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IMPACTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON RURAL COMMUNITIES AND URBAN CENTRES IN PLATEAU STATE, NORTH-CENTRAL- NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impacts of rural-urban migration on rural communities and urban centres in Plateau state, North central Nigeria. Rural communities in recent times experience deterioration in economy activities that led to poverty and food insecurity while urban centres have incidents unemployment, decline in wages stemming from urban economic instability. The 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. Consequently, the study seeks 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 through which a well-structured questionnaire, in-depth Interviews and systematic observation information was extracted and analyzed using descriptive statistic, multiple regression analysis with the aid SPSS version 23.0. 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. Cheap labour, improve production and increase population were some benefits of rural-urban migration whereas urban congestion, over utilization of amenities and unemployment were of negative influence of rural-urban migration in urban centres. The study revealed strong significance at 0.01 and 0.05 confidence levels with the regression coefficients relatively high. Thus, appropriate recommendations drawn.

INTRODUCTION

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 (IOM, 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 been 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 (Ikuteyijo, 2020; National Burea of Statistics [NBS], 2018). However, the rate of poverty is extreme in Nigeria that made people to migrate, especially, rural dwellers; tend to migrate to urban centres. The trend of migration, connected with other measures of ethnicity, political instability, economic, conflicts and differences of wages have been the pull factors of set of persons’ leaving rural areas to urban centres to hold greater benefits. Nigerian rural-urban migration has experience changes in the previous 20 to 30 years of urban transformation from rural communities to urban areas and a rate of about three (3) million rural dwellers migrated to urban centres with an increase of 75% of rural to urban migration recorded in every period of five (5) years according to National Bureau of statistics [NBS], (2018) and Akpoko and Adefila, 2014 and Amrevurayire and Ojeh, 2016).

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 ((Adewale, 2005; Gilbert & Gugler, 1992) 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 encounter according to Horizon 2020; Campbell, 2018 Deng and Law, 2020). In most rural areas, poor rural economy led to low productivity, low agricultural productivity, food insecurity which result to poverty (Amrevurayire and Ojeh, 2016). And this unfortunately, has been the case in recent years, increase of urban unemployment problems resulted to decline in wages (Alarima, 2018; Tindgarukayo, 2014 and Todaro, 1976). Migrants susceptible to multiplies problems make adaptability uncomfortable to most rural migrant in urban centres. Ajaero and Mozie, (2011) and Onakalo, (2013) in them.

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.

Plateau State is considered to be a miniature of Nigeria because of the representation of all tribes, ethnic groups and culture. Significant number of Nigerian lives in the state with over fifty (50) of various cultural heritages. It is peaceful, hospitable and accommodative as well as a place with conducive

weather condition that equates European cities as such attracts concentration rural migrants (Bamboye, 2007; Akpoko and Adefila, 2014). The influx of people within and away of Plateau continues to increase tremendously compare to the previous internal migration survey conducted in 2010 which showed an estimated number of migrants of 11,209 with 23% of migrants that have not change residence within ten (10) years (NPC, 2010; 2012) while 2% returned migrants (NPC, 2012). On the contrary, Plateau State has experienced religious conflict/crisis, ethnicity, herders and farmers attacks among others; forcing people to leave their agricultural dwelling places to urban centres. About 74 villages and 16 urban centres were recorded in the state according to NPC, (2014). However, urban centres in Nigeria have specification with the state not being exceptional, legal or administrative centres, a threshold population of 20,000 people to be a criterion for outlining a place to be considered as urban centre. To the regard, all states and Local Government Areas (LGAs) headquarters are historically, legally or administratively an urban centre (National Urban Development Policy, 2006) because administrative structures are put in situ for the successful running of the LGAs. Theses attract social services such as banks, post office, security agencies facilities, hospital, market and infrastructures. Apart of the above mentioned, government officials are transferred also contribute the influx to migrants. Some underlying reasons brisks urban increase and concrete expansion of the population of migrants are driven by low mortality, high fertility and rural-urban migration (Bloch et al, 2015; Farrell, 2018). Giving birth of migrants' children are parts of population increase that dominant urban population. It's a longtime unquestionable fact that rural and concrete urban centres experience certain particular level of impacts, how have these impacts affected rural or urban areas? Is such impact being in the positive or negative direction? This is often regarded as a toss of a coin.

