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Abstract
This paper studied the Management of Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development in Nigeria with reference to Anambra State. We noted that development of a Country or State depends on its ability to manage and deal with challenges that come with development, such as over-population, pressure on facilities (roads, electricity), accommodation problems, environmental pollutions and other implications. In conducting this study, we elicited relevant data from both the primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection. Subsequently, the collected data were analysed with simple percentage, and presented in frequency tables for easy comprehension. From the data presentation and analysis, and discussion of results therein, the paper arrived at the following findings: The housing estate are mostly owned by individuals or private companies and are very expensive; the transformers provided are not commensurate with the population increase; the state lacks available lands for agriculture as most of the lands are affected by erosion, floods and landslides. We recommend, amongst others that the government need to be in partnership with some of these individuals and companies so as to eliminate accommodations problems.

Introduction
Globally, the nexus between migration and development has remained an issue under vigorous academic debate (Adams, 2006; Sherbinin, 2006; Haas, 2006; Niimi and Ozden, 2006; World Bank 2007). Therefore, the process of people migrating to other areas in search of a better life is not a novel one. What has however gained currency is the increasing voluntary movement in quest of better quality of life by low-skill and low-wage workers as well as high-skill and high-wage workers from less developed rural areas to more developed urban areas, especially among the poor in the developing countries (Economic Commission for Africa, 2006; Black, Ammassari, Mouillesseaux, and Rajkotia, 2004; Adepoju, 2000; Adepoju, 2004).

In many developing nations, there had been a rapid growth of urban population far more than that of rural population. Nigeria is a typical example of this, where there had been a tremendous expansion of urban areas consequent to the rapid rural urban migration. Nigerian cities such as Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Kano, and Onitsha among others are characterized by human traffic, vehicular congestions, environmental pollution, consistent in- migration and spurious expansion of territories to accommodate human additions.
Nigeria is a country with over 150,000,000 million people (Census 2006) and the giant of Africa. Most international organizations and foreign investors find a good market in Nigeria. The oil-boom in the 1970s has deeply affected the economic development of the country and continues to do so as government focuses on oil sector and neglects the agricultural sector which was the prime of the economy and economic development before the oil-boom. Government insensitivity to the plight of the rural communities whose major source of livelihood is agriculture has led to migration of the rural dwellers to urban area for a good standard of living.

Rural-Urban migration has led to uneven development of the country. The urban areas are over-populated while the rural areas are densely-populated, as young men and women leave the rural areas due to lack of infrastructures, social amenities, employment and economic development of the rural areas. According to Nyagba (2009 cited in Okoye-Nebo 2012), rural communities are the most important sectors of the Nigerian economy, indeed the West African regional population. There are several reasons to support this position.

Agriculture and rural development are crucial for the structural transformation and economic development of West Africa region. Agriculture contributes 20 per cent of GDP in northern Africa and 30 per cent of GDP in sub-Saharan Africa (Nyagba, 2009 cited in Okoye-Nebo, 2012). The rural population represents an average of over 60 per cent of the total population on the continent; about 90 per cent of the rural labor force engages directly or indirectly in agricultural activities. For the Continent’s rural people, accelerated agricultural and rural development would contribute to greater efficiency, increased household income, improved standards of living, and poverty reduction.

According to Onah (2010), agriculture had been the main foreign earnings in Nigeria before the advent of oil and accounted for major contribution to her GDP. Agriculture is a major source of employment for over 80% of Nigerians before oil dominated the economy. The poor technology, environmental hazards, high cost of implements due to neglect of agriculture has forced the rural farmer and young people in search of white collar jobs and high rate of rural-urban drift to survive. According to Peil (1981 cited in Okoye-Nebo, 2012), people who migrate are mainly motivated by the desire to improve their standard of living above what is earlier obtained at home. Migration is also caused by the desire of people to go to school and acquire knowledge to develop themselves and their environment.

Migration from the rural area to the urban area has become almost accepted as a normal phenomenon in Anambra state as many rural dwellers migrate to major urban areas in the state like Awka, Onitsha, Nnewi etc. as a result of economic development in these urban area. Most of the youths who want to enrol into tertiary institutions come to Awka, where federal Universities, College of Education and other private universities are located. Those who want to engage in business and entrepreneurship find themselves in Onitsha. Onitsha is one of the largest commercial centers in West Africa, while others go to Nnewi to establish industries where household materials are produced and various auto parts are assembled. Therefore, most of the youth and adult men and women of working age (18-60) have left the rural area which has contributed negatively to economic development of Anambra state. The elderly men and women are left to provide for themselves with their little farm lands since most lands are used to build large mansions which nobody lives rather some people are paid to keep watch over their properties.
However, some of the migrants come back to these rural areas with experiences from the urban area, having made use of all forms of techniques to survive as a result of high competition in those urban areas. Some may set up patent medicine store, motor mechanics workshops, vulcanizing, hair salon, supermarket, restaurants, etc. while others may terrorize the rural dwellers, through robbery, kidnapping and criminal activities. Likewise the urban areas suffer from overpopulation, unemployment, crime, social vices, over utilization of infrastructure and poor management of social amenities. If the rural communities are able to develop the local technology, thereby give way for further development, it will attract government, international bodies, non-government organizations and other agencies to support development of such area.

