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## **Issues of rural-urban migration in north-central Nigeria: A study of Plateau State urban centres**

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**Abstract**---Rural-urban migration in developing countries has drastically increased in the perspective of rural migrants relocating to urban cities. Nigeria has had issues of migration of which Plateau state is not exceptional, beyond the urbanization and population issues are succinct underlying components that have been the driving force of rural-urban migration. This study examines the issues of rural-urban migration in Plateau state, North-central Nigeria with the objective of identifying cognizance issues of migration. 420 households and 1325 rural migrants were sampled and data was collected through SSQ, interviews and FGDs in 14 locations in urban centres. Migrants' responses gathered were extracted, coded and further analysed using the aid of SPSS 23.0 version to present the result of the findings, after mean, SD and factor analysis was conducted to track down basic elements in socio-demography, reasons to migrate and adaption procedure. Rural migrants were found to have issues with each of the elements considered the highest in the region but policy implementation was drafted to curtail those issues of rural-urban migration through a collaboration of stakeholders in the study region.

**Keywords**---issues, migrants, migration, rural-urban, urban centres.

## Introduction

Migration is a vital component in urban growth and urbanization processes in recent times. As individuals move looking for social and monetary open opportunities in the environment crumbled to a developed urban centre in Africa. There is a limit to the population capacity that urban centres could accommodate based on the plan, beyond such capacity, migrants become issues joblessness, accommodations, accrue land, social services, development of slums, poor policies of the government, crimes, and among others will frequently experience in the accommodated city. Migration has consistently assumed a focal part of African development in structure-wise, educational development, urbanization, economic growth and headway to civilization. The rural-urban migration gives a concise pattern of the movement with a setting to give a setting to quick urbanization. The initial emphasis on African movement to Europe and North America, the main part of African relocation happens inside the mainland, as individuals circle inside Africa, searching for financial breakthrough. Contrary to African worldwide movement stream remains to be to a great extent intra-local in nature and not to the worldwide media discernments appear too depicted. Despite the fact that there is a shortage of data and solid information, investigation utilizing late information from the Global Bilateral Migration information base and the migration information bases from the determinants of the worldwide movement. Flahaux and De Hass, (2016), Awumbila., et al, (2014) evaluated data of fifteen (15) ECOWAS Nations (Awumbila et al, 2014) affirms that most of the African movements keep on moving inside the mainland. In Sub-Saharan Africa, intra-territorial relocation is bigger (67%) than movement to different locales with significant populations from South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Kenya, and Ethiopia. In West Africa specifically, intra-territorial migration reaches 84% movement ( OECD, 2012). A considerable lot of these are labour migrants that move inside the sub locale to jump on valuable open opportunities in different pieces of the sub district, yet progressively incorporate young people moving to exploit instructive jobs in different location in urban centre.

There is a surmounting Imbalance in Human Development (IHD) across different regions of the world stemming from political as well as economic roots. The performances on health, education and economics, are ranked by the intricate Human Development Index (HDI) proposed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which in 2016 revealed 15 western countries amongst whom are 11 Europeans, 2 North American and 2 in Oceania; as well as 5 Asian countries to rank topmost for the first 20 nations in Human development (UNDP, 2016). Conversely African nations were ranked the least 19 amongst the last 20 nations in human development performance. Though economic growth and 5% GDP increase had been experienced at the unveiling of the new millennium yet the economic performances of more African countries strive for a 2% increase in annual GDP owing to the partial dissemination of resultant wealth through the population. Hence the longing for acquiring better job opportunities is fueled since most populated jobs are those with less social protection and low salary as portrayed in the informal sector functional amidst low economic population. The performance of a nation in the health, education as well as economy is relative to their economic and human resources. Hence migration is inspired amongst a population with qualified workforce yet harsh economic conditions, little

education and poor health services to seek urban locations with promising improved conditions. Clearly Migration can be impelled by a lack of development in the origin locations or a continuous development in the prospective destination locations either way development has an undeniable connection to migration (UN Global, 2018).

The previous second centuries has experienced a rapid increase in the world's living population in which an increased difference of 5 billion living population was recorded between 1800 to the beginning of 2000, and a projection of roughly 11 billion in the 2100s as opposed the 1 billion estimated to live in the year 1800(UN-DESA, 2017). The rapid increase in population is attributed to the high fertility rate and poor birth control programme commonly existent in Asia and Africa as opposed the cases of diminishing fertility rate in the western industrialized world thus a declining population. Typically, the World Bank recounts nations with low income presents average fertility rate of 4.8 children per woman and high income nations at 1.7 children per woman (World Bank, 2018). To this effect, the African population grew from 493 million in 1990 to 1 billion in 2015, is furthermore projected to rise to 2.2 billion in 2050, and 4 billion in 2100 (UNDESA, 2017).

