960's been one of the major focus areas that continued to produce insights on the precarious condition of people in both the rural and urban settlements with attendant consequences in many forms and dimensions.

The predominant characteristics of urban migrants is the fact that most migrants are males, they are mostly young adults and are better educated than the general population but less so than their urban counterparts, economic motives predominate their decision to move or migrate to the urban areas, although this is tempered by a series of other factors (Gustafson, 1993). Interurban movements are still minimal in sub–Saharan African countries, except in a large country such as Nigeria where they occur vertically within the urban hierarchy and horizontally among urban centers of the same size order. A survey of

migrants in the mid 1970's to three of the largest towns in Nigeria, 21 percent of the population were coming from large cities while 18 percent from medium sized cities and another 18 percent of those recorded were inter urban migrants. But 43 percent were from rural areas or small towns of less than 20,000 (Lacey,1985). The migrants include the self-employed, prospecting for profitable ventures and often moving frequently. Stepwise movements of migrants from smaller to larger urban centers include public as well as private sector workers transferred from one urban sector to another.

An important feature of any form of voluntary internal migration is the selectivity of migrants by demographic and socio-economic characteristics from the general population which happens to be the age, sex, education and occupational status.

The use of sex ratios to distinguish between out migration and in migration areas is made possible by the continuing sex differentials in migration. Estimates from sex ratios from censuses and surveys reveal high sex ratios (i.e., more men than women) in destination areas and low sex ratios in the areas of origin. Institutional constraints in rural areas notably gender bias in allocation of lands in resettlement schemes and in urban areas have kept women out of the migration system (Adepoju,1983). However, conditions in rural urban areas have changed, and more are migrating either with their husbands in family or associative migrations, or as individual women on their own account.

Many studies have established the positive relationship between migration and education (Gould, 1982). Studies show that what education does more than anything else is to promote long term rural urban migration (Caldwell, 1969). Generally, migrants have higher educational attainment than non-migrants, the majority of the educated almost

invariably males migrated to urban areas and the uneducated gravitated towards areas of mining and agricultural wage employment, Lipton (1980) concluded that the movement was educated to the big city while the non-educated and illiterates to the rural areas. Increasingly however, the educated are becoming involved in rural urban migration streams to jobs that they had previously scorned, or else they are migrating into low income or informal sector activities in the urban areas.

Finally, urban migrants constitute more of adult males whom are more educated than those who remained in the rural areas but less educated than their urban counterparts. Though women now also migrate to the urban areas either as individuals or with their husbands and families with the sole factor or aim of migrating being better occupational and educational opportunity and in general the quest for a better standard of living.

## 2.5 Effects of Rural Urban Migration

Migration has social, health and economic effects on the development of both the recipient area which is the urban area and the departing area which in most cases are the rural areas.

Conditions affecting health in the area of origin and during the journey may include war, insurgency, terrorism, loss of relatives and socio-economic hardship. Overtime, long stays in refugee camps may result to poor sanitation and overcrowding. After arriving in the urban areas' migrants may experience language barriers, lack of knowledge about health services, loss of social status, discrimination and marginalization.

Kristiansen (2007) stated that coping with a new language as well as a new political and social context can be extremely stressful. The effect of migration on the mental health of

individuals depends on the magnitude of strains in the urban areas or recipient area and can be meditated by the migrant's social resources which are social networks, language skills, educational levels etc.

Migration may also affect risk perception and risk behavior, feelings of loss and psycho-social issues related to lower social positions, unemployment and being in a minority may lead to a feeling of lack of connection between risk behavior and future health effects, which means that migrants may be forced to focus on their current feelings rather than the future health effects of their currents health behavior. For example, a new migrant separated from friends and family in an urban area, feeling more anonymous and less constrained by social norms may turn to prostitution or drugs as a way to escape loneliness, frustration and social isolation (Krasnik, 2007).

Migration also has health effects for the recipient area or urban area, some of the recipient areas are worried about the presence of infectious diseases in migrants and screening of migrants though a contentious human rights issue has been adopted to varying degrees throughout the world (Patterson, 2008). While some migrants may be generally healthier than the population, other migrants may have pre-existing health conditions that can strain local health care systems. For instance, increasing retirement migration, where older adults who often require more health care migrate to warmer destinations can present a challenge for recipient health care systems (Thompson, 2004).

From the demographic standpoint, many people have been deserting rural areas and there has been an increase in the aging of the population which results to socio-economic consequences in the rural area. Social effects have become obvious; migration flows have

led to a change of values and thus created a veritable cultural breach and disruption of rural societies.

Nevertheless, the loss of a person from rural areas affects the level of output and development of rural areas. The influx of workers in urban areas increases the competition for jobs, houses, school facilities etc, and having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources and social services and amenities.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework

The study reviews the concentric zone theory as the framework for this research work.

### 2.6.1 The Concentric Zone Theory

The concentric theory of urban growth was propounded by professor Burgess (1923) and his associates Mckenzie (1930), Shaw (1929) from the Chicago school of the University of Chicago in the United States of America. The theory drives inspiration from the Darwanian law of species in biological science where plants and animals are studied in their natural inhabitants as they exist in an ongoing balance of nature, a dynamic equilibrium in which individual must struggle to survive. The history of America is a process of invasion, dominance and succession by the whites into the territory of the red Indians. And in cities, or cultural or ethnic group may take over an entire neighborhood from another group, beginning with shift of one or two residents. Similarly, business or industry may move into and ultimately take over a previously residential neighborhood.

It is this process of invasion, dominance and succession that inspires, drives and informed the propounding of the concentric zone theory by Burgess (1923). Burgess pointed out

that cities do not merely grow at their edge rather they have a tendency to expand radically from their centre in patterns of concentric circles, each moving gradually outward in zones. Zone 1 according to Burgess is the central business district and business areas. This is generally the oldest section of the city. The residential districts in this zone are already detoriating and will be allowed to detoriate even further because it is anticipated that they will be turn down in the foreseeable future to make way for incoming businesses and industries. Zone 2 is usually occupied by the poorest classes including the most recent migrants to the city. Zone 3 is the zone of workers home, occupied by those who have escaped the detoriating condition of zone 2. Beyond this is zone 4, the residential district of the single-family houses and more expensive apartments. Beyond the limit are the suburban areas and the satellite cities which constitute zone 5 which is the commuter zone. Each of these zones is growing and thus is gradually moving outward into the territory occupied by the next zone in process of invasion, dominance and succession.

