

MIGRATION AND ITS PSYCHO-SOCIAL EFFECT ON WOMEN

Opara Eucharía U.

Veritas University, Abuja

ugohuk@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Migration is a human natural phenomenon that propels human beings to frequently seek for greener pasture. Its antecedent dated from the commencement of the origin and existence of first human being on earth. The simple act of disobedience from the statutory ordinances of God; robbed Adam and Eve the privilege of Psycho-social freedom, which caused the first migration of the man and woman out from the Garden of Eden to other hostile environment, Genesis 3:24. The incident of migration intrinsically affects women a lot through: psychological trauma, social and cultural integration, and religious expression. This paper intends to ex-ray the psychosocial effects of migration on women ranging from: single, married and widowed in the community or settlement. Women are often times grouped among the vulnerable in the society, derelict and deselected in communal decisions. Thus, the trend of migration has copious facets beginning from the ancient society to modern society, based on different causes that triggered the movement and relocation. The research is a library based work; the researcher would analytically examine and evaluates other scholarly works of some scholars in the field. The phenomenal upsurge of migration in the society prompts the researcher to delve into the effects of migration on female. It proffers to the initiators of massive and non-massive migration sound mind to have due consideration for the female migrants when propelling them into migration to different settlements. The potentiality of migrant women ought to be explored, extracted and utilized in the society they domiciled and adapted to its culture.

Keywords: Migration, Women, Psychology, Social, Effects and Traits.

Introduction

The dynamism in human being propels the acts of movements from one place to another for a better adaptation in the Society that is not static. Socially, human beings migrate from the original domiciled to another location felt to be more suitable and promising than the former. Migration is not new in academic cycle. The antecedent of migration could be traced to the incident at the Garden of Eden, Genesis 3:34, the consequence of disobeying the statutory ordinance of the

Creator God, caused the process of moving Adam and his wife Eve out of the Garden of Eden to another hostile environment; to till the ground and face other inconveniences nature brings. It is pertinent to acknowledge the authority God gave human being to increase and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it, Genesis 1:28. The origin of migration started from the very existence of human person in the society. The mandate: to explore the entire world, to till, extract, farm, hunt, excavate, drill, and build and to maintain the environment, to exploit it. Migration is necessary to an extent; as it involves change of environment and to adapt to another culture. It is in the inclination of human being to migrate, as an instinct chipped into human nature. It is vital to attribute the phenomenon of migration as divine ordinance and wishes.

Migration is the act of moving from one place to another in search of better living environment, job opportunity, better education, scientific discovery, greener pasture and suitable cultural adaptation. People migrate to find work (BBC English Dictionary). Virtually, eighty percent of human being is migrants of certain claimed original resident of a particular area, to another. Throughout the ages, people are on the move. History has it that twenty thousand years ago first inhabitants of America migrated from Asia, walked across the land bridge that once connected Alaska and Asia to constitute the pioneer Native Americans prior to the advent of the Europeans (Donald A Ritchie 8). The women folk of the native American encounter harsh cold climatic changes in their frail physical up built as they migrate into other places to occupy. Adapting to a new environment faces psychological and social challenges. Many tribes in Africa migrated from one settlement to another. The Zulus were noted for migrating from one environment to the other in search for suitable habitat (Timkulu 13). Unstable migration affects women adversely due to the fact that their body builds up demands high sense of stability to be more proactive in discharging domestic responsibilities. The Nigerian Nation was built up with migrant ethnic groups comprising intra and inter movements. This could be caused by tribal wars, hatred, non-availability of sufficient food stuff and search for more productive farm land. The central Nigeria constituted people migrating from one area to the other; some part of Tiv migrated from Obudu plateau, Gbagyi, Koro migrated to settle in the present central Nigeria (Obayemi 147). Although human beings are prone to claim the world of vicinity existing prior to his or her birth and women are the bearers of all human race. Migration can be forced due to incompatibility of ideas, opinions, beliefs and practice within a homogenous society in a particular area. In the case of Gbagyi ethnic group various facets stories were given by scholars patterning to their migration from the Eastern world, lived in

