



Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development In Rural Communities Of Enugu State Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the rural-urban migration and economic development in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to: investigate the influence of rural-urban migration on agricultural production and handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. Research design of the study was questionnaire survey research. The sample size of 364 respondents was drawn from population of the study which consists of 521,486 indigenes of three selected Local Government Area of Enugu State Nigeria. The data analytical technique was single regression. The empirical results show that rural-urban migration has negative influence on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria (t – statistics ; -8.312 ; P -values (0.000; < Sig-value 0.05) and rural-urban migration has negative significant influence on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria (t – statistics ; -5.491; P -values (0.000; < Sig-value 0.05). The study concluded that there was negative and significant influence of rural-urban migration on economic development in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. The study recommended that government of Enugu State should strive to provide social amenities and facilities in the rural areas. More generally, government should invest in education and access to technology and social infrastructure in rural areas so that the rural residents can enjoy the same facilities as city dwellers.

Background of the Study

The vital part which cities play in the lives of the citizenry coupled with the important and far reaching problem created by urbanization, lends heavy substance to the idea of setting up as a matter of the utmost urgency, a dynamic and effective administrative machinery to administer the various service programmes and thus alleviate the ever-increasing range of problems of urban life (Ajaero & Okafor, 2019). It is important to note that Nigeria cities have been growing both through natural increase and through stampede from rural areas. Enu, (2020) argued that in most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration was a rapid deterioration of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty and food insecurity. These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural populace thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labour force of the rural area.

The cause of the phenomenon has been described as the push factors in the rural areas and the pull factors in the urban centres. The dimension of the forces produced by these factors in many Nigeria communities has made “push and pull” to become understatement which could be replaced by “propulsive” and “magnetic”. Honestly, the rural areas are beset by propulsive forces which send the youths in particular running post haste to the cities which have the magnetic factors that engulf the rural areas in their irresistible field. This has a lot of implication on the society. Migration to urban areas is placing increasing pressure on local government's ability to respond to social service needs of urban populations. On-going migration to urban areas is placing pressure on limited appropriate housing, resulting in increases in the numbers of urban residents now found to reside in informal housing. Informal settlements present a range of health and development challenges to governments, including access to water, sanitation, housing, and adequate health services, including HIV services (Ajaero & Onokala, 2019).

Urban life, is generally characterized by many issues which include among others, anonymity of the individual, norm conflicts, rapid social change, increased mobility of the population and emphasize on materialism. Urban life, tends to encourage individualism and a sharp decline in intimate communication as everybody always concentrates on his or her business as a result of its heterogeneous

nature. A distinguishing characteristic of the city is that it is thickly populated with most of the people living in rented accommodation, while many people in the city engage in or, look for wage employment, others resort to self-employment, doing various odd jobs to survive. The problem that stimulates this present research interest is rate at which our youths (young boys and girls) are moving from rural areas to urban centres is very alarming. Also, the employment opportunities in the urban centres cannot accommodate exodus of people from rural areas. Following this therefore, it has implication on Nigerian society. Agriculture has been neglected by our youths, thus unemployment and social vices are on increase (Alhassan, 2017). This calls for deep inquiry to unravel the causes, true implication and solution to the rural-urban migration.

Statement of the Study

Migration is complex phenomenon with diverse effects on the economic, social and security lives of people which has to do with the movements of all works of life to different location (World Migration Report [WMR], 2018, 2020). This movement comprises of both international and internal migration to urbanize cities especially in Sub-Sahara Africa. Rural-urban migration processes influences individuals, families, communities, urban centres, state and nations in diverse ways (economic, political, social, religious, education, demographical) which is often a usual movement of labour from the agricultural communities to the urban centres. Nigeria is being regarded a —giant of Africa because of its large population and continue to expand which constitutes one of the sixth of the continents of the world. It is geographically significant to the size of the economy (Gwanshak, Yusoff & Shafie, 2021); National Bureau of Statistics [NBS], 2018).