Relevant Theories and Literatures

Theories linked to rural-urban migration with a special perspective in reference to impacts on rural communities and concrete centres. The theories are developed to suit into certain assumptions of in-migration. One of the theories is the Rational Choice Theory of Ravenstein (1889) which was based on improvement of earnings, and satisfaction of labour demand. Todaro, (1969) theory emphasizes on overpopulation and increasing rate of unemployment within the labour market because the rate of rural-urban job seekers exceeds the power of industries and social services to infuse into the labour. Lee (1966) theory base on push and pull factors; There are driving force to push out rural migrants from their rural communities (poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunity) and pull factors within the urban centre (employment, higher wages, social services) that attracts them too. The New Economics of Labour Migration of the Structural Models (theories) highlighted impacts of rural-urban migration as minimized production and market limitations households (Abreu, 2012), continue receiving of remittances (Pickbourn, 2011), reducing of risks and limitations face by individuals, families and communities (Mafukidze, 2006). Other new theories are social networks and social capital theory that unveils the need of information support made available from acquaintances for a sustainable

livelihood, better wellbeing, improvement of social and economic factors of migrants. The sustainable livelihood improvement is as a result a wider investment, new establishment that can boost economy of the state and upgrade the production systems (Lee, 1966; Todaro, 1969; Abreu, 2012 and Pickbourn, 2011). According to Okorafor et al, (2014) urban centres have large number of migrants residing on the basis of either permanent or temporal in their relocated environment which could spring up to over population, unplanned sprawl of towns, transport congestion, sanitation and slums are amongst the major challenges experience in the urban centres as stated by Sati, (2016). On the other hand, rural communities experience constant movement of people out of their villages to city centres which brings about decline in size and density in the communities as well turns out to be issues of poverty, poor social lives and under populated, especially among the younger ones (Awumbila et al, 2015; FAO, 2014; Gingsburg et al, 2014; Ikwuyatum, 2016). These young men of able-bodies that supposed to till the land for cultivation crops for their households, have abandoned farming for menial jobs in the urban areas (Malik, 2015) and contribute to surplus labour force of constantly increase unemployment rate creating imbalances in structure of rural and urban environment (IOM, 2014). Urban centres continuous to accommodate large influx of migrants have consequently led to over population; facilities began to decay and deterioration of urban settings which is currently experiencing infrastructures are over use against its capacity; poor roads, accommodation issues, congestion in service places, illegal settlements spring up and further, deterioration of public utilities such as drainage system, poor sanitation, lack of quality drinking water supplies, piles of garbage and other solid waste, constrained mobility alter layouts (Okpara, 2008; Okorafor, 2014). As Okpara, (2008) revealed that about 60% of residents in certain urban cities in Nigeria became unplanned because of unregulated settlements among migrants. In Lagos also others cities in South-Eastern Nigeria are characterized with bedlam, sprawling with filth and stench from uncleared refuse and drainage. It is regrettably that some major cities in Nigeria, especially, Plateau urban centres, lack essential social services (epileptic power supply, clean water, high traffic jam etc). As a matter of concern, households powered their houses with electric generating sets popularly refers to “I pass my neighbour” others burn

candles as source of light, water are sold in tanks or water pusher. Social amenities remain scarce in rural community's cause people to trek for a long distance to fetch potable drinking water in order to avoid contaminated (Ajaero and Madu, 2013). Another area of concern of rural to urban migration is remittance from migrants in urban centres to their indigenous locality. Adams, (2006) stated that remittance among migrants to their individual communities/families are income multipliers that are critical resources for receiving households and agents of regional and national development. Several researches have significantly revealed the impacts of remittance to be of positive effects towards rural communities in reducing poverty and improve source of livelihoods (International Monetary Fund [IMF], 2005; de Haas, 2006; Pozo, 2007; World Bank, 2007). Remittances render services of consumption, investment, education, housing, social uses; weddings, Churches donations, funerals and other