Borno in the seventeenth century with the Kanuri prior to Jihad war of 1804 (Kuta 3). The migration takes several days, weeks, months and years before final destination of settlement. Virtually, every family, kindred, village, community and ethnic group has a traceable origin of a place they migrated prior to the present habitat. Everyone involved in the process of migration is a migrant constituting: the fathers, mothers, and children. Migratory is often times an adventure movement. In the process, the men folk stands better position and more advantageous to withstand unprecedented obstacles and challenges that might emerge due to the physic body build, mental alertness, masculine muscles, courageous attitudes and fearless minds. They could team up as warriors to fight and defend the other migrants and contingents and they play vital roles ensuring stable settlement of emigrants to the suitable environments and smooth adaptation of the culture of the newly acquired habitat or the tenet culture of the aboriginal inhabitants. Migration poses many effects on both male and female migrants, children inclusive such as: Fear, War, Wiled best attack, Shelter, Food, Clothing, loneliness, cultural integration and communication. The African slaves in the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries were the major migrants to the western world of Europe, North and South America, and part of Asia. They Formed Major Negros in North and South America continents (Barrett 183), great transformation of positive and negative effects of their encounter with migration from Africa to America and Europe and these were attributed to the absorption and adaptation of the foreign land with its strange culture. They formed part of the Africans in diaspora. Virtually every tribe migrated to form one Nigeria. Those who settled ages ago became permanent original inhabitants and indigenes (Ugwu 49) of the area prior to the later migrants who joins later to settle in the area too.

Thus, the research focuses on the psychological and social effects of migration on women whom society group among the vulnerable. Women are considered the weak sex when placed in congruence with the men folk due to patriarchal frame work and dominance of men in matters of crucial family or communal decisions. Women are naturally built in their reproductive organs to bear children in their wombs, make homes and are divinely endowed with patience, mildness, fortitude, assertiveness, empathy, passion, Faith, adaptability, power, self- care, courage, gratitude, and imperfection, Positive impression and open mindedness. Migrant women constitute: girl child, adolescents, married, widow, and elderly women. In the course of migration, some women feel depressed, stressful, bored, tired, and weak. Coupled with dereliction and deselected in communal

decisions. Women are endowed with potential traits whether migrants or indigenous have lots to offer to the society.

Group of Women in Migration

The Girl hood: This refers to a period in a woman's life when she is a child. In the course family, kindred and communal migration, the girls (children) are conspicuously fully involved. The babies and infants are being carried by their mothers and, the grown up girls and boys can trek or run and take care of themselves to alleviate the burden from their mothers. The girls grow and endeavour to explore their environments; they could quickly observe, perceive, react, bubble, speak out or remain mute, wave, smile and shout. They take cognizance of the vicinity although unable to contribute much to the parents at the present trending situation. The historical girls have not much to contribute to the parent, family and community but always comply to their directives, practice docility to the statutory order of the siblings and the society. Thus, the current contemporary girls are very smart: can easily identify their vicinities, give plausible answers to posing questions, and give rational suggestions to current issues on discussion, exhibits curiosity and inquisitiveness to things surrounding their existence especially, in terms of watching their mothers performing domestic duties at homes. They could boldly volunteer to render services to others based on their level of understanding and could express their feelings, interrogate their parents on issues that need explanations. In the spirit of humility, adults need to consider the positive suggestions of the children as they portray; humility and wisdom in decision taking.

The Adolescent women: The outlook of the adolescent women physical development radiates joy to their siblings and the community. They feel fine that they can make people happy (Opara 4). Adolescent girls appreciate their beauties that make them to put up smiling faces to invoke admiration of on-lookers. Their concerns mostly are getting admirers (Mukherjee 243). Adolescent is the period between puberty and adulthood (Collins Gem 7). The adolescent woman reaches the age to outgrown childhood tendencies and be admitted into adulthood due to physical and psychological alterations in maturity (Geddes and Grosset 19). The adolescent woman is in the position of changing from childhood to adult, she stands in between a child and an adult, full of youthful exuberant, she can explicitly exhibit maturity. She is considered to be "a young person who is no

longer a child but who is not yet an adult” (BBC Dictionary 16). Adolescence is the ripped age in marriage. The Akabo in Ikedure, Imo State celebrates it as maiden ceremony; to showcase the young ladies are ripped for marriage (Opareure 6). It is a pubertng period in some West African societies. Puberty is a transition from childhood into adult and rites performed to usher in full adulthood (Quarcoopome 113). However, Adolescent women involved in migration are cut off from this puberty ceremony due to lack of stability to organize such; a befitting and prestigious ceremonies for them. They grow up and were giving out easily for marriage as they migrate to another settlement with their parents.

