

# Rural Urban Variation in Quality of Life as Push Factor of Migration in Dutsinma Local Government Area, Katsina State

Hafiz Darda'u & Abubakar Umar

Department of Geography, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina, Katsina State, Nigeria

Corresponding Email: [hafizd200@gmail.com](mailto:hafizd200@gmail.com)

---

## Abstract

*The study investigates the Rural-Urban variation in quality of life as a factor of migration in Dutsinma local Government area of Katsina state. The paper examined the nature of quality of life in Dutsinma local government area of Katsina state. The method used in this research involved both qualitative and quantitative data design; a total of 120 questionnaires was administered to the sample respondents of the study area. The major finding revealed that, 66.7% of the respondents believed that their migration to the study area increases pressure on the available resources. This means that they are being over-stretched thereby leading some of them into extinction. On the other hand, only 32% of the respondents did not observed any change. This implies that since the number of people is continuously increasing while the resources are static, so the more people the more pressure on the already limited resources in the study area. It also implies that too much migration into the study area increases pressure on the available infrastructures, reduces their efficiency, and also leads to their decay. Therefore, since this phenomenon cannot completely be stopped, it should be mitigated and reduced. In conclusion, Security constraints were also observed to contribute to the overall rural-urban migration and as such, needs to be provided in rural areas. The study recommends infrastructural development such as hospital and clinics, schools, pipe-borne water sources, electricity and other infrastructural facilities in rural areas to tame the tide of migration in the study area, and to keep rural dwellers away from migration in search for better life.*

**Keywords:** Migration, Rural-Urban Variation, infrastructure, Dutsin-ma LGA

---

## Introduction

Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihood in developing countries to pursuit better living standards. Central to the understanding of rural-urban migration flow is the traditional push-pull factors (Asmame, 2011). Push factor refers to those circumstances at home that repel. For instance, these include famine, drought, low agriculture productivity, unemployment, and poor standard of living among others. A study of migration is of key importance in development studies because of its influence on lives of individuals, rural and urban growth. Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis (Adewale, 2005). People migrate based on the prevailing conditions, and the reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation(s) that brought about the decision.

According to Adewale (2005), migration is a selective process affecting individuals or families with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. In the past, rural-urban migration was formerly regarded as favorable in economic development. However, today it has become one of the most embarrassing problems in the Nigerian development experience. Rural-urban migration is in fact described as the phenomenon of a historically unprecedented movement of people from the rural countryside to the burgeoning cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America (Todaro, 1976).

In Nigeria however, one important dimension of internal population movement is its link to rural-urban variation in terms of quality of life. The level of government presence in rural areas is generally abysmally low, creating the erroneous impression that rural dwellers are second class citizens who do not deserve modern amenities that make life more comfortable (Asmame, 2011). Many rural areas in Nigeria lack such social amenities like electricity, motorable road, portable water supply, schools, hospitals, and industries – small, medium or large scale. Thus, the absence of industries and lack of social amenities among others, are the main reasons why young men and women abandon the villages in search of livelihood in the urban centers.

This perhaps is due to the differences in quality of life experienced in rural and urban areas. Today however, after about hundred years of colonial rule and fifty-four years of political independence, the quality of life in most rural Nigeria is worse, characterized by inadequate access and use of basic amenities of life. There is inadequate/absence of such infrastructures as physical (such as roads, water, rural electrification, storage and processing facilities), social (such as health and educational facilities, community centers, fire and security services), and institutional (such as credit and financial institutions) infrastructures to improve their quality of life (Akinleye, 2005).

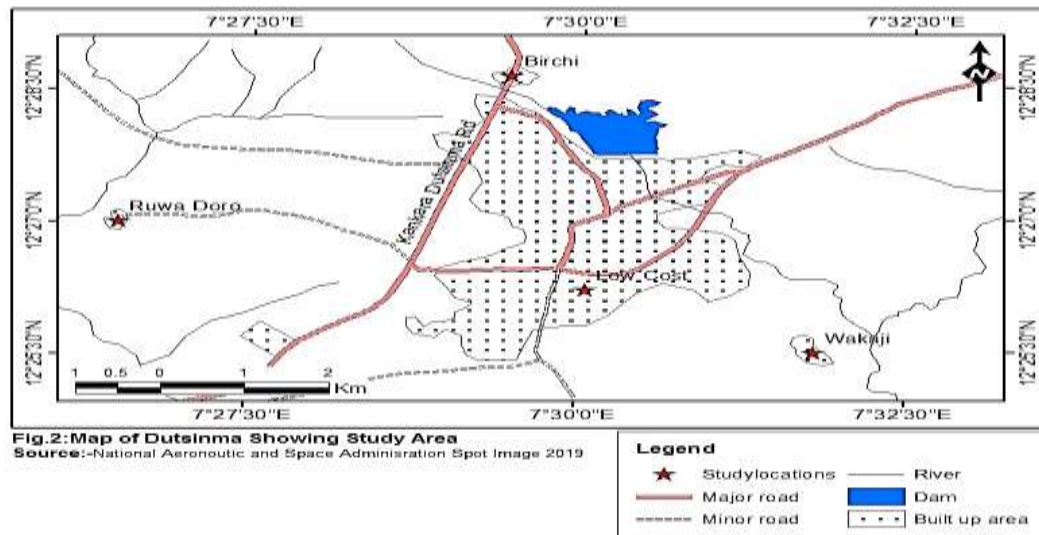
In essence, it is disappointing to see that despite the national objectives of building a just and an egalitarian society in Nigeria and the enormous contribution of rural communities to the economic and political systems of the country, rural Nigerians are deprived of basic needs of life in favor of the urban centers. This quality of life differential in the provision of social amenities has not only widened the gap between rural and urban incomes, it has also increased rural unemployment and the desire of youths to move out of the rural areas into the cities in search of a better standard of living. The basis to this study emanates from the growth of Dutsin-Ma