The insecurity of food production due to the land degradation experienced in the rural areas are the consequences of climate changes is a factor that prompts the movement of individuals to locations with favourable condition for both their families and livestock (IOM, 2018) since climatic changes impact hazardous effect on the environment of a location thus affecting the economy as well as societal trends leading to political dynamisms. Thus IOM projects climatic migrant might grow up to 200 million by 2050 (Laczko & Aghazarm, 2009). Virtually all over the world, there is increasing occurrence of crisis/conflict emanating from armed oppositions as well as the trending tyrannical rule hence the existence of social insecurity where individuals are deprived of the basic civil rights and educational opportunities as the case is in the Northern Nigeria where deadly activities has been on the rise as a result of Boko Haram insurgence leading to the displacement and relocation of nearly 2 million people.

Mass Population movement for religious purposes has its history dated back to the inception of mankind as recorded in historic books, where movement were partly due to persecution of religion and thus the desire to discover a location of Freedom to worship. For the most part, adaptations of rural migrants are diverse and confiscate the concerned people of their business, home, and security. Casualties of uprooting are at the risk of inconsistent confinement, upheld vanishings, constrained induction, illegal exploitation, rape, loss of appropriate medical care, hardship of food, loss of schooling amazing open doors, and other awful impacts of relocation (Adekola et al.,2019). Writing has, in any case, upheld the inconsistent in the issues of relocation (Abimbola and Adesote, 2012; Adeyeye, 2013; Joshua and Olanrewaju,2016; Knezevic and Olson, 2014; Lennard, 2016; Olanrewaju, Omotoso, and Alabi, 2018).

The search for an improved future in the destination location with more prospects than the origin location is the drive that influences movement for educational purposes though the general conception exists that the less privilege move more

for better educational prospect contrary to this belief the moving individuals need boldness, distinctive creativity and approach alongside financial resources and skill to strategize and execute the journey most especially where international travels are involved (Dustmann & Okatengo, 2014). While the origin countries experience a loss of human resources as a result of the migration of initiative-rich people to high income countries for educational development, the host centre gain. The underline concerned is the assumption of issues relating to rural-urban migration in the region of study; Plateau State, North-central Nigeria. These issues are numerous to quantify as well as to generalize but the study tends to harness factor analysis to streamline those issues base on effects hierarchical have on the rural-urban migration. We therefore, limit the study on the aspect of social-demography, reasons for migration and adaptive nature of migrants where the major issues was discussed.

### **Materials and Methods**

Plateau State is situated in the North Central Region of Nigeria and lies between scopes  $8^{\circ} 37^1$  N and  $10^{\circ} 30^1$  N and longitudes  $7^{\circ} 40^1$  E and  $8^{\circ} 37^1$  E. Plateau State came out of Benue-Plateau State in 1979. The state imparts normal limits to Bauchi State in the north, Taraba State in the east, Nassarawa State in the south and Kaduna State in the west. The State has an area of land covering 26,901 square kilometers (Timothy, 2006). Plateau State is situated in the high Plateau in Central Nigeria. It has a great deal of highlights, which draw in an enormous people with economy advantage. Tin and Columbite was discovered on the Plateau by the British prompted the induction of workers from every one of the areas of Northern Nigeria to work in the tin mines. The accessibility of prolific agrarian land pulled in ranchers from far off spots to take part in different farming activities. The climatic circumstance of the Plateau, which is close mild alongside the plentiful water and field, prompted the flucking of domesticated animal rearers to the area. There are weighty groupings of animals ordinarily raised by the Fulani on the Plateau because of nonattendances of sicknesses that are hindering to domesticated animals raising.

Tourists and foreigners are attracted to Plateau State for vacation, tourism and retirement from work, because of the natural scenery environment, good road network, rail and airport. This has contributed to make the state have vibrant commercial city and economy symbolized by the Jos Central Market known as the "Terminus Market". The study adapted mixed method of qualitative and quantitative design on the issues of rural-urban migration for the survey sample of 420 households with a total of 1500 members interacted through semi-structured questionnaire (SSQ), interviews and FGDs as well as researcher's observations (RO) in assessing information from the study urban centres selected in Plateau state. The primary objective is identify cognizance issues of rural-urban migration established in the study region. This centres were base on the fact that urban centre in the region has a population above 20,000 threshold with legal and administrative criterion as stated in the National Urban Development Policy, (2006). A total population of region was considered to embed the sample size of 606 of 0.0006% Thus; migrants were selected as respondents for the study using purposive sampling as known migrants. Snowball sampling technique assisted towards the gathering of migrants for the interview schedule as well as