Policies and project such as rural electrification, self-help projects, DFRRRI, ADP, NOA, ANIDS, NEEDS and SEEDS were some of the programmes setup by the federal, state or local government to manage the rural urban migration through some of these rural development policies or integrated rural development to see to its success. However management of rural-urban migration in the state seems to have some difficulty. In managing some of the programmes the state or local government, have put in place some agencies to address these problems and its adverse effects on economic development of the state. These agencies will be analysed effectively to see how adequate they are in carrying out their duties.

Rural-urban migration has affected food production in the state. Most of the basic food stuffs are imported from the northern part of the country even though we have a better climate condition in the eastern region. The inadequate infrastructure and social amenities has also hampered development as most of the programmes and projects are located in the urban areas while the primary beneficiaries do not benefit from the project. In Nigeria most of the developmental plans are in favour of the urban areas. Business and commercial activities are successful where the market is. The rural areas do not have that market and factors of production are inadequate for economic development in Anambra state. It is on the strength of this situation and occurrences, that this study was guided by the interest to find out the relationship between the Management of Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development of Anambra State.

Statement of the Problem
Over the years, there have been frequent outcries of increased rural-urban migration and the attendant adverse consequences. Rural-urban migration has left both the rural areas and urban areas affected negatively. It has been observed that the great pressure on economic infrastructure and accommodation facilities in terms of residential and office apartment has led to high cost of rent in the urban areas. The migrants are in the urban area for various reasons, either for education or business. Whichever vocation they seek, they are faced with competition. This has led to frustration and psychological problems due to non-accomplishment of goals and objectives of migrating to the urban area. The state government has set up agencies and put in place programmes to address this issue. Most of the agencies responsible for management of the rural-urban migration are cited in the urban centers. Such as ASCOL, ADP, SEED, IFAD, Ministry of Rural Development and many more, they seem to forget the reason behind their establishment; likewise the personnel recruited into these agencies seem to be unwilling to enter the field to gather information that will assist them in executing these projects in the rural areas while creating other policies or programmes that will reduce inflow to the urban areas that are already overpopulated.
The state government however, in implementation process engages in politics, as they swerve resources for economic development to inconsequential areas, while neglecting other areas like the agricultural sector. Less focus on agricultural sector will bring about food scarcity and low agricultural produce for a teeming population. The fall in food production will result to food insecurity and importation. The lands to be used for agriculture or mechanized farming have been used to build hotels, accommodations, industries and mansions. Furthermore, as attention is being directed to the urban area, major projects and programmes that ought to be directed to the rural areas are diverted to the urban area. Yet these facilities in the urban areas are not properly maintained by some of these agencies. The primary beneficiaries do not gain or participate in such projects. Hence the rural areas languish in abject poverty, low life expectancy rate, unemployment, lack of social amenities, poor power generation and basic infrastructures which hamper economic development. Likewise some migrants could be faced with socio-psychological vacuum since most have detached themselves from their home and the altruistic feeling of their home is no longer theirs. Against this backdrop, the following questions will guide our study:

(a) Has housing scheme helped in tackling the challenges of rural-urban migration in Anambra State?

(b) What efforts have been made by the power sector towards containing the pressure of rural-urban migration on the sector?

(c) Has the agricultural extension programme reduced rural-urban migration in Anambra State?

(d) How has the management of rural-urban migration affected the economic development of Anambra state?

3. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out how government has been able to manage the migration of people from rural to urban areas in order to bring about the economic development of Anambra state. The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Investigate if the housing scheme has addressed the challenges of rural urban migration
- Examine the efforts made by the power sector towards containing the pressure of rural-urban migration on the economic development of Anambra state.
- Investigate if the agricultural extension programme has reduced rural -urban migration in Anambra state.
- Examine the effect of economic development on management of rural-urban migration in Anambra state?

Scope and Limitations of Study

We used data collected from three senatorial zones in Anambra State hence; Anambra South, Anambra Central and Anambra North. To analyse this work, we limit the scope to the period from 2005 to 2015. In a research work like this, it is always difficult to complete the work without going through a number of limitations which may affect the accuracy of the work in terms of figures and facts given to the researcher in the course of the study. Likewise the impediments and bias nature posed by some of the respondents in a bid to protect their
communities affect the validity of information. The books and journals used were quite sufficient though theories and authority seems not to have embraced some areas in rural-urban migration in climate change conditions “a world global phenomenon” of our times. Another form of constraint was in the choosing of the local government and in the transportation from one urban area to another due to the poor road terrain of these areas. The researcher was alarmed at the condition of some these local government areas. The staffs were difficult to access. Also rigidity in the system limited the researcher but that from the World Bank was used to supplement the data we got from the primary sources.

**Literature Review**
The literature review is undertaken as a way of appreciating the gaps in knowledge on rural-urban migration, which would require refocusing and/or exploring.