Married Women: Adolescent girls develop into maturity: physical, social and psychology. Their parents arrange suitors for them. They are given for marriage. A married woman is a woman who is legally engaged with a matured man and both live as husband and wife for the purpose of procreation and companionship. Men mostly prefer to embark into migration with their wives rather than moving alone. Married women perform vital roles in the course of migrating from their original basements to another newer environment, whether short distant or long distances: they are the custodians of their husbands’ belongings, take care of domestic demands; cooking and serving the husband and children. They build homes for entire families, give moral and ethical and domestic training to their children. The assistance they render to their husbands in the process migrating and founding suitable habitat for the entire families and community at large is enormous: hospitality is a cue to generosity, kindness and goodness to the strangers, indigenous and other migrants in the land of their domicile. It is paramount for the married women to prepare meals for the men and children. They engage in subsidiary farming and engage in trading to assist the men to cater for the family. They are the custodians of homes, although men erect the huts and houses but women organize and beautify the environment. The health of the families is in their control; nursing and caring are their fundamental duties.

The Widows: This refers to married women whose husbands had died. They too constitute the group of women embark on migration especially when it involves the entire families, kindred and community moving out of their original habitat to migrate to uncertain area to continue life. The widow comprised both young and elderly. The young widows could remarry based on their choices either to remarry or to still stay with their husbands’ children and families. Some of the elderly widows have grown up children prior to the demise of their husbands,

who take proper care of them. These widows often have psychological trauma at the remembrance of their dead husbands and they are prone to quarrel and easily hunt for faults and conflicts among the siblings. They are considered in the allocation of settlements. It is pertinent to know that the young widows have the tendency to compete with the married women and the single women in terms of taking care of their families as single mothers.

The Single Women: The women that have not married are single. Single women comprise old and young women. The younger women constitute the youth who graduated from puberty ceremonies, and those engaged with fiancés and those seeking for suitable life partners. All are involved in migrating with the entire families. Fate might have it, that they might marry within the emigrants or fall in love with the indigenes. The single women are among the able bodies that could be engaged in farming, run errands; perform certain jobs like weaving, pottery and trading.

Elderly Women: The groups of women who are old and weak to perform tasks are referred as elderly. Some might be the age of 60 years and above. The experience of menopause contributes to hasten the women to experience old age on time. At this age, the physical features of the women tend to be weak and worn out. Life seemed to be deteriorating, not palatable and enticing. Migration at this age is very burdensome, full of uncertainties. These elderly women are the custodians of tradition and cultural inheritance. Their presence is inevitable, they had worked assiduously to preserve the norms, myths, tenets, beliefs and practices of the society. They serve as consultants to the community in times of danger, disputes and conflict resolution.

Psycho-Social Effect of Migration on Women.

Migration is an adventure, risk taken, an explorative event. It is a bold decision to embark on migratory. Consequently, there are copious of challenging, obstacles, difficulties, and dangers, risks, adversaries, wars and hungers the migrants encounter in the process of the migrating from their native lands and to another settlements.

Psycho-Social Positive Effects on Migration

New Discovery: In the process of moving from one area to another, the migrants utilize the opportunity to explore their environments and to ascertain new discoveries to enrich their wealths of knowledge. Christopher Columbus, the Portuguese navigator embarked on expedition (Ritchie 17) to

several coasts and discovered lots of islands and coast lands and new towns through sea navigation. The early Portuguese migrated to Benin in the sixteenth century for missionary evangelism (Fafunwa 74). They discovered the West African coasts and the cheap labour of inhuman slavery with the African Chiefs. Migrants seek for greener pastures, fertile land, plain and at times hilly to view invasion of the enemies. Other discovery could be: minerals, water fall and vegetation. New peaceful and accommodative indigenes suitable for settlement could be discovered.

