

**MIGRATION AND RURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN EKITI
STATE, A CASE STUDY OF ISE/ORUN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.**

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SEPTEMBER, 2015.

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AN UNDER GRADUATE PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL

FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARDS

OF BACHELOR DEGREE IN SCIENCE (BSC)

SEPTEMBER, 2015.


CERTIFICATION

I certify that this project was carried out by ADEBAYO ADEBOWALE MOSES under my supervision in the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities/Social Sciences, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State.


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DATE: _____

DATE

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DATE

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty for his mercy and abundance love for me. Also to the memory of my late father Sunday Adedipe Abayomi, a patriarch in millions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I give glory and honour to God almighty that uphold me up to this stage of my academic pursuit. My appreciation goes to my intellectual and scholarly supervisor, Professor Adewole Akinyemi Atere for his friendly approach, criticism and cooperation for conducting this research effectively and successfully. I really appreciate your effort for deep understanding towards the breakthrough of this project.

I extend my special aspiration to all my amiable lecturers in the department of Sociology, Faculties of Humanities/Social Sciences. Dr Fasoranti O.O., Dr Omotoso Babatunde, Dr Kolawole Taiwo, Dr Abimbola, Mr Adebayo Anthony, Mr Fasoranti Victor and Miss Adeoye Damilola. and all the remaining lecturers and staff for their impact as an intellectual engines that take us up to this level.

My special gratitude to my parents who gave all their support and encouragement that brought me up to this academic level by their commitment, hardship, endurance and frequent moral support. A mother of respect Mrs Adebayo Elizabeth Funmilayo and my great leading parents of Mr/Mrs Adedipe, I shouldn't forget my Godly parents that cares for my welfare, Pastor Obajaja and Mummy Obajaja and to all the DLFCF Oye region these are the engine room toward my career.

My special thanks to all my participants for their acceptance. Showers of greeting to all my friends and relatives, Adeola Adebayo O. and my good uncle: Olanrewaju Ojuawo also to Mr/Mrs Agboola and all my friends: Taiwo Ibrahim., Afolabi Aguda, Victor Adesida, Ige Adewunmi, Kafilat Alao. Fasanya Johson, Alonge Babade, Dare Ademuyiwa, Ayo Aalaba. Also to Ayodele Temidayo my brother, and my good uncle: Iimisi Isaiah, may the lord bless you all (amen).

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ABSTRACT

Migration in general has its benefits and adverse effect in rural society, the primary aim of this study was to examine migration and rural productivity in Ekiti State, a case study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The study further on reviewing comprehensive and comparative literatures, which presented thematically, the study was supported by Push-Pull theory of migration and Dependency theory of development. For the purpose of this study, Survey design was adopted and missed method was employed which composed quantitative and qualitative methods, while Self-administered Questionnaire and scheduled structured interview were used to elicit the needed information. Cluster, Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) and Accidental were employed as a sampling techniques to gathered information from 177 respondents, while purposive and snowballing were adopted to select the 20 discussants under the scheduled structured interview. Thus, the gathered information from the participants was processed and analyzed through (SPSS), reports and content analysis. Normal frequency distribution was used for the entire variables, while Chi-Square and Linear regression were adopted to test the hypotheses under investigation. Findings revealed that rural productivity was burdened by migration, since most of the migrants are the able-bodied youths and prime working age. The major reasons for migration are employment opportunity, educational pursuit, while the migration is directed to urban cities. The implication of migration to the migrants and rural society revealed that migration had led to rural poverty, brain drain, productivity in the hands of aged, low productivity, loss of life and property at the course of migration and the issues of remittances positively. Based on the results of this study recommendation were made.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical location to another society, either on a temporarily stay or permanent basis, the reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision to migrate, (Adewale 2005). It is a common observation all over the world that rural-urban migration is the dominant pattern of internal and international migration. Rural outmigration formerly regarded as a favourable in economic development. Today, it has become one of the most discomfoting problems in the national growth and local development experience. Rural migration is the phenomenon of an historically unprecedented movement of people from the rural countryside to the burgeoning cities and metropolis, (Todaro, 2007).

Rural migration in Nigeria accompany with negative and positive outcome for both the place of origin and the host society. In the case of rural society, it may help rural people to alleviate poverty through remittances, innovation and employment opportunity. This also helped in facilitating rural and cities economic,

social integration and motivating the expansion of urban cities. The persistence rural migration process has results to unemployment, congestion, pollution, infectious disease, increase in slum and urban poverty. This also led to gender age imbalance and inadequacy of human resources, which eventually hinder productivity and development at large, (Bhuyan et al, 2001).

The consequences of migration is more destructive in rural society where average of the population are living in congested and dilapidated houses which are very embarrassing to human dignity and human health. Rural areas are facing many constraining factors and forces which continue pushing people especially the most able bodied or youth away from rural society, among this forces are the prevailing poor economic situation which include the lack of social amenities and infrastructural facilities, stable electricity, standard education, good roads, employment, tradition and prosperity. However, large extent and widespread of low productivity associated with poverty resulting from migration in rural society had led to the age dependency and yielding negative result.

Rural societies in Ekiti state are like other rural societies in Nigeria, which impinged by low productivity at the pace of social change and development. The confounding problem of migration nexus rural development and productivity in rural areas is an endemic problem in general phenomenon. The persistence problem of rural outmigration grounded in the unrelenting inequality between rural

and urban society in terms of general allocation of social amenities and economic infrastructure such as potable water, good health care delivery services, standard educational facilities and modern structure, electricity, good roads, industries, government offices, standard of living, among others in urban society.

Rural societies were blessed with abundant natural resources in Nigeria, that can easily harness and use for socio-economic development of the nation. Nigeria has many developing rural society and rural people, which is ideal feature of developing countries, (Akande 2002). The most rural dwellers in Nigeria and Ekiti state are predominantly agrarian. Agriculture is the most essential economic sector pertaining to its contribution to the national wealth after oil. Agricultural sector contributes about 41% of the country GDP, it employ about 65% of the total country's inhabitant and provides employment to about 80% of the rural population, (ADF 2005). Unfortunately, rural peoples suffer from the incidence of price fluctuation on their agricultural products in the regional and the world market, consequently it results in low productivity and shortage of income.

Rural society can distinguished from the city areas in terms of their specialized agro-produce and non-agricultural enterprise, their social settings, and the economic activities that put in place in the two societies. Thus, economic action in the rural society emanated from the utilization or exploration of land resources, which focus principally on farming, forestry, cash crop, fishing, animal husbandry,

poultry, food processing, and non-agricultural economic such as bid making, clothing, artistic work, soap making etc. However, it was estimated that agriculture occupies the fourth-fifth of the rural society population and productivity, (International journals of Art and Social Sciences, Volume 1, 2009).

Over the years, the living standard of the rural people has stagnated and in most cases considerably deteriorated which consequently results in rural rapid population growth, land pressure, existing land tenure system and poor access to farmland, which declined rural productivity and cause rural poverty, which form the basic factor responsible for migration in rural society.

To have a broad understanding of migration and productivity in rural area, the researcher propose that there is a need to investigate on socio-cultural factors of rural outmigration and other factor luring people out of rural society to other society and its implication on rural society. To this present study, the researcher tried to research on migration and rural productivity, its consequences on rural development, and to the experience of the migrants in the host cities: Base on this finding proposition made for recommendations in understanding productivity and rural development, which can promote rural development and national growth through policy that can tackle the problem.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rural-urban migration and its consequences on rural areas has become an obvious problem as one of the major challenges constraining rural development and productivity in Ekiti state and Nigeria in general. However, Government efforts to tackle this phenomena have not yield a better result. Makinwa (1998) examine agricultural problems that results in greatest problem of low production. This challenge has been an endemic catastrophe to a larger society in Ekiti state, which has transcend to other non-agricultural enterprise and occupation in society.

Rural outmigration that result in low productivity, had led to food insecurity in Ekiti state and other states in Nigeria over the years destructing and deteriorated to the fact that many people now live in hunger and malnutrition, (Ojiako 1999). The course of migration in rural society eventually affects agricultural export, food production, and rural land for manufacturing goods and future economic activities in agriculture.

Influences of migration in rural society suffer from the shortage of work force that is essential for productivity and development. Impoverishment of rural community in Ekiti state can easily attributed on migration of able-bodied youths in search of prosperity in cities. The persist movement of young able-bodied in

Ekiti state had resulted in rural low output, leading to unbearable situation, abject poverty and societal degradation, (Mini, 2001).

Many studies have indicated that urban lure factors, was much more than push factors in rural areas, (Markos 2011). The tide of migration from rural-urban cities within and outside Nigeria constantly higher than what most of urban cities could accommodate. However, there is a widespread of unemployment and underemployment in the city led unskilled migrant to all sort of dirty labour and other casual work, (Feleke et al 2006). Moreover, some migrants are not luckily employed, which led many of the migrants to embark on internet fraud, commercial sex worker, robbery, picking pulse, drug smuggling etc.

The persistence movement of people from Ise/Orun-Ekiti to the cities within Nigeria and across the border has been observed at this latter period that there is an incessant movement from Ise/Orun LGA to diverse countries, like Malaysia, Libya, South Korea, Qatar, Dubai, China, Canada, Bombay and a cities like Abuja, Ibadan and Lagos within the country. Moreover, many of these migrants are undocumented migrants who undertake the risk of being accumulated wealth in their destination.

Thus, out migration of large number of people especially the youth, have specific consequences on society and on economy of their place of origin, at the same time on their destination cities. Since those working ages are those that

migrate and this eventually militating against development and causing social unrest, because most of the youth are now in haste of urban wealth. This trend of migration in Ise/Orun LGA must have impact on family life and community population at large, because some souls, properties and wealth have damaged and loss at the course of migration.

The fact remain that there is no or little empirical research work has conducted to curb or influence this social problem in the study area and in Ekiti at large, and this social deformity seek for quick action from a social researcher and that is why this finding is timely and relevant. However, the inspiration and concern of this researcher is to establish knowledge and fill this gap and to study the relative factors behind the migration in rural area. The influence of migration on rural output and development, the study was also to cover perceived experience of the migrants on both rural and their destinations.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Concerning this finding, the following questions are deriving from the statement of the problem.

1. What are the major causes of migration in rural society as a factors militating against rural development?

2. How does migration affect rural work force and productivity in rural society?
3. What are the consequences of migration on the migrants and society at the process of migration?
4. How does migration affect rural economic stand and people's standard of living?
5. What are the major factors militating against agricultural produce as a rural productivity and means of livelihood?

1.4 THE AIM OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this study is to assess migration on rural productivity in Ekiti state using Ise/Orun LGA as a case study.

The specific objectives are to:

1. Examine the implications of migration on migrant and rural productivity.
2. Determine the people engaged in migration, the magnitude and direction of such migration.
3. Explore the working and economic stand of the population under study.
4. Reveal the major factors militating against agricultural produce as a rural productivity and means of livelihood.

5. Proffer suitable recommendation for the policy maker in order to tackle the phenomena.

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

H₀₁ There is no significant relationship between migration and rural productivity.

H₀₂ There is no significant relationship between economic status and rural productivity.

H₀₃ There is no significant relationship between age and rural productivity.

H₀₄ There is no significant relationship between access to cooperative and agro-microfinance and rural productivity.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study intended to investigate the inference of migration on rural productivity, in gaining relevant knowledge on this social problem and the strategy to tackle the phenomena. However, it will contribute to fill the gap concerning migration and low productivity in rural society. Therefore, this research is

significantly giving insight on rural low productivity and rural sustainable development, which has direct relation with planning agent and policy implementation agencies and institutions because migration has a strict and direct impact on geographical, economic and cultural consequences on rural society.

This study is relevant not only for the sociologist, demographers, political scientist, but also at best for some field and other bodies that deal with population and society. The study would also relevant for the government, planners, public administrator and all the stakeholders, because migration nexus rural productivity has its great effect on rural development, which concerns the rural social settings and structure.

The proposed study will influence not only the general knowledge, but also it would guide other researchers and interested academician that wanted to widen the knowledge on migration and rural productivity. It will useful as a secondary source of data for the intending researcher that wants to carry out survey on low productivity and rural development. It will bring lime light to the enduring challenges of migration on the migrants at the course of migration. Policy makers can also make use of this finding to quicken policy related to rural low output and development.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study was restricted to Ise/Orun Local Government Area in Ekiti state, in considering the time and financial factors. This study area was chosen because is one of the developing rural community in Ekiti state that experience higher rate of outmigration. The major thrust of this study also delimit to the study and analysis of migration and rural productivity, because the topic seems to have taken with levity in Ekiti state, which has great effect on rural productivity and development.

CHAPTER 2

LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Migration and rural productivity has its consequences in general phenomena, which have being discussed and researched by many and diverse Scholars, Theorist, Modelist, Researchers and Governmental agency. However, its consequences cannot be overemphasize and there is a need of reviewing the previous work and published books with the aim of reviewing difference and comparative literature in order to establish fact and gain insight about migration and rural productivity.

Rural society have been study and rationalized by diverse theorist and modelist or sociologist. The evolutionary theories of early sociologist, group of social thinkers and scholars, which include, Auguste Comte (1798-1857), Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), Vilfredo Pareto (1848), Ferdinand Tonnies (1855-1936) and Emile Durkheim (1858-1917). These group of thinker argued their conceptions about rural society on evolutionary point of view, that all societies are once primitive and evolve from simple to complex, undifferentiated to differentiated, homogeneity to heterogeneity, and a term coined by Ferdinand Tonnies' Gemeinschaft and Gesselschaft. These sociologist rationalized society on the view

of changes overtime and inequality that emerges between the two societies, they also try to differentiate the Rural and Urban cities base on historical antecedent in their contemporary time.

For a rural society to separate from other social community, Marx Weber, argued that it does not exist at this contemporary time and in a great part of the modern civilized world. It no longer exists in a civilized society like an England, United State and Germany, Max Weber (1970). Unlike evolutionary point of view, Weber postulate rural society inseparable from the cities. Through this argument Weber idea, call our attention to the ethnocentric modeling of society by the evolutionist.

2.2 MIGRATION

Migration is a form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units, David Swanson (2004). The first scholarly contribution to migration consisted of two articles by the nineteenth century geographer. Ravenstein (1885-1889) in which he formulated his “laws of migration”. He saw migration as an inseparable part of development, and he asserted that the major causes of migration were economic, which can be justifiable today Nigeria as well, that people migrate mainly for the economic reason.

Migration patterns can further presumed to influence by factors such as population and distance densities, Skeldon (1997). This has been of the course of rural out-migration, Castles and Miller (2003). Lee (1966) revised Ravenstein's 19th century laws on migration and proposed a new analytical framework for migration. In his view, the decision to migrate can determine by the following factors: (such as distance, physical barriers, immigration laws, and so on); and personal factors, which can be marriage and culture, etc.

