

A Geographical Analysis of Migration Pattern in Some Selected Parts of Katsina State

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Abstract

This study examined and analyzed migration pattern in some selected parts of Katsina State with a view of describing the types of people involved and their personal characteristics, investigating the pattern and trends of migration in the area and analyzed the major causes and factors responsible for migration in the area. Even though Katsina state is not one of the Nigerian states with high rural-urban dichotomy. However it is generally characterized by poor social amenities, both in quality and quantity, rural communities are disproportionately more disadvantaged than urban centers due to governmental neglect. Consequently, the number of rural inhabitants that migrate to cities with high hopes of overcoming powerlessness consistent with rural life is unprecedented. Questionnaire was administered to the respondent who were selected based on purposive sampling techniques, followed by focus group discussion. The result of this reveals that the categories of people involved are youth; it discovered that female only migrated as a result of marriage and visitation or other forms of temporary movement, thus most of the motives for the movements are economic in searched of greener pasture. It describes the nature and period of migration of the respondents is seasonal. The geographic pattern of migration in this area is rural-urban migration pattern and the trends are fluctuating toward rural direction with slight increase and decrease and it indicates higher inclination toward urban direction. There is need for government to expand employment opportunities in the rural areas by investing more money in small scale and medium scale labor intensive industries. Also, maximum effort must be geared towards the development of agricultural activities and the rural economy in general.

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Introduction

Analysis of migration pattern is important to understand the changes taking place in the people's movement within the country. It is most volatile component of population growth and most sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors (Singh, 1998). Proper understanding of the patterns of migration would help in the estimation of future population redistribution. The reliability and dependability of these estimates depend much on the consideration of all the temporal factors of birth, death and internal migration on which population grows in its finest precision (Chakravarty, 1997).

Migration tends to be seen as problematic, especially in academic and policy debates, and in the popular press. It is often seen as the consequence of ruptures of environmental disaster, economic exploitation, or political or civil tensions and violence. And it is often perceived to be a cause of problems, like environmental degradation, health problems, 'brain drain', political or social instability, declining law and order, and unraveling social fabric and support systems (Adams, 1994).

On the diurnal basis, in a particular day when there were a lot of economic and industrial development in various parts of the country, and that was when movement of population was intensified, emphasis and further understanding should be given to the study of trend and pattern of migration. Moreover when fertility and mortality rates have no significant differences, migration becomes the foremost component influencing the redistribution of population, the direction and volume of migration would be changed and expanded or contrasted respectively by economic conditions. Migration may also be influence by technological changes in the society (Beck, 1985).

Human have been in migration since their emergence as species. Their original differentiations into ethnic groups appear to have been a result of isolated development of separate groups of people who migrated from central point of origin. Perhaps, in Africa or central Asia, even in the Stone Age, however, this isolated development was not complete for migration resulted in a complicated pattern of blood relationship through widely spread groups. In the rural areas of Katsina state Nigeria, the pattern of migration is not different from what is happening in other developing countries. The population is naturally increasing, the farmlands can no longer provide employment to the youth, and thus they have to move out especially during the dry season. Moreover the proximity of some areas to the city complicates the pattern of movement of population even during the short rainy season (IOM, 2010).

Migration which concerns with population mobility has been a topic of study by social scientist like demographers and other geographers. When people migrate from their origin, their life style is affected and also

the place they leave behind as well as the destination is affected. Migration is one of the three basic components of population change in any area; the rapid growth of urban population is believed to have resulted from the influx of migrants from rural areas. These migrants are blamed for swelling the population far beyond the urban economic capacity and available resources; and therefore, accelerating urban problems by putting high pressures on the existing facilities in the urban centers. Example migration into the urban Katsina is believed to have led to congestion, over-crowding, environmental pollution, unemployment, and high crime rate, increase spread of diseases, frustration, conflicts, poor sanitary conditions, and frequent road accidents. These are association with dense population which collectively contributes to urban decay.

On the other hand rural communities share this burden through loss of manpower necessary for agricultural activities and production. The impoverishment of rural areas in Nigeria is partly explainable by out-migration of able youths in search of employment in cities. Consequently, agriculture which prior to discovery of oil was the mainstay of Nigeria's economy was far relegated to the background leading to the country's mono-economy status.

