Evaluation of the Effect of Internal Migration on State Security in Lagos State, Nigeria

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Abstract
In Nigeria states like Lagos are Unfortunately in the heat due to effects of decisions made by government in power, African countries are faced with various issues pulling the development, progress and security of the state into the abyss; Nigeria for instance is faced with the major problem of insecurity for over 20 years, due to uncontrolled mass influx of persons from various nooks and crannies. This study explores internal migration and state security in Lagos state, Nigeria. A mixed method approach is applied to this research, using survey research technique.The population of the study covers local government staff high ranking custom officials, police, serving and retired military personnel and senior residents of the state. Purposive sampling technique was used in the selection of respondents. The research instruments used were questionnaire and interview guide. Pull Push theory was adopted as theoretical framework. Findings show that migration if unchecked is a major threat not just to Lagos state but to the entire country at large. This is due to the fact that over ten years the population in Lagos has increased tremendously and many of the population are migrants Thus study recommends that Lagos state government should incorporate innovative strategies to their existing security issues. The Constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria must be amended for state government to own and control its own police force and any other security outfit like state forces for proper monitoring of migrants.
Keywords: Migration, Internal Migration, State, State security, Internal Security

Introduction
Migration is a phenomenon that has always been in existence since time immemorial, even the bible has account of the Jews migrating from Egypt to Israel for greener pastures. Migration is the mass movement of people from one place of residence or location to another. It sometimes could be voluntary or involuntary depending on the situation or outcome of the families. Migration can also be a mass voluntary or involuntary voyage or departure of people from one place of residence to another. Migration does not necessarily have to be permanent. Adeola and Oluyemi (2012) explain migration as a dynamic feature of population distribution. It is a process which has been from the creation of the universe. For instance the Sub Saharan Africa has continued to be a permanent characteristic of the region long before colonization. More light has been shed on West Africa using migration as a process of interaction without it causing any form barrier or fight, which may cause forceful partition of the continent between the western capitalist powers who paved way for colonization. This is why today Yoruba, Ibos, Hausa Fulani can mix up and migrate. Migration can be broken down into two parts, which are immigration and emigration. Immigration meaning people moving into a country or a state, while emigration is people moving out of a country or a state.

Internal migration is a major problem in the world today, it is the belief that migration is a primary product of economic and political crisis that make people leave their homelands usually involuntarily. The writings about migration problems are said to be often escalated but many times they are not, the crisis level is increasing gradually to a level that must be curbed, the borders are uncontrolled, sneaky activities are the order of the day and its becoming uncontrollable and unbearable.

International migration has gotten more attention in recent debate globally while internal migration is far more important in terms of the numbers of people involved; migration has become a vital livelihood strategy for many poor groups across the world. While it is no solution for the poor it can bring many benefits and this is being recognized in some policy and research circles. For example, a recent club du Sahel yearly report written in

2020 states unequivocally Population mobility is a necessary condition for sustainable development and poverty alleviation in West Africa and as it is also having its positive side as it's also comes with a lot of negative sides on the society. Internal migration has been a major worry due to insecurity especially with insurgency and banditry. Citizens complaining but also hoping and encouraging the government in their fight in stopping insurgency and its spread to other parts of

Internal Migration
It is a movement of people from one place of a country which can be a local government area to another area of the same country for the sole aim or with the effect of residing temporarily or permanently. According to Kuznets (1966) Internal migration is a significant force redistributing the populace during development as sectorial creation of the economy and the geographic dissemination of employment change

People migrate for two reasons which are voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary migration is as a result of personal decisions taken by an individual adult or household with the collective agreement to be involved in the migration process. Involuntary migration on the other hand is a migration process taken without complete knowledge of the individual or household, most times convincing is done with brute force whereby safety is not guaranteed. The people affected by this act are helpless and are at risk, as they are being kidnapped and used to petty jobs, prostitution and crime, which increases the insecurity the cities. For the purpose of this topic the focus will be on immigration (internal migration).