Migrants' movement is for specific purposes either to secure paid jobs and thereafter, send remittance to their families to enhance the welfare of rural people left behind (Ugwu & Ezeodili, 2021) or for a better standard of living. Rural-urban migrations, notwithstanding pose problems to a great extent to rural areas as well as to the urban centre yet, the advantages supersede the problems encountered (Medugu, Majid & Sofodu, 2020). In most rural areas, poor rural economy led to low productivity, low agricultural productivity, food insecurity which result to poverty (Hadiza & Hussaini, 2021). And this unfortunately, has been the case in recent years,

increase of urban unemployment problems resulted to decline in wages (Nnorom & Onchi, 2022). Migrants susceptible to multiplies problems make adaptability uncomfortable to most rural migrant in urban centres (Udenta, Nwosuji & Chukwuemeka, 2015).

Opinion stated that unequal wealthy distribution creates prejudice in the development of infrastructures, assets, purchasing capacity, economic activities and sort of services within the urban centres while rural continued to suffer neglect and deterioration of obtainable facilities for service. It is against backdrops that this study examined the influence of rural-urban migration on economic development in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine the rural-urban migration and economic development in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to:

- i. Examine the influence of rural-urban migration on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.
- ii. Ascertain the influence of rural-urban migration on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Significance of the Study

The study is important and beneficial to policy maker. Further, the study aims to enhance knowledge by providing the capability for Nigerians to have a deeper understanding of the impact of migration on development. Particularly, it will help the policy maker in Enugu states which are the study area to understand the contribution of migrants to community development. The understanding of the multidimensional aspects of migration would help Nigerian authorities in formulating the appropriate policies that would be relevant to achieving the objectives of the various migration programmes.

Additionally, it is also hoped that the study lays the foundation for further research on migration and rural development and contribute to food security in Nigeria. It is predicted that at the completion of this thesis it will form a framework that would focus on the developmental impact of internal migration in Nigeria. The current academic discourse on internal migration has been explored.

Conceptual Literature

Rural-urban Migration

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. People migrate based on the prevailing conditions and the reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision. Migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics (Adesiji, Omoniwa, Adebayo, Matanmi & Akangbe, 2019).

Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social, cultural, environmental and political factors and effects on areas of origin as well as destination. People tend to move away from a place due to need to escape violence, political instability, drought, congestion in various dimensions and suspected or real persecution. Also, adverse physical conditions such as flood, landslide (erosion and earthquake), insects and Civil and pests, soil infertility contribute largely to the reasons why people leave one environment for another (Adewale, 2020). For some individuals, especially young boys and men, out-migration into cities is a necessary approach to overcoming poverty and attendant powerlessness in rural areas notwithstanding the implications of such migration for individuals, families and groups in destination locations. In some instances, the recipients are hardly aware of the impending human additions; yet most strive to accommodate the in-migrants in line with the African extended family tradition and hospitality, at times at severe costs (Ajaero & Madu, 2020).

Economic development in Rural Communities

Economic development in Rural Communities is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry (Aromolaran, 2023).

Economic development in Rural Communities is the transformation of the rural community into socially, economically, politically, educationally, orderly and materially desirable conditions, with the aim of improving the quality of life of the rural population. The workshop on Rural Development in Africa and the workshop group on integrated approach to Rural

Development (1996) cited in Aworemi, Abdul-Azeez, Popoola, 2021) defined Rural Development in terms of uniform distribution of national resources. It conceived of Rural Development as a comprehensive way of social transformation which recognizes that national development must involve all parts of the population. Furthermore, it was defined as a socio-economic process which seeks to bring about a more equitable distribution of resources and incomes within a society. It involves the integration of the rural poor, which constitutes the large majority of the population of most developing countries, into the national economy. In many developing countries, agriculture constitutes the occupation of a large majority of rural people. Therefore, agricultural development is an important aspect of Rural Development. Many industries also use agricultural raw materials (Bloch, Fox, Monroy & Ojo, 2015). For example, the textile industries use cotton; canning industries use fruits and vegetables; beverage industries use cocoa, coffee and tea; vegetable oil industries use vegetables; animal products industries use dairy, cheese, butter, broiler, sugar industries utilize sugarcane. Rural industrialization is thus a significant aspect of rural development.