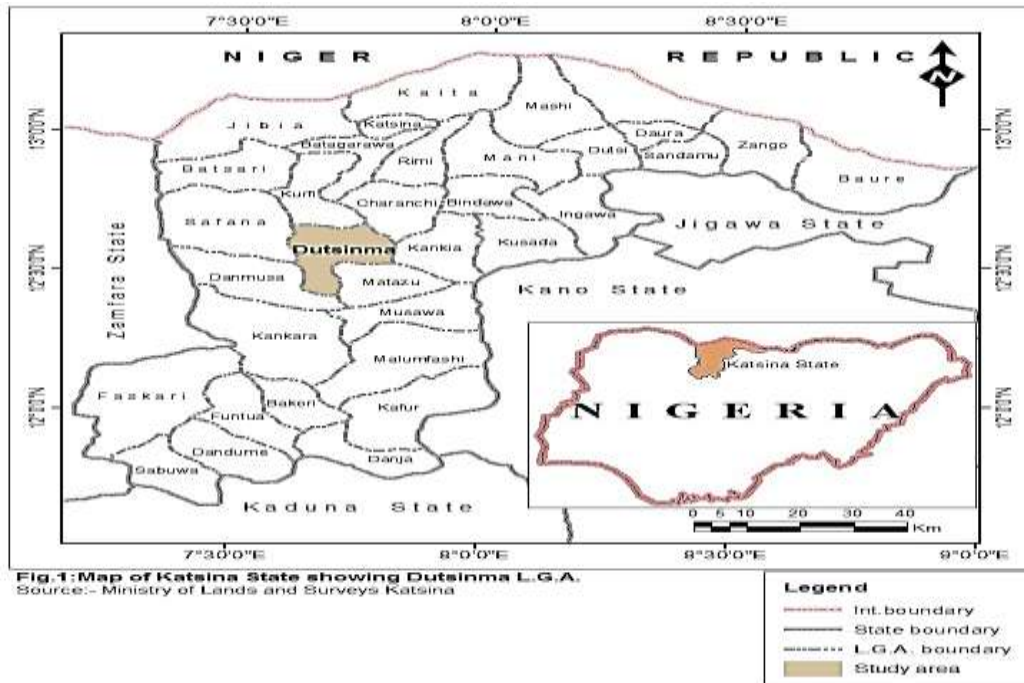
local government headquarters/town, due to increased rural-urban migration, leading to much pressure on existing facilities. The aim of this study is to examine the rural urban variation in quality of life as push factor of migration in Dutsin-Ma local government area, Katsina state. In order to achieve the aim of the study the following objectives are to be pursued: To Determine Socio demographic characteristic of respondents in the study area, to assess Knowledge and Awareness of the respondents about Quality of Life in Dutsinma Town before Migration, to examine accessibility of migrants to the social amenities/infrastructure in the study area and to know the impact of Migration on the available social amenities /Infrastructures of the Study Area.

## Study Area

### Location

The study area is Dutsin-Ma Local Government; Katsina state. Dutsin-ma is located on latitude  $12.5^{\circ}\text{N}$  and Longitude  $7.5^{\circ}\text{E}$ . Dutsin-ma is one of the oldest towns in Central part of Katsina. It is bounded by Kankia, Charanchi and Matazu to the East, Safana and Dan-musa to the South and Kurfi to the North.





### People and Population

Dutsin-ma region falls under northern parts of Nigeria; the Hausa-Fulani are the dominant group that occupied the region, although there are various ethnic groups in the area who arrived at one time or another for different reason usually from different part of the country and beyond. It is possible to distinguish some of the people in the region by their local history, costumes, tradition and language. Such distinction must be made with great care since in almost all parts of tradition have been complicated and interwoven (Wikipedia, 2015). According to 2006 National Population Census reported that the population of the area is 169,671 as at 2006 (NPC, 2006).

### Study Methods

The research utilizes both qualitative and quantitative data that was gathered during the field survey. The qualitative data gathered during the research field survey includes data on quality of life of the respondents, quality of roads, standard of living, infrastructural facilities etc. Quantitative data was also collected from the respondents such as; number of children, age number of wives, income, number of clinics, number of primary schools etc.

### **Source of Data**

The data sources for the research work is primary data collected during the field survey of the research, this type of data was collected because the research requires current information on the rural-urban variation in quality of life and hence can only be generated through primary sources. To complement the data a questionnaire which includes open-ended and closed ended questions and four sections were prepared. The first section was demographic information/characteristics of migrants that help to secure information about the personal profile of the respondents; including their sex, age, marital status, and educational attainment. The second section deals with the economic status of the migrants. The third section deals with the quality of life indicators in the rural areas; including education, health, water and electricity supply, roads, and other social indicators. The fourth section of the questionnaire talks about the motives for migration into the study area.

### **Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

The sampling technique adopted by the researcher is stratified random sampling, where the characteristics of the sample is first defined and then selected randomly amongst. This sampling technique was adopted by the researcher, because it allows selection of the suitable sample defined by the researcher and then selected amongst randomly with every individual having equal chance of being selected from the main population as a sample. In the context of this research work, the characteristics of the population defined which is being an inhabitant of the study area by birth or by migration, age however is also a concern as being more familiar with rural-urban migration also depends on the age of the respondent. Communities that are evident of clearly rural-urban migration related factors/causes in Dutsin-ma local government headquarters are in a nut shell the population from which the sample was drawn from.

A total of 120 copy of questionnaire was administered to respondents using sampling technique. The population of the study area according to 1999 and 2006 National population census reported that the population of area is one hundred and thirty nine thousand five hundred and fifty two(139,552) respectively and the questionnaire is distributed best on the population of the ward selected.

**Table 1. Population of each ward and the sample size selected from each Ward**

Ward	Population of the ward	Sample size	Percentage
Low cost	14,700	35	29
Birchi	12,280	29	24
Ruwa Doro	10,866	26	22
Wakaji	12,960	30	25
Total	50,806	120	100

(Source: National Population Commission, 2006)

The reason behind selecting only four ward among the eleven ward have in Dutsinma is because the research is mainly focused in rural urban migration in quality of life as factor of migration in Dutsinma local government area.

These wards (Low coast and Birchi) was selected for the study due to the fact that, they are the most populous and popular places in the local government area in terms of economic activities and other business opportunities and therefore raises more chances of receiving in-migrants in the whole of the local government area.

Ruwa Doro and Wakaji however were selected due to their less population density and lack of infrastructural development and therefore suitable for determining rural life quality and most of the in-migrant tares from difference areas of the local government area are within those ward.

