

## **Insecurity Conundrum and Rural Urban Migration in Enugu State from 2016-2025**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study examined insecurity conundrum and rural urban migration in Enugu state. The study was carried out in Enugu Metropolis which includes Enugu East, Enugu North and Enugu South. The objectives of the study include to: ascertain the extent to which the rising incidence of rural urban migration has exacerbated insecurity in Enugu city, determine the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu city and evaluate the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu city. The population of the study is 906,658 which is the current population of Enugu City according to World population review (2025) while a sample size of 400 respondents was drawn using the taro yamane's formula. The data collected were presented in table and analyzed using mean. The findings included that rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state to a large extent, the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state include illicit drug hawking, abuse and addiction and criminal hideouts for hoodlums in the urban areas and the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state include abundance of infrastructural facilities and employment opportunities in the urban area. The study concluded that insecurity conundrum has significant relationship with rural urban migration and it was recommended that the government should organize extensive free vocational training for unemployed people in both rural and urban areas. Thereafter grants or soft-loans should be given to them to aid in the start-up business, more cottage industries need to be established in Enugu metropolis in order to engage unemployed youths and in order to reduce rural-urban drift, government should cite needed social amenities in rural areas and engage the unemployed in viable ventures to earn a living.

**Keywords:** Insecurity, Migration, Rural, Urban, Criminal Behaviour.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The issue of insecurity has been a global concern which had often resulted to incessant lost of lives and properties in many continents of the world, particularly in Africa where insurgencies and terrorism is the order of the day. Insecurity is a pervasive issue that affects many developing nations around the world [1]. It encompasses a wide range of challenges, including political instability, economic hardship, social unrest, and environmental degradation African continent has witnessed several forms of attacks which have affected its human and material resources needed for programmatic national and economic development. Sadly enough, economic hardship is a significant factor contributing to insecurity in developing nations. Many of these countries struggle with high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inadequate access to basic services such as healthcare and education. Economic instability can lead to social unrest, as people become frustrated with the lack of opportunities and resources available to them. As a result, people migrate from rural areas to urban areas where they feel better opportunities exist. This rural-urban migration seems to have constituted an overcrowded urban environment in most African countries. [2] submitted that rural-urban migration increased to three billion as at 2012 and will continue to skyrocket by 2050 to about five billion or more in African Cities. Despite this increase in migration of people from rural to urban areas, urban populace has not witnessed improved infrastructural development to cater for the teeming urban population [3]. Over the years, rural-urban migration which has been conceptualized by

[4] as a phenomenon of historically unprecedented movement of people from the rural countryside to the burgeoning cities or urban areas has been one of the most embarrassing problems in the Nigerian development experience. Migration has existed internally to enable resources (labour and materials) to be taken slowly from the rural areas to provide workforce and materials for industries in the urban areas; consequently, aiding industrial growth in the receiving cities and rural impoverishment in the source areas [5]. Experiences in developing or underdeveloped countries (Nigeria inclusive) has shown that the rate of rural-urban migration has ceaselessly outweighed the rate of job creation and had an overweight on the social and infrastructural amenities available in the urban areas. The rising incidence of rural urban migration has significantly induced security challenges in South-East Region of Nigeria. Rural urban migration in the south eastern Nigeria has culminated over the years into social, economic, environmental, physical insecurities and other severe problems such as congestion in the urban centers which has increased the spread of communicable diseases in the centers, insufficient physical, and social infrastructural amenities such as; electricity, health, educational, recreational facilities, motor able roads, pipe borne water, housing among others. This has caused overstretched use of physical and social infrastructural facilities. This menace has degenerated into traffic congestion, unemployment, high crime rate - advance free fraud (419), hired assassins, armed robbery, alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, hooliganism, health hazard from pollution; air, water, and noise, for example, toxic smoke from industrial plants and vehicles, inadequate refuse collection and disposal system, poor drainage system which results to flood and overflowing gutters and therefore causing cholera epidemics, growth of slums leading to shanty settlements, and long distance to work as well as serious traffic jam which makes commuters spend number of hours on the road to work and in other places, cultural change, juvenile delinquency, and decline in social values. It is based on these observed trends that aroused the researcher interest to empirically investigate insecurity conundrum and rural urban migration in Enugu state. This study was carried out in Enugu City. Specifically the study is designed to: ascertain the extent to which the rising incidence of rural urban migration has exacerbated insecurity in Enugu city, determine the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu city and evaluate the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu city

