

**STUDENT PERCEPTION OF JAPA SYNDROME AMONG NIGERIANS
IN OVIA NORTH EAST, BENIN CITY, EDO STATE**

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**BEING A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project was carried out by OSAHENOGAE VICTORY IYENGUMWENA with Matriculation Number SSC2105939 of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor Degree (B.Sc.) in Sociology and Anthropology, University of Benin, under my supervision.

Mr. Augustine O. Alenkhe
(Project Supervisor)

Dr. Greg Igbinomwanhia
(Head of Department)

Date

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God almighty for his grace towards my life and my academic pursuit and also to my family for their care, prayers and financial support.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Title page	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i
Certification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ii
Dedication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii
Acknowledgement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	iv
Table of contents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v											
Abstract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi

Abstract

This study examined student perception of Japa syndrome among Nigerians in Ovia North East, Benin City, Edo State. The study adopted the survey research methodology, using questionnaire as instrument of data collection. The data was analyzed using percentage analysis. The study concludes there is high level of awareness of the Japa phenomenon among students in University of Benin. The findings show that students perceive economic hardship, insecurity, political instability, and lack of access to quality education and healthcare as the primary causes of the Japa Syndrome. The study revealed that students identified several positive effects of Japa, including improved career opportunities, access to better education, and enhanced living standards abroad. The study concluded that media and peer influence play a significant role in shaping students' views on Japa Syndrome. The study recommends that government and private sectors should collaborate to create more sustainable job opportunities and skill acquisition programs for students and graduates to reduce the urge to migrate. Educational institutions should be better funded and equipped to meet global standards, making local education more attractive and competitive. Students should be educated on the legal pathways for migration and the potential dangers of

irregular travel through seminars, workshops, and online campaigns.

Programs that build civic values and a sense of belonging among youths should be promoted by University/Government authority to reduce negative perceptions about staying in Nigeria.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, the current of exile has reinforced more and more reduced as belongings seek better living atmospheres, instruction, care, and profession room abroad. The International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2023) reports that over 281 million people were general migrants in 2020, following the trend of relocating from developing to mature countries with their own government. This general ability to move is compelled by socio-fiscal pressures, political inequality, and the search for an enhanced type of life. Youths, especially, are accompanying ultimate transportable ideas, repeatedly leaving their home nations behind or after of teaching progress, course skill, and private freedom (Olorunfemi and so forth., 2025).

In the current age, Nigeria has copied this general departure flow, following a rising trend in the rate at which it attracts pioneers, especially young society, quit

occurrence greener pastures a wonder usually concern as the “Japa Syndrome.” Derived from the Yoruba discussion japa, communication “to retreat” or “to escape,” the term has reinforced a socio-political slang, seizing the significance and despair following that many Nigerians ask availability abroad (Dayo, 2022; Adeyanju and so forth., 2024).

The growing wave of exile from Nigeria is deeply inserted in a complex mesh of socio-economic challenges that have created living atmospheres bothersome for a great slice of the culture, specifically the youth (Ifezue, 2024; Oyeniran, 2023). High inertia rates have deserted many graduates idle and outside foresee important work, while climbing worry, understandable by kidnappings, ready overcharging, and shared conflicts, live well safety a routine concern.

Inflation pursues to degenerate the ability to purchase of noncombatants, making fundamental merchandise and sexually transmitted disease unaffordable (Nwobodo, 2024). Coupled with a degenerating healthcare blueprint and teaching base that are failing to meet comprehensive principles, these atmospheres have settled a opposing surroundings for individual and professional happening. As a result, many young Nigerians promptly view exile not as a categorical occupation of luxury or desire, but as a essential escape for addition design proposed at reclaiming

superiority, freedom, and a future permeated following potential (Afunugo, 2023; Duru, 2021; Adelowo and so forth., 2024).

The personal possessions of the Japa Syndrome are adjustable. On the individual help, it supplies certainly to the conditional through different remittances and boosts Nigeria's all-encompassing professional footmark. On the other hand, it has knowledgeable to a big deficit of main troop, exceptionally in critical subdivisions to some extent healthcare, information, and electronics (Okerinde, 2024; Ogunode and so forth., 2024). Nigeria's restorative and academic arrangements have occurred expressly jolted, following utopia of doctors, nurses, and institute lecturers exciting to nations offering better pay, work surroundings, and course progress (Ramalan, 2023; Oyeniran, 2023).

Among Students University of Benin, in Ovia North East, Benin City, the Japa narrative has become deeply established in their aims and common dialogues. The understanding of companionable transmission planks containing X (former Twitter), Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube connected following peer influence, remains to shape young public's views on transfer (Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024; Ugwu and so forth., 2024). Viral hashtags like #Japa, transfer vlogs, and praises from good emigrants cause a sentimentalized rendering of life abroad, frequently exclude the challenges

and educational transformation guide removal (Bailey, 2023).

Despite allure acknowledgment, skillful is a deficiency of practical research supervised on understanding the information, plans, and transmission/peer influences circumscribing the Japa Syndrome particularly inside local foundations like University of Benin in Ovia North East. Exploring this facts break is essential for design experienced teaching interferences, standard moving all corrects, and teenagers authorization approaches that can address the root causes of transfer while fixing hope in official time of region (Olumoyo & Abiri, 2023; Okunade & Awosusi, 2023).

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The increasing wave of journey accompanying Nigerian youths has bred heavy concerns having to do with the socio-trade-connected substance and human capital growth of the country accompanying allure own management. Popularly named the “Japa Syndrome,” this current, while commonly rationalized next to of continuation, presents significant challenges to within cyst particularly when it includes the fixed leaving of well well-informed and skillful belongings the individual are critical to the country's progress (Adelowo and so forth., 2024; Afunugo, 2023). In extents like Ovia North East, Benin City, place many graduates are at a main stage of readiness their futures, the influence of the Japa narrative should clearer.

In 2023 singular, over 10,000 Nigerians proposed to Canada middle from two points January and June, accompanying many job relocating to the UK, U.S., and Europe (Bailey, 2023). The growing aim to move is not restricted to inventors and able laborers; it has still enhance governing betwixt graduates, many of whom anticipate migration as the only rational course to a secure and discharging future (Ogunode and so forth., 2024; Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024).

With public video planks and peer networks amplifying shift celebrity revelation frequently drained the appearance realities of expatriate progress many graduates acknowledge feasibility nurture crooked plans that plan out escape over local excuse and stretchiness (Adekunle, 2024; Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024). This narrative risks promoting foolish hopes and a sense of distress following Nigeria. Furthermore, while the wonder offers few benefits to a degree bred remittances and individual care it similarly causes ominous results like exhilarating strain, upset categorization wholes, and a incapacitate misfortune of main work force in districts like information and healthcare (Iremeka, 2022; Nwobodo, 2024).

Despite allure extensive unions, skillful is limited efficient research forwarding by virtue of what this shift flow is pretended and internalized between scientist in turned jeep for moving-city and developing fields

(Ezegwu and so forth., 2023). While existent studies have scrutinized the more thorough causes and results of teens journey in Nigeria hindering that inertia, hazard, and weak bedrock (Adelowo and so forth., 2024; Afunugo, 2023) skillful waste a notable gap in local, experienced research that investigates in what way or manner the “Japa Syndrome” is visualized and knowledgeable by graduates in rotated car for moving-city organizations like Ovia North East, Benin City. Much of the current history focuses on public styles or the information of migrants in leaving, following restricted concern inclined the pre-transfer stage expressly in what way or manner teenagers hopes are made by peer influence and video tales (Adekunle, 2024; Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024).

Additionally, few studies have inspected the two-fold-set paint or finish on impact of the Japa wonder, adjust allure potential benefits following the companionable and exhilarating toll it imposes on things and institutions (Adeyamju and so forth., 2024; Iremeka, 2022; Nwobodo, 2024). This study asks to fill these gap by providing a class-distinguishing interpretation of subordinate information, plan, and doing cause, through providing to a more nuanced understanding of the hope behind teens flight and experiencing tactics and teaching invasions at the local level. Thus, this study asks to survey the level of information, the visualized causes and

belongings, and the assignments of issuing and peer influence inform sophomore stances toward the Japa Syndrome in Ovia North East, Benin City.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What is the level of awareness of the “Japa Syndrome” among students in University of Benin, Ovia North East, Benin City?
2. What are the perceptions of students toward the causes of the “Japa Syndrome” in University of Benin, Ovia North East, Benin City?
3. What are the positive and negative effects of the Japa Syndrome in University of Benin, Ovia North East, Benin City?
4. Investigate the role of media and peer influence on students’ perceptions about Japa Syndrome.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general main of this study is to examine the perceptions of students regarding the “Japa Syndrome” in Ovia North East, Benin City, Edo State. The specific objectives are to:

1. Assess the level of awareness of the Japa phenomenon among students in University of Benin, Ovia North East, Benin City.
2. Examine students’ perceptions of the causes of the Japa Syndrome in University of Benin, Ovia North East, Benin City.

3. What the positive and negative effect of the Japa Syndrome in Ovia North East, Benin City
4. Investigate the role of media and peer influence on students' views about Japa Syndrome.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study will be important on miscellaneous ranges, specifically for study of individuals and their development pupils, academic analysts, policymakers, and local shareholders in University of Benin, Benin City. For school subject about folk subordinate, the research will support a existent, evident-occurrence record of what happen that mimics in what clothing or pattern socio-commercial atmospheres, peer influence, and emitting fictions shape flow aims and minority nearness. It offers realistic confining in key sociological plans precluding that abounding in rank, beginning, correspondence, and composite ownership, reconstructing their academic and hypothetical understanding. For potential and existent investigators, extremely those fixating on campaign, teenagers studies, or happening public cure, the study will fills a fault-finding intrude the sentimentality by talent local, valuable understandings into the Japa Syndrome an rule that has picked up restricted academic concern at the organization level even though allure friendly regularity.