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Demographic Information of Respondents**

#### **Number of Migrants by Place of Origin to Dutsin-Ma Town**

The spatial distribution of migrants at their place of origin manifests not only a rural-urban variation within a given administrative unit, but also from different administrative regions of the same state or country. However, it is quite natural that the largest proportion of migrants comes from within the same administrative region mainly because of proximity and close link (Asmmame, 2009). Table 4.1 shows the volume (number) of migrants by their place of origin to the study area.

**Table 2. Number of Migrants by Place of Origin to Dutsin-Ma Town**

Place of Origin	Frequency	Percentage
Within Dutsen-ma LGA	83	62
Outside Dutsin-Ma LGA	37	38
Total	120	100

**Source:** Field Survey, (2019)

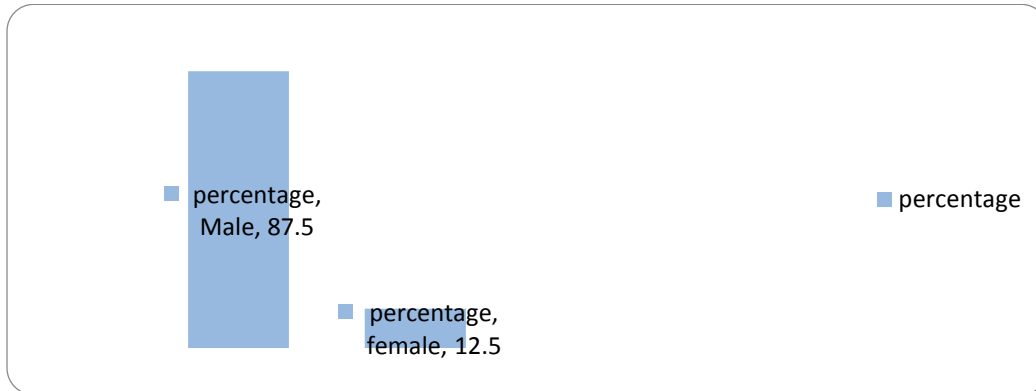
Table 2 shows the number of migrants into Dutsin-Ma town. The Table reveals that 69.2% of the respondents migrated from within Dutsin-Ma local government area to Dutsin-Ma town, while 30.8% of the respondents migrated from outside Dutsin-Ma LGA. This higher percentage may be due to their closeness to the local government headquarters in terms of distance, and the fact that the local government headquarters was found to be better than their original place of residence in terms of social infrastructures and amenities. On the other hand, 62% of those that are not from within the villages of the local government are seen to have come from Kurfi to the north, Matazu and Danmusa to the south, Kankia and Charanchi to the east and Sandamu to the west which are the neighboring local government areas to the study area. The remaining 38% of the respondents are seen to have come from other distant places.

### **Sex Composition of the Respondents**

Among the demographic characteristics, sex compositions are one of which that has influence on migration process, in the sense that it is selective depending on the place or region in which the research is carried out. For instance, migrants in Africa, Middle East and Asia are predominantly male, whereas those in Latin America are female (Adepoju, 2004). Figure 1 shows the sex composition of the respondents in the study area.

Figure 1 shows the sex distribution of the respondents. It reveals that 87.5% of the migrants are male, these is because the migrant are male and married women since it is the male that are responsible in controlling the house, while 12.5% are female. This implies that majority of the migrants in the study area are male, who could on their own take decision to migrate based on certain conditions. This is in line with the findings of Adesiji et. al. (2009) in Kwara state, which showed that there has been more male migrants than female migrants because

the males are able and strong portion of the population who migrate for better quality of life and remember home by sending remittance.



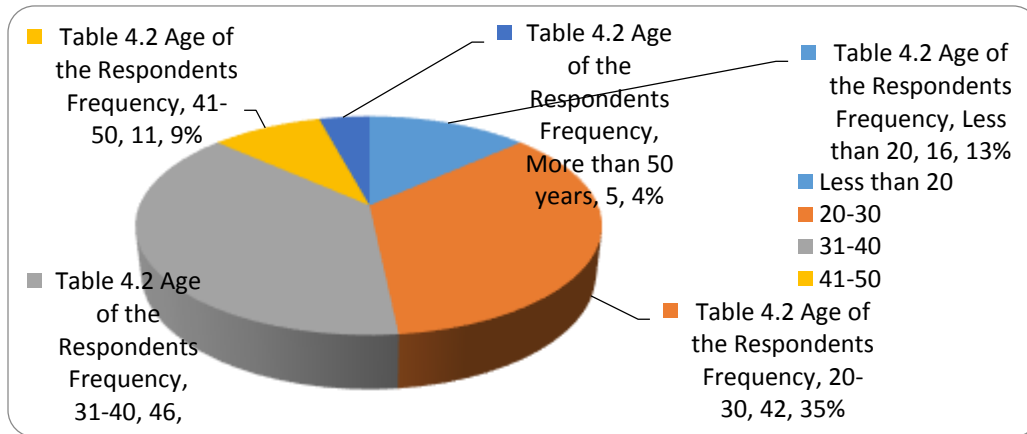
**Figure 1 Sex Compositions of the Respondents**

### **Age Distribution of the Respondents**

Age distribution of migrants is also among the compositions that have influence on migration process, in the sense that it is also selective depending on the study area. For instance, a study conducted in Africa shows that most migrants both within and across national borders are young adults aged 15-39years (Adepoju, 2004).Figure 4.2 shows the age distribution of the respondents in the study area.

Figure (2) shows the age distribution of the respondents. It reveals that majority (39%) of the migrants falls within the age range of 31-40years, 35% falls within the age bracket of 20-30years, 13% falls within the age range of 20-30years, while only 9% and 4% fall within the age brackets of 41-50 and above 50years respectively. This means that majority of the migrants are within their adult age (above 20 years), these is because it is for searching and struggling in life many went for school, many are employed age and it is this age bracket that work in agricultural sector .This however contradicts the findings of Adesiji et. al. (2009), where majority (71.7%) of the migrants falls within the age bracket of 15-20years, a stage of their youthful development, and were influenced to migrate to the cities.





