

**PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON NON-  
MIGRANT**

**A CASE STUDY OF OYE-EKITI, OYE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA,  
EKITI STATE**

**ADEWUMI, ODUNAYO MARY**

**SOC/14/2054**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,  
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.**

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**SOC/14/2054**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY,  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,  
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA.**

**NOVEMBER, 2018.**

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research was carried out by *Adewumi, Odunayo*

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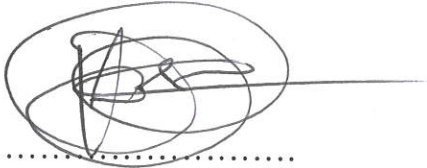


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## DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God, the Alpha and the Omega, the one who was, who is and who is to come, for His protection, guidance and mercy throughout my degree programme. It was also dedicated to myself and my dear parent, Mr & Mrs. Adewumi.

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## ABSTRACT

This study examined the perception of the effect of Migration on Non-Migrants in Oye Town, Oye Local Government, Ekiti State. This study specifically examined the causes and effect of migration on the non-migrants in Oye community. In carrying out the research, 200 copies of questionnaire were administered to the populace of Oye Town in which all were retrieved. The findings shows that people migrated from their place of residence due to some reasons perceived by the respondents, such as: need for education, better job, job transfer, also, some respondents perceived the cause as an escape from family problems. It was also realized that migration is of benefit to the immediate host community, such as civilization, introduction to new technical know-how as well as relieve of migrant responsibilities. The research work further investigated on the negative effect of migration as perceived by the respondent in which was identified as inferiority by the non-migrants, reduction of labour force and as well as emotional feelings.

Key words: Migration, Civilization, Non-migrants, Oye-Ekiti

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

Migration has been defined simply as “a process of moving, either across an international border, or within a state which results in a temporary or (semi) permanent change of residence” (UNESCO, 2008). The important identifying factor of migration is spatial distance, and length and purpose of stay. The spatial distance may be a serious consideration in the determination of the length and purpose of stay. The length of stay is sometimes conditioned by the realities at home that motivated the migration. Where tools to execute one’s profession are unavailable at home, such migration trends tend to be medium or long term. In other words, migrants plying their skills abroad stay longer and are more likely to attract people of like professions to their new destinations. This factor also determines the volume of migrants moving into a particular area, and their sustenance.

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Since the beginning of creation, humans have always involved themselves in movement activities. This has been a major feature in the history of Africa and the entire globe generally (Akanji, 2012). Migration is inevitable from the history of the story of man, families, villages and nation- state. Therefore, migration can be traced as far back as the existence of man, most especially when man desired to go in search of food during various famine seasons; also another reason for migrating in those days was the desire of separating from the crowd as well as the seeking for independence. As earlier revealed virtually all individuals and nation states have one or two traces of migration history (Internal and international) which usually as a result of positive or negative factors.

Migration can be internal or international. Internal migration explains the movement of individuals within same geographical territory which in this case can be from rural to urban or from Lagos to Abuja .While, International Migration has to do with the crossing of borders or international boundaries such as Cameroon to Nigeria described as South-South Migration, Nigeria to United States of America described also as South-North Migration.

### **Internal Migration and Urbanization in Nigeria**

#### The Urban Concept

Urbanization, simply defined is the process by which urban population increases in absolute number and in proportion to rural population either through the increase in population of existing cities or through the growth of new ones. This definition is further amplified by Mabogunje (2005) who indicated that an urban settlement is as a large, compact, densely built-up area where open spaces are often in short supply except at the periphery.

Mabogunje further stressed characteristics of an urban settlement as a settlement, where population tend to be heterogeneous and socially diversified, such that kinship relationship is of minimal importance; goods and services are largely commoditized such that everything tends to have a price tag to it, and interaction and interpersonal relations are virtually contractual in nature with the maintenance of law and order being rather formal and impersonal (Mabogunje, 2005; Olujimi, 2011). Urban centres are associated with the diversity of functions where all types of occupations, industries, and services are represented.

Urban centres are classified into types from small towns, big towns, cities, metropolitan cities, to mega-cities. This classification reflects the population. A small town has a population of 20,000 while the mega-city parades population in millions.

## **Urban Development Trend in Nigeria**

Urban development in Nigeria has been very dynamic. The urban development history of Nigeria can be classified into the pre-colonial, colonial, post-colonial/modern periods. These urban development periods form the sub-themes in the next section of the discourse.

### **Pre-colonial Period**

Nigeria was one of the few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, during the Pre-colonial period, which had many large pre-industrial cities. During the period, the population of the traditional towns grew very slowly through natural increase of births over deaths. Incessant inter-tribal wars led to sudden and serious decline in the population of many settlements while some were completely destroyed by the enemy. In the South-Western part, there were few other towns and cities such as Ibadan, Benin, Ile-Ife, Oyo, and Ilesha, whose populations were swollen by the influx of refugees fleeing from war affected areas. Early explorers, missionaries and merchants estimates of population of towns show the existence of substantial human settlements in this part of the world in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During this period, the major factors crucial to the growth and development of cities were trading, marketing and administration.

### **Colonial Period era**

The Colonial period in Nigeria witnessed heightened trading activities by European Traders who penetrated more into the hinterland. This led to the establishment of more trading centres at places like Abeokuta, Iseyin and Oshogbo. The Obas and village-heads in settlements along the routes passed by the European traders arranged for the carrying of the European Traders from one settlement to the other (Dike, 1960). In addition, the administrative structure created by the colonial governments between 1900 and 1910 drastically changed the pattern of

distribution of towns in Nigeria. Headquarters of administrative units were established in existing traditional towns while new towns were created to carry out the 'central place functions' of administration trade and culture in areas where there were scattered villages. The established government stations were made up of government offices, the houses of the Colonial Officers, European traders, and Missionaries built at locations outside the walls of the ancient town. The rapid rate of increase in the population of large urban centres through migration has been of great concern to successive governments in the country since the second half of the 1950s. Rapid urban growth has resulted in problems of urban congestion or overcrowding, poor housing, poor environmental sanitation, unemployment, crimes and other social vices which have come to characterize Nigeria's large urban centres.

### **Post-Colonial/Modern era**

The Post Colonial is the most significant period in the history of urban development in Nigeria, as the period witnessed phenomenal urban growth. The number of urban centres rose from the few regional centres at independence, which were essentially regional headquarters, such as Ibadan, Enugu, Kaduna, Benin, Lagos and Maiduguri among others. Nigeria currently has more than 500 urban centres including mega-cities and parades high level of planlessness among African countries, which calls for physical planning attention. In essence, urbanization is the process by which urban population increases in absolute number and in proportion to rural population either through the increase in population of existing cities or through the growth of new ones (Olujimi, 2011). The 1991 census in Nigeria gave 36 per cent of the proportion of the total population of the country as urban, which made Nigeria a predominantly rural society with over 60 percent of its total population living in small, remote, rural communities. The urban



proportion of the total population of the country has changed significantly from 1911 to date.

### **Migration In Ekiti State (Oye As A Case Study)**

Since the beginning of creation, humans have always involved themselves in movement activities. This has been a major feature in the history of Africa and the entire globe generally (Akanji, 2012). Migration cannot be inevitable from the history of the story of man, families, villages and nation- state. Therefore, migration can be traced as far back as the existence of man, most especially when man desired to go in search of food during various famine seasons; also another reason for migrating in those days was the desire of separating from the crowd as well as the seeking for independence. As earlier revealed virtually all individuals and nation states have one or two traces of migration history (Internal and international) which usually as a result of positive or negative factors.

Migration in Ekiti State (Oye to be precise) has become inevitable, because of the development that have occurred in the town, such as the Institution and other business opportunities that arrive in the town and more so, as there is high rate of immigrants so also there are emigrant in the town, those are the people that are living the town for some purposes either official purposes or unofficial, which has now in one way or the other affects the non-migrant of the town in both positive and negative and also the society in general

This project work will therefore examine the effects of internal migration on non-migrant (native dwellers) of a territory; a case study of students and Oye-Ekiti.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Education is an important element of human development, and investment in education is regarded as the best form of human capital development. This usually encourages the level of migration within every country. There are 129 universities, plus other tertiary institutions, in different regions of Nigeria and this has resulted to the migration of students from one region to the other. Thus, a large number of Nigerians migrate yearly in search of university education. This will therefore have socio-economic effects on the location of migrants. This also will result in urbanization and development of villages, cities and town.

This project work will therefore examine the effects of internal migration on non-migrant (native dwellers) of a territory; a case study of students and Oye-Ekiti.

## **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The major aim of this research work is to examine the effects of migration on non-migrants. The specific objectives of this study are;

- i. To examine the social dynamic that engender migration in the community.
- ii. To determine the importance of internal migration to the non-migrants.
- iii. To determine the challenges and benefits of internal migration on non-migrants and host community.
- iv. To identify the challenges of internal migration on the migrants themselves.

## **1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

This research work will provide scholarly answers to the following questions in internal migration. The research questions are as follows;

- i. What type of migration is common in Nigeria?
- ii. What are the factors that contribute to internal migration in Nigeria?
- iii. What are the positive effects internal migration has on Nigerian economy?
- iv. What are the challenges of internal migration in Nigeria on non-migrant?

## **1.5 HISTORY AND MAP OF OYE EKITI**

Oye is a town and headquarter of oye Local Government Area in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Oye Local Government Area was carved out from the defunct Ekiti North Local Government on 17 May 1989. Oye Local Government is bounded by Ilejemeje Local Government to the North, Irepodun/Ifelodun to the South, Ikole local Government to the East and Ido/Osi Local Government to the West.

Oye-Ekiti is a communist society where everybody is related in either paternally or maternally. This community was also purely an agrarian society where everybody participate in farming occupation even the educated. It comprises the following towns and villages: Oye Ekiti, Ilupeju Ekiti, Ayegbaju Ekiti, Ire Ekiti, Itapa Ekiti, Osin Ekiti, Ayede Ekiti, Itaji Ekiti, Imojo Ekiti, Ilafon Ekiti, Isan Ekiti, Ilemeso Ekiti, Omu Ekiti, Ijelu Ekiti, Oloje Ekiti and a host of others.