At the macro-level, some scholars explain migration by geographical differences in the supply and demand for labour. The results from difference in wages cause workers to move from low-wage, labour-surplus regions to high-wage, labour-scarce regions and it has been the edge cause of labour mobility from Rural to Urbanized society, and its consequences resulting in rural labour scarcity and brain drain, (Harris and Todaro 1970, Schiff 1994).

Emmanuel Wallenstein (1974-1980), posited that Migration have been identified as a survival strategy utilized by the poor, especially the rural dwellers. World-systems theory classified countries according to their degree of dependency, and distinguished between the capitalist "core" nations, followed by the "semi-periphery" and "periphery", which are the developing nations. Can also be referred to as first, second, and the third world, and that people migrate from the periphery

to the core nation to seek better chance in life, (Chukwuedozie and Patience, 2005).

At the micro-level, some scholars also view migrants individual as a rational actors, who decide to move based on a cost-benefit calculation. Assuming free choice and full access to information, they are expected to go where they can be the most productive to earn the highest wages. This capacity obviously depends on the specific acquired skills a person possesses and the labour markets structure and demand, Skeldon (1997), King and Schneider (1991), Schwartz and Notini (1994).

Most researchers who have applied the push-pull framework have assumed that various environmental, demographic, and economic factors determine migration decisions. Two main forces are typically distinguished to create the pushes and pulls, rural population growth causing a Malthusian pressure on natural and agricultural resources pushing people out of the rural areas, and economic conditions (higher wages) luring people into cities an industrialized societies. However, all these scholars only view migration on causal values and they failed to see migration as purposeful agent in terms of field research etc. (Hein de Haas 2008)

Migration can be define as the movement of people from one place to another in search of employment, market, education, health and other means of livelihood, the movement can be temporary or permanent. They are of the opinion

that “Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social, cultural, environmental and political factors and has its effects on areas of origin and destination, (Chikaire, and Egwuonwu 2012).

These are the two broad types of migration across all borders: international migration and internal migration. The former refers to the movement across national boundaries. It designated as emigration from the standpoint of the nation from which the movement occurs and as immigration from that of the receiving nation. The term “internal migration” refers to migration within the boundaries of a given country, while external migration is a migration beyond boundary or a given nation coast. The kinds of migration in Nigeria among others are the Rural-urban, Rural-rural, Urban-rural, Urban-urban migrations, (Jacob Siegel and David Swanson ‘Methods and Materials for Demography’, 2004).

People migrate from one place to another in search of employment, market, education, health and prosperity or other means of livelihood. The movement can be temporary or permanent. They are of the opinion that migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social, cultural, environmental and political factors and have effects on society of origin and destination, Von Braun (2004) and (Chikaire et al, (2012). The findings was also confirmed by King and Schneider (1991), Schwartz and Notini (1994), and It was stated in Political

science Teacher's manual (1994) and National Geographic Society Publication (2005) that People move for a variety of reasons.

It was argue that people consider the advantages and disadvantages of staying and moving, as well as factors such as distance, travel costs, travel time, modes of transportation, territory, cultural barriers etc. Push factors also responsible for migration, leaving a place because of a difficulty (such as a food shortage, war, flood, drought etc.). Pull Factors that responsible for migrating from a place to another is something desirable (such as friendly climate, better food supply, freedom, good economy etc.). Several types of push and pull factors may influence people in their movements, sometimes at the same time it including: "Environmental" (e.g., climate and natural disasters) "Political" (e.g. social unrest and war) "Economic" (e.g. employment or work) "Cultural" (e.g., religions freedom and education), (National Geographic Society 2005).

It was champion that Nigeria is a typical example of a country, where there had been a tremendous expansion of urban areas and the inequality between the rural and urban areas in the provision of basic facilities, which results in rapid rural migration Chikaire et al, (2012). Due to the concentration of industries, government offices and organizations in the urban centres, people are moving to urban centres in search of jobs and pleasurable life. Among those common factors are the absences of basic amenities such as; Potable water, Electricity, Good roads,

Good housing, Clinic and Health facilities, are among the major reasons. Other challenges faced by the people in rural areas are; standard education, lack of interest in farming and low agricultural productivity with low standard of living, Adesiji, et al (2009), Koko and Abdullahi (2012) and Morrison et al (2014).

However, the saying holds that economic forces often play an important role as one of the root causes of migration, and people tend to move to places where the standards of living are better, this alone cannot explain the actual shapes of migration patterns, Schoorl (1998). This may draw our attention to the role of states, geographical proximity, institutions, and social networks, cultural and historical factors, among others in Nigeria are the issues of social unrest: (Boko Haram and Niger-Delta insurgences coupled with evaded corruption, and diseases like Ebola and other epidemics etc).

It was argued that those people that move are predominantly young people and mostly male counterpart between the aged 15-35, but this was not the argument, in developed countries, as it was stated that more female engage in migration than their male counterpart, OECD (2000). It was also argued that Poor people move to seek for better chance and wealth, Rich people also move but not as much as the poor people, (Rev. Adebayo 2014).

The trend of Rural-urban migration is age selective, Ofuoku (2012) opine that, 51.7% of the migrants for the past 10 years were in the age bracket of 21-30

years. Similarly, 82.2% of those who migrated from the rural areas to urban cities were in the age bracket of 11-30 years, Suleiman (2013). He went further that a small percentage of those in the age brackets of 0-10 years are 2.4%, 31-40 are 9.1% and 41-50 years are 6.4% have migrated to Urban areas, the result was also in contrast with the finding result of the Adamu (2009). Who claim that 70% of people that migrate fell between the ages of (18-35), the finding was also confirmed with the Tadaro (1976), Ekong (2003) Adebayo (2014), they specified that most migrants tend to be approximately young people, (Journal of Rural Social Sciences, 2012).

2.3 IMPACT OF MIGRATION IN RURAL SOCIETY AND HOST CITIES

Classical scholar support the explanation of optimum growth, they perceive migration as a form of optimal allocation of production factors to the benefit of all society, that is, both place of origin and receiving society. In this concept, the mobility of labour from rural agrarian society to urbanized, industrial, and civilized society, was conceive as an important prerequisite for rural development and economic growth, Todaro (1969). From the early 1970s, several academic publications have joined the idea that migration contributes to the development of rural society, instead of the reverse, Almeida and Rubenstein (1992), Binford (2003). Behind these hypotheses, the support that rural migration contributes to the

development of the place of exit cannot be overemphasize because migration also have its negative impact as positive benefit.

Among the negative impact of, migrations on rural productivity are; low productivity, poverty, inequality and social exclusion, many researchers has evaluated the socio-cultural effects of migration that migration held responsible for the loss of community solidarity, undermining rural socio-cultural integrity, Hayes (1991) and the breakdown of traditional institutions and organizations modifying village life and agriculture, De Haas (1998). The exposure of Rural youth to the relative wealth and success of migrants, combined with changing of rural taste to Urban tastes in terms of material utility, it likely make the rural way of life become less appreciable, dishearten or discouragement in agriculture and other traditional sectors that modifies rural life, (Udo 1997).

The foreign made syndrome that drown people away from their cultural values has being among the problems facing by Nigerian, to the extent that foreign substitute product are not valued by the citizens. Therefore, it burden national wealth in foreign exchange policy, since the imported goods supersede the export in national level, (Migration and development "a theoretical perspective" 2008).

The high level of migration among the population from Rural to the cities in Nigeria has thrown burden to the remaining populace in rural society, which

eventually burden food production by causing the problem of food insecurity. Since those who migrate are predominantly youth and able bodied, it has led to age dependency in rural society whereby, aged people largely depends on their younger one's Chikire, et al, (2012).

Along with International Fund for Agricultural Development (2007), migration also led to the drain of skills or brain drain and the loss of innovative community members from rural areas. This has being the case of rural society like Ise-Etiti because the educated, industrious and innovative people have migrated with their ideas and talents to another city beyond Ekiti and invest their ideas to the place. Makinwa (1981), Adepaju (1990), this have been in amongst the major factors militating against productivity and rural development, (Yohanna and Danladi 2014).

The drift of the rural populace to the cities areas has led to social, economic, environmental, physical, and other sever problems such as: congestion in the urban centres which increased the spread of communicable diseases like Ebola and "HIV AIDS". Insufficient social infrastructure and social amenities such as: electricity, health, education, recreational facilities, potable water, poor housing among others, which results in environmental decay (Lykke 2002).

Over-population in urban centre at the expense of limited available resources it has over weights the use of infrastructural, natural and social amenities. It has

also led to other environmental or social problems among others which are: Traffic Congestion, Growth of slums leading to ghetto life, Unemployment, Hired Assassins, Harmed Robbery, Alcoholism, Drug abuse, Prostitution, Hooliganism, Health hazard from pollution: air, water, and noise, for instance, Toxic smoke from industrial plants and vehicles, Inadequate refuse disposer and disposing system, Poor drainage system. Which results to flood and overflowing gutters and therefore results in cholera and relatives epidemics, Adedeji and Rowland (1984), Eliss and Harris (2004). However, these factors are not only affecting Urban society alone it was indeed consequently affect the rural society; especially in oil discovered society in which there is serious gas pollution released by exploring machines, which seriously affect their age mortality, (British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, 2013).

Many researchers pin point that migration is functional to both society engage in the process of migration at the optimal level. As it was also postulated by De Haan (2002) that through migration, the capabilities of individuals are improve in view of the fact that the migrant acquires some form of education and brings new ideas and new skills, while in some situation improve productivity in Agriculture, Koko and Abdullahi (2012). However, migration tends to improve the migrant place of origin through acquired education, innovative, entrepreneurial

idea and scientific based knowledge; this can also enhance changes in status-quo of cultural and primitive rustic life style.

Scholars and politicians support migration as developing tool for societies of origin and destination, generally recognizing the importance of remittances, to which play an important role in stimulating local, regional, and national economic growth. Developmentalist also conceived dominant development policies in the 1950s and 1960s, the migrant were sees as an important change agent who investing remittances in economic enterprises to the place origin. It argued that migrants brought not only the facilities, but also new innovative ideas, acquired knowledge, and entrepreneurial skills that they have acquired at the course of migration. Contrary to this opinion, most of the migrants are not investing their talents and wealth in rural society, whereby they preferred investing their talents and wealth in an urbanized area in the country of origin, they also diffuse cultural materials with new transformation to their place of origin, (Veblen 1999).

2.4 RURAL SOCIETY IN DETAIL

Since there is no world acceptable definition for rural society, rural society now defined on the bases of Population, Geography, and Levels of development. World census figure has been used traditionally to defined and differentiate rural society from urban society but since there is no consensus in the fact of the figure.

Colonia government in Nigeria (1953) concluded that any population less than 500 has become rural, in (1963) and (1991), they considered urban population as 2000 and anything lesser than this considered rural. This claim can be apply only in pre-industrial era and to low populated villages, unlike industrial era that many rural society were overcrowded. It no apparent that (50000) population may constitute rural society and to be conclude that rural society can only be describe on basis of their level of development or social infrastructure and amenities.

As it was also described by Adebomi (2013), Rural areas are clearly recognizable as society that constitute the space where human settlement and infrastructure occupy only small patches of the landscape, most of which is dominated by fields and pastures, woods and forest, water, mountain and desert. (IFAD 2007) adds to this that rural people usually live in farmsteads or settlements of 5000 10,000 persons, but also makes the point that 'national distinctions between rural and urban are arbitrary and varied'.

Rural relates to a sparsely populated areas, usually farmland or country areas, outside the limits of a city or town or a designated commercial, industrial, or residential centre farms, vegetation, and spaces. New York City and Los Angeles Report (2012). In reality, the concept of Rural cannot easily conceptualize in fact; it revealed that rural society could only be defined base on social process at a point on time or base on societal historical trend and level of their development.

Rural society from reviewed literature we can deduce that, rural society can be seen or describe as sparsely populated society with the low level of technology, social and psychological development, where people are mutually emotionally interrelated, and where people share same belief, ideology and culture. It is an agrarian undifferentiated homogeneity society, which farm and raw production serve as their means of livelihood.

2.5 RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Development is the multidimensional involving changes in structures, attitude and institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth; the reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty, Umebali (2006), went further that development involves economic growth component, equality or social justice component, and socio-economic transformational component, which are all on a self-sustaining basis. In a response, that all individual must carry along at the toward national sustainable development regardless of people's culture, group, political parties, religion, tribes and geographical location especially rural society, (Laah, et al 2013).

Rural development in general denotes economic development and community development actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in rural neighborhoods, remote villages and the countryside. Economic

activities typically relate to the primary sector production and processing of foods stuff and raw materials, which may enhance food security and support people physical and material needs, (Adebodun, et al 2013).

Development involves the improvement of the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves in order to meet the required need of the rural area. The outsider may not understand the culture, language and other rural settings that prevalent in the local area. More also, societal people themselves must participate in their sustainable development, especially in developing countries like Nigeria and Ekiti state, which are in need of strict integrated development approaches.

2.6 CHALLENGES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Some scholars have noted that before discovery and production of petroleum in Nigeria, Nigeria was a state characterized by relatively narrow of rural and urban differential, therefore urban bias during this period was hardly a topical issue of debate. But with the emergence of oil as the main pedestal of the economy, Urban oriented economy swiftly characterized the political economic and the public orientation, while Urban privileged groups quickly monopolized and benefited from whatever gains that comes from oil oil (Jamal and Weeks, 2013).

Human need are numerous, but there are basic and immediate needs for human organism to survive, which are food, shelter and clothing, these are the

main essential needs for human survival. However, it was unfortunate that most families cannot afford three meals in a day, shows that they live below \$1.25 in a day because of poverty (UN 2010), which is due to the low income earning from rural output. Apart from low agricultural productivity, it is also responsible for the poor health conditions. In the rural areas, poor housing that affect peoples' health welfare. In addition, rural poor housing also contribute a lot to diseases contact, (Laah et al, "the mirage of rural development in Nigeria" 2013).

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the rural area but the level of food production is low. This is due to low yields, decreasing soil fertility with limited use of fertilizer, unimproved crop varieties and breeds of livestock, lack of credit facility, inadequate extension services and use of very crude tools. About 70% of the inhabitants engage in agriculture and 30% on other activities such as animal husbandry, fishing, cottage industry etc. Malnutrition results from low agricultural productivity and over dependence on urban market for an exchange. McNeil (1993) find out that inadequate infrastructure reduces the costs of production, which affects profitability, productivity and employment. Thereby, government has a role to play by educating people with the use of herbicide, insecticide and fertilizer, (Ishaya et al, 2013).

The extant conflicts ranging from ethnic, religious and communal issue, which does not provide enabling environment for the implementation of

sustainable development programmes in such area like Borno and Yobe state rural areas where there is an incessant Boko Haram insurgence. In this type of situation where foreigners and government workers in some coastal rural areas in Niger-Delta become the target of kidnappers demanding for huge amount of money, these conditions are not favorable or conducive for developmental work or government intervention. Nwakoby (2007) also stated that public funds (made for rural projects) are fraud away in bank vaults in Nigeria, while an overwhelming proportion of the population live in abject poverty, (Omerue et al, 2013).

