

Rural-Rural Migration in Bayelsa State, Nigeria: A Case Study of Rural-Rural Migrants along Tombia-Amassoma Expressway.

Alfred S. Ekpenyong^{*}, Egerson, Daniel^{**}

^{*}Department Of Sociology, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

^{**}Department of Sociology, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island Bayelsa State

Abstract- Migration is one inevitable action in human race. Having known the myriads of migration processes carried out by man and studied by researchers, this project seeks to expose a rare scenario of rural-rural migration; its inherent causes, effect and suggest remedies. With a target population of 50 rural migrants in a household grouping along the Tombia-Amassoma express road, this project successfully examined the entire population using the probability/non-probability sampling techniques and holistically retrieved vital information's which conveniently brought us the conclusion that this rural-rural migrants were actually living at the margin of life and in suggestions could be assisted in various ways by initiating community development programs through the building of schools, infrastructures and basic amenities which could be orchestrated by either governmental or non-governmental agencies to help raise their standard of living.

Index Terms- Rural migrants, Community development, Standard of living, Bayelsa state.

I. INTRODUCTION

Moving from one place to another in search for greener pasture is not new in human history (Todaro, 1984). In Africa, the history of migration is as old as the continent itself. Anthropological research result in Mitochondrial Eve Hypothesis (MEH) revealed that human have a common mitochondrial ancestor that lived in Africa perhaps, 200,000 years ago. The researchers used the diversity of mitochondrial DNA to trace the material lineage of different ethnic groups and the patterns of population migration. According to the hypothesis, the more similar the mitochondrial DNA of a pair of individual, the more recent are their last common ancestors. The diversity of the mitochondrial DNA among Africans was found to be much greater than that within any other ethnic groups in the world, thus suggesting earlier population movement than anywhere else (Charles, 2008).

Migration is a social process that has occurred almost at every epoch of life. In Nigeria, the Atlantic slave trade of 1500AD was a period of forced movement. The natural history of migration must start with the process that causes migrants to move, and then continue to the expected ends or outcome (Light, 2004). The general view of migration globally has been centred on people moving to "Areas of Economic Development"

(Udo, 1970). However, most studies on migration tend to address only the inception of migration, the outcome are mostly left out.

Research studies on migration centered on issues of urbanization is on the increase every day. Most scholars tend to forget that at times people move to areas that are even worse than their origin. In spite of immense attention given to migration studies have shown that rural-rural migrants have been grossly neglected. When Lee (1966) cited in Oucho (1984) codified Raven (1895) laws of migration into a theory in terms of the migrants characteristics, attention was given only to rural-urban migration.

The constant factor of change is inherent in every social process including migration. Every individual is subject to this fact and a contributor to this process either settlers or migrants. Migration whether rural-urban or rural-rural is regarded as a social process in which the households play important roles to the community. By allowing its members to migrate, the household is seen as adopting a diversification strategy where a diverse portfolio of activities and social support capacities are adopted in the struggle for survival and in order to improve standard of living (Ellis, 1998) but more often than not what we see is the negative effect or the contributing consequences of migration especially when patterns involve the rural people.

One of the most important factors is road network. Road has been a source of change all over the world, but one of the latent consequences of this in regard to migration is for people coming to squat on the road as seen in Bayelsa state along the Tombia-Amassoma road. It is glaring that such a place is inhabitable for human beings due to its closeness to the refuse dump and more so, with the absence of basic amenities and necessities of life.

The security measure undertaken to tackle terrorism currently in Nigeria as a whole, emphasizes the fact that everyone should live in a secured shelter and environment. Passers-by on this road wonder why people would settle in such an insecure and filthy environment. The road in question was constructed to ease transport problems for dwellers and immigrants of Amassoma community but it has suddenly become a dwelling place for migrants. Passers-by on the road have been wondering what would have prompted human beings to settle in such insalubrious, unhealthy, dirty and insecure location.