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **Conceptual Review**

#### **Concept of Insecurity**

Insecurity has different meanings such as: lack of safety; threat; danger; vagueness; absence of protection and defense. Insecurity refers to a condition of terror or apprehension owing to lack of security. [39] Insecurity is also defined from two dimensions. First, insecurity is the condition of being volatile or prone to risk or threat of danger, where danger is the state of being vulnerable to harm or hurt. Second [6], defined security as a reasonable level of predictability at different levels of the social system, from local communities to the global level. The understanding here is that at the global level, there is a presence of an order which is predicated upon the predictability of the behavior of other members within the system. At the local level, security thus includes the ability of the state to predict the likely implications of any particular condition on its citizens. The recognition lies squarely not on the state's ability to enforce law and order, though that may be important, but in creating the necessary socio-economic conditions that guarantee fair amount of predictability on the behavior of its citizens. In their own perspective, [7], argued that the concept of security is a crosscutting, and multi-dimensional concept which has, over the last century, been the subject of great debate. However, long before that, the history of mankind was interspersed by the frenzied search for the best way of ensuring the security of the people, their properties, territories, states and institutions among others. In all places and countries, security has been considered as a "first order value" worth preserving. The aforementioned notwithstanding, there is no consensus on the definition of security. This is not surprising because as a social phenomenon, it is often approached from different perspectives. Above all, the concept of security has been seen as a situation where a person or thing is not exposed to any form of danger or risk of physical or moral aggression, accident, theft or deterioration. While some security experts argued that the concept of security has always been associated with the safety and survival of the state and its citizens from harm or destruction or from dangerous threats [8]. Those conceptions generally hold that the state is the only institution with the primary responsibility and power for the safety of its territory and its people [9].

#### **Concept of Rural-Urban Migration**

An attempt into demystifying the concept of rural-urban migration must first make recourse to the meaning of migration for better understanding. According to [10], migration can be seen as a process by which people permanently or semi permanently change their residence from one administrative unit say district, country, state, etc to another and involves relatively short distance under 10km or may cover very long distance exceeding

1,100km. The definition above is elaborating and covers the rudiments of migration since it exposes the nature of migration which may be permanent or semi-permanent (going back to their home) after some years. Moreover, the distance covered by migrant can either be short or long. Short distance is usually associated with domestic migration and long distance with international migration. Therefore, migration is the permanent or temporary locomotion of people from one geographical location to another. It is of various nature, rural-urban migration, rural-rural migration, urban-rural migration and urban-urban migration. The interest of this research is however, on rural urban-migration. Rural-urban migration in the view of [5], is a form of so-called internal migration which means a movement within a country and which stays in contrast to international or intercontinental migration. According to them, it refers to the movement of people from the countryside respectively the rural areas into the cities, often the metropolitan cities of a country. Hence, it involves the movement of people from rural areas to urban centers. It is the movement of individuals from one geographical space to another, involving permanent or temporary residence or settlement. Migrants in this category include young school leavers, petty traders, civil servants and others. In the developed countries, rural-urban migration was associated with complimentary development in agricultural and industrial protection in the sense that merchandised agriculture generated surplus labour, which migrated into the cities to meet the rising demand for labour. In the industrial sector therefore the movement of people from rural-urban area has characterized the process of urban growth in the new world particularly the united stated of America. It is obvious that these developments always show their two sides: one side or the area of destination gains population whereas the other side respectively the area of origin loses people.