Therefore, the study in examining the pattern of migration in Katsina State is important for development, it is meant for the development of rural people in such a manner as to enable them effectively and efficiently utilize their potentiality and other resources for the development of their communities and the nation in general.

The aim of this study is to examine and analyzed the pattern of rural migration in Katsina state by describing the types of people involved and personal characteristics of the migrants and investigating the pattern and trends of the migration in the area as well as analyzing the major causes and factors responsible for migration in the area.

This study would help in promoting our existing knowledge on rural migration as well as its causes and consequences. The sum of ideas drawn from such studies would contribute immensely not only in academic but would provide a panacea for the problems that impair rural development in Katsina state and Nigeria at large. This research will contribute to the intellectual realm, as a way to follow by future researchers who might be interested in the field of population dynamics. It will possibly be significant to the policy makers to find out the major causes and factors responsible for the movement of people from rural areas to urban centers such as social amenities, uneven development etc.

The Study Area

Urban Katsina is a Headquarter of Katsina local government and equally the capital of Katsina state. It is located between latitude $12^{\circ}45'$ and latitude $13^{\circ}15'N$ and longitude $7^{\circ}30'$ and $8^{\circ}00'E$. The location is at extreme part of northern Nigeria. It is boarded to the north and west by Jibia and Batsari local government area to the north and east by Rimi local Government area and south by Batagarawa Local Government area. Katsina is a predominantly Hausa- Fulani state, a vast majority of the people are settled cultivators (farmers) traders and civil servant but there is a considerable number of nomadic cattle Fulani whose males rear livestock while females hawk locally prepared fermented milk in town and village, a few number of other ethnic groups from southern part of Nigeria especially Igbo's and Yoruba are found Dwelling in the Katsina town for business purpose and civil service while other ethnic group from middle belt and north eastern part of the country could also be found in the town residing for Nupe's, Kanuris, and Tivs .

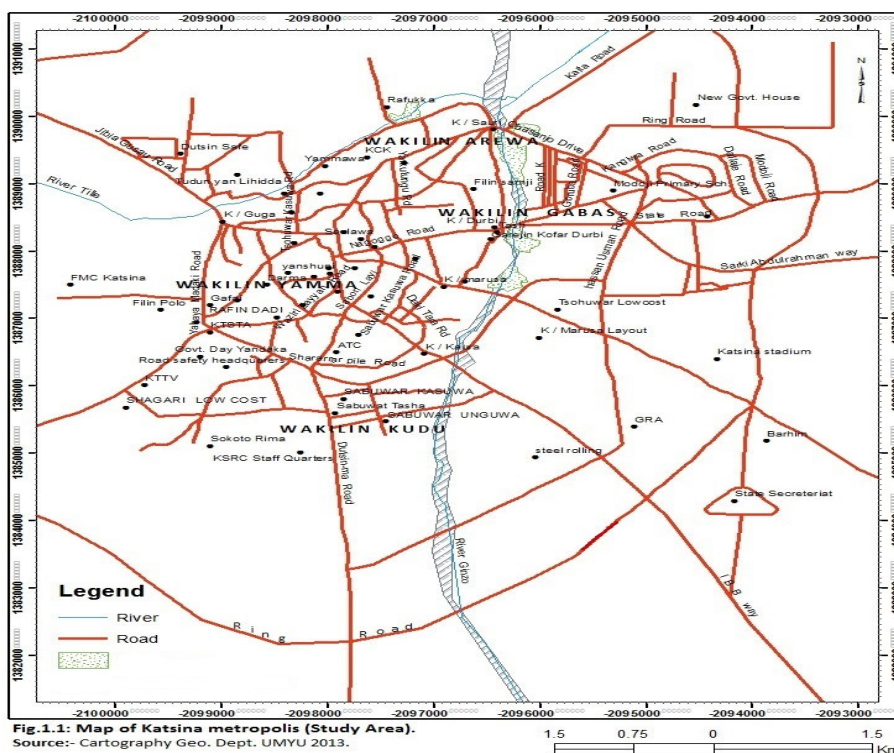


Figure 1: Showing Map of Study Area

Methodology

The type of data used in this project is quantitative type. And also in carrying out this research, two sources of data are used. These are primary sources and secondary sources of data and sources of literature. The primary sources of data are direct method to be employed through reconnaissance survey which was conducted in the study area. And a detailed survey was carried out on the geographical features of the area, nature and sources (of income of the inhabitant of the study area). Questionnaire is used in data collection this was followed by focus group discussion.