However in spite of this verbal resentment by the public, no study has ever been undertaken to ascertain or provide answers to questions or worries by the passers-by or the concerned public.

In accordance with the basic ethic of research as laid by ASA (American Sociological Association (1997) this research

would be the very first attempt to undertake and proffer possible solutions and answers about the migrants in regards to ;
Who are they?
Where are they from?
Why are they settling at their present location? And many other problems that keep lingering in the minds of passers-by.

II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Resentment by the public has no head way in deriving any useful information about the migrants.

What seems to be the problem here is that no one knows

Who actually are the migrants?

Where are they coming from?

What actually propels their movement?

What are the problems being faced in their present location?

Why are they settling in the location?

To find answers to these and many others is the sole objective of this research. Users of the Tombia-Amassoma road have long neglected any attempt to find any quantifiable information about the migrants and this research is an attempt to provide answers to the above questions.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study intends to achieve the followings as its main objectives.

1. To identify the demographic profile of the migrants.
2. To ascertain the migrants origin.
3. To find out how long the migrants have been in the location.
4. To determine the extent to which their life is better in their present location than it was before they came there.
5. To have information about their means of livelihood/ occupation in their present location.
6. To identify the problems encountered by them.
7. To proffer solutions to the problems they and other similar migrants face. The above objectives were turned into analysable research questions.

IV. MIGRATION: A DOUBLE BARRELED PHENOMENON

Migration is a complex sociological concept which deserves some explanation. Simply put it refers to the movement of people from one place to another. Many scholars have describe the push and pull factors that are the driving forces behind migration (Todaro,1984; Reed,2003; Aripko, 1991). Often the actual decision to migrate occurs only when the advantages. A review of early literature presents migration in terms of individual decision involving comparison of wages and earnings (Todaro,1984). In recent years, ideas have been broadened to account for other assumptions and decision as well as economic considerations that trigger migration. For instance the household production model believes that family members migrate as a strategy to maximize expected income (Zhao,1991) while the portfolio models sees migration as one tactic in the family's larger strategy of risk management (Stark,1999).

V. WHO MIGRATES?

Labour migration is a selective process affecting individuals with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics (Todaro 1982). Every individual is therefore not equally likely to migrate. Using data from Africa and Latin America countries, Browning shows that out-migrants are disproportionately concentrated in the young adult age group, are more likely to males single and are better educated than the population of origin, but\ the characteristics of migrants varies with purpose of migration, the size of the place of origin and destination and the distance travelled. Boy's greater access to education helps to prepare them to move either to acquire education or for employment after their training. Most wage employment in the mines, plantation and factories are for young men. Consequently areas of high in-migration have high sex ratios and areas of out-migration have a larger proportion of males. Long distance migrate are also likely to be older than short distance migrants their moves require great maturity and are less likely to be for education (Sada 1984). This does not mean that there are many females' uneducated, older and married migrants. What is implies is that propensity to migrate is greater for individuals having the set of characteristics. There is considerable relationship among them (Caldwell 1968a,Swindell 1979)

VI. MIGRATION WITHIN AND BETWEEN COUNTRIES

Internal migration and international migration are often considered separately, but can be part of a single overall migration system; the pressures to migrate are the same. The push and pull factors outlined above and others may first generate movement form the country side to the cities, leading later to migration.' leaving traditional forms of production and social relationships to move into burgeoning cities is the first stage of fundamental social , psychologically and cultural changes, which create the predisposition for further migrants. To move from peasant agriculture into a city like manila, Soa Paulo or Lagos may be a bigger step for many than the subsequent move to a 'global city' like Tokyo, Los Angelas or Sydney.