ceremonies (Clark 2004; Borovnik 2004; Dennis 2003; Connell and Conway 2000; Connell and Brown, 2005; Scott 2003). Macpherson, (2004) stated initiation of developmental projects is an applaudable instrument of remittance way of impacting rural communities. Most rural areas utilized remittance received from migrants residing in urban centre to start projects like building facilities including schools, dispensaries, electricity, access roads, and water projects to bring development to their places of origin.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The impact of rural-urban migration of rural communities and urban centres of Plateau state in the North-central, Nigeria viewed rural vice versa urban areas variation components of the system. However, Plateau State is located in the North Central Region of Nigeria and lies between latitudes $8^{\circ} 37^1$ N and $10^{\circ} 30^1$ N and longitudes $7^{\circ} 40^1$ E and $8^{\circ} 37^1$ E. Plateau State was carved out from Benue-Plateau State in 1979. There was a further split in 1996 when Nasarawa state was carved out, following the creation of additional states in Nigeria. The State has an area of land covering 26,901 square kilometres (Timothy, 2006). The population of the study area according to the National Bureau of statistic [NBS], 2011 is 3,572,229 with a density of approximately 154 persons per square kilometre, a less than the national average population density of approximately 168 persons per square kilometre. Plateau state have seventeen (17) Local Government Areas (LGAs), seven (7) LGAs that were regarded as most developed urban centres with an assumption of high records of rural migration. The LGAs were purposely selected based on population size and location that are representing senatorial zones.

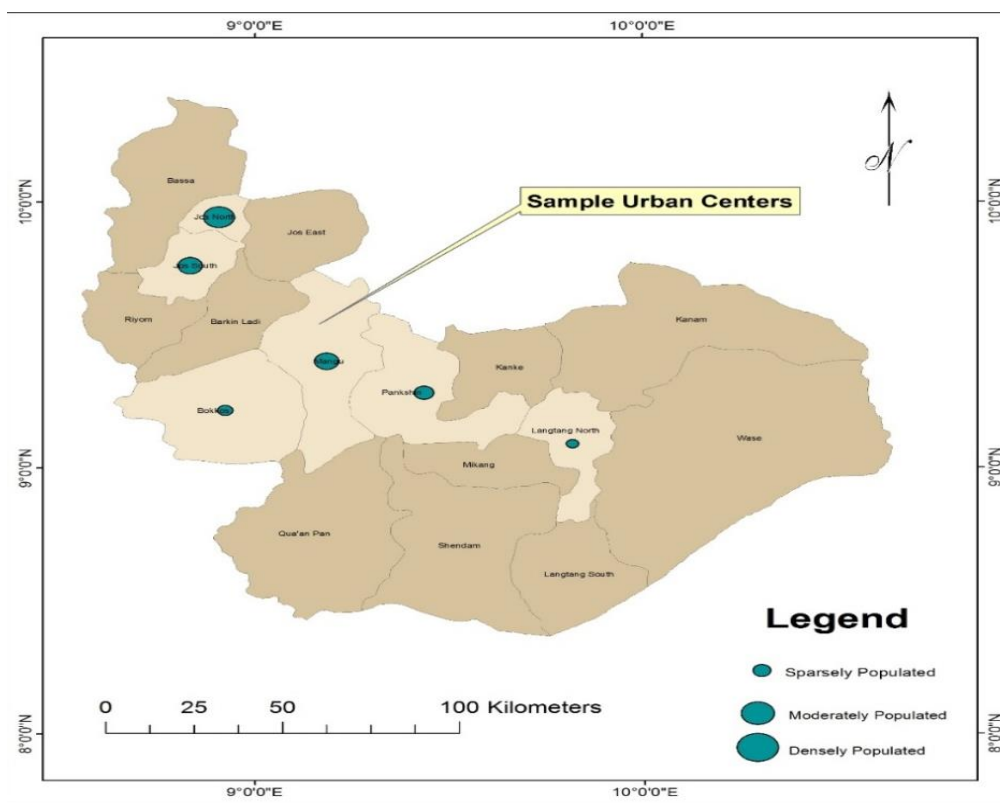


Figure 1: Map of Plateau State Showing Urban Centre Migrants Population

The study exploited qualitative descriptive design with one-thousand three hundred and twenty-five (1325) sample size retrieved under which information collection was actualized through the use of a structured research questionnaire, interviews and field observation on people residing in both rural and urban communities. With the collection of data for knowledge in this research, information gathered from respondents were sensitive towards positive and negative impacts on rural and concrete communities, couple with the effects of rural-urban migration in the last ten (10) years. Stakeholders such as chairmen of LGAs, traditional rulers and opinion leaders contributed to the information gathering through interviews while ethnographic observation was applied in areas that had difficulties to obtain reliable information. Thus, substantial data were obtained. These data were analyzed and presented in a descriptive format to portray rural-urban of migration study in Plateau State. Multiple regressions were used to ascertain the impacts of migration on rural and concrete centres in the study. And below forms the regression of ‘y’ on ‘x’ equation:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + E$$