The growth and continuous growth of the study area can be likened to burgess analysis of urban growth and expansion through the process of invasion, succession and domination. Big businesses like banks, real estate's companies etc buying off residential areas in Karu and Nyanya as well as other wards in Abuja municipal area council, thereby transforming them into business sites or centers further pushing the residents backward and expanding the city radically from the center in pattern of concentric circle as asserted by Burgess, distorting the pattern and development of the area in both infrastructures and other indicators of development. Government development project and activities in the study area is also forcing this radical expansion of the city, example

of such project is the expansion of roads which has also forced residents to move further from their previous dwelling place. This kind of growth and expansion as captured by Burgess is not merely the growth of the city at its edge and pace but a growth that is instigated by a radical factor of invasion, domination and succession, hence the relevance of this theory to the study despite the criticisms.

Burgess concentric zone theory has been criticized on various grounds; there have been criticisms on the zonal concept itself. Implicit in this concept is the fact that growth takes place along the broad margin of successive zones, whereas the more observable tendency is for growth to concentrate along radial lines, that is, the route ways which cut across the zones. Another criticism has been the generality of the theory. Here it must be noted that while Burgess believe that the zonal pattern is found in all American cities, others who have had to defend the validity of some of his hypotheses have generally narrowed the coverage to growing commercial cities of the developed countries. Also criticized is the fact that Burgess did not take into account the effect of political forces and the restrictions imposed by the government for the improvement of living conditions.

Despite the criticism of the concentric zone theory to the American situation, it is still relevant in explaining the massive and continuous growth and its impact in the development of Abuja Municipal Area Council. The growth of the study area has its impact in not only the poor infrastructures in the study area but also the detoriating social amenities which are evident in Abuja municipal area council.

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methods to be adopted by the researcher. It comprises location of the study, research design, population of the study, sample size and sampling techniques, methods of data collection and method of data analysis.

## 3.1 Location of the Study

Abuja Municipal Area Council created on the 1st October 1984 located on the eastern wing of federal capital territory. The bulk of federal institution, ministries, embassies are located within the confines of the Area council. The area council is accessible by land, air and telecommunication. The Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport operates international and domestic flights. The area council is also accessible from other part of the country by road through Suleja road on the North, on the east through arterial Keffi – Nyanya road and through the Lokoja Gwagwalada road on the west (AMAC, 2004)

Abuja Municipal Area Council provide both indigenous and foreigner investor ample investment opportunities such as mineral resources by solid mineral sector e.g., marble and mica which can be used in the building industry, iron are in technology, and clay in building, pottery and ceramics and with the availability of cereals such as beans, rice, millet, beniseed, guinea corn, flour mills. The area council falls within the highest tuber production belt-with huge population AMAC indeed provides very large market for goods and services also AMAC as a fast-growing city, construction companies can benefit immensely in the engineering / construction sub-sector with a daily influx of

people into the city transportation, banking, insurance and other social services can thrive very well.

The Abuja municipal area council which comprises of twelve wards namely; city center, Garki, Gui, Gwarinpa, Jiwa, Karshi, Kabusa, Karo, Nyanya, Oronzo and Wuse and each of these wards are represented by an elected councilor. The councilors form the legislative arm of the area council. The executive arm comprises of an elected chairman and a vice together with an appointed secretary and other supervisory councilors and special adviser. The headquarter is located at Garki and has an area of 1,769sq km (AMAC, 2004).

Nyanya and Karu are located in the phase 3 development plan of Abuja, there is no accessible road, traffic challenges, they lack basic necessities of life, inadequate or absence of sewage and refuse disposal facilities have rendered people competing with rubbish heaps, fetish smells and block drains (Jirko, 1999 cited in Onuche, 2015). The study area was chosen for the purpose of providing a rural and urban view from the respondents. The area harbor more of the migrants due to its low-cost nature for residents, hence its relevance to the study.

## 3.2 Research Design

This study adopted the survey design. This is due to the fact that social survey research design makes the collection of data from large population easy using representative sample to make generalizations. This design best revealed the facts and integrate information which entails collecting information from a sample or fraction of the population in Abuja Municipal Area Council, Abuja. The researcher chose this design for

the fact that the area covered by this study is large; therefore, the survey design enabled the researcher use the sample drawn to represent or generalize the various elements of the population. The design used the questionnaire to collect data on the impacts of rural urban migration on urban development in Abuja municipal area council FCT, Abuja. It was administered using self-administered method. In the survey, the identified populations from Nyanya and karu ward were administered with questionnaires.

## 3.3 Population of the Study

Abuja Municipal Area Council has a population 776,298(NPC, 2006) and a projected population of 1,967,500 (NPC, 2016). However, both the 2006 census report and the 2016 projected population report did not capture population for localities. As to that effect, the 2019 INEC ward list was adopted. According to the 2019 INEC ward list, Karu village has a population of 2,725, Jikwoyi stood at 3,835, while Nyanya village stood at 1,792, also Nyanya city area A and F has a population of 2,358. The summation of these four villages is 10,710 and served as the population of the study. The study was limited to respondents within the age bracket of 18 and above resident in the aforementioned area which is why the 2019 INEC list was adopted.