There are other connections between rural-urban and international migration. Rural people drawn into the cities may find employment in sectors vacated by urban dwellers that have in turn moved up a notion to replace those who have gone to work abroad. In some part of the world, such as in South-East Asia, the departure of rural migrants for the towns creates labour shortages which are filled by new rural migrants either from within the century or from across borders, thus creating new international migration streams and new patterns of integration and disintegration. (Ekpeyong 1999:58)

VII. MIGRATION AND SPATIAL CHANGES IN NIGERIA

RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS

Rural –urban Migrants has affected the socio-economic and political changes of rural Nigeria in many ways. In most instance, it has resulted in rural depopulation, (a greying of rural

population) especially of young school leavers and the elites. This is clearly documented in the fact that technological development in the cities is skilled biased. This has raised the relative demand for educated and skilled labour (Stalker,1994; Montgomery et al,2003). Since the rate of return to schooling in the rural areas is lower than in cities, it provides the motivation for rural-urban migration. This movement in human capital resources is not without consequences where it is the able bodied men and women that move, it deprived the rural areas of substantial manpower need on the farm, retards agriculture and food production, thereby quickening the stagnation of rural economy (Massey, 1990). In recent times, it has encouraged child trafficking used for street hawking in the cities. Other issues of current ailment include declining productivity of agriculture which is contributing to the current food crisis in Nigeria, declining rural household income, enculturation and negative changes in social values (Montgomery et al, 2003).

RURAL-RURAL MIGRANTS

In an earlier work which focused on rural-rural migration in Cross River state, Nigeria Ottong (1991;265) observed that rural-rural migrants contributed nothing to either host community or to their community of origin. He blamed their non-contribution on two factors; poverty and claims of indigene ship. Rural-rural migrants are mostly unskilled labourer who could engage only on primary occupation of farming, fishing, hunting, lumbering, wine taping and other menial jobs. Such occupational engagements, the author argues, leaves nothing tangible after subsistence to send home by way of remittances, or by way of new knowledge gained in the host community.

VIII. MIGRATION: CAUSE AND EFFECT

The reasons of migration are grouped 4 major factors as touching the parts of the entire of a society.

- A. Natural
- B. Social
- C. Economic
- D. Political

Natural: This are caused by the disasters in their countries (Migrants), break free of poverty.

Economic: the search for better work chances, high rate change of money value, credit interest exchange etc.

Political: War, some laws made to discriminate other races.

EFFECT ON HOST COMMUNITY

The effect on its host community has both good and bad effects in some cases as society varies.

BAD EFFECTS:

Safety: (some immigrants are aggressive and illegal. Cases such as stealing, vandalizing occurs).

Higher competition for jobs.

GOOD EFFECTS:

Speeds up the growth of the country (buildings such as sky scrapers are build).

More human workers/ labour.

Less burden

Works could be done faster.

EFFECTS ON THEIR LIVES (MIGRANTS/ IMMIGRANTS)

They have no choice than to; Learn to be independent, Lonely, Discriminated. (Selene, 2009)

Although causes of migration have modified over hundreds of years. Some cases are constant, some of them do not carry the same importance as years ago (for example, in 18th and 19th centuries labour migration did not have the same character like today).

In general we can divide factors causing migrants into two (2) groups of factors: Push and Pull factors in general. Both are of economic, political, cultural and environmental based.

IX. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As the problems and opportunities that accompany migrants become more apparent, attention had shifted from the migrants to their families and their communities. Contemporary researchers have equally moved attention from the reasons from migrating to consequences of migration (Mansuri and Rao, 2004).

The expression migration experience refers to the fact that different causes for migration will produces different outcomes observable from a sociological perspective. For example, a person who moves within a nation will not have the same migration experience as a political refugee. In most cases, refugees need special services from the receiver population such as emergency, shelter, food and legal aid. The psychological trauma of fleeing their homeland and leaving family members behind can also complicate refugee's adjustment to their new environment. Considering the fact that a migrant can be a slave, refugee, or job-seeker or have some other reasons for moving, no single theory can provide a comprehensive explanation for the migration process.