There are no distinctive ethnic groups in the Local Government as a greater percentage of the people resident are of the Yoruba Language race. Nearly all the people speak Yoruba Language with negligible dialectical variations.

This populated place is situated in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Original name (with diacritics) of the place is Oye.



**AGS**

**MAP OF OYE**

## **1.6 HYPOTHESES**

The study tests the following hypotheses stated in its null form;

- i. **H0:** The internal migration in Nigeria does not help in boosting the socio economic development of Nigeria.
- ii. **H0:** There are no positive effects migration brings to non-migrant.

## **1.7 EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE**

This research work will focus on the factors that contribute to internal migration within Nigeria and the effect it has on non-migrant or the native inhabitants of the location. This research work will investigate the positive gain and the negative effect of migration on the native dwellers of a territory. It will contribute to the body of knowledge the internal issues that occur in migration within a nation.

## **1.8 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This study centers on the effects of migration on non-migrant. It will explore the influence of migration on the socio-economic development in the nation. It will also look at the effect of migration on the native inhabitants of the locations of migrants.

## **1.9 SYNOPSIS OF THE STUDY**

This study consists of five (5) chapters. The First chapter (1) is made up of Introduction; in which the Background of the Study; Statement of the Problem, Research Questions, Objective of the Study, Hypotheses, Significance of the Study, Scope of the Study, Limitations to the Study and Organization of the Study. The second chapter (2) consists of Literature Reviews and Theoretical Framework. The Third chapter (3) laid emphasis on the

methodological details that will be employed in this work. While Chapter four (4) Focuses on Data Analysis and Presentation of Results. Finally Chapter five (5) is made up of Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses various existing literatures from related fields to the present study. It further expatiates the theoretical framework that will be employed in the analysis of data. This chapter carefully analyzes existing researches in order to understand the vacuum that this work will fill in the body of knowledge.

#### 2.1 The Concepts of Migration

Migration is a phenomenon of growing concern and interest all over the world. It is currently receiving attention from governments, non-governmental organizations and the civil society. In recent years, the interrelatedness between migration and development has received increased attention in the policy arena. It has been recognized that development-oriented activities could help alleviate stressors that may force migration, be it internal or international, migration can contribute positively and meaningfully to national development efforts. Migration, for example, can stimulate economic growth, social empowerment, women emancipation and technological development. The current concern with the migration and development nexus is how the two can most effectively be managed to promote socio-economic progress in the sending and receiving regions. Hence, according to the World Bank (2006a), "such phenomenon as brain drain, being experienced by a number of developing countries in key development sectors, calls for more cohesive and sustainable policies." Achieving this objective requires greater partnership and better understanding between countries of origin, transit and destination. In addition, the integration of the



migratory dimension and processes in development policies and dialogue are all relevant in enhancing the development potential of migration.

In the realization of the dynamism generated by migration and development relationships, the United Nations committed a General Assembly Plenary Session to migration issues in the form of a High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UNHLD). This epoch breaking event gave unique impetus and opportunity to sincerely address the issue of migration and development holistically. Since the pioneering Global Forum on Migration and Development (2007) in Brussels, the opportunity has been opened for government and civil societies to start a new global process aimed at enhancing the positive impact of migration on development (and vice versa) “by adopting a more consistent policy approach, identifying new instruments and best practices, exchanging know-how and experience about innovative tactics and methods, and finally, establishing cooperative links between various actors involved” (Global Forum on Migration and Development, 2007). Currently, many countries address the developmental impact of migration in three ways: as sources of revenue, of technical expertise, and of cash flows within the country (Jobbins, 2008). As indicated earlier, remittances especially from the diasporas serve as a vital source of revenue as they form an important component of economic projections for macroeconomic stability and household poverty reduction (Jobbins, 2008). As a strategy for development, these remittances can be harnessed at the household level into a platform for broader-based investment and development, and incorporated into the National Development Plan. For example, about 20% of Haiti’s economy is derived from diasporas remittances and these are committed to catalyzing investments in targeted home areas. Another area needing effective policy is diasporas skill management. It entails the utilization of skills acquired by those in diasporas in the capacity expansion and development

of their home communities or country. This approach has a compensating effect as it strengthens growth and development of skills at home.

The major constraint of the paper is the lack of relevant data to support the relationship between migration and development in Nigeria. It is indeed a new area of research endeavour that is currently attracting attention. Consequently, there is the need to give a serious consideration to data gathering as a means to better planning and policy formulation.

## **2.2 .0Types of Migration in Nigeria**

Migration has been defined simply as “a process of moving, either across an international border, or within a state which results in a temporary or (semi) permanent change of residence” (UNESCO, 2008). The important identifying factor of migration is spatial distance, and length and purpose of stay. The spatial distance may be a serious consideration in the determination of the length and purpose of stay. The length of stay is sometimes conditioned by the realities at home that motivated the migration. Where tools to execute one’s profession are unavailable at home, such migration trends tend to be medium or long term. In other words, migrants plying their skills abroad stay longer and are more likely to attract people of like professions to their new destinations. This factor also determines the volume of migrants moving into a particular area, and their sustenance. The variation and types of migration include internal migration, international migration, and transnational. The internal migration has been adequately documented in migration studies, as far as Nigeria is concerned, but information on international and transnational migration has been seriously constrained by lack of data or an inadequacy of them.

### **2.2.2 International migration**

International migration involves the movement of persons from their country of origin, or country of habitual residence, to establish them either permanently or temporarily in another country. International migration may be short-term or long-term. With the short term international migration, a person moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least three months but less than a year (except in cases where the movement is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visit to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimages) (FHP Foundation/UNESCO, 2008; IOM, Glossary on Migration, 2004). In the case of the long term international migration, a person moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year, and that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her usual residence. Other definitions restrict international migration to persons who remain non-national or non-citizens of the host country.

### **2.2.3 Transnational migration**

Transnational migration connotes a higher level of commitment by the migrants. This pattern of international migration entails the individual establishing ties in more than one country, and engages economically, socially, politically and/or culturally in both his/her country of origin or residence. It promotes the exchange of remittances and other social benefits between the two areas: country of residence and origin.

In the past two decades, policy makers have started to recognize the ways that transnational ties determine migration processes. There is the increasing sudden realization that the transnational flows of money by migrants abroad have become a major global economic resource. The United Nations (2006) puts the annual figure of official global remittances at about \$232 billion with the amount of unofficial flows estimated to be much

higher. These striking figures have stimulated the current interest in migration and development.

There is increasingly, widespread interest in the role bi-or multi-national and international policies can play in fostering and managing various dimensions of migrant transnationalism. Policies are being drafted, some are at various stages of formulation by several international agencies, inter-governmental forums and government departments supporting the relationship between migration and development. The interests are centered on the migrants' transfer and use of remittances, the activities of migrant home town associations with regard to support for specific development projects, and ways to attract diasporas attention for philanthropy, entrepreneurship or political lobbying. In addition, policy makers have attempted to create policies to reverse the impact of brain drain by facilitating brain circulation of professionals through temporary return visits or through 'virtual return' over telecommunication systems (Vertovec, 2007: 3).

Following several years of extensive consultations on the scope and purpose of international migration, the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) noted as part of its comprehensive review, that the old paradigm of permanent migration settlement is progressively giving way to temporary and circular migration. To ensure the full utilization of the developmental opportunities that this important shift in migration patterns provides for countries of origin, the GLIM recommended that countries of destination can promote circular migration by providing mechanisms and channels that would enable migrants to move relatively easily between their country of origin and destination.

#### **2.2.4 Circular Migration**

Circular migration represents an old age pattern of movement. It could be rural-urban, cross-border, urban-rural, etc. Researchers have referred to this pattern of migration as repeat,

rotating, multiple, seasonal, cyclical, shuttling or circuit-based modes. It is an emerging area of stimulating interest amongst international policy makers and governments. In fact, policy makers in migration are advocating measures to facilitate the movement of migrants' to-and-fro between their homelands and foreign places of work. The understanding is that circular migration could be managed in ways that bring proverbial 'win-win-win' results for the receiving and sending countries. The benefits for the receiving countries include meeting labour market shortages, for sending countries through guaranteeing remittances, for development, and for the migrants themselves through offering employment and control over the use of their wages (Vertovec, 2007:2).

The role of social networks has been recognized in the literature on migration. Recent studies understand migration largely through the paradigm that stresses the importance of border-crossing networks. It has been asserted that through the course of their movements, migrants establish good social networks between their places of origin and places abroad. These social networks assist the migrants learn and inform each other about where to go, how to get jobs, and find places to live, among other forms of assistance. In addition, through such transnational ties they maintain families, economic activities, political interests and other socio-cultural practices (Vertovec, 2007).

These social contacts have been facilitated through modern technological advances and easy transportation and communication system. The established networks ensure the constant flow of economic and social remittances, such as ideas, practices, and identities between the migrants and their home communities, to the extent that individuals in the home communities begin to adopt some of the imported values and beliefs. Besides the impact of globalization, the institutionalization of diversity visa lottery schemes in the United States

and Canada, among others, have widened the available options and drive to emigrate in the country.