The method used in this research was inventory and ranking the villages in the area in terms of size, and divided them into two (i.e. major villages and small villages). Four towns and other eight (8) villages were selected systematically (i.e. systematic sampling techniques), in this questionnaire administration was used in data collection. This was followed by Focus group discussion with selection of most affected people in the area. Purposive sampling was used in which only those affected by frequent migration were involved.

The total sum of 80 questionnaire were administered in the 12 sites that were selected systematically according to the inventory and ranking of the villages in the L.G.A, in which 10 questionnaire were administered in each of the four major villages and 5 in each of the small villages selected.

The data generated were analyzed, described, interpreted and summarized using descript statistic such as frequencies and percentages presented in tabular form, and line graphs were used to illustrate some of the findings.

Data Analysis and Discussion of Results

Characteristics of Migrants

Table 1. Age Distribution of Respondents

S/n	Age group	Frequency	Percentage
1	≤ 20	3	4
2	21-30	27	34
3	31-40	31	39
4	41-50	17	21
5	>50	2	2
6	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

Table 1 describes the category of people involve in the migration, indicating that almost all people involved are youths with the majority of 39% within the age of 31-40yrs followed by 34% within the age of 21-30yrs and

least of 2% within the age greater than 50yrs and 4% within the age of less than and equal to 20yrs.

Gender Distribution

From the survey conducted, the migration involved only males' members of the community this also indicate homogeneity in terms of respondents' gender. it is as a result of socio cultural and religious factors that did not allow the researcher to investigate females as part of the samples. Nevertheless, information pertaining female migration is acquired through focus group discussion conducted in various sample villages. It was discovered that female only migrated as a result of marriage and visitation or other forms of temporary movements.

Ethnic Distribution

Table 2. Ethnic Distribution of Respondents

S/n	Ethnicity	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hausa	71	89
2	Fulani	9	11
3	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

Table 2 showed that there is homogeneity in ethnic composition of the population with 89% Hausa speaking people and 11% Fulani's speaking language. Though all the Fulani's do speak Hausa in the area.

Marital Status

Table 3. Marital Status Distribution of Respondents.

S/n	Status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Single	20	25
2	Married	59	74
3	Divorce	1	1
4	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

Table 3 revealed that 74% of the migrants are married while 25% are single and 1% is divorced. This implies that the majority of the migrants though from rural areas are married people because they go out to look for what to do in order to cater for their families. Thus most of the motives for the movement are economic, in searched of cash income.

Occupational Distribution

Table 4. Major Occupations of Respondents

S/n	Major occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Farming only	52	65
2	Business	8	10
3	Informal sector activities	5	6
4	Students	14	18
5	Teaching/(Qur'an)	1	1
6	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

As it is known in rural geography that one of the characteristics of rural areas is domination of primary economic activities that is agriculture and small scale business. In table 4, this research also revealed that farming is the major occupation with 65%, while 18% are students, 10% are business, 6% engage in informal sector activities such as cobblers, Nail cutters, cloth hand design etc. But the least (1%) are in teaching Qur'an (Almajiranci).

Educational Attainment

Table 5. Educational Attainment of Respondents

S/n	Educational attainment	Frequency	Percentage
1	Informal education only	35	44
2	Primary education	27	34
3	Secondary education	15	19
4	Higher institution	3	3
5	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

Table 5 shows that migrant's educational status is higher in informal education with 44%. This includes

mainly Qur’anic education. However, all other categories do have Qur’anic education but the 44% have only informal education, followed by primary education with 34%, secondary education 19% and the least with higher institution such as NCE, Diplomas etc.

4.3 Nature and Period of Migration

Table 6. Migration period of respondents in the last one year.