Productivity and rural development in Nigeria has led to the formation of many policies and initiatives by The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), to collaborate up with several international and national organizations like. (World Bank) Africa Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), The Social Welfare Service Scheme (SOWESS), and National Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP) in Obasanjo regime consists of Youth Empowerment Scheme (YES), Urban Industrial Development Scheme (UID), and National Resources Development and Conservation Scheme (NRDCS) among its important areas of prominence. It should be understand that all programs, instead of empowering the citizen, they have being equipped by the prevailing situation, to be more uneasy, which results in form of militancy, criminality and robbery since there is to non-availability of jobs. (Afolabi, 2007).

2.7 RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Nigeria rural society contributes greatly to the socio-economic development of the nation. Today, more than two third of the Nigerian population whose primary occupation is subsistence agriculture reside in the rural areas. These rural areas serve as a source of the nation's pin economy, i.e. labour supply, foodstuff like maize, cassava, yam, wheat, guinea corn. Fruits like orange, watermelon. Cash crop like cocoa, cola nut, cashew, coffee, and plantain for urban dwellers also provide raw materials or mineral resources i.e. crude oil and palm oil, for industrial use and national wealth. With all these productivity and rural contribution to national wealth, rural societies suffers a lot and earn very little proportion of the allocation and vulnerable to be exclusive and neglected in national planning and development, (Daramola and Basorun 2014).

Productivity can be defined as an effective and efficient use of all resources include time, People, knowledge, information, finance, space, energy, and materials, Scott Grant (2015). According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, productivity can also refer to the rate at which a worker, a company, country or a community produces goods, and the amount produced compared with how much time, work and money needed to produce them, (Oxford 8th edition). From the stated definition we deduced that rural productivity was heavily lied on impute such as human energy and machineries 'Labour', Human knowledge ' new

skills', Materials resources 'fertilizer', Mechanized tools 'tractor' and financial capital 'Agro-financial loan or support etc.

Prospective resources for rural development and productivity involves a broad spectrum of issues among which are problems of agricultural modernization, Akinbode (2001), and the value of production of goods and services from forest and through the sale of excess goods and services in rural area Ajakaiye (2011). The opinion above toward rural development and productivity strictly relevant to Ekiti state, because majority of these rural areas in Ekiti State relied on forest resources for development and livelihoods. Many societies in Ekiti state make use of resources generated from trees and cocoa on their farms to generate food and money. In addition, wood production continues to be one of the great economic benefits for the state. Majority of the forest in Ekiti State used primarily for wood production, cocoa, rice, watermelon and other forest productions, (World Rural Observations, 2012).

Production of food such as yam, banana, orange, rice, cassava, watermelon wild and domestic animals, palm oil and forest produce like materials that essential for building as poles, doors, roof etc, which are the major economy of Ekiti state. A research that carried out on women farmers productivity, a case study of Ekiti state also outline, Yam, Cassava, Maize, Guinea Corn, Beans, Rice and Sweet Potatoes. others include Ground nut, Vegetables like tomatoes, spinach, 'Tete'

local vegetable herb, Ugwu, Lettuce, Pepper, Okra, Garri, cassava flour, fufu, include fruits which are the other farm production , Olawepo and Fatulu (2014). The study also reveals the various animals kept by women in Ekiti state; among them are chicken, goat, sheep, pig, duck, pigeon and Rabbit.

From this research, it revealed that women also participate actively in rural productivity and national wealth, but lack of exposure and inadequate mechanized farming seriously affect rural productivity. Findings also revealed that farmers in Ekiti state also engage in planting different types of economic trees such as Iroko, Mesonia, Obeche, Afra, Mahogany, and Tick. etc Adeniyi et al, (2012) which they usually fell as logs and processed into planks in the sawmills. He went further that the availability of palm trees in the farm and forest has contributed to high supply of palm oil to other communities both within and outside the Ekiti state.

2.8 FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

The shift from ownership to tenantry accompany with low productivity. One of these is the relation of tenantry to the fertility of the soil and the quality of farm products. The principal cause of this shift is to be the gradual exhaustion of the phosphoric acid in the soil. The unorganized system of tenantry as is exists today is ferocious and is destroying the patrimony of the farming community. The increase

in tenantry and the rising value of land has had a marked effect in lessening the interest of the farming people in any society. This is one of the factors affecting cocoa farmers in Ise/Orun LGA, and Ekiti state in general, (Vogt 1997).

Nigeria is one of the leading country producers and major exporters of cocoa ever before the discovery of oil and gas, Adegeye (2006) remarked that Nigeria ranked among the five leading producers in the world even though it produced on a small-scale level and it mainly produced in Ekiti, Ondo, Osun, Oyo and Ogun States. Cocoa production in those areas accounts for about 70% of the country's total production, which in quantity amounts to approximately 400 tons of the total production in a year (Ajao 2006).

In 1970s as Ademola (2009) stated that cocoa output peaked at 308,000 tons, but this figure dropped sharply in 1980s to 155,000 tones and continually down to 110,000 tons by 1990 farming season, and the problem persists till present. Considering the age of cocoa farms, the study shows that almost a half of the cocoa trees fell within the age group of 30-50 and this was among the issue in Ise-Ekiti. This result also confirmed the findings of Ajao (2012) that one of the factors limiting cocoa production is the ageing of cocoa trees. And he went further that there is variations in degrees of challenges confronting the cocoa producers in the study areas and he came up with these result: Shortage of farm labour 18(22.5%), inadequate and high cost of agro-chemicals 12(15.0%), Low producers' price

40(50.0%), Poor access to cocoa producing areas, 2(2.5.0%), Government policies,8(10.%).

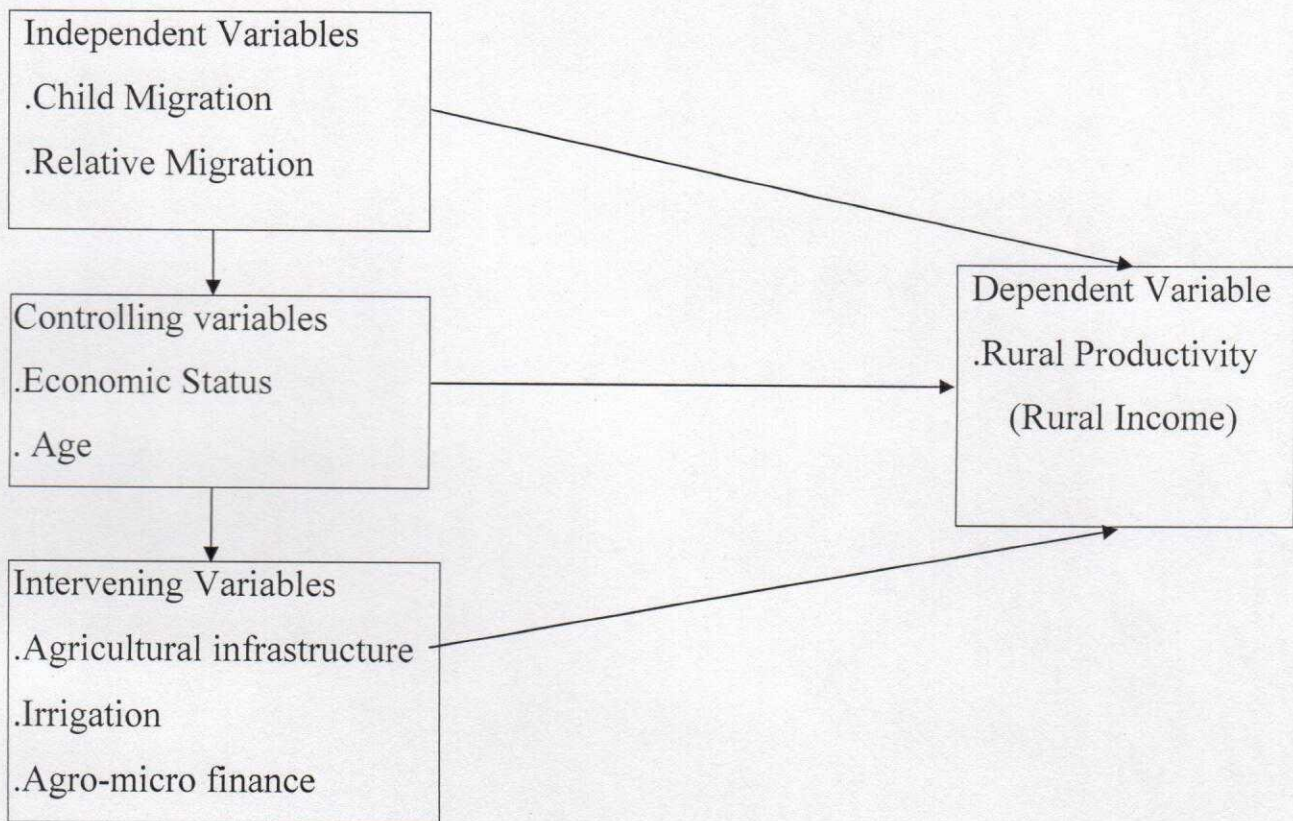
Moreover, a research was conducted on “farmers adaptation strategies to the effect of climate variation on yam production” a case study of Ekiti state Nigeria, by Adger et al (2007), that climate variability, poor infrastructure, poor economic, poverty, drought, excess rainfall, poor livestock health. Reduced crop yields, low productivity and a range of other problems associated with climate variability, also constituted to the challenges for agricultural productivity nation-wide, Oluwasusi and Tijani, (2013). From the above finding we can postulate that climate variability, low producers’ price and shortage of farm labour and youth migration, are the extreme constrain of cocoa, yam and other agro-productions, identical result were also obtained by Essang and Mabawonku (1980) in an earlier study in eastern and western Nigeria. These results also confirmed the observation of Kande Somwaru, and Diao (2003), Ekong (2003) Adewale (2005), Christopher Chukwuji (2012) in Niger-Delta on agriculture, (Greener Journal of Agricultural Sciences 2014).

However, it has been the compounded problem where the young able-bodied men and women predominantly the school leavers at all educational levels are not interested in farming, combine with unattractive rural society, results in migration to the few urbanizing centres in search of white-collar jobs that are not preparedly

available. Underemployment in Nigeria that coupled with poverty and low productivity, which has not hand strictly handle by the Government which contributed to factors affecting rural development. Government also overlook the problems facing the cocoa and Agricultural industries in the country but largely focused on the development of oil and gas sector, Ojo (2011) which affect Agric industries in Ekiti state and Nigeria in general.

It has been a serious argument about the concept of migration and rural productivity among the scholars, that rural outmigration has its great effect on development, which form the basis factor for the extant poverty in the rural areas. People migrate from Rural to the cities because of poor infrastructures, lack of social amenities in rural society, which pushes youth and helping hand away from rural society and burdened productivity results in poor standard of living and rural and urban decay. It was stated among the researchers that migration forms the basis of rural development through diffusion and innovative ideas of the migrant. There are some central concerns in the current rural development strategy which are the issues of Globalization, Agro-market, Institutional linkage and rural networking etc, which can enhance rural development if consider by Ekiti state government and policy maker.

2.9 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK



The conceptual framework intends to schematize the hypothesized trajectory between the selected independent variables and the dependent variable in studying migration and rural productivity in Ekiti State, a case study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The independent variables are the child and relatives that have migrated out of rural society. The framework also depicts the controlling variables as they connect, in one way or the other to either dependent variable. More so, The intervening variable may also constrain productivity or hinder it to become low. Therefore, independent, controlling and intervening variables have direct and partial relationship with rural productivity

2.10 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

A theory is a set of ideas provides an explanation for human society and social problems in its adequacy of proffering relevant solution to it.

There are difference types of theory but our major concerns as this research may concern are the macro and micro theories: macro theory is an holistic view of general phenomenal, while the micro theory view society from individual perspective to the general phenomena.

Two theories were employed in this research work, to back up the finding, they are Push-Pull theory of migration and Dependency theory of development.

2.10.1 PUSH-PULL THEORY

Lee (1966) revised Ravenstein's 19th century laws of migration and proposed a new analytical framework for migration. In his view, the decision to migrate is determine by the following factors: factors associated with the area of origin and factors associated with the area of destination and interventioning obstacles such as: distance, physical barriers, immigration laws etc, and some personal factors.

Lee (1966) opine that migration tends to take place within well-defined streams, from specific places at the origin to specific places or destination, not only

because opportunities tend to be highly localized but also because the flow of knowledge back from destination facilitates the decision for later migrants. Lee also stated that migration is selective with the respective individual characteristics because people respond differently to “pull” and “push” factors at origins and destinations having different abilities to cope with the intervening variables (Reniers 1999).

The push-pull theory has become the prevailing migration model in university education. Most researchers who have applied the push-pull framework have assumed that various environmental, demographic, and economic factors determine migration decisions. Two main forces are typically distinguished to create the pushes and pulls: Rural population growth causing a Malthusian pressure on natural and agricultural resources pushing people out of marginal rural areas, and Economic conditions (higher wages) luring people into cities and industrialized countries (Skeldon 1997).

According to Lee, the push factors could be more important than pull factors. Although migration can be produced either by push or pull factors, according to Lee, migration results from the combination of both push and pull factors that associated with the areas of origin, destination and personal factors. Persons own individual emotions, knowledge and intelligence can affect the decision to migrate or not, Aliyev (2008). People tend to be increasingly

concentrated in crowded places in the cities, towns, and prosperous agricultural areas. In spite of their crowdedness, it generally offer better social and economic opportunities in terms of individual achievement like safety, education, healthcare, paid labour, entrepreneurial activities and cities pleasure. This further illustrates the restrictions and potential insignificance of “push-pull” theoretical model.

Common factors in push-pull migration theory are the few opportunities, primitive condition, inadequate job, famine and drought, social unrest, political fear or persecution, poor medical care, loss of wealth, death threats, pollution, poor housing, and marriage. These are the common influential factors pushes migrants from their place of origin to destination.

2.10.2 DEPENDENCY THEORY

The earliest formulation of dependency theory came up alongside modernization theory. The theory emerges first in Latin America, among social scientist such as Raul Pebrisch an Argentine economist in (1950). The ideas of dependency also developed, among others, by other Latin American social scientists such as Celso Furtado, Cardoso, Theotonio Dos Santos and Andre Gunder Frank.

Dependency theory posits that the origins of enduring global poverty cannot understand without referencing to the intact international economic system.

Underdevelopment is not a situation: it is an active process of impoverishment linked to development. That is, some parts of the world are not developing because others are developed. They are not disconnecting processes but two aspects of the same progression.

Dependency theory argues that before the era of modern economic growth until 500 years ago, the world core regions were not strongly connecting to one and others, but extensive trade networks existed. However, when capitalism began to spread, the ceaseless search for huge profit began through the production of agricultural goods in colonies or other lands, and Western Europe capacity to drive unequal agreement and this primarily changed the social structures of the Third World.