Although a comprehensive theory is unattainable, it remains a crucial task for demographers to explain why people migrate. Theories of migration are important because they can help us understand population movement within their wider political and economic context. For example, if out migration from third world nations is shown to be a result of economic problems caused by the global economy, then such migration should be managed with better international economic agreements instead of restrictive immigration acts.

Indeed, rather than slowing Mexican in-migration to the United States, termination of the bracer program actually increased the amount of illegal immigration because it exacerbated Mexican poverty.

Ernest Ravenstein is widely regarded as the earliest migration theorist. His theory and some others would suit this research work. Ravenstein, an English geographer, used census data from England and Wales to develop his "Laws of Migration" (1889). He concluded that migration was governed by a 'PUSH-PULL' process; that is, unfavorable condition in one place (oppressive laws, heavy taxation, etc). 'Push' them out. Ravenstein's laws stated that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities; the volume of migration decreases as distance. Increase; migration occurs in stages instead of one long move; population movements are

bilateral; and migration differentials (e.g gender, social class, age) influence a person's mobility.

Knowledge of a potential receiver population, family ties and the like can facilitate or retard migration.

X. RAVENSTEIN'S LAWS OF MIGRATION

Most migrants move only a short distance.

There is a process of absorption, where by people immediately surrounding a rapidly growing town move into it and the gaps they leave are filled by migrants from more distant areas, and so on until the attractive force (Pull factors) is spent.

There is a process of dispersion, which is the inverse of absorption.

Each migration flow produces a compensating counter-flow. Long- distance migrants go to one of the great centres of commerce and industry.

Natives of towns are less migratory than males.

Economic factor are the main cause of migration.

Many theorists have followed in Ravenstein's footsteps and the dominant theories in contemporary scholarship are more or less variations of his conclusions. Everette Lee (1966) reformulated Ravenstein's theory to give more emphasis to internal (or Push) factors, Lee also outlined the impact that intervening obstacles have on the migration process. He argued that variables such as distance, political and political barriers and having dependents can impede or even prevent migration. Lee pointed out that the migration process is selective because differentials such as age, gender and social class affect how person's responds to push-pull factors, and these conditions also shape their ability to overcome intervening obstacles. Furthermore, personal factors such as a persons' education.

XI. EVERETTE LEE THEORY

Lee refined 'Push-Pull' model. Everette Lee, a pioneer migration researcher, refined the push-pull theorem in three ways;

Lee recognize that there are both positive and negative factors associated with the place of origin and positive and negative factors associated with place of destination (e.g desire to remain near relatives; known hardships to be encountered at the destination. Thus, there two sets of 'push' and two sets of 'pull' involved. The forces involved maybe numerous and heterogeneous both for origin and destination.

He further emphasis that there are intervening obstacles and restrictions between origin and destination. Among these obstacles are distance, cost of moving, loss of income, housing, legal regulations and entrance controls.

The Lee model recognized any type of force (economic, social, environmental, political, and cultural. Hence it is very comprehensive for Lee migration is a balance of push-pull at origin, push-pull at destination and the intervening obstacles.

XII. METHODOLOGY

The study area for this research is the Tombia-Amassoma road. The road is 40km touching both ends of the community, the Tombia community is just a portion of Yenagoa and Amassoma. The road is a connector of the population of both communities which is summed to about 40,000.



MIGRANTS HOUSES, JUST BY THE ROAD SIDE



The area is located geographically at the south of Bayelsa state within the Southern Ijaw local government area to be precise, which happens to be the biggest local government area in the state. Taking a conglomeration of the entire structures there, it is more of an isolated compound with buildings and structures harbouring neighbours with bushy forest and stagnant rivers all along the road. Building patterns or settlement styles is homogeneous having almost all living homes built with sink and wood some were even covered with raffia palms. The locale started in 1982 as a fishing camp with a single structure (house). The soil texture and environmental condition is good for farming because it composes of well -nourished loamy soil. The area welcome all kinds of subsistence crop for agriculture but majorly the plantation of plantain was at its peak which at times were

offered for sale as a result of production surplus. The first dwellers of the area were the owners of the area; the people of "YENIZUE-GENE EPIE KINGDOM I" located at Yenagoa.