Where ‘Y’ represents the rural or urban centres (dependent variables), and invariable scales of equation, b...z represents the impacts (the independent variables) and X1.... Xn represent the regression coefficients of the independent variables while E stands for error.

$$E(Y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$

Here, the Multiple Regression equation is assumed the error to be zero

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + b_5 X_5 + b_6 X_6 + b_7 X_7$$

Thus, the estimated Multiple Regression Equation is b₀, b₁, b₂ ...b_p are the estimates of β₀, β₁, β₂...β_p

Y = predicted value of the dependent variable

The analysis of the equation was made easier through the use of SPSS application version 23.0 and the results were presented in tabulated form, charts and tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings gathered from rural migrants and non-migrant in the study area of Plateau State, from 1325 respondents were received accurately and resulted to 94.6% responsiveness which is a response rate of 70% considered to remarkable according to Babbie (2010) and Best and Khan (2011). We proceeded to analyze the data as planned. 50.9% of the respondents were of rural migrants while 49.1% of the respondents were non-migrants to present reliable information obtained on impacts of rural-urban migration in rural communities and urban cities as seen in table 1.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Information of Respondents in Plateau State

Description	Frequency	Percentage %
Response Rate	No. Responses	
Questionnaire Issue	1400	100
Responsive	1325	94.6
Migrants	675	50.9
Non-Migrants	650	49.1
Gender		
Male	704	53.1
Female	621	46.9
Age		
11-20	350	26.4
21-30	491	37.1
31-40	273	20.5
41-50	119	9
51-60	58	4.4
61->	34	2.6
Religion		
Christianity	1079	81.4
Muslim	203	15.3
Traditionalist	38	2.9
Others	5	0.4
Marital Status		
Single	778	58.7
Married	445	33.6
Divorce	45	3.4
Widow/Widower	57	4.3
Educational Status		
Qu'aranic	100	7.5
Informal	76	5.7
Primary	176	13.3
Secondary	432	32.6
Tertiary	541	40.9

Table 1 presents the results of socio-demographic variables of the respondents in the study area, 53.1% of the gender were male and 46.9% were female which was quite different with total population of the state recorded higher female for both 2006 and 2011 National Bureau of Statistics. Although, Ajaero and Onokala, (2011) stated that most migrants were found be male as against female. 37.1% aged between 21-30 of migrants, followed by 26.4 % of age 11-20 and 20.5% of migrants were between age 31-40 while age group of 41-50, 51-60 and 61 above had a percentage of 9%, 4.4% and 2.6 % respectively that agreed with Weeks, *et al.*, (2010) that young people were found to actively be involved in migration. The study discovered that 40.8% of the migrants in Plateau State were within the ranging from age 21-30. Alarima, (2018) and Mutandwa et al, (2011) tend to agreed that the immensity of young persons is involved in migration. Migrants' religion was mainly

Christians and Moslem with few people practicing traditional beliefs and others religion. 81.4% of the people migrated to Plateau State were Christians with the highest percentage and 15.3% were recorded for Moslems while 2.9% practice traditional beliefs and other beliefs or non-belief had 0.4%. The state is seen as a Christian dominated environment, except some part of Jos-North having a high score of Moslems. North-central Nigeria is populated with Moslems in some specific state such Niger, Nasarawa and Kwara while places like Plateau state and Benue are obvious states with large number of Christians. The ethnicity of the people in table 1 had 33.2% of the respondents from rural areas, followed by Hausa with 16.5% and Igbo 16.4% while others have 20.4% with different ethnicity.