**Meaning and Scope of Rural-Urban Migration**
Migration, is the movement of people from one location to the other with the purposes of taking up a permanent or temporary residence, can occur in several dimensions. The dimensions include rural-rural migration, rural-urban migration, urban-rural migration or urban-urban migration. Todaro (1981) sees migration as a selective process affecting individuals with certain economic, social, educational, psychological and demographic characteristics. The social factors include the desire to break away from traditional ties and constraints of social organizations. The physical factor include climate and metrological disasters like flood and droughts, demographic factors include the reduction in mortality rates and concomitant high rates of rural population growth, cultural factors on the other hand include the security of urban extended family relationships and the allurement of the so called bright city light.

Gurgler (1978) defines migration as the movement of individuals or groups from one society to another for the purpose of residing either temporarily or permanently. It is a worldwide activity. This movement may be as a result of education, employment, infrastructural facilities, social amenities, a good standard of living etc. On the other hand it could be as a result of lack of economic and non-economic factors. Guler and Flanagan (1987) contended that the main cause of rural-urban migration in West African has been economic reasons. They opined that there are other factors aside economic factors which can induce individual(s) to migrate. This, they identified as social or physical factors. For instance, when an individual in a rural area commits a crime or an abomination in the community, he tries to run away where he is not known. The movement from rural to urban areas makes a negative impact on the quality of rural life especially when such migrants carry away their needed consumption into the city. Migration of young adults from the rural areas also placed a greater burden on the farmers. For farmers to cover the same area of land as when he had extra assistance, he must work much longer hours thus depriving him of some time for leisure or participation in various social activities.

**Rural-Urban Migration and Economic Development**
The existing research on the impact of rural-urban migration on development in Nigeria is also limited and inconclusive. Fadayomi (1998) reveals that internal migration has a negative impact on the quality of rural life because it reduces the number of individuals in rural areas. Migration of young adults from the rural areas places general persistence of rural-urban and rural–rural migration types. On the other hand, studies by Ijere (1994) reveal that rural–urban
migration has a positive impact on urban growth and social development, which makes generation of employment opportunities and provision of educational facilities and transportation infrastructure for the migrants possible. Until recently, researchers have not paid much attention to the management of rural –urban drift. Ekpenyong (1992) attributes rural-urban migration in West Africa to the limited economic development policy which started during the colonial era. The colonial government had an urban biased development policy. The towns where they lived consequently had social amenities and economic infrastructure while the rural areas had the following negative effects; malnutrition, insufficient housing, inadequate water supply, bad roads and poor health facilities. Likewise, Ekpenyong (1992) in his study on rural-urban migration presents a form of inequalities between the areas. “Rural- urban imbalance was not created by oil boom of the 1970’s but worsened by it because of the bias in development planning”. As the policy continued, oil or fuel replaced agriculture as the major source of revenue for the country. All the major benefits of economic development process went to the cities or urban areas. In contrasts, the villagers from where the oil is extracted suffer neglect and oil pollutions which destroy their lands (a case of Niger- Delta). It should be acknowledged that until sustainable rural development is attained there can be no claim of national economic development.

Ewuim (2010) opined that the comfort and socio-economic well-begin of the rural dweller underscores the reason for rural development. It has the potentials to bring about improved access to resources, employment creation, construction and maintenance of roads, rural electrification, water supply, improved education and health care services that can improve the life of the people.

It has always been an important issue in all discussions pertaining economic development, however, the situation in major cities like Lagos, the most affected city in terms of unplanned growth, around 85% of the country’s industrial activity is located in Lagos and it is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. Its annual growth rate was estimated at almost 14% during the 1970s and its current population is estimated to be 15million (Census, 2006). Projections suggest that by 2020 it will be the third biggest in the world (United States Agency for International Developments, 2002). Rural-urban migration has a significant impact on unemployment levels of the destination cities. Between 1998 and 1999, urban unemployment rose from 5.5% to 6.5%, a rate higher than the national unemployment which increased from 3.9% to 4.7% during the same period (United States Agency for International Developments, 2002). Unplanned population increases in most cities explain infrastructural decay in relevant contexts.

Another burden imposed by rural to urban migration is the increasing number of cohabitation and consensual unions that results among the married and the not yet married. Although it could be argued in some quarters that such union, especially when it involves people from different ethnic backgrounds, could have positive implications for the country’s unity at macro level, the negative consequences on existing marriages and family unity at the micro are enormous. The above issues constitute the burden and in some cases of rural-urban migration in Anambra state for which organized critical thinking and context specific intervention strategies are essential.

Factors that Prompt Rural- Urban Migration
There are many reasons why people migrate from the rural areas to the urban areas. The most dominant reasons have been lack of basic amenities in the rural areas, economic, education,
and employment, social cultural, environmental and other factors. William (1970) opined that some factors could send one off a place, which might be due to crisis, old age, transfer, retirement and invasion of pests and diseases. Also some social factors may evolve to make people migrate to rural areas. According to Jibowo (1996) factors influencing people to migrate to rural areas might be as a result of city congestion, traffic, dams, sanitation problems, increasing urban unemployment, increased crime rate and housing problem. These problems are so great in many developing countries that rural development has been a cardinal programme of political campaigns by many politicians.