FGD, whereby first migrant identified brings other migrants to form the required sampled population in question for the study. The Semi-Structured Questionnaire (SSQ) was open-ended and close ended and other questions were Linkert Scale Measurement (LSM) questions to capture socio-demographic details of migrants, precise reasons for migration, nature of occupation before and after migrated, issues of migration identified, effects on rural and urban centres, coping and adaptive pattern of rural migrants in urban centres. Prior to the data collection, a preliminary survey was conducted as a reconnaissance survey to connect with the people for a good rapport in the region of study within the period of May-June, 2020. One thousand, three hundred and twenty-five (1325) questionnaires were returned successful administered after training of ten 400level of Department of Geography, Plateau State University Bokkos as researchers' assistance for the purpose accurate collection of data from the rural migrants in the urban centres. 57 migrants were interviewed in 14 locations of Jos-North (Tudun-wada, Rikkos, Utan, Farin-gada, Nassarawa, Apata) and Jos-South (Hwolshe, Rentya, Bukuru, Angwan Doki, Rayfield, Angoldi, Kufang). Four FGDs were conducted in the region with 8 migrants for the first group, 10 persons for the second group while third and fourth had 8 persons respectively. Interaction with migrants brought extensive information on the issues of migration while secondary data source was collected from Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), National Population Commission (NPC), National Bureau for Statistics (NBS), other publication from state and recent published literatures. However, the accuracy and reliability tested were conducted with SPSS 23.0 on the Cronbach's coefficient alpha of 0.76.

### Statistical Analysis

The responses gathered were extracted, coded and further analysed using the aid of SPSS 23.0 version to present the result of the findings in a tabulated form of frequencies/percentage, mean and standard deviation for socio-demography detail. Factor Analysis was applied to data factors that tries to track down basic elements (subsets of factors) from which the data were gathered. Objectivity of variable was examined to help information translation. It recognizes and arranges items so that each article is basically the same as others in its group concerning some foreordained determination measures. Factor Analysis was utilized for display the result of the findings. Further connections were utilized to discover the connection between the factors and relationship between the groups that emerged. Each variable is expressed as a linear combination of factors. The factor model was represented as:

$$X_i = A_{i1}F_1 + A_{i2}F_2 + A_{i3}F_3 + \dots + A_{im}F_m + V_iU_i$$

Where

$X_i$  =  $i$ th standardized variable

$A_{ij}$  = standardized mult.Reg.coeff. of  $vari$  on common factor  $j$

$F_j$  = common factor  $j$

$V_i$  = standardized regcoeff of  $vari$  on unique factor  $i$

$U_i$  = the unique factor for variable  $i$

$m$  = number of common factors

The universally useful of Factor Analysis (FA) is to consolidate the data contained in various unique factors into a more modest arrangement of new factors with a base loss of data. This is tried on the explanations behind the migration, issues of relocation and the versatile idea of relocation in the district of study. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO) is one more measure to evaluate the level of relationship among the factors and fittingness of variable examination. The record goes from 0 to 1. Less value of KMO measure demonstrates that factor analysis level of acceptance as well as the underlying relationship between's sets of factors. A high worth is range of 0.5 and 1.0 demonstrates that the investigation is a suitable method for the study.

## **Results and Discussion**

The findings of the study on the socio-demographic details of migrants reveals that gender in the region have male with highest percentage of (53.1%) in population that was quite different with the population of 2006 and 2011 respectively (National Bureau of statistics) even though Ajaero and Onokala (2011) confirmed that most cases migrants are found to be male gender sensitive especially in Jos Urban centre and Bukuru urban centre that have a large influx of rural migrants on regular basis. Ages of migrants was found to be between ages of 21-30 with 37.1% as seen in (Table 1) that affirmed with Weeks (2010), NPC, (2010); Faruk el at, (2007), Mutandwa et at, (2011) and Alarima, (2018) that young people are the most active persons involves in migration between the age group of 21-30years which are considered to be a productive year and this age movement is largely consistent across different populations (Courgeau 1985; Rogers 1988). It is a stage young people utilize such period to enhance their professionalism, business and academic pursuit, thus ensuring a stable income; hence, youth escape conflict, persecution or environmental treat (Mutandwa, et al, 2011) with large number of young people leaving rural areas to urban centres in Plateau state. Another migrants' detail is the religion, Christianity was found to be (81.4%) the most practice religion among the rural migrants out of the three (3) common religions (Christianity, Islam and Traditional belief) unlike Kaduna, Niger, Nassarawa and Kwara state that have recorded highest Moslem in the north-central geo-political zone in the country of study. The marital status of rural migrants in urban city centres showed that singles were discovered to have the majority with 58.7% since marital status is a good indicator for any migration stream .Singles status enjoys the liberty of being free without much responsibilities to keep them down such as family father or mother responsibilities, they migrate for the purpose of pursuing their education, career or search for a partner to marry. In African urban centre, especially Plateau state urban centres, it was discovered singles engage in relation for marriage purpose (Ajaero and Onokala 2011), even though Farid Ali and Rahman, (2006) in their study revealed different opinion that married people are the ones engaged in rural-urban migration to meet to the need of their family. However, the study region has identified singles to be more involve in rural to urban movement. Tertiary level of educational qualification of most noteworthy instructive capability with 40.9% concurring with Ackah and Medvedev, (2010); Richter and Taylor, (2006) that people who are more taught will generally relocate and be more versatile; they search for job that matches their highest abilities and this assumptions in lengthy time pays returns on the education attainment.