The population of the four (4) selected areas which are Karu village, Jikwoyi, Nyanya village and Nyanya city area A and F are shown in table 3.1 below

**Table 3.1: INEC ward list of the selected areas in Abuja Municipal Area Council**

| Selected Areas | 2019 INEC ward list |
|---|---|
| Karu village | 2,725 |
| Jikwoyi | 3,835 |
| Nyanya village | 1,792 |
| Nyanya city area A and F | 2,358 |
| **Total population** | **10,710** |

**Source: 2019 INEC ward list**

## 3.4 Sample Size

The sample size drawn from the population was determined using Yamane statistical formula

$$S = \frac{N}{3+N\,(ME)^2}$$

(Yamane, 1973) Where:

*S*= desire Sample

*N* = survey population

*ME* = margin of error allows

3= Constant number

Applying this statistical formula to the study population of 10,710 with 0.005 margin of error, a sample size of three hundred and sixty (360) was drawn for this study.

$$n = \frac{N}{3+N(me)^2}$$

## 3.6 Method of data Collection

Data for this study was generated using primary and secondary sources. The primary source includes the use of questionnaire. The reason for adopting the primary source of data collection method for this study was due to the non-availability of reliable and usable data on the phenomenon under study in the area of study. The questionnaires were administered to all subjects in the areas sampled for the study.

Two research assistants were recruited and trained in art of administering questionnaire. The collection of data involved personal participation. The questionnaire was divided into five sections, section A deals with the socio demographic characteristics of respondents, while section B deals with questions on the causes of migration. Section C deals with opinions on the impact of migration on the state of security in the area, while section D deals with questions on the educational status of migrants into the area. Finally, section E focused on the opinions on the effect of rural urban migration of on infrastructures in Abuja municipal area council.

It adopted the use of questionnaire for the fact that it provides original information and it is more convenient and realistic. The questionnaire is used due to its simplicity and its ability to cover wider reach of respondents. Also, its standard form of responses makes it easy for analysis.

Secondary sources of data which was used for this study was obtained from journals, textbooks, seminar papers, national population reports, theses, projects, internet materials and international sources will be used strictly for literatures and discussions.

## 3.7 Method of data Analysis

Data collected with the aid of questionnaire for this study were first collated, coded and tabulated using frequencies and percentages for clear understanding of the data. Chi square statistical technique was used for further analysis. The variables measured in the course of the study are rural urban migration, occupation of residents, educational attainment and the impact they have on social vices in the area. The inferential statistics was also used to test hypotheses using statistics package for social science (SPSS) version 26.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the detail analysis of the study; however, this research focuses on the impact of rural-urban migration on urban development in Abuja Municipal Area Council, FCT, Abuja. The researcher administered 360 questionnaires out of which 348 were valid, fully completed and returned, therefore, 348 questionnaires will be presented and analysed for this study. The data are presented in tables, frequencies and percentages. The data analyses are as follows.

## 4.1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section presented and analyses the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of sex, age, marital status, educational qualification, occupation and religion. This is shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.

| Sex | Categories | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | 216 | 62.1 |
| | Female | 132 | 37.9 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Age** | | | |
| | Teenager | 18 | 5.2 |
| | Young adult | 40 | 11.5 |
| | Adult | 132 | 37.9 |
| | The elderly | 158 | 45.4 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| | Single | 69 | 19.8 |
| | Married | 232 | 66.7 |
| | Divorced | 18 | 5.2 |
| | Separated | 29 | 8.3 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Educational Level** | | | |
| | No Formal Education | 17 | 4.9 |
| | Primary | 18 | 5.2 |
| | Secondary | 93 | 26.7 |
| | Tertiary | 220 | 63.2 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Occupation** | | | |
| | Civil/Public Servant | 162 | 46.6 |
| | Artisans | 39 | 11.2 |
| | Business/Trader | 139 | 40 |
| | Farmer | 8 | 2.3 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Religion** | | | |
| | Christianity | 233 | 67.0 |
| | Islam | 97 | 27.9 |
| | Traditional | 18 | 5.1 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019.**

Table 4.1 shows the analysis of socio demographic characteristics of the respondents. The result shows that 62.1% of the respondents are male while 37.9% of the respondents are female. In terms of age of the respondents, the result shows that 5.2% of the respondents are teenagers, 11.5% are young adults, 37.9% are adults, while 45.4% of the

respondents are the elderly in the study area. Good number of the respondents are therefore in their productive years. This is the period most young people seek to explore and achieve, hence the massive movement to urban areas.

The result from table 4.1 also shows that 19.8% of the respondents are single, 66.7% are married, 5.2% are divorced and the remaining 8.3% of the respondents are separated. In respect to the educational level of the respondents, as shown, 4.9% of the respondents do not have any formal education, 5.2% are primary school certificate holders, and 26.7% are secondary school certificate holders and 63.2% of the respondents make up the tertiary education system which includes B.Sc, HND, Msc etc. The result shows a mixture of all levels of educational qualification resident in the area which indicates that higher or lower educational qualification is not a criteria requirement for moving in or residing in the area.

Table 4.1 also shows that 46.6% of the respondents are civil/public servants while 11.2% are artisans, 40% are traders and engage in businesses for survival and the remaining 2.3% of the respondents are farmers. This result shows that most of the respondents are engaged and therefore making a living.

Finally, with regards to the religion of the respondents, 67% of the respondents are Christians, 27.9% are Muslims and 5.2% engage in traditional worshippers. The result shows that both Christians, Muslims reside in the area and that religion is not considered before residing in the study area.

**Table 4.2: Monthly Income Distribution of Respondents**

| Amount | Frequency | Percentages% |
|---|---|---|
| ₦50,000 and below | 123 | 35.3 |
| ₦51,000 and above | 225 | 64.7 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.2 showed the result on the monthly income of respondents. The result shows that all the respondents earn a certain amount on a monthly basis with majority of the respondents which is 64.7% earns above ₦51,000 and the minority of the respondents which accounts for 35.3% earn below ₦50,000. This implies that majority of the respondents and residents of the study area are income earners and as such also relevant for the study.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by duration of residency**

| Response | Frequency | Percentages% |
|---|---|---|
| 0-5years | 61 | 17.5 |
| 6-11years | 167 | 48.0 |
| 12-17years | 89 | 25.6 |
| 18years and above | 31 | 8.9 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.3 showed the result on the duration of residency of the respondents. The result shows that 17.5% of the respondents have been residing in the area for the past 5 years, 48% within the last 6-11 years, 25.6% have resided in the area within the last 12-17 years and 8.9% of the respondents have been residing in the area for 18 years and above, making the respondents highly relevant for this study considering their duration of residency in the area

## 4.2 Causes of Migration in Abuja Municipal Area Council

This section deals with data on the causes of migration in Abuja municipal area council, FCT, Abuja. The data are presented and analyzed as follows.