The purposive sampling was used to be more specific and direct to the target population. A suitable statistical procedure was applied on the data collected. Some parts of the research question were restructured into testable questions with variables while the others were contained in the interview scheme. The uses of tables, simple percentages, themes (for the interview) were used. The various formulae were adopted during analysis;
Simple percentage= $\frac{\text{No. of Respondent}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100/1$

PICTORAL VIEW OF THE AREA



Migrants source of water for all domestic use and Migrants craft business



Building structure of the migrants houses and the Arial view of the houses

XIII. DATA ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

TABLE 1: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MIGRANTS

PROFILE	VARIABLE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Sex	Male	15	30.00
	Female	35	70.00
Age	18-35	30	60.00
	36-55	17	34.00
	56 & above	3	6.00
Marital Status	Single	6	12.00
	Married	42	84.00
	Divorced	0	0.00
	Widowed	2	4.00
	Separated	0	0.00
Level of Education	Primary	5	10.00
	Secondary	10	20.00
	Tertiary	5	10.00
Major Occupation	No-Formal Education	30	60.00
	Farming & Fishery	30	60.00
	Trading	5	10.00
	Civil & Public Service	2	4.00
	Artesian	10	20.00
Employment status	Others	3	6.00
	Unemployed	42	84.00
	Employed	5	10.00
	Retire	3	6.00
Classified as	Rich	2	4.00
	Average	8	16.00
	Poor	40	80.00
Household Size	0-4	30	60.00
	5-9	17	34.00
	10-14	3	6.00
	15 & above	0	0.00
Religion	Christian	42	84.00
	Islam	0	0.00
	Traditional	8	16.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

From Table 1, it is clear those females are more in number than the males which is 70%:30% respectively. The respondents are dominated by matured teenagers of ages 18-35years which is 60% while ages 36-55years are 34% and 56years and above were very low even lesser than half of the population which is just 6%. Although the population is a household population as it is clearly shown from the table that married ones are 84% which is almost the entire population while the singles and widows the remaining share of the population is 12%:4% respectively.

Those without formal education are more than half of the population 30(60%) while those with Primary Education 5(10%), Secondary Education 10(20%) and the very Tertiary Education 5(10%).

The most prominent occupation is farming/fishing which is more than half of the population 30(60%) from the total 50(100%). Trading, Civil and Public Service. Artesian and others are 10% :4% : 20% : 6% respectively.

The status of employment of the population is not at balance at all, because the unemployed are 42(84%) while the other status are far lesser than even 2/3rd of the population which is shown as Employed 10% and Retired 6%.

The economic rating of the migrants was as follows; 80% were considered as poor, while 16% are average and 4% rich.

Families with exactly 0-4 members were 60% of the population while 5-9 members were closely more than 2/3rd of the population which is 34%, 10-14 members were just 6%.

Lastly, Christian worshippers were more in the population than any other religion. As shown from the table is Christians 84%, Islam 0%, traditional worshippers 16% which makes a total of 100%.

TABLE 2: STATE OF ORIGIN

State	Number	Percentage %
Bayelsa	5	10.00
Delta	35	70.00
Rivers	5	10.00
Edo	0	0.00
AkwaIbom	3	6.00
Others	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

Table 2 shows the state of origin in Nigeria where each of the migrants hails from. From the table, it is clear that almost all the migrants are from Southern Nigeria which has been segmented as Bayelsa 10%, Rivers 10%, Edo 0%, AkwaIbom 6%, others 4%(outside the southern region) and the Delta, the largest amongst all as 70% out of the total 100%.

