

CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences



Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

**Faculty of Tropical
AgriSciences**

**AN ASSESSMENT OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS IN
URBAN REGION**

(CASE STUDY OF LAGOS, NIGERIA)

Master's thesis

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Declaration

I hereby declare that I, FEYISAYO OWOEYE MERCY solely authored this master thesis “An Assessment of job availability for rural-urban migrants” as one of the prerequisite requirements for the M.Sc. degree at the Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague.

I have carried out different studies connected to my thesis on my own; therefore I declare that I only used those sources that are referenced in the work and I hereby agree that my thesis can be save and used in the library of the Czech University of Life Science for academic purposes.

Prague, 20th April 2016

FEYISAYO OWOEYE MERCY

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Abstract

The availability of desired job opportunities for rural-urban migrants is priority to necessitate the ability to afford basic necessities of life. The study aimed at identifying the factors causing rural-urban drift and the possibility of migrants securing jobs in Lagos state, Nigeria. Lagos state was the study state because of its high population as a result of rapid migration. Lagos Island local government was purposely chosen while the regions in the local government were randomly based on the perceived migrant population. 220 out of 250 interviews were relevant to the objective of the study. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for the interview which was conducted across the government private organizations. Data was collected using simple random sampling method to elicit information from the respondents in the study areas. Chi-square with the use of contingency tables was adopted for the data analysis.

The study revealed that inadequate social amenities, education, employment, lack of infrastructural facilities are the major factors that influence rural-urban migration. It also identified the difficulty of rural-urban migrants to attain desired jobs due to the low level of education, weak social networks compared to their counterparts who grew up in the urban areas. It is however recommended that in order to reduce the challenges faced by rural-urban migrants, decentralization of industries and commercial centers should be adopted in Lagos and other already congested cities in Nigeria. This will help to reduce rural-urban drift since more jobs and basic amenities will also be extended to even the rural areas.

Further study is recommended to ascertain the perceptions of the migrants regarding their decision on whether to return; and/or the differences between their current income compared to when in the rural areas.

KEY WORDS: Standard of living, income, economy, sustainability and population.

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Abbreviations

NELM: New Economics of Labor Migration Model

NPC: National Population Commission

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

UN: United Nations

LDC: Less Developed Countries

HT: Harris-Todaro model

1. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Introduction

Migration has been a significant source of human survival, adaptation and growth through the centuries and millennia. This was true in the early days of human existence, when hunters and gatherers roamed as individuals and groups across Africa to Eurasia and then through the Bering Strait into North America and South America (Castles, 2010).

According to UN (2001) more than half the world's population lives in urban areas. More than 50 % of urbanization takes place in the developing world which is concentrated particularly amongst young adults in Africa and Asia between the ages of 15 – 30 years. It can be related to rapid population growth occurring during the mid-twentieth century. We live in a world where movement of people from different continents, regions, countries, cities and towns has been in existence since the birth of human history. In the past, migration was influenced by the search of food or for economic reasons. Over the years, migration had progressed to become a major force over the world. Today, we see a significant movement of people who yearn to improve their standard of living and achieve a particular life style (Schumacher et al., 2013).

The impulse to migrate is inherent in human nature which is an instinctual and inborn disposition and inclination to wonder and to wander in search of new opportunities and new horizons. Migration has been a major source of human survival, adaptation, and growth across the centuries and millennia. This was true in the earliest days of human existence, when hunters and gatherers roamed as individuals and bands across Africa to Eurasia and then across the Bering Straits to North America and South America (Castles et al., 1993).

The purpose of the study is to provide empirical basis for the understanding of the factors that motivates migrants from the rural cities in Nigeria to the urban cities. It has been observed that the economy growth of urban cities especially Lagos state is not

proportional to the high rate of migrants trooping to the city (Keely, 2010). Furthermore, this study will identify if the jobs available for migrants in receiving areas are able to sustain their means of livelihood. The study seek to use case study from Lagos state, Nigeria has it is one of the most populous urban cities in Nigeria. The particular attention will be on providing factors that influences the decisions made by rural people to migrate to urban regions in relations to rural development.

In many developing nations, there had been a rapid growth of urban population far more than that of rural population. In Nigeria, there had been a continuous expansion of urban areas due to the rapid rural urban migration. Rural population was said to be 75 % of the total population in 1974 while in 2001 urban population had skyrocketed to the total of 44 % of the country's population. This rapid urban growth indicates serious implications on the economy and livelihood of the people living in urban cities (Aworemi, 2011).

The US Census Bureau classifies a group of people living in a community with a population of more than 2,500 as rural, while in Nigeria, the Federal Statistical Office defines a less than 20,000 people has a rural community. According to Afolayan (2005), rural areas can be straightforwardly recognized by numerous criteria, apart from the population. Some of these criteria include the level of development of infrastructures that is roads, educational institutions, water supply, electricity, health, agriculture and natural conservation.

In general, rural populations are less vocal, considered by the high rate of poverty, as most individuals live only just above survival level (Laah, 2013). Rural regions in unindustrialized area that are in general deprived of the basic necessities of life such as housing, medical care, postal communication, and education and good transportation system.

Furthermore, rural regions speak of geographical areas that lie outside the densely built environment of cities, towns and villages, urban sub whose inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture, and the most basic of the rudimentary form of secondary and tertiary activities (Ezeah, 2005). A geographical area whose population mainly engages in primary production activities such as agriculture, fishing and livestock rearing with the

absence of basic amenities and means of livelihood can be referred to as rural area, which is the opposite of an urban area (Ele, 2006). Nyagba (2009) explained in his work that the largest sector and areas of the Nigerian population is rural. The rural sector is allegedly the major source of capital arrangement for the nation and also a major market for domestic materials and raw materials for industrial processes (Ugwuanyi and Emma, 2013). The inhabitants of the rural area were found to exert primary economic activities that form the basis for the country's economic development (Massey, 2003).

Considering the contribution of the rural sector to the national economy, improving the development of rural area in the country should be priority of the government which is not the case. This is fundamental in that capacity would further strengthen the sector's capacity for better contribution to overall national growth and development. In most developed countries, the development rate is high in rural areas where most of the populace lives in contrary to developing countries.

Different patterns represent the rural migration among rural residents such as socio-cultural issues where people are forced to migrate to avoid many social problems in their place of origin (Skeldon, 2007), the development of poor infrastructure and lack of basic amenities, looking for better economic opportunities such as employment, accessibility and ease of transport and communication was also noted for facilitating the rural urban migration.

1.2 Literature Review

People migrate for different reasons; they have to consider the pros and cons of staying in a rural area in particular relative to the movement. A theories and correlation in literature was published to give a deep insight on the topic of migration. These scientific materials and research journals were read through by the researcher to enable the accomplishment of this master's thesis.

The rate at which people migrating from rural areas to urban areas in recent years are continuously increasing and it is not proportional to the economic growth of these urban cities especially in developing countries. It is in this context that the study examined the causes of rural-urban migration. Some migrants seek for better standard of living, better standard of education and access to basic needs of life while some have moved from their place of origin as a result of insurgencies, terrorist attacks and criminal groups that is jeopardizing their existence. This drift puts pressure on urban cities as a result; there are limited or congested housing facilities, water facilities and over population (Abbass, 1993)

Human migration is the movement of people from rural to urban areas in order to obtain opportunities as permanent residences or temporary installations, Famine, seasonal droughts, floods or other calamities, in such cases, people might choose to migrate voluntarily called "voluntary migration" or be forced too, in which case it will be "involuntary migration. (Zoomers, 2010).

Migration is a common norm that occurs in Nigeria, it can be viewed has a household strategy which has been influenced by the existence of regional inequalities in socio-economic development, employment and related opportunities (De Haas, 2008). The inequalities between rural and urban areas in Nigeria have instigated the movement of people from one area to another. The major reason why Nigerians tend to move from one place to another is basically based on economic reasons. They move to places where they expect prospective employment and income generating opportunities to enjoy a better standard of living. The highest movement trend is towards the Island, the metropolitan city of Lagos state.

1.2.1 Migration Theories

The works of Todaro (1969) and Harris and Torado (1979) as indicated by cornwell and Inder (2004) are based on economic incentives for the rural-urban migration which is a significant part of the contemporary literature of economic incentives. Their model gave a theoretical framework widely accepted explaining the relationship that exists between rural-urban migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries. For example, if a potential migrant responds to the probability of urban employment and treating rural-urban migration basically as an economic occurrence, the Harris-Todaro model (HT) then shows that in particular indicator ranges, urban employment increase will eventually lead to higher levels of urban unemployment and the same national product reduced. (The Todaro Paradox). This paradox is based on the assumption that when choosing labor markets, risk neutral agents consider salary provided, that the probability of obtaining an urban job is related by the urban labor force, and that the urban wage rate is fundamentally and reliably higher than the rural wage rate. In this case, the rural-urban equilibrium market mandates urban unemployment which ensures that the same wage demanded in the urban region is equal in rural regions respectively (this is a constant assumption). The consequence of this assumption is that, contrary to believe, once the migration response is taken into account, several policies to reduce urban unemployment will increase urban unemployment rather than decrease it as planned (Riadh, 1998). In accordance to the HT model, migration is considered as an adjustment technique by which workers are distributed among the different labor markets, most of this distribution is located in urban and few rural areas while trying to effectively maximize their expected income. The model has given rise to many applied studies which confirmed that relative wages and perceived livelihood of finding a job are very important determinants of decision to migrate. Furthermore, the main conclusion of the HT model has had extensive impact on arrangements detailing in less development countries.