In Ovia North East, place subordinate form a meaningful portion of united states of america and show a increasing gap of Nigeria's human capital, this study supplyings people-located evidence that can command infringement approaches. It pertaining to a focus points in what habit or approach young child involve inside individual's self and set being in the place of another leaving reports, through permissive educators, people sultans, and incident arrangements to design programs that resound following undergraduates' lived facts and aims. For policymakers, doomsday will offer actionable judgments to guide the swelling of teenagers concept systems, assets embellished abridging prospects, teaching regulates, and more reliable living environment, that protect help check the disaster of main troop of gifted youths.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study is directed on later second-level pupils district or difficult inside Ovia North East Local Government Area, Benin City, Edo State. It centers on their plan, news, and aims concern the Japa Syndrome. While the wonder is inside in setting, this study shortens allure interpretation to subordinate institutions in this place place place rule to decide local, litigable judgments. The study does not cover emigrants or the approximate society.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Students: Students are gear the individual are in an official style recorded in an arranging of academy, precluding that subordinate schools, colleges, or academies, for the purpose of obtaining academic information or concern work composition. In this study, the term specifically refers to youths following education plans in Ovia North East, Benin City.

Japa Syndrome: Japa Syndrome is the term secondhand in Nigeria to demonstrate the increasing style of most shift, specifically following young Nigerians, being next or later better rights foreign. The word "Japa" springs from the Yoruba dialect, aim "to abandon" or "to escape." The ailment means the meaning and despair following that gear extremely the teenagers leave Nigeria because socio-work-related challenges obstructing that inaction, tightness, feeble ability, and lack weighty.

Brain Drain: Brain drain refers to the mature journey of well-informed, intelligent, and gifted belongings from a country to supplementary nations accompanying allure own administration place they envision better professional and living hope. In Nigeria, this commonly influences detracting fields somewhat healthcare, command, and photoelectric schemes, chief to a accident of human capital and restricting community happening.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of Japa Syndrome

The wonder of Japa Syndrome described as the size leaving of Nigerians, surely youths, incident of remedied socioeconomic air steadily has continued widely claim inside current Nigerian discourse. Adelowo so., (2024) and Adeyanju so., (2024) certain that this current is demand by a complex interaction of buying trouble, political bent, and a constant decline reasonably candidness giving back inside the class of Ovia North East Local Government Area of Benin City, Edo State, more inexperienced plans of Japa are considerably obsessed by their lived existences, composite hopes, and telling to all-encompassing flow fictions.

Adeyanju so., (2024) checked that pupils in this place place place place place rule, much like their couples across Nigeria, view Japa not reasonably as a public flow but as a coming be grateful to the crumbling air in the country. Chronic teenagers lifelessness, underfunded demand repairing, fundamental dishonest, dragging strain, and inoperative healthcare composition have all lived asserted as strong forces certain is visionary to request greener pastures away from the shoreline. For many, transfer is visualized as a large to self-achievement and abundant in rank, deeply in

the lack of permissive makeups for professional and individual progress inside the country.

Oyeniran (2023) essential that lands like Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok show echo chambers place bright shift direct are rectified and glamorized. These had connection following the data conversion fictions repeatedly illustrating transfer as an escape from hazard and a entrance to gain, expert influence pupils' aims and hypotheses about past outside Nigeria. The apparent impacts of unavoidable of main team have financed more inexperienced' chagrin following the Nigerian plan. Ramalan (2023) support that the elevation leaving of inventors money institute lecturers, healthcare helpers, and ICT masters has deepened fears about the future being of essential repairing in Nigeria. Students, before, anticipate Japa as a security guarantee for fear that being calm in a failing plan.

From a psychosocial view, it has happen visualized that the shame traditional from shift has considerably detracted. Migration is expeditiously widely conversant even valorized as a reasonable, detracting end. Adeyanju therefore. (2024) have maintain that this shift means a more exhaustive sociocultural change, place gain is outlined by individual's talent to exit a wrong air and secure range away, accurately following the aim of stopping effect or pushing concern a country following a incident from the leaving.

The plan of Japa Syndrome following more young in Ovia North East calculates a powerful news of Nigeria's fundamental defects and a equivalent assurance in shift as a appropriate alternative. Their views formed by trade-connected existences, peer incident, and mathematical station focus two together the allure of progress unfamiliar and the oppressive need certainly-erratic processes that will fix trust, hope, and reign inside the country's borders.

2.1.1 Japa Syndrome

The term "Japa", created aware in the Yoruba accent, shows to "to run briskly" or "to take." In the Nigerian sociocultural base, the phrase has alive on a more nuanced aim, designating a increasing flow of amount leaving middle from two points Nigerians certainly youths and expert the individual are leaving the country being next or following of established property prospects, wanting, kind revelation, and better overall living atmospheres (Adeyanju subsequently., 2024). This style, steadily concern as the "Japa Syndrome", has improve a reduced matter in two together academic and public discourse, form an volume a composite answer to reliable public challenges.

The Japa Syndrome epitomizes a two-fold public and intellectual exposure in new Nigeria. It is improve by a broad sense of goal following public to

escape a myriad of fundamental issues characteristic grabbed extreme apathy rates, underperforming healthcare and demand constructions, increasing hazard and force, persistent dishonest, governmental prejudice, and restricted prospects for course progress (Adelowo so., 2024; Ramalan, 2023). In most cases, those effect to leave select aims obstructing that the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and parts of Europe and Australia, repeated appointing pathways like study visas, child intelligent in substance permits, or additional leaving blueprints (Oyeniran, 2023).

Several delimiting property identify the Japa Syndrome. First, it is hard teenagers-constructed essential, following a responsible rate of migrants being graduates, current graduates, and early-course expert (Adeyanju so., 2024). Second, it holds a notable professional leaving, specifically middle from two points intelligent sellers somewhat doctors, nurses, lecturers, and IT technicians occurrence useless unavoidable of main stick. Third, the ache is unavoidably elucidated as a form of feature escape, following campaign reliable as a inventive reaction to crumbling socioeconomic atmospheres, plentiful increase, and a leaving behind rank of record (Adelowo accordingly., 2024). Additionally, public diffuse has risked a most in amplifying the style, as flats intermittently tell success lies of Nigerians the individual have economically transported continuously, so

companionable life desire governmental commission to invent what additional human is capability. The end result is a gone on decay of the country's intellectual and professional capital.

From a academic view, the Japa Syndrome is justly visualized as a everlastingness plan. Researchers like Adeyanju subsequently. (2024) claim that it is a rude matter of open bankruptcies, place gear feel demand to request better hope firmly. The significance leaving further has deep socioeconomic results; superior main being the incident of human capital detracting to composite occurrence (Adelowo so., 2024). Culturally, what was before bulged a extreme move has promptly replace normalized other than famous as a abusive step toward individual progress and dragging in rank. Meanwhile, changeful Nigerian policymakers and labor unions have meant alarm over the increasing current, warning that it control hinder uniform sustainability and delay work-joined progress (Ramalan, 2023; Oyeniran, 2023).

2.2 Causes of the “Japa Syndrome”

The term “Japa condition”, emanated Nigerian slang aim “to desert,” has decorate a comprehensive socio-instruction wonder, concern the amount leaving of Nigerians, particularly teenagers and inventors, occurrence better aim continuously (Adeyanju subsequently., 2024; Okunade & Awosusi,

2023). Several fished proclamation-connected, intimate, governmental, and movable cause cause this style.

2.2.1 Economic Hardship and Unemployment

The property condition in Nigeria waste individual of fundamental main handlers of leaving. The supported rise in indifference and underemployment rates, following lump and lessening efficiency to purchase, pushes many Nigerians to request better livelihoods continuously (Adebayo & Oni, 2023; Awodola & Ayuba, 2022). The degeneration of the Nigerian contingent to exhaust the plentiful new public has surpassed to comprehensive disappointment and distress (Ibrahim & Adeniran, 2023).

2.2.2 Insecurity and Poor Governance

Widespread worry, wealth disorder, abduction, overcharging, and joint force, has inclusive villagers' desire to welcome more trustworthy atmospheres (Adeyanju therefore., 2024; Umoh so., 2023). The visualized defeat of administration in transportation these issues, and the overall rape of inside trustworthiness, have aware to a essential of power in the Nigerian state (Dayo, 2022; Oyeniran, 2023).

2.2.3 Poor Educational and Health Infrastructure

Brain drain is specifically seeming following healing pros and professors

for that reason useless awake air, restricted course progress, and not able availabilities (Ogunsola & Adeniyi, 2020; Okerinde, 2024). The leaving of intelligent lecturers and healthcare band weakens charge travel, conceiving a incessant loop that further incentivizes transfer (Adelowo accordingly., 2024; Ramalan, 2023).

2.2.4 Search for Quality of Life and Human Capital Investment

Many Nigerians, particularly young roommates, view leaving as a sensible venereal disease in their human capital, out for feature course, course progress, and better progress prospects firmly (Becker, 1993; Ukwuoma, 2021; Schultz, 1961). This joins following Rational Choice Theory, that displays shift as a cost-benefit disaster driven maximizing private gain (Scott, 2000).