TABLE 3: AMOUNT OF MONEY EARNED MONTHLY BY THE MIGRANTS

(N) Amount	Number	Percentage %
1,000-5,000	40	80.00
6,000-10,000	5	10.00
11,000-15,000	3	6.00
16,000-20,000	2	4.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

The table above shows the money in total that is earned monthly by the migrants and the entire population at large. From table 2, 80% of the populations earn as low as N 1000-5000 monthly, while inversely those who earn N6000-10000, N11000-15000 and 16000-20000 are 10%:6% and 4% respectively.

TABLE 4: SOURCE OF CAPITAL OF THE MIGRANTS

Sources	Number	Percentage%
Salary	2	4.00
Personal Savings	33	66.00
Co-operative Society	5	10.00
Bank Loan	0	0.00
Borrowing	5	10.00
Others(Gifts)	5	10.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

The table above shows the means through which table 3 has been derived; which indicates the source of capital. From table 4, those who are into Personal Savings are greatly higher in the population which is 66% while those in Salary scheme are just 4%. Those who take Loan from the bank are absolutely 0% which means no one. Those into Co-operative Society through borrowing and those dependent on Gifts are of equal number and percentage 5(10%) which is not up to 2/3rd of the population.

TABLE 5: LENGTH OF SQUATTING IN THEIR PRESENT LOCATION

Years	Number	Percentage %
1	2	4.00
3	35	70.00
5	8	16.00
Indigene of Bayelsa	5	10.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

Table 5 above shows the number of years the migrants have being in the location. Amongst the rural migrants 10% of the population were Bayelsans (who were permanent dwellers and not migrants), aside which 70% of the migrants have spent 3 years, 4% have spent just a year and 16% 5 years in the location.

Total	50	100.00
-------	----	--------

Source: fieldwork, 2013

TABLE 6: THE MOTIVE OF THE MIGRANTS FOR MIGRATING

Motives	Number	Percentage %
Due to Housing Problems and High cost of living in former location	35	70.00
Scarcity of job and money	10	20.00
Indigene of Bayelsa	5	10.00

Findings

Table 6 shows the main reason behind the migration process of the rural migrants. From the table above, aside the 10% Bayelsans, more than 1/4th of the population (20%) migrated as a result of job and money scarcity while the bulk of the population which is the remainder (70%) were as a result of housing problem and high cost of living.

TABLE 7: IMPROVED CONDITION OF LIVING TO LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay	Improved	%	Not Improved	%	Somehow	%
1-3years	4	8.00	20	40.00	13	20.00
4-5 years	0	0.00	8	16.00	0	0.00
Indigenes	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	10.00
Total	4	8.00	28	56.00	18	36.00
			Total	=	50	100.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

Table 7 shows the percentage and number of the population response to which their living condition has changed over the years spent.

From the above table, migrants who have spent 1-3 years administered that 8% them have noticed improvement in their living condition while opposes it and 26% were not certain to whether improved or not.

For those who have spent up to 4-5 years were certain that things have not improved which are 8 (16%) of the 50 (100%). The Bayelsan dwellers responded in their 10% as uncertain to the changes in the living condition.

TABLE 8: PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE MIGRANTS

Problems	Number	Percentage %
No electricity supply	50	100.00
No health care system	45	90.00
No hygienic water	45	90.00
No security	25	50.00
Oppression from indigenes	35	70.00
No education system for children	20	40.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

Table 8 above shows the problem encountered by the entire population in the location. The entire 100% population complained over zero supply electricity. Still in high response, 90% complained no health care system and hygienic water for domestic use. Households of 40% which is 20 of total 50 complained of no school faculty for children and 50% complained of security.

Beside the aforementioned problems, more than half of the entire population complained of “Oppression from the indigenes” which obviously excludes the Bayelsa dwellers and they are 70% of the population.

In the view of the above problems, the migrants and also dwellers have been coping with the problems through various strategies such as the use of electric generator for electricity supply, some live on herbal medication, the use of local river water for domestic use and above all the oppressed migrants have only beencoping with their peculiar conditions.