Educational achievement addresses a singular's human resources agent for relocation to urban centres. Assumption holds that migrants are most regularly chosen on human resources qualities of elevated levels of training (Findley 1977; Speare and Harris 1986; Feliciano 2005). The quest for rural migrants obtaining education training in urban centre encourages the relocation which agrees the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of guaranteeing comprehensive and fair quality education and advance deep rooted learning open doors for all migrants. Significant degree of educational qualification opens opportunities for better jobs in urban centres of Plateau state. The study reveals that farmers with 25.1% have the highest numbers rural dominance to urban centres before migrating as their occupation, this is the common rural dwellers occupation but after migrating to urban centre, self-employed/entrepreneurs was (40.3%) highest migrants' occupation base on the interview conducted Jos, Bukuru and Mangu. Migrants acquired skill in hand work, trading and business, further establish their own business becoming self-employed or entrepreneurs in different skills. Number of studies have stressed that migrants become more entrepreneurial than non-migrants, entrepreneurialism is a vital factor for thriving business, industries and small scale manufacturing. One measure of entrepreneurialism is self-employment (Nathan, 2008) and Jun Han (ed.), (2009) indicated that a large number of migrants are pursuing entrepreneurship. Self-employment/entrepreneurship supports diversification, innovation and creativity. However, the analysis conducted on the socio-demographic details of rural to urban migrants reveals the KMO and Bartlett's test has a loading of 0.532 (53.2%) depicting significant value of P-value < 0.05 and out of 9 iteration (components), four (4) were the underlying factor of the issues of rural-urban migration (gender, age, marital status and occupation).

**Gender an issue of socio-demography in rural-urban migration:** Typically, in Africa, gender predisposition is important for the African culture and the orientation of male to be the most reliable gender to migrate to urban centre. The study reveals predominance of male migrants move to urban centre. Weeks, Davis, and Lopez-Carr, (2010) place that rural migration during the Apartheid period gave male the prevalence to migrate for the purpose of mining work which was felt to be muscular work. Although female gender was considered to be weak, slow and require permission from their spouses before they could migrate to the urban (Collinson, Kok, and Mark, 2006). Nonetheless, females migrate to urban cities in quest for open doors or to propel their professions with permission from their family member (Agensa, 2011). Gender discrimination in rural migration often brings about the imbalanced sex proportion which influences relationships, family disengagements and reproductive conduct in the regions of study (Boure, 2001). The total variance explained from the analysis shows 23.830 as the high loading of issues of rural-urban migration on socio-demography.

**Age is an Issue of socio-demography in rural-urban migration:** Another significant issue in rural –urban migration is the age of migrants which according to Faruk, *et al.* (2007) age of rural migrants lies between 20-34 years with less instructive accomplishment. Age has incredible impact on rural migrants' opportunity to migrate. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) conducted in three (3) of the centres emphasis on youthful age group as the main set engage in rural migration. According Pam "Young people are visionary, energetic and have

perseverance to face an challenges that may come their way here in the urban centre” Another person (Samuel Vou) contributed by giving his self as an example that “ *I came to Jos Town when I was 18 years to look for job and since then, I remain here in Jos. Now, I am 47 years.* The study shows relocation age between 20 to 59 years despite the fact that, there are sure degree of variety from one area to another for migrate in different location in Africa. Alarima, (2018) did a research among youth migrants in Osun state that revealed a mean age between 16-25 years and concurred that the finding of Mutandwa, Kanuma-Taremwa, Uwimana, Gakwandi and Mugisha (2011) that adolescents are probably age for rural-urban migration. However, rural migrants were interview were concerned about the rate dependence population left in the rural communities were in bad ship which is also issue that affect age in the rural dwellings. The total variance explained from the analysis shows 16.070 as the high loading of issues of rural-urban migration on socio-demography.