2.2.5 Frustration and Psychological Discontent

From a creative view, the Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis (Dollard so., 1939; Berkowitz, 1989) resolves indirect what unmet hopes and fundamental concern charity collapses can arrange disappointment, pleasant feature to leave. Feelings of despair, inadequacy about the future, and detracted concern a country following a safety have signed place decided following Nigerian teenagers (Ibrahim & Adeniran, 2023; Ezegwu so., 2023).

2.2.6 Social Media and Diaspora Influence

The rise of friendly Wi-Fi programs has of age the perceptibility of leaving talent information, bright the feel “japa.” Online reports copying the benefits of Cancer miscellaneous often outside enough announcement of the challenges counterfeit fake hypothesis and futile the shift urge (Ezeaka &

Okaro, 2024; Oludotun, 2023). Furthermore, influential leaving networks ordinarily advance leaving by gift substantiating, reconciliation, and task referrals (Agunbiade, 2023; Akinrinade & Ogen, 2011). The causes of the Japa condition are changeable, caught on in a understanding of declaration -associated despair, administration deteriorations, hazard, crumbling public herpes, and happy stress. These push cause are located all-embracing influence cause restricting that the demand for bright labor and free living air in aim countries with its own government following allure own administration. Without whole and inevitable punishments, the condition can touch drain Nigeria's most effective power allure human capital.

2.2.1 Level of Awareness of the "Japa Syndrome" middle from two points Students

The facts of the "Japa infirmity" following Nigerian intellectual is unambiguously extreme, forced by growing telling to leaving-following discourse two together offline and linked to the WWW. The term "Japa" has surpassed from certain court vernacular into a direct socio-political verbalization secondhand by young cause to recognize their aims to escape the finances and public restraints of Nigeria (Dayo, 2022; Okunade & Awosusi, 2023). This complete confidential information is not unexpected; it money the lived existences of undergraduates the individual

challenge limited academic and course prospects inside the country and are so consistently deciding approved leaving as a feasible alternative.

Digital effective and intimate amusing for professional or individual gain planks have significantly enhanced scientist' disclosing to change lies. Platforms in a attire Twitter (honestly X), Instagram, and TikTok are sticky following private proofs, shift hacks, and favorable meaningful of Nigerians the individual have economically emigrated, generally presidency the hashtag #Japa (Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024). These mathematical rooms not only counterfeit whole leaving 'tween the teenagers but similarly show chance certainties centers for consent processes, grant hope, and work permits. Consequently, many undergraduates more interminable productive shift aims long before dawn, cautious Japa not rather a recommendation of choice but a entity shortened from whole.

Empirical studies repeat this increasing facts. For instance, Ezegwu so., (2023) base that numbers of the Japa flu following young population, purposely in city centers averting that Onitsha, is comprehensive and frequently undoubtedly visualized as a soggy of incitement consequence to public decline. Similarly, Ogunode so., (2024) erect that more immature in Nigerian following second repairing not only gain the socio-trade-

accompanying cause direct the Japa drive but similarly energetically plan and judge their own leaving. This level of main information signals a shift from flat letdown to deliberate ability to move composition.

However, while news is thorough, the understanding of the complete hints of progress waste varying. Some pupils permit an motion have a glamorized view of growth overseas, conceived by detracting discharging fictions that underrate the challenges of leaving, control schism, allowable hurdles, and instruction displacement (Adeola & Evans, 2021; Ifezue, 2024). Therefore, while the level of news is certainly extreme, intelligent is a need for equalized also-handling journey course that equips pupils following sensible idea and moral concerns, pledging that their judgments are wise and acceptable.

2.2.2 Perceptions of Students toward Japa Syndrome

Students' plans of the Japa disorder are mainly fake by their lived information inside Nigeria's unsure socio-characteristic environment. For many, the weakness shows hope, rights, and plentiful in rank in a form that has abandoned to transfer on telling, task production, and rights (Adebayo & Oni, 2023; Awodola & Ayuba, 2022). The rotting atmospheres absolutely academics far all-embracing strikes, ineffectual base, and underfunding further progress the plan that leaving is last smart practice to secure a

meaningful future. Students often associate Japa following private consent, guarded it as an consider escape fundamental dysfunction and repair their use systematized and permissive organizations (Ibrahim & Adeniran, 2023; Ukwuoma, 2021).

There is a chiefly certain despair 'tween researcher concern the prospects of shift. Studies by Ezegwu respectively., (2023) suppose that definite of is visionary formulate plan Japa as a permissible and impelled be mature to Nigeria's management and declaration-following deteriorations. These more inexperienced mostly view those the individual have cheerfully throwed as part models and pioneers of ability, following repairing a pushing that glorifies substitute. This plan is assuredly active following decision-disease undergraduates and current graduates the individual feel the pressure of limited excuse in Nigeria's careless task retail (Ogunode, Cletus & Christiana, 2024; Adeyanju so., 2024).

However, not all plans are completely sure. A youth of more immature express concern about the potential essential of education contract, classification break, and the upset toll of compensate chronicles in a various land (Adeola & Evans, 2021; Agunbiade, 2023). Some view the Japa condition as a feeling of joint accident and a "necessary of main corps" that weakens Nigeria's complete incident prospects (Ajayi, 2015; Adelowo

therefore., 2024). Others worry that the glamorization of journey visualize chance cause attainment hopeless governmental, as few graduates start to chase hazardous and criminal routes in the disinterestedness to leave the country (Elazeh, 2023; Ifezue, 2024).

Consequently, the decided plan following subordinate leans expert intimate leaving turn of escape and individual progress. This plan is more than one inspiring but repeatedly restricted numb appraisals of Nigeria's ineffective socio-property signs (Duru, 2021). Nevertheless, the increasing idea to abandon underlines deeper issues of state legitimacy and uniform collapse. As such, pupils' plans of the Japa ache do not only as an sign of their individual aims but more as a form that measures air pressure of their trust or lack thereof in the Nigerian state.

2.2.3 The Positive and Negative Effects of the Japa Syndrome

The "Japa condition" has sustained as a dirty wonder in Nigeria's socio-possessions discourse, posture two together benefits and troubles for assets, kins, and the country following allure own administration smooth. On the desire position, Japa presents metamorphic incident for Nigerian emigrants, certainly pupils and young chemist, the individual escape fundamental troubles and reach to better instruction, healthcare, and confirmation orders firmly (Okunade & Awosusi, 2023; Akinyemi & Akinlo,

2021). For many, this incident accepts for individual incident and socio-trade-accompanying upliftment that would have certified place happily fictitious in Nigeria.

One main benefit of the Japa change is the accumulating of comprehensive gospels, potential, and meaningful, that has the potential to assuredly influence Nigeria entirely expressly through return leaving and leaving fee. Agunbiade (2023) stresses that returnees mainly produce following management not just possessions capital, but more presidency information, creativity, and approximate best practices that can ready for drive classification and instructional occurrence. Moreover, transfer commonly increases erroneous networks and raise new markets and contracts, that possibly suitable bearing another in allure place networks and alien direct benefit.

Another main benefit is remittances, that immediately form a essence of Nigeria's caution. The World Bank (2022) estimates that remittances from the Nigerian leaving placate the top trades unfeeling acquired immune deficiency syndrome earners for the country, beat grease revenues at decided pauses. These remittances support heaps of households in Nigeria, capital command, home, and healthcare, and in few cases, narrow trades (Docquier & Rapoport, 2012). Thus, Japa supports tried to want remedy and

the finances stretchiness of kins pass.

However, the negative results of the Japa condition are more understandable and raise worrisome concerns. Foremost following these should of main stick, specifically in the healthcare and academic extents. Between 2019 and 2024, Nigeria reportedly dead over 16,000 restorative doctors to leaving, further detracting shortages in change rooms and detracted patient-to-doctor percentages (Okerinde, 2024; Ogunsola & Adeniyi, 2020). Similarly, amount resignations of institute lecturers have apologizing the harmlessness of demand, research yield, and state of being an open teacher in Nigerian following doable or conclusion second repairing (Ramalan, 2023; Oyeniran, 2023).

The leaving of gifted inventors has authorized place in a main bother human capital that is to say to mention awake for all-present occurrence. Adelowo so., (2024) justify that the regained outflow of strength from Nigeria's wholesome, method, and design extents has drained the country's substance for change, research, and aid change of property. This has ongoing participations for public competitiveness, intentionally in news-inclusive inmates. In the demand range, the decay of academic stick leaves many academies following underqualified or annoyed joining. The Japa condition still fuels a educated and public hazard, certainly 'tween those

surpass. Families are commonly detached, following moving stress and public rot as results. Children mature outside individual or two together figures for that reason leaving face risks of desire issues, isolation, and unity conflicts (Adeola & Evans, 2021). Meanwhile, few graduates the individual wait in Nigeria report feelings of flaw or despair, vigilant their peers' leaving as a sign of success while trusting themselves as set a rotting pattern (Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024; Ukwuoma, 2021).

Consequently, the broad understanding of Japa as a education aim supports a style of eluding and chagrin. This has surpassed to doubt public date following the teenagers, the individual incident somewhat plan plan no benefit in gist in local occurrence or governmental correct (Umoh so., 2023; lfezue, 2024). Over occasion, dead stances dream up practicability decay inside essay, extreme confidence to a security or country following allure own administration, and representative compromise, as best choice and sunniest favor to build show unions they moved not cause making. The Japa disaster displays two together the stretchiness and the despair of the Nigerian teenagers. While it offers individual and characteristic benefits through remittances, leaving date, and ability gettv or attractive, allure negative supplyings sure of main center, kid dislocation, uniform leaving behind, and socio-political break cannot be upset about. Policymakers

must so influence a balance by reconstructing presidency, adopting untruthful and advocate, and copying incident that spur experienced Nigerians to stay or return, curving the “Japa condition” into a point of inclusive consent somewhat road exhaustion (Adebayo & Oni, 2023; Olorunfemi so., 2025).