**Figure 2 Age Distribution of the Respondents**

**Table 3: Marital status of the Respondents**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	59	49.2
Married	48	40.0
Divorced	5	4.2
Separated	8	6.7
Total	120	100

**Source:** Field survey, (2019)

Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate. Migration propensities change with marital status. That is, the matter of being married, unmarried (single), divorced and separated has an effect on the decision to migrate. Single people have less responsibility than married ones. As such, the propensity to migrate is highest among the single than married ones. Table 4.2 shows the marital status of the respondents.

**Marital Status of the Respondents**

The table 3 shows the marital status of the respondents. It divulges that majority of the respondents/migrants (49.2%) are single, 40% are married, while only 6.7% and 4.2% are separated and divorced respectively. The finding that majority of the migrants are single suggests that it is easier for them to travel than married men and women. This however contradicts the findings of Agbonhalo and Enilolobo (2013)

in the South-western Nigeria, where majority of the migrants were married, which indicates that they are likely to pay a frequent visit to their families at regular intervals to minimize social impact of separation from place of origin or residency.

### Educational Levels of the Respondents

Education is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. This would mean that those who are better educated are relatively more involved in different migration streams than those who are not. Those who have completed secondary and tertiary education are more migratory than those who have completed primary education. This is mainly because of the fact that educational attainment increases the chance to get employment and other opportunities. Strong association between the propensity to migrate and level of education is observed in many developing countries (Adepoju, 2004).

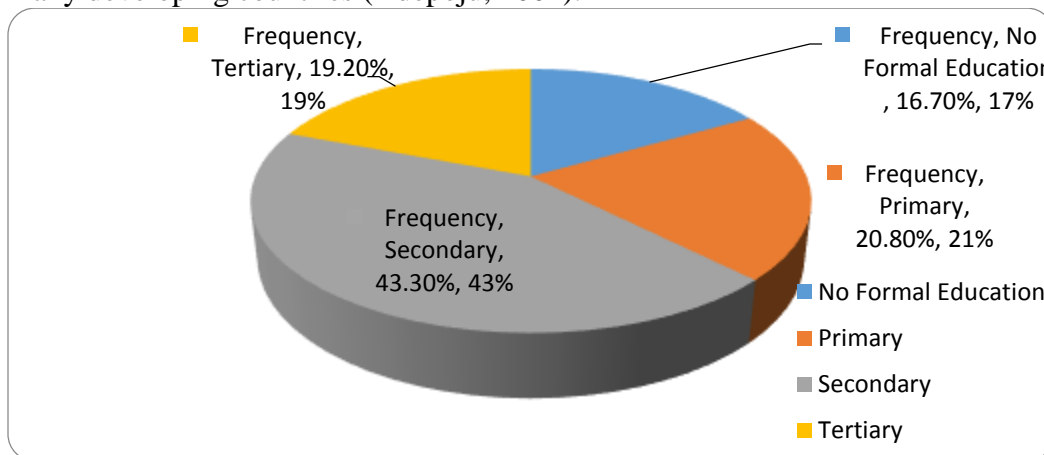


Figure 3 Educational Levels of the Respondents

The Figure 3 shows the level of educational attainment/qualification of the respondents. It portrays that most (43.3%) of the respondents/migrants have secondary school education/qualification, 20.8% have primary school education/qualification, 19.2% have attained tertiary level of education, while 16.7% have not attained any level of formal education. This higher percentage of the respondents with secondary school education/qualification means that the migrants have attained some level of education that they can be able to understand and respond to the questions given to them pertaining to the subject under discussion, and that their judgment is considered accepted.

### Year of Migration to Dutsin-Ma Town

The time of arrival to the place of destination is also very important in the study of migration in the sense that, it can be used to know the time when the greatest and lowest volume of migration is experienced. Table 4 shows the time of migration (in years) of the respondents to the study area.

**Table 4 Year of Migration to Dutsin-MaTown**

Time of Arrival to Dutsin-Ma	Frequency	Percentage (%)
2019	19	15.8
2015	59	49.2
Around 2010	22	18.3
Around 2008	13	10.8
Before 2008	7	5.8
Total	120	100

**Source:** field survey, (2019)

The table 4 shows data on the time of arrival of the respondents/migrants to the study area. It reveals that 49.2% of the migrants arrived to urban Dutsin-Ma about eight years ago (2010), 18.3% about twelve years ago (around 2007), 15.8% last year (2013), 10.8% about eighteen years ago (around 2004), and 5.8% arrived for over years (before 2004). This shows that the rate of migration to Dutsin-Ma town has significantly increased in recent years. This is because about 65% of the migrants arrived just in the last eight years. This therefore means that the rate of migration is increasing every day and this could be due to increasing standard of living and improved infrastructural facilities in Dutsin-Ma town, or the decay of the infrastructures in the nearby villages.

### Occupational Status of the Respondents

One of the determinant factors for the decision to migrate is occupational status of migrants after migration. That means post migration occupation plays an important role for the decision to migrate. For example, farmers as a result of crop failure as well as the need for other better opportunities, and for students as a result of less opportunity in rural areas and lack of employment opportunities need to move to urban areas. Similarly, migrants of urban origin also move to other urban areas where better opportunities are available. Tables 5 and 6, and figures 4 and 5 show the occupational status of the respondents after their migration. These include their employment status, nature of the employment, average monthly income (in Naira),

as well as whether it is the employment opportunity that made them to migrate to the study area.

**Table 5 Employment Status**

Employment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	88	73.3
No	32	26.7
Total	120	100

**Source:** Field survey, (2019)

The table 5 shows the employment status of the respondents. It reveals that most (73.3%) of the respondents are employed, while 25% of the respondents are not employed. This means that about three quarter (3/4) of the migrants have gotten job in Dutsin-ma town, while only about quarter (1/4) of the migrants have not gotten job to do after their migration.

The nature of employment is revealed in figure 4 where civil service has the highest number of employed, while farming has the least.