According to Mabawonku (1986), three categories of factors are perceived as important reasons for rural-urban migration. The first set is related to the need for education and acquisition of skills in various vocations. The second set relate to the absence of desirable job opportunities in rural areas. These include the absence of employment, absence of industries and companies and boredom in agriculture. The third set of factors is social, such as inadequate amenities and expulsion from rural areas due to an offence or crime committed by the migrant. The first two sets of factors are common in rural -urban migration literature as factors responsible for the movement of migrants. Of the social factors are, however, only inadequate social amenities has a fair mention in the literature.

**Rural-Urban Migration and Development**

The process of growth and development which West African countries have experienced in the colonial and post-colonial periods has been characterized by the process of areal differentiation (Riddell 1980). In a spatial sense, employment opportunities and developmental changes have been concentrated in a few areas, especially the cities; the rural areas, which dominate both in terms of population numbers and areal extent, have either undergone little growth or have felt the backwash effects of development elsewhere (Hirschman, 1958; Myrdal 1957).

A number of other motivations for rural-urban migration including educational opportunities offered in urban areas, marriage and joining the family already at the destination are cited in the literature. Also, a few studies suggest that rural-urban migration is facilitated by the concentration of migrants of same origin in the destination city (Mora & Taylor, 2005). According to Banerjee, (1984) migrants often have a difficult time finding jobs in cities as they are more likely to have only imperfect information about the type or quality of job opportunities they face. To find a job, they usually go through friends, family and other informal networks (Banerjee and Bruce, 1995).

In addition, Yamauchi and Tanabe (2003) argue that finding a job is often facilitated if there is a large network of people from the same origin as the migrant at the destination but this could also reduce the probability of finding a job if these migrants have to compete for the same jobs. It is also important to understand how rural-urban migration evolves over the development process but the available research is limited and inconclusive.

The UN (1980) estimates a significant positive relationship between rural-urban out migration rates and the standard of living of citizens. Migration of young adults from the rural areas places a greater burden on the remaining farmers as they now have to work harder and longer to cover the same area of land thus depriving them of some of their leisure time. On the other hand, Ijere (1994) reveals that rural-urban migration has a positive impact on urban growth and social development and this helps generate employment, educational
facilities and transportation infrastructure for the migrants. However, this argument is questionable when one considers the fact that it has been shown that urban areas in Nigeria are plagued with social problems, unemployment, poverty and deficit of infrastructure.

**Measures and Strategies in Management of Rural-Urban Migration**

Much of the development debate of the last 50 years has centered on the Changing relationship between agriculture and industry and on the “correct” allocation of investment between the two sectors. Policies aiming at economic growth traditionally followed one of two different approaches. The first favors investment in the agricultural sector, which can then provide the necessary surplus for industrial and urban development, whereas the second approach argues that industrial and urban growth are requisites for a more modern and productive agricultural sector. According to Todaro (1982), the following policy options were adduced for reducing rural-urban migration: creating appropriate rural-urban economic balance, expanding small scale labour intensive industries and eliminating factor price distortion. Escobar (1995) gives a detailed analysis of the development economics discourse. The relative influence of these theoretical positions has changed over time, as summarized below.

a. Modernization through Industrialization and Urbanization

In the early 1950s, development was conceptualized in terms of national economies taking off through the increase in the size of domestic markets and the creation of inducements to invest. In this way, the modern sector would progressively encroach upon the traditional sector, and the money economy upon subsistence or near subsistence. According to Elkan, (1960) indeed, until the mid-1960s, rural to urban migration was perceived as a positive process and several studies focused on the implications of permanent settlement of workers and their families in urban areas. However, by the end of the decade, it became clear that job creation in the manufacturing sector was much lower than expected and could not absorb the fast-growing urban populations. Concern with over-urbanization translated into policies attempting to curtail labour migration to the cities. At the same time, the first studies on the urban informal sector (Hart, 1973; ILO, 1972) sparked the still on-going debate on the sector’s development potential (for example, Portes, Castells and Benton, 1989; Moser, 1978; Standing &Tokman, 1991).

b. Structural Adjustment, Globalization and Decentralization

Neo-classical economics, underpinning IMF and World Bank reform of Third World economies, advocates rolled-back governments and public sectors and competitive free markets determining human capital formation, resource allocation and growth. Development strategies are export oriented and this, for many Third World countries, means export of primary commodities, including foodstuffs. The hard currencies then earned can be used to buy-in foreign grains or increase the private capital pools available to farmers. In both cases, it is expected that, once the distorted price systems associated with import substitution industrialization and other urban biased state policies have been removed, “...local agricultural production will blossom and expand” (Corbridge, 1989).

However, for many small farmers, and especially in Africa, structural adjustment has resulted in a price squeeze with the cost of agricultural inputs and consumer goods rising faster than the prices of agricultural produce. Government cutbacks in subsidies often means that only large-scale farmers can buy inputs in bulk and sell in bulk to overcome high transport costs, or can afford to wait and sell their produce some time after harvesting, benefiting from seasonal price fluctuations. Hence, despite the goal of SAPs to reduce the rural -urban income gap (and, as a consequence, to
lower the rates of rural to urban migration, access to international markets has proved not to be equal for all producers and deepening social differentiation in both towns and country side is part and parcel of Economic reform.