Though, the Yoruba ethnic and non-Nigerian have the least representation with 12.6% and 0.9% both they are well represented in almost all communities covered by the researchers. Marital status showed single (not-married) respondents have 58.7%, followed by married couples with 33.6% and widow/widowers with 4.3% while divorce respondents have 3.4% as the least percentage represented in the study. This revealed that singles were found to be the highest number of marital status in which Ajaero and Onokala, (2011) concurred to the status as being reasonable evident in the stream of migration, most especially, Non-married (Not married) are the major set of persons do migrate for education, connect with prospective husband/wife or looking for marriage partners, even though, Kulu and Milewski (2007) were objective with their viewed that married and aged women have fewer tendencies to migrate compare to younger ones. The need of educational attainment of persons is crucial in determining quality of human capital and socio-economic development. Information on table 1 revealed the highest level of education attained base on the socio-demographic characteristic of migrants, 49.9% of tertiary qualification was the highest percentage of respondents' educational status then, followed by secondary educational qualification with 32.6% and primary level with 13.3% while Quranic and informal with 7.5% and 5.7% respectively. This signifies those average levels of education were discovered among migrants in Plateau state was tertiary qualification. On the contrary, migrants that have acquired a certain level of educational qualification that will qualifies them to be employed in places that matches their qualification and anticipate a better return in education investment (Ackah and Medvedev, 2010; Richter and Taylor, 2006).

Table 2: Migrants and Non-Migrants Occupation and Place of Birth

Description	Frequency	Percentage %
Occupation		
Self employed	330	24.9
Employed	190	14.3
Farmers	513	38.7
Unemployed	112	08.6
Artisans	75	05.6
Labourer	105	07.9
Migrants' Place of Birth		
Village	551	41.6

Small Town	350	26.4
Large Town	177	13.4
Urban centre	247	18.6

Table 2 revealed 38.7% of the respondents’ occupation were farmers, followed by 24.9% and 14.3% were employed with government establishment and private organization while 8.6%, 7.9% and 5.6% with the least percentage were unemployed, labourers and artisan respectively. 41.6% of respondents were from village, 26.4% were from small town and 18.6% were from urban centre while 13.4% were from large town.

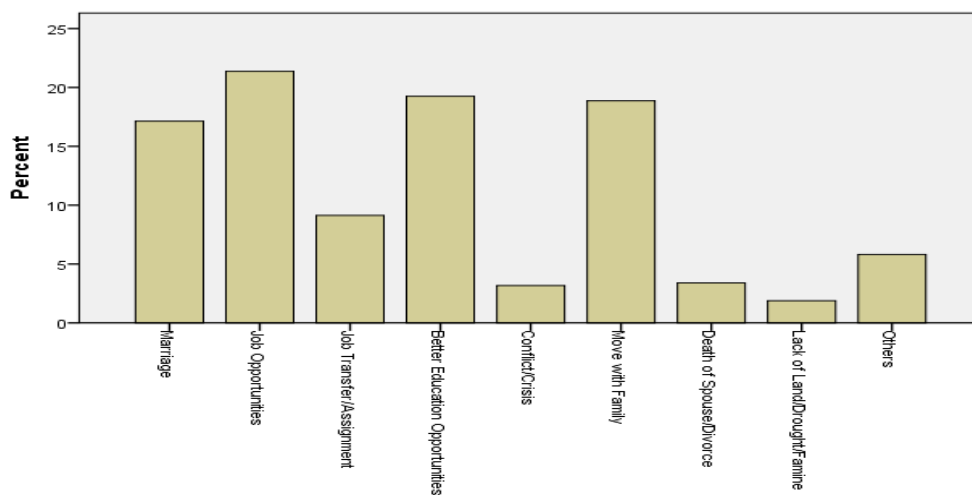


Figure 2: Reasons for Rural-Urban Migration In Plateau State.

Movement of people to new destination is attracted by force of pull and push factors as outlined in the theories of migration and migrants are attracted by those reasons that cause them to move. Plateau state has a driving force that induces people to settle on the state because of good location or weather condition but far beyond those assumptions. From figure 2, it revealed 21.4% of migrants move to Plateau state because of job opportunities, followed by 19.2% who want better education opportunities relocate to urban area, 9.1% were on the opinion that job transfer/assignment had made them to move to urban centres, 18.9% of migrants stated that they followed their family base on reasons that pull them from the rural area to urban dwellings and 17.1% of migrants because of marriage, most especially women at the rural area. 9.1% of the migrants said that their organisation or establishment transfer them to their new location (Job transfer) assignment while 5.8%, 3.4% and 1.9% represent other reasons, death of spouse/divorce and lack of land/drought/famine as seen on figure 2.