Migration can be defined as the movement of people from one place to another. Castle (2012) defines migration as a process of relocation of people from current place of residence (origin) and or to a destination. The duration of relocation must be between six months to a year before it can be defined as a migration process, it is also the movement of people over a defined space and time (Ikwuyatum, 2016).

Causes of Migration
There are different reasons why people migrate. Since the very beginning of human civilization, human migration has been "persuading the place of origin and the place of destination". The migration process has attracted the attention of social scientists, but most of the discussions are related to rural urban migration and its consequences (Manning and Trimmer, 2013). Classically, the literature concerns economic and social causes of migration "Migrants and refugees are not pawns on the chessboard of humanity. According to Clyde (1959) origins of migration and highpoints how issues like employment, better business opportunities, and better living conditions are self-motivating factors for migration. Equally, Douglas (1993) explores how social influences affect the tendency to migrate. They posit that originally these factors are demographic impacts, such as: Sex, Family Size, Family conflict, Family structures, and marriages.

Terrorism comes in waves Rapoport, (2001), in cycles Bergesen and Lizardo, (2004), a Greek mind might speculate. And like terrorism, classifications of (geo) political times as uniquely dominated by terrorism come and go, after the several cases of 'anarchist' terrorism between 1878 and 1914. Each era is no hesitation considered by its own type of terrorism, there seems to be a propensity to regard the present as exclusively unique and as a 'new' era, even as one in which terrorism 'for the first time' becomes a really pertinent political reality (Rapoport, 1984). As indicated by Shelley (2008), an educator of wrongdoing and psychological warfare, psychological militants are regularly upheld by wrongdoing and as often as possible change ways of life as lawbreakers and terrorists. Ibrahim (2015), clarifies, "The securitization of relocation talk has been solidified by the dread that transients might be supporters for insurgencies." In other words, terrorists create a causal link between immigrants and other criminal groups to finance their organizations. While the guerilla forces have been defeated, the new Tamil tigers provide many opportunities for conducting covert illegal actions. The covert operations include the global mafia, activities in terror networks, and criminal activities allies for insurgencies. Ibrahim went on to say at the end of the day, psychological oppressors make a causal connection among

foreigners and other criminal gatherings to fund their associations. While the guerilla powers have been vanquished, the new Tamil tigers give numerous occasions to directing secret unlawful activities. The secretive tasks incorporate the worldwide mafia, exercises in dread organizations, and crimes. To Tallmeister (2013), for the term migrants, "it reveals in the ways in which members of a receiving state observe their cultural, linguistic, religious, or national identity to be threatened by such immigrants.

Nexus between Internal Security and State Security

According to Weiner (2012), today's migrants take part in the economic, social, and political events in receiving states but also in the place of origin. There are different types of migration and they have their various effects on the national security of very society. As Huysmans (2016), defines, migration is not always related to threat; to the opposing, migration often adds to production and development of commerce. According to Ibid (2013), security transformation happened when the capitalist market became a global market, therefore connecting criminal immigrants and securitization in a way that integrated migration and refugee systems. Tancredo (2004), proposes, "Migration levels pose different questions," possibly resulting in a clash of cultures of non-assimilated groups with loyalties, such as political commitment or dual citizenship, which consequently affect national security. Hence, he suggests that those non-assimilated groups be treated as illegal migrants according to a nation's laws and policies. Weiner (2012), classifies five broad categories to categorize migration as a threat to national security: first, when the origin of the migrants and refugees rejects them, secondly, when the host country observes security threats and radical threats because of the immigrants and the refugees; thirdly, when immigrants are seen as a cultural risk or, fourthly, when immigrants and refugees as a social and economic problem for the host society," and fifth, when the host society uses migrants as an instrument of threat against the country of origin.