From the empirical perspective, the HT model generates unemployment rates that are extremely high while from the theoretical perspective, the model removes the driving force, the imbalance in urban and rural wages and the fixed urban earnings inexplicable. Nonetheless, the model, with or without salary can be altered in various approaches to

present numerous fascinating aspects such as the travel costs incurred, the informal sector and priority hiring which might reduce the unemployment level as predicted by the starting model. One of the HT model predictions is that the proportional size of the balance of traditional urban cities inversely varies with the rate of job creation.

In the works of Field (1975) four extensions of the HT model were presented with the use of “a more general formulation of the work lock handle”. The outcome of these extensions is an anticipated unemployment rate much lower. Field (1989) also built a multi-sector working model increasing research on the job with many other interesting features of the labor market. The unconventional aspect of this model is the contrast between research strategies and ex-post allocation of the modern sector may leave conditions of the labor market in one of the unaffected areas, even with the full flexibility of wages and unemployment in this sector (Riadh, 1998). By introducing the optimal search behavior in a double urban economy sector Todaro type, Mohtadi (1989) developed the probability of entry of the urban formal sector based on optimal search intensity of rural-urban migrants. A key conclusion is that the wages of the higher formal sector, not only induces the usual Todaro effect of reducing the risk of entry, but also creates an opposite “incentive effect” increasing this chance, by a more intensive research which can be achieved by those who can afford to carry out additional research (Riadh, 1998).

Amano (1983) had a different approach in his model, where migration is governed by the HT mechanism. The urban wage rate, unlike the HT model is endogenously ascertained, the dynamic system has a unique balance (steady state) which contains, according to the values of model parameters which means full employment with equal pay rates between the urban sectors and rural sectors, or the urban unemployment with a salary differential. In addition, the balance appears to be either stable or unstable depending on the parameter standards. Barlett (1983) on the other hand, uses a dynamic version of the mechanism Todaro (1969) migration and shows that in this model of stable growth equilibrium is characterized by a positive rate of unemployment and unstable. Funatsu (1988) and Neary (1988) showed that when the earth is explicitly included as a third scarce factor (with capital and labor) in agriculture, the stability condition is ignored when the land is necessary or sufficient for stability (Riadh, 1998).

The decision of a member of a family to migrate in most cases is often a family decision and not a sole decision by the prospective migrant. Contemporary studies strongly suggest that interdependencies between family members and the existence of links with the place of origin are of great importance for achieving a better understanding of the decision making process of migration and viewing migrants as prospective investors in sending cities (Collier and Lal 1984; Banerjee 1981; Ulack 1986; Stark 1995). After relocating to receiving city, the family members are expected to pooling and sharing of their income as a form of insurance against the uncertain flow of specific markets. Thus, if future income is uncertain and imperfect, but positively related in a specific geographic area, and taking into account the roles of risk aversion and financial markets and imperfect insurance, the decision to migrate a family member considered an investment involves risk-reducing diversification of sources of income portfolio (Stark, 1995).

1.2.2 Neo-classical Optimism

It was asserted that the major reason why people migrate is economic based. (Skeldon, 1997) added that apart from economic reasons, distance and population densities influence migration patterns. People are pushed to migrate from low income and less populated areas to highly populated areas which means migration movements are triggered towards a spatial-economic equilibrium which is the push-pull theories assumption. The movement of labor based on demand and supply is explained by the neo-classical economic theory at the macro-level. These differences in wages makes workers move from low wage areas most times the rural areas where there is enough labor to high wage area where labor is scarce. At this point, migration will make labor available at receiving area and scarce at sending areas.

The theory of neoclassical migration sees migration as a form of optimal allocation of factors of production to countries of origin and destination. In this perspective of "balanced growth," the reallocation of labor from the sending areas areas to urban industrial sectors within or across borders is considered a criterion for economic growth. Therefore, a component of the whole development process (Todaro, 2009). The movement of skills in the economy will eventually lead to the increasing shortage of labor, which coincides with a higher peripheral profitability of work and expanding wage levels in the countries of

origin of migrants. Capital flows should go in exactly the opposite direction which means labor migrant sending countries scarce capital. Finally, this process of price equalization factors (the Heckscher-Ohlin model) provides that migration ceases once the wage level in the starting point and destination merge (Massey et al., 2003).

In the works of Todaro (1969), neo-classical migration theory sees migration to be a form of allocating the factors of production to its optimum, benefiting both the sending cities and receiving cities. The reshuffling of labor from rural area (agricultural sector) to urban area (industrial sector) is considered an indicator for economic growth. It is also perceived by this theory to be a “balanced growth”. The general view on development theory in 1950’s was that migrants who return were perceived to be agents of change and innovation. The expectation was that migrants brought new knowledge, ideas and entrepreneurial skills from receiving countries and contribute to the accelerated modernization of spatial diffusion in developing countries. Also remittances have been assigned an important role in economic growth.

Previous studies based on rural-urban migration are the reason for this optimistic view. For example, the historical emigration experience from Europe to North America. This also reflects a "developmentalist" views that have dominated development theory in the first two decades after World War II. Rooted in the view of the evolution of development, freshly de-colonialized countries are most times required to follow the steps of their colonial masters “western countries” in the same part of rapid economic growth, modernization and industrialization. With capital constraint being assumed to be major problem these countries face the developmentalist model proposed that the large-scale transfer of capital for example, through loans, aid and remittances, less developed countries would be able to jumpstart and developed countries in rapid economic development and industrialization. Migration of domestic and international labor was considered an integral part of this process contribute to a more optimal spatial distribution of production factors and hence better overall results. In the same period of post-war migration of labor on a large scale from "developing" to "developed" countries began to grow. Many labor surplus countries are involved in the migration process with high expectations of advancing development (Papademetriou, 1985). For example the government of developing countries

in the Mediterranean, began to actively encourage emigration, which they regarded as one of the main instruments to foster development (Adler, 1981; Penninx, 1982; Heinemeijer et al., 1977). At the macro level, money sent by migrants have been considered a vital source of hard currency while at the meso level and micro level, leads to economic improvement of regions of origin of migrants. Remittances would "improve the distribution of income and quality of life beyond what other development approaches available could provide" (Keely et al., 2010) Furthermore, it was expected that migrant workers or "guest workers" would re-invest their returns substantially in companies in the country.

Migrants were regarded as representing "a hope for the industrial development of their countries of origin" (Beijer, 2007) and it was widely felt that the significant scale relocation can add to the rapid growth in the country of immigration and fast development in the nation "(Kindleberger, 2005). Although this optimism diminished after 1970, many governments, particularly in the Pacific and Asia, continued to view international migration as a major instrument of national economic development (Bertram et al., 2008)

The strong ideological dimension of the current optimism on the development potential of migration and development is noticed, because it is going very well in neoliberal political philosophies. Based on the study of Kapur (2003), he emphasized the ideological roots of the recent surrender of euphoria. He pointed out that remittances strike the right cognitive agreements, mirror a "third way" bunch approach, while illustrating the guideline of self-improvement. Immigrants rather than governments have become the largest supplier of "remote guide" (Kapur, 2003). This demonstrates a real danger that ignorance or negligence of previous empirical and theoretical work led to misinformation leading to naive optimism. The empirical and theoretical data accumulated underlines the fundamentally heterogeneous nature of the interactions between migration and development, and in particular their contingency on broader development conditions. In other words, the account structure, policies that improve the functioning of economic, social, and legal access of ordinary people to amenities and basic markets and restore confidence in governments, are essential not only to create a fertile ground for development in general, but also forcing more migrants to return and/or invest in the country. Political and scientific speech commending movement, settlements and transnational engagement as

the development of self-help "from below" divert attention from structural constraints and limited but real capacity of individuals to overcome. This illustrates the crucial role states should play in the development of favorable common circumstances for human development to occur.