Contextual Literature

Influence of rural-urban migration on agricultural production in Rural Communities

Rural areas are mostly disabled at various levels by inaccessibility, seclusion, underdevelopment, extreme poverty, ignorance, depopulation, hunger and all types of incapacities. Coupled with these is that migration from rural to urban areas leads to a reduction in the number of the rural populace with a negative effect on rural agricultural output and slowed pace of development in the rural areas. With the exit of youths and young adults from the villages and rural communities, the aged, women and children are left behind to labour on the farms which lead to reduction in agricultural output with its attendant effect on the gross domestic product of the nation, lowered funds for development, income and standard of living of rural inhabitants, underdevelopment, and total desertion of the rural areas (Nweke, 2019).

Constant reduction in rural population over the years will invariably lead to gross rural neglect by government as they tend to concentrate on developing the more obviously populated urban centres. This further reinforces the vicious cycle of

gross rural neglect and underdevelopment as reflected in the lack of rural industrialization and poor physical, social and institutional infrastructures. Also, Alarima, (2018) opined that rural-urban migration makes the highly educated and most agile people migrate from rural to urban areas, leaving behind the feeble and uneducated people who are not able to combat poverty successfully. This he argues consequentially increases the differences in the standards of living of the rural and urban inhabitants.

Several authors such as Ajaero & Onokala, (2019); Alhassan, (2017) and Abizu, (2020) have stated that the incessant drift of the rural populace to the urban areas has led to social, economic, environmental, physical, and other severe problems such as congestion in the urban centres with attendant consequences such as spread of communicable diseases, overstretched social amenities such as electricity, health facilities, educational, recreational facilities, motorable roads, pipe borne water, housing etc.

Other consequences of rural-urban migration includes urban traffic congestion, unemployment, high crime rate such as advance free fraud, political and civil unrests, armed robbery, alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, hooliganism, health hazards from pollution; air, water, and noise, inadequate refuse and sewage disposal system, poor drainage system resulting in flooding. Growth of slums leading to shanty settlements, cultural changes, juvenile delinquency and an overall decline in traditional values, are all attendant effects of rural-urban migration (Johnson & Ifeoma, 2018).

Influence of rural-urban migration on handicraft business in Rural Communities

Current findings in the field of rural development have led to the conclusion that rural-urban migration could be reduced with the involvement of the rural communities and rural beneficiaries of a rural development project at all stages or phases of the project (Ugwu & Ezeodili, 2021). The people's contributions in form of ideas, financial and human resources will serve as a motivating factor for them to see to the complete success of the programme and since the local people know and understand their environment and conditions better than the policy formulators and decision makers who operate from outside, it is better to involve them. Again, studies from the developed world where policy makers

explore all possible options and adopt inclusive practices in the rural development policies and where appropriate institutional framework are put in place to strengthened and ensure rapid realization of rural developmental goals, the trend in rural-urban migration has been stemmed. It is also instructive to note that in the developed world where government is seen and viewed as continuum, rural development project are not abandonment (Medugu, Majid & Sofodu, 2020). Since major finding note that the major causes of rural-urban migration are search for better education, employment, and business opportunities, poverty, unemployment, famine, and inadequate social amenities in the rural areas, it follows therefore that with conscious effort towards rural development, the trend of rural –urban migration will be drastically reduced. Finding reveals that rural development is significant to combating rural-urban migration in Nigeria and indeed it is capable of changing the ways through which we manage the rural areas which will make a difference in governance practice in Nigeria (Medugu, Majid & Sofodu, 2020).

Theoretical Literature

The Push and Pull theory

Globalization, economic crises, political instability, conflicts, civil wars, ethnic cleansing, social inequality, the development of market economy, gender discrimination, and the wider processes of socio-cultural transformation, especially in the last ten years, led to the huge wave of migration in the world (Bloch, Fox, Monroy & Ojo, 2015). Globalization has changed the way many people see the world. As people become more aware of living standards and lifestyles in other parts of the world, for example, through television or other social media platforms, their understanding of poverty keeps increasing and their expectations continue to change. This motivates people to migrate to secure greater income, acquire better education and gain insight into new businesses. There is also evidence that young people in particular resort to migration because they want to escape the drudgery of subsistence living in rural areas or to “see the bright light in the big cities” (Ehirim, Onyeneke, Chidiebere-Mark, Nnabuihe, (2019).