#### **Rural Urban-Migration and National Insecurity in Nigeria: The South-East Region Experience**

The menace of rural-urban migration has significantly encumbered national security agendum in Nigeria particularly the south-east in variegated dimensions. [11], asserted that the rural areas in Nigeria especially in the south-eastern region have been affected by several incapacities in various levels of severity such as: inaccessibility, seclusion, underdevelopment, poverty, drabness, boredom, ignorance, depopulation, hunger, and all types of sicknesses. The above conditions are however as fresh today as they were in 2010 when [11] articulated them. It is the general consensus amongst writers such as [10], [3] and [12] among others that migration from rural to urban areas leads to a reduction in the number of rural populace which has atrocious effects on rural agricultural output and thus cripples the pace of development in the rural areas. Migration of youths takes away the glamorous social life in the rural areas, leaving the area in a gloomy desertion. The youths migrate from the villages taking along their energy and vigour, and leaving behind the feeble old men, women and children to labour on the farm since farming is their major occupation. This has led to a reduction in agricultural produce with its consequential effect on the gross domestic product of the nation, lowered funds for development, income and standard of living of rural inhabitants, underdevelopment, and total desertion of the rural areas. Rural areas in the south-eastern region lack socio-economic facilities including: pipe borne water, electricity, motor able roads, industries, high paid employment and undergo a lot of deprivations which all attest that the rural areas in the south-eastern region to a vicious circle of poverty. [13], earlier affirmed that one big worry about rural-urban migration is that it is most likely the highly educated and most agile people that migrate from rural to urban areas, leaving behind the very frail and mainly uneducated people who are not able to combat poverty successfully. This he alleged adds to a rise in the differences in the standards of living of the rural and urban inhabitants. [12], agreed that the drift of the rural populace to the urban areas in the south eastern Nigeria has led to social, economic, environmental, physical, and other severe problems such as congestion in the urban centers which has increased the spread of communicable diseases in the centers, insufficient physical, and social infrastructural amenities such as, electricity, health, educational, recreational facilities, motor able roads, pipe borne water, housing among others. This has caused overstretched use of physical and social infrastructural facilities. Other consequences have been articulated to include; traffic congestion, unemployment, high crime rate - advance free fraud (419), hired assassins, armed robbery, alcoholism, drug abuse, prostitution, hooliganism, health hazard from pollution; air, water, and noise, for example, toxic smoke from industrial plants and vehicles, inadequate refuse collection and disposal system, poor drainage system which results to flood and overflowing gutters and therefore causing cholera epidemics, growth of slums leading to shanty settlements, and long distance to work as well as serious traffic jam which makes commuters spend number of hours on the road to work and other places, cultural change, juvenile delinquency, and decline in traditional values [12]. This menace has given considerable impetus to national insecurity in the region and the nation in general. For instance, looking at accommodation problem the agony of people who live under the bridges in urban areas of Onitsha, Aba, Enugu and even Abakaliki cannot be overemphasized. Addressing the problem, [11] lamented that the sun smites them by the day and the moon by night and attributes accommodation problem, to the dearth of urban housing in the urban areas where accommodations are in short

supply, high rate of rent, and rapid urban growth which has seriously aggravated the shortage of dwelling units in the region, resulting in over-crowding, slum, and squatter settlement. Similarly, urban unemployment, it has been observed that unemployment is a global problem and it has also been suggested that the exponential growth of urban areas in this present day has brought in its wake, untold hardship on the rural-urban migrants; this results in under employment, disguised unemployment, and even mass unemployment, and consequent exploitation of labour. There is unarguably, great deal of unemployment in these over populated cities and as such, they usually resort to violent crimes, such as armed-robbery, vandalism, and so on in the urban areas.