1.2.3 Structuralized pessimism

Scientists who criticized the optimistic view on migration focused on researching and understanding the negative effect of migration in term of rural sector underdevelopment or the place of origin of the migrant. The pessimist pointed out that the movement of people from rural to urban cities will in the long run cause economic instability. The increase in migration results to the decrease in human labor force in rural area. The positive effects of sending remittances to family members who live in sending areas of migrants was not enough reason to convince the pessimist since the remittance were not sent regularly to migrant's family. The result of migration causes the shortage of human labor in rural areas and "brain drain" since young educated people moves to urban cities with their knowledge and skills in search of a better standard of living and job stability (De Haas, 2007). The causes of inequality within rural communities can be traced to remittances sent by migrants to their family and migration pessimist is yet to ascertain its positivity on receiving households (Lipton 1980)

Neo - Marxism is a loose term for different approaches of the twentieth century that modify or extend Marxism and Marxist theory, usually by elements from other intellectual traditions such as critical theory, psychoanalysis and existentialism (De Haas, 2010). The open deliberation on movement and advancement has swung back and forth. From the developmentalist optimism in the 1950s and 1960s, then to the neo-Marxist pessimism in the 1970s and 1980s, to more optimistic views in the years 1990 and 2000. This research work argues on how these broad shifts in the debate on migration and development should be primarily considered part of the wider changes in social theory and development (De Haas, 2010). However, the classic hostility between pessimistic and optimistic sights is thrown down by empirical evidence showing the heterogeneity of impacts of migration (De Haas, 2010). By integrating and modifying an overview of the new economics of migration of labor, livelihood prospects in developing and transnational perspectives studies in

migration studies which share many conceptual parallels much unobserved that document indicates the outline of a conceptual framework that simultaneously integrates the agency and the outlook structure and is thus able to account for the heterogeneous nature of the interactions between migration and development. The resulting perspective reveals the naivete of the recent celebration views migration as self- improvement advancement "from beneath". These perspectives are to a great extent ideological and divert attention away from structural constraints and the critical role of States in developing favorable conditions for positive development impacts of migration to occur (De Haas, 2010).

As of late, there has been a surprising renaissance optimism and the general interest in the issue of migration and development by policy makers and researchers. After years of pessimism and apprehensions about the brain drain from countries of origin of migrants, governments have new hopes on transnationally oriented migrants as investors and stakeholders in the potential development. Soaring Remittances, in particular, are often seen as a more effective instrument of redistribution of income, poverty reduction and the growth of the economy than large bureaucratic development programs or development aid (Kapur 2003; Stark, 2009).

However, the recent re-discovery of the link between migration and development tends to go hand in hand with a certain negligence of the ideas that emerged from decades of previous research and experience of politics. In addition, there has been a tendency to study the causes and effects of migration separately, which is a widely separated strand of the literature of migration. This is a weakness because given that the factors of development which influences migration decision are also likely to structure development outcomes in countries and communities (Taylor, 1999). Furthermore, the scientific debate on migration has tended to separate the development causes (determinants) and effects (impacts) of the migration in an artificial way from more general process of social life and or including economic change. We need to see migration as a process that is part of more extensive change forms encapsulated in the term "development", but also his internal self and self-undermining dynamic, and impacts of this transformation process in its own right. This context has important theoretical suggestions. Since relocation is not an exogenous variable, but rather an indispensable piece of more extensive social and development

process, the development impacts of migration are also fundamentally heterogeneous. The specific arguments on migration and development have evolved quite separately from the general theory of migration. Because of their focus on the process of migration or their focus on migrant receiving societies, theories of general migration do not offer a lot of specific knowledge about the nature of the impacts of migration on development in sending countries, not to mention the heterogeneity of these impacts. So we need to put the particular open deliberation on relocation and advancement in a broader perspective of social theory and migration.

1.2.4 Pluralistic Models: New Economics Of Labor And Livelihood Approach

The New Economics of Labor Migration Model or NELM considers migration has the ultimate solution that every household should implement which has been strategy for the sustainability of livelihood with negative and positive effect on the analytical approach (De Haas, 2010). The Economics of Labor and Migration views migration from a different perspective that is, the decision to migrate is not solely subjected to an individual's decision rather it is a collective agreement undertaken with the family or household. Both nuclear and extended family plays key roles in making decisions to migrate with the aim of diversifying sources of income and to have reduced risks or to become less vulnerable to contingencies. This approach emphasizes on the role of migration as a family strategy. As a result, the migrants and sending families make decision based on 'cost and benefits' of migrating (Sjaastad, 1962). The Human Capital Theory according to (Sjaastad, 1962) reviews migration decision as a venture which involves the weighing of the costs involved and benefits to be acquired overtime.

Most empirical studies of the late 1980s and 1990s increasingly recognized the heterogeneity, non-deterministic impact of migration on development (De Haas, 2010). This correlates with the shift of thoughts in contemporary social theory which is not similar with the great historical theories to more pluralist hybrid approaches that take into account both the agency and structure. Sociologists with the influence derived from Giddens's

(1984) structuration theory and the thoughts of post-modernist, sought to harmonize the agencies and approaches the structure. It is essential to recognize the relevance of the structure and the agency, because it allows us to better deal with the heterogeneity of the interactions between migration and development (De Haas, 2010). In such a "pluralistic" approach, the results of interactions actors structure allows a greater variety of results than would have been allowed to leave rather than the single collection of individual decision making (Skeldon, 2007) or the imperatives unidirectional structures.

This change in general social theory paradigm has also deeply affected the scientific debate on migration and development. During the 1980s and 1990s, the debate from the new economics of migration of labor (NELM), developed the most crucial innovation. Because of disciplinary divisions, it remained unnoticed that NELM has strong conceptual likenesses with other "pluralistic" strands being developed thinking - vocations called approaches - and the sociological and anthropological research on transnationalism of migrants (De Haas, 2010).

In the 1980s and 1990s, the new economics of labor migration has emerged as a critical response to the theory of neoclassical migration (Massey et al., 2009). The NELM theory disagrees with the neo-classical models because it ignores the constraints and appears to be too rigid to meet the diverse realities of interaction of migration and development. It was particularly Stark (2008, 2009), who had revitalized the debate on migration in and from the developing world putting into consideration the behavior of individual migrants in a broader societal context and considering the family as the most appropriate decision maker in situations where an individual plans to migrate (De Haas, 2010). This new approach also increases the range of factors other than individual utility maximization as affecting the migration decision (De Haas, 2010).

Migration is perceived by the new economic of labor migration model as a sharing of risk behavior of families and households. As a family unit, resources are properly diversified such as labor to reduce income risk. (Stark, 2009;Ledent, 2008). The assumption implies that family unit or households work in unison to amplify pay, as well as to minimize and spread danger. Internal and international migration can then be seen as a response to the risk of household income, such as remittances provide insurance income for

original households (De Haas H, 2010). This risk distribution pattern can even explain the reason why people migrate in the absence (expected) wage differentials. For all households, it can be strategy to have a member of the family migrate elsewhere, either as risk-sharing means and / or as an investment in access to more income streams high (Lucas and Stark 2005: 902). Migration, apart from being a strategy implemented by families to spread household risk, it is also a way in which market constraints can be overcome. The household is categorized new economics of labor migration into capital and risk (insurance) market that is persistent in less developed countries (Stark and Levhari, 1982; Stark and Bloom, 2008 Taylor, 1986; Taylor and Wyatt, 1996; Taylor, 1999). The characteristic of this market includes poor development or difficult access for less privileged groups. Especially through remittances from receiving countries, migration becomes a strategy tool for households to conquer market constraints by encouraging production activity investments to improve their standard of living. (Stark, 2008). While remittances are ignored in the theory of neoclassical migration within NELM they are perceived as one of the most essential reasons for migration (De Haas, 2010).

It is evident that in neo-classical migration theory remittances is not taken into consideration whereas in NELM they are one of the major criteria that motivate people to migrate. As a result, it means development contribution is not only related to return migration. Migrants still living in receiving countries and also permanent, second generation migrants can contribute through sending remittance (De Haas, 2010). NELM succeeded in creating a paradigm shift by providing a different conceptualization of migration as a household strategy to spread risk (insurance) and conquer market constraints. It also criticized previous empirical works. According to Taylor (1996), there has been undue pessimism related to how international migration can affect development of sending areas. This is because it failed to consider the indirect ways that migration and remittance contribute to the economy of households that are connected to them (De Haas, 2010). This criticism has focused on the lack of explanatory thoroughness, the pervasiveness of deductive thinking on empirical tests, and the significant methodological shortcomings of many previous empirical works (Taylor, 1999).

1.2.5 Rural-urban migration in Nigeria

The case of rural-urban migration in Nigeria is interweaving in nature. An analysis of components such as intolerable population density encroaches on other issues identified in the cycle specifications. For example, by examining the immediate effect of rural migration, which is increase in the population in the urban area to the extreme burst, is expected. Various other subsequent effects to consider are the explosion of the workforce to the challenge of housing at both the macro and micro family. Lagos is the most affected in terms of unplanned growth city, about 85% of industrial activity in the country is located in Lagos, and is one of the most dynamic cities worldwide According to statistics, its annual growth rate was estimated at nearly 14% in 1970 and its population is estimated at 21 million (2006 census). It is indicated that by 2020, it will be the third largest in the world (USAID, 2002). The rural migration has a significant impact on levels of unemployment destination cities. Between 1998 and 1999, the urban unemployment from fifty point five percent to six point five, a rate higher than the nationwide being without a job rate rose from 3.9% to 4.7% during the same period (USAID, 2002). Unplanned population increase in most cities explains the decay of infrastructures in relevant contexts. Nigeria is a perfect example where amenities in existence are not maintained due to corruption and awarding of contracts to family and friends without considering their certification to carry out such projects (Okafor, 2005). Unfortunately, most of the country's roads are impassable, hospitals lack necessary human and material resources. Also, schools lack appropriate educational facilities; supply of electricity is unstable, which barely exist in rural areas. The agony of the people is visible as the battle with surviving every day in the frustrations due to preventable illness and death, lack of access to clean water, unemployment, and the dwindling focus on standards and values (Nwokocha, 2007).