Emerging Challenges of Migration and Development
As from the late 1960s, the optimistic views on migration and development were increasingly challenged under the combined influence. The relationship between migration and development is highly contingent on context and history. Making migration work as an agent of personal and spatial development is a major challenge manifested in several spheres.

Tailoring migration to the benefit of origin, destination and migrant- that is win-win-win situation- is the major challenge of the 21st century. The important thing today is to formulate policies to minimise the ills and to maximise the opportunities. The best migration policy is development policy (Korner 1987 in Hammer, 1997).

An important challenge to migration in the West African sub-region is the paucity in the enforcement of the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) protocol on entry, residence and settlement. Thus, the treaty signed in Lagos on 28 May 1975 creating the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) covered wide areas of economic activities. Article 27 of the Treaty affirms a long-term objective to establish a community citizenship that could be acquired automatically by all nationals of Member States.

In 1992, the revised Treaty of ECOWAS, among others, affirmed the right of citizens of the Community to entry, residence and settlement and enjoined Member States to recognise these rights in their respective territories. Free movement of persons seems to be respected by the states who signed the treaty, but regularization of documentation for settlement purposes is still a nightmare.

Harassment along border post is on the decline but not eliminated. Discrimination against migrants is a reality in most countries where indigenes feel threatened by the prosperity of the newly arrived who usually have one major aim of success in whatever endeavour they engage in, which spurs them on. The free movement of West Africans during the colonial period was disrupted after independence as countries sought to protect employment positions for their citizens. Also periods of economic crisis translated into periods of dislike for non-nationals. The blame for economic and social ills is usually put on foreigners rather than the root causes of corruption, mismanagement and international forces. Senegal expelled Guineans in 1967; Ivory Coast expelled about 16,000 Beninoise in 1964; Sierra-Leone, and later Guinea and Ivory Coast, expelled Ghanaian fishermen in 1968. Earlier on, Ivory Coast had expelled over 1,000 Benin and Togo nationals in 1958; Chad expelled thousands of Benin nationals who were „illegal migrants” and not „law abiding”. In early 1979 Togolese farmers were expelled from Ghana and Ivory Coast. Ghana expelled all illegal aliens without valid residence permit as from 2nd December 1969; this exercise involved an estimated half a-million people mostly from Nigeria, Upper Volta and Niger. Nigerian traders were once expelled from Cameroon, Zaire and Ivory Coast. The largest case of mass expulsion of undocumented aliens took place in Nigeria in 1983 and 1985 (Adepoju 2005) were rendered homeless and in desperation fled to their countries of origin. Mass migrations of this nature tend to have negative impacts on both migrants and destination regions as none is prepared to deal with the situation. For migration to be successful it must be a planned activity based on real or perceived opportunities and facilitated by social networks.
A major challenge to ECOWAS is establishing an emergency response system capable of handling emergency migrants in an integrative manner rather than the current refugee camp system which tends to breed all sorts of social vices. The worsening economic situation in most West African countries frustrates the migration process by making the benefits for most low-skilled jobs not worth the efforts of migrants. Many West Africans are stuck in countries without the financial means to travel back home. At the same time the host countries feel threatened by their presence and easily blame all illegal tendencies on them. Xenophobia is on the rise in most places with migrants being targets of attacks and abuse during minor disturbances such as during international football matches, election periods, and general economic hardships. This unwholesome development is rooted in economic downturn, increasing unemployment among young nationals, conflicts and political instability. However, charges on domestic and international cash transfers need to be reduced and eventually eliminated for sums below some minimum thresholds. Banks need to change their traditional practices in tune with modern realities or else smaller financial organisations some of whose operations can be harmful to migrants are taking up a substantial portion of the market.

Management of policies on rural-urban migration
While disparities between the urban and the rural areas have probably always existed, they became a major concern only some fifty years ago, when the region decolonized. At that time, most of the economies in the region were still agriculture based and almost the entire population lived in the rural areas. Living standards were low and the economies of the newly independent countries were dependent on the industrialized world. Improving the living conditions of the rural population became a national priority. During the 1950s and 1960s, most governments recognized the need for simultaneous development of agriculture and industry, of rural and urban areas, but this was impossible in view of the scarcity of the available resources. An exclusive focus on rural areas would result in an under-investment in urban areas and this would limit the growth of the urban sector and its ability to absorb the rural labour surplus.

According to Richardson & Townpoe (1987) an exclusive focus on urban development would produce similar results, because it would accelerate rural-urban migration and reduce food production per capita. Policy makers should bear in mind that the provision of social amenities in rural areas will not stop the flow of out-migration unless employment opportunities in the rural areas are expanded along with social services.