### **2.2.5 Rural-rural migration**

In some ways, rural-rural migration is a subset of traditional migratory movements described in the previous section. However, the migratory processes characteristic of rainfed farmers are fairly distinctive. In slash-and-burn systems, agricultural communities move in a broadly circular pattern around an area, allowing long fallow periods so that the soil can recover. This system, although often condemned by agronomists and bureaucrats, is found widely across the tropical world and is generally effective where there is no access to modern inputs. It is dependent upon a low population density; once the fallow period shortens below a certain number of years, the soil cannot recover and farmers must seek alternative strategies. Modern transport and communications have permitted farmers to extend traditional strategies by moving long distances. Rather than simply shifting the circuit of fallows to adjacent regions, they can now establish settlements where pressure on land is still low and soils and climatic conditions are appropriate for their type of agriculture. Exploratory visits can be made and temporary homesteads set up to negotiate local social conditions, land access, input supply etc. Increasingly, these new areas are remote from the original site of the household and transit between the old and new sites is by public transport. Most typically, the movement is from the exhausted soils of the semi-arid zone to the subhumid zone. For example, the Zarma people have highly developed migratory structures. Rural-rural migration is a characteristic, ancient pattern in Africa and has tended to be unproblematic historically, because of the overall low population of the continent. Demographic growth and the increasing value of access to land has ensured that this is no longer the case. Expanding populations, such as Tiv yam producers, make the newspapers all too often as they clash with local farmers in Taraba and Benue States. Settled Fulani agropastoralists, including some

who have been resident for a century are being expelled from their land and violent conflicts of this type are an everyday occurrence. Urban residents, attempting to settle back in rural areas, often clash with members of their own community when try to reclaim land. In principle, Nigeria is still not overpopulated compared with many Asian countries but a failure to intensify farming systems has meant that land is under pressure in many areas.

Another aspect of rural-rural migration that has become significantly less important in recent years is seasonal migration for work on plantations. Cocoa, oil-palm and rubber in the south and cotton and groundnuts in the north all used to attract significant amounts of circulatory labour. The flow was particularly from northern areas with marked rainy seasons to areas where tree-crops could be worked on in the dry season, either via paid labour or on a share-cropping basis. These patterns were disrupted by the spread of oil-wealth and many Nigerian plantations and certainly semi-arid zone crops are in disarray.

#### **2.2.6 Rural-urban migration**

Rural-urban migration is probably the most distinctive pattern of migration in West Africa, and indeed throughout much of the developing world. Nigeria has some of the largest cities in Africa and although they may have 'traditional' cores, their present size is entirely a phenomenon of the twentieth century. Kano, for example, is thought to have had just 10,000 citizens when Clapperton reached there in 1821 and today has a minimum of some seven million. Entirely new towns such as Kaduna, Jos and Port Harcourt, now number their populations in millions. Similar patterns of growth are reported from SE Asia, but there is one important difference, the low level of industrialisation in Nigeria. Few urban residents are employed in large-scale enterprises, as urbanisation rests on an extremely ephemeral basis, with low investment in infrastructure and enterprise. Urban residents either depend on petty trade, manufactures and services or else, directly or indirectly, on government salaries and thus oil-wealth. In the classic model, urban migrants remit profits, stimulate innovation

and bring other benefits back to the village; but in Nigeria at least there is a powerful flow of basic foodstuffs from rural areas to urban households and relatively little contraflow of ideas. Indeed this is suggested by the fact that in recent years there has been a significant flow of households who cannot subsist in towns back to rural areas. This in turn suggests that this migratory flow is not labour-driven but opportunity-driven. In other words, you do not move to the city because there is a gap in the labour market you are equipped to fill (as would be the case in Accra or Abidjan) but rather because the concatenation of circumstances provides an opportunity to subsist. Indeed, perversely, the situation in Nigeria has led to an export of skills from rural areas where they are needed to towns where they are irrelevant. For example, managing soil and water conservation in stony soils requires both technical skills and the physical labour of younger men. If this segment of the population leaves for the town then they are lost to the rural area and negative consequences typically follow. Wealthy individuals in Nigeria do not usually represent a combination of talent, enterprise and hard work, but an effective use of kinship and residence networks combined with tenuous government accountability.

### **2.2.7 Urban-rural Migration**

Urban-rural migration is a demographic and social process whereby people move from urban areas to rural areas. It is, like suburbanization, inversely related to urbanization. It first occurred as a reaction to inner-city deprivation. More recent research has documented the social and political drivers of counter urbanization and its impacts in developing countries such as China, which are currently undergoing the process of mass urbanization. It is one of the causes that can lead to shrinking cities.

#### **Factors that may lead to Urban-rural Migration.**

- (i) Provision of infrastructure facilities in the rural areas/ social amenities.



- (ii) Setting up industries in rural areas.
- (iii) Retirement from formal employment in urban areas/ retrenchment.
- (iv) Lack of jobs in urban centers.
- (v) Insecurity in urban centers/ high crime rate.
- (vi) The strategy of district focus for Rural Development government policy.

### **2.2.8 Mass Migration**

Mass Migration refers to the migration of large groups of people from one geographical area to another. Mass migration is distinguished from individual or small scale migration; and also from seasonal migration, which may occur on a regular basis.

A specific mass migration that is seen as especially influential to the course of history may be referred to as a 'great migration'. For example, great migrations include the Barbarian Invasions during the Roman Empire, the Great Migration from England of the 1630s, the California Gold Rush from 1848–1850, the Great Migration of African Americans from the rural American south to the industrial north during 1920–1950, and The Great Oromo Migrations of Oromo tribes during the 15th and 16th centuries in the Horn of Africa. UNHCR estimates 10 million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims were displaced during the partition of India, the largest mass migration in human history. The largest documented voluntary emigration in history was the Italian diaspora from Italy between 1861 and 1970, with 13 million people leaving the country.

Historians often identify an 'age of mass migration' occurring from c. 1850 to 1914 (sometimes 1940), in which long distance migration occurred at an unprecedented and exceptionally high rate.

## **There Were Three Factors That Led To the Age of Mass Migration**

- First, cost of migration decreased dramatically.
- Second, benefits of migration rise (returns on migration was higher in the United States than in other countries).
- Third, open border regimes. 'Age of mass migration' usually refers to the voluntary transatlantic migration of European peasants and labourers to the Americas.

Immigration from Europe accounted for about 40% of total United States population growth in the late 19th century. However, it has been argued that the term should include other mass migrations that occurred in the same period, since similar large numbers of people migrated long distances within the continent of Asia, most notably during the Pakistan Movement and subsequent partition of India in 1947.

During open border regimes, immigrants attracted by falling costs of migration and higher wages in the U.S. Migrant selection varied over time and across sending country, depending on relative wage premium in U.S. for high/low skilled and cost of migration. In the late 20th century, migrants converge upon native-born in labor market but never fully catch up.

Mass migration may also be forced migration, such as the Atlantic slave trade. Religious persecution mass migrations, such as the biblical Exodus and migration through the upper Himalayan route from the east by Purohits of Aryan and non-Aryan descent. Similarly, mass migrations may take place in the form of deportation. For example, Japanese internment in the United States and imprisonment in Nazi concentration camps during World War II, deportations to Gulag camps in the Soviet Union, and coolie-labour in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean.

On the 15th of August 1947, the partition of British India caused the movement of 18 million people. This caused both religious and civil tensions between Hindus and Muslims. This resulted in the highest casualty rate for one migration according to the Guinness Book of World Records 2014. One million people were killed and 12 million became homeless.

Migration spans several disciplines: demography, social anthropology, social statistics, economics, geography, psychology, sociology, political science, etc, each of which views migration from slightly different perspectives. For example, the economists deal with migration as an exploration of the process of human capital formation, its effectiveness in labour allocation, the costs and benefit of areas of origin and destination and the implication for economic growth at both the macro and micro levels, while sociologists may be more interested in examining the underlying social structures and how the value systems shape people's mobility intentions, the life cycle and occupational career map which inhibit or promote movement under various influences, and the adaptation processes of migration to the urban social milieu (Morrison, 1972 in Adepoju, UAPS, 1990). In light of the findings from the varying discipline approaches, policy makers should take a collective approach in examining the relationship between migration and development. A starting point in this discourse of migration and development nexus is to initiate an understanding of why people move, and the overriding reasons for migration there are to be explored in the following sections.

Despite the importance of the Nigerian diaspora outside the country, little has been written about this group and they are better understood from popular magazines such as *Ovation* than from solemn disquisitions on the 'brain drain'. Nigeria certainly loses a high proportion of educated individuals to migration, especially doctors. Many others, however, leave the country without any skills, and end up on the beach at Melilla giving interviews to BBC reporters. They may not necessarily represent an overall loss. Wealthy Nigerian

expatriates are probably a financial loss rather than an export of skills, since accumulation of oil monies may not be the end-process of imagination and endeavour. Expatriate Nigerians hardly invest in their home economy except by building prestige homes and supporting political parties.

Forced migration is something of a taboo topic in Nigeria; it is hardly discussed in the media and has raised no comment among international relief agencies. Civil unrest has increased markedly in the democratic era, partly driven by the politics of indigenisation and violent conflicts in both rural and urban areas have caused significant internal displacement. These 'invisible' refugees would seem to have important implications both humanitarian and for broader issues of justice, accountability and governance.

### **2.3 Causes of Migration in Nigeria**

Migration is motivated by numerous factors, hence the phenomenon can be perceived from different perspectives. It is, however, not the intention of this paper to examine the various perspectives as the causes of migration have been widely documented in the literature (Sada, 1984; Adepoju, 1990). Nevertheless, attempts have been made to highlight the main causes of international migration in Nigeria. These causes and the factors responsible for them have been conceptualised into push and pull factors. The push factors are the negative conditions at home that impel the decision to migrate. These conditions which vary in magnitude from one place to another include, unemployment, loss of jobs, famine, pestilence, lack of professional opportunities to prevalent high mortality levels. The pull factors are the strong positive attributes perceived to be existing at their destinations. They include availability of jobs, professional opportunities, comparatively better socio-economic environment, and access to medical facilities. These movements have been facilitated by good telecommunication and transportation systems which have made communication possible between those in diaspora and their home countries. The ease of transportation and

communication has also encouraged migrants to endure long distances in search of better socio-economic prospects.

Hence, having a large flourishing and skilled diaspora is becoming an asset for any country. In addition, circular migrations whereby migrants visit home periodically with investments, venture capital and technology transfers have potentially helped to stimulate local and international development efforts in their home communities. From numerous studies on migration, between 40-60 per cent of the migrants to the major cities and abroad indicated “the search for employment” (Sada, 1984; Adepaju, 1990, 1984). Next to it is lack of basic social services and the unreliability where they happen to be present. Such facilities include water supply, electricity, good roads, hospital and dispensaries, etc. This accounts for about 20-30 per cent of the moves. The third categorization of out-migration includes agricultural failure, environmental deterioration and communal clashes, among others. This category accounts for about 10-15 per cent of the migration.