Poverty in the Third World is not "traditional" or unplanned. It is a necessary companion to the richness of the western world, the expansion of an industrial world malformed the rest of the world. West African countries were uprooting by centuries of the slave trade in the Caribbean for the agricultural estate system set up to meet the needs of the colonists neglecting the local needs and impoverished labours by cheap labour. Mines in the Third World produced petroleum, Iron, Tin Gold and other raw materials for the industries of the West. Various regions of the world left distorted, impoverished economies and underdeveloped while developed countries gained prosperity. Dependency theory

view international capitalist as the ruin of the Third World, dependency sees them as the main obstacle to the well-being of the poorer countries.

2.10.4 APPLICATION OF THE THEORIES

Lee (1966), Push-Pull theory of migration explains migration and rural productivity that decision to migrate from rural to urban centres was determined by some factor associated with the rural community, factor like cultural barriers, boredom of rural society and rural folkways that seems primitive i.e. greeting, norms guiding marriage, mutual bond, rituals and religion rites and rural settings. However, factors associated with urban society, which can be modernization, freedom and formal ways of life that allows individuals to live their life without constraining by emotions and cultural bound.

The theory assumed that various rural and cities environmental, demographic, and economic factors determine how people will migrate. Whereby, rural rapid growth in population causes malnutrition and natural resources like water, land and farm produce were over burdened, and it pushes people out of the marginal rural societies in Ekiti State. The economic conditions like high wages, urban pleasure and fast tempo of life in urban centre luring or pull people to the urbanized cities and industrialised societies. Rural people tends to migrate by considering the both push and pull factors into consideration and some factors

governing the host society. Despite the fact that some industrialised societies are overcrowded, people still find means of migrating from rural to such societies, because such societies offer social and economic opportunities in terms of freedom, Education, good health care delivery services, entrepreneurial activities and pleasure, i.e. a city like Lagos and a society like China.

There are some common factors that push people out of the rural areas to the cities or urbanized areas, for instance; lack of social infrastructure and social amenities, few opportunities, inadequate jobs for the young graduates, poor housing, rural decay and poverty. According to this theory, migrations triggered toward economic gain and have economic gain for the migrants, rural society and the host society also followed by its consequences on migration actors. The exant movement from rural areas disheartens rural society and discourages people from agricultural based production and easy way of life which in turn burdens productivity and rural output.

Dependency theory argued that the origin of rural poverty and underdevelopment can only be understood by referencing to the exploitation of the rural society agricultural produce especially from their cash crops. Rural agricultural produce were exploited to satisfy the need of metropolitan cities within Nigeria and outside the country i.e. the British colonial master. The exploitation of cocoa to make tea and exploitation of coffee from the rural farmers to produce

processed or drinking coffee, underdeveloped rural society through overconcentration on cash crops, which in return affect food security and cause malnutrition.

Rural underdevelopment is never a condition as worse it is today across this nation around the 1970s. Rural poverty was a strategy in favour of industrialised societies; rural areas remain poor because of urbanization and concentration of the government in the cities in terms locating industries, higher institutions and Government offices. Therefore, rural challenges today are inseparable variables urban development rather it is progressing social system.

The theory stated that before modernization and urban economic boom in Nigeria after discovery of crude oil, rural-urban wage differentials are not in worse state as it was today within Nigeria and outside the country. However, the spread of capitalism in urban centres seeking cheap labour and excess profit in their factories through exploitations of agricultural produce and mineral resources from the rural areas, which in turn led to unequal trade balance between the rural and urban society, which worsen the case of rural to remain underdeveloped.

Dependency theory view urban capitalism as a ruin to the rural society, because rural society depends largely on urban finished and secondary goods at higher cost rate, Rural people depends on government and policy makers situated in urban areas to formulate a policy that may not yield better results or effective in

rural societies. Price control on agro-product, modern agricultural tools and appliances, agro-chemicals and fertilizer were been fully controlled by the government and urban centres on higher unaffordable prices to the rural farmers and it discouraged people to engage in farm production. Thereby, people are now in dilemma of seeking alternative outside agriculture and rural society, which results in labour and youth migration that burdened rural productivity and rural development.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the research design, study area, study population, sampling procedure, research instruments and methods of data analysis employed for the study titled “migration and rural productivity in Ekiti state, case study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area”. Methodology is the blueprint and strategy of a good research work to determine the quality and authenticity of any research work; it serves as the philosophy of the research, which determines the validity, and reliability of the research work.

Survey design was employ for the study and mixed method employed for data collection. The information derived from primary and secondary sources, qualitative and quantitative data were gathered through interview method, observational method and questionnaire methods of data gathering. The study was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences, report and content analysis to ensure accurate analysis of data. The results were presented with the use of tables and discussion.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study adopted descriptive research design of survey. Descriptive research was found appropriate because it involves the collection, analysis and presentation of mass numerical data. Probability sampling and non-probability techniques were employed in the study. Primary data was collected through structured and open-ended questionnaire and scheduled structured interview. Relevant secondary data were collected from the local government secretariat. The research was designed in order to test the research hypothesis of the study.

3.3 THE STUDY AREA

Ise/Orun Local Government Area comprises Ise-Ekiti and Orun-Ekiti in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Ise-Ekiti is the headquarters of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. It shares geographical boundaries with Ikere-Ekiti, and Ijan-Ekiti to the south, Aisegba-Ekiti and Agbado-Ekiti to the west, Emure-Ekiti bounds to the east, and to the North it shares boundary in the northern with Iso in Ondo State Nigeria, and Iju in Iju/Itaogbolu LGA Akure North.

Its geographic coordinates are $7^{\circ}27'36''\text{N}, 5^{\circ}25'12''\text{E}/7.46000^{\circ}\text{N}, 5.42000^{\circ}\text{E}$. It has an area of 432 km^2 and a population of 113,754 as at the 2006 census. Ise/Orun is located geographically on a plain with good fertile soil that favours agriculture. That is why the people of Ise/Orun-Ekiti are predominantly agrarian. This is one of the attributes of rural area. Farming is the major source of income. There are cash crops like cocoa, cola nut, timber with food crops such as plantain, cassava, maize, rice, yam and fruits like cashew, orange, pineapple, watermelon etc. This study area enjoys tropical climate with two distinct seasons, i.e. rainy season (April-October) and dry season (November-March). The temperature ranges between 21°c and 28°c with high humidity.

3.4 THE STUDY POPULATION

Ise/Orun LGA has an area of 432 km^2 and a population of 113,754 according to the 2006 census. It is located in Ekiti south geopolitical zone, Ise/Orun Ekiti comprise of 10 wards and their units vary, ranging from 9 to 12 in each ward. Population under investigation include the both sexes (male and female), regardless of their status and occupation from age 15-95.

3.5 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

SAMPLING TABLE

LIST OF WARDS AND UNITS IN ISE/ORUN LGA										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
10	9	12	10	9	10	10	9	10	12	101

Source: Ise/Orun LGA Secretariat (Information Department)

Wards	Units	Selected units	Household per units	Respondent per household
1	10	1, 2, 7, 9	5	1
2	9	2, 3, 7, 9	5	1
3	12	3, 4, 5, 12	5	1
4	10	2, 3, 4, 9	5	1
5	9	3, 4, 5, 8	5	1
6	10	1, 3, 4, 5	5	1
7	10	2, 7, 8, 9	5	1
8	9	2, 6, 7, 9	5	1
9	10	2, 3, 5, 6	5	1
01	12	1, 6, 7, 8	5	1
TOTAL	101	40 Units	200 Household	200 Respondents

source: Survey (2015), migration and rural productivity.

Cluster or Area sampling and Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) were adopted to select a representative sample for the study. This sampling technique was suitable for the findings since there is no convenient list of frame and it warrants that sample was the strict representative of the population.

The first Cluster comprise of the entire ten (10) geo-political wards selected through (SRSWOR), while the second Cluster comprises of forty (40) Units. Four (4) Units were drawn from each of the ten ward through (SRSWOR). The third Cluster compose of two hundred (200) Household, from which five (5) Household were selected through (SRSWOR). Finally, a respondent was selected from each household accidentally and information were collected from them through administered questionnaire.

Purposive and snowballing sample technique was employed in choosing sample size among the migrant returnees and farmers, in order to gain more experience on rural productivity and migrant experience from their host cities before returning home. This was done across the study area, one (1) respondent was selected from each ward and ten (10) returnee migrants were interviewed, conversely ten (10) farmers were selected through same technique and twenty (20) respondents were interviewed . The researcher came across some farmers and returnee migrants on the street and interviewed one of the farmers and returnee migrants as purposive in ward three (3), which is the researcher's ward. The respondent introduced other returnee migrants from ward two (2), while the famer also introduce me to his friend in ward one (1) and I was subsequently able to cover the ten wards in Ise/Orun LGA. All the respondents were covered through the scheduled-structured Interview schedule.

3.6 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Structured questionnaire was administered to two hundred (200) respondents to generate relevant information needed for the research, the structured questionnaire was employed because it reduces probing and coding biases and its capability of gathering minimum, specific and precise information.

Based on the normal procedure, the administered copies of the structured questionnaire comprise of different sections based on the research objectives and research hypotheses, in order to elicit reasonable answer for the research questions. Section A comprises of general information relating to the respondents Socio-demographic data or Bio-data. While section B is designed for questions on migration characteristics and its consequences. Section C explored issues concerned with challenges in rural production and low productivity. While section D comprises of miscellaneous questions that may be useful or relevant to the study.

The questionnaire was prepared in English language. Some subsections of the questionnaire were designed to measure perception and attitude of the respondents toward particular issues on migration and productivity. The measurement was based on a three point scale, starting from 1- Disagree (DS), 2- Agree (A), 3- to Indifference (I) and Very Often (VOF), Often (OFT) and Do not (DNT), for perception and experience of the respondents. This technique was

employed to determine the effect of migration, on productivity and rural development.

Scheduled structure interview was adopted to gather information from ten (10)-returnee migrants and ten (10) farmers. One (1) respondent was chosen from each ward and the information collected include decision for migration, living and work status, challenges, and experience of the migrants in the process of migration and the migration influences on social economic and valued culture of rural society, While the farmers experience on rural productivity and their capability from last decade was considered.

3.7 PILOT TEST OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

To ensure validity of the instrument, a constructed structured questionnaire was submitted to my supervisor who reviewed and modified the drafted questionnaire. Copies of the questionnaire were first administered on the randomly selected ten (10) non migrants aged 15-95 years in the study area. This was done in order to ascertain authenticity and reliability for the instrument for this study and it confirmed the instrument coverage capability.

3.8 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The collated data of this finding were analyzed by coding, imputation of information on SPSS, report and content analysis for qualitative analysis; the

quantitative data were coded and analyzed with the help of SPSS. Under univariate level of analysis descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) was employed for normal frequency, while under bivariate, cross tabulation and chi-square also adopted to measure the significant relationship between the two variables under hypothesis testing and under multivariate level of analysis linear regression was adopted to know the significant and whether migration contributed to low productivity.

Scheduled- structured interview and direct or personal observation was used to gain migrants returnee perceptions, views about their living and working status, their challenges and experience as a migrants at the course or process of migration, which were analysed through content analysis and report.

3.9 DATA MANAGEMENT

The relevant information from the well-structured and open-ended questionnaire, were managed and coded properly in order to allow for statistical manipulation with the use of SPSS, through appropriate measurement of statistical analysis. Moreover, the key information from scheduled-structured interview was processed through the review of extensive field notes and electronics recording in order to gain accurate content analysis and valid results. Finally, data was analysed and the results was interpreted, submitted to my supervisor for final correction, and it was finally printed, bound and submitted for grading.

3.10 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The researcher faced several challenges in the field and in the process of collecting the data, among these problems is the wide area that the study covered, namely Ise Ekiti and Orun Ekiti with several villages like Ogbese, Afolu, Kajola and Ajekunle, which were difficult to access. Therefore, it took a long time and cost before a researcher could reach all these respondents for the administration and retrieval of the completed instrument from various wards and units.

Moreover, the unfriendly attitude of some of the respondents toward the research in terms of reluctance to be interviewed, failure to answer the question proper, to the extent that the researcher managed to retrieve only 191 out of 200 administered copies of the questionnaire, while only 177 were valid and analyzed.

Finally, concerning the secondary data, the researcher encountered many problems in trying to access such. This local government area lack proper records and data on their productivity. The researcher also visited the Bureau of Statistics in Ado-Ekiti thinking of accessing all these data on rural productivity but there was no available data that cover all these rural productivity.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data analysis and interpretation of the result, a comparative analysis of migration and rural productivity in Ekiti state, a case study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The data collected from 177 respondents from the administered questionnaire and 20 randomly selected farmers and returnee migrants from scheduled interview was analysed using linear-regression and chi-square statistical test, which was used to test the hypotheses of the study.

The frequency distribution table of the respondents was shown in this chapter, also the presentation and interpretation of the data is base on each section and characteristics of the question in each section. The table starts with demographic and socio-economic status, table 2 display migration experience and its characteristics, table 3 also presents the implications of migration, while table 4 presents the rural productivity and rural development. Furthermore, table 5 display other research area and social problems in the study area, and finally to the testing of research hypotheses under study, while all the tables follow with their interpretation respectively.

TABLE 4.1 THE RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
RESPONDENTS' GENDER		
Male	121	68.4
Female	56	31.6
TOTAL	177	100.0
RESPONDENTS' AGE (YEARS)		
15-24	10	5.7
25-34	13	7.4
35-44	16	9.1
45-54	24	13.6
55-64	17	9.7
65-74	51	29.0
75-84	37	21.0
85-94	8	4.5
TOTAL	176	100.0
RESPONDENTS' RELIGION		
Islamic	46	26.0
Christianity	104	58.8
Traditional	21	11.9
Others	6	3.4
TOTAL	177	100.0
RESPONDENTS' MARITAL STATUS		
Married	137	77.4
Single	22	12.4
Divorced	6	3.4
Widowed	12	6.8
TOTAL	177	100.0
RESPONDENTS' OCCUPATION		
Farmer	100	56.8
Wage Earner	9	5.1
Self employed	26	14.8
Employed	13	7.4
Unemployed	5	2.8
Retired	12	6.8
Schooling	10	5.7
Others	1	.6
TOTAL	176	100.0
RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
Primary	40	23.1
Secondary	40	23.1
Tertiary	31	17.9
Non Formal Education	48	27.7
Others	14	8.1
RESPONDENTS' ECONOMIC STATUS		

Very Poor	70	39.8
Poor	52	29.5
Satisfied	34	19.3
Rich	17	9.7
Very Rich	3	1.7
TOTAL	176	100.0
RESPONDENTS' HOUSEHOLD POPULATION		
1-4	72	41.6
5-8	53	30.6
9-12	28	16.2
13-16	16	9.2
17-20	3	1.7
21 and above	1	.6
TOTAL	173	100.0
RESPONDENTS' RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HOUSEHOLD		
Head of Household	123	70.3
Biological Child	18	10.3
Relative	6	3.4
Couple	28	16.0
TOTAL	175	100.0
RESPONDENTS' TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION		
Flat	65	37.4
Rooming	90	51.7
Duplex	19	10.9
TOTAL	174	100.0

Source: Survey (2015) migration and rural productivity.