**Table 4.4: Responses on the common causes of migration**

| | Categories | Frequencies | Percentages% |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Unemployment** | | | |
| | Yes | 328 | 94.3 |
| | No | 20 | 5.7 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Insecurity** | | | |
| | Yes | 246 | 70.7 |
| | No | 102 | 29.3 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Educational Attainment** | | | |
| | Yes | 60 | 17.2 |
| | No | 288 | 82.8 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Better Standard of Living** | | | |
| | Yes | 253 | 72.7 |
| | No | 95 | 27.3 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Recreational Facilities** | | | |
| | Yes | 90 | 25.9 |
| | No | 258 | 74.1 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Political Reasons** | | | |
| | Yes | 89 | 25.6 |
| | No | 259 | 74.4 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Climatic Changes** | | | |
| | Yes | 81 | 23.3 |
| | No | 267 | 76.7 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Basic Social Amenities** | | | |
| | Yes | 318 | 91.4 |
| | No | 30 | 8.6 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.4 showed the result on the common causes of migration in the study area. The result indicates that 94.3% of the respondents as opposed to 5.7% believe that unemployment is common factor that triggers migration into the study area, 70.7% also states that insecurity has also contributed massively to the influx of people into the area of study. The insurgencies and various acts of social unrest have contributed to people moving from place to place in search of security.

Table 4.4 also shows that the quest to attain education is not a common factor that influences migration in the study area with only 17.2% of the respondents stating otherwise. Better standard of living is another factor that has caused the migration of people into the area as 72.7% of the respondents concurred to the fact that the urge to better living standards has motivated people to also migrate, however, the availability of recreational facilities is not or rarely is a pull factor for people migrating to the area as only 25.9% of the respondents indicating that the availability of recreational facility causes people to migrate.

The result from table 4.4 shows that political reasons is not a contributing factor that causes people to migrate to the area as 25.6% of the respondents stating that political reasons are also common causes of migration in the area while 74.4% disagrees. Climatic changes are also not considered before migrating to the area according to 76.7% of the respondents though 23.3% believes differently.

Table 4.4 shows that basic social amenities is definitely a common cause of migration in the area as indicated by 91.4% of the respondents, which agrees with Madu & Okechukwu (2010) submission that, with better infrastructure, urban centers have not just

attracted civil servants but many other job seekers too. Migrants migrate to the area with the view of benefitting from the basic social amenities available to the area.

**Table 4.5: Responses on other causes of migration**

| Variables | Frequency | Percentages% |
|---|---|---|
| Poverty | 77 | 22.1 |
| Community conflict | 62 | 17.8 |
| Economic disparity | 32 | 9.2 |
| None | 76 | 21.8 |
| Salary differences | 47 | 13.5 |
| Marriage | 31 | 8.9 |
| White collar job | 23 | 6.6 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.5 shows results on other causes of migration in the study area. The result indicates that poverty, community conflict, economic disparity, salary differences, marriage and white-collar job constitutes other causes of migration in the study area. Poverty proved to be another strong factor that triggers migration into the study area as stated by 22.1% of the respondents, community conflict which gives rise to insecurity also causes migration according to 17.8% of the respondents.

The result from table 4.5 shows that 9.2% of the respondents believe that economic disparity between the rural and urban areas causes people to migrate, salary differences of the civil/public servants also proves to be another cause of migration as made evident by 13.5% of the respondents. 8.9% of the respondents indicate that people also migrate to reside with spouses.

### 4.3 Responses on the Impact of Migration on the State of Security in Abuja Municipal Area Council

This section deals with data on the impact of rural urban migration on the state of security in Abuja Municipal Area council, FCT, Abuja. The data are analysed and presented as follows

**Table 4.6: Responses on the impact level of rural urban migration on the state of security.**

| Impact | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| High | 150 | 43.1 |
| Moderate | 138 | 39.7 |
| Low | 60 | 17.2 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Results from table 4.6 shows that rural urban migration has impacts on the security of the study area with 43.1% of the respondents indicating that there is high impact of migration on the state of security in Abuja Municipal Area council, while 39.7% of the respondents are of the opinion that migration affects security moderately. About 17% stated that rural urban migration has little or no impact in the security of the area.

**Table 4.7: Responses on whether rural urban migration contributed to the increase in social vices in the area**

| Response | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 244 | 70.1 |
| No | 30 | 8.6 |
| Undecided | 74 | 21.3 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.7 showed the results on whether rural urban migration contributed to the increase in social vices in the area. The result shows that majority of the respondents indicated that migration is a major factor that have contributed to the increase in the social vices

experienced in the area. About 70% of the respondents indicated that as people migrate to the area various social vices tend to increase while 8.6 indicated otherwise.

**Table 4.8: Responses opinion on why rural urban migration has contributed to the social vices**

| Reasons | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Inadequate security agencies | 72 | 20.7 |
| Inaccessible slums by the police | 43 | 12.4 |
| Increased unemployed youths | 83 | 23.9 |
| Socio-economic crisis | 23 | 6.6 |
| Limited resources | 24 | 6.9 |
| None | 103 | 29.6 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Results from table 4.8 shows that unemployment on the part of the youths after migration has pushed most of them into perpetrating various vices as indicated by 23.9% of the respondents, 20.7% stated that the influx of people into the area has made security agencies inadequate this is due to fact that migration has not corresponded with an increase in security agencies in the area. Increase in slums and inappropriate houses which is caused by migration has also contributed to increase in vices, as some of the deviants take solace in those slums which is inaccessible by the police thereby making it difficult to be apprehended, this is indicated by 12.4% of the respondents.

About 7% of the respondents stated that limited resources are also a reason while 6.6% are of the opinion that socio-economic crisis is a reason for the increase in the social vices in the area.