Several scholarly investigations and observations have been made concerning the mode of migration in Nigeria. Nigeria has about 1,500 routes into the nation state, at present only 100 is been manned by the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) due to the challenge of shortage of manpower leading to ineffective physical presence. While the remaining 1,400 is unmanned and ignored creating a way for illegal/irregular migrants into the nation state and also exposing the nation state to security threats (Ekpemedede, 2016:13). According to IOM (2014) one of the legal responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the management of the Nigerian borders. This means that the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) have the responsibility of securing her entry and exit gate thereby in her own quota securing the Nigerian state but the illegal activities and other various factors responsible for undocumented and irregular migrants into the nation state questions the competency of the

Nigerian Immigration Service (IOM, 2014 :6) as a weak border presence can threaten the security of a nation state (Ministry of interior, 2016) and when a nation state's security is threatened as well as carries the status of a nation state "at risk" then there might be little or no development because the right investors will disengage their minds from taking the step of investing in the nation-state in concerned. This is why security at the borders is one out of several priorities of every nation state. The porosity of her borders has made it possible for this unwanted influx of migrants from her neighbouring West African states into the nation state (Adeola and Fayomi 2012). Among other challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the inadequate information on the exact number of individuals leaving and coming into the nation-state; in many cases data available are outdated. This means that there is an uneven report on International Migration activities in the nation state (IOM, 2009).

It is generally known that emigration of skilled workers (brain drain) makes the labour force scarce and due to its scarcity makes the skill price high and the productivity of the nation state low, more so affecting its aggregate income (Rosenzweig, 2005: 5). There is a connection between International Migration and development (Fayomi, 2013). There are millions of highly skilled Nigerians in the Diasporas such as the United States of America, United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Spain, France, Germany to mention a few that are well established in skills and ideas for a nation state's development. As stated previously, there is an alarming increase of Nigerians migrating to Europe, North America, Middle East and South Africa to mention a few. Anofi (2009) also affirms that efficient and able Nigerian professionals in various fields engage in emigration due to the dissatisfaction in the home nation state (Nigeria) which is majorly due to lack of opportunities. This has led to shortage of highly skilled professionals, leading to brain and skill drain in the nation state and in another way led to the tarnishing of the nation state's image due to the desperation of Nigerian migrants engaging in illegal activities to get out of Nigeria at all cost (Anofi,2009).

According to Lawal (2010) it is revealed that In the Northern part of Nigeria, illegal aliens are often recruited to vote by unethical political parties taking advantage of the weak Nigerian borders from Niger and Chad. Often undocumented immigrants are used by unethical politicians as machineries to carry out crimes, posing threats of insecurity in the nation state. Reasonable amount of migrants from Niger Republic, Mali and Chad have taken to begging in virtually all parts of the nation state as they have little or no skill to be employed (Immigration act, 2015) also due to their inability to secure a good residential accommodation, these large numbers of illegal/undocumented migrants resides in slums and shanty residential areas. More so, the impact on the influx of undocumented immigrants in Nigeria can be an additional pressure on the social amenities provided by the nation state to her citizens. The nation state, who is still suffering from lack of proper economic planning herself may find it as a burden and can also render the government efforts ineffective. One of the contemporary issues in the globe including Nigeria at present is the challenge that comes with international migration. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), which has been given the legal responsibility on International Migration matters in the nation state in various ways have had more failures than its achievements in delivering of her duties. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) failures can be traced from the following factors which are; lack of fund, lack of infrastructures and technology, Ineffective leadership, corruption, lack of sincerity of the officers to mention a few (King, cited in Evans, 2016:11).

In addition, agreeing with Naziru et al (2015) there are other institutions and International Migration agencies held with the legal authority for managing the Nigerian borders these are the Custom service, the National Drugs law Enforcement agency (NDLEA) among others.

Lawal and Oluwatoyin (2011) reveals that every nation state aspires to develop and grow better and bigger than her yesterday. The achievement of development in a nation state

is tied to the dedication and focused goal of that nation state through effective policies which are seen as targets and guides. Those who implement policies are those in authority which are referred to as the leaders. These leaders have a peculiar role to play as without them the set goal might not be achieved. These leaders also have to see and believe the various mission and vision set to be accomplished (Lawal and Oluwatoyin, 2011). In summary, a nation-state can get the economic growth or development she seeks through effective performance of the nation-state's migration agency and the nation's federal government (FG). A report by the Partnership for a new American economy and the partnership for New York City (2012) also reveals some benefits and positive statements on the need for immigration in a nation-state's growth for development. The literature went further revealing that International Migration most especially immigration is a powerful and potential economic engine. It can keep nation-states younger, growing more innovating and productive through the enforcement of the labour force. Haas (2007) reveals that International Migration in Nigeria has not been really concentrated on as no special consideration has been really given to International Migration in direction to national socio-economic development strategy, as there are highly profitable International Migration activities that can initiate development in a nation-state.

Nigeria focuses more on rural- urban migration (internal migration) forgetting the benefits of international migration. This has been due to misinformation from various administrations that describes International Migration to be a negative impact on Nigeria's socio-economic development disregarding the believe that emigration of qualified and various skilled individuals are regarded as a "drawn out resource" for a nation-state's socio-economic development. In this part of the world (developing nation-states Nigeria precisely), International Migration has not been really researched on , consciously accepted as an effective instrument for a nation-state's development and also the subject matter has not been widely educated and exposed to the Nigerian public due to the mentality of the leaders that



International Migration is associated with the failed development experienced years past in the nation-state not knowing that International Migration can initiate positive transformation in Nigeria through the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in conjunction with the help of the Nigerian federal government. International Migration has been a plus to nation-states in their desire for socio-economic development (International Monetary Fund, 2015:8). The overall impact of International Migration (positive and negative) depends on the migrants' decision, the effective management and policies of the sending and receiving nation-states handled by their respective migration agency and nation-state federal government. (IMF, 2015:12). As International Migration policies have direct impact on a nation state's migration success it can assist in increasing a nation state's labour force thereby paving way for desirable productivity results among other areas contributing to the nation-state's technology progress.

Nigeria's porous borders are one of the major reasons behind her security issues and also one of the factors responsible for illegal International Migration (Adepoju, 2009:32 and Robert, 2014:7). This explains the porosity of the Nigerian borders. Ekpemedede cited in Evans (2016) reveals that there are various unprotected and unknown routes that are used by irregular migrants (Onuoha, 2013). In Nigeria there are about four thousand and eighty (4,080) routes in Nigeria out of which only ninety one (91) is legally authorized and protected, this situation puts Nigeria in an unsecured situation. The porosity of the Nigerian borders can threaten a nation-state's national security (Nwagwugwu et al, 2015: 51). Securing Nigeria's porous borders is not going to be any easier because as the nation state begins to develop and the international system begins to engage in International Migration there will be increased movement of goods and people through land, air and sea. This will add even more pressure to an already stretched border security (Ashiru, 2016). Blum (2014) reports that the Nigerian – Benin border is weak in governance and control as it gives easy

passage of all sorts of crimes and trafficking activities in and out of the nation state. This literature also reveals that the same challenge is also observed in other Nigerian borders respectively. According to Naziru et al (2015) The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) with her responsibility to border management can be a positive outcome for Nigeria if the borders can be focused on dedicatedly as border management can bring political development and socio economic development. Effective management of the Nigerian borders by the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) can enhance productive economic activities that are legally and profitable as well as befitting to the Nigerian image portraying assured security as well seen as organized and respected nation state by other West Africans and other foreigners. International Migration in Nigeria has been associated with various crimes and trafficking such as smuggling of arms, other dangerous weapons as well as various prohibited goods. The porosity of the Nigerian borders and its mismanagement results to the just mentioned illegal activities.

According to Seniora (2010) cited in Naziru et al (2015) Border management takes double and conscious task as well as effective planning to achieve effective result. This is achieved through effective control of persons (migrants) moving across and around borders environment, effective checking of goods to avoid exposing the nation state to various threats and dangers. Border security has become a source of concern to nation-states because of various security reasons. No doubt globalization has led to increasing flow of people, goods and services across borders as well as broken demarcated barriers. However, around the world countries focus more attention and also give more priority towards developing a sound border management to avoid any form of insecurity. For example the leaving of United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (Brexit) .One of its major reasons for leaving is the growing migrant crisis (Kim and Omara, 2016). According to Naziru et al (2015) the need for nation states to secure and manage their borders effectively has been on the increase due to

various security threats and outbreaks of diseases in recent times. Border management refers to the rules and regulations, due process as well as implemented migration policies across borders between the receiving and the sending states.

#### **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical frame work that will be used to analyze the data of this research is “Pull” and “Push”, this theory is chosen to explain the positive effects and the negative effects of migration.

##### **“Pull” and “Push” Migration theory**

Ravenstein (1885) was the individual who revealed the “Pull” and “Push” Migration theory from one of his popularly known writings revealed as “ law of migration” ( Xiangjing, 2009: 14) which was derived from a study focusing on Britain in the 19th century, with the use of some information such as birth place of the migrants relating to his study. This theory explains the “how” and “why” of migration within a territory or across borders and also the “importance of international migrations” to nation states (Haas, 2008). According to his writing it is impossible to separate development from migration. The seven (7) laws he listed in the study (laws of migration) are;

- (1) Migration depends on distance
- (2) Migration takes place in stages
- (3) Every successful migration process is endowed with a migrating pattern flow
- (4) Most times the natives in their territory have less degree (educational qualifications) than the fellow counterparts (migrants)
- (5) Gender of the migrants

(6) There is a relationship between the level of technology, number of migrants and distance travelled

(7) Migration has always been influenced by economic motives.”