Sending cities (rural) are affected by the loss of labor needed for agricultural activities. The laid back standard of living of rural areas in Nigeria is partly explained by the migration trend of young people who move to search for work in the cities. Before the oil sector became the country's major economy contributor, agriculture has been the

mainstay of Nigeria's economy. It was much relegated to the background leading to mono-economy of the state of the country (De Haas, 2010).

Excessive dependence on the oil and gas sector, has led to the employment crisis and avoidable imports of horticultural items, which together have throughout the years had a negative net impact on industries and local productions and international trade balances. Several analyzes of the Nigerian economy insist that oil resources have been more of a curse than a blessing for the country's development (Iwayemi, 2006).

It is crucial to note that certain migrants in the category discussed herein have overcome their impotence locality imposed in new locations, while the vast majority of others became poor that become otherwise known social eccentrics as "youths both young men and women in the region" (De Haas, 2010). Another encumbrance of the rural urban migration is the growing number of people cohabiting and consensual unions instead of getting married (De Haas, 2010). In spite of the fact that there are few benefits in this union, especially when it involves people of different ethnic origins, it could have positive consequences for the unity of the country at the macro level, the negative impact on existing marriages and family unit in micro are enormous (De Haas, 2010). The above interrogations are the charge and, in some cases, the agony of rural-urban migration in Nigeria which has organized thinking strategies and critical context specific intervention is essential (De Haas, 2010).

1.2.6 Factors Affecting Rural-Urban Migration

Selected factors are professed as imperative reasons for the rural-urban migration (Mabawonku, 2007). Firstly, there is desire for migrants to further their education and skill acquisition in different vocational fields. Secondly, the inability to find desired job opportunities (boredom in agriculture, absence of industries) in rural area is factors that push people from rural areas. Furthermore, the natural disasters, insurgence and terrorist attacks are social factors that instigate migration (Mabawonku, 2007). The first two factors are common in the literature of rural-urban migration as factors responsible for the movement of migrants. Among the social factors, only the inadequate social amenities are majorly mentioned in the literature (Mabawonku, 2007).

The choice to migrate encompasses "push factors" that coerce migrants out of rural areas (sending areas), as well as "pull factors" that attracts migrants to (receiving areas) urban areas (Adegoke, 2011). Based on Adegoke (2011), push factors are the lack of rural credit, unemployment, landlessness and poverty while some economic pull factors are high remittance in urban employment, networking and education. Although people majorly migrate for job opportunities, it should be noted that there are other factors that instigate migration. Marriage and joining a family member already in the receiving city are also considered. In this case the family head had settled down in the receiving city while the rest of the family reunites and settle in the urban city after a period of time. Mora and Taylor (2005) suggests that migration to receiving cities is sometimes based on settlements of a group of people from the same place of origin already living in urban cities. Undetailed information about available job opportunities before migrating makes it challenging for migrants to get desired jobs (Banerjee, 2004). To sustain a living, they tend to attach with family members, friends and other casual systems (Bamerjee and Bruce, 2005). Furthermore, Yamauchi and Tanabe (2003) claim that finding a job is often made easier if there is a group of network (people) from the same place of origin already residing in the cities. It will enable the new migrants have existing network base making it less burdensome to find a job. The author disagrees with this theory since having a network from the same place origin will also result in difficulty of getting desired job. New migrants will end up competing to get the same set of limited jobs available. On the long run, migrant will have to wait in turns. It is vital to have an understanding on how rural-urban migration relates to developing process although there is a limit to available research on it. On the other hand, Ledent (2008) concludes that the development of rural-urban migration rates and living standards follows the following pattern "it first rises, reaches a maximum and then decreases to a value of zero."

1.2.7 Determinants of migration

Migration is driven by differences in perceived usefulness to live or work in two geographic locations (Navratil, 2010). A final section uses an economic model to simulate international labor markets and thus judge the impact of improving the quality of life in host countries on migration patterns (Navratil, 2010). The simulation concludes that

improvements in policies furthermore, foundations of the sending nations might moderate migration and maybe make strides incentives for circular migration, a form of migration in which the migrant goes from intermittent time at home and away (Adegoke, 2011). Regarding economic development, internal migration in creating nations has ended up a standout amongst the most essential issues in the process of urbanization (Adegoke, 2011). Structural changes such as the shift from an economy based on agriculture to a more industrialized embrace voyagers from a horticultural segment in rustic zones to mechanical locales in urban areas (Kuznets, 2007). In recent decades, migration has been and continues to be considerable scale in a number of developing countries, although migration rates appear to have slowed in some countries. Given the overall importance of internal migration to urbanization and development, it is also important to observe the determinants of migration decision (Navratil, 2010). Migration is a selective process, individual and family attributes of the individuals who relocate and those who stay are different. For example, migration mainly young adults are more inclined to have a positive net expected profit for relocation due to their hope of longer remaining life, or because social norms require that young adults migrate to the looking for a better life (De Haan and Rogally, 2002).

Therefore, the strategies of the family and in addition, in some cases, the human capital theory would anticipate that informed individuals have a higher inclination to move than those with less education (Navratil, 2010). However, this would be the case if the school makes them relatively more productive workers to a destination at home or if migration costs are lower for more educated workers (Lucas and Stark, 2005). . Understanding the determinants and selectivity of migration is important for a number of reasons. Migrant people and features households can shape migrant success to their destinations and their effects on their families at home, such as the distribution of the potential benefits of migration through remittances. These qualities can likewise figure out which people bear the cost of the loss in human capital through the migration process (Navratil, 2010). Therefore, knowing the nature of the characteristics of migrants and migration selectivity patterns may give direction to arrangement mediations to impact movement and its impact on migrant families (Lall and Selod Shalizi, 2006).

1.2.8 Migration Pattern in Nigeria

Despite the wide variation in migration patterns in the region and the extremely complex combination of microeconomic and social motivations of migration, similar motivations seem to support decisions to migrate throughout the region (Navratil, 2010). The flow of the latest labor in Nigeria and part of Africa seems largely to be a response to poor functioning of labor markets, insufficient productive capital, poor quality of life in a number migration of the country, and a growing demand for unskilled labor for non-service sector in importing economies -traded labor in Nigeria (Navratil, 2010). As the neoclassical approach or Harris-Todaro argued, differences in real income or expected income clearly lead this migration offering in many cases. Yet income disparities explain only part of the story (Navratil, 2010).

There is a large volume of internal migration in the country caused by the scarcity of land, poor soils, declining crop yields, crop failures and soil erosion, among others (Navratil, 2010). Acquiring a certain level of education or skills is also an important factor that encourages migration. Internal migration takes different forms and models, but the most significant is the movement from rural to urban centers. The rural migration is responsible for the depopulation of some rural areas and the influx of people in towns and cities (Navratil, 2010).

The rapid growth rate of the population of large urban centers through migration was a great concern to successive governments in the country since the second half of the 1950s. In the hard economic crisis and political uncertainty, Nigeria has since the last decade been witnessing increasing levels of emigration. This is responsible for quite worrying phenomenon of "brain drain" in which the nation has come to be connected with. Global movement, particularly in the West African region, also got to be escalated inside of the system of the Economic Community of West African States emerging (ECOWAS) (Navratil, 2010).

The urban centers of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Warri, Jos, Kaduna and Kano have experienced very rapid growth. Abuja, the federal capital and some of the new state capitals have also phenomenal growth cases as a result of migration. Rapid urban growth has caused problems of urban congestion or overcrowding, poor housing, poor environmental sanitation, unemployment, crime and other social vices that have come to characterize the major urban centers in Nigeria (Navratil, 2010).

According to figures from the 1991 census, Nigeria was then about 36 percent in urban areas; so the country can still be said to be a largely rural society with more than 60 percent of its total population living in small, remote rural settings. The western part of the country, inhabited by the Yoruba that established cultural tradition of life in larger concentrations of population is more urbanized than other parts of the country. However, their major cities like Ibadan, Osogbo, Ondo, Abeokuta and Ilorin are mainly traditional with post-industrial features. These cities are at best, a mixture of modern and old (Navratil, 2010).

The nation is however confronted with the mystery of being one of the least urbanized regions of the world, but knows the phenomenon of over-crowdness. This is because urban growth is not in response to industrialization; therefore, there is a high unemployment / underemployment, low productivity, a tertiary or service rather inflated and marginalization of the working population in towns and cities (Navratil, 2010).