**Table 4.9: Responses opinion on the kind of social vices affected by the rural urban migration in the area.**

| Social Vices | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Armed robbery | 49 | 14.1 |
| Theft | 94 | 27.0 |
| Rape | 18 | 5.2 |
| Cultism | 49 | 14.1 |
| Burglary | 38 | 10.9 |
| Prostitution | 72 | 20.7 |
| None | 28 | 8.0 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

The result from table 4.9 shows that 14.1% of the respondents stated that armed robbery is more evident in the area as a result of migration, 27% went for theft. According to the table, rape is least vice evident in the area as stated by 5.2% of the respondents; youths now turn to cultism as 14.1% of the respondents stated so.

The rate of burglary is on the increase according to 10% of the respondents, prostitution is another social vice on the increase as stated by 20.7% of the respondents. The result totally captured Baker (2015) assertion that, migrants may have limited legitimate opportunities for upward mobility and thus may turn to illegitimate economic pursuits.

### 4.4 Responses on the Educational Status of Migrants into Abuja Municipal Area Council

This section deals with data on the educational status of migrants into Abuja Municipal Area council, FCT, Abuja. The data are analyzed and presented as follows

Table 4.10: Responses on the educational status of migrants in the area

| Educational Status | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Not educated | 66 | 19.0 |
| Partially educated | 49 | 14.1 |
| Educated | 215 | 61.8 |
| Highly educated | 18 | 5.2 |
| **Total** | 348 | 100.0 |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

The result from table 4.10 shows that 19% of the respondents are of the opinion that the migrants are not educated, 14.1% of the respondents indicated that the migrants are partially educated but to a certain level. 61.8% of the respondents are of the opinion that the migrants are educated while 5.2% of the population stated that the migrants are highly educated which can be described as having attained a university degree and above.

**Table 4.11: Responses on whether migrants try to improve their educational qualifications.**

| Response | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 143 | 41.1 |
| No | 205 | 58.9 |
| **Total** | 348 | 100.0 |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

On whether migrants try to improve their educational qualifications after migrating to the study area, result from table 4.11 shows that 41.1% of the respondents indicated that migrants improve their educational qualifications while 58.9% stated otherwise and are of the opinion that migrants don't attain more educational certification after migrating into the area.

**Table 4.12: Responses on whether the educational status of migrants have a role to play in the development of the area**

| Role | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 264 | 75.9 |
| No | 42 | 12.1 |
| Undecided | 42 | 12.1 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Results from table 4.12 shows that 75.9% of the respondents indicated that the educational status of migrants has a role to play in the development of Abuja Municipal Area Council, as their literacy will help in the development of various sectors in the area. About 12% stated otherwise and are of the opinion that the migrant's certifications will play little or no role in the development of the area.

**Table 4.13: Responses on the role educational status of migrants play in the development of Abuja municipal area council**

| Role | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Reduces crime | 79 | 22.7 |
| Increased productivity | 73 | 21.0 |
| Increased creativity | 22 | 6.3 |
| Technological advances | 13 | 3.7 |
| Promotes entrepreneurship | 38 | 10.9 |
| Improves income distribution | 16 | 4.6 |
| Social & economic progress | 23 | 6.6 |
| None | 84 | 24.1 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.13 shows the results on the various roles the educational status of migrants plays in the development of the area. The result shows that 22.7% of the respondents stated that literates tend to conform to societal norms thereby reducing crime in the area, 21% of - the respondents indicated that the more educated migrants migrate to the area,

productivity tends to increase, while 6.3% are of the opinion that the role of the educational status is evident in increased creativity.

About 4% indicated that its role is seen in the technological advances in the area, 10.9% stated that the more the educated, the more it promotes entrepreneurial activities in the area. About 5% of the respondents believe that the educational qualifications will play a vital role in the income distribution witnessed in the area, while 6.6% of the respondents are of the opinion that the role migrants' qualifications play is in the progress of social and economic activities in the area.

**4.5 Responses on the Effects of Rural Urban Migration on Infrastructure in Abuja Municipal Area Council**

This section deals with data on the effects of rural urban migration on infrastructure in Abuja Municipal Area council, FCT, Abuja. The data are analyzed and presented as follows

**Table 4.14: Respondents data on which infrastructure have been affected by the rural urban migration in the area.**

| Infrastructure | Categories | Frequencies | Percentages% |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Health Care Facilities** | | | |
| | Yes | 239 | 68.7 |
| | No | 109 | 31.3 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Good Roads** | | | |
| | Yes | 340 | 97.7 |
| | No | 8 | 2.3 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Power Supply** | | | |
| | Yes | 304 | 87.4 |
| | No | 44 | 12.6 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Pipe Borne Water** | | | |
| | Yes | 216 | 62.1 |
| | No | 132 | 37.9 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Good Schools** | | | |
| | Yes | 131 | 37.6 |
| | No | 217 | 62.4 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |
| **Waste Disposal System** | | | |
| | Yes | 247 | 71.0 |
| | No | 101 | 29.0 |
| **Total** | | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Result from table 4.14 shows that 68.7% of the respondents stated that the health care facilities is inadequate and affected by the rural urban migration though 31.3% indicated otherwise, but most of the respondents are of the opinion that the roads in the area has been affected drastically as indicated by 97.7% of the respondents. The result also shows that the power supply has also been affected as stated by 87.4% of the respondents.

The respondents' data clearly shows that pipe borne water has also been affected in the area as indicated by 62.1% of the respondents. Schools on the other hand have not been heavily affected by the rural urban migration. About 38% of the respondents stated that

good schools have been affected while 62.4% stated otherwise. Seventy-one percent of the respondents indicated that the waste disposal system have been affected a great deal in the area with 29% of the respondents stating otherwise.

This result further shows the absence and inadequacy of urban infrastructure which Nubi (2003) identified as important to facilitating the effective functioning of society especially urban center like Abuja Municipal Area Council. But the result did not capture Mabogunje (1968) observation that, a rapid increase in urban population of any magnitude is supposed to correlate or correspond with infrastructural provision and improvement.

**Table 4.15: Responses on whether there is a health care facility in the area**

| Response | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 295 | 84.8 |
| No | 53 | 15.2 |
| **Total** | **348** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.15 showed the result on whether there is a health care facility in the area. It shows that 84.8% of the respondents have at least a health care facility in their area, while 15.2% of the respondents do not have a health care facility in their area.