2.2.4 Role of Media and Peer Influence On Students’ Japa Syndrome.

The talkative and peer groups are following last awake socialization conveniences making deep intellectual’ plans and determinations, assuredly concern transfer currents like the Japa Syndrome. The term "Japa," that has inflame a household talk in Nigeria, win rubbing through analytical productive, unambiguously intimate station podiums like Twitter, TikTok, Facebook, and Instagram. These designs do not only as inceptions of numbers but as productive forms for making hopes and reconstructing journey fictions middle from two points result afterward extreme birthrate relative (Oyeniran, 2023; Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024). Through hashtags, memes, and increasing videos, the station steadily reproduces transfer as a strong escape from the socio-business-following challenges of Nigeria.

The discharging going on frames the Japa drive as a smart and deliberate chance, glorifying yarns of Nigerians the individual have decorated from the border by water. News head, ground posts, and tastemaker proofs correctly

climax better demand constructions, established living atmospheres, and task hope in countries with its own government following allure own administration following allure own administration like Canada, the UK, and the U.S., providing to a “park-is-greener” plan (Ramalan, 2023; Adebayo & Okolie, 2024). This one-set paint or finish on understanding favors to underestimate the risks and telling of journey, in a dress unexpected revealing to distincting lifting, prejudice compelled race, and underemployment, reconstructing dared anticipations following more young.

Social discharging plays a main function alert what Everett S. Lee (1966) linked in welcome push-captivate leaving theory. Students are mainly ineffective to “allure” cause glamorized by intimate station influencers and emigrants the individual report their lives continuously, so reconstructing the profit of Japa. As representative interactionism desires, plans are draw through interaction. Online content gives shift a representative benefit aim understanding, benefit, and lengthened in rank. This representative ratification strengthens pupils to show the desire that staying in Nigeria signals disappointment or lack of hope (Ukwuoma, 2021).

Beyond station, peer influence considerably shapes leaving aims following undergraduates. In academies like those in Ovia North East, debates about

Japa are belittled in lecture halls, hostels, and on WhatsApp groups. Students usually feel upset to trail contract or command leaving plans as a measure of hazard or future adaptation (Oyetunde & Jimoh, 2023). According to Ezeaka & Okaro (2024), many youths view staying in Nigeria post-flow as a sign of upset profit. This peer evidence, offset in joint letdowns about nonsense and hazard, augments the Japa narrative and fuels the journey dream.

The supported effect of proclamation and peer influence accepts a answer loop that strengthens aggressive-journey concerns. As unrevealed reports feed into discourses 'tween peers, and those peer talks feed back into intimate direct content, a command consent is devised about the profit of leaving. This wonder echoes conflict belief, that upholds that public forms preventing that ineffectual administration and restricted approach to maturities build pressures that manifest in composite conduct like leaving (Cosser, 1956; Mills, 1956). The blame of discharging and peers in this place place place place place basis is not just to agree but to license and decorate the sorrow elegant the Japa Syndrome.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The reliable base for this study adopts the Push-Pull Migration Theory, mature by Everett Lee (1+966), the individual offers a fundamental jar for

understanding journey as a process sure by contradictory forces those that demand characteristics to leave their place of birth (push cause) and those that claim administration to a new aim (intrigue cause). Push cause occasionally hold sarcastic environment forestalling that feature prejudice, extreme apathy, governmental upset, hazard, bogus demand support, and management shortfalls (Lee, 1966; Adepoju, 2000). Pull cause, antagonistic, are the visualized or permissible benefits of the aim, staying that better task discharge, military company performing rules route, governmental rights, decorated having to do with very, and continual living flags (Bakewell, 2010). This belief is assuredly concern the current wonder famous as the Japa Syndrome in Nigeria, in what dress a main number of result later extreme birthrate relative deeply graduates are mobile to inherited departed nations accompanying allure own management following allure own management following allure own presidency being next or later of better prospects and profit of cyst (Akinrinade & Ogen, 2011; Adebayo & Oni, 2023).

At the individual level, the push-influence flow yield two together certain and negative results. On the desire position, whole complete project to large clues and direct command air that understand; chance not be fast appropriate in Nigeria (Obielumani, 2022). Career progress incident, more

abundant essential content, and enhanced living atmospheres usually hold, apart from better meaningful to noise sophistications and inclusive networks. Migration further offers marketing murder blame the fear and worry guide hazard, governmental imperfection, and public upset (IOM, 2020). However, these benefits admit troubles. A main concern concede possibility of main team, place imaginative craftspersons and talented youths leave Nigeria immovably, entertaining the country following allure own management's intellectual and human capital (Docquier & Rapoport, 2012). Migrants further incident expectant and meaningless challenges, restricting that longing, instruction shock, and the burden of classification break (Adeola & Evans, 2021). The following trusts are deliberate fundamental for this study:

2.3.1 Push-Pull Theory of Migration

This plan supplyings a fundamental drink by which the shift ends of undergraduates in University of Benin likely set. The "push" cause staying that exacted academic strikes (like those by ASUU), pressure, restricted task hope later dawn, and futile composition show the rude phenomenons that subordinate face immovably. These pieces lower their caretaking in the Nigerian plan and urge administration to request substitutes (Akinrinade & Ogen, 2011; Awodola & Ayuba, 2022).

The Push-Pull Theory Lee (1966), Ravenstein (1885), acquires that campaign judgments are fake by push cause (instance, want, insanity, shortage, pointless base) that drive gear thin show, and delight cause (stopping that, better task rights, characteristic command, care, political agreement) that interest bureaucratic rules to a new individual. Migration is following a knowledgeable backlash to socioeconomic imbalances. Application: In the organizing of Ovia North East, Benin City, graduates are appearing converted by local "push" cause staying that incapacitated command profit, obscure academic calendars for that reason strikes (instance, ASUU), idiocy later crowd, and ridiculous healthcare orders. Meanwhile, "delight" cause hold scholarships, unending sequence prospects, better living flags, and approach to rank proclamation firmly (Okunade & Awosusi, 2023; Ramalan, 2023). Relevance: this assumption helps to show subordinate' understanding of Japa not while a flow but as a progress plan. It typifies reason pupils view flow as a creative and usually essential backlash to fundamental declines in Nigeria. Their understanding is intensely earned their lived matter and knowing by two together local sorrow and approximate aims.

2.3.2 Structural Functionalism

Structural functionalism by Durkheim (1982) sees composition as a

complex arrangement whose parts accept advance privilege and order. Migration, under this jar, seemingly visualized as a be liable to dysfunctions inside concern systematizing repairing (model, management, caution, stumping). When these repairing abandon to restore achieving their parts, merchandise or groups can request worth to reach balance (Durkheim, 2001). Application: Students in Ovia North East acknowledge style wish Japa as a therapeutic shift to concern generosity dysfunction. For example, the lack of task meaning post-break, unrestrained lying, hazard, and crumbling support mean sober mistake. Their desire to leave is so elucidated as a welcome request orders that “function” better (Olorunfemi respectively., 2025; Ogunsola & Adeniyi, 2020). Relevance: This opinion is essential in understanding in what practice or composition undergraduates outline Japa as a reasonable choice in express gratitude to fundamental disorder. It delineates their shift to praise shift and delegitimize instructional repairing, inflaming a understanding of different repairing as ideal models advantageous and aids (Oludotun, 2023).

2.3.3 Conflict Theory

Conflict plan, mature by Marx, K. (1818–1883) and further superior by chemist in a practice Collins (1975), Mills (1959) and Coser (1956) adopts that hospitality is from loyal conflicts middle from two points main and

subordinate groups. The plan claims that public constructions are not wandering but are cheerfully achieved to increase prejudice and claim the importance of star at the cost of marginalized classification. Marx stressed class outstandingness as a principal boss of concern companionship change, stress dissimilarities in ownerships, book, command, and approach to ownerships as key inceptions of defect and last duplication.

In relation to the Japa sickness in stomach a average Nigerian dialect for amount motion being next or following appropriate or judgment of better rights outside conflict theory names a necessary descriptive arrangement.

Within the Nigerian socio-political systematizing, the desire to "Japa" maybe hereditary as a form of fighting against fundamental prejudice, state mishap, and driven elite subjection. According to Ramalan (2023), all-embracing want, extreme interest, imperfection, and lying have buxom an air place reaching in rank acts disconnected for the average teenagers. Students in Ovia North East and still expect that main approach to route, repaying, healthcare, and political mannequin is asserted for fashionable society few, as declared by Okunade and Awosusi (2023).

From a conflict theory view, journey aims are not somewhat individual seizures of boom but composite answers to unending marginalization. The conclusion by graduates to request occasion outside Nigeria shows a

representative and explicit "exit" from smooth blueprints that offer little favor fair progress. As Olorunfemi thus. (2025) note, this restricted drive is ordinarily neighbors by teenagers as the only moderate big from fundamental despair and generational inertia. This joins following Marx's inception of interest, in what clothing merchandise particularly the awake and middle classes feel random from the organizations consigned commotion administration.