The forces of globalization foster strong push factors in many migrant’s countries of origin, in addition to other factors such as economic dislocation and increased absolute and relative poverty rates. Thus,

poverty or hardship motivates the migrants to seek economic opportunities in the cities in search of a better life or greener pastures. The cities, therefore, possess more opportunity lures for them, such as significantly higher wages and jobs (Enu, 2020). Besides, the demand for migrant workers is often exacerbated by demographic changes, as declining birth rates in developed countries lead to shrinking populations with a growing ratio of elderly to working-age people. The movement of people to the cities due to the need to secure better livelihood, however, sometimes impact negatively on the environment, including excess waste which constitutes health challenges to the people in the cities (Gwanshak, Yusoff & Shafie, (2021). This theory of globalization, therefore, explains the causes of the movement of people (migrants) due to economic, social, political and cultural factors, including displacements from militarization, wars and conflicts.

Empirical Literature

Nnorom and Onchi, (2022) examined rural-urban migration and attitude to community based development activities: a study of migrants in Enugu metropolis. The present study focused on the rural-urban migrants in Enugu metropolis with major thrust on the distilled push and pull factors, attitude to community developmental activities and commitment to development-based associations in the community of origin and that of the host communities. 600 migrants from 30 streets/residential outlets in Enugu metropolis were selected for the study using random sampling techniques. The study found a significant relationship between duration in the city among the migrants and membership to community development association in the community of origin ($\chi^2 = 58.746$ p .001) and this was in the positive direction according to the Pearson moment correlation analysis. The study recommends migrants inclusive development policies to harness the potentials of the migrants in developing their place of destination especially as it concerns Enugu metropolis.

Ugwu and Ezeodili, (2021) examined the influence of rural-urban migration on waste management in the Enugu metropolis. The specific objectives sought were to: determine the impact of rural-urban migration, the influence of irregular collection and disposal of refuse, and the influence of indiscriminate

dumping of refuse on waste management in the Enugu metropolis. A survey design was adopted for the study. The area of study was the Enugu metropolis. The study covered activities of Enugu State Waste Management Agency, household residents, as well as contractors on waste management in the Enugu metropolis. The study population, 722,664, was drawn from the three local governments areas mentioned. The data analytical technique was central tendency (Mean). Results indicate that increase in rural-urban migration have a negative impact on waste generation and management in Enugu State. The study recommended that Enugu State government should try to stem the tide of rural-urban migration and also develop strategies to control indiscriminate dumping of refuse in the city while ensuring that refuse collection and disposal are timely and regularly done across the Enugu metropolis.

Medugu, Majid and Sofodu, (2020) examined environmental impact of rural-urban migration in the Federal Capital Territory Abuja, Nigeria. The impact of population growth and housing development in developing countries is usually a consequence of the push of the rural areas and the pull of the town. A total of 200 copies of questionnaires were administered at the neighbourhood zones I, II, III and IV of peri-urban Nyanya town for the purpose of assessing the impact of urbanization towards the suburb in order to ascertain its general environmental condition on the surrounding landscape. The study examines the environmental consequences of socioeconomic and other activities in a bid to determine how sustainable Abuja's urbanization is. The study reveals that, the city is growing faster than in the provisions of its master plan. Abuja, which was supposed to be an epitome of beauty and an enlightened vision of city development, has suffered over the years from unnecessary distortions in the implementation of its master plan. The study recommends the review of the Abuja master plan for every five years to reflect the garden city concept and neighbourhood design for sustainable city living and mitigating the serious negative impacts of urbanization.

Gwanshak, Yusoff and Shafie, (2021) examined the impacts of rural-urban migration on rural communities and urban centres in Plateau state, North central Nigeria. The study sought to determine

impacts created on rural and urban centre and its expansion causes; positive and negative consequences. A qualitative descriptive method was applied on the study of rural migrants and non-migrants using purposive sampling technique on a sample size of 1325. The method of data analysis was descriptive statistic, multiple regression analysis. The findings revealed positive and negative impacts on rural and urban areas. Rural communities' experiences remittance, improved welfare and community projects in a direction positive direction while population dependable, poor agricultural output and food insecurity were consequences of migration. The study recommended that rural-urban wealth inequality is more concentration on economic activities in the urban centre. Total neglect of rural areas was a result of migration of people from rural to urban centres.