4.2 RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMICS

CHARACTERISTICS

4.2.1 Respondents' Gender

Regarding this study: migration and rural productivity in Ekiti state, a case study of Ise/Orun LGA, it was revealed that 68.4% of the respondents are male while 31.6 % are female. This result shows that more male respondents than their female counterparts were available and agreed to participate in this study. This was also in line t with the scheduled interview of this study; more male were available to be interview regarding their experience on migration and rural productivity.

Sociologically, more male engage in migration and rural productivity than their female counterparts.

4.2.2 Respondents' Age

Concerning the age of the respondents, 29.0% are age 65 to 74 years while 21.0% are between 75 and 84 years of age. In addition, 13.6% of the respondents are aged between 45 and 54 years while 9.7% are aged between 55 and 64 years. However, only 9.1% of the respondents are between aged of 35 and 44 years. Only 7.4% of the respondents are aged between 25 and 34 while only 5.7% are the age between 15 and 24. Moreover, 4.5% of the respondents are aged between 84 and 94. This result shows that the study comprises of age characteristics of rural people.

Pertinent to the reviewed literature in this study on Ofuoku (2012) who opined that migration is age selective. He went further to conclude that the migrants age since last ten years have fallen between the age of 21 and 30, which is also in consonant with the scheduled interview of the study. It was also revealed that youth between the ages of 25 and 34 years constitute 7.4% of the respondents and matured adult between the ages of 35 and 44 are 9.1% of the respondents. The age group who are supposed to be productive in rural society have migrated compared with the more available age of 65 to 74 (29.0%) of the respondents and

75 to 84 age interval, 21.0% of the respondents who dominated this societies. Sociologically, these results convey that most able-bodied people have migrated; they are no longer in rural society in order to enhance more productivity. Conversely, the migration of able-bodied people left rural work and productivity to largely in the hands of the aged.

4.2.3 Respondents' Religion and Beliefs

Table 4.2 comprises of demographic and socio-economic status of the respondents. Regarding the respondents' religion and beliefs, it reveals that 58.8% of the respondents are Christians while 26.0% of the respondents are Muslims. Also 11.9% of the respondents are traditional religion worshipers while 3.4% of the respondents chose others. The result of the study shows that there are more Christian believers in this study area than Muslims, compared to traditional religion believers who are relatively small in proportion.

4.2.4 Marital Status of the Respondents

On respondents' marital status, 77.4% of the respondents are married while 12.4% of the respondents are single and 6.8% of the respondents are widowed; while, 3.4% are divorced. It reveals that the number of the divorced is minimal in this society, while married people are much more in the study area compared with

the little percentage of single respondents. As married people dominated this study area, productivity should be more enhanced with the help of their couple, but the reverse is the situation, as it was said by one of the respondents in scheduled interview of this study: that farmers' wives are withdrawing from the farm and showing no more interest in supporting their husbands.

4.2.5 Respondents' Occupation

Regarding the occupation of the people dwelling in the study area, farmers accounted for 56.8% of the respondents while self-employed constituted 14.8% of the respondents, 7.4% of the respondents were also employed while 6.8% of the respondents are retirees. Furthermore, schooling also accounted for 5.7% of the respondents while wage earners accounted for only 5.1% of the population under study, also 2.8% of the respondents are unemployed and 0.6% of the respondents chose others. The result depicts the opinion of diverse scholars' shows that rural societies are agrarian. Comparing the percentage of farmers in the study area to other occupations it was revealed that people engage much more in farming. More so, in comparism between farmers and the employed people, there is very low employment opportunity in this area whereby, people that are not self-employed rather engage in migration.

4.2.6 Respondents' Level of Education

Concerning the respondents' level of Education, 27.7% of the respondents are not formally educated while 23.1% of the respondents had Primary level education and 23.1% of the respondents had secondary education. Furthermore, 17.9% of the respondents acquired tertiary education while 8.1% of the respondents chose others. Also from the scheduled interview of the study, it was found that some of the respondents acquired standard school living certificate. It was revealed that some people in the study area have basic educational background, whereby 23.1% of the respondent acquired primary and secondary education while tertiary was 17.1% of the respondents. Sociologically, it implies that more people in the study area are formally educated.

4.2.7 Economic Status of the Respondents

Information obtained in the study about the respondents economic status indicate that 39.8% of the respondents are very poor while 29.5% of the respondents are poor and 19.3% of the respondents are satisfied. Moreover, 9.7% of the respondents are rich also 1.7% of the responds are very rich. It was discovered that majority of the people in the study area are very poor, when those people that are very poor, those people that are satisfied and people that are rich are compared. The result also tallied with the argument of (Omerue et el 2013) that

overwhelming proportion of the population of the people living in rural society are in abject poverty.

4.2.8 Household Population of the Respondents'

Concerning the respondents' household population in the study, 41.6% of the respondents have household population between 1 and 4 while 30.6% have between 5 and 8 and 16.2% of the respondents household number are between 9 and 12 people. Subsequently, 9.2% of the household populations are between 13 and 16, while 1.7% is between 17 and 20 and household population of 21 and above is 0.6% of the total population under study. This result shows that household population of rural dwellers in this study area are varied due to migration, whereby majority of the household population under this study are the lowest in proportion. Conversely, some people still have family size between 9 and 12 while others between 13 and 16. However, it revealed that some respondents have large numbers of family, which is the symptom of poverty.

4.2.9 Respondents Relationship with the household

Regarding the relationship of the respondents with the household, 70.3% of the respondents are the head of household, while 16.0% of the respondents are couple to the household. In addition, 10.3% of the respondents are biological

children in the household and 3.4% of the respondents are relative to the household. Majority of the male respondents are heads of their household and most of the female are couple in their household, while youth are the biological children in the household.

4.2.10 Respondents' Type of Accommodation

Pertaining to the respondents' type of accommodation, 51.7% of the respondents' types of accommodation are rooming and 37.4% of the respondents' accommodations are flat, while 10.9% of the respondents live in duplex. The result shows that majority of the respondents in the study area dwell in unstructured face-to-face house characteristics of poor housing system, which make people to be more vulnerable in terms of contagious or transmitted diseases. The result also reveals that poverty denies proportion of people such that they are unable to build or afford good accommodation.

TABLE 4.2 MIGRATION EXPERIENCE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

MIGRATION EXPERIENCE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
RESPONDENTS' EXPERIENCE ON MIGRATION		
Yes	99	57.2
No	74	42.8
TOTAL	173	100.0
CHILD MIGRATION		
1	3	2.1
2	8	5.6
3	7	4.9
4	11	7.6
5	19	13.2
6	19	13.2
7	17	11.8
8	18	12.5
9	18	12.5
10	24	16.7
TOTAL	144	100.0
RELATIVES MIGRATION		
1	2	1.2
2	7	4.1
3	6	3.5
4	11	6.4
5	12	7.0
6	20	11.7
7	13	7.6
8	22	12.9
9	26	15.2
10	39	22.8
11	8	4.7
12	5	2.9
TOTAL	171	100.0
DIRECTION OF MIGRATION		
International	50	28.7
Rural-urban	106	60.9
Rural-rural	10	5.7
Urban-rural	3	1.7
Seasonal	5	2.9
TOTAL	174	100.0
FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR PEOPLE MIGRATION		
Educational pursuit	53	31.4
Employment opportunity	94	55.6
Presence of urban friends or relatives	5	3.0
Boredom of rural society	5	3.0
Rural-urban wage differentials	6	3.6
Others	6	3.6
TOTAL	169	100.0

Source: Survey (2015) migration and rural productivity.

4.3 MIGRATION EXPERIENCE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

4.3.1 Respondents and Out-Migration

Table 4.3 presents migration experience and its characteristics. 57.2% of the respondents indicated that they had engaged in migration before, while 42.8% of the respondents reported that they had never migrated before. It is revealed that migration is more rampant in this society in this epoch; its sociological implication is the stagnation of rural productivity and low productivity.

4.3.2 Child Out-Migration

About the number of the respondents' children that have migrated. 16.7% of the respondents have 10 children that have migrated, 13.2% of the respondents also have 6 and 5, while 12.5% of the respondents migrated children are 9 and 8. Furthermore, 11.8% of the respondent's migrated children are 7, while 7.6% of the respondents have 4 children. Moreover, 5.6% of the respondents have only 2 children outside this society, while 4.9% of the population also have 3 children that have migrated and 2.1% of the total respondents have only 1 child engaged in migration.

There is an opinion among the scholars that young people are more mobile (De Haan, 2000 and Tianshong et al, 2000). In this study, it is revealed that many children had migrated from the study area, comparing the highest number of the

children to a respondent, that is ten children and seven children for average respondents also a child for the least of the respondents. Consequently, this higher level of migration hampered rural productivity. As it was divulge by one of the respondents in the scheduled interview of the study that there is no helping hand and support from the children and it was amongst of the factors impinging rural productivity, whereby there is heavy workload on aged people.

4.3.3 Respondents' Relatives Migration

Regarding the respondents relatives that migrated, 22.8% of the respondents have 10 relatives that migrated, 15.2% of the respondents also have 9 migrated relatives, While 12.9% of the respondents have 8 relatives and 11.7% of the respondents have 6 relatives that have migrated. Furthermore, 7.6% of the respondents have 7 relatives, 7.0% of the population have 5 relatives; 6.4% of the respondents have only 4 relatives and 3.5% have 3 relatives. Finally, it was only 1.5% of the respondents that represented only 1 relative,

The relatives and the children of the respondents are the able-bodied youths, educated, skillful and innovative individuals in rural society who are supposed to be productive and breed development in rural society. Unfortunately most of them see migration as their last resort, whether it is favourable to them and their society or not.

4.3.4 The Direction of Migration

Concerning the direction of migration, 60.9% of the respondents chose Rural to urban migration as the direction of migration in the study area, while 28.7% chose international as the direction of migration, and 5.7% of the respondents also chose rural to rural as the direction of migration. In addition, 2.9% of the respondents chose seasonal migration as a form of migration that their children and relatives practice.

The result shows that rural-urban migration is the most dominant form of migration that people practice in the study area. The result was the same with the argument of (Chikaire et al 2012) that inequality between the rural area and urban cities had consequently led to rural-urban migration. In the scheduled interview of this study, it was also revealed that rural-urban migration was the major form of migration practiced by rural people. The result also shows that international migration was common among the people in this study area, while rural-rural and seasonal migration are in very small percentage.

4.3.5 Reasons for People Migration

About the motives behind migration, 55.6% of the interviewee accepted that employment opportunity is the major reason for migration. 31.4% of the

population under study chose educational pursuit as their own opinion, 3.6% of the respondents chose rural-urban wage differential and others. However, 3.0% of the respondents chose presence of urban friends or relatives, while boredom in the rural society was chosen by some as the reasons for rural-outmigration.

The results reveal that employment opportunity is the major reason for rural out-migration in the study area, while educational pursuit also accounted for one of the major reasons for movement and boredom in the rural society accounted for one of the smallest driving force of migration in the study area. As it was pinpointed by (Hossain 2001); rural-outmigration is closely associated with unequal distribution of resources between urban and rural society, particularly the concentration of industries, government offices and institutions in urban cities. Among other factors are the poor rural infrastructure and good chances of life in urban centre. As it was reported by the returnee migrants' in the scheduled interview: *I traveled to make money and enlightenment about life.*

The above results was also in line with the theoretical frame work of the study, that boredom of rural areas, poor rural infrastructures and lack of social amenities push people away from rural societies. Therefore, institutions and employment opportunity pull rural people to urban cities in Nigeria and abroad.

4.4 IMPLICATION OF MIGRATION

The implication of out-migration to the migrants and the place of origin are relatively positive and negative, which is dependent on the several factors in the host city. Also it depends on the process of migration and volume or amount of remittances received from the migrants and their investment or innovative contribution to the rural society.

TABLE 4.3 IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION

IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
LACK OF PRODUCTIVE LABOUR IN RURAL SOCIETY		
Disagree	30	17.9
Agree	134	79.8
Indifference	4	2.4
TOTAL	168	100.0
INCREASE OF WORKLOAD ON AGED		
Disagree	22	13.1
Agree	131	78.0
Indifference	15	8.9
TOTAL	168	100.0
INCREASE OF POV		
Disagree	42	25.0
Agree	111	66.1
Indifference	15	8.9
TOTAL	168	100.0
INNOVATION TO RURAL SOCIET		
Disagree	77	45.8
Agree	63	37.5
Indifference	28	16.7
TOTAL	168	100.0
DEGRADATION OF RURAL TRAITS AND VALUS		
Disagree	54	32.1
Agree	66	39.3
Indifference	48	28.6
TOTA	168	100.0
RECEIVING OF REMITANCE		
Very often	23	13.3
Often	80	46.2
Not at all	23	13.3

Don't	47	27.2
TOTAL	173	100.0
TYPE OF RECEIVED REMITANCES		
Cloth	8	6.4
Money	86	68.8
Consumer item	10	8.0
Household utensils	9	7.2
Educational materials	7	5.6
Others	5	4.0
TOTAL	125	100.0
FREQUENCY VOLUME OF REMITANCE		
Weekly	2	1.6
Monthly	54	43.9
Yearly	27	22.0
Festival only	19	15.4
Others	21	17.1
TOTA	123	100.0
USE OF RECEIVED REMITANCE		
Debt	5	4.3
Cooperative	10	8.6
Ceremonies	19	16.4
Consumable goods	29	25.0
Building renovation	17	14.7
Education	16	13.8
Farming	20	17.2
Total	116	100.0

Source: Survey (2015) migration and rural productivity.

4.4.1 Economic Impact of Migration on Migrants and Rural Society

Empirical studies have shown that economic motives are the major reasons for rural out-migration or rural-urban migration, specifically income differences is believed to be the reasons for such migration, (Todaro, 2000, Kainth, 2009, Faruk and Islam 2010). Likewise, migrants from Ise/Orun LGA have been attracted to the urban and international cities because of employment opportunities and educational pursuit.

From the table 4.4 which illustrates the implications of migration, concerning the positive impact of migration on their economy, 46.2% of the

respondents received remittances while, 27.2% did not and 13.2% often receive remittances. The result has a positive impact on the respondents since majority of them received remittances; it is also based on how frequently, the types and the use of such remittances. From this table, 68.8% received money as their remittances as against educational materials (5.6%). In addition, 8.0%, 7.2%, and 6.4% received consumer items, household utensils and clothes respectively. It implies that many of the respondents benefit money from the migrants, which has positive economic impact on the respondent's standard of living. Furthermore, 43.9% of the discussants received their remittances monthly as against yearly, which is 22.0% and festival period only (15.4%). Consequently, the results also divulge the high level of dependency of the rural people on the migrants and the cities populace for consumptions. This argument is in line with the dependency theory of the study.