Some writers have linked migration to security long ago and derived conclusions that "migrants and refugees pose threats (Esses, 2001). Furthermore, Ibrahim (2015), records, "In discovery how migration has become a security issue, it is informative to highlight how cultural differences, as a system cataloging, are linked with threat". He further explained his notion on his belief that migrants who come with different cultures and identities threaten the normal life of the receiving state. As such, "negative belief" and "discriminatory action will lead to ethnic conflict, which ultimately changes the unity of the state apart from affecting the state culture it can also lead to terrorism, insurgencies, and other criminal activities. The securitization and relocation talk has been established by the dread that transients might be allies for rebellions, and this may likely be one or more of the main impetus for social uprising and psychological oppressor activities (Ibid, 2013). Additionally Spencer (2008), joins migration with illegal intimidation by directing exploration dependent on interviews with 48 foreigner fear mongers who completed fruitful fear monger assaults in the United States somewhere within the year 1993 and 2001. The examination presumes that the psychological militant invasion occurred in the United States in view of the breaches in migration approaches and security measures, reasons being that helpless movement arrangements and counterterrorism systems are a main impetus that joins illegal intimidation and migrants in the States.

Asas and Bosworth (2010), give a logical viewpoint of criminalization and movement regarding lawful activities, social convictions, and social differences, particularly in the range of relocation control, arrangements and practices. This hypothesis breaks down relocation designs and various apparatuses and strategies that can be securitized in migration. Furthermore, the creators contend that open outskirt approaches, for example, movement control, citizenship, and criminal equity should be applied as long haul measures since foreigners represent a more prominent effect on the public security of a country.

Security

Until recently, the term 'security' was almost monopolized by the academic discipline of International Relations (IR). IR theorists employed it in a rather narrow sense which happened to correspond to the way politicians

tended to use the word, i.e. as almost synonymous with military power. The more military power, or rather the more favorable the military balance, the more security. According to Arnold Wolfers he defined Security as the absence of intimidations to acquired values, in a particular sense, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked (Møller 2000). Despite the fact that security has become a ubiquitous part of current social orders, the idea of security in itself has drawn shockingly minimal academic consideration contrasted with comparable ideas, for example, danger and wellbeing in ordinary use, the word conjures the relationship of security and the nonattendance of dangers, promising a few proportions of confirmation and assurance of being liberated from (Jarvis and Holland 2014).

Security as a concept was used in philosophy to refer to the security of individual human. At the end of the Second World War, the definition changed and included the survival of nation and sate which was referred to in the bipolar logic of the Cold War. While in this period, new concept new conceptualizations of security emerged such as societal security, human security, international security, and homeland security (Baldwin 1997).

The current definition of security has become broader and covers more sectors in society than previously Brooks (2010). According to Aly (2013), Security is seen as a shared duty covering diverse levels and sectors in society. Holtrop and Kretz (2008), went further to define security as the protection against deliberate acts of people. Security is also seen as the loss caused by intentional acts of people Hessami (2004). For Elias (2008) Security is an intentional human action error. These scholars all had their definition of security which is the protection of human lives and also their properties. Constructivist perspective then, security is expected to be achieved only once the "perception and fears of security threats, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks are allayed and overcome" (Brauch 2011:61). According to Nnoli 2005:5 lectures that the concept has been so mystified that it has "given rise to intellectual uncertainty, analytical confusion, paradigmatic disorder and theoretical impotence". For instance, Ojo (1991:1) cited in Ajayi (2007:438) describes security as "the preservation of the safety, freedom, values and welfare of the people as individuals and as groups". This is in tandem with the views of Nnoli (2006) that security shields numerous aspects of the life of man, as well as human security, global security, environmental security and many other forms of security.

In this point of view Sen (1999:127) endeavors to catch economic, ecological and societal security with the idea of defensive security as opportunity that is instrumental to the accomplishment of advancement in its different repercussions. For example, Buzan (1991), Waever and Wilde (1998) recognized five types of security, in particular military, political, financial, natural and cultural security.