There was the need to import machinery and other capital-intensive industrial inputs from developed countries and the cost of importing capital goods nullified the gains made by import substitution. The import-substituting industries needed protection against foreign imports of similar goods through import tariffs, but this made the industries less efficient and competitive. Consumers had to do with locally made, low-quality products at higher prices than necessary. The situation was particularly hard for the rural population, as it faced price ceilings on farm products to keep these affordable for the urban population, but had to pay high prices for industrial goods. According to Mathias & Davis (1996), they argued that agriculture was the only productive sector that produced an economic surplus to finance industrial and urban development. Governments did this in many different ways, but none of them was beneficial to the rural economy. An unequal exchange of industrial and agricultural goods: industrial goods were being sold at “artificially” high prices to support an inefficient
industry, and agricultural goods were being sold at “artificially” low prices to keep the cost of living in the urban areas down.

Gap in Literature
In different parts of the world, Nigeria inclusive, research has been carried out on the effects of migration on the migrants’ rural communities of origin. Some of these studies include those of Glytsos (Sibanda, 2004) in Eastern Europe, (Sibanda, 2004) in South Africa, Azam and Gubert (Azam and Gubert, 2005) in Mali, Lucas (Lucas, 2005) in Albania and Morocco, Nwajiuba (Nwajiuba, 2005) in Nigeria, Adams (Adams, 2006) in Latin America, etc and the World Bank (2007) in developing countries. However, these studies focus mainly on international migration and on uses of remittances leaving the research that estimates the effects of rural-urban migration on economic development in developing countries undone.

Rural urban-migration is important in the Igbo speaking areas of South-eastern Nigeria. This is because the mass exodus of people from the overpopulated areas of Igboland has been one of the most spectacular phenomena of the 20th century in Nigeria (Hossain, 2001). Studies on migration in South-eastern Nigeria include an assessment of changes in urban-rural ties from 1961 to 1987 in Eastern Nigeria (Mabogunje, 1970). Also, another study in Anambra state found that many Igbo families encouraged their family members to migrate because of the belief that their continued stay in the village will not bring financial success (Gugler, 1991).

From the review of the literature, it is clear that most of the rural-urban migration studies done in Nigeria virtually excluded the effects of these rural-urban migrations on the rural sending communities and the economic development impact of the process, and are in most cases sample surveys on characteristics and determinants of migration. There is, therefore, a need for studies that will determine the effects of rural-urban migration on the economic development of the rural communities in developing countries especially in Anambra State-Nigeria where rural-urban migration has been on the increase in recent times. The estimation of the effects of rural-urban migration on the economic development of rural communities will aid policy interventions by governments and development agencies in their quest to facilitate the development of these rural communities. This is the gap this study tends to close.

Theoretical Framework
In this paper, the theoretical framework was built on the General System Theory as propounded by Von Bertalaffy (1956). A systems theory is hence a theoretical perspective that analyses a phenomenon seen as a whole and not as simply the sum of elementary parts. The focus is on the interactions and on the relationships between parts in order to understand an entity’s organization, functioning and outcomes. This perspective implies a dialogue between holism and reductionism. Systems can be found in nature, in science, in society, in an economic context, and within information systems.

However, David Easton brought the system theory to place in the area of social sciences or management sciences. He was of the view that, “a system is an association of interrelated and interdependent parts. It is composed of many sub-systems, which must work in a unified whole”.

Thus, the system theory involves the concept of synergy, which means that the whole is greater than the sub-units but cannot achieve its greatness without these sub-units. Synergy depicts that as different units within the state which is made up of 21 local government areas,
either rural or urban within the state. Government ought to cooperate and interact among themselves, so as to become more productive than if they had acted alone. Hence the system theory is an integrative approach. In applying this theory to the subject of study it is evident that management of rural-urban migration and economic development of Anambra state, is not just dependent on the governor, Peter Obi alone, the agencies and various bodies but how well the different rural dwellers or urban dwellers at all levels cooperate in carrying out their civil responsibilities to the state. A failure on any of the segments of government institution and the citizens will adversely affect the efficiency of the system.

Research Procedure

Method of Data Collection
The data for this study were mainly collected in areas where most of the people have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Cities like Onitsha, Awka, Nnewi and the three local government areas under study i.e. Nnewi North, Awka South and Onitsha North local government areas.

Population of the Study/ Sample
The population under study comprises the entire Anambra State with a population of 4,182,032 people (Census 2000 estimate). However a sample of the population was used, since the population is large. To determine a sample size of the population, the Yamani (1964) formula was applied. The understated formula was applied;

Where n = sample size
N = Population size
e = error limit
Using the population of Anambra State we have:
N = 4,182,032
e = 0.05
Therefore n = 4,182,032
1 + (4,182,032 × .0025)
=4,182,032
10,456.08
= 399.96

Sampling Techniques
The sampling technique used in this research is cluster sampling. This could be referred to as area sampling and very useful in doing a large scale survey study. Firstly, the researcher categorized the state into zones. Anambra state has three zones; Anambra North, Anambra Central, Anambra South. The zones where broken down into local government. There are twenty one (21) local government areas in the state. Therefore each zone has seven (7) local government areas each. Then by applying simple random sampling, the researcher selected one local government area each from the three zones. The selected local governments under study were Awka South, Nnewi North and Onitsha North. These areas cover an urban/rural, urban and rural setting respectively. This will enable us to see how management of rural-urban migration effect the economic development of these areas.