1.2.9 Causes of Rural-Urban Migration in Nigeria

Scholars admitted that government policies are in favour of urban development, by designedly and ceaselessly making employment opportunities, instructional opportunities and different infrastructural amenities a lot of within the urban areas, compared to the agricultural areas. This has resulted to difference within the development and quality of life between the agricultural and concrete areas, and thus enhancing rural-urban migration (Todaro 1997, McCatty 2004, Nwanna 2004, Adepaju 1990, Makinwa 2007, Aboyade 2008, and Nwakeze 2004). “People are interested in urban areas as a result of they assume they'll have larger opportunities there” (Navratil, 2010).

There additionally looks to be a consistent understanding among financial analysts including; McCatty (2004), NISER (1993), Nwanna (2004), Brockerhoff (1995), Gould (1990), Ohadike and Teklu (1990), zed (1979), Adewale (2005), Makinwa (2007), and Olujimi (2001), that call taken by folks to migrate from the agricultural to urban areas is as a reaction to socioeconomic problems for example, mediocre social and monetary offices, for example, medicinal services, instructional open doors, installation, power, channel borne water, lodging conditions amongst others, within the rural areas compared to those within the urban areas, and degrading read of rural areas and its inhabitants.

Nwanna (2004), Morrissey (2008), McCatty (2004), and Adewale (2005), additionally thoroughbred that call to migrate may well be spontaneous. Some folks might conceive to migrate as a result of their rural economy is discontinuous. Such spontaneous call may well be as a results of natural catastrophe such as: flood, dry season, avalanche disintegration seismic tremor, creepy crawly and vermin's infestation, escape lack of right and justice, political instability, impotent soil, lack of cultivable land for cultivation, communal clashes, family dispute, natural event of war and different adversities. Todaro (1997) summed it up by saying:

The factors influencing the choice to migrate are varied and complicated. stress has multifariously been placed, as an example, on; Social factor; together with the need of migrants to interrupt far from ancient constraints of social organizations; Physical factor; together with atmosphere and meteorological catastrophes like surges and dry spells; Demographic factor; together with the reduction in mortality and therefore the concomitant high rates of rural population growth; Cultural factors; together with the safety of urban 'extended family' relationships and therefore the allurements of the questionable 'bright town lights'; Communication factor; ensuing from improved transportation, Urban-orientation; instructional systems and therefore the 'modernizing' impact of the introduction of radio, TV and therefore the cinema.

(Adefolalu, 2007) announced that the farming zones in African country are being experiencing numerous inadequacies in numerous levels of severity such as: inconvenience, separation, underdevelopment, neediness, dullness, fatigue, obliviousness, environmental condition, hunger, and every one forms of sicknesses, it's the final agreement amongst

writers like Udo (2004), Makinwa (2007), Adepoju (1990), Essang and Mabawonku (2007) that Migration from rural to urban areas results in a discount within the range of rural public. This contains a negative impact on rural agricultural output and so hinders the pace of development within the rural areas. Migration of young people takes away the glamorous social life inside of the rural areas, deed the realm during a gloomy state. The youths migrate from the villages taking on their energy and vigor, and jettisoning the feeble recent men, ladies and kids to work on the ranch since cultivating is their real occupation. This has semiconductor diode to a discount in agricultural turn out with its eventful impact on the gross domestic product of the state, down funds for development, financial gain and commonplace of living of rural inhabitants, underdevelopment, and total desertion of the agricultural areas. Rural areas in African nation lack socio-economic facilities including: channel borne water, power, engine ready roads, industries, high paid employment. They bear plenty of deprivations of these have confined the agricultural areas in African nation to a vicious circle of poorness. Lykke (2002), thoroughbred that one huge worry concerning rural-urban migration is that it's possibly the extremely educated and most agile those that migrate from rural to urban areas, jettisoning the terribly frail and chiefly uneducated people that aren't prepared to battle poverty with achievement. This he charged includes to an increase within the variations within the standards of living of the agricultural and concrete inhabitants. However, Lykke (2002), McCarthy (2004), Adedeji, and Rowland (1984), united that the drift of the agricultural public to the urban areas has semiconductor diode to social, economic, environmental, physical, and different severe issues like congestion within the urban centers that has exaggerated the unfold of communicable diseases within the centers, short physical, and social infrastructural amenities like, electricity, health, instructional, recreational facilities, motor ready roads, pipe borne water, housing among others.

This has caused overstretched use of physical and social infrastructural facilities. Others issues include: tie up, state, high rate – advance free fraud(419), employed assassins, robbery, alcoholism, drug abuse, harlotry, shenanigan, peril from pollution; air, water, and noise, as an example, ototoxic smoke from industrial plants and vehicles, inadequate refuse assortment and disposal system, poor system which ends to flood and overflowing gutters

and thus inflicting Asiatic cholera epidemics, growth of slums resulting in shanty settlements, and long distance to figure further as serious tie up that makes commuters pay range of hours on the road to figure and different places, cultural amendment, misbehavior, and decline in ancient values (Navratil, 2010).

1.3.0 Migration intervening obstacles

Humans can encounter obstacles involved in migration and travel. Deserts and mountains are particularly difficult for man to cross, while forests and cities are easy for humans to cross. Over time, the often human settlements near these difficult features built as a final judgment in which travelers could refuel and rest before endure travel difficult (Navratil, 2010).

The obstacles which may prevent or slow migrants to get to their destination are laws for example environmental and religious laws. In the 1900s, there were more obstacles for immigrants. There was no availability of planes, trains, or automobiles, or other means of transport.

Lee (1966), the push-pull theory shows the possible migration between an origin and a destination, with positive and negative signs mean pull and push factors, respectively. The flows are between two places, but there are obstacles stakeholders to these movements in space. While these obstacles are represented by forms "mountain", keep in mind that obstacles should not be limited to physical barriers, restrictive immigration laws, for example, can be a formidable obstacle for potential migrants. Note that the origin and destination are pushes and pulls, reflecting the reality that all migrants must take into account both the positive aspects of stay and negative displacement and their converses. The logic of the push-pull theory is that if the plusses (out) to the destination outweigh the positives of staying behind, as shown below, migration is likely to occur (Navratil, 2010). The reasons why people migrate are due to push and pull factors. Push and pull factors are forces that can either encourage people to move to a new location or force them to leave old houses; they can be economic, political, cultural, and based on the environment (Navratil,

2010). Push factors are conditions that can lead people to leave their homes, they are energetic and relevant to the country from which a person migrates. A few examples of push factors are: not enough jobs in your country; couple of chances; "Primitive" conditions desertification; starvation / drought; political fear / persecution; poor medical care; loss of riches; and regular fiascos. Pull factors are precisely the opposite of push factors; these are factors that attract people to a certain place. Examples of these push factors are the employment opportunities; better living conditions; political and/or religious opportunity; happiness; education; better medical care; and safety. To migrate, people place so attractive that they feel drawn to it.

2.0 AIMS OF THE THESIS

The purpose of this master thesis research is intended to provide an enhanced understanding of the assessment of out-migration of rural people to the urban areas with the prospects of better job opportunities in urban regions of Nigeria given that a bulk of migrant settle in the urban cities with the aim of better standard of living and Jobs.

Furthermore, the study will help expose the level of how rural-urban migration affects rural development to important stakeholders so that they can seize the opportunity and implement measures such improving the livelihood of rural areas to reduce the rural-urban migration.

2.1 Main objectives

The main objective of the study is to investigate the actual job opportunities for rural people migrating to urban areas specifically in Lagos state of Nigeria and compare them with their expectation. As well as identifying the perceived relationship on improved standard of living of the educated migrant who had moved to the urban city of Lagos.

2.1.1 Specific Objectives

- To identify factors that influence the decisions made by rural people to migrate to urban regions (Push/Pull factors).
- To determine how migration to urban regions affects the standard of living of migrants.

2.2 Research questions

- What are the factors that influence the decisions made by rural people to migrate to urban regions?
- Can migration to urban regions affect the standard of living of migrants?
- Can rural development serve as a solution to rural urban migration?
- What are the socio-economic reasons of rural urban migration?

2.3 Hypothesis

- The availability of jobs in Lagos not a determining factor causing the high rate of rural-urban migration.
- The number of years living in the urban area does not improve the standard of living of migrants.

2.4 Problem statement

Migration from the rural to the urban centers has been a common phenomenon in the history of Nigeria. It has been employed as a survival measure by the ‘socio-economically handicapped’ rural dwellers that yearn for a better life (De Haas, 2003; Ehirim et al., 2012). Nigeria as a typical developing country has a predominantly features of a rural society. Post-independence between 1970s-80s the government has tried various rural development strategies which aimed to level up the development in rural area with urban cities; unfortunately, these have not been successfully stabilized (Abbass, 1977). Several reasons including political incompetency and instability, poor policies, unfavorable economic conditions and inequalities in resources distributions are accountable for this failure (Ajaero and Onokala, 2013). On the otherhand, Ehirim, et al. (2012) stressed that neglect in rural agricultural development and high industrial concentrations in the cities are also responsible. Consequently, as population grows rapidly, Nigeria and its citizens become more vulnerable to the adverse effects of ‘rural-urban drift’. Lagos State as a commercial and industrial center has become victim of unplanned population increase; this therefore makes it a suitable study area for this project. Therefore the urgent need to tackle this menace is crucial if achieving any sustainable development in the region is paramount. The findings of this study will consolidate the recently recommendations of other scholars (Nzeadibe and Ajaero, 2010; De Haas, 2005; Okafor, 2005; Nwokocha, 2007; Adegoke, 2011) in supporting the government and the policy-makers in solving the problem.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Area of the study

This study was conducted in Lagos State; Lagos is one of the most populous cities in Nigeria as a whole. The city is the second quickest developing city in Africa and one of the most populous in the world. According to the Nigeria Population commission (2014), the population of Lagos city is about 21 million. Lagos is a port that instigated on islands unglued by inlets, such as Lagos Island, bordering the southwest mouth of Lagos Lagoon whilst protected from the Atlantic Ocean by the barrier islands and long sand spits such as bar beach, which stretches up to 100 kilometers (62 miles) to the east and west of the mouth.