External security is considered regarding danger observations from outside a nation that might be aimed at assaulting or destabilizing a state. To control such dangers, public guard powers like the military, the aviation based armed forces and the naval force are frequently made, financed, prepared and regretted to secure the state and its external aggression on land, sea and air, correspondingly. Internal security, then again, suggests shielding a state from dangers to its tranquility, strength and progress of its kin for the most part from the inside. It incorporates assurance against robbery, hostility, and savagery from individuals from one's own general public (Almond, Powell, Strom and Dalton 2004:4).

Security has five dimensions which include Human Security, Environmental Security, National Security, Transnational Security, Transcultural Security and the aspect of state security falls under National Security. The concept of state security which is also termed national security' developed with emergent nation states in Europe after the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Its understanding has varied according to the evolution of the nation state over the past centuries from a concept which focused on borders, war and military matters to the "absence of threats to acquired values Wolfers (1952) and the protection of national institutions (Paleri 2008).

Security according to Robert-Okah (2014) is the freedom from danger, care intimidation, apprehension, the

feeling on assurance of safety, peace of mind or absence of fear and the certainty of the assurance of the good life or welfare. This definition constitutes one of the fundamental objectives and foremost responsibilities of every government and the state. "The security and welfare of the people (of Nigeria) shall be the primary purpose of government" this statement is unequivocally spelt out as a fundamental objective and directive principle of state policy according to (section 14(2) (b) Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999). Unfortunately, more times than none Nigeria has witnessed a higher level of insecurity. Security according to Achumba (2013) refers to a situation that exists as a result of the establishment of measure for the protecting of persons, information and property against hostile persons, influences and actions. Security is the protection against all forms of harm whether physical, economic or psychological (Robert-Okah 2014). It is however argued that security may not be absence of threats or security issues but the ability to rise to the challenges posed by threats with expediency and expertise.

According to Atoyebi (2003) National security refers to the absence of threats to core values and the prevention of public disorders. In his work he stated that security can be seen in two levels namely: The State and Individual. Individual security has to do with core values such as job security, social security and security against national disaster whereas at the state level, security connotes the safeguard of the territorial integrity of the state against internal and external aggressors. According Thanos (2008) national security is to feel safe which safety should stand guaranteed by the political dispense in such a way that wars may be less likely and the normal conditions among states may prevail. National security should also show preparations for all sorts of defense which may sometimes appear as preparedness for war. The conception of national security by Nweze (2004) is the preservation, protection and the guarantee of the safety of life and property, wealth of the citizenry and measures to guard against threats to national sovereignty. According to Bassey (2004) it also means freedom from danger to life and property and people to pursue legitimate interest within the society.

Furthermore, Thanos (2008) explains that national security is concerned about those governmental institutions that seek to ensure the physical protection and safety of their citizens, their equal access to the law and protection from abuse. He further highlights that there are two sets of government system and institutions concerned with national security namely: The criminal justice system which consist of the police, justice system and correctional services (prisons), the military and intelligence community. The second and more important relates to the nature of governance, its institutions, rules, norms and values that support it. Pam Sha (2005) defines security in terms of an integrated idea of positive peace, human rights and sustainable development. Also according to the Human security report (2003) security is related to the enhancement of livelihoods of all people at risk; the values of the respect of human rights, the dignity of the individual, respect for diversity, community empowerment, decentralized forms of government, peace and co-existence, the accountability and transparency of actions aimed at the betterment of livelihoods.

Olatunji (2013) states that in other for the state to continue in keeping inward harmony and security, the Police, the Immigration Service, Customs and Excise, Civil Defense, Federal Road Safety Corps and other Para-military foundations are made. Nonetheless, when laws and cycles for keeping up inside harmony and security are penetrated, the courts are there to decipher the law, guarantee arbitration and the rebuilding of harmony and inward security. The idea of Security for the most part is a cross-cutting and multidimensional idea which has in the course of the only remaining century, being the subject of discussion among researchers, security specialists and strategy creators the same. It is a condition of being protected and the nonattendance of dread, tension, risk, destitution and persecution (Francis 2005). It involves the protection of guiding principle and the nonappearance of dangers to these qualities Francis (2005), referred to in (Alli 2010, p. 73). Imobighe (1990: 224) considers security to be the independence from dangers to a country's ability to safeguard and create itself, advance its qualities and legal interest. It additionally implies the state wherein individuals or things are not presented to threat of physical or good hostility, mishap, burglary or decay. He further likewise connected Security with the endurance of the state and the safeguarding of its populace (Zabadi, 2005:3).