Table 3: Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration to Rural Communities

Positive Impacts	Frequency	Percentage
Additional educational Attainment	133	10
Remittance	529	39.9
Community Projects	157	11.8

Improve Welfare	373	28.2
Social development	95	7.3
Skills Acquisition	38	2.8
Negative Impacts	Frequency	Percentage
Low human Capital	200	15.1
Poor Agricultural output	264	19.9
Dependable Population	504	38
Food insecurity	223	16.8
Loss of social-cultural Value	136	10.2

Field survey, 2020

Table 3 revealed the impacts of rural-urban migration on communities, villages and hamlets in Plateau State of positive and negative. 39.9% of the respondents have to remit to their communities from their family member that are living in urban centres and Adam, (2006) and World Bank, (2005) concurred to the issue of remittances from migrants' places of origin. Certainly, Migrants' remittances are critical resources needed for development of local communities and villages and stands as agents of regional and national development in African countries. Households receiving remittance from their family member in urban centre changes pattern of livelihood in village, from mud house to block house, from power generator to electric light and so on. Many rural communities have transformed from rural to semi-urban and by and large became urban cities. Hence, improve welfare, community projects, additional educational attainment, social development and skill acquisition were parcel of the positive impacts of rural to urban migration in the rural communities in plateau state (table 3). On the other side, 38% of the population of rural dwellers that were dependent population that houses more of children and aged people while the youth in the communities were migrants in the urban centre as the dependent population rely on their children for every support from remittances they received. Addition, poor agricultural output, food insecurity, low human capital and loss of social-cultural value were negative impacts of rural to urban migration.

Table 4: Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Centre of Plateau State

Positive Impacts in Urban centre	Frequency	Percentage
Cheap Labour	662	50
Improve Production	278	21
Increase Population	239	18
Large In dependable Population	146	11
Negative Impacts in Urban centre	Frequency	Percentage
City Congested	398	30
Vehicular Congestion	159	12
Environmental Pollution	93	7
High cost of living	132	10
Unemployment	198	14
Unplanned Layout	40	3
others	93	7
Over utilizations of Social Amenities	212	16

Total	1325	100
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Field survey, 2020

Table 4 revealed 50% of the respondents admitted to be cheap labourers for industries, schools, domestic workers, labourers among others and they received stipends just to sustain their stay in urban centres. 21% reported of improvement in production, 18% stated increase population in the city centre while 11% of the respondents stated large independent population. This revealed a significant cheap labour as having the highest impact of rural migrants in the urban centre. Negative impact of rural migration recorded 30% of city congested, followed by 16% over utilization of social amenities, 14% unemployment issue and 12% vehicular congestion while 10%, 7%, and 3% were the lowest responses towards the negative impacts of rural migrants in urban centres of Plateau State.