The study area is situated in the southwest geopolitical zone of Nigeria. On the north and east it is bounded by Ogun State. In the West, it shares borders with the Republic of Benin. Behind its southern outskirts is the Atlantic Ocean. 22% of its 3,577 km² are the tidal ponds and brooks.

Prior the Portuguese name of Lagos had been adopted; the original name was Eko Lagos, which mainly refers to the island. The first inhabitants to settle in Eko (Lagos) were the "Aworis" who were originally fishing and hunting on the Island that grew into a coastal region. Hunters and fishermen Awori had originally come from Ile-Ife to the coast. The "Eko" name is either the Yoruba word "Oko" (farm cassava) or "Eko" (war camp).

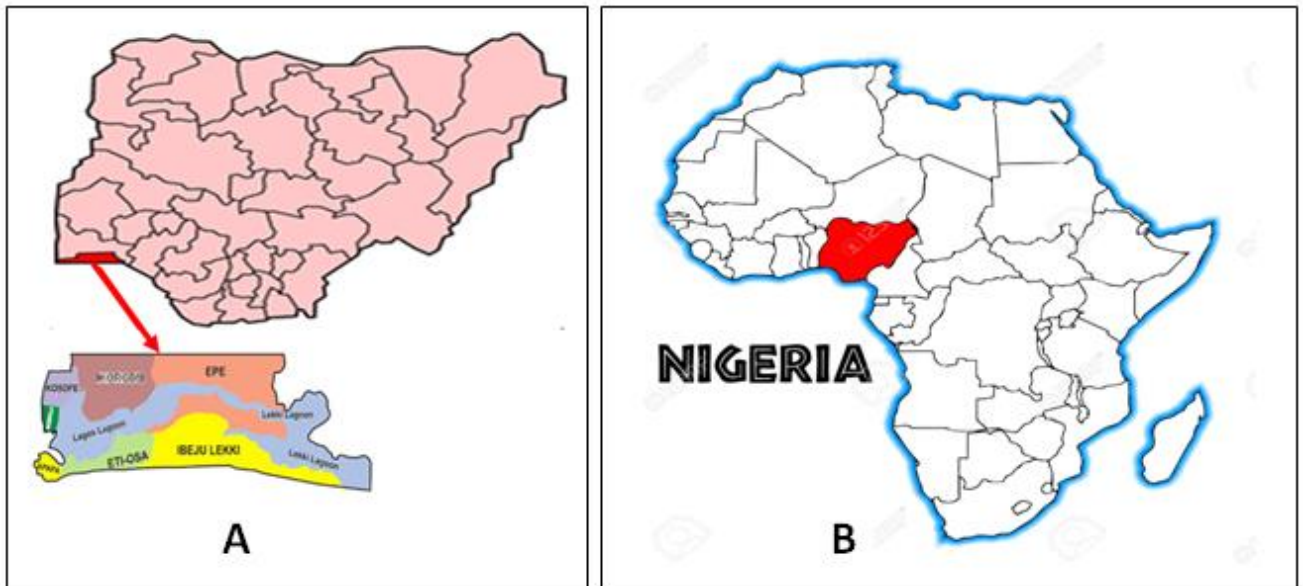
In 1861, Lagos was colonized by the British Empire and after the Protectorate of Nigeria was created in 1914, Lagos was declared the capital of the country. From then, it remained the Administrative capital till date after Independence of the country Nigeria in 1960 although the capital has been moved to Abuja in December 1991. This move occurred has a result of Lagos unending rise in population. The city itself is the economic hub of the nation; International companies have their head offices located in the city, while the port linked with the Atlantic Ocean unlocks the city to International trade

3.1.1 Reasons for study area selection

The reason Lagos State was selected as the target area was due to the following:

- About 70 per cent of the national industrial investments are in the Metropolitan Lagos (Aina T. et al, 1994).
- Lagos is the smallest state compared to the other 32 states in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, yet it is the most populous state and still growing at an incredible speed because of high immigration from rural areas.
- Despite the increasing population growth, there are only few researches on job opportunities for immigrants in Lagos state.

The researcher focused on the case study area as a result of the area being noted for the high level of the population due to the fact that people migrate from rural areas to populate the metropolitan city.



(Source : Google map)

Figure 1 : A= Map of Nigeria showing Lagos (the study area). B= Africa showing Nigeria

3.2 Sampling Method

A sample is a representation picked from a set of data which represents the whole population. Using a whole population to conduct a survey will require a lot of time and resources therefore a sample is drawn to reflect the response of the whole population (Denscombe 2010). It must be noted that a total of 250 respondents were selected from the population using simple random, this is because there was specification on characteristics of respondent interviewed. It was carried out by visiting respondents in their place of work without specific criteria in selection of their work place which makes it simple random.

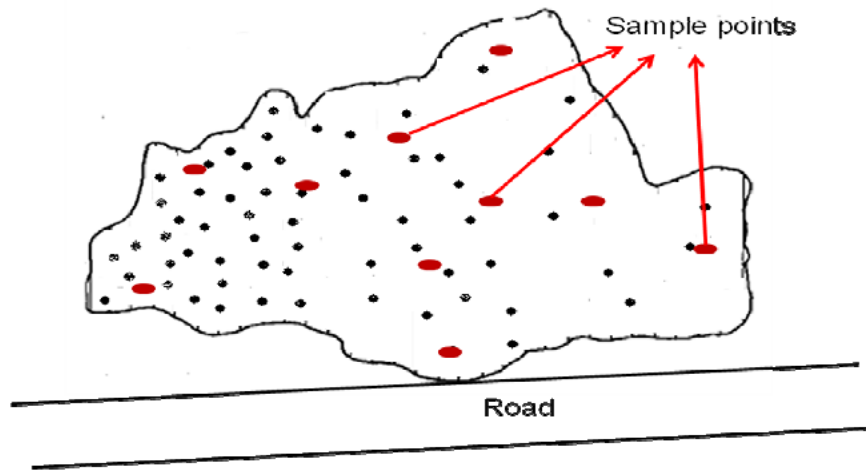


Figure 2: Sampling points and methods

Source: Asrat and Tesfaye (2013).

3.3 Data Collection

Primary and secondary data collection method was literature review, questionnaire survey and interviews) was applied as it enables the extraction of perceived value information which is more constructive than an objective one. Firstly, a draft of the questionnaire was pre-tested involving 30 people in the study area at the University Of Lagos, Nigeria, and it was rectified according to their comments. The questionnaires were found satisfactorily reliable to use in the study. The survey questionnaire used 21 main questions with open ended questions; a semi-structured interview was conducted in addition to the questionnaire survey to increase the depth of findings. The data were collected during the period of 1st to 31st December 2015.

Broad street, Balogun Market, Marina Street, Apongbon street and Kakawa street were randomly selected by the researcher for the study. This is because Broad Street is one of the oldest city in Lagos, it a business street where most financial banks and International companies have their offices. It has a history of being the first stop for migrants with the hope of a preferred job. Balogun market is a combination of various streets in Lagos Island, which is one of the biggest markets in Lagos Island. Rural-Urban migrants involve in trading in this market while others offer their skills in other to earn a living. Marina street consists of financial institutions who were former head quarters to International companies, telecommunication companies and the Central Bank of Nigeria when Lagos was the capital of Nigeria before it was moved to the Federal capital city, Abuja. Apongbon and Kakawa street is next to the shores of the Atlantic ocean, where rural-urban migrants work at the port, some fish and sell, while others work inside the Lagos port complex. 50 questionnaires were randomly administered in each street to amount to 250 respondents. The total of 220 respondents were taken in the study and other 30 respondents were not taken in the study because of uncompleted survey and missing data.

3.4 Data analysis

Chi-square test was run after developing contingency table which contained the variables of parameters to be measured. The values of observed and expected were computed.

- Chi- square $X^2 = (O-E)^2/E$

Where: O- Observed value.

E- Expected value.

The chi-square is a suitable statistical technique for the data since the objective of the study focus on finding the existing relationship between job availability, rural-urban migration and migrant's destinations. On the other hand, measuring the association between numbers of years the migrants live in urban areas with the standard of living.