According to Haas (2008) other scholars who also made several attempt in applying this theory apart from Ravenstein are; Lee, Donald among others (Haas, 2008: 35, 36). According to Donald (2008) the forceful desire for opportunities and improvement of one’s life most times influences and motivates international migration. Generally, when the “Pull” factors at the destination nation state outweighs the “Push” factors at the individual’s nation state of origin, International Migration often takes place. These “push” and “pull” factors according to Donald is referred to as Negative (Push factors) and Positive (Pull factors). These “Push” and “Pull” factors (determinants of migration) by most scholars are demographic, economic, environmental, and social in nature. Myrdal and Prothero opines that only “Push” factors are responsible for international migration while others (Sovani, Base, Trewartha) oppose the statement revealing that the combination of “Push” and “Pull” factors are responsible for the migrants decision in leaving his/her territory (Haas, 2008: 40).

According to Lee’s “pull” and “push” migration theory are representatives of either a positive migration or negative migration, since migration is provoked by two (2) factors which happen to be “pull” and “push.” Lee also identified some barriers that can hinder International Migration between the two (2) different countries. The barriers he revealed were cultural differences, distance, differences in language communication and most importantly physical border presence. (Haas, 2008: 40). Lee’s contribution reveals why International Migration takes place and secondly why majority of individuals find it difficult to migrate as explained with the barriers that hinders migration. Lee also revealed some hypothesis that explains the “pull” and “push “migration theory. These hypotheses are;

- (1) The volume of migrants varies in a territory in diverse areas
- (2) The volume of migration also varies with different migrants
- (3) Also areas where there is similar characteristics as in the migrants origin (such as; race, ethnicity, traditions, education, income among others) mostly experience less immigration
- (4) The fluctuation in the displayed pull factors such as; the boom and increase in the economy and the decrease in the economy can also truncate the high increase of immigration bringing it lower than unexpected.
- (5) Unless the migration (immigration) process are checked and properly managed the migration activity will increase in no time
- (6) migration population vary in states for example developed countries have more migrants than in less developed states (Haas, 2008: 41).”Lee cited in Haas (2008) also reveals that;  
“(1) Migration is selective. This selection can be positive or negative. It is positive for the wealthy migrant and negative for the opposite individual.  
(2) Majority migrants who respond to the “pull” factors, they are selective about their destinations since they are not under any pressure to move, they only want to move because of their desire and perceived opportunities out there.  
(3) Migrants who respond to push factors are negatively seeking to migrate out to another destination. Some of these people influenced by “push” factors are obviously more of the illegal and irregular migrants. There are two (2) types of migrants, the one influenced by the pull factors (influenced by positivity) in the destination nation state and the other influence by the “push” factors (influenced by negativity) at the state of origin

(4) How high the degree of “pull” factors (positive views) at the destination nation state determines the increase in difficulty and obstacles faced in getting into the nation-state due to the high immigration policy in those destinations (states) for development, health and security reasons for the state.

(5) the most preferred age bracket wanted and mostly welcomed by immigration policies in receiving countries are the young and age working set of individuals, to make up the population of the labour force than aged individuals.

(6) The migrants are mostly at the middle of the “pull” factors of the destination nation state and the “push” factors of their nation-state of origin. In all these they are more of complementing the population of the destination states. Summarizing Lee’s model and opinion on this theory (“pull” and “push” migration theory) International Migration is influenced by the “Pull” and “Push” factors.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter outlines the methodology that is employed in the collection, collation and analysis of data in this research work.

Research ought to construct the understanding of social phenomena in such a way that it represents a break with our common sense understanding but it has to do so without artificially imposing a scientific framework that adds little to our understanding and denies us the possibility of not knowing what we do not know.

Research methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the procedures applied to a field of study (Kothari, 2004). Methodology involves procedures of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena so as to solve a problem; it is the how; the process, or techniques of conducting research.

#### **3.1.1 THE AREA COVERED BY THE STUDY**

The geo-political area covered by Ekiti State (Oye-Ekiti as a case study) was covered by effects of migration on the non-migrants. Oye Ekiti lies between the latitude 7.79976 in the North and longitude 5.33242 in the East. Oye Ekiti is a town in Ekiti State and the Headquarter of Oye Local Government Area in Ekiti State. The neighborhood towns of Oye Ekiti are: Ilupeju-Ekiti, Ayegbaju Ekiti, Itapa Ekiti, Itaji-Ekiti, Ayede and Ikole –Ekiti.

#### **3.1.2 THE GEOGRAPHY**

Oye Ekiti, lies in the Yoruba hills, at the intersection of roads from Ayegbaju-Ekiti, Ilupeju-Ekiti, and Ayede-Ekiti respectively

Oye-Ekiti is a communist society where everybody is related in either paternally or maternally. This community was also purely an agrarian society where everybody participate in farming occupation even the educated. The town is also a collecting point for commercial crops such as cocoa, palm products (oil and kernels), yam cassava, corn (maize), fruits and vegetables are marketed locally.

The standard of living was normal affordable at this time not until the establishment of the Federal University Oye-Ekiti that bring about a new phase of the community.

### **3.1.3 THE POPULATION**

The total population of Oye town according to the Local Government Record is currently 193, 530 respectively. According to the Nigeria Population Census of 2006, the population of Oye-Ekiti was estimated to be 134, 210. There are many streets and quarters in Oye Ekiti, they includes: Ilogo street, Omodowa Street, Irare Street, Idofin Street, Ilese Street, Irona Quarters, Ogbon-Meta Quarters, Temidire Quarters, Egbe Quarters among others.

### **3.2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Burns and Grove (2003) define a research design as a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings.

Ogunbameru O.A. & B.O. Ogunbameru (2010) define a research design as the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to attain answers to research questions and to control variables. The plan- is overall scheme of programme of research. It includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypotheses and their operational implication to the final analysis (es) of data. A research design is also the sets of methods and



procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem research. Andrew B. Kirumbi (2018)

The major respondents involved in this study are non-migrants in Oye- Ekiti, Ekiti – State. In order to ensure a wide coverage of town and proper information from different sources, the selection of the non-migrants are done from various streets and quarters of the town.

This study will employ descriptive research design. Data will collected through questionnaire that be administered to 200 Oye indigene and participants.

### **3.2.1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE SIZE**

Sampling is a process used in the statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. According to O’Leary (2004), Sampling is a process that is always strategic and sometimes mathematical, which will involve using the most practical procedures possible for gathering a sample that best ‘represents’ a larger population.

A sample is a subset of a population that is used to represents the entire group as a whole. A sample was a subset of the population being studied (Richardson, 2005), that included the process of selecting a few (samples) from a bigger group (the sampling population) to become the basis for estimating or predicting a fact, situation or outcome regarding the bigger group.

The sampling techniques for this study was multi-stage random sampling technique. Multi-phase Random Sampling Techniques is simply a type of design in which some

information is collected from the whole sample and additional information is either at the same time or later collected from the sub-samples of full sample (Ogunbameru 2010).

Two hundred sample size was used for this study. Oye is comprised of 9 quarters and 16 streets respectively in which 6 of the quarters was selected randomly and 12 streets respectively. Among the selected streets, the least of the houses that were selected was 4 houses respectively.

### **3.2.2 INSTRUMENT OF THE STUDY – QUESTIONNAIRE**

The instrument that was used for data collection of this study is structured questionnaire.

A questionnaire is a written list of questions that are answered by a number of people so that information can be collected from the answer.

The questionnaire was administer to 200 Oye indigenes who have never migrated before or have once migrated but came back home

### **3.2.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

The questionnaire is made up of three section, section A, B and section C. section A entails the personal information of the non-migrant and the breakdown of it consist of gender, age, education, occupation and the religion practice of the participants

Section B comprises of the opinion of the non-migrants about migration, whether they have ever migrated before or any of their relative have ever migrated before, the reason for their previous migration, the relationship of the respondent to the migrant, and their perception about it, how does the respondent feels about the migration of the relatives, either happy or not.

Section C of the questionnaire, it is comprised of two parts, the first part includes respondent perception about the level of emigration (strangers living) in the community, is there any ethical problems, has there been any existing relationship (friendship) between the migrant and the non-migrants and also, has the new development meet the social economical needs.

The second part consists which covered the causes for migration and the effects of the migration on the community. The part is identified as follows:

1. The perceived factors that caused the migration
2. The positive effects of migration on the non-migrants and the community at large
3. The negative effects of migration on the non-migrants and the community at large.

This will help the researcher to get the proper information about the causes and the effect of migration on the growth of the community.

#### **3.2.4 DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES**

There were two groups of variables that were considered and investigated in this study. These are the dependent and the independent variables.

**Dependent Variables:** The dependent variables was the Effects of Migration. The effect here is taken as the extents to which the migration has affected the non-migrant and the society at large either positively or negatively. The following can be found as the result of the effects of migration:

**Education:** people migrated for educational purposes, in order for them to get more advance in their educational level and to be more exposed to the city

**Cultural Effect:** the people will be able to know more about other people's culture and also it will bring respects to their own culture

***Under-development:*** in a situation where there is high rate of emigrant in the community, it will lead to under-development of that particular town because those that supposed to contribute to the development of the community has migrated to the city in search of a better life

***Overpopulation:*** as a result of migration, there can be overpopulation in the community which can lead to pollution and crimes in the society when they were unable to get job or a satisfied feeding

**Independent Variables:** in this study, variable that are countable or have standard numerals attached to them such as age, sex, family size and opinion about migration were directly counted from the questionnaires and recorded on the appropriate tables.

### 3.2.5 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

**Analysis** means the detailed examination or study of something in order to understand more about the substance in order to find out what it consists. The purpose of analysis is to reduce data to intelligible and interpretable form so that the relations of research problems can be studied and tested.

Descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation were used to summarize the data collected from the field.

Furthermore, Chi-Square and Spearman's rank order and Pearson correlation were to determine the effect of migration on the non-migrants.

### **3.2.6 VALIDITY OF THE STUDY**

The predictive and concurrent validity and validation method were be used to validate the instrument for the research, this is characterized by prediction to an outside criterion and by checking a measuring instrument, either now or in the future, against some other outcome.