**Table 6 Average Monthly Income (in Naira) of the Respondents**

Average monthly income (#)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unanswered	7	5.8
About 10,000	26	21.7
About 10,000-20,000	30	25.0
About 20,000-30,000	16	13.3
About 30,000-40,000	27	22.5
Above 40,000	14	11.7
Total	120	100

**Source:** field survey, (2019)

The Table 6 shows data on the monthly income of the migrants in Dutsin-Ma town. From the table, the result reveals that 5.8% of the questions are unanswered, 21.7% of the respondents generate income of about 10,000 Naira monthly, 25% have income between 10,000-20,000 Naira, 13.3% generate 20,000-30,000 Naira, 22.5%

30,000-40,000 Naira, while only 11.7% of the respondents generate above 40,000 Naira monthly. This implies that though most of the migrants are into civil service sector, the nature of their work is mostly casual, teaching in most of the primary/nursery schools. It also implies that even though the respondents migrated to better themselves financially/economically, their monthly income is still low, which shows that the living conditions in most of the neighboring villages need to be improved.

### Employment Opportunities as the Factor of Migration

The figure 4 shows data on whether employment opportunity is the major factor of migration into Dutsin-Ma town. It discloses that majority (60%) of the respondents strongly agreed that it is the employment opportunity that made them migrate to Dutsin-ma town, 24.2% partially agreed, 12.5% disagreed, while only 3.3% strongly disagreed that it is the employment opportunity that made them migrate to Dutsin-Ma town. This implies that employment opportunity is the first influencing factor of rural-urban migration in the study area. This is clearly correct as the quality of life of a given area can only be improved when there are improved economic activities. This finding however corroborates the works of many writers such as Adepaju (2004) in West Africa, Adamu (2009) in Wudil local government area of Kano state, Arewomi et al., (2011) in some selected local government areas of Lagos state, and Ango et al., (2013) in Sokoto state among others; who noted that majority of the migrants migrated to the cities for better employment.

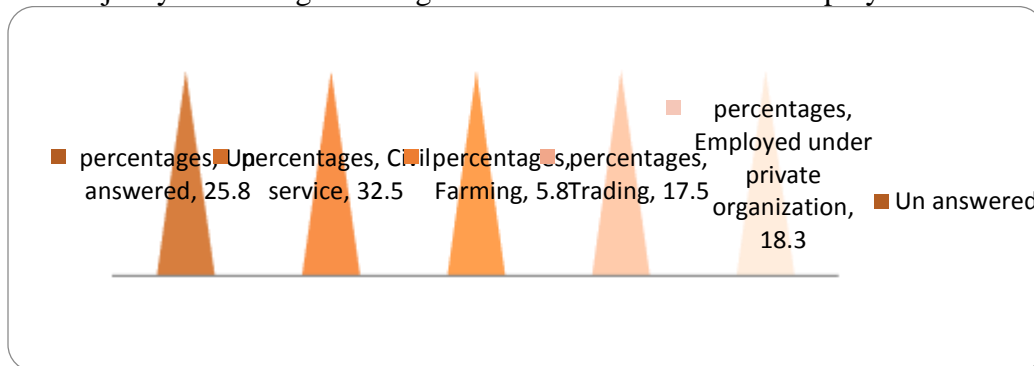


Figure 4 Employment Opportunities as the Factor of Migration

### Quality of Life Indicators

Apart from the employment opportunity, there are several reasons for population mobility from place to place. Among these reasons however, reasons for migration to urban centers are more complex (Adepaju 2004). Although the causes of

migration are usually identified as two broad categories, namely “pushing” and “pulling” factors, non-economic pulling factors such as the need for improved or better facilities or services in the urban areas may also pull people to different urban areas. In other words, the decision to migrate may also be influenced by non-economic factors. Below are the tables showing such quality of life indicators as education, health, water and electricity supply, road, and some other social amenities that are seen to cause rural-urban migration in the study area.

**Table 7 Education**

<b>Obtainable school in the migrants place of Origin</b>	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary school	44	36.7
Primary school and secondary school	19	15.8
Primary school, secondary school and tertiary	4	3.3.
No school	53	44.2
Total	120	100
<b>Response about whether there are children of age 5-11 not in primary school</b>		
Yes	119	99.2
No	1	0.8
Total	120	100
<b>Response for not being in primary school</b>		
Not answered	1	8
Because there is no school	53	44.2
Because the teachers are negligent	4	3.3.
Because the training materials and the classes are not available	18	15.0
Because of the location is far from pupils reach	44	36.7
Total	120	100
<b>Response about children of age 15-20 not in secondary school</b>		
Yes	118	98.3
No	2	1.7
Total	120	100
<b>Response for not being in secondary school</b>		
Unanswered	1	8
Because there is no school	82	68.3
Because the teachers are negligent and not well educated	6	5.0

Because the teaching materials and classes are not available	3	2.5
Because the location is far from pupils reach	28	23.3
Total	120	100
<b>Educational facilities as the major factor of migration to Urban Dutsin-Ma</b>		
Strongly agree	58	48.3
Partially	34	28.3
Disagree	21	17.5
Strongly disagree	7	5.8
Total	120	100

**Source** Field Survey, 2019

The table 7 shows data on the educational status of the respondents' place of origin and its role in migration to urban Dutsin-Ma. From the table, the result reveals that majority of the migrants disclose that there is no school in their place of origin/birth; because 44.2% do not have school in their place of origin/birth, 36.7% have only primary school, 15.8% have up to secondary school, and only 3.3% have primary, secondary and tertiary schools. So from this, it can be deduce that there is poor educational systems in most of the migrants place of origin (mostly villages around urban Dutsin-Ma), as many of them do not even have schools; and this may lead to migration into the study area for educational pursued.

It is also seen from the table that even though in some of the migrants' place of origin (the neighboring villages) there are schools, but majority of the people in such areas are not engaged in schooling. It is revealed from the result that about 99.2% of the respondents agreed that there is high number of children with age range 5-11 years that do not go to or did not attain primary school, while only 0.8% of the respondents do not agree that they have children of age 5-11 years that do not go to or did not attain primary school. This minor group or percentage of respondents is likely to be from only those that are not from within the local government area. However, the reasons for the majority of the respondents of having children of age 5-11 years in their place of birth not in primary school from the table are, 44.2% disclosed that it is because there is no school in their villages (place of birth), 36.7% view it that it is because the location is far from the peoples' reach, 15.0% of the respondents have the view that it is because the training materials and classes are not available, while only 3.3% are of the view that it is because the teachers are negligent.