Hadiza and Hussaini, (2021) Causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Damaturu, Yobe State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to examine the problems of rural-urban migration in Nigeria, examine the socio-economic status of the migrants in the study area and identify the benefits of rural-urban migration. Survey was carried out amongst 120 respondents drawn from within the city and the outcomes indicate that the major causes of rural urban migration are seeking for employment and business opportunities. Other factors include poverty, unemployment, lack social amenities and governmental policies that can bring the rural dwellers close to the Government. This massive migration was caused, in large part, by the jobs created by the industrial system in the urban areas. But it presented many difficulties for those people who had to adjust to urban life. In addition, the expansion of the cities produced a seemingly endless list of urban problems among which are overcrowding, pollution, noise, traffic congestion, social vices among others. The study recommended that government should provide social amenities and facilities in the rural areas and jobs opportunities in the rural areas. Vocational training centres should be established and properly equipped in the rural centres for training and self-employment.

Abizu, (2020) examined the impact of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria. The challenges confronting rural areas are urban bias development paradigm pursued by the successive governments resulting in rural underdevelopment that

exacerbates the rural urban disparity. And the neglect of agriculture in rural areas resulting from the discovery of oil in Nigeria. The study revealed that flawed policies adopted by successive Nigerian governments led to joblessness, entrenched social inequality and opportunities. One of the outcomes of these short-sighted policies was rural underdevelopment, which accelerated rural-urban migration in Nigeria. Thus, there is need for a policy framework in Nigeria, which would encourage the private sector to play a vital role in contributing their part in the provision of infrastructural facilities in the rural communities. Although this thesis is a case study of the impact of rural-urban migration on rural development in Nigeria, it can serve to appreciate the role migration can play in promoting development both in rural and urban areas in Nigeria and other Saharan Africa countries.

Enu, (2020) examined the effects of rural-urban migration in Okaishie a suburb of the Greater Accra region Ghana. The study employed convenience sampling technique. Well-structured questionnaires were used to gather the needed information. It revealed that the majority of the migrants were able bodied youth and majority of them were traders. The migrants' main reason for migrating is to seek employment in the urban centers for better living. The other factor that motivated them to migrate from the rural areas to the urban center was access to good social amenities such as good drinking water, access to good and quality health care (hospital), good roads, good and quality education, access to electricity and entertainment. The migrants indicated that their respective villages lack these basic social amenities. Therefore, this study recommends that government should provide employment for the citizens in the rural areas by building more industries to prevent the rural folks from migrating into the urban centers.

Nweke, (2019) examined the implication of rural-urban migration on Nigeria Society using Anambra state as focus of the study. The study identified the implication of rural-urban migration on Nigeria society. Thus, 1200 questionnaire were distributed among the selected local governments in Anambra State. The analysis was run using Runs test and mode analysis. The result of the analysis found the effect of people migrating from rural areas to urban centres on the society to include: increase in prostitution in the urban centres; increase in squalor settlement in the urban centres; and people are doing all sorts of odd

jobs in order to survive in urban centres. The study recommends that the government should make and implement apolicy on provision of functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe borne water etc. in the rural areas. Good schools and qualified teachers should be made available in the rural areas and establishment of industries in both rural and urban areasthat will to an extent accommodate unemployed youths.

Ajaero and Onokala (2019) examined the effects of rural-urban migration on the rural communities of Southeastern Nigeria. Data were obtained using mixed methods approach comprising questionnaire surveys and key informant interviews. Six rural local government areas (LGAs) were selected based on population size and spatial equity from two states of Southeastern Nigeria. From each of the rural LGAs, fifty migrant-sending households were sampled for the study. The data analytical technique multiple regression and hierarchical cluster analyses were used to estimate and categorize the effects of rural-urban migration due to remittances and community projects executed by the rural urban migrants, respectively. The regression analysis shows that rural-urban migration contributes significantly towards the development of their rural communities through monetary remittances and the involvement of the rural-urban migrants in community development projects. The study recommends such as initiation of development projects based on the identified needs of each of the rural communities to augment the effects of migration in the study area are made.