Chi-square test cannot be applied in testing the significance or strength of these relationships. Consequently, the scope of the study is well fitted with chi-square.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, primary data which were collected are summarized using descriptive statistics and represented as quantitative figure, tables, charts and with brief descriptions. Subsequently, the hypotheses of the study which involved the relationships among the research parameters were measured with the help of Chi-Square statistical technique.

This chapter begins with discussions on the demographics of primary data collection then it continues with highlights and findings in context of the research questions and was concluded with the results of the hypotheses.

4.2 Demographics

Data collected through questionnaire revealed most of the migrants were from the South-Eastern states and Northern states of Nigeria which amounted to 89 and 72 respectively, while 59 was from other states in the South western part of Nigeria. Most of the respondents are males (67%) while the remaining were females (33%) (Figure 4.1).

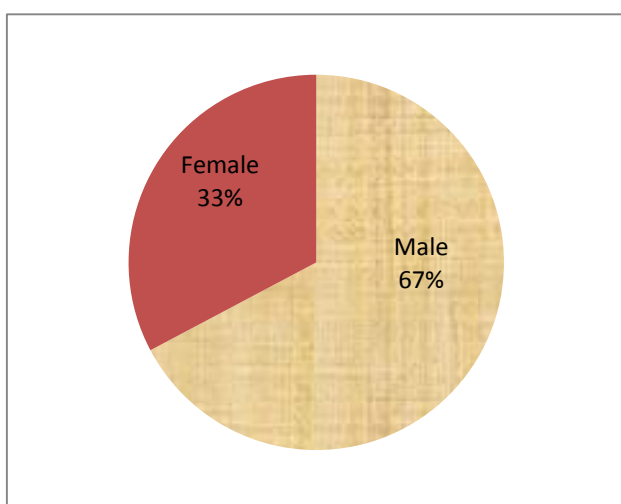


Figure 4.1: Gender Characteristics of the Respondents

Source field work, 2016

TABLE 4.1: Age Classification of the participants

AGE (YEARS)	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
18 – 20	40	17.12

21 – 30	50	20.30
31 – 40	65	22.38
41 – 50	30	15.09
51 – 60	20	12.10
61 – 70	15	13.01
Total	220	100%

Source field work, 2016

The study revealed that highest percentages of the respondents are of the ages 31-40 (22.4%) and 21-30 (20.3%) years, while the least number of the migrants were recorded between the ages of 18-20 and 61-70 years representing 17% and 13% respectively (Table 4.1). This is an indication that the most migrants seeking for job opportunities were the youths (the active population) contrast with the dependable (aging population).

TABLE 4.2: Classification by Marital Status

STATUS	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
Married	86	36.00
Single	130	61.80
Divorced/widow/widower	5	2.20
Total	220	100%

Source Fieldwork, 2016

The results of the study further disclosed that the pursuit of improved standard of living seems to be more peculiar with the unmarried compared to the married people. The participants with single status accounted for 61.8% while the married 36% (Figure 4.2). This represents a typical phenomenon any human society especially the developing countries where the unmarried is expected by family members to have either a viable job or

steady source of income before marriage in order to carry the full responsibilities of the prospective nuclear family.

TABLE 4.3: Classifications by Educational Level

QUALIFICATION	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
Primary	30	18.2
Secondary	51	22.0
Technical	49	20.0
Tertiary	70	27.3
Post Graduate	20	12.5
Total	220	100%

Source Fieldwork, 2016

It was also discovered from the survey that 27.3% of the sampled participants obtained tertiary education (NCE, ND, HND and B.Sc.), while 22% SSCE certificate and 20.0% technical skills. In addition, postgraduate and Primary school holders recorded 12.5% and 18.2% respectively (Table 4.3). It is also of important to note that the primary school leavers who are known to be the First School Leaving Certificates holders are employed as temporary staff. The result further revealed that majority of the migrants are either educated or have the zeal to further their education in their destinations.

Table 4.4: Occupational experience

RESPONSES: (YEARS)	NO. OF RESPONDENTS:	PERCENTAGE
1 -5	70	30
6-10	87	50
10 and Above	63	20
TOTAL	220	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015-2016

The occupational experience (in years) of the participants varies. It can be deduced that 50% have 6-10 years of experience, 30% have 1-5 years of experiences whereas, only 20% have more than 10 years of experience in their various occupations (Table 4.4).

Table 4.5: Number of years living in Lagos

RESPONSES	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
Less than 10	49	17.36
11-20	52	23.14
21-30	40	16.11
31-40	32	14.21
41-50	21	12.03
51-60	16	10.03
Above 60	10	8.12
Total	220	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2016

Studies have documented that the number of years one lived in a place to a large extent have influence on his/her job prospect or living standard condition. Information gathered from the respondents revealed that about 23% have migrated and lived in their place of destination (Lagos) between 21-30 years. 17.4% have lived for less than 10 years while only approximately 8% affirmed living for more than 60 years (Table 4.5).

Table 4.6: Job Opportunities available in Study Area

Job opportunities	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
		%
Teaching (primary/Secondary School)	22	7.50
Administrative Assistant	11	3.95
Restaurant	26	14.71
Banks	14	6.80
Sand quarry	20	9.84
Market	31	17.45
Post office	9	1.81
Police station	10	3.90
Secretary	16	7.50
Railway	6	1.45
Clerk	15	5.88
Hospital/Health center	18	8.12
Fishing	10	4.28
Logistics	8	3.95
Others	4	2.86
Total	220	100%

Source: Fieldwork, 2016

Information about the existing major job opportunities and the responses of the migrants regarding the living standard in the study area were represented in Table 4.6 and figure 4.2 respectively. Greater number of the participants works in either the educational or administrative sector while fewer were employed in the industrial sector (Table 4.6). In terms of the impacts of the jobs to their living standard, the jobs were categorized into 5 classes (Figure 4.2). The findings show that relatively higher percentage affirmed that they

have experienced improved living standard in the areas of basic needs since they migrated and secure jobs in their new destination while social security became low (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.7: Determinants for migrating from place of origin to Lagos

Response	NO RESPONDENTS	OF PERCENTAGE %
Education	28	8.00
Better standard of living	39	10.02
Good job	48	19.13
Networking	60	23.80
Social Acceptance	45	12.45
Total	220	100%

Source Fieldwork, 2016

Table 4.7 indicated that 23.80% moved to Lagos with the hope of networking with the right set of people to enable them get desired jobs or get customers for their enterprise. This is otherwise called ‘Networking’ approach. On the contrary, about 8% migrated in search of higher education and not immediate career.

Table 4.8: Hopes and expectation been met during the period of living in Lagos state

RESPONSES	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE %
Yes	135	54.36
No	85	45.63
Total	220	100%

Source Fieldwork, 2016

Although, it was not easy task for the migrants to find their base in their new environment yet 54.4% affirmed that their hope and expectation for leaving the rural areas have been achieved. On the contrary, 45.6 % were pessimistic about the reasons for migrating to the city since they are still yet unable to achieve their dreams (Table 4.8).

Table 4.9: Security situation of your region of origin

Response	NO RESPONDENTS	OF PERCENTAGE %
Insurgence	76	35
Armed groups	88	40
Criminal groups	56	25
Total	220	100%

Source Fieldwork, 2016

As there has been high incidence of security threats to life and properties in the country sides where the migrants hail from; it became expedient to interrogate them if security was a primary reason for their exit. The responses were therefore shown in table 4.9 with 40% confirming that there is presence of armed groups in their various regions.

Table: 4.10: Job opportunities in your area of origin


Response	NO RESPONDENTS	OF PERCENTAGE %
Fishing	69	20
Sand quarry	41	30
Farming	110	50
Total	220	100%

Source Fieldwork, 2016

The migrants have been used to engage in agricultural and local extractive industries before migrating to urban centres. In table 4.10, 110 respondents (representing 50%) were farmers before migrating to urban region of Lagos State while 41 respondents (representing 30%) were working in sand quarry and 69 respondents (representing 20%) were into the fishing business.


4.3 Hypotheses Tests and Results

4.3.1 Hypothesis I: The availability of jobs in Lagos not a determining factor causing the high rate of rural-urban migration.

chi2 stat	20.47409179	calculated	the sum of the elements of the above matrix
Df	8	(rows-1)*(cols-1)	
Alpha	0.05		
crit.v. 0.05	15.507		
P-value	0.009		the association between rows and columns exists

The p-value at 0.0009 reveals that there is a significant relationship between job availability and rural urban migrant. In this case, it means the jobs and regions are associated.

4.3.2 Hypothesis 2: The number of years living in the urban area does not improve the standard of living of migrants.

chi2 stat	176.261806	calculated	the sum of the elements of the above matrix
Df	30	(rows-1)*(cols-1)	
Alpha	0.05		
crit.v. 0.05	43.773		
P-value	0.000		the association between rows and columns exists

The result of the analysis revealed that a relationship exists between standard of living and the migrants number of years lived in the urban are

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Discussion

This chapter starts with discussion based on the findings of the study in relations to the research objectives of the study and then recommendations are established based on how rural-urban migration can be curtailed and for future researches.