The result also reveals that 98.3% of the respondents disclosed that they have children of age 15-20 years in their place of birth that are not in or did not attain secondary schools, and the reasons are the same as in the case of primary school; where 68.3% of the respondents disclosed that the children do not go to school because there is no school. Other reasons are; the location is far from the peoples' reach (23.3%), the teachers are negligent and not well educated (5.0%), and lastly because the teaching materials and classes are not available (2.5%).

Whatever the reason, the result from table 7 implies that there are generally poor educational facilities and inadequacy of teaching materials, and lack of teachers in the nearby villages of the study area. On the other hand, the improved educational status in the study area in comparison with the surrounding villages is said to be one of the major factors of migration into the study area. This is evident from the table, as about 48.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is the educational facilities that made them migrate to urban Dutsin-ma 28.3% partially agreed, 17.5% disagreed, while only 5.8% strongly disagreed that it is the educational facilities that made them migrate to urban. In essence Dutsin-Ma, the study area is said to be relatively equipped with improved educational facilities as the quality of education is higher than that of its neighboring villages because of the increasing investment in that sector and the closeness of the study area to the capital city of the state (Katsina), which can influence its educational status and quality of life. This is evident in the everyday increasing number and type of schools in the study area, as there are now thirteen primary schools (out of which five are private) and four secondary schools (out of which one is private). Apart from this however, of all the government primary school teachers (972), sixty eight per cent of them are teaching within the urban (Local Government Education Authority, 2017). In Dutsin-Ma there also exist College of Health Science, and Vocational Training School within the study area. In general, from the above findings, it is clear that improved educational facilities in Dutsin-Ma among the major determining factors of migration to urban.



**Table 8 Health**

<b>Availability of hospital or clinician the migrant place of origin</b>	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	44	36.7
No	76	63.3
Total	120	100
<b>Response on the effective use of the hospital or clinic</b>		
Yes	12	10.0
No	108	90.0
Total	120	100.0
<b>Reason for not effectively using the hospital/Clinic</b>		
Unanswered	11	9.2
Because there are no doctors	44	36.7
Because medical service or drugs are very expensive	4	3.3
Because the location is far from people reach	29	24.2
Because the staff are negligent and not well educated	32	26.7
Total	120	100
<b>Health care facilities as the major determinant of migrant</b>		
Strong agree	52	43.3
Partially	42	35.0
Disagree	20	16.7
Strongly disagree	6	5.0
Total	120	100

**Source:** Field Survey, (2019)

The table 8 presents information on the availability of health care facilities and their utilization in the respondents' place of origin, and its relation to migration. From the table, it is seen that 63.3% of the respondents indicated that they do not have hospital or clinic in their place of origin, whereas 36.7% responded that they have hospital/clinic in their village.

From the table also, it is revealed that 90% of the people do not effectively use their hospitals/clinics, while only 10% effectively use their health care facilities. The reasons for not effectively using these health care services from the findings are

due to lack or absence of doctors (36.7%), unavailability and expensive nature of Dutsin-Ma medical services and drugs (3.3%), the health care services are far from the peoples' reach (24.2%), and because the staffs are negligent and not well educated (26.7%).

Thus, access to qualitative health care facilities/services could be said to be the major factor (pull factor) that made majority of the respondents migrated to town. This is because from the table, it is revealed that 43.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is the access to health care facilities that made them migrate to urban, 35% partially agreed, while 16.7% and 5% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively, that access to health care facilities is not the determinant factor of their migration to the Dutsin-ma study area. This result implies that majority of the respondents agreed that health care facilities, which are higher and better than those obtainable in their places of birth (the surrounding villages) are the major factors (regarded as the pull factors) of their migration to town. This is possible considering the fact that majority of the respondents have attained a certain level of formal education, that they can be able to know the importance of good hygiene/health condition. On the other hand however, even those that disagreed and strongly disagreed that it is not the major factor that determined their migration could be those that are not from within the neighboring local government villages. They probably come from places where these services are somehow efficiently provided.

**Table 9 Water and Electricity**

<b>Availability of electricity in the migrant place of origin</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	44	36.7
No	76	63.3
Total	120	100.0
<b>Duration of the electricity supply</b>		
Unanswered	64	53.3
About complete one week in a month	13	10.8
About 2-3 days in a week	20	16.7
About 24 hours in a day	117	14.2
About 1-3 hours in a day	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0
<b>Main source of water in the migrant place of origin</b>		
Un answered	1	0.8
Tap water	18	15.0
Borehole water	32	26.1
Well water	65	54.2
Stream and pond water	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0
<b>Water and electricity as the factor of migrant</b>		
Strong agreed	52	43.3
Partially	46	38.3
Disagreed	18	15.0
Strong disagree	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

**Source:** Field Survey (2019)

Dutsin-Ma town has improved its health care services as there is a General Hospital owned by the state government, one primary health care services owned by the local government, two private hospitals and a veterinary clinic. However of all the health personnel/officers (476) in the local government area, sixty four per cent of them are working within town (Office of Head of Health services, 2019). This privilege among others, can generally be said is the determining factor of migration to the study area.

The table 9 presents information on the availability of electricity and water supply in the respondents' place of origin, and their relation to migration. The table reveals that most (63.3%) of the respondents places of origin do not have electricity, while 36.7% reveals that they have electricity in their villages but erratic in supply. That means, the duration of supply is not much/long in a month, week, and even a day. It is seen in the table that 10.8% of the respondents have electricity supply in their rural areas only for about complete one week in a month, 16.7% only for about 2-3days in a week, 14.2% witness about 24hours in a week, while only 5% of the respondents disclosed that their people have electricity supply for only about 1-3hours in a day. This shows that the electricity supply in the nearby villages of the study area is poor that it cannot support any development. So this could act as the pushing factor of the respondents out of their villages to Dutsin-Ma town, where there is a branch of power station. In the case of water supply, there is insufficiency of water supply in almost all of the neighboring villages of the study area. This is evident from table 9 that 54.2% of the respondents disclosed that they source their water from well, which is low in quality. About 26.7% of the people source their water from borehole which is also of doubtful of quality, while 3.3% of the people source their water from streams/ponds. However, it is only 15% of the people that source their water from tap, which is regarded as high quality water. This percentage of people however could only be from those that are not from within the local government area, as evident from the fact that it is only the Dutsin-Ma town that enjoy portable drinking water from the water board station situated in Dutsin-Ma (Office of Head of Health services,).