From the scheduled interview of the study, many of the respondents are able to acquire wealth, entrepreneurial skill and business ideas:

I gained how to manage business because Indian people are very vast in business, because they engage in full family business, there is no business I cannot manage now based on what I have experience over there.

One of the responds also said that he was able to acquire wealth, knowledge and skill, while another said; *"I was able to achieve money that I could buy a car"*.

Concerning the negative impact of migration on the migrants and the rural economy, from table 4.4 there are three ranking scale point of analysis, 79.8% of the respondents agreed that migration led to lack of productive labour against 17.9% that disagreed, while 78.0% also agreed that migration increases workload on the aged contrary to 13.1% that disagreed. Consequently, 66.1% of the respondents agreed that migration causes poverty for the rural society and 25.0% of disagreed while 45.8% of the population disagreed against 37.5% that migration bring innovation to rural society. The results shows that migration led to lack of productive labour, which seriously hampered rural productivity, while majority of the respondents also support that migration increases workload on the aged and increases rural poverty, which is in consonant with the economic status of the respondents in the study. Subsequently, the received remittances were no fully used toward rural development, rather they were merely spent on consumer items as against farming and educational purpose.

4.4.2 Socio-Cultural Impact of Migration

Many people commonly supported the point that education is the best legacy and the best means to bridge the line of poverty. Hence, the study area as any other local government in Ekiti state has been trying to give their children preliminary and formal education. This was confirmed in the educational level of the

respondents in this study. Conversely, only three of the interviewee in the scheduled interview of the study were able to acquire (National Diploma) ND and BSc (Bachelor of Science). While others are school dropout and SSCE holders, one of the respondents voices that; he was in 300 level at EKSU before he migrated to Mumbai Mahatma in Indian as he went further:

I traveled because I have to move further with my education but the school fee was too high for me to afford, so I tried to manage things before I come back home.

From the reviewed literature in this study, many researchers have negatively evaluated the socio-cultural effect of migration, that migration also result in loss of community solidarity and cultural integrity and traditional institutions that modifying village life and agriculture (Hayes 1991) and (De Hass 1998). Also from the table 4.4, it is also presented that 39.3% of the respondents agreed as against 32.1% that disagreed and 28.6% who chose indifferent that migration degrade rural culture. Sociological, it implies that migration degrades what this society hold in high esteem and their cultural traits.

From the opinion of returnee migrants, many of the respondents opine that migrants accommodation and acceptability depends on how migrants present themselves, while others express the mode of interaction between them and the white people has being prejudiced by the citizens. One of them said that;

Nigerian is like a virus to them, while another one said; those people are the type of people that did not want any inconveniency and hate disturbance, so you must leave their things the way they keep and want it. Moreover, one the respondents also argued that: Malaysia citizen hate black, when the Malays and Nigerians meet inside lift they use to cover their nose and say black smells and they will never share apartment with the blacks.

4.4.3 Working Condition of the Migrants in their Host Cities

According to the field survey, one of the migrants said that India could not offer black job but rather they engage in schooling or in business, one of them did clothing business, while one also worked as building labourer before he became a building contractor in Libya. Furthermore, one of the returnee migrants went further and said that he worked in a company that collapse house in Nalut-Libya, while one of the returnee migrants from Ibadan work in restaurants and the returnee migrants from Malaysia said that most of the migrants in Malaysia engage in drug deal and internet fraud (yahoo yahoo). However, most of the returnee migrants could not give better account of what they do to cope with life in their host cities. Consequently, working condition of the migrants in their host cities was not in favour of most of them. Most of the migrants works as unskilled labour and earn little income, while one of them divulge the illegal internet fraud and drug

deal as their means of livelihood, which open other area of research for a researcher that will like to study (migrants livelihood in their host cities).

4.4.4 Challenges Encountered In The Process of Migration

From the survey interview of the study, the first sets of challenges faced by most of these migrants were the issuing of their VISA from the agent. It was reported that agents collect huge amount of money from them and in most cases, instead of issuing Canada or US VISA to them, they issue them India VISA after a long delay. They also reported that after you might have sold your properties and gathered all that you have for your agent, you may still duped by the agent, thereby resulting in total loss.

A returnee migrant from Libya reported that he faced many challenges at the process of his migration:

The army attacked us when I got to the Libya border they collected my money and properties and the bus that took us there also go with our bags.

Many of the returnee migrants reported that migrants faced immigration disturbances, as one of them also said:

You can only enter Malaysia through three types of VISA, visitation, student and social VISA, if people with expired VISA are caught, they are deported or charged to court.

In addition, most of the migrants outside the country have no citizenship of where they migrated to, while one of the migrants said; *Since you did not have there their citizenship, you will find it so difficult over there.* However, it indicates that migrants face many challenges in the process of migration, it implies that many of the migrants lost their money, property even their lives, since some of them are undocumented migrants and some also migrate through roads. The above argument also confirm in the class lecture; that illegal migrant are the people who travel without proper documentation or people who fail to return to their places, (Omotosho, 2015) and it endangers their life a lot. Among the challenges faced by the migrant upon arrival is inability to get social services and accommodation, (Belay 2013).

4.5 RURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This section focuses on rural development and rural productivity, the major characteristics of rural output, relevant constraints on rural output and expected change or development in rural society.

Table 4.4 Table of Rural productivity and rural development

RESPONDENTS' TYPE OF PRODUCTIVITY		
Farming	83	47.7
Non farming	36	20.7
Mixed	55	31.6
TOTAL	174	100.0
TYPES OF CULTIVATED CROP		
Cocoa	57	40.4
Vegetable	11	7.8
Yam	6	4.3
Maize	3	2.1
Water melon	1	.7
Timber	3	2.1
Palm oil	5	3.5
Cassava	2	1.4
Mixed	53	37.6
Total	141	100.0
LAND POSSESSED BY THE RESPONDENTS'		
(0-5 plots)	18	13.2
(6-10 plots)	12	8.8
(11-15 plots)	9	6.6
(16-20 plots)	2	1.5
(1-5 hectares)	44	32.4
(6-10 hectares)	28	20.6
(11-15 hectares)	10	7.4
(16-20 hectares)	5	3.7
(21-25 hectares)	6	4.4
(26 hectares and above)	2	1.5
TOTAL	136	100.0
RURAL PRODUCTIVITY INCOME ON OUTPUT PER YEAR IN THOUSAND (000)		
1-50	49	32.9
51-100	36	24.2
101-150	22	14.8
151-200	11	7.4
201-250	9	6.0
251-300	7	4.7
301-350	6	4.0
351-400	4	2.7
401-450	3	2.0
451-500 and above	2	1.3
Total	149	100.0
PRODUCTIVITY MANAGEMENT		
Self	88	58.7
Tenant	12	8.0
Children	8	5.3
Relative	4	2.7
Hired labour	38	25.3
TOTAL	150	100.0

LABOUR INTENSIVE AS A MEANS OF PRODUCTION		
Disagree	20	14.8
Agree	109	80.7
Indifference	6	4.4
TOTAL	135	100.0
COST OF AGRO-CHEMICAL AND YEARLY PROFIT		
Disagree	52	38.8
Agree	57	42.5
Indifference	25	18.7
TOTAL	134	100.0
LACK OF HELPING HAND AND COURAGE IN FARMING		
Disagree	22	16.3
Agree	98	72.6
Indifference	15	11.1
TOTAL	135	100.0
POOR ACCESS ROAD TO FARM AND MARKET		
Disagree	41	30.4
Agree	72	53.3
Indifference	22	16.3
TOTAL	135	100.0
FERTILIZER AFFORDABILITY AND ITS USAGE		
Disagree	55	41.4
Agree	50	37.6
Indifference	28	21.1
TOTAL	133	100.0
EASE OF ACCESS TO RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Very often	16	9.9
Often	43	26.5
Do not	103	63.6
TOTAL	162	100.0
EASE OF ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Very often	9	6.9
Often	53	40.5
Do not	69	52.7
TOTAL	131	100.0
FARMERS KNOWLEDGE ON PRODUCTION AND MARKETING		
Very often	15	11.6
Often	41	31.8
Do not	73	56.6
TOTAL	129	100.0
EASE OF ACCESS TO IRRIGATION		
Very often	8	6.4
Often	33	26.4
Do not	84	67.2
TOTAL	125	100.0
EASE OF ACCESS TO TRACTOR		
Very often	11	8.7
Often	34	27.0
Do not	81	64.3

TOTAL	126	100.0
EASE OF ACCESS TO AGRO-CHEMICAL		
Very often	15	11.7
Often	56	43.8
Do not	57	44.5
TOTAL	128	100.0
EASE ACCESS TO GOOD HOUSING		
Very often	19	11.7
Often	64	39.5
Do not	79	48.8
TOTAL	162	100.0
EASE ACCESS TO COOPERATIVE AND AGRO-MICRO FINANCE		
Very often	19	13.1
Often	37	25.5
Do not	89	61.4
TOTAL	145	100.0

Source: Survey (2015) migration and rural productivity.

4.5.1 Types of Rural Productivity

Table 4.5 displayed rural productivity and rural development. Concerning the different types of rural productivity, farming accounted for 47.7% of the population while 31.6% engaged in both farming and non-farming activities and 20.7% do not engage in farming. The above results epitomize the reviewed literature in the study that rural people are mostly agrarian and usually live in farmsteads, (IFAD, 2001).

4.5.2 Types of Cultivated Crop and Farming in Ise/Orun LGA

Regarding the types of cultivated crops in rural society, 40.4% of the respondents cultivated cocoa, and 37.6% engaged in cultivation of mixed crops, while 7.8% cultivated vegetable. Subsequently, yam, palm oil, maize, timber,

cassava and watermelon also accounted for 4.3%, 3.5%, 2.1%, 1.4%, and 0.7% respectively. The results show that many people in Ise/Orun LGA cultivate cash crops while cocoa was their major cash crop, and this was presented in tonnage per year. Ise/Orun LGA produces 1,862 tons (22.5%) in year 2013 and 1,168 tons (20.9%) in year 2014, (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, from Ekiti State Bureau of Statistics 2014). While this local government is the second largest cocoa producing local government in Ekiti State. It also reveals that some of the respondents cultivated diverse types of crops at once and others vegetable only. The results were also in line with the survey interview of the study, as one of the respondents report: *I cultivated cocoa, palm poduce, yam, tick, plantain, cassava and maize.*

Furthermore, according to scheduled interview of the study, one of the female respondents reported she keeps poultry, has a fish farm and engages in pig rearing, which was in consonance with a research conducted by (Olawepo and Fatulu, 2014) on women farmers' productivity, a case study of Ekiti state. The study reveals that animals kept by the women were including chicken, goat, sheep, duck, pigeon and rabbit. Conversely, some of these respondents are subsistence farmers with low output.

4.5.3 Land Possession of Respondents'

About the land owned by the respondents, it was revealed that 32.4% of the respondents possessed 1-5 hectares of land mass, which is the highest percentage, while 20.6% also possessed 6-10 hectares of land mass and 4.4% of the population owned 21-25 hectares of land. Moreover, 18.2% have 0-5 plots of land and 8.8% of them possessed 6-10 plots of land. The result reveals that most of the respondents possessed hectares of land that can benefit rural productivity if it is effectively utilized.

4.5.4 Income on Rural Productivity Output Per Year

Table 4.5: is on rural productivity and rural development, 32.9% of the respondents earn between 1 to 50 thousand naira from their yearly produce, while 24.2% gain between 51 and 100 thousand naira per year from. Moreover, 6.0% and 4.7% achieved between 201 to 250 and 251 to 300 as their yearly profit, while 2.0% and 1.3% recorded a profit of 401-450 and 451-500 and above. The above result was in tandem with the respondents' economic status, whereby most of the populations were very poor. It reveals that most of the respondents' income is very low and below the level of poverty. Only little proportion of the respondents earn above the line of poverty. Consequently, as some of the rural population earn below \$1.25 per day from their output (World Bank 2010, poverty line), this will

eventually have its effect on their economy of health and head to vulnerability in terms of social engagement, basic human needs and social amenities.

4.5.5 Management of Respondent's Productivity

Concerning who manages the rural or respondent's productivity, 58.7% of the respondent productivity were been managed by themselves, while 25.3% of the respondents hired labour to manage their productivity and 8.0% are managed by the tenant also 5.3% and 2.7% respondent's productivity are managed by their children and relatives. The result reveals that self-management is the highest percentage as against the little proportion of the children and relatives.

4.5.6 Major constraint on Agricultural Productivity

From the viewpoint of many respondents in the scheduled interview of the study, it appears that all of them outline the point that ecological factors i.e. shortage of rainfall and shortage of helping hands respectively hampered rural productivity. While many of them mentioned money and poor capital from government, animal viruses, poor access to market, shortage of fertile land because of deforestation, scarcity of labour, insect, lack of storage and total lack of irrigation were also mentioned. From a report of the respondent:

All my children have departed from me, they have traveled and my last born that supposed to help me is learning work.

From another interviewee: There is shortage of labour in times of harvest, despite that we make use of tractor to cultivate but we cannot use it to harvest.

The survey interview was in line with the survey questionnaire of the study, 80.7% of the respondents agreed that cultivation in rural society is largely intensive against only 14.8% that disagreed, while 42.5% also agreed that cost of agro-chemical is relatively the equivalent of their total gain in their productivity as against 38.8% who disagreed and 18.7% that were indifferent. Furthermore, 72.6% of the population agreed that lack of helping hands discouraged farming and 16.3% disagreed, while 53.3% agreed that there is no good access to farm and market. In addition, 41.4% disagreed as against 37.6% of the respondent that all farmers utilized fertilizer at affordable prices. The above results reveal that agricultural produce are constrained by many factors in this society, while migration and ecological factors are the most constraining factors. The sociological implication of this is rural low productivity, food insecurity and rural poverty.

4.5.7 The ease Access of the Respondents to Social Infrastructure and Expected Change in Agriculture

Table 4.5, also pinpoints the ease of access to rural development and expected change in agricultural society. 63.6% of the interviewee do not benefit from rural infrastructure, while 26.5% often enjoy it and 9.9% enjoy it very often. It reveals that 52.7% do not benefit from agricultural infrastructure, while 40.5% often benefit from it. Moreover, only 31.8% of the respondents often benefit from farmers knowledge on production and marketing of their produce and 56.6% do not, 67.2% do not benefit from irrigation as against on 26.4% that benefit from it.

Furthermore, 64.3% do not use tractors in their cultivation against only 8.75% that benefit from it very often, while 44.5% of the respondent find it difficult to access agro-chemical and 43.8% often benefit from it. In addition, 48.8% of the population experienced poor housing system; while 39.5% often benefit from good housing arrangement and 61.4% have no ease of access to agro-microfinance, as against 25.5% of them that often benefit from it and only 13.1% of the respondents enjoy it very often.