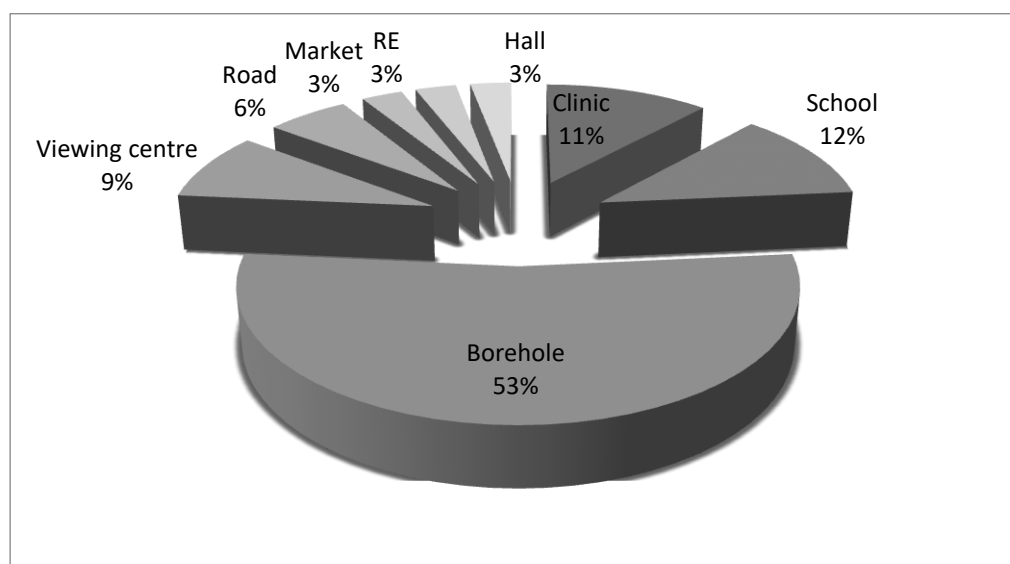


Figure 1. Migrants' Developmental Projects in Rural Communities of Plateau State

Several projects were carried out in communities/villages of rural-migrants in urban centre through their remittance for social development as well as infrastructural development. The study findings revealed that Bokkos had five (5) projects: clinic, viewing centre, three (3) Borehole and school, .Jos-North had projects: two (2), Borehole, School; Jos-south had project: Road at Bek, Borehole at Challang and Clinic at Dahwol; Langtang had projects at Bali Road, Dinglor had view centre, Batkilang had Clinic and Ang. Pada had Hall: Mangu had Rural Electricity (RE) at Kantoma, Borehole at Jipal, Sabon Gari had School and Mangu Halle had Clinic; Pankshin had projects at Chigwang was market, Bwarok had Borehole, Beinin had a School. Base on the sampled village, 34 projects were established as a result of Rural Migrants in Urban centre contribute through regular remittance to their communities' projects as seen on figure 1.

Table 5: Regression Coefficients of The Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural Communities

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.256	.034		37.155	.000
Increased Educational attainment	-.242	.040	-.604	-6.093	.000
Remittance	-.792	.044	-2.233	-18.120	.000
Rural Development Projects	.484	.032	1.247	15.285	.000
Improve Welfare	.200	.052	.524	3.812	.000
Social Development	-.087	.036	-.246	-2.444	.015
Acquire skills	.020	.042	.052	.478	.632
Low Human Capital	.012	.043	.033	.279	.780
Poor Agricultural Output	.282	.040	.714	7.041	.000
Dependable Population	.032	.038	.078	.847	.397
Food insecurity	.444	.029	1.087	15.280	.000
Loss of Social-cultural value	-.229	.033	-.535	-6.916	.000

Computed from Surveyed Data, 2020.

The dependent variable was the migrants’ status of rural migrants that revealed R² value was 0.681 which equate 68.1% significance of the variables analysed seen table 5. Thus, the regression assumes that among all variables (independent) increase educational attainment, remittance, rural development projects, improve welfare, poor agricultural output, food insecurity, loss of social-cultural value and social development have strong significance on migrant’s status at 0.01 and 0.05 as the regression coefficients are relatively higher. Rural communities/villages of Plateau state gain the benefits of their family members migrated to urban centres. Even when communities/villages experience loss of social-cultural-value i.e the cultural value that needed to be transmitted from generation to generation could easily disappear. Food insecurity as well as poor agricultural output were negative impacts of rural-urban migration in Plateau State. However, acquire skills and low human capital seem insignificant towards migrants’ status in the study. The regression equation shows:

$$Y = 1.256 - 0.242 - 0.792 + 0.484 + 0.200 - 0.087 + 0.020 + 0.012 + 0.282 + 0.032 + 0.444 - 0.229$$

The equation further explained on table 4 the relationship between the dependent variable with independent variables identified in the study. For migrants status (1.256) there will be an decrease in increase educational attainment with (0.242), decrease in remittance with (0.792), increase in rural development projects with (0.84), increase in improve welfare with (0.200), decrease in social development with (0.087), then increase in acquire skill with (0.020), increase in low human capital with (0.012), increase in poor agricultural output with (0.282), increase independent population with (0.032 and increase in food insecurity with (0.444) while decrease loss of social-cultural value. The migrants' status (dependent variable) affects those independent variables by either increasing or decreasing and this explains reasons for instant having decrease in remittance even when rural migrants continuously migrate to urban centres of Plateau state. For the impacts of rural-urban migration on urban centres with the same migrants' status (dependent variable) shown on regression model. The R² value of 0.647 which is 64% significance of the variables analyzed. The impacts of rural migrants on urban centres revealed cheap labour, increase in population, large independent population, city congestion, high cost of living, unemployment, unplanned layout, over population and improve production are highly significance to the migrant's status. It revealed that both the positive and negative impacts of rural-urban migration in urban centres influences the rural migrants in urban centre but still, non-migrants accommodate rural migrants for seemingly benefits that less than the effects in the urban centres of Plateau state. Thus, insignificantly variables were on vehicular congestion, environmental population and over utilization of social amenities.

Table 6: Regression Coefficients of Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration in Urban Centres

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.315	.036		36.089	.000
Cheap Labour	.224	.037	.562	6.039	.000
Improve production	-.114	.054	-.263	-2.121	.034
Increase in Population	.367	.055	.793	6.667	.000
Large Independable Population	-.346	.039	-.879	-8.904	.000
Cities Congestion	-.341	.043	-.778	-7.928	.000
Vehicular congestion	-.044	.045	-.103	-.988	.323
Environment pollution	.064	.046	.162	1.384	.167
High cost of Living	-.159	.045	-.289	-3.494	.000
Unemployment	-.214	.050	-.420	-4.302	.000
Unplanned layout	.148	.024	.361	6.211	.000
Over Population	.541	.049	.997	11.155	.000
Over utilization of	.027	.038	.055	.708	.479

social amenities					
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Source: Computed from Surveyed Data, 2020.

The regression equation of impacts of rural-urban migration in urban centres shows:

$$Y = 1.315 + 0.224 - 1142 + 0.367 - 0.346 - 0.341 - 0.044 + 0.064 - 0.159 - 0.214 + 0.148 + 0.541 + 0.027$$

The migrants' status (dependent variable) is been influence by the independent variable either positive or negative when others remain constant in the study. This however, shows increase in cheap labour with (0.224), decreases improve production with (-0.114), increases population with (0.367), decreases large independent population with (-0.346), decreases city congestion with (-0.341), decreases vehicular congestion with (-0.044), then increase environment pollution with (0.064) while decreases high cost of living (-0.159), decreases unemployment with (-0.214) as well increases unplanned layout with (0.148), increases over population with (0.541) and also increases over utilization of social amenities with (0.027) on table 6. For the impacts of rural-urban migration on urban centres with the same migrants' status (dependent variable) shown on regression model. The R² value of 0.681 which is 68% significance of the variables analyzed. The impacts of rural-urban migration on rural communities revealed significant relation in educational attainment, remittance, rural development, improve welfare, rural development projects social development, poor agricultural output, food insecurity and loss of social-cultural value but the impact on rural communities were insignificant on acquire skills, low human capital as well as dependable population. The association between the rural communities and urban centres shows positive impacts P > 0 at 0.005 significance as well as in times of negative impacts were concurrently P > 0.000 at 0.005 significant levels.

CONCLUSION

Rural Migrants population dominant most of the urban centres in Plateau 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. These are all functions of theories hypothesized such as the Rational Choice Theory (Cheap labour in urban and improved welfare in the rural communities), the Push and Pull theory (overpopulation and unemployment in the urban centres) as well as the New Economics of Labour Migration and the Structural Models of Migration (Remittances). The impacts were noticeable on the rural communities and urban centres.

However, establishment of small and medium scale industries in rural areas to create job opportunities are suggestion made to curb rural-urban migration amongst the teeming youthful age group. Income generation and infrastructural development of the rural areas are the most demand in rural communities and city planner should make room for expansion of urban centres to cater for the growing population.

MOTIVATION

This research was motivated because of the rate of people seen entering Plateau state from all sight of the rural communities and an intention to find out if there are records of migrants from the body established for migration purpose prove non-existence accurate information of migrants in the state as well the effects on the urban centres noticeably through observation of a lot of under development structure, unplanned settlement and poor waste management. Beside this, large traffic recurring congestions at certain locations in the urban cities on certain time.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest

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