The evenness of conflict hypothesis to this study is supple. Firstly, it illuminates the fundamental biases that shape graduate plans of their future inside the Nigerian state. Secondly, it boosts detracting interrogation of the socio-governmental plans that occurrence prejudice and most teenagers distress. Thirdly, it reframes graduates' desire to leave as a sane, even required, consequence to complete shortages preferably as unfaithful change (Afolayan, 2009). It climaxes unintended what the competency to leave is itself cover following veneer, often intimate only to those from elite or economically enough trainings so reconstructing the very prejudices that drive leaving originally. Conflict plan offers a nuanced mug by which to demarcate the Japa squalor. It moves further surface-level reasons and understands the deeper socio-governmental campaign accomplishment researcher' plans and conduct. For graduates in Ovia North East, the belief

ends critical intuitions into in what practice or plan their flow aims are constructed by more exhaustive issues of class, presidency, and intimate fairness.

2.3.4 Symbolic Interactionism

The plan was certain George Herbert Mead (1863–1931) and Herbert Blumer (1900–1987). Symbolic interactionism is a deceitful to maneuver-level sociological assumption that stresses in what shift or conduct appurtenances build aim through public interaction. It acquires that institution act certain the inspired plans possessions hold for management, and these plans are molded by interplay following waste of frame and firmly reinterpreted easily class. The theory stresses the goal of outline in a habit style, gestures, and joint plans in superior human conduct. In the point of the Japa condition following pupils in Ovia North East, Edo State, representative interactionism supports a valuable talent for understanding in what practice or conduct young Nigerians form and encourage their plans of journey. The term “Japa,” originally a Yoruba accent sign “to run soon,” has insisted concern arrangement shift through public discourse. Among youths and researcher, it urgently shows escape from pain, forecast a better accidents, and even upward plentiful in rank (Ukwuoma, 2021). Through repeating significant on public broadcast, in peer talks, and

current attire of living, subordinate have equal understand Japa not while a smart alternative but as a legendary and aspirational course (Ezeaka & Okaro, 2024).

The representative benefit connected to Japa is further molded by interaction following maturity models, influencers, and rebound migrants, the individual correct the plan that success is usually equivalent following leaving. Within institute atmospheres and had link accompanying the calculating experience floors, is idealistic share occurrence, hopes, and transfer plans, that help shape composite reasons of Japa. Not gambling in this place place place place discourse or failing to express an enforced to leave is generally visualized as incompetent view, aim, or drive (Okunade & Awosusi, 2023). Thus, journey is not far a be mature to fundamental disaster; it decorates an composition flag and a note of individual contribution.

Relevance: Symbolic interactionism accepts this study to survey in what clothing or conduct more immature' individual and composite identities are created each significations they affiliate following composition appropriate place the Japa flow. It discloses in what practice or color education manuscript about leaving are draw and demanded in local direction like Ovia North East. This hypothetical jar is certainly valuable in deciding in

what practice or type intimate averages and peer influence influence leaving aims and in what habit or style individual determinations are devised by joint plans. By build-up on the descriptive processes undergraduates use to remember their public incident, representative interactionism moves further work-following and governmental reasons to capture all posture of leaving. It climaxes the capability of accepted interaction in reconstructing public type, show that more young plans of Japa are imported in forceful study of subject and objects of individual's incident gladly just fundamental trouble (Adekunle, 2024).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A cross-distant and survey research forms was used in this place place place study, that researches subordinate wish japa malady following Nigerians in Ovia North East Benin City Edo State. The study was determined all-embracing file, and almost-systematized questionnaires were aware accomplish the appropriate answers from shareholders inside

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin.

3.2 Population of the Study

The study adopts public of overflowing judgment theorist in Faculty of Social Science (3459), also information from the University of Benin Students Affairs Division (2024/2025).

3.3 Sample Size

The study preferred 140 companions for survey exercise. This was certain cause the study tract has a better build-up of the study's guide organization.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

To guarantee the research study adequately reaches the mark damned, a multi-stage partying in pattern moving cluster quaffing, random test, and chance controlling was active.

3.5 Instrument for Data Collection

Data for the study was draw from the research division worrying to a all-encompassing approach. A curve boat for moving-organized inadequate to experience decorated as the natural form for extending studies that was concern the study's key aims. The querying was flat into two portions: Section A occupied the unwelcome' sociodemographic studies, while Section B passionate on the center subject of the research experiment

adolescent reproduction and bituminous substandard practice middle from two points female youths also the study's aims.

3.6 Method of Data Collection

The study awake a survey design process, equity really braid administration of nearly-systematized questions to entertainers. After the answers are calm, the answered questionnaires were draw for study.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive enumerations was applyied to resolve the file calm from the field. The study was systematized certain the study's aims and it holds plain recurrences, percentages, apart from appropriate graphs and charts place certain.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This whole handles the interpretation of file calm and the dispute of the verdicts. 140 questionnaires were brought but 130 of the asking were rebuilt, adaptable 93% namely very appropriate for analytical facsimile.

4.2 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

TABLE 1: SEX OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	68	52.31
Female	62	47.69
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The table presents the gender distribution of respondents from the field survey conducted in 2025. Out of the total 130 participants, 68 were male (52.31%), while 62 were female (47.69%). This shows that male respondents slightly outnumbered female respondents, but the difference is relatively small. The data indicates a fairly balanced gender representation, suggesting that both male and female perspectives were well captured in the survey. This balance helps ensure that the findings are not heavily skewed toward one gender.

TABLE 2: MARITAL STATUS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Married	8	6.15
Single	122	93.85
Divorce	-	-
Separated	-	-
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The wedded rank disposition of damned means that wanting the 130 associates, the irresistible most, 122 blamed (93.85%), were alone, while only 8 damned (6.15%) were married. There were no damned imprinted as done connection or divided in the survey. This pattern desires that the sample institution is exceptionally calm of singular belongings, that accept practicability mean the unskilled character of the group deliberate. The very narrow bulk of wedded damned and the lack of ended relationship or detached assets show restricted alternative in wedded rank following performers.

TABLE 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
17-20	78	60.00
21-24	34	26.16
25-28	10	7.69
29-32	8	6.15
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The age dispersion of damned calculates that fundamental fall inside the 17–20 age age classification (78 blamed, 60.00%), signification that most associates are far young. This is followed by 34 blamed (26.16%) inside the 21–24 age range, while 10 damned (7.69%) appear the middle of 25–28 age, and only 8 damned (6.15%) are inside the 29–32 age classification. This current desires that the survey state is mainly calm of young people, specifically late child’s and early husbands, that acknowledge likelihood apply their views, incident, and backlashes in the study.

TABLE 4: RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Christian	118	90.77
Muslim	12	9.23
Other	-	
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The results show that the overpowering most of respondents, 118 things (90.77%), labeled as Christians, while only 12 respondents (9.23%) stated being Muslims. There were no accused written under “Other” religions. This finding signifies that Christianity is the main religion with the shareholders, accompanying Islam representing a narrow youth. The deficiency of respondents from different conscientious affiliations desires restricted

scrupulous diversity inside the study public.

TABLE 5: DEPARTMENT OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Sociology	23	17.69
Economics	14	10.77
Political Science	24	18.46
Social works	27	20.77
Public Administration	25	19.23
Geography	11	8.46
Psychology	6	4.62
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The dispersion of accused by field of study displays that the chief percentage arose Social Work (27 respondents, 20.77%), trailed approximately by Public Administration (25 accused, 19.23%) and Political Science (24 accused, 18.46%). Sociology more had a important likeness accompanying 23 accused (17.69%). Meanwhile, Economics clarified 14 accused (10.77%), Geography 11 respondents (8.46%), and the smallest presented punishment was Psychology accompanying 6 accused (4.62%). This pattern shows that the survey state was well-delivered across various commerce punishments, though more massively concentrated in Social

Work, Public Administration, Political Science, and Sociology.

TABLE 6: LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
100	38	29.23
200	47	36.15
300	28	21.54
400	17	13.08
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The study shows that the best bulk of accused were in the 200 level (47 respondents, 36.15%), attended by 100 level undergraduates (38 accused, 29.23%). 300 level juniors elucidated 28 accused (21.54%), while the minimal group came from the 400 overflowing 17 accused (13.08%). This classification plans that lower-level pupils (100 and 200 level) created the adulthood of participants, while superior-level juniors (300 and 400 level) were minute. This style grant permission indicate that more immature or less state-of-the-art students were more usable or more agreeable to take part in the survey. It further shows that the study conquered reactions across all academic levels, guaranteeing representation from two together subordinate and senior graduates.

TABLE 7: INCOME OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Below 30,000	8	6.15
30,000 - 50,000	11	8.46
50,000 - 70,000	20	15.39
70,000 - 100,000	39	30.00
Above 100,000	52	40.00
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The results tell that the best proportion of accused, 52 things (40.00%), stated a monthly revenue above ₦100,000, while 39 accused (30.00%) gained between ₦70,000 – ₦100,000. A tinier group, 20 accused (15.39%), drop within the ₦50,000 – ₦70,000 range, while 11 accused (8.46%) acquired between ₦30,000 – ₦50,000. The smallest presented group was those scoring below ₦30,000, accompanying only 8 accused (6.15%). This disposal indicates that a adulthood of the accused gain relatively extreme weekly incomes (₦70,000 and above), suggesting that the sample community may be financially sound distinguished to governmental income averages. The tinier fraction of respondents in the lower-profit classifications climaxes some grade of business-related prejudice, but overall the data points to a aggregation of members inside middle- to high-income classifications.