The questionnaire were presented to a group of experts in the Department of Sociology, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, for critical evaluation and suggestion in order to reshape the questionnaire and also the approval for administration.

In this case, the major source of information on which this research based is questionnaire

### **3.2.7 RELIABILITY OF THE STUDY**

Reliability of a measure simply means its consequence. A measure becomes reliable if the measurement does not change when the concept being measured remains constant in the value. The research instrument was pre-tested, an alternative or parallel methods were used because of the multiple forms reliability. That is, two questionnaires was constructed and different items was used to designed and measure the same concept and was administered to the respondents.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.0. INTRODUCTION

This section presents the data analysis for this study. It includes descriptive statistics of some variables such as the background characteristics of the sampled respondents. Also, study deduced the positive and negative effect of migrants on their immediate community through the use of 5 likert scales.

#### 4.1 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Bio-social Characteristics

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Female	107	50.7
Male	104	49.3
Total	211	100
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18	23	10.9
18-24	60	28.4
25-34	45	21.4
35-44	41	19.4
Above 44	42	19.9
Total	211	100
<b>Education</b>		
Under Secondary School	24	11.5
Secondary School	55	26.4
NCE/DIPLOMA	41	19.4
Bachelor Degree	61	28.9
Master Degree/MBA	21	10.0
Above Master Degree	8	3.8
Total	211	100
<b>Occupation</b>		
Student	69	32.7
Farmer	24	11.4

Trader	46	21.7
Teacher	40	19.0
Others Specify	32	15.2
Total	211	100
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Married	103	48.8
Never Married	95	45.0
Separated	4	1.9
Divorced	2	.9
Widowed	7	3.4
Total	211	100
<b>Religion</b>		
Christianity	152	72.0
Islam	48	22.7
Traditional	11	5.3

The socio-demographic characteristics of sampled respondents gave the following information in Table 1: 50.7% were females and male (48.8%) while majority were within age 18-24 (28.4%), followed by age (35-44) yrs., (19.4%) and 44yrs and above (19.9%). This implies that more than (60%) are young adults.

The educational status of sampled respondents' shows that majority had B.SC (28.9%) and Secondary (26.1%) while 3.8% had M.SC and only 11.4% were having incomplete secondary education.

Majority of the sampled respondents were student (37.7%), Traders (21%), Teachers (19%) and Farmer (11%). The marital status revealed that the married and never married were not differs in this study with 48.8% and 45.0% while the divorced, separated and widowed were negligible among the sampled respondents. The Religion affiliation show that Christianity

took the dominate religion practice in the sampled area with Christianity (72%), Islam (22.7%) and Traditional (5.2%).

**Table 2: Migration Experience**

Ever migrated from place of residence?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	162	76.8
No	49	23.2
<b>Reason for Migration?</b>		
To get better job	36	17.1
For educational purpose	75	35.5
To escape family problem	14	6.6
Due to transfer in the place of work	23	10.9
Because of marriage	14	6.6
<b>Ever had Relative who had Migrated?</b>		
Yes	177	83.9
No	34	16.1
<b>Are you happy for the person's migration?</b>		
Yes	132	70.2
No	56	29.8
<b>Are You free of responsibility on the migrant?</b>		
Yes	30	14.2
No	181	85.8
<b>Boast of having Have people in the city</b>		
Yes	47	22.3
No	164	77.7
<b>Does it help to know more?</b>		
Yes	54	25.6
No	157	74.4
<b>Always feel bored?</b>		
Yes	47	22.3



No	1	.5
Sure	163	77.2
Panic of crisis in the city?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	4.7
No	2	.5
Don't Know	199	94.8

**Table 2:** shows the migration experience of the sample respondents, the study show that only 23.2% of the sampled population has never migrated from where they used to live to new place of residence while 76.8% had migrated from former place of residence. The major reasons for migration were identified and it ranges from educational purposes (35.5%), getting better job (17.1%), job transfer (10.9%), while those who wanted to escape from family problem (6.6%). Also, more than 83% of the sampled respondents had relatives who had migrated before while only (16.1%) had no relatives who had migrated. When asked their feeling when the person migrated, most of them (70.2%) said they were so happy that their relatives migrated and the reasons was not because of free of responsibility but to boast of having people (relatives) in the city like Lagos, Abuja, U.K, USA etc. 85.8% said it was not because of freedom of responsibility for them, 22.3% of the sampled respondents said migrant of their relatives made them boast of having someone in the cities.

More importantly, migration would always give an emotion effects on other members of family as 77% reported that they always feel bored because of their relatives who has migrated while 22.3% reported there was no emotional feeling for the person that migrated from their family.

**Table 3,** reported perception on immigration among sample respondents, the study identified various social benefits that the immediate community derived from the immigrants, economy impacts, and so on. 62% of the sampled respondents disclosed that their perceptions towards

people who migrated to their community were normal while almost 23% said their perceptions towards them were very high and 14.7% are not significant.

The study reported that only 36% had ever experienced ethnic problem from immigrants while 63% reported no experience of such. More than 78% of the people reported that they had friendship with the immigrants while less than 22% reported no friendship among immigrants.

More so, 63% reported that immigrants were another source of community development which brings about increase in standard of living among the people. 32.7% said it improve Agricultural productivity, 20.4% said it increase demand for housing facility, Transportation (18.5%), Commerce and trading (19.9%)

**Table 3: Perception on emigration among Sample Respondents**

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Perception on emigration</b>		
Very High	48	22.7
Normal	131	62.1
Not Significant	31	14.7
<b>Ethnic problems from emigrants?</b>		
Yes	76	36.0
No	134	63.5
<b>Friendship with the emigrants?</b>		
Yes	165	78.2
No	46	21.8
<b>Community development meets your standard?</b>		
Yes	133	63.0
No	77	36.0
<b>Emigrants influence on economy</b>		
Agriculture	69	32.7
Housing	43	20.4
Transportation	39	18.5
Commerce	42	19.9
Others Specify	16	7.6

Table 4 reported the reasons why people migrate to their new place of residence, the study identified the need for education, better employment opportunity, marital purpose and lack of social amenities in their previous residence to mention but few. More than 90% of the respondent agreed that the major reason for migration was for need of education while less than 10% disagreed with the opinion. 52.6% strongly agreed and 37% agreed that people migrate because of getting better job while only 3.8% disagree and 2.4% were undecided.

28.9% strongly agreed and 37% agreed that people migrate because of marital purpose while 13.3% disagreed and 14.7% were undecided.

30.3% strongly agreed and 47.9% agreed that people migrate because of desire to change location while 9% disagree and only 8.1% were undecided.

18.0% strongly disagree and 35% disagree with the opinion that people migrate because of avoiding agricultural work at home while only 14.2% agreed 22.3% were undecided.

Acquiring skills was another reason for migration as 49.3% agreed and 33.2% strongly agreed with the opinion while 6.6% disagree and 7.1% were undecided.

Lack of social amenities was identified to one of the reasons for migration as 41.2% agree and 28.4% strongly agreed while 12.8% disagreed with the opinion leaving only 10.4% for undecided.

**Table 4: Reasons for Migration**

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The need for education	133	61	6	9	2
%	63.0	28.9	2.8	4.3	.9
To get better job	111	78	5	8	9
%	52.6	37.0	2.4	3.8	4.3
For marriage purpose	61	78	31	28	13
%	28.9	37.0	14.7	13.3	6.2

Changing of location	64	101	17	19	10
%	30.3	47.9	8.1	9.0	4.7
Avoid agriculture work at home	22	30	47	74	38
%	10.4	14.2	22.3	35.1	18.0
To avoid family problems	45	51	33	42	40
%	21.3	24.2	15.6	19.9	19.0
Skill acquisition	70	104	15	14	8
%	33.2	49.3	7.1	6.6	3.8
Lack of social amenities	60	87	22	27	15
%	28.4	41.2	10.4	12.8	7.1
Enjoy city life	74	81	23	20	13
	35.1	38.4	10.9	9.5	6.2

Table 5 reported benefits of migration on the immediate host community, the benefits identified were relieve of migrant responsibility, introduction of new technical know-how, lessen ones burden on bill payment, it bring about civilization, cultural integration, new dimension of development, although it did not stop traditional and ritual making in the community as more than half disagree that migration can stop ritual making and idol worshipping. 30.3% strongly agreed and 22.3% agreed that migration relieve than on some responsibility while 20.4% disagreed and 20.4% were undecided.

30.3% strongly agreed and 46% agreed that migrants introducers more technologies to the community while 8.1% disagree and 12.3% undecided. Also, 28.9% strongly agreed and 18% agreed that migrant has lessen their burden on bills payments while 21.3% disagree and 14.2% were undecided.

The opinion that migration brings civilization to the community was supported by more than 75% of the respondents while only 10% disagreed and 9.0% undecided. Furthermore,

migration has been identified to help one to understand other people's culture the more. 42.7% agree, 38.9% strongly agree while 6.6% disagree and 7.6% were undecided.

Migration was identified as a tool that brought about new development such as companies, 38.9% disagree and 37.4% strongly agree while 8.5% disagree and 11.8% were undecided. It was also reported that immigrant has made the community to become lively, 44.5% agreed and 31.8% strongly agreed while 7.6% disagree and 14.2% were undecided.