**Marital status is an issue of socio-demography in rural-urban migration:** The marital status of rural-urban migration is an element that has concern with relocation streams as specific marital status generally focuses to migration. Ajaero and Onokala, (2011) stated the major category involves in rural-urban migration are the single people. In this manner, singles have incredible open doors in the urban centres of privilege to be married, get jobs and other things Alarima, (2018). However, the total variance explained gave the loading of the percentage as 15.0 which the second issue of rural-urban migration.

**Occupation is an Issue of socio-demography in rural-urban migration:** A variance loading of the analysis shows 14.368 of the total variance explained which stands as the third category of issue of rural-urban migration on socio-demography features. Migrants’ occupation, skill acquires, or profession, the tendency to migrate to urban centre is high because such potential is needed for effective work. This shows that an enormous number of rural migrants are really seeking after business venture. A study conducted in Juba Metropolitan found out migrants relocated to look for work base on their occupation, others moved to proceed with schooling while some moved for essential conveniences before joining their family members (Babi et al, 2017). Many rural migrants continue their occupation in the relocated region with the desire of professionalization for future benefit (Justin Visagie and Ivan Turok, 2017). Migration issues on socio-demography predominantly base on gender, age, sex, marital status, and occupation. Studies on rural-urban migration uncovered that movement fluctuate from one rural to urban by relying upon the financial, custom and social variables of the migrants.

Table 1: Socio-demographic details of rural migrants

| <b>Description</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percentage %</b> | <b>Mean</b> | <b>SD</b> |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
| <b>Gender</b>      |                  |                     |             |           |
| Male               | 704              | 53.1                | 1.47        | 0.49      |
| Female             | 621              | 46.9                |             |           |



|                                    |      |      |      |      |  |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| <b>Age</b>                         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 11-20                              | 350  | 26.4 | 2.36 | 1.23 |  |
| 21-30                              | 491  | 37.1 |      |      |  |
| 31-40                              | 273  | 20.5 |      |      |  |
| 41-50                              | 119  | 9    |      |      |  |
| 51-60                              | 58   | 4.4  |      |      |  |
| 61->                               | 34   | 2.6  |      |      |  |
| <b>Religion</b>                    |      |      |      |      |  |
| Christianity                       | 1079 | 81.4 | 2.13 | 0.42 |  |
| Muslim                             | 203  | 15.3 |      |      |  |
| Traditionalist                     | 38   | 2.9  |      |      |  |
| Others                             | 5    | 0.4  |      |      |  |
| <b>Marital Status</b>              |      |      |      |      |  |
| Single                             | 778  | 58.7 | 1.53 | 0.76 |  |
| Married                            | 445  | 33.6 |      |      |  |
| Divorce                            | 45   | 3.4  |      |      |  |
| Widow/Widower                      | 57   | 4.3  |      |      |  |
| <b>Educational Status</b>          |      |      |      |      |  |
| Qu'aranic                          | 100  | 7.5  | 3.78 | 1.24 |  |
| Informal                           | 76   | 5.7  |      |      |  |
| Primary                            | 176  | 13.3 |      |      |  |
| Secondary                          | 432  | 32.6 |      |      |  |
| Tertiary                           | 541  | 40.9 |      |      |  |
| <b>Occupation Before Migration</b> |      |      |      |      |  |
| Self employed                      |      |      |      |      |  |
| Employed                           | 330  | 24.9 | 3.53 | 1.90 |  |
| Farmers                            | 190  | 14.3 |      |      |  |
| Unemployed                         | 513  | 38.7 |      |      |  |
| Artisans                           | 112  | 08.6 |      |      |  |
| Labourer                           | 75   | 05.6 |      |      |  |
| <b>Occupation After Migrating</b>  |      |      |      |      |  |
| Self-Employed/Entrepreneurs        | 105  | 07.9 |      |      |  |
| Employed                           | 534  | 40.3 | 1.63 | 0.48 |  |
| Unemployed                         | 166  | 12.5 |      |      |  |
| Students                           | 93   | 7    |      |      |  |
| Artisans                           | 220  | 16.6 |      |      |  |
| Labourers                          | 62   | 4.7  |      |      |  |
| Civil Servant                      | 117  | 8.9  |      |      |  |
|                                    | 133  | 10   |      |      |  |