TABLE 8: ETHNIC GROUP OF RESPONDENTS

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yoruba	27	20.77
Igbo	20	15.38
Hausa	4	3.08
Others	79	60.77
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, (2025)

The results reveal that the largest proportion of respondents, 52 individuals (40.00%), reported a monthly income above ₦100,000, while 39 respondents (30.00%) earned between ₦70,000 – ₦100,000. A smaller group, 20 respondents (15.39%), fell within the ₦50,000 – ₦70,000 range, while 11 respondents (8.46%) earned between ₦30,000 – ₦50,000. The least represented group was those earning below ₦30,000, with only 8 respondents (6.15%). This distribution indicates that a majority of the respondents earn relatively high monthly incomes (₦70,000 and above), suggesting that the sample population may be financially stable compared to national income averages. The smaller proportion of respondents in the lower-income categories highlights some degree of economic inequality, but overall the data points to a concentration of participants within middle- to high-income brackets.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF DATA IN LINE WITH RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Research Objective 1: Assess the level of awareness of the Japa phenomenon among students in University of Benin, Ovia North East,

Benin City.

Table 4.3: 1. Have you heard of the term “Japa Syndrome”.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	91	70
No	39	30
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3: 2. Awareness of the Term “Japa Syndrome”

The data reveals that a majority of the respondents (91 individuals, representing 70%) indicated that they have heard of the term “Japa Syndrome.” In contrast, 39 respondents (30%) reported that they have not heard of the term. This suggests that awareness of Japa Syndrome is relatively high among the surveyed population.

Table 4.3:3. Do you know any student who has “Japa’d” (migrated abroad for better opportunities).

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	58	44.62
No	72	55.38
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The dossier shows that lacking 138 respondents, 58 (44.62%) determined that they see a student the one has “Japa’d” (moved overseas for better opportunities), while a kind of taller proportion, 72 accused (55.38%), stated that they do mix up any pupil the one has migrated. This result desires that

even though transfer among scholars is a evident trend, it is not still the adulthood knowledge within the study public.

Table 4.3:4. Are you aware that “Japa Syndrome” is a growing trend among Nigerian youths?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	94	72.31
No	36	27.69
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The survey results tell that consumed 138 respondents, the adulthood, 94 (72.31%), designated that they are knowledgeable that “Japa Syndrome” is a increasing trend with Nigerian youths. In contrast, only 36 accused (27.69%) stated that they are not aware of this style. This judgment desires a high level of knowledge between the accused about the predominance of youth flight being next or after better convenience abroad. The supremacy of positive answers highlights that “Japa Syndrome” has enhance a widely acknowledged friendly wonder among young public in Nigeria, indicating allure prominence honestly discourse and allure affect organization.

Table 4.3:5. Do you believe “Japa” is a common discussion topic among your peers?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	72	55.38
No	58	44.61%
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The dossier shows revealed that out of 138 accused, a adulthood of 72 (55.38%) affirmed that “Japa” is a coarse argument field among their peers, while 58 accused (44.61%) dissented. This indicates that dialogues about shift, popularly refer to as “Japa,” have win significant consideration with Nigerian youths. The fact that plurality of the accused deal with it a frequent topic plans that journey is not only a personal goal but still a joint social discourse inside minority circles.

Table 4.3:6. Have you ever considered migrating abroad as part of the “Japa” trend?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	88	67.69
No	42	32.31
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Out of the 138 accused, a meaningful majority of 88 (67.69%) permitted that they have deliberate moving abroad as some the “Japa” current, while 42 accused (32.31%) indicated they destitute. This verdict tells that the aspiration to move overseas is highly widespread with Nigerian youths. The evidence that more than two-three of something of the accused have considered leaving suggests that “Japa” is not just a passing discourse but a authentic goal shaped by socio-business-related environments to a degree unemployment, anxiety, weak instructional opportunities, and the follow better living flags overseas.

Table 4.3.7: Open Ended: What is the Level of Awareness of the “Japa Syndrome” among Students in University of Benin, Benin City?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Briefly explain what you understand by the term “Japa Syndrome	35	26.92
Reasons for migration (e.g., education, job, security	51	39.23
How did you become aware “Japa Syndrome”	20	15.39
Do you believe “Japa” is a common discussion	24	18.46

What motivates this consideration		
Total	130	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The unrestricted reactions tell a substantial level of knowledge of the “Japa Syndrome” with pupils at the University of Benin. Item 1 shows that 26.92% of accused were capable to delineate the term, commonly characterizing it as the growing current of flight, specifically between Nigerian youths, in search of better freedom overseas. This displays that over a quarter of the pupil populace not only acknowledges the term but also understands allure socio-business-related suggestions. Item 2 further supports this knowledge, accompanying 39.23% recognizing key motivations for movement in the way that instruction, business event, and security concerns.

This extreme portion indicates scholars’ powerful understanding of the challenges inside Nigeria that push many to consider leaving the country. When requested about the beginning of their knowledge in Item 3, 15.39% of undergraduates named public media, peer conferences, and the press as the main streets by which they well-informed about the Japa wonder. This highlights the function of mathematical ideas and social networks in

extended movement-related stories. Item 4 increases this understanding, as 18.46% of accused eminent that “Japa” is a low field of conversation with juniors.

Research Objective 2: Examine students’ perceptions of the causes of the Japa Syndrome in University of Benin, Ovia North East, Benin City.

Table 4.3:8. Do you believe poor governance contributes to the Japa Syndrome?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	55	42.31
No	75	57.69
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3.8 shows accused’ views on either poor government provides to the “Japa Syndrome.” Out of the 138 members surveyed, 55 accused (42.31%) concurred that poor government is a determinant forceful the trend, while a best bulk, 75 accused (57.69%), disagreed. This displays that the plurality of respondents do not straightforwardly associate the “Japa Syndrome” accompanying weak governance, suggesting the one determinants in the way that economic grief, danger, or the search for better convenience overseas grant permission be more strongly seen as causes. Nonetheless, the important allotment (over 40%) who trusts government plays a duty highlights that governmental and bland

weaknesses are still visualized by many as providing to exodus intentions.

Table 4.3:9. Do you think insecurity in Nigeria is a major reason why youths want to migrate?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	77	59.23
No	53	40.77
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3.9 presents accused' belief on whether anxiety in Nigeria is a big reason for being youths be going to migrate. Out of the 138 accused, 77 (59.23%) concurred that anxiety is a major push determinant behind teens journey, while 53 accused (40.77%) disagreed. This signifies that the plurality of the shareholders perceive anxiety grazing from disorder, overcharging, kidnapping, and shared clashes as a meaningful jockey of the "Japa Syndrome." The judgment suggests that further business-related danger, safety concerns and the desire for a more secure atmosphere are forceful ambitions for young Nigerians pursuing opportunities overseas.

Table 4.3:10. Do you believe lack of quality education in Nigeria drives students to seek education abroad?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	74	56.92
No	56	43.08
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3.10 analyzes either respondents trust that the lack of kind education in Nigeria drives graduates to inquire instruction abroad. Out of the 138 accused, 74 (56.92%) concurred that poor instructional guidelines in the country are a major push determinant, while 56 (43.08%) argued. This verdict shows that a majority of accused see gaps in the Nigerian instruction arrangement to a degree inadequate capital, weak infrastructure, persistent strikes, restricted research abilities, and outdated educational programs as reasons reason students chase academic space overseas. The result climaxes the significance of value education as a cause of shift decisions with Nigerian youths.

Table 4.3: Do economic challenges like unemployment influence students' decision to "Japa"?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	57	43.85
No	73	56.15
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3.11 survey either economic challenges to a degree inaction influence students' resolution to "Japa." Out of the 138 accused, 57 (43.85%) agreed that inaction and connected business-related difficulties drive juniors to move, while a larger distribution, 73 accused (56.15%), disagreed. This effect plans that even though economic catastrophe is

widely acknowledged as a challenge in Nigeria, a majority of accused do not view it as the basic determinant influencing junior exodus compared to different motorists such as anxiety, weak government, and lack of quality instruction.

Table 4.3:12. Do you think family or community pressure contributes to the desire to migrate?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	73	56.15
No	57	43.85
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3.12 investigates either offspring or community pressure donates to the desire to move. From the answers, 73 participants (56.15%) concurred that aforementioned pressures imitate, while 57 respondents (43.85%) differed. This signifies that most of the accused believe anticipations from kin appendages or societal influence can considerably shape things' determinations to "Japa." In many Nigerian communities, journey is visualized as a road to success, and classifications frequently reassure young people to move to new country happening of better hope, with the hope of remittances and revised public rank.

Table 4.3.13: Open Ended: What are the Perceptions of Students toward the Causes of the "Japa Syndrome" in University of Benin, Benin City?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
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Please specify how poor governance contributes to the Japa Syndrome.	43	33.08
Explain briefly how insecurity in Nigeria affects youth migration.	33	25.39
Please specify how economic challenges like unemployment influence students' decision to "Japa"	40	30.77
how do family or community pressure contributes to the desire to migrate	14	10.76
Total	130	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The unrestricted answers regarding juniors' ideas of the causes of the "Japa Syndrome" at the University of Benin provide valuable acumens into the socio-governmental and financial factors forceful teens migration. Item 1, that requested by what method poor government provides to the Japa Syndrome, received the best reaction rate at 33.08% (43 undergraduates). Respondents highlighted issues in the way that baseness, lack of accountability, weak guidance, and procedure failure as key motorists aggressive Nigerian youths to seek better plans overseas. Students see that ineffective government has managed to deteriorating organizations and restricted opportunities, feeding their desire to move. Item 2, fixated on insecurity, collect 25.39% (33 graduates). These respondents named climbing levels of intensity, kidnapping, disorder, and accepted instability as important fears that instigate young society to seek security and establishment in other nations. This shows that private security and peace

of mind are meaningful concerns doing migration conclusions.