In any case, National Security, similar to each other sociology idea needs single generally acknowledged definition because of changing epistemological and methodological contrasts and foundation of researchers. In the interim, there is an inclination for the sociology network to arrive at an agreement. Brennan (1961) holds that National Security is the assurance of public endurance, while Ray (1987) says that public security is to be perceived regarding the craving and limit with respect to self-preservation. Ochoche (1998) holds that public security centers on the evaluation of military deadly implement, work force and use. Asad (2007) says that public security can't be limited to only military term. Financial and social angles, issues of improvement and modernization, and public reconciliation should be esteemed significant in considering". (Abdul-Monerm, and Al-Marshat 1985) recommended that public security is more than regional protection and should zero in on the "Physical, social and mental uniformity of life of a general public and its individuals both in the homegrown setting and inside the huge local and worldwide framework". In any case, with the end goal of this examination, we conceptualize public security to envelop both the military and human points of view to it, and hence we embraced Al-Marshat and Lipmann's definition

Theoretical Framework
Pull and Push theory as propounded by Ernest George Ravenstein was adopted for this research, Ravenstein, a German geographer in 1885 in his book "the laws of migration" observed the rise of the industrial age during the second half of the 19th century revolutionized life and working patterns for millions of people across Europe and North America existed. The influence of railroads, factories and economies of scale changed the livelihood of everyone; many left their homes in search of better lives escaping the unbearable hardship that was in sight. Ravenstein (1885), expressed and outlined "laws of Migration" he explained and predicted migration patterns both between and within Nations. These laws became the building point for all other series of and models of migration patterns. Despite the fact that the push-pull theory has been recognized as a way breaking model that clarifies relocation at different periods and has stood the trial of time, it has likewise confronted analysis. Numerous researchers guarantee that it is hard to figure out which in addition to variables and which less factors at both root and objective are quantitatively the most critical to various gatherings and classes of individuals.

Consequently, Lee's hypothesis offers minimal viable direction for strategy and dynamic in countries that are developing. This theory foremost shows and explains how migration can actually be calculated and understood in such a way policies can be properly implemented by people in position of authority.

It shows a possible migration between a place of origin and a place of destination, with positive and negative feedback considering Push-Pull factors." Although flows originate from two places, obstacles potentially intervene during the movements these obstacles are indicated by "mountains" that need not be a physical barrier. For example, immigration policies and laws of the receiving country can restrict the flow of immigrants and become formidable barriers to them. As such, migrants should consider both the origin and the destination of push-pulls, the "positives of staying and the negatives of moving" from one place to another. This theory emphasis that due to the economic, social, psychological and most importantly the security factor which is the major bone of contention in this research.

Methodology
This study adopted a mixed method research design. The mixed method research design consists of the application of quantitative and qualitative method for collecting and analyzing data in a single study. This research style helps the researcher answer questions that cannot be answered using only one method of data collection. Mixed method is applied to improve the quality of data obtained and better answers. The questionnaire method was used for the quantitative design method while interview method was used for the qualitative design method Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) copies of the questionnaire were distributed among the respondents in Yaba local government Lagos State and three hundred and eighty-four (384) copies

were retrieved giving a response rate of 96.2%. The population of Lagos State according to the metro area population (2022) is 21,320,000 in which Yaba local government is about 355,900 people. The sample size was derived from the sum total population of the 1 LG situated within the Lagos Mainland LCDA which is Yaba LG with a total of 355,900