**Table 4.16: Responses on the state of the health care**

| Response | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Very good | 22 | 7.5 |
| Good | 69 | 23.4 |
| Bad | 166 | 56.3 |
| Very bad | 38 | 12.9 |
| **Total** | **295** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.16 shows that 56.3% of the respondents indicated that the state of the health care facility in the area is bad, 23.4% of the respondents stated that the health care facility is good. About 13% are of the opinion that the state of the health care is very bad while 7.5% of the respondents see the health care facility as very good.

A greater percentage of the respondents indicated that the health care facility in the area is bad which agrees with Sapru (2012) submission that the increasing rate of urban population left unchecked is putting pressure on straining existing urban infrastructure and urban development pattern.

**Table 4.17: Responses on whether the rural urban migration affects the health care?**

| Response | Frequency | Percentage% |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 215 | 72.9 |
| No | 80 | 27.1 |
| **Total** | **295** | **100.0** |

**Source: Field Survey, 2019**

Table 4.17 shows that 72.9% of the respondents stated that the available health care facility in the area has been affected by the rural urban migration while 27.1% of the respondents indicated otherwise.

## 4.6 Test of Hypothesis

In order to draw meaningful statistical conclusion on the relationships hypothesized in the study, hypothesis was formulated and tested using chi square as an appropriate statistical technique for this study.

**Table 4.18: The relationship between rural urban migration and the health care facilities**

| State of the health care | | Rural urban migration affects the health care | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | |
| | Very good | 1(0.5%) | 21(26.3%) | 22(7.5%) |
| | Good | 15(7.0%) | 54(67.5%) | 69(23.4%) |
| | Bad | 161(74.9%) | 5(6.3%) | 166(56.3%) |
| | Very Bad | 38(17.7%) | 0(0%) | 38(12.9%) |
| Total | | 215(100) | 80(100) | 295(100) |

**Pearson chi-square value= 206.239[a];, df =3, Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000 and critical value = 7.815**

Table 4.18 shows the cross tabulation result of rural urban migration and how it affects the health care facilities in the study area. The findings revealed that the rural urban migration affects the health care facilities in the area with a large proportion of the respondents (68.7%) indicating that it affects the health care facilities.

The chi square test indicates calculated value of 206.239 with degree of freedom df. 3 and at .05 level of confidence. Given that the calculated chi square is greater than the critical value, it is therefore concluded that there is a significant relationship between rural urban migration and its effect on health care facilities.

Table 4.19: The Relationship between the Educational Level of Migrants and the Increase in Crime in the area.

| Rural urban migration contributed to the increase in social vices | Educational level of respondents | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No Formal Education | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | |
| Yes | 12(70.6%) | 11 (61.1%) | 46 (49.5%) | 175 (79.5%) | 244 (70.1%) |
| No | 5(29.4) | 5 (27.8%) | 14 (15.1%) | 6 (2.8%) | 30 (8.6%) |
| Undecided | 0(0%) | 2 (11.1%) | 33 (35.5%) | 39 (17.7%) | 74 (21.3%) |
| Total | 17(100) | 18(100) | 93(100) | 220(100) | 348(100) |

**Pearson chi-square value= 52.797[a];, df =6, Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) = .000 and critical value = 12.592**

Table 4.19 shows the relationship between educational level of migrants and how it contributed to the increase in crime rate in the study area. The findings revealed that 70.1 percent which form the largest indicated that the rural urban migration has contributed to the increase in crime rate in the study area.

The chi square test indicates calculated value of 52.797 with degree of freedom df. 6 and at 0.05 level of confidence. Given that the calculated chi square is greater than the critical value, it is therefore concluded that there is a significant relationship between the educational status of migrants and the increase in crime rate in the study area.

## 4.3 Discussion of Major Findings

This section contains the major findings of the study as well as the theoretical and practical implication of the study. The discussion of the study is done based on the objectives of the study.

Findings from this study shows that unemployment, insecurity, better standard of living, basic social amenities, poverty and salary differences are the major causes of rural -urban migration. About 94% of the respondents which form majority of the respondents' response believe that unemployment is the main factor which causes people to migrate from the rural area to the study area in search of employment. Basic social amenities is another core factor that has triggered rural urban migration as reported by 91.4% of the respondents, apparently, people migrate from rural areas to study areas in order to enjoy the basic social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water, good roads etc. the finding therefore agrees with Madu & Okechukwu, (2016) which states that with better infrastructure, urban centers have not just attracted civil servants but many other job seekers too. About 73% of the respondents which is also a high percentage are of the opinion that insecurity is another push factor that causes people to migrate from the rural areas to the study area as it is widely believed that urban areas are much more secured than the rural areas coupled with the insurgencies and community conflict evident in the rural areas. About 73% of the respondents also migrated to the study area with the hope of enjoying better standard of living which is also a major cause of migration to the study area. These findings are all in tandem with Adejube (2004) which states that the neglect of rural areas and the loss of economic opportunities, the growth rate of urban centers in Nigeria have increased tremendously.

Further findings from this research shows that the rural urban migration has had a high impact on the security of the study area as indicated by 43.1% of the respondents which form majority of the respondents, it was found that the increasing rate of population which is caused by the rural urban migration has increased the crime rate in the study area due to inadequate security agencies, increased unemployed youths and availability of slums in the study area which serves as hideout for crime and criminals. The urban migration has increased the number of unemployed youths in the study area which is as a result of limited available job opportunities contrary to the opinion of migrants; these have had an impact in the state of security in the area as criminal activities such as theft, burglary etc are on the increase. The result confirmed Adebayo's (2013), assertion that crime situation in Nigeria is more intense in urban centers than rural areas due to high level of urban poverty, congestion, unemployment, cost of living and moral decadence confronting urban system. Also Ajufo (2013), revealed that youth unemployment contribute to a large extent on youth involvement crime. This is because an unemployed youth can be frustrated and as a result engage in immoral acts or crime which can threaten the socio-economic peace and stability of an area.