Intellectual Development: There is a maxim that upholds; 'he, who travels far, sees far,' Migration exposes one to various sphere of intellectual development. As the migrants embark on expeditions into different places, they observe, explore, and develop inquisitive and curiosity intellect that would enrich their wisdom, understanding and knowledge. They evaluate other people's culture to add value to what they had. They improve on the ideas and methods of performing task to better modern techniques, change the traditional ways of doing things. They acquire imaginative thinking and imbibe new styles of tackling issues that will hasten human and natural sustainable development. They apply this latent knowledge when they settle permanently.

Cultural Diversity: Culture is a way of life of people in a community. Migration does not elude culture rather it enhances it. Culture entails the totality of people's response to life base on communal agreement. There are material aspect of culture like physical objects, food, attires, huts, festival, language and the immaterial culture like: beliefs, norms, values, tenets, feelings, idea and regulations and order (Anichebe 19). Every ethnic group has a culture; the migrants' backgrounds were imbedded into their tribal culture. Consequently, their exposure into many people's culture, contributes to enrich their culture, they, admire others' culture, emulate and learn to acquire more. Thus, having experiences of cultural diversity make them to be psychosocial balanced in the society.

Social Integration: The process of moving from the former residence to vicinity for settlement involves interaction with lots of people on the way. The indigenes and the immigrants have to integrate and the two cultures might intertwine to produce a pluralistic society (Okajare 49). The wave of migration converge people of various ethnic, religious, social and psychological backgrounds to form one larger society. The history of Nigeria brought the desert people into grassland environment and the grassland into forest environment (Udo 12). The major migrants in Nigeria are the Fulani, moving

from one State to another in search for grassland to feed the cows. Women accompany the men to render services to the male folk in any settlement, which might involve interacting with the autochthones in the village market squares and stalls to buy food stuff and beverages. Migrants from any tribe do not live in isolation but move around to socialize and associate with the inhabitants of the area. Women and children respond quickly and easily to cultural integration and familiarize with the indigenes.

Religions Experiences: Migrants move about with their ethnical religious background. The migrated African female slaves who were priestess did not abandon or forgot their worthwhile priestly duties in Africa. In Haiti, Cuba, Brazil and Jamaican, they courageously assumed the priestess and diviner offices amidst persecution, maltreatment, subjugation and all kinds of inhuman treatments. The Ancestral Spirits and other Deities were given them Divine revelations especially on techniques of surviving in the foreign lands. They formed the African Religion in Diaspora. Women are good in showcasing their religious beliefs and practices. They engage in inculcating the rudimentary tenets, norms, beliefs, doctrines and practices of the religion they adhered to the children.

Modernization: Is the process of changing from the traditional methods of performing things to modern techniques. Modernization brings enlightenment, development, urbanization and globalization. The effect of migration tends to be positive as it unveils the migrants' modern ideas on some issues that are traditional they still hold tight. The trending phenomenon reawakes their intellects and rationalities to modernize and change ancient ways of carrying out and performing traditional duties and associating themselves with contemporary society's modern life. The women on migration acquire copious of ideas and knowledge to model to new system of responding to matters surrounding them in the community they domiciled. As people migrate, they copy new styles of dressing, eating, building modern houses, magnificent edifices, engage in charitable organization, render magnanimous services, and polish their identities.

Psycho-Social Negative Effects on Migration

Depression: Most women on migration suffer depression especially the elderly women, pregnant women and women who are nursing babies. Depression is a state of losing hope and feeling bored on low spirited ventures. Migrant women might feel depressed during pregnancy; their physical bodies seemed to be more challenging due to additional heavy in

weight of the babies in their wombs. This might result to negative reactions to people and things surrounding them. When the journey becomes cumbersome, the elderly women, pregnant women and the girl child- woman could be depressed. They can easily be irritated, nervous, and afraid of the destination and unforeseen events.