Demographic Information and Analysis of Findings
The background information of respondents includes gender, age, educational level, occupation and religion. The demographic analyses are contained in Table a

Table 1: Respondents' Demographic Information

Demographic Variables	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Gender		
Male	204	53.1
Female	180	46.9
Total	**384**	**100.0**
Age		
18 - 24 years	104	27.1
25 - 35 years	196	51.0
36 - 44 years	28	7.3
45 years and above	56	14.6
Total	**384**	**100.0**
Educational level		
Primary	19	4.9
Secondary	101	26.3
Tertiary	264	68.8
Total	**384**	**100**
Occupation		
Student	40	10.4
Unemployed	10	2.6
Civil servant	182	47.6
Self-employed	56	14.6
Trader	8	2.1
Employed	88	22.9
Total	**384**	**100.0**
Religion		
Christianity	330	85.9
Islam	42	10.9
Traditionalist	12	3.1
Total	**384**	**100.0**

Source: Field Survey, 2022

Table 1 reveals the demographic information for Yaba LG It shows that more than half of the respondents were males (53.1%) while females accounted for 46.9%. it also revealed that majority of the respondents (51.0%) are between 25-35 years, while the minority (7.3%) are between 36-44 years. The Table also indicates that 68.8% of the respondents had tertiary education, 26.3% had primary education and only 4.9% of the respondents had secondary education. As regards their occupation, the highest percentage of the respondents (47.4%) as shown in Table 4.1a were civil servants, followed by those who indicated that they were employed (22.9%). 14.6% also indicated that they were self-employed, while the minority of the respondents were unemployed (2.6%) and traders (2.1%). On religion, 85.9% specified that they were Christians, 10.9% showed they were Islam and 3.1% indicated that they were traditionalists.

Table further reveals the demographic information for Yaba LG It shows that more than half of the respondents were males (55.8%) while females accounted for 44.2%. it also revealed that majority of the respondents (54.5%) are between 25-35 years, while the minority (7.7%) are between 36 years and above. The Table also indicates that 59.0% of the respondents had tertiary education, and 41.0% of the respondents had secondary education. As regards their occupation, the highest percentage of the respondents (47.4%) as shown in Table 4.1b were civil servants, followed by those who indicated that they were self-employed (14.1%). 9.0% also indicated that they were employed while 12.8% were unemployed and 12.8% were students. The minority of the respondents were traders (3.8%). On religion, 63.5% specified that they were Christians, 26.9% showed they were Islam and 9.6 indicated that they were traditionalists.

Table 2: Impact of internal migration on state security in Lagos State

	SA (5)	A (4)	D (3)	SD (2)	U (1)	Mean	SD
Your state has achieved a lot through migration	152 (39.6%)	148 (38.5%)	50 (13.0%)	18 (4.7%)	16 (4.2%)	4.05	1.044
Migration to an extent has brought about development to your state	134 (34.9%)	158 (41.1%)	48 (12.5%)	20 (5.2%)	24 (6.3%)	3.93	1.115
Migration has created job offer in my state	106 (27.6%)	146 (38.0%)	90 (23.4%)	26 (6.8%)	16 (4.2%)	3.78	1.054
Grand mean						**3.78**	**1.218**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2022

Decision rule: if mean ≤ 1.80 = Undecided; 1.81 – 2.60 = Strongly disagree; 2.61 – 3.40 = disagree, 3.41 – 4.20 = Agree, 4.21 – 5.0 = Strongly agree.

Table 2 revealed that the respondents agreed that internal migration has an impact on state security in Yaba LG Lagos state with a grand mean of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.78, SD = 1.218) on a scale of 5point Likert-type. The table further revealed that Your state has achieved a lot through migration had the highest mean of ($\bar{x}$ = 4.05, SD = 1.044) while Migration has impacted in your state had the lowest mean ($\bar{x}$ = 3.34, SD = 1.659).