### **Theoretical Framework Structural Strain Theory**

The theoretical framework on which this study is anchored is on the Structural Strain Theory. This theory is a sociological and criminology theory developed in 1938 by [14]. Other proponents are [15], [16]. The theory is based on the assumption that social structures within society may pressure citizens to commit crime. Its application to the study shows that deviance is traced to tensions caused by the gap between cultural goals and the means people have available to achieve the goals [17]. Societies are characterized by both culture and social structure. Culture sets goals while social structures design ways to attain goals. In a well-integrated society, people adopt accepted and appropriate strategies to attain societal goals. Here, the goals and means of the society are in balance. When both goals and means are not balanced, deviance occurs. This imbalance between cultural goals and structurally available means lead individual into crime.

### **Empirical Review**

[18], conducted a study in Ebonyi state on urbanization and insecurity in Africa: issues, problems and prospects. The data used for this study was obtained from archival materials and documented evidence from secondary sources such as newspapers, magazines, journals, internet among others. Data analysis was logically based on content analysis and it was found that insecurity problems has significant relationship with rural urban migration. [5] conducted a study in Enugu state on rural-urban migration and Nigerian national security: experiences from south-east. It was found that the poor rural infrastructural facilities, rural poverty and quest for improved standard of living are major factors that give impetus to the rising incidence of rural-urban migration in South-East Region of Nigeria. The rising incidence of rural urban migration has significantly induced security challenges in South-East Region of Nigeria. Rural urban migration in the south eastern Nigeria has culminated over the years into social, economic, environmental, physical insecurities and other severe problems such as congestion in the urban centers. [6], conducted a study in Benue State on rural-urban migration and criminal behaviour among youths in Makurdi Metropolis, Benue State-Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive research design where data was collected from the youths as well as adult male and female residents in Makurdimetropolis. The area is chosen as study setting because is dominated by youths who migrate from their various villages to settle in the town. Taro Yamane's sample size determination formula was used to get a sample size of 376 respondents. Data generated for the study showed that the factors that necessitate migration of people, especially youths, to migrate from their villages to settle in Makurdi metropolis were high unemployment in rural areas (29.8%), insecurity in rural areas (26.9%), search for better educational opportunities (22.6%), poverty (12.2%) and lack of basic amenities in rural areas (8.5%). Another factor is that crises have also hit many parts of Benue State, which are both internal and external in nature. The external crises are those caused because of Fulani invasion while the internal are communal crises that result from ethnic/communal differences and militia attacks on defenseless civilians and even security operatives. People, because of insecurity in these areas have relocated to major cities in Benue State like Gboko and Makurdi towns where relative peace is being enjoyed. More so, due to limited educational opportunities in the rural areas from where these youths migrate, they tend to search for better opportunities to access advanced educational facilities. Furthermore, [6] conducted a study in Calabar on youth unemployment and its consequences in Calabar Metropolis: Need for government intervention. The study used a sample size of 400 determined using Freund & Williams formula. The regression method was used in the analysis and it was found that youth unemployment has significant effect on insecurity in Calabar metropolis. [8], conducted a study in Calabar on Socio-economic status of youth and involvement in criminal activities in Calabar metropolis of Cross River State. The survey research method was used in the study with a sample size of 387. The t-test statistical tool was used to analyse the data and it was found that socio-economic status of youths has significant relationship with involvement in criminal activities in Calabar.

### **Gap in the Review of Related Literature**

Many studies have been conducted on the relationship between insecurity and rural urban migration but there is a lack of literature in conducting this topic in Enugu state. Hence, the study covered the gap.

**METHODOLOGY**

This study examined insecurity conundrum and rural urban migration in Enugu state. The study was carried out in Enugu Urban areas which include three senatorial districts of Enugu East, Enugu North and Enugu West. The population of the study is 906,658 which is the current population of Enugu City according to World population review (2025) while the sample size of 400 was determined using the taro yamane’s formula. The data collected were presented in table and analyzed using mean.

**DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

In this chapter, the researcher presented the result of the study in tables according to the research questions. Out of the four hundred copies of questionnaire distributed to the respondents, three hundred copies were collected, thus recording seventy-five (75) percent return rate.