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 2: Total Variance Explained Socio-demographic detail of Rural Migrants

| Component | Initial Eigenvalues |          |                 | Extraction Sums of Squared |          |                 |
|-----------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|
|           | %                   |          | of Cumulative % | Loadings                   |          | of Cumulative % |
|           | Total               | Variance |                 | Total                      | Variance |                 |
| 1 Gender  | 1.668               | 23.830   | 23.830          | 1.668                      | 23.830   | 23.830          |
| 2 Age     | 1.125               | 16.070   | 39.900          | 1.125                      | 16.070   | 39.900          |

|                     |       |        |         |       |        |        |
|---------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| 3 Marital Status    | 1.052 | 15.035 | 54.935  | 1.052 | 15.035 | 54.935 |
| 4 Occupation before | 1.006 | 14.368 | 69.303  | 1.006 | 14.368 | 69.303 |
| 5 Occupation After  | .828  | 11.831 | 81.135  |       |        |        |
| 6 Education         | .772  | 11.027 | 92.162  |       |        |        |
| 7 Religion          | .549  | 7.838  | 100.000 |       |        |        |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Fieldsurvey,2021

Reasons to migrate is either individual or group of persons is associate with marriage, job opportunities, job transfer/Assignment, education pursuit, conflicts, family changes location, death of spouse/divorce, natural disaster and others. However, table 3 indicates that 21.4% of the rural migrants' reason for migrating to urban centres in Plateau State was for job opportunities, followed by education pursue with 19.2% and family relocation with 18.9% then, 17.1% for marital purpose while job transfer/assignment had 9.1% among other of 5.8%, 3.4% and 1.9% rep-present other reasons, death of spouse/divorce and natural disaster. This implies majority of rural migrants relocate to urban centres from the study region for job opportunities as confirmed by Babi et al, (2017) that the majority of migrants leave rural dwellings in search of job. Rural migrants' reason for movement into urban centres is basically to have decent job for financial uplifting. And migrant is identified by International Organization for Migration (2018) as "*any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is*", such a person relocate either for job opportunity; to make money, change finance status or economic gain or he/she is forced to relocate as a result of conflict, natural disaster and war. The KMO and Bartlett's test has a loading of 0.736 (73.62%) depicting significant value of P-value < 0.05 and out of 9 components, three (3) were the underlying factor on issues of rural-urban migration for reasons to migration; education pursue, conflicts and job opportunities. To understand the nature of rural-urban migration in Africa, focus must be established educational reason, conflict reason then, job opportunities.

**Education is an issue of reason for rural-urban migration:** Rural migrants desire to pursue education from their rural communities but schools in the rural areas are limited to secondary education in most African country like Nigeria, especially Plateau State. Rural dwellers with the passion to pursue education must relocation to urban centres to be able them continue their studies in different institutions, college and universities then, remain better educated than those left in the rural communities (Dustmann and Okatengo, 2014). Many times, family who values education pursuit sacrifice their earnings to send a member of the family for further studies. This has a lasting impact of both the rural communities and the urban cities (Cummings, Pacitto and Foresti., 2015). 38% of those interviewed were among those who migrated to urban centre to further their studies at the University of Jos, Plateau State University Bokkos, Barkin-Ladi Polytechnic Federal School of Forestry among others. This study total variance explained loading was 27.651 as the highest issue of rural-urban migration on reason to migrate.

**Conflicts is as issue of reason for rural-urban migration:** Clash of interest within individual or more people that often lead to destruction of lives and properties causes people to relocate to a safer place. Conflict/crisis have forcefully been a reason for rural to migrate to urban centre in Plateau state. According to Wika, (2014), violent eruption of conflicts in Plateau within the year, 1994, 2001, 2004, 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012 with other recent ones have made many people to migrate to urban centres. Especially, the farmers-herders clashes, ethno-religious conflicts, Boko Haram attacks and Fulani attack on rural dwellers. Many villages were ravage; people were force to relocate to a safety place which often been urban centres where there are securities to provide protection. Coded information extracted from FGD reveals many people from Bassa communities fled from their villages because of consistent attacks from Fulani herdsman. Millions of people were estimated to forceful displace because of conflict in Nigeria (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2017). For clarity of rural-urban migration, conflict must be considered, this has a loading variance of 13.642 in the study of issue of rural-urban migration

**Job opportunity is an issue of reason for rural-urban migration:** As revealed (on table 3), many of the rural migrants believed job brings money and changes financial status which encourages people to relocate to urban centre. This agrees with Ravenstein (1885) theory of labour movement and Lee's (1966) theory of push and pull. Migrants driving force is opportunity to have a job opportunities available in urban centres for livelihood than depending on farming. However, the study total variance explained was 11.524 as the third factor to consider on the issue of rural-urban migration.