Death: Migration has taken lots of people to early underworld. Death is the termination of the existing life on earth. Women undertaking the course of migration face the challenging's of death. The causes of death could be: hunger and lack of food on the journey, The Nigerian Women who migrate to Italy in search for better jobs through the Sahara desert and Libya often face death and rotten along the desert. Some were maltreated, brutally handled, others died of hunger and thirsty. The weak ones were not rescued, cared for but abandoned to die a wretched and miserable death.

Conflict: Is a disagreement between two persons or group of persons. It exists when there is no mutual understanding, and agreement between two individuals. Conflict in women could be grouped into psychological and social conflicts. Psychological conflicts arouses from intrinsic part of human person which include: hateful thoughts or feelings, Covetousness, envy, jealousy, lack of mutual trust and love, and evil plans. Social conflicts in women emanates from: Quarrelling, hate speech, discrimination, segregation, disagreement, anger, murder, progress, beauty contest, praises, religious violence, disunity, misunderstanding, stealing, cheating, injustice and favouritism. Migrant women might experience conflict on the way or at the permanent place of settlement. Everyone loves peace and serenity, but one has to promote in the society.

Wars: In migration, wars are being faced by the men and very few able and energetic women of valour. War could be internal and external: in the course of migrating from one' former habitat to another new habitat; to search for peaceful environment. The migrants face copious oppositions, challenging, quarrels, and hatred and unprecedented wars. The internal war comprises: fighting between the husband and the wife, between father and sons or daughter, between mothers and daughter in laws, sons or daughters and the in-laws within the internal and external families. External war comprise the wars the entire migrants face with their enemies or opponents in the course of migrating to settle with the autochthones or with other resent settlers who joined the indigenes in the same place. Wars are not palatable to experience. It

could cause high blood pressure, heart attack, migrant head ache, restless, deaf, fear and death.

Food: Human beings need food to survive. Food is one of the substances human beings and animals eat, such as vegetables and meat. Food is one of the essential things human beings need on earth to survive and be alive. The migrating women need food to sustain them for the journey. Hunger contributes to the weakness and setbacks, the migrant women encounters on the way to their destinations. Lack of food could bring malnutrition, hunger, ulcer, weight loss, sickness, tiredness and even death. Good food strengthens the body, keeps the heart and mind healthy and sound. It energizes the women to go extra kilometer, repair body worn-out tissues and keeps the physical body sound for further movement. Cultivating food is one of the major occupations the women in migration often engaged to feed the contingents and encourage them to advance in their journey. Majority of the migrant women are farmers.

Shelter: The essential thing women in migration need is shelter. It is a basic need necessity for human protection. Shelter makes a woman to relax, feel free and safe, peaceful, and have sense of belonging. Shelter comprises: House, tent, hut, cave thick leaves of trees and shades to give protection against; rain, sunshine, cold, storm, tempest, dust, heavy breeze and wild animals. Migrants build houses suitable for them in their settlements to safeguard the entire family especially the pregnant women, babies and elderly women.

Quality traits of Women in Migration

Adaptability: The women are divinely endowed to change to any situation surrounding to their existence in life. They respond to issues on docility positively which intrinsically control the ability to assimilate shocks and undermine treatment from any form of hostility. Migrant women tend to be more accommodative, understanding and promoters of religious tolerance. The high level of interaction displayed with the environment and the inhabitant of the land give them warm acceptance and accommodation.

Empathy: The experience women had in bearing children up to nine months in the womb is unforgettable. The basement of the existence of empathy in women which is the power of entering into the feeling of another person has made women unique creature of God. Lots of women endeavour to understand the misery and agony of the other people, immense themselves into the dungeon

state of the victim in order to render possible solutions to the problems they are encountering. The services of migrant women are inevitable in settlements. Empathy is an assert women possess that ought to be acknowledged. Learn to be understanding and intuitive, without getting derailed by sentimentality. Ability to learn, listen and understand the desire and needs of the other people.

Perseverance: The position of women being mothers is enduring. Since women experience lots of pains in pregnancy and child's labour, they acquired the ability to persevere in their undertakings. The women are supportive in the final deliberations and decisions of the families. They endeavor to remain steadfast in keeping to the immediate bounds of the family's secrecy in spite of copious allurements to drift from the solidarity of the siblings.