**Data Relating To Research Questions**

**Table 1: Research Question One:** To what extent has the rising incidence of rural urban migration exacerbated insecurity in Enugu state?

S / N	Question Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	Decision
1	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of kidnapping	128	102	50	20	3.04	Accept
2	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of Assassination	120	110	33	37	3.04	Accept
3	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of Armed Robbery	125	105	35	35	3.07	Accept
4	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of Theft	122	108	40	30	3.06	Accept

The grand mean is given by

$$\frac{3.04+3.04+3.07+3.04}{4} = \frac{12.21}{4} = 3.05$$

Question item 1 had a mean of 3.04, question item 2 had a mean of 3.04, question item 3 had a mean of 3.07 while question item 4 had a mean of 3.06. The grand mean is 3.05.

**Table 2: Research Question Two:** What are the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state?

S / N	Question Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	Decision
5	Difficulty to cope with the demands of city life	120	110	30	40	3.03	Accept
6	Most of the migrants do not have additional skills to be self-reliant	126	104	28	42	3.05	Accept
7	Unemployment and poverty	130	100	32	38	3.09	Accept
8	They are easily used by politician for their political ambition	125	105	35	35	3.07	Accept

Question item 5 had a mean of 3.03, question item 6 had a mean of 3.05, question item 7 had a mean of 3.09 while question item 8 had a mean of 3.07

The grand mean is given by

$$\frac{3.03+3.05+3.09+3.07}{4} = \frac{12.24}{4} = 3.06$$

**Table 3: Research Question Three: What are the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state?**

S / N	Question Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	Decision
9	Lack of basic amenities in rural areas	127	103	37	33	3.08	Accept
10	High unemployment in rural areas	126	104	36	34	3.07	Accept
11	Poverty	123	107	32	38	3.05	Accept
12	Search for better educational opportunities	122	108	31	39	3.04	Accept

Question item 9 had a mean of 3.08, question item 10 had a mean of 3.07, question item 11 had a mean of 3.05 while question item 12 had a mean of 3.04

The grand mean is

$$\frac{3.08+3.07+3.05+3.04}{4} = \frac{12.24}{4} = 3.06$$

### Test of Hypotheses

#### Hypothesis One

**Table 4: H1: Rising incidence of rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state to a large extent**

S / N	Question Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	Std
1	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of kidnapping	128	102	50	20	3.04	1.11
2	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of Assassination	120	110	33	37	3.04	1.12
3	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of Armed Robbery	125	105	35	35	3.07	1.01
4	Rural-urban migration has led to high incidence of Theft	122	108	40	30	3.06	1.13

The mean was obtained by applying the formula  $\sum x_i / n$  while the cluster mean was obtained by summation of all the mean divided by the number of mean. The cluster mean of 3.05 > 2.50 (Likert mean) and associated standard deviation of 1.095 < 1.581 (Likert standard deviation) indicates that the out listed are the extent to which the rising incidence of rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state

**Level of Significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, Test statistic:  $z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = 22.33$  P-value = 0.0000**

**Interpretation:** The z-test statistic value of 22.33 and associated probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05 shows that rising incidence of rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state to a large extent

#### Table 5: Test of hypothesis Two

**H2:** The factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state include illicit drug hawking, abuse and addiction and criminal hideouts for hoodlums in the urban areas.

S / N	Question Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	Std
5	Difficulty to cope with the demands of city life	120	110	30	40	3.03	1.12
6	Most of the migrants do not have additional skills to be self-reliant	126	104	28	42	3.05	1.10
7	Unemployment and poverty	130	100	32	38	3.09	1.11
8	They are easily used by politician for their political ambition	125	105	35	35	3.07	1.14

The mean was obtained by applying the formula  $\sum x_i / n$  while the cluster mean was obtained by summation of all the mean divided by the number of mean. The cluster mean of 3.06 > 2.50 (Likert mean) and associated standard

deviation of  $1.12 < 1.581$  (Likert standard deviation) indicates that the out listed are the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state.