S/N	Period	Migrated		Unmigrated		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1.	Rani (Dry and Cool) Dec-March	79	99	1	1	80	100
2.	Bazara (Dry and Hot) March-May	73	91	7	9	80	100
3.	Damina (Wet and Hot) June-Sept	18	22	62	78	80	100
4.	Kaka (Dry and Cool) Oct-Nov	63	79	17	21	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019

Table 6 describes the nature and period of migration of the respondents. It revealed the percentage of people migrating in each of the four popular season and also those that are not migrating in the particular season. It is clear that during Rani (Dry and cool season), at the beginning of dry period, 99% of the people do migrate because there is rainfall for rain fed agriculture. It was only one person out of 80 that did not migrate in that year, during the dry season (rani).

However in Damina (Wet and hot season), 78% live in the area practicing rainfed agriculture as a result of adequate rainfall while only 22% migrated during rainy season, possibly as they don’t have enough land to cultivate, they prefer to pay laborers to help on their small piece of land which they have.

During Kaka (Dry and cool season), 79% migrated while 21% live in the area. But in Bazara (Dry and hot season), almost 91% do migrate while 9% do stay possibly preparing their farm for the coming rainy season.

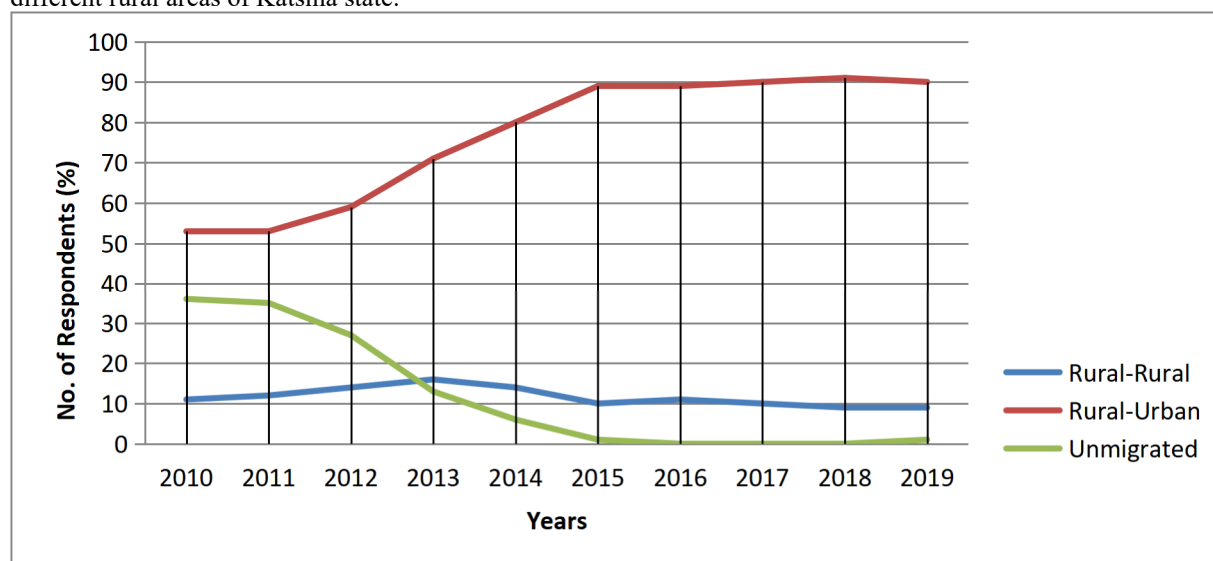
Pattern and Trends of Migration

Table 7. Destination of respondents in the last one year

S/N	Place	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rural-Rural	6	7
2	Rural-Urban	74	93
3	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

Table 7 reveals that geographic pattern and trends of migration in this area is rural-urban migration pattern with higher inclination in urban direction in search of job opportunities. This indicated that 93% migrated to urban centers most especially urban Katsina due to the closeness. People from villages migrated into the urban Katsina, participating in small scale business, informal sector activities, while some have been there as students/Almajirai while 7% migrated to rural areas particularly for acquiring Islamic knowledge (almajiranci) in different rural areas of Katsina state.



Sources: Field Work 2019.

This line graph describes 10 years information on migration trends (direction) of the respondents from 2010-2019, It reveals that respondents that involved in rural-rural migration are 11% from the year 2010, and

their percentage goes up with slight increase of 1% to 2% in the year 2011-2013 it drop with 2% in 2014, with 4% in 2018 and continue to drop with 1% from the year 2010-2019. While the rural-urban migration line graph showed ascending number of respondents from 2010-2018 and slightly descend with 1% in the year 2019. However the number of unmigrated respondents in the year 2010 to 2018 is descending from 36% to 0% respectively and increased to 1% in 2019. These reveals that the trends of migration are fluctuating toward rural direction with slight increase and decrease and it indicates higher inclination toward urban direction.