Johnson and Ifeoma, (2018) conducted a study to examine rural development as a panacea for rural-urban migration in Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to investigate the cause and effect of rural-urban migration in Nigeria. Using the census figure of 140 million according to the national population census of 2006, over 70% of Nigeria is in the rural areas. A resultant of this growth has led to rapid urbanization and an enormous increase in the population leaving rural areas and now living in urban centers. Demographic, environmental and economic issues become primary areas of concern with the rapid growth of Nigerian urban centers and its attendant effect on rural areas. Policy makers and urban planners are faced with the worries these factors are placing on existing infrastructure and services. The study recommends that environmental

and socio-economic factors are easily associated with the rapid rural-urban migration trends in Nigeria, it is of utmost importance to identify their impact/implications and developing strategies to combat their effects.

Alarima, (2018) examined the factors influencing rural-urban migration of youths in Osun State, Nigeria. A multistaged sampling technique was employed in the selection of 240 of the respondents (youth) from three local government areas of the state. Data for this study were sourced primarily through the use of well-structured questionnaire. Both descriptive and inferential analyses were employed in the analyses of the data. The result of this study showed that mean age of the respondents was 22.60 years. The study further revealed that majority (68.8%) of the respondents were male, single, had family size of between 5 - 8 and had secondary education. The results revealed that the poor electricity supply in the rural areas, bad condition of roads, absence of pipe-borne water were push factors driving the youth away from their communities into urban areas. Results further revealed that better employment opportunities, superior wages in the urban areas, improved living condition are pull factors that attract rural youths to the urban centres. The study recommends that government should provide basic social amenities in the rural areas as they are found in the urban so as to encourage the youth to stay.

Alhassan, (2017) examined the relationship between rural-urban migrants and urban employment in Ghana: a case study of rural migrants from northern region to Kumasi; Specifically, the study investigates the factors that influence migrants' decision to migrate to urban areas, their job search strategies, the challenges they face and their coping strategies. Also, the use of

the outcomes of their employment activities on their livelihoods are examined. Data were collected from 89 migrants and 16 opinion leaders in Aboabo, a suburb in Kumasi, Ghana, using interviews, focus group discussions and observations. The results show that the reasons for migration are mostly economic and are linked to unemployment, low incomes, lack of rural job opportunities, climate change and worsening living conditions in the rural areas. The findings reveal that despite being accused as the cause of increasing unemployment in urban Ghana, migrants jostle for employment. These challenges emanate from their relationship with the native residents, city authorities and law enforcement agencies and the migrant's low level of educational attainment, youthful age structure and the nature of their jobs. The study recommends that migrants should cope with these challenges by seeking the help of friends and relatives and ethnic associations in addition to depending on their spiritual and religious belief systems.

Methodology

Research design of the study was questionnaire survey research. The sample size of 364 respondents was drawn from population of the study which consists of 521,486 indigenes of three selected Local Government Area of Enugu State Nigerian namely Agwu, Nkanu and Ezeagu Local Government Areas. The choice for only indigenes of rural community's members was because of nature of this study. Taro Yaneme sampling technique was used to narrow the population of the study into researchable size. The study used structured questionnaire to obtain data. The data analytical technique was single regression method.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 1: Comprehensive Demographic of Respondents

TITLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Questionnaire Distribution		
Questionnaires Distributed	399	100%
Returned Questionnaires	358	89%
Not Returned Questionnaires	41	11%
Gender		
Female	213	59.5%
Male	145	40.5%
Age Bracket		
21-30 Years	153	42.7%
31-40 Years	111	31.0%
41-50 Years	66	18.4%
51 Years – above	28	7.8%
Marital Status		
Married	223	62.3%
Single	125	35%
Widow/widower	7	3%
Divorce	5	2%

Sources: Field Survey, 2023

Three hundred and ninety nine (399) copies of questionnaires were designed and distributed to the respondents. Out of the 399 Questionnaires distributed, 358 (89%) were completed and returned while 41 (11%) were not returned. Therefore, 89 percent respondents were a good representation. The study showed the respondents profile in frequency and percentage distribution of gender, age bracket and marital status.