Furthermore, the study found out that the highly educated constitute the least set of migrants as indicated by 5.2% of the respondents, with also 19% being uneducated and 14.1% slightly educated. It was also discovered that majority of the migrants do not improve their educational qualifications after migrating to the study area which reduces the possibility of educational attainment being a push factor for migration. It was also indicated that if migrant's educational qualifications are impressive; it will go a long way

in reducing the crime rate in the study area, promote entrepreneurship as well as increase productivity.

The study again found out that the increasing rural urban migration has affected infrastructural development negatively with 68.7% of the respondents indicating that it has massively affected the existing health care facilities in the area, 97.7% of the respondents stating that good roads have been affected the most by the increasing migration into the area while 87.4% believes that power supply have felt the effect more as the supply of power in the area keeps reducing. Waste disposal system is another infrastructure that has been affected by the migration process in to the area as wastes are no longer disposed adequately which has polluted the area as indicated by 71% of the respondents. This result concurs with Madu and Okechukwu's (2016) submission that most urban resident in Nigeria lack safe drinking water and sanitation, outrage of electricity supply, poor roads and other transportation mode. The finding also totally agrees with Anorth's (2008) finding that, rapid urbanization which is caused by urban migration severely strains urban housing and other infrastructure, particularly in countries with a large informal sector like Nigeria.

On the whole, findings from this study supported the ecological/concentric zone theory championed by Burgess (1920) and his associates which submit that cities do not merely grow at their edge. Rather, they have a tendency to expand radically from the center in pattern of concentric circle through the process of invasion, dominance and succession. Mega businesses like banks, transport companies etc as well as migrants, are buying of both commercial and residential areas in the study area transforming them into business sites or centers in pattern of concentric circle as asserted by Burgess, distorting planning,

the pattern of infrastructural development in the area without considering the health condition of the residents as well as the urban development through the process of invasion, succession and dominance as postulated by the concentric zone theory.

# CHAPTER FIVE

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is the hallmark of the study. It presents the summary which spans through the whole work as well as the conclusion and the recommendations based on the findings derived from the study.

## 5.1 Summary

Data collected from the field on the impact of rural urban migration on urban development in Abuja Municipal Area Council FCT, Abuja were analysed and presented in chapter four. The discussion is made using the answered questions from the questionnaire derived from the research questions of the study. The following are the major findings of the research;

Findings from this study shows that unemployment, insecurity, better standard of living, basic social amenities, poverty and salary differences are the major causes of rural –urban in Abuja municipal area council. Unemployment is the main factor which causes people to migrate from the rural area to the study area in search of employment.

Also findings from this research shows that the rural urban migration has had a high impact on the security of the study area, it was found that the increasing rate of population which is caused by the rural urban migration has increased the crime rate in the study area due to inadequate security agencies, increased unemployed youths and availability of slums in the study area which serves as hideout for crime and criminals.

Furthermore, the study found out that the highly educated constitute the least set of migrants, It was also discovered that majority of the migrants do not improve their educational qualifications after migrating to the study area.

The study again found out that the increasing rural urban migration has affected infrastructural development negatively, it is believed that power supply have felt the effect more as the supply of power in the area keeps reducing. Waste disposal system is another infrastructure that has been affected by the migration process in to the area as wastes are no longer disposed adequately which has polluted the area. The health care facilities and the good roads are not left out as they has also felt the effect of the rapid urban migration experienced in the study area.

## 5.2 Conclusion

It is the conclusion of this study that rural urban migration has a negative effect on the development of Abuja Municipal Area Council, FCT Abuja. The rapid growth of this area has brought to the fore, various problems which are manifest not only in the physical forms of the area, but also in the ways they function. The area like most urban areas in Nigeria have grown in an uncontrolled manner which has led to the manifestation of many problems such as traffic congestion, environmental pollution, overcrowding, poor waste disposal system as well as the general deterioration of its infrastructures, which have precipitated various socio-economic and sanitary problem in the area. The awareness and the need for an urban planned policy to manage the phenomenal have become imperative.

The forces of rural urban migration, technology and environmental degradation are in serious conflict. This situation is a reflection of the ineffective and inefficient urban planning effort of the management authorities, as reflected in the area, little or no attention is given to urban planning which has resulted to the present outmoded and distorted structure of the area, providing very little satisfaction in terms of efficiency.

## 5.3 Recommendations

This works recommends that infrastructural development in rural areas as well as the participation of the rural area population in decision making that directly affects their livelihoods are necessary to bring about the supportive environment for rural area development which will curtail the rapid rural urban migration and will go a long way in reducing the infrastructural deficit that affects the development of the urban area. If adequate attention are being paid to the rural areas and every effort is being made for the development of the rural areas, pull factors witnessed in the urban areas will also be accessed and enjoyed in the rural areas thereby curtailing the rapid urban migration experienced in the country. Based on one of the major findings of the work, it is believed that the salary differences between that of a federal civil servant and a state or local government civil servant should be reviewed and possibly made almost equal as it will help in curtailing urban migration. Natural resources previously exported during the pre colonial era such as coal, steel and farm products should be prioritized as against the gains of politics as it will serve as a source of employment in the various regions and states at the local level which will in return reduce the pressure on the urban areas such as Abuja Municipal Area Council for job creation and employment.

This works also recommends the adoption of community police which can also be referred to as vigilante to curb crime in the study area as the high number of migrants into the study area has impacted and increased the social vices evident in the study area. Vigilante or community police will help curb crime for the fact that they are resident of the said environment which makes them understand the environs and also overcome the language barrier. It is the opinion of the researcher that the number of migrants into the area needs to be matched by the number of security agencies in charge of protecting the lives and properties in the area, for that reason, the police needs all the help they can get and the community police can provide that. Laws also needs to be put in place, it should also include urban renewal action and slum clearance which has become a hideout for deviants as well as regulate the existence and the reduction of uncompleted buildings which are sometimes used as hideouts by criminals evident in the area which will also help in curbing criminal activities in the study area.