Purpose of Migration

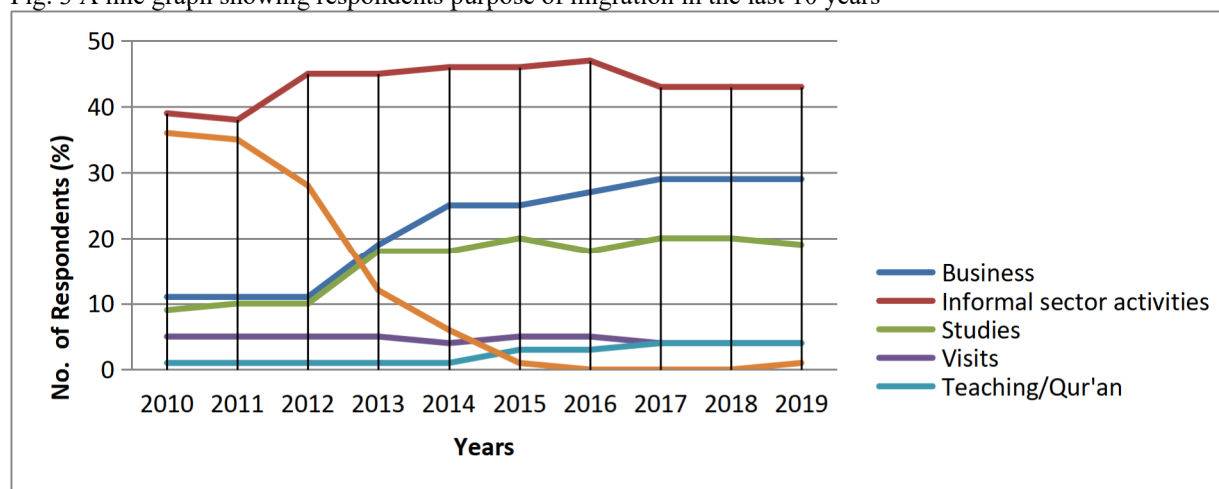
Table 8. Respondent’s purpose of migration in the last one year

S/N	Purpose	Frequency	Percentage
1	Business	18	23
2	Informal Sector Activities	39	49
3	Studies	15	18
4	Visit	4	5
5	Teaching (Qur’an)	4	5
6	TOTAL	80	100

Sources: Field Work 2019.

From table 8, it can be seen that majority of the respondents (49%) are labour migrants who may not have formal education. Therefore they are non-formal educated labour migrants involved in various informal sectors, doing activities such as dry cleaning, nail cutting, cobbler, suya, goods uploading and many other works that not required capacity of understanding higher forms of knowledge (intellectual). Those who partake business with 23% these businesses are sales of clothing material in market around Katsina, shoes and fairly used clothed in Central market ans Yar’kutungu markets katsina as well as other destinations markets, some of the respondents are involved in farm produced business while others are selling electrical accessories etc. There are few respondents (18%) that migrate for the purpose of studies as (students).

Fig. 3 A line graph showing respondents purpose of migration in the last 10 years