Submissiveness: The position of women in the society inherently placed them to be submissive to the male dominance. The claim was traditionally laid down and transmitted to the contemporary society. Women are to suggest opinions in matters of family and communal decisions which can either be considered or not. They are expected to be submissive to their husbands as wives, avoid growing wild but be mild and loyal to the constituted authority. The submissiveness in women is to uphold peace and harmony in the family and the community of domicile.

Religious: Women are easily inclined to religious affairs. They strongly believe in the Supremacy of God. Consequently it drives their quest for Divine intervention is often invoked. The faith and trust in the Transcendence as the ultimate reality, problem solver, comforter of the afflicted, the daily sustainer, supersede all manifesting spiritual beings. Women often respond to the intrinsic vocation of answering the unique call of God to render divine and humanitarian services in form of Priestess and ministers in any particular religion they adhered to, coupled with the religious position they occupy in various denominations. Religious inspiration and aspiration in women propels them to lead exemplary life and train the children in the fear of God.

Faith: Women have faith in themselves. Believe that they would be successful in whatever they intend to perform. Believe in their lots of latent ideas rational and irrational ideas. And they are ready to think and share others opinions in order to realize their goals. They raise their ego high and have the confidence to get things done, achieve whatever they need to get done. Although women have the tendency to jealous each other in terms of progress and competition, nevertheless, they are women of faith. They have Faith in God and faith in whatever they intend to achieve in life.

Open mindedness: It is pertinent to acknowledge the open mindedness of women in matters of fearlessness. They are not afraid to make their opinions known and stick to them. They give plausible sound suggestions that would assist to build up the family's progress. They also possess the knowledge to articulate whatever they believe. Perhaps most importantly, they are tolerant to others and actively listen to what they have to say. They display good relationship, and an open-minded outlook. Most women see things as are and as they appeal to them.

Gratitude: Shows the extent one is thankful. Gratitude is an expression of deep joy, happiness, peace, favour, fulfillment, achievement and successes in life. Women openly show gratitude whenever they are blessed with new victory, new born baby to the family, progress, success and achievement of one in the family. Gratitude is never selfish rather very sensitive to the feeling of others (Ignacimuthu 69). Really successful women realize that their success did not occur in a vacuum both at home and at work. And they are able to say thank you and express genuine gratitude and appreciation to the people who have helped them get where they are. They treat their colleagues with kindness and respect and receive respect and admiration in return. Women often demonstrate their vote of thanksgiving through: laud laugh, victory song and dancing, handshaking and hugging, clapping of hands and applauding, blowing of trumpets, whistles and beating of musical instruments. Migrant women express gratitude to God for safety, His protection, benevolence, blessings, more especially for safe delivery of new born baby during the course of migration to the new settlement.

Cleanliness: The next to godliness is cleanliness. This entails purity of mind and body, condition of being chaste and undefiled. The nobles achieve great things in purity of heart. In social perspective, cleanliness depicts the state of keeping good health within and outside environment. Women take care of their bodies, exceptional are relatively few in number. Women take pride in creating immediate attention and respect. They are responsible and accountable for what they do and they do not and refrain from undeservedly blaming anyone for anything. They are reliable, hard-working, and confident. Majority of the women appreciate their appearance into the mirror with pride. They take good physical care of themselves: exercising and eating right food to keep fit. Migrant women extend the self-care to their immediate children, husbands and relatives.

Courage: The decision to migrate is a challenge of take bold step, which requires courage. It is a risk taking. Taking risks doesn't necessarily mean doing reckless things, but it does mean making calculated decisions and trying things that

might be considered. Courage assists the migrant couples to love and understand each other, and to be inwardly strong (Haring 4). It emanates from the absence of fear and promotes the ability to overcome fear. It takes courage to overcome all odds, challenges, obstacles and problems the migrants encounter on the way in migrating from the former residence to a newer place of domicile.