**Table 5: Benefit of Migration in the immediate Community**

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Relieve on migrant responsibilities	64	47	43	43	14
%	30.3	22.3	20.4	20.4	6.4
Migrants introduced you to more technologies	64	97	26	17	7
%	30.3	46	12.3	8.1	3.3
The migrants has lessen your burden on bills payment	61	38	30	45	37
%	28.9	18	14.2	21.3	17.5
The migrants send money since migration	52	35	34	54	36
%	24.6	16.6	16.1	25.6	17.1
Due to migration your income increased?	59	63	27	41	21
%	28	29.9	12.8	19.4	10
<b>Migration has made your town to be civilized</b>	74	85	19	21	12
Percent	35.1	40.3	9	10	5.7
<b>Migration has helped you to understand other people's culture the more</b>	82	90	16	14	9
Percent	38.9	42.7	7.6	6.6	4.3
<b>New development such as companies, school has occurred due to migration</b>	79	82	25	18	7

%	37.4	38.9	11.8	8.5	3.3
<b>The immigrants have made your community to become lively</b>	67	94	30	16	4
%	31.8	44.5	14.2	7.6	1.9
<b>Idol worshipping and ritual making have stopped due to migration</b>	38	24	26	62	61
%	18	11.4	12.3	29.4	28.9

**Table 6: What Negative Effect you Perceived in your Community as a results of Migration**

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
<b>Migration has made you to missed you loved one</b>	97	66	14	26	8
%	46.0	31.3	6.6	12.3	3.8
<b>You find it difficult to relate with the immigrants in your community</b>	28	51	36	65	31
%	13.3	24.2	17.1	30.8	14.7
<b>You are being referred to as an inferior by the migrants</b>	26	45	39	61	40
%	12.3	21.3	18.5	28.9	19.0
<b>Migration has reduced the labour force for farm work and this has reduced the farm products</b>	43	58	29	61	20
%	20.4	27.5	13.7	28.9	9.5
<b>The migrants refused to come back home</b>	41	45	40	53	32
%	19.4	21.3	19.0	25.1	15.2
<b>The migrants have never contributed to the development of the community since they migrated</b>	29	39	46	66	31
%	13.7	18.5	21.8	31.3	14.7
<b>The migration has caused over-population in your community</b>	41	53	32	56	29
%	19.4	25.1	15.2	26.5	13.7
<b>The immigrants have no respect for your cultural values</b>	28	23	30	53	75
%	13.3	10.9	14.2	25.1	35.5

Table 5 gave the summary of negative effect of migration as perceived by sampled respondents their opinion identified emotional feelings, inferiority by migrants, reduction of labour force for farm work, refusal to come back home, some migrant never contributed to development of their new community and so on. 46% strongly agreed and 31.3% agreed that migration has made them to miss their loved one while 12.3% disagree and 6.6% were undecided. 30.8% disagreed and 14.7% strongly disagree, those they found it difficult to relate with the immigrant in their community while 24.2% agree and 17.1% were undecided.

28.9% disagree and 19% strongly disagreed that they are being refers to as inferior by migrants while 21.3% agree leaving 18.5%as undecided. Although 27.5% strongly agreed and 20.4% agreed that migration has reduced labour force for farm work and this has reduced the farm product yet 28.9% disagreed and 13.7% were indifferent.

The opinion that migrants refused to go home show an equal opinion among sample respondents. 19.4%strongly agreed and 21.3% agree which was not differs, 25.1% disagree and 15.2 strongly disagree leaving 19% as undecided.

Majority of the respondents disagreed that migrants has never contributed to their community, 31.3% disagreeand 14.7% strongly disagree while 18.5% agree that it is true leaving 21.8% undecided.

The emigrants have contributed to over population in their community as 25.1% agree and 19.4% strongly agree with the opinion while 26.5% disagree leaving only 15.2% who are undecided.

In conclusion, the respondents disagreed with the opinion that immigrants have no respect for cultural value of their host commonly as 35.5% strongly disagree and 25.1% disagree while only 10.9% agreed and 14.2% who were undecided.

## 4.2 HYPOTHESIS TEST:

The hypothesis set for this study was established as follows:

Ho<sub>1</sub>: Gender is not expected to influence negative impact of migration on immediate community.

Hi<sub>1</sub>: Gender is expected to influence negative impact of migration on immediate community.

The results of Chi-Square Tests=1.034, p=0.85 shows that there is no significance relationship between gender and ever experienced ethnic problem among migrants and their immediate community. As more than 60% of those who male or female reported that that they had never faced ethnic problem from immigrants while 36.8% of female had experience ethnic problem and (35.6%) of male had such experience thus we can say that ever face ethnic problem is the same in the two gender there is no significant difference.

Gender	Have you ever faced any ethnic problems from immigrant?		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	39	67	106
	36.8%	63.2%	100.0%
Male	37	67	104
	35.6%	64.4%	100.0%
Total	76	134	210
	36.2%	63.8%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests=1.034, p=0.85			

Ho<sub>2</sub>: Age does not have negative impact of migration on immediate community.

Hi<sub>2</sub>: Age is expected to influence negative impact of migration on immediate community.

The results of Chi-Square Tests=9.307, p=0.045 shows that there is a significance relationship between age and ever experienced ethnic problem among migrants in their immediate community. As the ages increases to old age the percentage of the respondents increases from 27.3% to approximately (48%) this implies that significant age difference in experience of ethnic problem among migrants.



Age	Have you ever faced any ethnic problems from immigrant?		Total
	Yes	No	
Under 18	6	16	22
	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
18-24	14	46	60
	23.3%	76.7%	100.0%
25-34	17	28	45
	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
35-44	19	22	41
	46.3%	53.7%	100.0%
Above 44	20	22	42
	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%
Total	76	134	210
	36.2%	63.8%	100.0%
<b>Chi-Square Tests=9.307, p=0.045</b>			

H<sub>03</sub>: Age and religion do not have positive impact of migration on immediate community.

H<sub>i3</sub>: Age and religion have positive impact of migration on immediate community

Age	Migration has helps you to understand other people's culture the more				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Under 18	10	9	1	3	0
	43.5%	39.1%	4.3%	13.0%	0.0%
18-24	21	31	4	2	2
	35.0%	51.7%	6.7%	3.3%	3.3%
25-34	16	20	4	4	1
	35.6%	44.4%	8.9%	8.9%	2.2%
35-44	19	13	5	2	2
	46.3%	31.7%	12.2%	4.9%	4.9%
Above 44	16	17	2	3	4
	38.1%	40.5%	4.8%	7.1%	9.5%
Total	82	90	16	14	9
	38.9%	42.7%	7.6%	6.6%	4.3%
<b>Chi-Square Tests=12.86, p=0.0068</b>					
Christianity	63	68	8	7	6
	41.4%	44.7%	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%
Islam	14	18	7	7	2
	29.2%	37.5%	14.6%	14.6%	4.2%
Traditional	5	4	1	0	1
	45.5%	36.4%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%

Total	82	90	16	14	9
	38.9%	42.7%	7.6%	6.6%	4.3%
<b>Chi-Square Test=13.196, p=0.0105</b>					

The results of Age Chi-Square Tests=12.86, p=0.068 & Religion Chi-Square test value=13.196, p=0.0105, shows that there is a significance relationship between age/religion on positive impact of migration on the immediate communities. This implies that aged individual and religion leader has major role to play in bringing positive impact of migration to the community. As the highest percentage (46%) of those that strongly agreed that migration help them to understand other people culture there more were in age 44yrs and above while other age group were less than 40% in ages 18-24yrs(35%), 25-34yrs(35.6%). Also, majority of the Christians agreed and strongly agreed that migration increases their understanding of other people culture while it reduces among islam and later increases among traditional religion.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter documents the summary, conclusion and the references of this research work. It involves the summary of the findings and provides concluding note of the chapters. It also identifies perspectives for future studies.

#### 5.1 SUMMARY

The first chapter of this work explored the general background to the research. It involves the background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions etc. The second chapter discussed various literatures that have been published on the same field of research. It also gives a detailed note on the theoretical framework that is employed in the analysis of data. The third chapter of this study outlined the methodology for data collection and analysis. It gives relevant notes on the sources of the research data. The fourth chapter covered the analysis of the data collected by employing the theoretical framework explored in the chapter two of this work. The last chapter provides the summary, conclusion and recommendation of this work.

#### 5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The summary of findings of this study is outlined as followed:

##### **Sex and Age of the Non Migrant**

The largest percentage of the participant which is (50.7%) is female and the lowest is (48.8%) is male. While the largest percentage of the age fall between the age ranges of 18-24 which is (28.4%) and the lowest fall between the age bracket of 44 years and above (19.9%).

### **Educational Status**

The educational status of the participants shows that the largest among them had B.SC (28.9%) and Secondary (26.1%) also, 3.8% had M.SC and while only 11.4% were having incomplete secondary education.

### **Occupational Status**

The majority of the sampled respondents were student (37.7%), those who engaged in Traders were (21%), and those who chose teaching as a profession were (19%) while only (11%) are Farmer.

### **Marital Status**

The marital status discovered that the married and never married were not differs in this study with 48.8% and 45.0% while the divorced, separated and widowed were negligible among the sampled respondents.

### **Religion**

The largest percentage of the participant is (72%) which is Christianity, and the Islamic covers (22.7%) while the lowest percentage is the Traditional religion which is (5.2%).

### **Migration Experience**

Findings on the migration experience of the sample respondents show that only 23.2% of the sampled population has never migrated from their place of residence, while 76.8% had migrated from former place of residence.

The major reasons for migration were identified and it ranges from educational purposes (35.5%), another reason is for getting better job (17.1%), job transfer (10.9%), while the minor ones are those who wanted to escape from family problem (6.6%).

Also, more than 83% of the sampled respondents had relatives who had migrated before while only (16.1%) had no relatives who had migrated.

When asked their feeling when the person migrated, the majority of them (70.2%) said they were so happy that their relatives migrated and the reasons was not because of free of responsibility but to boast of having people (relatives) in the city like Lagos, Abuja, U.K, USA etc. 85.8% said it was not because of freedom of responsibility for them, 22.3% of the sampled respondents said migrant of their relatives made them boast of having someone in the cities. It is of important, that migration would always give an emotion effects on other members of family as 77% reported that they always feel bored because of their relatives who has migrated while 22.3% reported there was no emotional feeling for the person that migrated from their family.

#### **Perception on Emigration among Sample Respondents**

The study identified various social benefits that the immediate community derived from the immigrants, economy impacts, and so on. The majority of the respondents is 62% which disclosed that their perceptions towards people who migrated to their community were normal while almost 23% said their perceptions towards them were very high and the minority, 14.7% said they are not significant.