The first hypothesis of the study revealed the significant relationship between job availability and rural urban migrants. In other words, jobs availability to a large extent determines migration and migrants destination regions. However, the role of the factors such as family ties and union, social affiliation, environmental and political reasons could also not be ruled out. Another inference or instance in support of this fact is based on the age of the migrants indicated in the questionnaires. It was obvious that the ages cut across 18-60 years signifying that migrants from 50years and above would have migrated to the destinations because of reasons other than employment opportunity (De Haas, 2003). According to Ogunmakinde et al. (2015), people are the most likely to migrate because of violence, political instability, drought, congestion, persecution and other natural disasters. Incidence of insects, pest and diseases are also among the factors causing migration (Adewale, 2005). However, the youth leave the rural areas for urban centers mainly for job opportunities (Nwokocha, 2007).

The second hypothesis revealed that there is an association between the number of years living in the urban area and the standard of living. The living standard criteria such as economic success/security, food security, basic needs, good health, higher educational attainment, jobs and social securities have significant association with the number of years the migrants lived in their respective destinations.

It is important to mention that though improvement of quality of life was correlated with migrants number of years yet the migrants who lived between 1- 30 years showed more significance than the older ones (40 years and above). Political economics reports have earlier focused on the role of governments in ameliorating “rural migration” (De Soto, 2000) by improving citizens quality of life (De Haas, 2001). On the contrary, in most African countries such as Nigerian demographic growth and lack of political will are predominate (De Haas, 1999).

Several studies have provided documentations on the association of migrant's number of years in their destinations with their living standard (Nwokocha, 2007; Ogunmakinde et al., 2015; Adewale, 2005). Majority of this studies concluded that the impacts of such relationships fluctuate being either negative or positive and/or weak or strong (Castles et al., 2014).

5.2 Descriptive Statistics

Furthermore, the qualitative analysis was employed to consolidate the results of the quantitative statistics. The findings the result reveals the different types of jobs available in study area and the availability for rural-urban migrants in Lagos Island in other to earn a means of livelihood. Most respondents identified the markets has the most available place for job availability in which trading occurs (Table 4.7). Migrants earn a living by working with a renowned trader in a particular line of business (for example, selling of building materials, clothes, logistics) for a particular period of time mostly few years as an apprentice in other to be acquainted with the trade. After apprentice period is complete, migrants start their own business. Restaurant business is a boom in Lagos Island as also identified by respondents. Migrants pitch into this job opportunity for themselves by starting up small scale restaurants. This is as a result of them coming from sending areas that have a history of traditional delicacies. Lagos Island is a business environment with thousands of people working day and night and this requires them to patronize these restaurants and also refer their friends to restaurants that offers good services. Gradually migrants build a good social network and also earn a living. Teaching jobs are one of the first available jobs for rural-urban migrants. Since most of the respondents are educated, it is easy for them to find employment in Primary and Secondary schools based on their field of study. This elaborates the effect of acquiring a new job in receiving a job in Lagos Island on migrants. Although there are jobs available, majority of the migrants were fairly satisfied with their new jobs in Lagos state. This is because their expectation of getting jobs that is commensurate to their level of education had not been fulfilled. All respondents are educated with the highest number of respondent having higher education to tertiary level. Migrants hope and believe and believe that with their level of education, they will get desired jobs based on their qualification. This does not seem to occur when in Lagos Island

because it takes considerable amount of time to network with people who have the right connections to recommend them for their desired job. Furthermore, the competition in Lagos Island is high, since captains of industries and other high ranking officers are inclined to give available jobs to relatives and other family members as it's a tradition. This streamlines the possibility of a rural-urban migrant in Lagos Island to get a desired job. In turn, they opt for available jobs to earn a living with the hope of getting their desired job after a building a strong social network which usually takes a long period of time sometimes years.

The study identified the factors that influence the decisions made by rural people to migrate from sending areas to Lagos which is the second objective of the study as first, lack of desirable employment in rural areas (Mabawonku, 2007), unavailability of adequate basic amenities in rural areas and also the expulsion of rural, the expulsion of rural areas because of the rate of crime and insurgence in rural areas and boredom of agriculture. Secondly the expected wage derived in urban areas is not equally proportional to wages in rural area. Another factor for rural urban migration includes educational opportunities in urban areas, marriage and relocation of other family members to unite with the family head in urban area.

From the third objective, it was revealed that the third category in the radar chart (Figure 4.2) was fairly satisfied about their new jobs and migration to Lagos. This shows the level of disappointment that occurs after migration compared to their expectation of getting a desired job which becomes futile. Although they are willing to stay until they attain satisfaction. Therefore it can be classified that the standard of living of migrants is not satisfactory.

5.3 Recommendations

Several studies have previously been conducted on the causes and effects on rural-urban migration in Nigeria yet the problem is still not abated. This is partially because either the government and stakeholders have not been given the full picture of the scenario or the recommendations were unrealistic. This study, its findings and recommendations were unique. It focused on the solution s instead of the effects. The decision makers are not ignorant of the threats of rural urban migration but tend to provide inadequate solutions.

1. Decentralization of industries and commercial centers should be adopted in Lagos and other already congested cities in Nigeria. This will hither to reduce rural- urban drift since more jobs and basic amenities will also be extended to even the rural areas.
2. Diversification of sources of revenue: Nigeria is a country with abundant natural resources favorable climate including abundant fertile agricultural land. Effort should be made by the government and the stakeholders to develop and diversify the country's resources. These will not only help to reduce rural unemployment but will boost the country's economy and foreign reserves. More Small and medium scale enterprises will be created and locally made products will supplement the foreign products imported into the country.

6. CONCLUSION

The study has revealed that rural underdevelopment is a primary factor causing rural urban migration. (Ledent, 2008) concludes that the development of rural-urban migration rates and living standards follows the following pattern "it first rises, reaches a maximum and then decreases to a value of zero. After testing hypothesis on this, it was seen that rural development has effect on rural urban migration in Nigeria.

In a view point it should prove that rural areas are a key sector in the economy of each nation and their rapid development and modernization have drawn the attention of policy makers and governments worldwide. Indeed, a large majority of the population lives there so; the country's future depends largely on it.

Humans can encounter obstacles involved in migration and travel (Baig, 2010). Deserts and mountains are particularly difficult for man to cross, while forests and cities are easy for humans to cross (Baig, 2010). Over time, the often human settlements near these difficult features built as a final judgment in which travelers could refuel and rest before endure travel difficult (Navratil, 2010).

The obstacles which may prevent or slow migrants to get to their destination are laws that are bidding in receiving areas. Years back, there were more obstacles for immigrants because we do not have planes, trains, or automobiles, or other means of transport (Baig, 2010).

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APPENDIX I:

Questionnaires and Interviews

I am a Master's student researching on "ASSESSMENT OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL PEOPLE MIGRATING TO LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA."

I will appreciate your effort and sincerity in providing me with the answers to the following questions as might be applicable for you. This is mainly restricted for academic purposes ONLY and any information provided shall be confidentially treated.

Questionnaires and Interviews

Please, kindly complete the followings by answering (filling or ticking) appropriately as applicable to you. This is for educational/ scientific research purposes ONLY.

SECTION A: BIO-INFORMATION

What is?

1. Your Local Government Area of origin _____
2. Your State of origin: _____
3. Your Age (in years): 18-20 21- 30 31-40 41- 50 51-60 61-70
4. Gender
5. Marital status: Single married Separated divorced
widow/widower
6. Occupation:
7. Occupational experience (in years): ____
8. Number of Children (if you have kids): _____

9. Educational Status/Level of qualification: Primary Secondary
 Technical Tertiary (NCE, Bachelor) Post Graduate (Master, PhD)
 No formal Education

10. How long have u resided/lived in Lagos State (in years; if you are not a citizen)?

- Less than 10 11-20 21-30 31- 40 41-50 51- 60
 above 60

11. What are the most significant job Opportunity in your area? (Please tick as many as are applicable)

Job opportunities	Tick
Teaching (primary/Secondary School)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Assistant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sand quarry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Market	<input type="checkbox"/>
Post office	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police station	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secretary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Railway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clerk	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital/Health center	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Logistics	<input type="checkbox"/>

Others.....specify

12. What are the different ways in which your present job as improved your standard of living economically. (HINT: Scale of 0%- 100%. Where 100% is satisfactory)

Living Standard

Scale- 100%

Economic Success

Economic Security

Food Security

Basic Needs

Health Condition

Education and Qualification

Social Security

Job Security

13. What are the reasons why you moved from your rural area to Lagos State?

(Tick more than one reason if applicable)

Education

Better standard of living

Good job

Networking

Social Acceptance

14. Has your hopes and expectation been met during the period of living in Lagos state?

YES NO

15. If Yes or No, Explain your reasons.

16. What is your average income per month/annum?

17. Do you have a kind of insurance or Pension scheme? (Social security, insurance, pension, siblings, children)

18. What is the Security situation of your region of origin (insurgence, armed groups, and criminal groups?)

19. Did you migrate to Lagos from a rural region to Lagos in the past five years?

20. Why did you migrate..... Specify.....

21. What are the job opportunities in your area of origin?

Thank you for your time.