Data Analysis

Question One: what is the influence of rural-urban migration on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria?

Table 2: Mean rating of respondents on what is the influence of rural-urban migration on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria?

S/ N	Question Items	VGE (5)	GE (4)	ME (3)	LE (2)	VLE (1)	Total	Mean	SD
1	Rural-urban migration causes poor statistical base for effective planning in Agricultural production	780 156 44%	496 124 34%	174 58 16%	24 12 3%	8 8 2%	1475 358 100%	4.14	0.0029
2	Small farmers in rural areas are considered as irrational and incapable of making progress on their own initiatives	620 124 35%	624 156 44%	144 48 13%	40 20 5%	10 10 2%	1438 358 100%	4.02	0.0027

3	Lack of commitment to rural development in provision of welfare needs in forms of housing, health and infrastructural facilities.	1065	364	126	18	3	1576	4.40	0.0034
		213	91	42	9	3	358		
		59%	25%	12%	2%	0.8%	100%		
4	Rural-urban migration results to lack of commitment to provide Agricultural extension service to teach farmers improved farm practices	985	416	111	24	8	1544	4.31	0.0032
		197	104	37	12	8	358		
		55%	29%	10%	3%	2%	100%		
Grand Mean								4.218	0.0031

Source: Field Survey, 2023

This table showed the opinion of respondents on what is the influence of rural-urban migration on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. The respondents are in agreement with all the items. The study thereby revealed that rural-urban migration has negative influence on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria since Small farmers in rural areas are considered as irrational and incapable of making progress on their own initiatives (Grand-mean 4.218 was greater than the cutoff point 3).

Question Two: What is the influence of rural-urban migration on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria?

Table 3: Mean rating of respondents on what is the influence of rural-urban migration on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

S/ N	Question Items	VGE (5)	GE (4)	ME (3)	LE (2)	VLE (1)	Total	Mean	SD
1	Rural-urban migration failed to promote socio-economic well being of the rural population in handicraft business	900	400	144	46	7	1497	4.18	0.0030
		180	100	48	23	7	358		
		50%	30%	13%	6%	1%	100%		
2	Rural-urban migration results to reduced resources in the rural areas for the benefit of handicraft business in rural communities	630	632	192	40	10	1504	4.20	0.0030
		126	158	64	20	10	358		
		35%	44%	18%	5%	2%	100%		
3	Rural-urban migration results decreases diversification of handicraft business opportunities thereby reduces income in the rural members	1000	404	135	18	3	1560	4.36	0.0033
		200	101	45	9	3	358		
		59%	28%	13%	2%	0.8%	100%		
4	Rural-urban migration prevents up-lifting of the technological based industries in the rural area.	950	444	105	24	10	1533	4.28	0.0032
		190	111	35	12	10	358		
		53%	31%	9%	3%	2%	100%		
Grand Mean								4.255	0.0031

Source: Field Survey, 2023

This table showed the opinion of respondents on influence of rural-urban migration on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. The respondents are in agreement with all the items. The study thereby revealed that rural-urban migration has negative significant influence on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria since rural-urban migration results decreases diversification of handicraft business opportunities thereby reduces income in the rural members (The grand mean 4.255 was greater than the cutoff point 3).

Test of Hypotheses

Test of Hypothesis One

1. Rural-urban migration has no significant influence on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.917 ^a	.840	.840	.40781

a. Predictors: (Constant), Rural-urban migration

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	25.182	1	25.182	7.954	.000 ^b
	Residual	1130.262	357	3.166		
	Total	1155.444	358			

a. Dependent Variable: Agricultural production
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Rural-urban migration

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	0.640	.113		5.645	.000
	Rural-urban migration	-0.207	.025	.917	-8.312	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Agricultural production

In testing this hypothesis, rural-urban migration was regressed against agricultural production. The result of the single-regression analysis showed the model to examine the influence rural-urban migration on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Agricultural production = 0.640 - 0.207 Rural-urban migration