The findings reported that only 36% had ever experienced ethnic problem from immigrants while 63% reported that, there is no experience of ethnic problem. More than 78% of the people reported that they had friendship with the immigrants while less than 22% reported no relationship between them and immigrants.

More so, 63% respondents reported that immigrants were another source of community development which brings about increase in standard of living among the people.

Also, 32.7% said it improve Agricultural productivity, and 20.4% said it increase demand for housing facility, Transportation covers (18.5%), while Commerce and trading takes (19.9%)

### **Reasons for Migration**

The findings reported the reasons why people migrate to their new place of residence, the study identified the need for education, better employment opportunity, marital purpose and lack of social amenities in their previous residence and so on.

Over 90% of the respondent agreed that the major reason for migration was for need of education while less than 10% disagreed with the opinion. About 52.6% strongly agreed and 37% agreed that people migrate because of getting better job while only 3.8% disagree, while 2.4% were undecided. 28.9% strongly agreed and 37% agreed that people migrate because of marital purpose while 13.3% disagreed and 14.7% were undecided.

30.3% strongly agreed and 47.9% agreed that people migrate because of desire to change location while 9% disagree and only 8.1% were undecided. 18.0% strongly disagree and 35% disagree with the opinion that people migrate because of avoiding agricultural work at home while only 14.2% agreed 22.3% were undecided. Acquiring skills was another reason for migration as 49.3% agreed and 33.2% strongly agreed with the opinion while 6.6% disagree and 7.1% were undecided. Lack of social amenities was identified to one of the reasons for migration as 41.2% agree and 28.4% strongly agreed while 12.8% disagreed with the opinion leaving only 10.4% for undecided.

### **Benefit of Migration in the immediate Community**

The benefits identified were relieve of migrant responsibility, introduction of new technical know-how, lessen ones burden on bill payment, it bring about civilization, cultural integration, new dimension of development, although it did not stop traditional and ritual

making in the community as more than half disagree that migration can stop ritual making and idol worshipping.

30.3% strongly agreed and 22.3% agreed that migration relieve than on some responsibility while 20.4% disagreed and 20.4% were undecided.

30.3% strongly agreed and 46% agreed that migrants introducers more technologies to the community while 8.1% disagree and 12.3% undecided. Also, 28.9% strongly agreed and 18% agreed that migrant has lessen their burden on bills payments while 21.3% disagree and 14.2% were undecided.

The opinion that migration brings civilization to the community was supported by more than 75% of the respondents while only 10% disagreed and 9.0% undecided. Furthermore, migration has been identified to help one to understand other people's culture the more. 42.7% agree, 38.9% strongly agree while 6.6% disagree and 7.6% were undecided.

Migration was identified as a tool that brought about new development such as companies, 38.9% disagree and 37.4% strongly agree while 8.5% disagree and 11.8% were undecided. It was also reported that immigrant has made the community to become lively, 44.5% agreed and 31.8% strongly agreed while 7.6% disagree and 14.2% were undecided

### **Negative Effect Perceived in your Community as a results of Migration**

The findings under tables 6 gave the summary of negative effect of migration as perceived by sampled respondents, their opinion identified emotional feelings, inferiority by migrants, reduction of labour force for farm work, refusal to come back home, some migrant never contributed to development of their new community and so on. 46% strongly agreed and 31.3% agreed that migration has made them to miss their loved one while 12.3% disagree and 6.6% were undecided. 30.8% disagreed and 14.7% strongly disagree, those they found it

difficult to relate with the immigrant in their community while 24.2% agree and 17.1% were undecided.

28.9% disagree and 19% strongly disagreed that they are being referred to as inferior by migrants while 21.3% agree leaving 18.5% as undecided. Although 27.5% strongly agreed and 20.4% agreed that migration has reduced labour force for farm work and this has reduced the farm product yet 28.9% disagreed and 13.7% were indifferent.

The opinion that migrants refused to go home shows an equal opinion among sample respondents. 19.4% strongly agreed and 21.3% agree which was not different, 25.1% disagree and 15.2% strongly disagree leaving 19% as undecided.

Majority of the respondents disagreed that migrants have never contributed to their community, 31.3% disagree and 14.7% strongly disagree while 18.5% agree that it is true leaving 21.8% undecided. The emigrants have contributed to over population in their community as 25.1% agree and 19.4% strongly agree with the opinion while 26.5% disagree leaving only 15.2% who are undecided.

The respondents disagreed with the opinion that immigrants have no respect for cultural value of their host country as 35.5% strongly disagree and 25.1% disagree while only 10.9% agreed and 14.2% who were undecided.

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

The above research work has critically examined the effect of migration on non-migrants as in the case of educational purpose and it discovers there are some positive contributions such as civilization, introduction of new technical know-how, lessen ones burden on bill payment, cultural integration, and new dimension of development. It also recognizes some negative effect of migration as perceived by sampled respondents their



opinion identified emotional feelings, inferiority by migrants, and reduction of labour force for farm work, refusal to come back home, and increase in crime rate.

#### 5.4 RECOMMENDATION

The researcher recommends that future research in this can be done on the effect of migration on immigrants and its national effect. The following recommendation was made from the effects of migration on the host community:

The research work discovered that, the main cause of migration is Education and for better job, this means that if the community is more develop in meeting the needs of the community, this will help some who does not wish to migrate to stay and make a good living at home. And also, some leave because of family problem which also leads to refusal of coming back home. This should be taken a good look at, because this could be caused by some fake religious leader in giving wrong messages that if the person did not leave his or her relatives, he/she may not survive, so this issues has caused many to forget about having family or even a family of orientation. With this, the religious leaders should please help the community to grow and to always telling the truth of a problems as well as a good and concrete helping solutions.

During the research, the findings shows that, many of the older adult has not been fully open to the civilization in their community, and the was that the development is not fully much and many of them perceived that, hadn't be that their own community is fully civilized, there is no need for their families to migrate anymore. This leads to what makes the researcher to recommend that, there should be an enlightenment programme, most especially for the aged in the community to know what migration mean in particular.

Also, it was been noticed during the research that many do not want to participate in giving information, because of fear and some other reason. Though, the people were happy because of the development, but yet, they haven't free themselves and relate themselves well with the immigrant because of inferiority and others. This means that, there is a need to make the community to be develop both economically and socially.

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## APPENDIX

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON NON-MIGRANT

I'm a final year sociology student of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. I am doing an investigation about "the effect of migration on non-migrant". I want to find out the advantages and the harms migration cause indigenes of a place and I hope to get your support as well. I promise you that the answers in this research will only be used in my academic survey rather than any commercial activities. Moreover all the information will be kept confidentially. In addition, this investigation will be used in my final dissertation which is very significant for me. Therefore I plead for your total response and support.

Thank you for your support again.

#### SECTION ONE: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. What's your gender? Female  Male
2. What's your age?  Under 18  18-24  25-34  
 35-44  above 44
3. What is your highest level of education currently?  
 Under Secondary School  Secondary School  NCE/DIPLOMA  
 Bachelor Degree  Master Degree/MBA  Above Master Degree
4. What is your current occupation?  
 Student  Farmer  Trader  
 Teacher  Others (please specify).....
5. What is your marital status?  
 Married  
Single due to  
Never married  Separated  Divorced  Widowed
6. Religion: Christianity  Islamic  Traditional   
Others (please specify) .....

#### SECTION TWO: OPINION ABOUT MIGRATION

1. Have you ever migrated from where you were before?  
Yes  No
2. What was your reason of your migration before?  
To get better job  For educational purposes  To escape family problems   
Due to transfer in the place of work  Because of marriage

3 Has any of your relations migrated before?

Yes  No

4 What is the relationship of the person to you?

.....

5. Are you happy because the person migrated? Yes  No

YES, because: You are free of responsibility on the migrant

You can boast of having people in the city

It will help you to know more

NO, because: You are always feeling bored

Panic of crises in the cities

### SECTION THREE: EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON THE MIGRATION

#### PART A

1. What is your perception about the level of emigration (strangers living) in your community?

(a) Very High

(b) Normal

(c) Not significant

2. Have you ever faced any ethnic problems from immigrant?

a) Yes  b) No

3. Did you make any friendships with the immigrant?

a) Yes  b) No

4. Did the new development in your community meet your social-economical needs ?

a) Yes  b) No

5. In which sector do the immigrants mostly influence the economy of your city?

Agriculture  Housing  Transportation

Commerce  Others (services, handicraft, etc.).....

#### SECTION THREE, PART B:

Using the scale below, please rate to your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement as it apply to these: (SA= Strongly Agree, A= Agree, UN= Undecided, D= Disagree and SD= Strongly Disagree)

1. Why do you think people migrate?

ITEMS	SA	A	UN	D	SD
The need for education					
To get a better job					
For marriage purpose					
Changing of location					
To avoid the Agricultural work at home					
To avoid the family problems					
To seek for skill acquisition (work learning)					
Lacks of social amenities in the rural areas					
In order to enjoy the city life					

2. What do you think has been the benefit of the migration in your community

ITEMS	SA	A	UN	D	SD
It has relieves you of responsibilities on the migrant					
The migrant has introduced you to more technologies					
The migrant has lessen your burden on bills payment, such as: school fees, NEPA bills, house rent e.t.c					
The migrant has been sending you money since he/she migrated					
Due to the migration, you income has increased					
Migration has make your town to be civilized					
Migration has helps you to understand other peoples' culture the more					
New development such as companies, schools has occurred due to migration					
The immigrants has made your community to become lively					
Idols worshipping and ritual making has stopped due to migration					

3. What negative effects have you perceived in your community as a result of migration

ITEMS	SA	A	UN	D	SD
Migration has makes you to missed you loved one					
You find it difficult to relate with the immigrants in your community					
You are been referred to as an inferior by the migrants					
Migration has reduced the labour force for farm work and this has reduced the farm products					
The migrant refused to come back home					
The migrant has never contributed to the development of the community since they migrated					
The migration has caused over-population in your community					
The immigrants has no respect for your cultural value					