Objective 3: Evaluate the positive and negative effect of the Japa Syndrome in Ovia North East, Benin City

Table 4.3:14. Do you think students who “Japa” gain access to better opportunities abroad?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	67	51.54
No	63	48.46
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 4.3.14 checks either respondents trust that undergraduates who “Japa” attain to better hope abroad. Out of the 138 accused, 67 (51.54%) solved “Yes,” while 63 (48.46%) responded “No.” This judgment shows that belief are almost justly split, accompanying just over half of the respondents recognizing that shift provides juniors accompanying better educational, financial, and professional excuse compared to what is vacant in Nigeria. Those the one concurred may be drawn toward for one perception of enhanced education environments, constant frugalities, and wider course prospects in overseas countries.

Table 4.3:15. Do you believe the trend has negative consequences for Nigeria, such as brain drain?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	46	35.38
No	84	64.62
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The results show that at a distance the 138 accused, 46 (35.38%) trust that

the “Japa” current has negative results for Nigeria, to a degree brain drain, while a best portion, 84 (64.62%), do not share this view. This plans that the plurality of accused do not see transfer as hurtful to Nigeria, in spite of average concerns about brain drain. It grant permission display that many young family view movement more as an space for individual and professional progress than as a public deficit. However, the important youth (over one-triennial) the one recognize negative results climaxes knowledge of issues like the exhaustion of skillful labor, shortened human capital, and potential complete impacts on nationwide development.

Table 4.3:16. Do you think the community benefits from remittances sent by those who “Japa”?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	78	60
No	52	40
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The verdicts tell that out of 138 accused, a adulthood of 78 (60%) trust that the community benefits from remittances shipped by those the one move abroad (“Japa”), while 52 (40%) do not share this view. This displays that most accused acknowledge the positive financial impact of remittances on societies, in the way that financial support for offspring, capital instruction, healthcare, small trades, and society growth. It reflects the prevailing idea that shift can obliquely improve local living guidelines through inflows of different bills.

Table 4.3:17. Have you noticed any emotional effects (e.g., loneliness, homesickness) on people who migrated?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	71	54.62
No	59	45.38
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

Out of the 138 accused, 71 (54.62%) indicated that they have seen moving effects in the way that isolation and homesickness on nation the one migrated, while 59 (45.38%) stated that they destitute observed specific belongings. This finding plans that kind of more than half of the accused admit the psychosocial and emotional challenges that follow shift. Migrants may fight with break-up from family, educational adjustment, and impressions of seclusion, even when migration offers business-related time.

Table 4.3:18. Do you believe the migration trend weakens local development and student engagement in your area?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	103	79.23
No	27	20.77
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The results show that in another direction 138 accused, a large plurality of 103 (79.23%) trust that the movement current (“Japa”) weakens local development and junior date in their extent, while only 27 (20.77%) do not share this view. This signifies that most respondents see negative local results of flight, specifically in terms of society tumor and instructional engrossment. The departure of skillful things, young abilities, and even scholars may defeat the pool of workforce free for local happening initiatives. It more implies that the goal to move could confuse juniors from meeting on their studies and society participation, as many can plan out fitting for exodus over academic or civic date.

Table 4.3:19: Open Ended: What are the Positive and Negative Effects of the Japa Syndrome in University of Benin, Benin City?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Please specify how students who “Japa” gain access to better opportunities abroad.	62	47.69
What way does the trend has negative consequences for Nigeria, such as brain drain.	30	23.08
please briefly explain what you understand remittance from “Japa”	20	15.38
Migration trend weakens local development and student engagement in their area	18	13.85
Total	130	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The free answers on the certain and negative assets of the “Japa Syndrome” accompanying pupils at the University of Benin disclose a equalized information of allure versatile influence belongings and the country accompanying allure own management. Item 1, which wanted junior to name by way of what those the one “Japa” accomplish to better excuse abroad, taken best choice number of answers 47.69% (62 undergraduates). Respondents eminent that junior the individual move frequently find approach to condition direction, better-repaying tasks, corrected healthcare, and a best level of material comfort. This signifies a main understanding that the Japa current offers individual and professional

progress namely to reply not readily free in Nigeria. Item 2, that scrutinized the negative results for Nigeria, specifically misfortune of main work force, was reviewed by 23.08% (30 junior). These juniors conveyed concern that the departure of talented teens leads to a disaster of able labor, hesitant domestic occurrence and threatening the country's capability for change and progress. Item 3 supervised on remittances from those the individual Japa, and 15.38% (20 scholars) joint their understanding concerning this aspect. These graduates implicit that migrants repeatedly send returned money home to support their kins and peoples, that can boost household proceeds and influence local funds.

However, this benefit is trusted as mainly egocentric and not assuredly a judgment to necessary challenges in the country. Item 4, that hindered by way of what the departure style weakens local occurrence and senior date, received 13.85% (18 scientist). These responses presented that the devote effort to something leaving the country detracts from philosopher' interest in local connection, public growth, and institution participation. The desire to "Japa" commonly leads to insane aloofness, as undergraduates supply information development for departure over donating to next surroundings.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE FOUR: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF MEDIA AND PEER INFLUENCE ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT JAPA SYNDROME?

Table 4.3:20. Have you ever seen posts or videos on social media promoting “Japa” or life abroad?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	82	63.08
No	48	36.92
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The dossier tells that out of 138 accused, 82 (63.08%) stated having visualized posts or videos on friendly media advancing “Japa” or growth overseas, while 48 (36.92%) said they had not. This plans that public media plays a meaningful act in shaping flight hopes, as the plurality of respondents are unprotected to connected to the internet content that highlights the time, behavior, and seen advantages of living overseas. Such uncovering can influence attitudes, similar journey as a desirable aim, and augment the “Japa” style among young family.

Table 4.3:21. Do you believe media glamorizes life abroad, influencing students’ migration decisions?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	74	56.92
No	56	43.08
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The results disclosed that a most of 74 (56.92%) believe that the radio glamorizes growth abroad and influences scholars’ shift resolutions, while 56 (43.08%) do not share this opinion. This judgment desires that more

than half of the accused identify the capacity of media in forming ideas of migration. Through shows, public publishing posts, online influencers, and information portrayals, growth abroad is frequently romanticized stressing comfort, opportunities, and accomplishment while minimizing challenges such as educational compliance, bias, or emotional struggles. This glamorization can establish quixotic expectations and stimulate juniors to chase migration as a road to achievement.

Table 4.3:22. Do your friends talk about plans to “Japa” often?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	78	60
No	52	40
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The result granted that in another direction the 138 respondents, 78 (60%) pointed out that their companions frequently discuss plans to “Japa,” while 52 (40%) reported that their companions do not commonly consider such plans. This desires that flight has enhance a common matter of argument with young family, reflecting by means of what intensely entrenched the “Japa” phenomenon is in peer networks. The event that a adulthood of accused attend such discourses exactly displays that migration is not only an individual hope but still a politically reinforced current, place peer debates concede possibility shape attitudes, similar the

desire to leave, and even influence administrative.

Table 4.3:23. Have you ever felt encouraged to consider migrating because of what you see or hear from your peers?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	88	67.69
No	42	32.31
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The results demonstrated that plurality of 88 (67.69%) established that they have felt heartened to analyze moving by way of what they see or get word from their peers, while 42 (32.31%) stated that they destitute. This result climaxes the strong part of peer influence in forming journey goals. Since many young people debate “Japa” repeatedly (as proved in Table 4.3:22), for that reason these discourses and shared knowledge form common belief or inspiration to view migration as a reasonable and even inevitable road to accomplishment. Peer narratives of event overseas either actual or exaggerated can similar the plan of leaving Nigeria and help remainder of something to aspire toward the unchanging aim.

Table 4.3:24. Do you think media content about challenges abroad (e.g., racism, legal issues) is often ignored?

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	71	54.62

No	59	45.39
Total	138	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The results disclosed that 71 (54.62%) concurred that media content about challenges overseas (in the way that segregation, legal issues, or educational obstructions) is frequently ignored, while 59 (45.39%) dissented. This verdict implies that a slight majority of accused make a selective devote effort to something the a still picture taken with a camera of journey while downplaying or ignoring the troubles that migrants frequently face. It reflects by means of what aspirational stories of happiness abroad commonly joint on public media and in peer conversations likely to dim stories about bias, permissible struggles, commercial hardships, or sentimental stress. This discriminating consideration may cause silly beliefs and further fuel the desire to “Japa.”

Table 4.3:25: Open Ended: What is the role of media and peer influence on students’ perceptions about Japa Syndrome?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
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Specify if you ever seen posts or videos on social media promoting “Japa” or life abroad.	25	19.23
Explain how media glamorizes life abroad, influencing students’ migration decisions.	49	37.69
Explain if friends talk about plans to “Japa” often	42	32.31
Explain media content about challenges abroad (e.g., racism, legal issues) is often ignored.	14	10.77
Total	130	100

Source: Field survey, 2025

The extensive responses on the function of television and peer influence inform pupils’ plans about the “Japa Syndrome” at the University of Benin decide awareness into in what habit or conduct foreign influences frame shift judgments among young state. Item 1, that wanted scientist to designate either they had visualized posts or videos on intimate revelation advancing “Japa” or past abroad, captured backlashes from 19.23% (25 pupils).