TABLE 9: FUTURE PLANS OF THE MIGRANTS AS REGARD THEIR DEPARTURE

More Years to stay	Number	Percentage
<1 year	10	20.00
1-3years more	30	60.00
4-5years more	5	10.00
As long as possible	5	10.00
Total	50	100.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

The above table shows the plan of the migrants in, line with time of their departure from the area.

20% of the population will be departing in less than a year from now (2013). While 60% will still have to stay at least up to 3years and 10% intends spending up to 4-5 years more. But the Bayelsa dwellers which are 10% of the population are ready to stay for as long as possible.

TABLE 10: SOLUTION PROFFERED BY THE MIGRANTS AS REGARDS THE PROBLEM THEY ENCOUNTERED

Suggested Solutions	Number	Percentage %
---------------------	--------	--------------

Provision of health care system	45	90.00
Provision of bore hole water system	45	90.00
Provision of Electricity supply	50	100.00
Provision of Good security measure	25	50.00
Provision of school facility for children	20	40.00

Source: fieldwork, 2013

Findings

In line with table 8, table 10 shows the solutions suggested by the entire population to the problem they encounter. Of most importance, 100 % of the population the immediate provision of electricity supply while 90% also suggested provision of water and health care facilities.

Half of the population 25(50%) suggested good provision of security and less than half suggested provision of school for the children which is 40%.

XIV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study of rural-rural migration is a rear scenario especially that of rural-rural migrants along the Tombia-Amassoma express way. A summary of the findings are as follows;

- Women are more amongst the migrants including those who are widows with children.
- Most of the migrants have no-formal education which makes them illiterate.
- The bulk of the migrants are farmers and fishermen/women which means that many feed on agricultural produce.
- The richest migrant (in terms of monthly income) earns N20000 monthly while others earn as low as N1000 per month.
- The oldest migrant in the location have spent 5 years in the location. And surprisingly.
- The locale is owned by the YENIZUEGENE EPIE KINGDOM 1 OF BAYELSA STATE, that's why at 2012 the area was publicly and formally referred to as YENEZUEGENE EPIE II.
- As bad as the condition of living in the area seems to be, the migrants are compelled to pay fines and levies in the area for fishing, farming etc

XV. CONCLUSION

This study of rural-rural migrant along the Tombia-Amassoma expressway is indeed an eye opener. From the findings one can conclude that the migrants are living at the margin of life which calls for a great and urgent attention. At the end of a successful research the followings were found;

Firstly, women are found in the business of migration than the men. The former were 70% in attendant while the later 30%. This is not in line with other studies where men were more in

migration than women. The condition of the area alone was not welcoming for the insatiable man.

Secondly, the level of education was consistent with the type of occupation of the migrant in the area. This was the case where 60% had no formal education and correlatively 60% were agriculturally employed through farming/fishing.

Thirdly, the 4% civil/public servants were the only migrants who earned N16000-20000 and above monthly. The other 96% were far even below expectation (as low as N2000 monthly)

Fourthly, houses were built without proper planning; all were built on difficult terrain, poor settlement layout, buildings on pipe lines all these were pictorially shown in the study.

Furthermore, 100% of the migrants and the supposedly Bayelsa indigene all suffer from one basic need of life or the other.

Lastly, the coping strategies of the migrants were almost in averrance with the problems faced by the migrants because the coping strategies were problems themselves and could even generate even bigger problems for example;

Coping strategy for no electricity supply-----candle stick (light) -----can also lead to fire outbreak.

Nevertheless, from the research it was found that through a form of collective voluntary conscience, all migrants and indigenescontributively in attendance are participating in one form of socio-cultural activity or the other such as Epie Festival and also have some informal gatherings in form of recreational activities mostly at evening hours.