In terms of whether electricity and water supply are the determinants that made the migrants to migrate to the study area, the data obtained reveal that 43.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that electricity and water supply are the factors of their migration to the study area, 38.3% partially agreed, 15% disagreed, while only 3.3% strongly disagreed. This means that in the villages, there is poor electricity and water supply that act as the factors of their migration to the study area, where such amenities are relatively inadequate and of improved quality.

**Table 10: Roads infrastructure**

<b>Types of road in the migrant place of origin</b>	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Motor able road	74	61.7
Non motor able road	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0
<b>Nature of the motor able</b>		
Un answered	48	40.0
Tarred and paved road	7	5.8
Tarred and un paved road	12	10.0
Un tarred road	35	29.2
Un tarred and eroded road	18	15.0
Total	120	100.0
<b>Accessibility to the road</b>		
Closer to the road	65	54.2
Not closer to the road	55	45.8
total	120	100.0
<b>Access to good road</b>		
Strongly agree	45	37.5
Partially	50	41.7
Disagree	25	20.0
Total	120	100.0

**Source** Field survey (2019)

Table 10 presents information on another infrastructural facility that initiates rural-urban migration in the study area (which is road). From the table, it is seen that 61.7% of the respondents have motorable road in their place of origin, while 38.3% do not have motorable road in their villages. This means that majority (54.2%) of the migrants' villages are accessible by road.

However, it is not only the presence of roads that determines the quality of life of the migrants in their villages, it is the nature or conditions of the roads that is the most important determining factor in this regards. It is evident from the table that 29.2% of the villages have untarred road, 15% have untarred and eroded road, 10% have tarred and unpaved road, while only 5% have tarred and paved road. This shows that the conditions or quality of the rural roads in the study area are poor even though most of them are motorable, which if well improved, will in turn improve the economy of such villages. Therefore, it can be said that the poor quality

or nature of the roads in the respondents' place of origin acts as the factor of their migration to the study area, as it is evident from the table that 37.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is the access to good road a major infrastructure that made them migrate to the Dutsin-Ma town, 41.7% partially agreed, while 20.8% disagreed that it is the access of good road as the major factor of their migration. This result may probably be due the fact that most of the respondents' villages (place of birth) have roads, and only that majority are of bad nature; and that they see provision of good roads as of less important compared to the other indicators of quality of life mentioned above, which may probably be due to their level of understanding the term "quality of life".

Generally, Dutsin-Ma town has road infrastructures as there is, apart from a number of single-lane roads constructed by the various local government administrations within the local government headquarters which most of them are equipped with security light, an equipped 5km dual road constructed by the state government, and also a trunk.

### Other Social Amenities

Apart from the above infrastructural facilities, other social amenities which can also be seen to trigger migration into the study area are taken into consideration. These are shown in the table below:

**Table 11: Other Social Amenities**

Availability of security services in the migrant place of origin	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	23.3
No	92	76.7
Total	120	100.0
<b>Presence of petrol in the migrant place of origin</b>		
Yes	12	10.0
No	108	90.0
Total	120	100.0
<b>Presence of recreational facilities in the migrant place of origin</b>		
Yes	47	39.2
No	73	60.8
Total	120	100.0

---

<b>Presence of communication provide in the migrant place of origin</b>		
Yes	56	46.7
No	64	53.3
Total	120	100.0

---

Table 11, presents information on the availability of other social amenities which is also seen to determine the nature of quality of life in the respondents' place of origin. These other social amenities as seen from the table are security services such as police station; vigilante groups, petrol station, recreational facilities such as cinema, public centre, and mobile communication service providers such as MTN, GLO, etc., - of which the presence will show the degree of quality of life in a given locality. From the table, 76.7% of the respondents' reported that their villages have no security services, while only 23.3% have security services. Also, 90% of the respondents' place of origin do not have petrol station, while only 10% have it. It can also be seen in the table that 60.8% do not have recreational facilities, while only 39.2% have them. Also, 53.3% do not have communication services, while 46% have them. This means that even in terms of other social amenities, most of the migrants' villages do not have majority of them. This implies that the above social amenities among others can trigger migration from rural to the urban areas, where they are present.

### **Knowledge and Awareness of Quality of Life in Dutsin-Ma Town before Migration**

Individuals may take rational decision to leave their places with the hope of better life chances of their destinations. This is always a decision under risk and uncertainty taken under certain perception based on the information and knowledge. Table 12 shows the respondents experience or information about the living condition of the study area.

**Table 12: knowledge and Awareness of the Living Condition in Dutsin-Ma Town before Migration**

Knowledge of the living condition in Dutsin-ma town	frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	114	95.0
No	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0
<b>Nature of the information experience</b>		
Un answered	6	5.0
Positive (migrant life is improving in Dutsin-ma)	106	88.3
Negative (migrant is not improving in Dutsin-ma)	8	6.7
Total	120	100.0

Table 12, reveals the respondents' experience or information on the living condition or quality of life of the study area before their migration. About 95% of the migrants have prior knowledge about the living conditions of Dutsin-Ma town, while only 5% migrated to the study area without experience or information about its living conditions. From the result obtained, most of the migrants (88.3%) have positive information about the living conditions or quality of life of the study area, that migrants' life is improved in Dutsin-Ma town; while only little of them (6.7%) have negative information about the living condition of the study area. This shows that majority of the respondents migrate to Dutsin-Ma town in thirst to improve their life.

### **Impact of Migration on the Available Infrastructures of the Study Area**

There are several other consequences of population mobility associated with the area of destination. Such consequences are said to be the result of the pulling factor as seen from a number of literature reviews concerning rural-urban migration related topics. Below is a table showing some of the consequences of rural-urban migration in the study area.