Sources of Data
The data for the research was derived from two main sources: Primary data for the study were gathered by using structured questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data were obtained from existing literatures on rural–urban migration which included Newspapers, Journals, internet materials and books.

**The Questionnaire**

It contains questions requiring fixed and open-ended responses. While the fixed responses expect the respondents to give specific answer. The open-ended responses give the respondents freedom of expressing their opinions in some of the sensitive items in the questionnaire instead of being restricted to the anticipated responses of the researcher. The means of distribution of the questionnaire is face to face distribution to the sample selected for study. The researcher also made use of reliable persons in the distribution so as to cover more grounds.

**Validation of the Questionnaire**

Before the final adoption of the questionnaire, a trial run was done to test if the respondents would understand the questions. The questionnaires were given to some respondents who are representatives of those various communities, groups, formal and informal Associations, NGOs and governmental bodies the questionnaire is meant for. This was to test its validity. The results was analyzed and some items were changed or clarified for better understanding by respondents in order to improve the validity and reliability of the questionnaire.

**Non-Schedule Interview**

A Non-Schedule Interview was used to gather information which was not covered in the questionnaire. A non-schedule interview will give the interviewee to express his or her opinion about a subject freely also giving the interviewer the opportunity to be informed about other areas that will be useful in the research. The researcher interviewed five persons.

**Validation of the Interview**

In addition to the questionnaire, the researcher also interviewed some respondents. Also an expert opinion was sought in the area of study to increase the reliability and validity of the study. The personal interview helped to gather information that may otherwise not been obtained from questionnaire that was administered.

**Method of Data Presentation and Analysis**

The data that were collected from the field were presented in frequency tables for easy comprehension and analysed using simple percentage. The statistical tool used for data analysis is Chi-square which was also used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 levels of tolerable errors. The data were presented in tables.

**Major Findings**

An interview was conducted by the researcher to add value to the work. A non-schedule interview was conducted at the National Population Commission, AHSCOL, ADP, Power Generation and Distribution unit, Ministry of Lands and Housing and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The interviewee preferred their names and identity to be hidden. This is due to the nature of the subject matter.
According to Obi Okonowo in the ministry of Housing and Urban Development, such delicate information could not be disclosed as a result of the strong opposition parties in the state; they could use such information against the government. The interviewer said that the freedom of information bill has been passed. He however said it has not yet been implemented in the state.

Igwedimma Nwafor the architect in charge of the housing estate was interviewed. Questions as to the number of houses in each estate, method of payment and problems faced by the agency was asked. He revealed that the housing estates are not affordable to the average family, since the price range is from 5million above. The estates have not been fully completed due to lack of funding and facilities. The 30% initial payment is made while the rest are paid instalmentally. Some of the problems mention were shortage of staff, poor funding from government, lack of technical know-how and poor recording and documentation of projects held by the agency.

According to the director extension services and technical services of the ADP he revealed that the budget allocated to the extension service is quiet minimal while compared to the importance of the sector to the economic development of Anambra State. He proposed a 25% of the budget to the sector. He said that they lack manpower in the extension programme because most people have lost interest in agriculture. However, he said they have a class were they educate their extension staff who in turn go into the rural areas to educate the farmers in the rural areas on new innovation in the agricultural sector. Although, he said that their major problem is funding and poor infrastructure that will enable the staff to be effective and efficient.

The interview conducted with the personnel relation officer of the national population commission revealed that they lack modern facilities and technology to forecast the population growth in the state. The interviewee said that the proposed population growth of the state was put at 3.2% increase rate but said that the population of 2006 was affected by the MASCOB Movement in Anambra state and some religious relief which forbid counting of people.

The interview conducted in the EEDC, Awka branch revealed the following. Questions on, the innovations in the power sector, allocation of transformers and capacity generation and distribution was discussed. The manager revealed that the sale of power holding company to private company to them (EEDC) is the crux of the day as staff of the PHCN are afraid of losing their retirement benefits and job security. The management of PHCN is still trying to gain a common ground. The senior staffs of the company was to be 15% of their benefits before they could work with the new managers of the company but they instant on 10% of their benefits.

However, the interviewee said that the transformer are allocated as need arises. Transformers are allocated to the state on yearly basis about 5000 transformers. These transformers have to pass through a lot of offices before it can be approved to the local government area. Also the lobbying by state officials and other prominent stakeholders make it impossible to get to the area of need hence leading to overloading of the transformers. He said that since the introduction of the prepaid meter that a lot of by- passing has taken place. He said since it is difficult to assess into people’s home owing to the security problem in the country, we can determine if some of these houses are used as offices or find out the kind of connection being
used. This is still a challenge to the PHCN. He said that the review of the fixed charge from 75.00 to 500.00 was to increase the revenue of the sector, to enable them generate more power and re-organize the sector. Finally he said that each transformer has its capacity, this is based on type of area, number units and housing equipment in a particular area. Whether it is a residential or industrial area will determine the capacity that will be allocated to the area.