In climax, Nigeria as in other developing countries as shown in the population, difficulties in solving negative effect or a double barred effect of immigration is the failure on the part of the local government which happens to be the closest administrator to the people bridging the gap between the federal government and the people.

XVI. RECOMMENDATIONS

This is a sympathetic situation of the migrants. The question to be asked is that, considering the problems faced by the migrants in their former and present locations, and having identified through the study that majority of the migrants are from Delta state, what effort has the Delta State Government made to curtail people(its indigenes) from moving out of the state? There is need for the governments concern to look critically into the issue raised above.

Secondly, the Ministry of Non-indigene Matters, Health and that of Environment and more so Niger Delta Development Commission Chapter in Bayelsa state should please narrow their aids to these squatting migrants, ; since most of the migrants are from the Niger Delta region,

In all of these, the common man and passer-by should not play the left out wing in rendering any voluntary assistance to the migrants for exhibiting such unusual movement from rural to rural.

REFERENCES

- [1] Arikpo, B.U.(1991). Population migration and rural development in Cross River: Davidson Publishers Ltd. Port Harcourt Nigeria.

- [2] Browning H.L.(1971) Migrant Selectivity and the Growth of Large Cities in Developing Societies; in National Academy of Science, 1971, 272-314
- [3] Caldwell, J.C. (1968a) Determinants Rural-Urban Migration in Ghana. *Population Studies* 22,261-77
- [4] Charsle, J. O. et al (2008) *Ethnography of African Societies: Sub-Saharan region*. Lagos Serenity publishers
- [5] Ellis, F. (1998). Household Strategies and Rural Livelihood Dervivification. *Journal of Development Studies*, 35 (1): 1-38
- [6] Ekpenyong S. (1999). *Migration; The City In Africa*: Davidson Publishers Ltd. Port Harcourt Nigeria.
- [7] Everette Lee (1966) 'A theory of Migration Demography' Origin and Destination factors, *Intervening Obstacles in Migration* 4(48)
- [8] Lee in Oucho, O. (1984) Rural-Urban migration field in the case of Kericho Tea Estate complex in a regional setting. *Human Geography*, 16(2):123-134.
- [9] Light, 2004 cited in Charles et al 2008; *Ethnography of African Societies: Sub-Saharan region*. Lagos Serenity publishers
- [10] Manusuri, G. Roa V. (2004). Community based and community driven Development; a critical review. *Research observers* 19(1); 1-39.
- [11] Massey, D. (1999) Why does Immigration Occur? A theoretical synthesis in C. Hirshman, P. Kasinitz and Deumind (eds).
- [12] *The hand book of international Migration: the American experience* (pp. 34-52). New York; Russell Sage Foundation.
- [13] Montgomery, M.R., Stren R., Cohen B., and Reed, H.E (2003); *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and its Implications in the Developing world*. London; Earthscan.
- [14] Reed, E. (2003). *Migration and Family Interactions Occasional Papers*. Available @ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdf/occ6migration.pdf> (Assessed, 17/1/08)
- [15] Selene (2009). [http://www.google.com/Migration cause and effect](http://www.google.com/Migration%20cause%20and%20effect) (August 2012)
- [16] Stark, O. (1999). *The Migration of Labour*. Cambridge M.A: Basil Backwell.
- [17] Swindell, K. (1979) *Labour Migration in Underdeveloped Countries. The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa*. Progress in Human Geography 239.
- [18] Todaro, M.P. (1984). A Model Of Labour Migration And Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries. *American Economic Review*. 59(1):139-148.
- [19] Udo, R.K. (1970a). *Geographical Regions of Nigeria*. Berkley: University of California Press.
- [20] Zhao, Y. (1999). Leaving the Country side: Rural-urban migration decision in China. *American Economic Review*, 89(2):281-256

AUTHORS

First Author – Alfred S. Ekpenyong, Department Of Sociology, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

Second Author – Egerson, Daniel, Department of Sociology Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island Bayelsa State