**Level of Significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, Test statistic:  $z = 37.61$  P-value = 0.0000**

**Interpretation:** The z-test statistic value of 48.59 and associated probability value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$  shows that the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state include illicit drug hawking, abuse and addiction and criminal hideouts for hoodlums in the urban areas.

### Test of Hypothesis Three

**Table 5: H3:** The causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state include abundance of infrastructural facilities and employment opportunities in the urban area

S / N	Question Items	SA	A	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	Std
9	Lack of basic amenities in rural areas	127	103	37	33	3.08	1.11
10	High unemployment in rural areas	126	104	36	34	3.07	1.05
11	Poverty	123	107	32	38	3.05	1.13
12	Search for better educational opportunities	122	108	31	39	3.04	1.15

The mean was obtained by applying the formula  $\sum x_i / n$  while the cluster mean was obtained by summation of all the mean divided by the number of mean. The cluster mean of  $3.06 > 2.50$  (Likert mean) and associated standard deviation of  $1.11 < 1.581$  (Likert standard deviation) indicates that the out listed are the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state

**Level of Significance ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05, Test statistic:  $z = 28.59$  P-value = 0.0000**

**Interpretation:** The z-test statistic value of 39.79 and associated probability value of  $0.0000 < 0.05$  shows that the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state include abundance of infrastructural facilities and employment opportunities in the urban area

### DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state to a large extent. From the result of the analysis  $3.05 > 2.50$ , furthermore in the empirical review [9], conducted a study in Benue State on rural-urban migration and criminal behaviour among youths in Makurdi Metropolis, Benue State-Nigeria Although both studies were conducted at different locations and with different sample sizes, the results were similar and it was confirmed that rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state to a large extent. Furthermore, the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state include illicit drug hawking, abuse and addiction and criminal hideouts for hoodlums in the urban areas. The result could be confirmed through the analysis of the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state from the result of the analysis  $3.13 > 2.50$ , furthermore in the empirical review [9] conducted a similar study. Although both studies were conducted at different locations and with different sample sizes, the results were similar and it was confirmed that the factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state include illicit drug hawking, abuse and addiction and criminal hideouts for hoodlums in the urban areas. More so, the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state include abundance of infrastructural facilities and employment opportunities in the urban area. The result could be confirmed through the analysis of the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state. From the result of the analysis  $3.06 > 2.500$ , furthermore in the empirical review [9] conducted a similar study in Ebonyi state on the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state. Although both studies were conducted at different locations and with different sample sizes, the results were similar and it was confirmed that the causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state include abundance of infrastructural facilities and employment opportunities in the urban area.

#### Summary of Findings

1. Rural urban migration exacerbates insecurity in Enugu state to a large extent
2. The factors responsible for the indulgence of migrated people into criminal behaviour in Enugu state include illicit drug hawking, abuse and addiction and criminal hideouts for hoodlums in the urban areas.
3. The causes of rural-urban migration in Enugu state include abundance of infrastructural facilities and employment opportunities in the urban area.

## CONCLUSION

Rural-urban migration, even though has both positive and negative implications, the study found that it precipitates criminality in the end. Though there are several factors that are responsible for migrant youths to migrate and thereafter engage in criminal behaviour, the study concludes that the causes of rural-urban migration among people in Enugu metropolis were unemployment, insecurity, poverty, search for better educational opportunities and lack of basic amenities. The study also concludes that people who migrate most times do not secure adequate sources of livelihood, a factor that encourages criminality among the migrants as a means to earn a living. The study therefore concludes that insecurity conundrum has significant relationship with rural urban migration in Enugu state.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made based on the findings.

1. The government should organize extensive free vocational training for unemployed people in both rural and urban areas. Thereafter grants or soft-loans should be given to them to aid in the start-up business.
2. More cottage industries need to be established in Enugu metropolis in order to engage unemployed youths.
3. In order to reduce rural-urban drift, government should cite needed social amenities in rural areas and engage the unemployed in viable ventures to earn a living.

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