The empirical result showed that the coefficient of rural-urban migration has negative influence on agricultural production; it means that rural-urban migration has negative and indirect influence on agricultural production. The result of the t – statistics denotes that the coefficient of rural-urban migration was statistically significance because the observed values of t – statistics (-8.312) is greater than its P-values (0.000). The result of the F – statistical test showed that the overall regression of the hypothesis one was statistically significance because the observed value of the F – statistics (7.954) was great than its P-value (0.000). Again, our empirical result showed that the Pearson product moment correlation analysis (r) was 0.917. The strength of relationship between the two variables was high. However, we rejected the null hypothesis and conclude that rural-urban migration has negative and significant influence on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis Two

2. Rural-urban migration has no significant influence on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.932 ^a	.869	.868	.37028

a. Predictors: (Constant), Rural-urban Migration

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	35.567	1	35.567	11.338	.000 ^b
	Residual	1119.909	357	3.137		
	Total	1155.476	358			

a. Dependent Variable: Handicraft Business

b. Predictors: (Constant), Rural-urban Migration

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	0.650	.102		6.401	.000
	Rural-urban Migration	-0.455	.083	.932	-5.491	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Handicraft Business

In testing this hypothesis, rural-urban migration was regressed against handicraft business. The result of the single-regression analysis showed the model to examine the influence rural-urban migration on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Handicraft Business = 0.650 - 1.095 Rural-urban migration

The empirical result showed that the coefficient of rural-urban migration has negative influence on handicraft business; it means that rural-urban migration has negative and indirect influence on handicraft business. The result of the t – statistics denotes that the coefficient of rural-urban migration was statistically significance because the observed values of t – statistics (-5.491) is greater than its P-values (0.000). The result of the F – statistical test showed that the overall regression of the hypothesis one was statistically significance because the observed value of the F – statistics (11.338) was great than its P-value (0.000). Again, our empirical result showed that the Pearson product moment correlation analysis (r) was 0.932. The strength of relationship between the two variables was high. However, we rejected the null hypothesis and conclude that rural-urban migration has negative and significant influence on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria.

Summary of the Findings

The following are the major findings of the study:

1. The study thereby revealed that rural-urban migration has negative influence on agricultural production in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria since Small farmers in rural areas are considered as irrational and incapable of making progress on their own initiatives (t – statistics ; -8.312 ; P-values

(0.000; < Sig-value 0.05)

2. The study thereby revealed that rural-urban migration has negative significant influence on handicraft business in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria since rural-urban migration results decreases diversification of handicraft business opportunities thereby reduces income in the rural members (t – statistics ; -5.491; P-values (0.000; < Sig-

value 0.05).

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Conclusion

The study concluded that there was negative and significant influence of rural-urban migration on economic development in Rural Communities of Enugu State Nigeria. Rural Migrants population dominant most of the urban centres in Enugu state with several impacts noticeable on rural and urban centres. The rural communities benefit educational attainment, remittance, rural development, improve welfare, rural development projects, social development and devalue to poor agricultural output, food insecurity and loss of social-cultural value. Skill acquisitions, low human capital as well as dependent population shows inconsequential in the study while migrants contributed to the urban centre's environment both physical and economical but have to make adjustment to the nature and pattern urban centres formation. Unplanned settlements, layouts string up, heaps of waste-bin along major roads in the city centres were the negative impacts that came as a result of rural migrants' population and further lead to large number of unemployment that made labour to be cheap for industries and companies.

5.3 Recommendations

The study recommended that:

Government of Enugu State should strive to provide social amenities and facilities in the rural areas. More generally, government should invest in education and access to technology and social infrastructure in rural areas so that the rural residents can enjoy the same facilities as city dwellers.

Government should provide employment for the citizens in the rural areas. More industries should be allocated in the rural areas to prevent the rural folks from migrating into the urban centers. Private institutions can also put up companies like fruit processing and others in the rural areas to provide employment for the youth there. Farmers should be provided with loans for their businesses and extension officers should be sent regularly to the rural areas to educate the farmers.

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