Table3: Reasons for Rural-Urban Migration

| Description             | Frequency | Percentage | Mean | SD   |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|------|------|
| Marriage                | 227       | 17.1       | 3.84 | 2.30 |
| Job Opportunities       | 283       | 21.4       |      |      |
| Job Transfer/Assignment | 121       | 9.1        |      |      |
| Education Pursuit       | 255       | 19.2       |      |      |
| Conflicts               | 42        | 3.2        |      |      |
| Family relocation       | 250       | 18.9       |      |      |
| Death of Spouse/divorce | 45        | 3.4        |      |      |
| Natural Disaster        | 25        | 1.9        |      |      |
| Others                  | 77        | 5.8        |      |      |

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table4: Total Variance Explained Reasons for Rural-urban Migration

| Component         | Initial Eigenvalues |               |              | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings |               |              |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                   | Total               | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total                               | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1Education        | 2.489               | 27.651        | 27.651       | 2.489                               | 27.651        | 27.651       |
| 2Conflicts        | 1.228               | 13.642        | 41.292       | 1.228                               | 13.642        | 41.292       |
| 3Job Opportunitie | 1.037               | 11.524        | 52.816       | 1.037                               | 11.524        | 52.816       |

|                    |      |       |         |
|--------------------|------|-------|---------|
| 4Family relocation | .898 | 9.983 | 62.799  |
| 5Marriage          | .875 | 9.719 | 72.518  |
| 6 Transfer         | .761 | 8.452 | 80.970  |
| 7Others            | .669 | 7.436 | 88.406  |
| 8Death             | .568 | 6.310 | 94.716  |
| 9Natural Disaster  | .476 | 5.284 | 100.000 |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Field survey, 2021

The Table 5 below presents issues migrants are confronted in the process of adapting in the relocated urban centres. 30.7% of migrants encountered issue of high cost of living, 18.9% of migrants are confronted with accommodation, 12.2% those that encountered weather condition, 8.2% of migrants were face with communication, 7.6% of the migrants had cultural and norm problem, 6.5% other issues classified, 4.8 % was insecurity and crisis and 4.1% of migrant were faced issues of job opportunities, 3.3% of migrants complaint about transportation and 2.6% of the migrants have issue infrastructural while 1.1% of others was issues of food insecurity among migrants. This means that high cost of living is the major challenge migrants experience in the course of adapting to the relocated urban centres. The factor analysis shows The KMO and Bartlett's test has a loading of 0.527 (52.7%) depicting significant value of P-value < 0.05 and out of 11 components, four (4) were the underlying factor of the issues of rural-urban migration in the area of adapting in urban centres of Plateau state, these comprises of accommodation, weather condition, high cost of living and religion. Dealing with adapting strategies of rural migrants in the relocated urban centre require understanding the issues for adaptation that have hierarchical arrange base on respondents responses and the factor analysis categorization of those factors to accommodation, weather condition, high cost of living and religion as discuss below.

Table 5: Rural Migrants' Adaptation Strategies in Urban Centres

| Description           | Frequency | Percentage | Mean | SD   |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------|------|
| Weather condition     | 162       | 12.2       | 4.18 | 2.92 |
| Communication         | 407       | 30.7       |      |      |
| High cost of living   | 108       | 8.2        |      |      |
| Accommodation         | 251       | 18.9       |      |      |
| Infrastructure        | 35        | 2.6        |      |      |
| Job opportunity       | 54        | 4.1        |      |      |
| Transportation        | 44        | 3.3        |      |      |
| Others                | 86        | 6.5        |      |      |
| Culture and Norms     | 101       | 7.6        |      |      |
| Food                  | 14        | 1.1        |      |      |
| Insecurity and Crisis | 63        | 4.8        |      |      |
| Total                 | 1325      | 100.0      |      |      |

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Table 6: Total Variance Explained Rural Migrants' Adaptation Strategies

| Component                | Initial Eigenvalues |               |              | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings |               |              |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                          | Total               | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total                               | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1. Accommodations        | 1.673               | 15.205        | 15.205       | 1.673                               | 15.205        | 15.205       |
| 2. Weather Condition     | 1.534               | 13.943        | 29.148       | 1.534                               | 13.943        | 29.148       |
| 3. High Cost of Living   | 1.332               | 12.108        | 41.256       | 1.332                               | 12.108        | 41.256       |
| 4. Religious             | 1.257               | 11.429        | 52.685       | 1.257                               | 11.429        | 52.685       |
| 5. Communication         | .959                | 8.721         | 61.406       |                                     |               |              |
| 6. Job Opportunity       | .849                | 7.721         | 69.127       |                                     |               |              |
| 7. Insecurity and Crisis | .829                | 7.540         | 76.667       |                                     |               |              |
| 8. Infrastructure        | .783                | 7.114         | 83.780       |                                     |               |              |
| 9. Transportation        | .634                | 5.763         | 89.543       |                                     |               |              |
| 10. Others               | .613                | 5.574         | 95.117       |                                     |               |              |
| 11. Food                 | .537                | 4.883         | 100.000      |                                     |               |              |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Field survey, 2021