The above results are very similar with the information derived in the survey interview of the study about the modern technology in rural productivity. Therefore, majority of the respondents do not have easy of access to social infrastructure and agricultural infrastructure in this society couple with other

expected social change. Except only one of the interviewee in survey interview of the study that have easy access and make use of the tractor, spray pump, fertilizer and agro-chemical.

4.5.8 Variation in Farmers' Capability Between Decade and Now

According to scheduled interview of the study, all of the respondents reported that there is a variation in farmers' capability since the last ten years, while majority of the respondents commented that since rural productivity was bombarded with many constraining factors, which results in low productivity. They also went further that in time past they were able to build houses and buy cars from their products and able to sponsor their children to better schools. However, some also reported that there was an increase in prices of various produce but since there is inflation in general phenomenal, therefore the situation worse every year.

4.5.9 Farming as a Career in Rural Society

Many of the respondents chose farming as their career, because it satisfies their needs, while many of them see farming as a source of long-term investment whereby their children can also inherit it since they cannot inherit certificates. As one of the respondents reported:

Since my father gave birth to me, I was been brought up in farming that is why I chose farming as my career, since my father did not send me to school.

Another one also said:

There is satisfaction in it and since am not collecting salary and I did not pay for everything. However, farming is one of the richest work and better choice as career.

However, farming can be at best when a farmer is able to finance the farm and make use of modern tools and technology to practice or cultivate it.

Table 4.5 Miscellaneous, Other Research Areas and Social Problems in Ise/Orun LGA

Here there are multiple responses from the respondents.

MISCELLANEOUS, OTHER RESEARCH AREAS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE STUDY AREA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
RESPONDENTS' COPING STRATEGY IN LOW PRODUCTIVITY		
Borrowing	25	14.2
Petty business	32	18.1
Hand work	46	26.0
Cooperative	33	18.8
Others	31	17.5
FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST CASH CROP PRODUCTIVITY		
Aged	52	29.4
Getting dry	29	16.4
Inherited	28	15.9
Poor fertile land	53	30.1
Let out	29	16.4
YOUTHS EXPOSURE AND SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT		
Study	87	49.2
Migration	66	37.3
Drunkenness	49	27.7
Politics	65	35.2
Prostitution	37	21.0

Drug addiction	37	18.6
Cultism	36	20.3
Idleness	31	17.6
Innovation	19	10.7
Gambling	56	33.7

Source: survey (2015), Migration and Rural productivity

4.5.10 MISCELLANEOUS, OTHER RESEARCH AREAS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN ISE/ORUN LGA

Table above; the captures how people cope, factors militating against cash crop and youth social practices in rural society. Pertaining to how people in rural society cope in the face of low productivity. People that engage in hand work accounted for 26.0%, which are the most frequent, while cooperative membership accounted for 18.8% and petty business is 18.1%. In addition, borrowing which is the least accounted for only 14.2%. The result implies that people find other means of livelihood despite the problem of low productivity.

Regarding the cash crop experience, we find out that poor fertile land is 30.1% among cash crop experience, while the aged also accounted for 29.4% among these factors. Moreover, getting dry and let out are frequently the same in 16.4%, while inheritance is 15.9%. Conversely, it revealed that all these factors have their influence on rural cash crop. Poor fertile land and aged are the most common problem facing their cash crop, while inheritance accounted for the least factors among others. Sociologically, since some of these cash crops were inherited

from their fathers or past generation, in addition to soil weakness account for low productivity. Therefore, the cash crop getting dry and cause low productivity.

Youth in this society involve more in studying (education) which accounted for the highest proportion of 46.2% among what youth exposure in the study area, while migration also evaluated 37.3% among the social exposure among the youths. Youths in this society also engaged in politics (35.2%) and gambling (33.7%), while drunkenness is 27.7%, prostitution (21.0%), and innovation is only 10.7%. As regards to social engagement among the youths in the study area, it was clarified that the youth engage in all these social practices, dominant amongst which is study and migration, while politics and gambling are also in high ratio. In addition, there were options of drunkenness, prostitution, drug addiction, cultism, idleness and innovation which is the least amongst. Sociologically, there is a diverse social problem in this society, as regards to youth exposure and its shortcoming on the social system.

4.6 TEST OF HYPOTHESES

With the use of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS 17.0), the hypotheses of this study were tested under Bivariate and Multivariate levels of analysis. Through Linear Regression and Chi-Square test, the relationship between the independent and dependent variables were measured, as pertaining to migration and rural productivity in Ekiti State. The tested hypotheses include the outlined.

Ho₁ There is no significant relationship between migration and rural productivity.

Ho₂ There is no significant relationship between economic status and rural productivity.

Ho₃ There is no significant relationship between age and rural productivity.

Ho₄ There is no significant relationship between access to cooperative and agro-microfinance and rural productivity.

4.6.1 HYPOTHESIS 1

NULL HYPOTHESIS (H₀):

There is no significant relationship between migration and rural productivity.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS (H₁)

There is a significant relationship between migration and rural productive

TABLE 4.6.1 CROSS TABULATION OF CHILD MIGRATION AND RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

RURAL INCOME	CHILD MIGRATION										TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1-50	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	7	12	17	43
51-100	0	2	1	3	1	6	5	7	2	4	31
101-150	0	0	2	2	4	2	4	3	1	2	20
151-200	0	1	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	10
201-250	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	6
251-300	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
301-350	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
351-400	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
401-450	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
451-500 and above	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	3	6	7	9	15	17	13	17	16	24	127

Pearson Chi-square = 216.963^a; df = 81 Asymp. Sig = 0.000

Table above displays the chi-square and cross tabulation of Child Migration and rural income on their productivity. Thus, given the output of Pearson chi-square (216.963^a): degree of freedom (81) Asymp. Sig = 0.000 at 95% level of significant. The p-value, was <0.05 level of significance; we therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis and to conclude that there is an inverse relationship between child migration and rural productivity. Whereby, as children are migrating, rural productivity becomes low.

TABLE 4.6.2 CROSS TABULATION OF RELETIVE MIGRATION AND RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

RURAL INCOME	RELATIVE MIGRATION												TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1-50	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	29	8	5	49
51-100	0	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	17	4	0	0	35
101-150	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	11	3	2	0	0	22
151-200	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	10
201-250	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
251-300	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
301-350	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
351-400	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
401-450	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
451-500 and above	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	2	5	6	11	9	11	9	18	25	36	8	5	145

Pearson Chi-square = 551.401^a; df = 99 Asymp. Sig = 0.000

Table above displays the chi-square and cross tabulation of Relative Migration and Rural income on their productivity. Thus, given the output of

Pearson chi-square (551.401^a): degree of freedom (99) Asymp. Sig = 0.000 at 95% level of significant. The p-value, was <0.05 level of significance; we therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis and to conclude that there is a negative relationship between relative migration and rural productivity. Therefore, as relatives are moving out rural productivity is declining.

TABLE 4.6.3 LINEAR REGRESSION OF CHILD MIGRATION AND RELATIVE MIGRATION AGAINST RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	320.513	2	160.257	70.654	.000 ^a
	Residual	278.987	123	2.268		
	Total	599.500	125			

a. Predictors: (Constant), RELATIVE MIGRATION, CHILD MIGRATION

b. Dependent Variable: RURAL PRODUCTIVITY.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.574	.423		17.921	.000
	CHILD MIG.	-.182	.075	-.212	-2.415	.017
	RELATIVE MIG.	-.454	.071	-.565	-6.428	.000

a. Dependent Variable: RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

$$y = a + bx_1 + bx_2$$

$$y = 7.574 - 0.182 - 0.454$$

Level of Sig. 0.05

The P-value is significant at (0.00^a) therefore, $P < 0.05$, at this level we reject null hypothesis and fail to reject alternative hypothesis.

Furthermore, Child and Relative migration significantly influence rural productivity or migration is significantly related to rural productivity.

In addition, it was revealed that child migration and relative migration negatively influenced rural productivity at the p-value of < 0.05 . Every 1 unit increase in child migration will result in 0.182 Times decrease in rural productivity. And every 1 unit increase in relative migration will led to 0.454 Times decrease in rural productivity and vice versa.

4.7.2 HYPOTHESIS 2

NULL HYPOTHESIS (H_0)

There is no significant relationship between economic status and rural productivity.

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS (H_1)

There is a significant relationship between economic status and rural productivity.

TABLE 4.6.4 CROSS TABULATIN OF THE RESPONDENTS ECONOMIC STATUS AND PRODUCTIVITY

INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVITY	ECONOMIC STATUS					TOTAL
	VERY POOR	POOR	SATISFIED	RICH	VERY RICH	
1-50	26	12	7	4	0	49
51-100	15	15	3	3	0	36
101-150	6	10	2	2	1	21
151-200	3	2	4	2	0	11
201-250	3	0	5	1	0	9
251-300	1	1	5	0	0	7
301-350	2	1	1	2	0	6
351-400	1	1	2	0	0	4
401-450	0	1	1	0	1	3
451-500+	0	0	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	57	43	31	15	2	148

Pearson Chi-square = 73.949^a; df = 36 Asymp. Sig = 0.000

Table 4.5.1 above displays the chi-square and cross tabulation of the respondents' economic status and rural productivity. Thus, given the output of Pearson chi-square (73.949^a): degree of freedom (36) Asymp. Sig = 0.000 at 95% level of significant. The p-value, was <0.05 level of significance; we therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis and conclude that economic status of the respondents is significantly related to rural productivity.

4.7.3 HYPOTHESIS 3

NULL HYPOTHESIS (H₀)

There is no significant relationship between age and rural productivity.

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS (H₁)

There is a significant relationship between age and rural productivity.

TABLE 4.6.5 THE CROSS TABULATION OF RESPONDENTS' AGE AND RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVITY	RESPONDENTS' AGE								TOTAL
	(15-24)	(25-34)	(35-44)	(45-54)	(55-64)	(65-74)	(75-84)	(85-94)	
1-50	3	2	5	4	3	17	12	2	46
51-100	0	4	0	4	2	17	8	1	36
101-150	0	1	0	4	4	3	7	3	22
151-200	0	1	2	0	1	4	3	0	11
201-250	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	9
251-300	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	7
301-350	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	6
351-400	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
401-450	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
451-500 and above	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	6	10	11	20	15	46	33	7	168

Pearson Chi-Square = 92.233^a; df = 63; Asymp. Sig= 0.010.

The evaluation of relationship between the age of respondents and rural productivity, given the Pearson chi-square, (92.233^a); and Asymp. Sig (0.010) at (63) degree of freedom illustrate that the relationship is significant at 95 percent at confidence level for social sciences. The p-value, was <0.05 level of significance;

we therefore reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis and conclude that age of the respondents is significantly related to rural productivity. Therefore, as migration left work on aged rural productivity becomes low. It also led to age dependency in rural society whereby, aged people largely depends on their younger one's Chikire, et al, (2012)

4.6.4 HYPOTHESIS 4

NULL HYPOTHESIS (H₀)

There is no significant relationship between access to cooperative and agro-microfinance and rural productivity.

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS (H₁)

There is a significant relationship between access to cooperative and agro-microfinance and rural productivity.

TABLE 4.6.6 CROSS TABULATION OF ACCESS TO COOPERATIVE AND AGRO-MICROFINANCE AND RURAL PRODUCTIVITY.

INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVITY	EASE ACCESS TO COOPERATIVE AND AGRO-MICRO FINANCE			
	very often	Often	don't	TOTAL
1-50	4	10	29	43
51-100	4	8	22	34
101-150	6	3	13	22
151-200	0	2	6	8
201-250	0	5	0	5
251-300	1	1	2	4
301-350	2	0	1	3
351-400	1	0	2	3
401-450	0	1	0	1

451-500+	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	18	30	77	125

Pearson Chi-Square = 35.099^a; df = 18; Asymp. Sig= 0.009

The above table depicts cross tabulation of access to cooperative and agro-microfinance and rural productivity. Thus, given the Pearson' chi-square (35.099^a); while, Asymp. Sig (0.009), and 18 degree of freedom at 95% significant level. The p-value, was <0.05 level of significance; we therefore reject the null hypothesis against the alternate hypothesis and conclude that easy access to cooperative and micro-finance of the respondents is significantly related to rural productivity. However, as people are lack access to cooperative and micro-finance, rural productivity also becomes low and hampered.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion, recommendations of the study and further reading for any interested readers and researchers. The study, which was titled migration and rural productivity in Ekiti state, a case study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The chapter also presents the appendixes of the survey.

5.2 SUMMARY

The tenet of this study is to examine migration and rural productivity in Ekiti state, a case study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The enduring and unrelenting problem of migration and low productivity in rural society has become an issue affecting rural society that call for quick action, which mal rural societies socially, economically, their infrastructure and food security. The research questions, aims and objectives of the study were in agreement to form the validity of the study.

The literature review explored diverse publications, research works and scholars idea about the study, while the reviewed literature was presented to the

reader thematically, in order to suit the reader and for quick access to relevant information. Push and Pull theoretical model and Dependency theory were employed to back up or support the study fact.

The sample size were chosen through Cluster or Area sampling, Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) and accidental non probability sampling techniques, questionnaire method and scheduled semi-structure interview were adopted in the survey. Furthermore, 177 collated questionnaire and derived information from the 20 interviewee from the study area were coded and analyze through SPSS under descriptive-frequency distribution for frequency and percentage, while Chi-square and Linear-regression for the test of hypothesis and report and content analysis to analyse the qualitative information.

The demographic and socio-economic characteristic of the respondents reveals that more male participated in the study than their female counterparts did. The respondents' age comprises of different age group of young, middle age, matured age and aged people respectively; the study also reveals that there are more aged people in the study area than the young aged, which result from extant migration in the study area.

More Christians were found in the study area than Muslims and traditional worshipers; the result also shows that there are more married couple in the study area than the single and divorced people. However, bible said two hands are better

than one, meaning that couple in the study area supposed to enhance productivity, but reverse was the situation. Supporting the argument of many scholars that rural people are relatively agrarian and subsistence farmers, the opinion was also in intact with the results of the finding, the result also divulge the little available work outside farming in the study area. This was one of the engender factors that make people to embark on migration in search of employment opportunity outside farming in cities and outside the Nigeria borders.

More of the respondents acquired formal education, which was reveals that people enrol in preliminary study to gain basic knowledge, which are mostly primary, secondary and standard school living certificate. The economic status of the respondents from the study disclose that higher percentage of the respondents are very poor and little proportion of the population were satisfied and earn above the level of poverty from their productivity, which have great consequences on the economic health of rural people.

The household population in the study area varied, whereby majority of the respondents had minimal household population, while some had beyond measure that may burden economic status of the family. Many of the respondents are head of their household, while higher proportion of the respondents lives in rooming and relatively mud house and poor housing structure.