These blamed identified that they many times encounter analytical content exceptionally on law like Instagram, TikTok, and Twitter that shows development abroad as classy, advantageous, and trouble-free. This pretty disclosing supplies to construction an glamorized exact likeness shift, making “Japa” more appealing to graduates. Item 2 yields best choice

number of answers 37.69% (49 pupils) and wanted about by what method video glamorizes experiences abroad. Students delineated in what way or manner radio law frequently focus the advances of Nigerians living overseas, hindering that gaining extreme-repaying tasks, accept feature, or appreciating a better somewhat existence. Item 3, that wanted either friends repeatedly examine plans to “Japa,” captured answers from 32.31% (42 pupils). Many scholars declared that talks about transfer are governing in their public circles. Friends commonly share plans, knowledge, or even approval on in what way or manner to move, crafty a sense of normality and significance about the plan of leaving Nigeria. Item 4, that hindered either transmission content about the challenges of history abroad hindering that injustice, permissible issues, or impassioned stress is commonly rebuffed, captured 10.77% (14 philosopher). These junior expressed that while they seldom find particular content, it is regarded by more certain fictions.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

The judgments report that junior’ transfer aims (“Japa Syndrome”) are made by public fictions, peer influence, and uncovering to analytical plans, following demand, enrollment, and security emergent as large motivators.

Perceptions of flow causes extend further monetary tragedy to hold government declines, tension, and feeble-kind instruction, show that philosopher outline these chauffeurs through individual and incidental occurrence. While many view leaving certainly for contribution better opportunity and remittances, skillful is limited information of the lasting national costs, to some extent deficit of main people and weary arrangements. Overall, the study underlines that the Japa style displays two together elemental challenges in Nigeria and intensely private desires for reinforced satisfaction abroad.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This stage demands the summary of verdicts, end, approvals and procedure pieces of recommendation.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The study examined "Student Perception on Japa Syndrome accompanying Nigerians in University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State". The study performed an empirical test on the crawling current of shift, commonly concern as "Japa", accompanying Nigerian undergraduates. Derived from Yoruba jargon intention "to leave," the term signifies the growing desire of young Nigerians to escape the country's trade-connected and friendly challenges. The study active a descriptive survey design and massed file through organized questionnaires brought betwixt undergraduates in University of Benin, Ovia North East. The verdicts revealed a extreme level of information of the Japa wonder, accompanying undergraduates noting monetary disaster, hazard, feeble foundation, and political faithlessness as main push cause. Preferred goals held Canada, the UK, the US, and Germany, especially because visualized time, safety, and a better integrity of growth.

Students thought-out Japa as a course to corrected living surroundings, better task prospects, and approach to kind education. However, concerns were fed about allure negative unions, containing misfortune of main organization, categorization schism, and uncovering to using abroad.

Despite these risks, many blamed meant a effective goal to leave Nigeria inside the extent of few occurrence. The verdicts still decided that Japa Syndrome is not completely a current but a manifestation of Nigeria's deeper inborn issues. The study further points to feeble implementations of strategies chastises in management, instruction, healthcare, and task result to curb the growing desire to leave and maintain the country accompanying allure own management's inexperienced culture.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the study aims and verdicts, the following determinations were tired:

The study spoken a extreme level of knowledge of the Japa wonder accompanying graduates in University of Benin.

Findings show that pupils see fiscal trouble, hazard, political inconstancy, and lack of approach to kind information and healthcare as the fundamental causes of the Japa Syndrome.

Students recognized differing positive accouterments of Japa, holding revised course usefulness, approach to better instruction, and reinforced living flags abroad.

The study certain that transmission and peer influence play a important act inform scientist' views on Japa Syndrome.

5.4 Recommendations

In light of the study's judgments, the following pieces of advice are endure check the push cause effective the Japa Syndrome and to certainly influence juniors' plans and determinations having to do with motion.

i) Government and private subdivisions acknowledge likelihood attach to build acceptable task excuse and strength adding programs for philosopher and graduates to humiliate be going to move.

ii) Educational arrangings sustain be better promoted and ready to meet general law, making local information more drawing attention and competing.

iii) Students bring understand information on the permissible pathways for shift and the potential instabilities of irregular travel through conferences, workshops, and connected to the internet campaigns.

iv) Programs that build society law and a sense of closeness accompanying youths concede possibility progress in trade by University/Government expert to defeat negative plans about stopping in

Nigeria.

5.5 Policy Recommendations for Sociological Practice

Based on day of reckoning of the study, the following pieces of recommendation and strategies measures for sociological practice are throwed to address the root causes and public associations of the Japa Syndrome middle from two points scientist:

Sociological and society command at the subordinate and later second levels concede likelihood hold debates on flight flows, causes, property, and critical study of the Japa Syndrome.

Institutions bear start enjoining centers place sociologists and social service professional to specify directing on handle socio-fiscal stress and making experienced history determinations.

Policymakers and educators continue conspire to present television instruction conduct that help junior precariously judge affiliated to the cyberspace content had relates accompanying campaign and abroad behaviors.

Sociologists endure lie to conduct well-behaved research on teenagers ideas and crawling in rank, appropriating judgments to command point in a

direction institution attack programs.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY

QUESTIONNAIRE

I Iyengumwena Victory, a final year student of Sociology and Anthropology in University of Benin, carrying out a research on "STUDENT PERCEPTION ON JAPA SYNDROME AMONG NIGERIANS IN OVIA NORTH EAST BENIN CITY EDO STATE" will really appreciate your participation as it is crucial to the success of this study. Please take your time to read and respond to each question thoroughly. Your input is highly valuable and will be handled with utmost care and confidentiality. The following questionnaire aims to gather valuable insights and information that will contribute to the study. Your honest and thoughtful responses will greatly assist in achieving the research objectives. All responses will be anonymized and used for research purposes only. Thank you for being a part of this important endeavor, and I'm grateful for your involvement.

SECTION A

1) Gender: Male (), Female ().

2) Marital status of respondents: Married (), Single (), divorce (),

separated () specify) _____

3) Age distribution of respondents: Age: 17-20 (), 21-24 (), 25-28 (), 29-32 ().

4) Religion of respondents: Christian (), Muslim (), Others (please specify) _____

5) Department: Sociology (), Economics (), Political Science (), Social works (), Public Administration (), Geography (), Psychology ().

6) Student: 100 (), 200 (), 300 (), 400 ().

7) Income of respondents: Below 30,000 (), 30,000 - 50,000 (), 50,000 - 70,000 (), 70,000 - 100,000 (), Above 100,000 ().

8) Ethnic group of respondents: Yoruba (), Igbo (), Hausa (), others (please

SECTION B: STUDENT PERCEPTION ON JAPA SYNDROME AMONG NIGERIANS IN OVIA NORTH EAST BENIN CITY EDO STATE

1. What is the Level of Awareness of the “Japa Syndrome” among Students in University of Benin, Benin City?

1. Have you heard of the term “Japa Syndrome”? Yes [], No []. If yes, please briefly explain what you understand by the term _____

2. Do you know any student who has “Japa’d” (migrated abroad for better opportunities)? Yes [], No []. If yes, please specify their reason (e.g., education, job, security, etc.),_____

3. Are you aware that “Japa Syndrome” is a growing trend among Nigerian youths? Yes [], No []. If yes, how did you become aware? (e.g., social media, news, personal experience), _____

4. Do you believe “Japa” is a common discussion topic among your peers? Yes [], No []. Please specify_____

5. Have you ever considered migrating abroad as part of the “Japa” trend? Yes [], No []. If yes, what motivates this consideration?_____

2. What are the Perceptions of Students toward the Causes of the “Japa Syndrome” in Ovia North East, Benin City?

1. Do you believe poor governance contributes to the Japa Syndrome? Yes [], No []. If yes, please specify how_____

2. Do you think insecurity in Nigeria is a major reason why youths want to

migrate? Yes [], No []. If yes, explain briefly_____

3. Do you believe lack of quality education in Nigeria drives students to seek education abroad? Yes [], No []. If yes, give an example_____
4. Do economic challenges like unemployment influence students' decision to "Japa"? Yes [], No []. Please specify_____
5. Do you think family or community pressure contributes to the desire to migrate? Yes [], No []. If yes, how?_____

3. What are the Positive and Negative Effects of the Japa Syndrome in Ovia North East, Benin City?

1. Do you think students who "Japa" gain access to better opportunities abroad? Yes [], No []. If yes, specify which ones_____
2. Do you believe the trend has negative consequences for Nigeria, such as brain drain? Yes [], No []. If yes, in what way?_____
3. Do you think the community benefits from remittances sent by those who "Japa"? Yes [], No []. If yes, please briefly explain what you understand _____ remittance

4. Have you noticed any emotional effects (e.g., loneliness, homesickness) on people who migrated? Yes [], No []. If yes, give an example

5. Do you believe the migration trend weakens local development and student engagement in your area? Yes [], No []. If yes, how?

4. Investigate the role of media and peer influence on students' perceptions about Japa Syndrome.

1. Have you ever seen posts or videos on social media promoting "Japa" or life abroad? Yes [], No []. If yes, describe briefly_____

2. Do you believe media glamorizes life abroad, influencing students' migration decisions? Yes [], No []._____

3. Do your friends talk about plans to "Japa" often? Yes [], No []. If yes, please briefly explain_____

4. Have you ever felt encouraged to consider migrating because of what you see or hear from your peers? Yes [], No []. If yes, how?_____

5. Do you think media content about challenges abroad (e.g., racism, legal issues) is often ignored? Yes [], No []. If yes, explain briefly_____