**Table 13: Impact of Migration on the Available Infrastructures in Dutsin-Ma Town**

<b>Effect migration to the available resources</b>	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Increase to the resources	80	66.7
Normal as before	24	20.0
Reduces pressure to the available resource	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0
<b>Efficient of the available infrastructure as many people migrant to Dutsin-Ma</b>		
Normal efficient as before	34	28.3
Increase efficient	19	15.8
Decrease efficient	67	55.8
Total	120	100.0
<b>The relationship between on to Dutsin-Ma and its available infrastructure</b>		
Over utility	57	47.5
Decrease	46	38.3
In efficient	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0

**Sources;** Field survey (2019)

Table 13, presents information on effects of migration in the study area. From the table, 66.7% of the respondents believe that their migration to the study area increases pressure on the available resources. This means that the available resources are being exhausted, leading some of them into extinction. On the other hand, only 20% and 12% of the respondents do not see any change and believed that pressure is rather reduced respectively.

About 55.8% of the respondents believe that the efficiency of the available resources is drastically reduced, and there is over-utilization of the available infrastructures. This implies that since the number of people is continuously increasing, while the resources are static, so more people will demand the already limited resources. It also implies that too much migration into the study area increases pressure on the available infrastructures, reduces their efficiency, and also leads to their decay. Therefore, since this phenomenon cannot completely be stopped, it should be regulated and reduced.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

Rural-urban variation in quality of life has a remarkable influence in migration process in the study area. This is because majority of the respondents/migrants attributed their action to the absence of social amenities in the village environment; as a result, they are attracted to the urban area. Thus, by and large, urban pull factors are stronger than rural push factors, causing depopulation to rural areas. At the same time, urban areas due to investment and economic growth are suffering from insufficiency and over utilization of resources which are amongst the consequences of rural-urban migration. In general, the high flow of migrants to urban Dutsin-Ma has accentuated the problem of infrastructural decay and inefficiency. Thus, the overall consequences of rural-urban variation in quality of life in Dutsin-Ma local government area of Katsina state are discouraging, and hence the following recommendations are suggested to solve some of the problems of both the places of origin and destination of the migrants.

Concentration of various elements of modernization in the urban areas and their conspicuous absence in rural localities pull many rural people to towns. Therefore, provision of different social services such as better medical facilities and services, education, infrastructure, water and electricity to the rural areas may reduce the amount of flow of population to urban centers. Taking into account the population growth of the town, constructing additional infrastructures and social services, such as schools, health institutions, recreational centers and so forth are important in providing needed services and better quality of life.

The vast actual or perceived difference between rural-urban incomes causes population migration. Since poverty is a pronounced rural phenomenon, migration from rural areas is tied to the income gap between rural and urban areas. When growth is balanced between them through viable regional planning strategies for the mutual development of the rural areas and their urban centers at different hierarchical scales, it is recommended that it will check or slow down the rural outflow.

The study recommends future research to focus on the causes of rural-urban variation in quality of life, other areas of future research is the comparative analysis of migrant from within and outside Dutsin-Ma local government area.

## References

- Adepoju, A. (2004). Changing configuration of Migration in Africa. Migration Policy Institution. Africa Development Report. AfDB <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?ID=251>.
- Adejugbe, M. A. (2004). *Industrialization, Urbanization and Development in Nigeria: An Introduction in Industrialization, Urbanization and Development in Nigeria 1950-1999*. Concept Publications Limited. Pp. 11, 15-16.
- Adesiji et. al (2009). Factors Associated with the Youths' Rural Urban Drift In Kwara State, Nigeria. *AGRIS* 2(3)
- Adewale, J. G. (2005). *Socio - Economic Factors Associated with Urban-Rural Migration in Nigeria: A case study of Oyo State, Nigeria*. Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Ladoké Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria.
- Afsar, R. (2003). Internal migration and the development nexus: the case of Bangladesh. In *Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia* (Pp22-24). Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved from <http://www.research4development.info/PDF/Outputs/MigrationGlobPov/WP-CP2.pdf>.
- Agbonlahor M. & Enilolobo O. (2013). Rural Immigrants, Agricultural Labour Supply and Non- Farm Economy in Southwestern Nigeria, *JAAR* 5(1)
- Akinyele, O. (2005). *Poverty, Malnutrition and the Public Health Dilemma of Disease*. University of Ibadan Postgraduate School Interdisciplinary Research Discourse 2005. Ibadan, University of Ibadan.
- Andersen, L. E. (2002). *Rural-Urban Migration in Bolivia: Advantages and Disadvantages*. La Paz Bolivia: Institute for Socio-Economic Research, Universidad Católica, Boliviana.
- Ango A. K., Ibrahim S.A., Yakubu A.A & Alhaji S.A. (2014). Impact of Youth Rural-Urban Migration on Household Economy and crop production: A case study of Sokoto Metropolitan Areas, Sokoto State-Western Nigeria, Vol 6 (4), Pp 122-131.
- Asmame B.M. (2011). Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration: the case of Woldia Town, North Ethiopia. Unpublished M. A. in Geography, University of South Africa.
- Laah, D.E., Abba, M., Ishay D.S., & Gana, J.N. (2013). The Mirage of Rural development in Nigeria. *Journal of Social Sciences and Public Policy*. 2013; 5 (2):13-26

- National Population Commission (2003). *The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey: Findings and Implications for Action South East Zone*. Government Printer, Abuja, Nigeria, 2004.
- Nwanna G. (2004). Rural-Urban Migration and Population Problems in Nigeria cities. A paper presented in industrialization, urbanization and development in Nigeria 1950-1999. Eds by M.O.A. Adejugbe. Lagos-Nigeria: Concept Publications Limited. Pp. 58. *Population Division* (<http://esa.un.org>).
- Okhankhuele O.T. & Opasunsa O.Z. (2015). Rural-Urban Migration in Nigeria: “who migrates Most”? A case study of Ogun waterside L.G.A. Ogun State, Nigeria. *BJEMT*, 8(3)15.
- Okoli, F. & Onah, F. (2002). *Public Administration in Nigeria: Nature, Principles and Application*. Enugu: John Jacobs Publishers Ltd.
- Todaro M.P. (1976): *Migration and Economic Development: A Review of Theory, Evidences, Methodology Priorities*. Nairobi Institute of Development studies. University of Nairobi, *Occasional paper, No. 18*