Passion: Naturally, women exhibit passion in their undertakings. One might have lots of skills and experiences, but without passion, she is likely not to elevate her work to the next stage. Loving what you do means innovating, striving, challenging yourself. And it makes the time you put in pleasurable and worth every moment of your journey to the top. Passion also brings energy, which you'll need to persevere (Peter Jones). To cultivate enthusiastic spirit in disposition of any task one is embarking is a noble thing to do. The migrant women have no choice rather than to plunge passion into migration as a dear means to succeed.

Commitment: Women are real in most of the things they do, especially in terms of intimacy. They display the unflinching attitude of responsibility and commitment in any engagement with the opposite sex. Quality women know what they are capable of becoming, and will encourage this without making a fuss about it. They desire to reach their full potential because they love and respect their abilities. Women duly understand the inevitability of occasional conflict. Something that separates a quality woman from the rest is that they remain logical and poised about the situation. They encourage and anticipate possible peaceful solution to impending problem. Committed migrant women are confident, smart, open, honest, and loyal. For these reasons and others, they never cease to leave good impression on people.

Recommendations

Migration is a trending issue on discourse that has diverts facets, thus psychosocial effects on women. It proffers to the initiators of massive and non-massive migration; sound mind to have due consideration for the female folk migrants when propelling them into migration to different settlements. Individuals might decide to migrate to vicinity different from the former for cogent reasons especially when the environment is unfriendly, hash and hostile. This could come as quick notice or planned. In whatever form it came, it affects the womenfolk in both psychology and social conditions. The researcher advocates

the stable preparation of women on time. Proper orientation should be given to them prior to migrating scheduled date.

The potentiality of migrant women ought to be explored, extracted and utilized in the society they domiciled and adapted to its culture. Throughout the ages, women have been speaking out, airing their views of societal phenomenal issues on: politics, social, economic, psychology, and religion. They have varieties of copious qualities of human values or traits that could accelerate the progress of development when the misogynistic discourses that exclude women in societal decisions should be denounced.

Conclusion

The global world is integrated with copious ideas, philosophical issues, religion doctrines, inter-cultural integrations and science and technology. The modern day concerns for Social Science and Humanity embedded on migration that involves every nook and cranny of the habitable world. Migration is the process of moving from one habitat place to another. The process involves when large number of people go to live in another area or country especially to find a work (Longman Dictionary). Some people migrate in search for a peaceful better environment to domicile due to eruption of religious or social violence. Others migrated to new vicinity because their service is needed there. Migratory is a local and international issues that concerns both men and women folks. Consequently, the process of migration has some indelible effects on the female folk due to the nature of vulnerability built of their physic. The male folk are naturally stronger in body physical built. The women migrants who constitute: the girl child hood, the adolescent woman, the Mothers, the Elderly women, the single and the widows explicitly encounter some unpleasant events in the course of migration. There are many factors that affect the migrant women in the process of migration such as: economic effect, scientific, social, psychology, and religion, political, historical, geographical and cultural effects. The main concern on this paper is to examine the psycho-social effects of migration on women. The migrants encounter lots of obstacles on their ways prior to their final destination. As a result; women became traumatic, tired, sick, weak, wearisome, despair and some face death before they could reach their final destinations of settlement. The migrants often intertwined with the chief host or the inhabitants. In another perspective, the migrant does experience the resistant of the autochthones, the sons of the soil (Anichebe 54). The positive psycho-social effects make the migrant women to be more enthusiastic, happy, and peaceful and relax in the

settlement such as: new discovery, intellectual development, cultural diversity, social integration, religious experiences and modernization. Some of the negative psycho-social effects includes: death, war, hunger, conflict and depression. The migrant women are embodied with lots of values peculiar with women that could assist the men folk to consider the women participation in the decision taking in the settlements. They are reckoned with these traits: adaptability, open-mindedness, faith, perseverance, religious, empathy, submissiveness, cleanliness and commitment. Migrant women contribute immensely to the development of the area they migrated to with the men because they go along with potentials in all sphere of life derive from the wealth of their diversity of cultural richness and experiences. Migration is an urge that cannot be suppressed (Tama 20). In every generation set of people ought to move to seek for a better comfort zone to relax and enjoy life.

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