It was obvious in the study area that youth able-bodied people are the major features of rural outmigration. The movement of children and prime working age in the study area had resulted in brain drain and low productivity. Consequently result in workload on aged. The inequality and wage differential between the rural societies and urban cities has emphasized to be the major factor that breed migration. This opinion was in consonance with the result of this finding, whereby rural to urban and international migration were the dominant form of migration in the study area and people move on the basis of seeking employment opportunity, educational pursuit and money or accumulations of wealth in the cities within and outside the country.

The implications of migration on migrants and rural society manifested economically, socially, culturally and psychologically, which have positive and negative impacts; subsequently more of the respondents receive remittances while some migrants are able to acquire wealth and skills from their host cities. Consequently, it was disclosed that migration led to lack of productive labour, persistence rural poverty, and workload on aged people, total loss of property or life and loss of cultural integrity. The youths psyche on migration as a last resort was very high and this led many of them to leave their ongoing educational programme and migrate to Malaysia, India, Libya and diverse cities within and across the border.

Working condition of the most migrants are not favourable to them because most of them work as an unskilled labour in their host cities, while some of the respondent could not divulge their means of livelihood mainly because it was an illegal work they embark on. Many of the respondents was exposed to many difficulties and challenges at the course of migration, whereby agent easily dupe them and results to total lost, while most of the migrants are undocumented or illegal and irregular migrants, which make them to be more vulnerable to the all sort of problems and challenges. Migration also results in damages of many souls and lives of the migrants at the process of migration.

Majority of the population practically engaged in farming by one way or the other, while most of the respondents cultivate cash crops and food crops and keeping of livestock by women in the study area. It also reveals that most of the respondents possessed plots and hectares of land mass, which can access to enhance rural productivity if strictly utilized.

More of the respondents earn less in their productivity, while little of the respondents earn above the level of poverty, which has feedback on their standard of living and ease access to social benefits, social amenities and social engagement.

Productivity in the rural area was seriously impinged by many factors, while most of the respondents reported that their productivity have been affected by

money constraint and poor capital from government, animal viruses, poor access to market, shortage of fertile land as a result of deforestation, scarcity of labour, insect, lack of storage and total lack of irrigation. The most constraining factors are the issues of migration that increases workload on aged people and ecological factors from the shortage of rain.

Majority of the respondents do not have easy access to social infrastructure and agricultural infrastructure in this society and other expected social change. Most of the respondents also lack modern appliances to cultivate their farm. The farmer capability from last decade has drastically deranged whereby farmers had lusted the capability of build houses and the affordability of standard education for their children. Furthermore, many of the respondents chosen farming as their major career because of the nature of their society and the environment they found themselves while others see farming as satisfying need and long run investment.

People in the study area took some other means to cope with life since farm is not more satisfying needs, many of them joined cooperative, while some learnt skills and others petty business. The study also divulges other factors that affect cash crop in the study area amongst are: inheritance, poor fertile land and aged of the cash crop. The sociological implication is that cash crop will later become historic at the long run in this study area, since the existing ones are getting dry and

there is no replacement for it. In addition, the study area was bombarded with diverse social problems that open windows for further investigation.

The entire tested hypotheses are as follows:

- There is a significant relationship between migration and rural productivity.
- There is a significant relationship between economic status and rural productivity.
- There is a significant relationship between age and rural productivity.
- There is a significant relationship between access to cooperative and agro microfinance and rural productivity.

5.3 CONCLUSION

About the findings of the study, it is apparent that migration in rural society focused and directed toward urban cities within Nigeria and outside the boundaries. The most prominent factors and causes of migration are employment opportunity, educational reason, urban wage differential, boredom of rural society and inequality between the rural and urban cities in terms of social infrastructures

and social amenities. The study has provided reasonable information and knowledge on how migration affects rural productivity and diverse constraint on rural output.

The study has inculcated the magnitude and implications of migration in Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The manifestations of migration in the study area have economic and socio-cultural consequences on rural society, which also create psychological problem for the youths by seeing migration as their last resort. However, the menace of migration and rural productivity can be curb or brought into minimum level in rural society if government can formulate and establish strong policy that will restrain migration and create proper support for the rural welfare or infrastructural needs.

Moreover, it could be accepted that the movement of young able bodied in rural society has led the workload on the aged people that can work but little or without strength, it create serious burden on rural agro productivity to be declining every year. If rural welfare could be supported by the government in line with the agricultural facility this will reduce migration and enhance rural productivity.

Agro-microfinance and cooperative in rural society is much probable to amplify rural productivity because microfinance could give farmers the opportunity to finance their farms enjoy modern tool and machines to cultivate their crops. The microfinance and cooperative would go a long way in supporting

the farmer's efforts on how they will manage their farm to be productive; this could be support that cooperative and agro-microfinance is significantly related to rural productivity.

In addition, the finding of the study had reveals the eroded and persistence poverty and lack of positive change or reasonable development in the study area. The study shows the societal natural and endowment resources that can be easily harness and utilize for societal wealth and rural development also to contribute to the national wealth and development. This is to conclude that if people can be encourage and migration reduces and rural welfare put in place in line with agricultural infrastructures in the study area, productivity will increase and social issue will be exterminated.

4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The menace of migration and low rural productivity can be manage or stabilize if all the following recommendation can be strictly considered.

Migration in rural society was triggered by many rural push factors and urban pull factors vis-a-vis. However, rural development strategy through strengthening of agriculture is very germane in order to reduce the harsh problems faced by the youths in the study area.

Occupational training of the rural people on small or petty business outside farming activities, which could generate an income for the rural populace in order to cope with the evaded poverty that resulted from rural low productivity and to reduce the highly dependence on agriculture as only means of livelihood.

There is a need of government strategy to develop system of irrigation and maximize the ecological factors result from the shortage of rainfall.

Children and relatives migration from rural society to other town or cities is rooted from income disparity and social inequalities between the rural and urban societies. Whereby, the inequality gap between the rural and cities can be curb by employing feasible equitable regional planning and development strategy or policies.

Agricultural based infrastructure in rural society is very important for rural productivity. However, the provision of tractors, agro-chemical, fertilizer and other modern tools at affordable prices for the rural farmers will eventually breed rural productivity.

Knowledge of farmers about production and marketing is essential for the rural agricultural based people, farmer knowledge on how to utilize the modern tools and manage their productivity, also the uses of social and mass media to disseminate information to all the local region or rural societies about the marketing and how to increase their productivity.

The youths and students aspiration in rural societies is not promising whereby tertiary level of education is concentrating mostly in the urban cities. However, model school should be constructed and establish by the government or the NGOs in order to reduce the level of school drop-out, and the provision of other social services of medical facilities potable water, electricity road facilities and market centres.

The results had revealed that remittances cannot contribute adequately for long-term investment and reduce the level of poverty at the place of origin, rather is only to catre for the people's immediate or basic needs. Since the remittances cannot bring perfect justice to rural problems, this study calls for government and NGOs interventions for sustaining the existing rural financial and insurance institute in order to empower and finance agro micro-finance in rural society.

Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) should endeavour to formulate new policy and good supervision that will increase rural productivity, the strategy that will increase farmer capability to meet the expected ratio for rural consumption and GDP. This can only be achieved by giving the farmers subsidy and easy access to modern technology that will enhance productivity beyond the family sustenance in rural society, this will go a long way to enhance agricultural production and food security.

The establishment of cooperative society for the rural women who have significant portion in migration to urban cities, by increasing women access credit and cooperative will eventually enhance rural productivity and minimize women migration in rural society.

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APPENDIXES

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND RURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN EKITI

STATE, A CASE STUDY OF ISE/ORUN LGA

Dear respondent my name is Adebayo Adebowale Moses, a final year student of the Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. I am conducting a research based on my final year project, with the topic "Rural-urban Migration and Rural Productivity in Ekiti State, A Case Study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area". The overall aim of this project is to find out the main constraint of rural productivity and development with the aim of finding relevant solutions to it. Your participation would be much appreciate as it would assist in providing reliable information. There is no information divergence; all information supplied by respondents are fully confidential. Thank you for your cooperation.

Respondent agrees to be interviewed Signature.....

For any inquiry, contact:

Prof. Adewole Atere, the HOD of Sociology (FUOYE)

Email: adewole.ater@fuoye.edu.ng

Tel - 08033137575

SECTION A: Respondents (House hold) Geographical Characteristics (Bio-Data).

Please write your answer boldly or mark the one relevant to you.

Town.....Ward..... Unit.....

1. What is your Gender? (1) Male (2)Female

2. What is your age as at your last Birthday?.....

3. What is your religion (1)Islamic (2)Christianity (3) Traditional

(4)Other

4. What is your Marital Status? (1)Married (2)Single (3)Divorced
 (4)Widowed
5. What is your Occupation?, (1) Farmer (2)Wage earner (3)Self Employed
 (4)Employed (5)Unemployed (6)Retired (7)Schooling (8)Other
6. What is your highest level of Education? (1)Primary (2) Secondary
 (3)Tertiary (4) Non formal education (5) Others
7. What is your current economic status? (1)Very poor (2) Poor
 (3) Satisfied (4) Rich (5) Very rich
8. What is your household population?
9. What is your relationship with the Household? (1) Head of household
 (2) Biological child (3) Relative (4) Couple
10. What is your type of accommodation? (1) Flat (2) Rooming
 (3)Duplex

SECTION B: Questions on migration and its effect.

11. Have you engaged in migration before? (1)Yes (2) No
12. How many of your children engaged in migration?.....
13. How many of your relatives engaged in migration?.....
14. Which form of migration do they engage in? (1) International
 (2) Rural-urban (3) Rural-rural (4) Urban-rural (5) Seasonal
15. People engaged in migration because of ? (1) Educational pursuit
 (2)Employment opportunity (3) Presence of urban friends or relatives
 (4)Boredom in rural society (5) Rural Urban wage (6) Others

Dear respondent, number 5-10 focuses on the effect of migration in rural society. Please kindly tick your perception from the questions and the table bellow, meanwhile 1. Disagree is (D), 2. Agree is (A), 3. Indifference is (I)

16.

SN	QUESTIONS	D	A	I
1.	Migration leads to lack of productive labour.			
2.	Migration leads to increase in workload on the aged.			
3.	Poverty increases because of migration.			
4.	Migrants bring innovation to rural society.			
5.	Migration degrades rural cultural traits and value.			

17. How often do you receive remittances from your related migrant?

(1) Very often (2) Often (3) Not at all (4) Don't

18. Which type of remittances do they normally send to you? (1) Clothes

(2) Money (3) Consumer items (4) Household utensils

(5) Educational materials (6) other

19. How frequently do you receive remittances? (1) Weekly

(2) Monthly

(3) Yearly (4) Festival only (5) other

20. What do you use the remittance for? (1) Debt

(2) Cooperative

(3) Ceremonies (4) Consumable goods (5) Building renovation

(6) Education (7) Farming

SECTION C: This section focuses on rural productivity output.

21. Which type of production do you engage in? (1) Farming

(2) Non-farming

(3) Mixed

22. What type of crop do you cultivate? (1) Cocoa

(2) Vegetable

(3) Yam

(4) Maize (5) Water melon (6) Timber (7) Palm oil

(8) Cassava (9) livestock (10) Mixed

23. How many hectares or plots of land do you have?.....
24. How much is your output in (1)Month..... (2)Year.....
25. Who takes care of your production? (1) Self (2) Tenant (3) Children
 (4) Relative (5) Hired labour
26. Please mark your perception on major constrain in agro product.

SN	QUESTIONS	D	A	I
1	Cultivation is largely labour intensive.			
2	Money spent on agro-chemical is equivalent to yearly gain.			
3	People are discouraged in farming since there are no helping hands.			
4	There is no good access to the farm and market.			
5	All farmers apply and enjoy fertilizer at affordable prices.			

27. How often do you benefit from these entire social infrastructure and expected change. Note that 1. very often (VOF) 2. often (OFT) 3. do not (DNT)

SN	QUESTIONS	VOF	OFT	DNT
1	Rural infrastructure.			
2	Agricultural infrastructure.			
3	Knowledge of farmers about production and marketing			
4	Irrigation			
5	Tractor			
6	Agro-chemical			
7	Housing			
8	Linking people to cooperative and agro-micro finance			

SECTION D: Miscellaneous questions relevant to the study, many options are permitted.

28. How do you cope with situation, if farming is no more satisfying needs?
 (1) Borrowing (2) Petty business (3) Hand work
 (4) Cooperative (5) Other
29. Why do your cash crops experience low productivity? (1) Aged
 (2) Getting dry (3) Inherited (4) Poor fertile land (5) Let out
30. Youths engage more in, (1) Study (2) Migration (3) Drunkenness
 (4) Politics (5) Prostitution (6) Drug addiction (7) Cultism
 (8) Are idle (9) Innovative (10) Gambling

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI
SURVEY INTERVIEW ON RURAL OUTMIGRATION

Dear respondent my name is Adebayo Adebowale Moses, a final year student of Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, department of Sociology and Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. I am conducting a research based on my final year project, with the topic of Rural-urban Migration and Rural Productivity in Ekiti State, A Case Study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The overall aim of this project is to find out the main constraint of rural productivity and development with the aim of finding relevant solution to it. Your participation would be much appreciate as it would assist in providing reliable information. There is no information divergence; all information supplied by respondents are fully confidential. Thank you for your cooperation.

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Email: adewole.ater@fuoye.edu.ng

Tel - 08033137575

Which ward and unit are you?

1. Please what is your age as at your last birthday?
2. What is your marital status?
3. What is your current occupation?
4. Please which certificate/skills are you able to acquire before migration, in the host city, and when you return?
5. Which city did you migrate to?
6. Why did you take such a decision?
7. As a migrant what do you do to cope with life and means of livelihood in urban centre?
8. What did migrants experience or encounter at the process of migration?
9. How are migrants accepted in their host nation/city?
10. What are the benefits of people engaged in migration?

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI
SURVEY INTERVIEW ON RURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Dear respondent my name is Adebayo Adebowale Moses, a final year student of Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, department of Sociology and Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. I am conducting a research based on my final year project, with the topic of Rural-urban Migration and Rural Productivity in Ekiti State, A Case Study of Ise/Orun Local Government Area. The overall aim of this project is to find out the main constraint of rural productivity and development with the aim of finding relevant solution to it. Your participation would be much appreciate as it would assist in providing reliable information. There is no information divergence; all information supplied by respondents are fully confidential. Thank you for your cooperation.

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Prof. Adewole Atere, the HOD of Sociology Department (FUOYE)

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Tel. - 08033137575

Which ward and unit are you?

1. Please what is your age as at last birthday?
2. What is your marital status?
3. Which certificate/skills do you possess?
4. What crop do you cultivate?,
5. How do you cultivate it?
6. In what quantity do you cultivate?
7. What are the modern technologies in rural productivity?
8. Justify your experience on productivity and farmers capability within the last decade and now?
9. What are the major constraints of rural productivity that you know?
10. Why do you choose farming as your career?