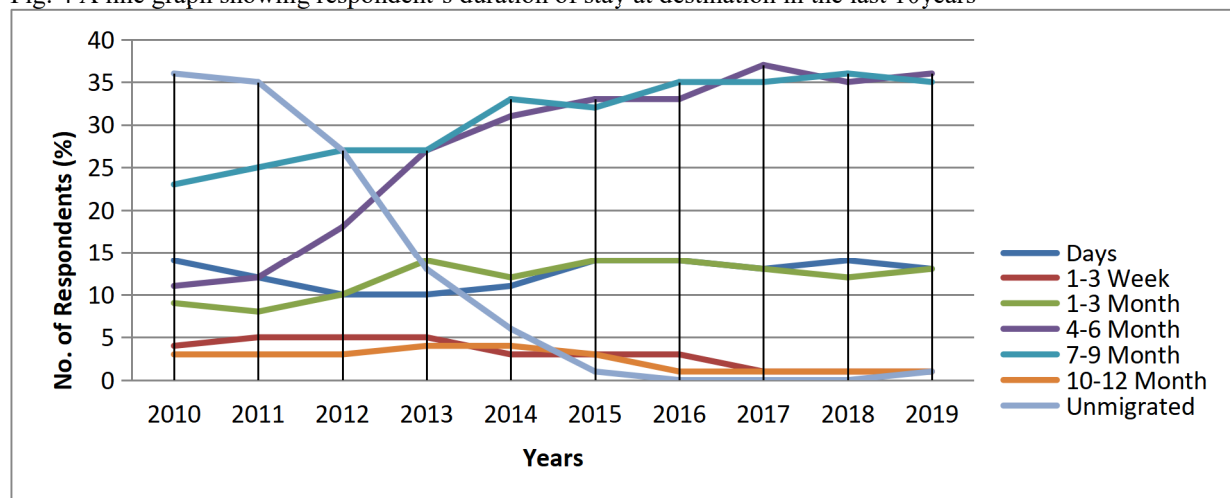


Sources: Field Work 2019.

This line graph idescribes 10 years information on the respondents purpose of migration from 2010-2019. This reveals that from 2012-2014 business as a purpose of migration of respondents is 11% without any incline or decline and it rise up with 8% in the year 2013 and continue to ascend with less than 10% up to 2019. Respondents that migrated for the purpose of informal sector activities are 38% in the year 2012 and 2013; it goes up with 7% in the year 2012 and 2013. It rise up again with 1% in 2014 where it drop to 43% from 2017-2019. There are also respondents that migrate to study in various destinations from 2010-2019; this study is formal education while for some is informal (Qur’anic education) and their trends is ascending from less than 10% to 20% with 1% decline in the year 2019. The fourth line of the graph is describes the respondents that migrated for the purpose of visits, this showed uniformity in the number of respondent that partake from 2010-2015 (5%) with revise decline to 4% in 2014 this revise decline remain unchanged up to 2019. The fifth line showed that its only one respondents that migrated for the purpose teaching Qur’an (Alaramma) from the year 2010-2014 which ascend to 3% in the year 2015 and 2016 and 4% from the year 2017-2019. However the number of unmigrated respondents in the year 2010 to 2018 is descending from 36% to 0% respectively and increased to 1% in 2019.

Rural Duration and Stay in the Migrated Destination

Fig. 4 A line graph showing respondent's duration of stay at destination in the last 10years



Sources: Field Work 2019.

This line graph indicated that most of the respondent duration of stay at the destination is seasonal. There are respondents that are not less than 10% in all the years from 2010-2019 that migrated on daily basis or days due to the closeness of these rural areas to urban Katsina, they do migrate for economic activities in various market centers of urban Katsina, there trend is fluctuating with slight increase and decrease from 2010-2019 starting with 14% in 2010 and 13% in the year 2019. The trends of 1-3 week duration start with 4% in the year 2010 and rise up to 5% in 2011-2013 and also goes down to 3% in three consecutive years followed and 1% in 2017-2019. The trends of 1-3 month duration start with 9% and decline to 8% in the year 2011, and ascend in the year 2012 and 2013, and goes down to 12% in the year 2014 where it return to 14% in 2015 and 2016 and descend to 13% in 2017, 12% in 2018 and lastly return to 13% in 2019. 4-6 month duration trends showed ascending order from 2010 to 2017 with slight decline of 2% in the year 2018 and goes up with 1% in 2019. The trends of 7-9 Month duration indicated ascend inclination of respondents from 2010 to 2019 with slight decline in some years such as 2015, 2017 and 2019. The trends of 10-12 months duration of stay has low percentage of respondents with less than 5% from 2010-2019 where it ascends from 3% to 4% in the year 2013 and 2014 and return to 3% in 2015, thus it descend to 1% from 2016 to 2019. However the number of unmigrated respondents in the year 2010 to 2018 is descending from 36% to 0% respectively and increased to 1% in 2019.

Focused Group Discussion

Impacts of migration to the area of origin (rural) and destination centers (mainly urban)

During the course of this study, a focused group discussion (FGD) was conducted in different study villages in the study area; questions on the causes and impact of rural migration were discussed: The findings are here by presented.