**Discussion of Findings**

Therefore the researcher found out the following in the course of the study:

(a) Most of the housing estate in the state are quite expensive for the average family. They are either bungalows and duplexes” (Ngozika, Udoka, Abuja, Iyiagu,Nwakudolu,). The housing estate owned by government are located in the capital Awka while in the other local government studied most of the housing estate are owned by rich individual and private companies they sell the lands to others who can afford to build on the lands. The housing scheme of government has not in any way solved the problem of housing as most of the respondents are of the view that house rent are increasing every day.

(b) The government has not been to provide adequate power supply for effective business in the state. Most of the respondents complained that they spend more on fuel and diesel than on electric supply. There is hardly power supply in areas like Fegge, Ekwuloba, etc. While areas like Aroma, Government house, Udoka, G.R.A and Artisan have moderate power supply. Constantly transformers are overloaded due to the number of users or housing unit, it breaks down and the EEDC delays in repairing them. The traders in the market said that they had to contract private people that supply them with light. They say it is better since they have steady light. However the respondents are of the view that the epileptic power supply has affected their profitability. Most of the respondents were of the view that the problem of power shortage cannot be solved by mere increase in the tariff and other charges. They were of the view that if government should be transparent and accountable to its citizen. They were of the view that if there were steady in the state most of the people will stay in the state. Onitsha according to them could be the China, Dubai and Japan of African.

(c) The study found out that the agricultural extension programme has not been successful due to the increase in rural-urban drift. The lack of available land for farmers to cultivate has slow down the economy development of the state. Most of the young male and female are found in market Onitsha or engaged in small and medium scale business to make ends meet. The respondents were of the view that if government invest in agriculture by providing improved seedling and land for agriculture and other basic facilities in their communities, they will be willingly to go back to their villages because there better security of lives than the urban centers.

However some of the respondents said they will not go back to the villages because engaging in business brings more money and less stressful. Facilities for extension services and training for the majority of the food producing population who are in the small-scale rural units are inadequate. This limitation is the result of an insufficient number of trained extension staff and workers who are skilled in training and the dissemination of agricultural information in the State. Put simply, there is a low farmer-extension agent ratio in the State.

(d) In our findings it was observed that economic development has being hampered owing the mismanagement of rural-urban in the state. The researcher found out that economic development of the state must first start with transparent and honesty management of
agencies (ASHCOL, ADP, EEDC). Since Lack of technical knowhow, lack of training, poor communication and politicking of government is seen in the implementations of most of the programmes and projects.

(e) Anambra State is heavily supported by the following donor agencies. Some of the Donor Agencies and their programmes are; (a) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) they support Social Development, Sustainable Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development. Currently the UNDP is about to commence the implementation of the Human Development Fund (HDF) programme in Anambra State. (b) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) the UNFPA as it is popularly known has been supporting a lot of programmes in the State.

(g) Findings of the researcher showed that there were about seven (7) housing estate owned by the state government they include Udoka, Liberation, Hill View, Ngozika, AHOCLO, Orakwe and Inner City. However, only two of the Housing Estates were fully completed. The Udoka Housing Estate which was the first estate and the Ngozika Housing Estate was commissioned in 2010. The minimum prices of the lands are 4.7million for 750sqm.

(h) The researcher found out that they lack statistical data or information on their activities. Most of their data were on pieces of paper. Since 1991 till date they have been unable to provide detailed or documented analysis on number of houses in each of these estate and plots of lands available for sale.

Recommendations
Sequel to the research findings of this study therefore, it has become pertinent to make the following recommendations:
(a) Both the people and government must co-operate. There can be no even development if people do not support government efforts. Likewise if the government cannot communicate to its citizen what it intends to achieve through its transparency and public accountability, then we still have a long way to go.
(b) The government should make use of a bottom-up approach or management technique. If ideas and policy statement can come from the grassroots or masses then government will be able to know what the people really need. Then programmes and policies will address the needs of the people instead of the selfish interest of privileged few in the state.
(c) The government should make use of “best-practice method”. This will help bring out the best of the best. Hence projects and awarding of contracts should not be based on political patronage but on who can best deliver on the job. Hence it must employ well qualified and competent technical and scientific staff.
(d) Training and developmental programmes should be encouraged form staff. This can also be achieved if staff is allowed to go for training, seminars, conferences and workshops to meet up with modernization and technology.
(e) The government should follow-up on projects and programmes to avoid the abandonment of project that would have generated money from the terming population. This will be achieved by putting in place solid monitoring team to ensure strict compliance to set down objectives.
(f) The Urban government must ensure that the policy it enunciates to bring about urban development is not ambiguous, vague and overtly ambitious and pursing multiple and often conflicting objectives at the same time. In fact they must imbibe the principles of “SMART”
in policy making, which means that policy must be specific, measureable, achievable, realistic and time bound.

(g) The government should develop a maintenance culture. This will enable the state save a lot of money that would have used in areas of needs. Also it will make it possible for government to engage in profitable ventures that will bring about economic development.

(h) There should be regular evaluation and monitoring of these agencies by government. This will enable them to more effective in carrying out their duties to the citizen.

References


UNPUBLISHED WORK