**Accommodation issue adaptation of rural migrant in urban centre:** Migrant encountered the issue of accommodation when they move to urban centre, the y will try all sort shelter available for migrant, some squat with friends, other settles at motor packs, market centre or under the bridge. Adaptation according to Osbahr (2007) "*is the ability for one to adjust to change in the environment and socialise order to cope with the consequences of change*" Rural migrants in most circumstances unplanned for accommodation because they do not have their idea of nature of accommodation while other plan to squat with their relative or friends. Migrants makes adjustment of accommodation as an issue for adaptation in urban centre (Derrien, Kecskés, and Nguyen 2018).

**Weather condition is an issue of rural migrants in urban centre:** Weather condition has a loading of total variance of 13.94 out of 52.68 which indicate its influences rural migrants' adaptability. According to Barnett and O'Neill (2010), that "*Maladaptation is defined as an action taken ostensibly to avoid or reduce vulnerability to climate change, but that adversely impact on, or increases, the vulnerability of other systems, sectors or social groups*". Both direct and indirect vulnerability to climate-related is are important in making adjustment in urban centre of Plateau State (Magnan et al. 2016) as well as Moser and Satterthwaite, (2008) added that climate change will fall first and most heavily upon the poor, whose weak or non-existent support systems and have limited ability to adapt to the place are at greatest risk with negative effects. This have significant ripple effects on migrants that cannot afford thick clothing and blankets to cope with the weather while making adjustment. The fact that the environment is increasingly in weather change at a speeding up, causing wellbeing disparities across the world so also affect adjustment capability of rural migrants in the urban centres (Friel, et al., 2015). The effect of environment changes is incredibly serious in the north-central Nigeria, water, food and horticultural assets powers individuals and animals to move looking for a less threatening climate.

**High Cost of living as an issue of rural migrants in urban city:** The cost of living in the city centre is a experiences common rural dwellers hardly bears. Everything about city depends on migrants' financial capacity to afford the . This is an issue of rural-urban migration that have been affecting migrants negatively. The variance loading of the statistical analysis shows 12.108 to be the third issue considered for migrants adaptation in urban centre.

**Religion is an issue of rural migrant in urban city:** Religion an attraction to rural migrants because migrants tend to believed that the same religion accommodates and care for their own regardless to their ethnicity or culture. The study in Plateau state shows that majority of migrant belong to certain religion and they kept welcoming migrants

### **Conclusion**

Plateau is seen to have high level of rural-urban migration, with movement, especially rural migrants relocating to assume to have significant part in the urban centres. It is contended that in a progressively urbanized world, the improvement difficulties of the 21st century will be actualize in in Africa's urban communities. The search for an improved future in the destination location with more prospects than the origin location is the drive that influences movement that resulted to socio-demography, reasons for migration and adaptive nature of migrants that have distinctive created an approach that might be the solution of rural-urban migration in the region of study. Issues of rural-urban migration formidable base on socio-demography with gender, age, marital status and occupation as components must be integrated to understanding migration movement from village to city (Rural-Urban). Others are for reasons for migration which inevitable deal with education, conflicts and job opportunities. Hence, adaptive strategies plays a significant role in the processes, without adaptive, there will be return from unban centre. So, accommodation, weather, high cost of living and religion are the yardstick for adaption of rural-urban migration in Plateau State and Africa. Hence, policy implementation much be in place to correct the wrong. First, Rural-urban migration affects both the rural and urban centres. Therefore, it will be appropriate to have a working blueprint for rural and urban centres such that records of inn and out migrants are documented covering their reasons and needs for migrating to the relocated environment. This will enable policy-makers to design policies in such direction. Participation and Agreed on policies of extending development of urban centre with plan to provide expected migrants on basic essential for settling in any relocated environment as well as rural and urban institutions, ensuring they represent the voices of local people – including those groups who are often underrepresented.

Furthermore, it will be important to channel the development of rural communities by collaborating with the people residing in those areas base on their needs. Rural communities differ in their needs, just as it was discovered in the study that advance technology and mechanized agriculture was not a strategy accepted by rural migrants to discourage them from migrating to urban centre. Understanding the way migration is interacting with different socio-demographic classes in the environment through giving sensitive attention to the needs and challenges rural communities are facing in times of structural development needs.

In some instances, community might need institute in their community whereas other might be hospital. Providing the necessities for people has great impact in changing rural-urban migration.

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