The population pressure in the rural areas has resulted in the shortage of farmland which has consequently affected the crop cultivation and production. This results into migration of people to the urban centers. Also children of ten years and above are migrating to the urban centers and some rural areas for the purposes of Qur'an studies (Almajiranci). Moreover females migrate to the other neighboring and far villages because of marriage which is known as permanent migration and the short, term one as visitation or other form of temporary movement.

When further discussed on the effects of migration on both rural and urban areas, many people have the opinion that migration has depopulated the rural areas which resulted in the decline in agricultural labour force and in turn brings about decline in agricultural output (products) in the rural areas. Migration has also affected the urban centers because of the urban repopulation which resulted in putting more pressure that brings about unemployment, poor housing condition, and unplanned settlement, high traffic congestion, increase in crime rate and high cost of living in urban centers.

In addition, the effects of migration to the migrants, some people indicated that, there is a significant rate of demoralization among migrants because strict control of social behavior on social relationship does not exist there in the urban centers. On the other hand social mobility is likely to increase and new ideas and knowledge brought into the rural areas.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

This research focuses on migration pattern in rural areas of Katsina state, where it makes emphasis on detail

examination and analysis of migration pattern of rural migration, by looking at the type of people involve and personal characteristic of the migrants, investigating the pattern and trends of the migration and analyzed the major causes and factors responsible for migration in the area.

The data reveals that the nature and period of migration in Katsina is seasonal migration with only 22% of the respondents migrated in rainy season while 99%, 91% and 79% migrated during Rani, Bazara, and Kaka periods respectively.

The pattern and trends of the migration is mainly rural- urban migration with 93% respondents inclined toward urban direction in search of cash income.

Conclusively the quest for a better and human life has led to mankind dispersing over the surface of the earth in pursuit of different livelihood options. Migration in Katsina is an old age practice propelled by economic, social reasons which practice by seasonal farm laborers, business people and students. These migrants are youth mostly male with no formal education rather they have Qur'anic education with others having both Qur'anic and formal education; they also have homogeneity in ethnic composition of Hausa speaking language with few fulanis that do speak hausa as well. The pattern of migration is long and short distant seasonal migration with little percentage in other forms of temporary migration. However the trends and the proportion of Rural to rural migrations is slightly fluctuating, while the proportions of Rural to urban is increasing over the periods, both long and short distance movements are more urban oriented. There has been a significant increase in migration to urban areas among males during 2010 to 2019, the reasons of migration data reveals that males migrated because of employment, Marriage among female and visitations among males and females. Going by this trend, short distance streams are emerge as the dominant migration streams as a result of proximity of these rural areas to urban Katsina. The result also reveals for the past decade (2010-2019) information on migration, the trends of migration in the areas is fluctuating toward rural area with slight increase and decrease and it indicated higher inclination toward urban direction. It can be seen that the majority of respondents are labour migrants involves in various economic activities that not required capacity of understanding higher forms of intellectuality, and few respondents that are students (who migrate for the purpose of studies)

Recommendation

It is very important and also necessary to forward suggestions and recommendations which help to solve the problems of rural migration. I am equally convinced that the desire for better Jobs, improve living standards and acquire western education and Qur'anic education (Almajiranci) are some of the reasons why rural people of these areas migrate particularly to the urban areas. Therefore, it is important to find solution in order to discourage rural influx to the destination areas particularly urban centers thereby reducing the problems that are caused by rural migration if socio-economic development is to be achieved.

First, there is a need for government to expand employment opportunities in the rural areas by investing more money in small scale and medium scale labour intensive industries. Also, maximum effort must be geared towards the development of agricultural activities and the rural economy in general.

Government should create a well-designed project for integrated rural development. This should include infrastructural facilities such as schools and provision of medium that will enable complete year agriculture e.g. dam construction. These will reduce the disparities between the rural and the urban areas. Certain dimension of welfare package can be furthered extensively through government programmed.

Government should also focus attention on income generated both in farm and non-farm employment in order to enhance economic growth and development in the rural areas and state in general.

Rural dwellers and farmers on their own should form a cooperative society in order to be Unisom so as to agitate for development.

Finally, for these strategies to be a success there must be a mass mobilization and participation of people at grassroots, trained personnel and project should be self-defined and goal oriented to the need of the people.

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