Based on the findings that increased migrants has negatively affected the infrastructural development in the area, it is recommended that regulations and existing policies which concerns infrastructural development such as waste disposal laws should be strictly adhered to which will ensure wastes are properly disposed at due times to avoid drainage blockage. Also waste recycling should also be considered as it will reduce the littering of waste around the environs of the study area.

It is also the recommended by the researcher that the widening of the karu –nyanya road and also the construction of alternative routes which is necessary to reduce the impact rapid urban migration have on the existing roads which causes the deplorable nature of the road constantly witnessed in the study area and its environs. This work also

recommends that more health care facilities should be constructed in the study area by both the government and capable individuals to help the medical needs of migrants and residents of the area, as well as proper time to time supervision of the medical facilities to ensure proper functioning of the medical equipments. Another infrastructure which has been affected by the urban migration according to the data collected and analysed is power supply, to that effect, it is recommended that pre-paid meters should be made available to houses who do not enjoy it at the generally accepted rate to ensure residents pay for the exact power they consume, and also that the government, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders supervise the organization responsible for the distribution of power, to ensure adequate supply of power to residents in the study area.

Implementation and accountability will be very necessary if sustainable development is to be achieved in the area. Enhancing implementation and thorough supervision of environmental regulation and reducing corruption will have a dramatic effect on the livability of the area. A population-environment policy should be put in place to check a wave of rural urban migration in the area, while planning for future developments and should be guided by terrain analysis which must accommodate probable maximum growth and expansion of the area. Existing national policies on the environment should be adopted and implemented effectively in the area in order to effectively manage existing and future infrastructure and the provision of social services

## 5.4 Limitation of the Study

Challenges confronting cities as a result of rapid migration is a global phenomenon which the researcher cannot entirely cover. The study is therefore, limited to Abuja Municipal Area Council FCT, Abuja, due to time, resources and expertise on the part of the researcher. Again there was a challenge of eliciting information from the respondents as most of them refused due to the fear of the unknown. Another challenge that confronted this study in the cause of the field work is the high cost of mobility through bad roads within the four selected areas while administering and retrieving questionnaires. Also language proved to be another challenge experienced by the researcher as some of the respondents were not fluent in English and preferred to communicate with their native languages.

Finally, for the fact that social researches are not much appreciated in this part of the world because of the high level of illiteracy and the traditional nature of the society, respondents rejected the researchers request to fill the questionnaire given to them while some misplaced theirs which the researcher never recovered, all these contributed to the situation which affected the respondents rate for this study.

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QUESTIONNAIRE THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL (AMAC), FCT, ABUJA

Dear Sir/Madam

This questionnaire is in fulfillment of the award of M.Sc. sociology at the department of sociology. Nasarawa State University, Keffi. The questionnaire is designed to seek your views with respect to the above topic and is strictly for academic purpose. All information given here will be treated with high confidentiality.

Thank you.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Please read the questions carefully and tick (√) the appropriate box(es) that correspond(s) to your view in each of the options provided beneath the questions below where necessary.

**SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

1. Sex: (1) Male [ ] (2) Female [ ]
2. Age: (1) Teenager [ ] (2) Young adult [ ] (3) Adult [ ] (4) The elderly [ ]
3. Marital Status: (1) Single [ ] (2) Married [ ] (3) Divorced [ ] (4) Separated [ ]
4. Educational Level: (1) No Formal Education. [ ] (2) Primary [ ] (3) Secondary [ ] (4) Tertiary.
5. Occupation: (1) Civil/public Servant [ ] (2) Artisans [ ] (3) Business/Trader [ ] (4) Farmer [ ]
6. Religion: (1) Christianity [ ] (2) Islam [ ] (3) Traditional [ ] (4) Others specify
7. Monthly income: (1) ₦50,000 and below [ ] (2) ₦51,000 and above [ ].
8. Place of Resident.....

9. How long have you been residing in this area?

10. (1) 0-5years [ ] (2) 6-11years [ ] (3) 12-17years [ ] (4) 18years and above [ ]

## SECTION B: OPINION ON THE CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL

What do you think are the common causes of migration in your area?

| Common causes of migration | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| 11. Unemployment | | |
| 12. Insecurity | | |
| 13. Educational attainment | | |
| 14. Better standard of living | | |
| 15. Availability of recreational facilities | | |
| 16. Political reasons | | |
| 17. Climatic changes | | |
| 18. Basic social amenities | | |

19. Please mention any other causes you know.....

## SECTION C: OPINIONS ON THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE STATE OF SECURITY IN ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL

20. What impact does rural urban migration have on the state of security in Abuja Municipal Area Council. 1. High social vices [ ] 2. Moderate social vices [ ] 3. Low social vices [ ]

21. Has Rural Urban migration contributed to the increase in social vices in your area? 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] 3. Undecided [ ]

22. If yes, give details?.....

23. What kind of social vices? 1. Armed robbery [ ] 2. Theft [ ]

3. Rape [ ] 4. Cultism [ ] 5. Others (specify).....

## SECTION D: OPINIONS ON THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF MIGRANTS INTO ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL

24. In your opinion what is the educational status of migrants into your area. 1. Not Educated [ ] 2. Semi Educated [ ] 3. Educated [ ] 4. Highly educated [ ]

25. In your opinion, do migrants try to improve their educational qualifications in your area

1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

26. Do you think the educational status of migrants have a role to play in the development of Abuja Municipal Area Council 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ] 3. Undecided [ ]

27. If yes, state how

.....

## SECTION C: OPINIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION ON INFRASTRUCTURE IN ABUJA MUNICIPAL AREA COUNCIL

Which of these infrastructures have been affected by the rural urban migration in your area?

| Affected infrastructures | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| **28.** Health care facilities | | |
| **29.** Good roads | | |
| **30.** Power supply | | |
| **31.** Pipe borne water | | |
| **32.** Good schools | | |
| **33.** Waste disposal system | | |

**34.** Is there health care facility in your area 1. Yes [ ] 2. No [ ]

**35.** If yes, what is the state of the health care. 1. Very good [ ] 2. Good [ ] 3. Bad [ ]

4. Very bad [ ]

**36.** Do you think the rural urban migration affects the health care facilities 1. Yes [ ]

2. No [ ]