Table 3: Barriers to proper implementation of security strategies in Lagos State

	SA (5)	A (4)	D (3)	SD (2)	U (1)	Mean	SD
These barriers include lawlessness and disorder	140 (36.5%)	156 (40.6%)	48 (12.5%)	10 (2.6%)	30 (7.8%)	3.95	1.139
These barriers have an effect on state security	112 (29.2%)	184 (47.9%)	48 (12.5%)	10 (2.6%)	30 (7.8%)	3.88	1.101
Are there barriers stopping the implementation of the security strategies	90 (23.4%)	174 (45.3%)	58 (15.1%)	28 (7.3%)	34 (8.9%)	3.67	1.170
Grand mean						**3.84**	**1.141**

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2022

Decision rule: if mean ≤ 1.80 = Undecided; 1.81 – 2.60 = Strongly disagree; 2.61 – 3.40 = disagree, 3.41 – 4.20 = Agree, 4.21 – 5.0 = Strongly agree.

Table 3 revealed that the respondents agreed that there are barriers to implementation of security strategies in Yaba LG, Lagos State with a grand mean of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.84, SD = 1.141) on a scale of 5 point Likert-type. The table further revealed that these barriers include lawlessness and disorder had the highest mean of ($\bar{x}$ = 3.95, SD = 1.139) while There are barriers stopping the implementation of the security strategies had the lowest mean ($\bar{x}$ = 3.67, SD = 1.170).

Discussion of Findings

This section presents key findings from statistical analysis and interviews were carried out and contextualize these findings using cognate studies on internal migration and state security: Table 2 revealed that the respondents agreed that internal migration has an impact on state security in Lagos state, as 39.6% of Lagos respondents living in Yaba strongly agree that migration has impacted the state and have also achieved a lot. 38.5% of Yaba LG respondents also agree with the state achieving a lot via migration but 13% disagree. 34.9% of Yaba LG, Lagos respondents strongly agree with the fact that migration has brought development to the state, with 41.1% in agreement while 5.2% strongly disagree. 4.7% of the respondents strongly disagree on migration impacting the state while 35.4% strongly agree on the impact of migration on the state. Folashade Abiodun a respondent who resides of Lagos and retired security personnel under the Nigerian Army believes migration has brought about the positive which is why according to Weiner (2012) records that today's migrants take part in the economic, social, and political events in receiving states but also in the place of origin interrelationship between people of different origins which today has brought inter-tribal marriage and friendship.

Table 3 revealed that the respondents agreed that there are barriers to implementation of security strategies in Lagos. According to the Yaba LG Lagos respondents 23.4% strongly agree that there are barriers stopping the implementation of security strategies while 45.3% agree Mr. Olatunji a Lagos resident and public servant stated that corruption is and will continue to remain a barrier to proper implementation of security strategies, he also added that if the Nigerian Police Force can be decentralized whereby all state will have its own police force and controlled by the state security strategies will be implemented better. Bureaucracy is another barrier affecting proper implementation of strategies that is why, The Copenhagen's School's sees securitization as a potential marker of inability to treat something inside 'ordinary governmental issues' and henceforth; the creators have called for "not so much security but rather more legislative issues" (Waever, 1995)

Conclusions

In conclusion this study shows that migration has impacted the states positively due to inter relationship and co-existence, creation of more jobs and development. Although a few people are of the opinion that internal migration has done more harm than good most especially with all the atrocities being committed all in search for better life. It is certain from the study that there is an obvious connection between internal migration and state security. The case study states have also shown that they have made strategies and also implemented some towards the fight against insecurity, unfortunately there have been shortcomings affecting the efficient implementation of some of the strategies. Some of the shortcomings include financial constraint from the government and unnecessary bureaucracy. The government and citizens must work in unity in other to fight security challenges affecting the states, the creation and empowerment of vigilante groups such as Neighborhood watch and Amotekun has strengthen the fight against insecurity and added support to other security parastatals This research therefore recommends that Lagos should periodically appraise security situations of their respective regions to understand the nature of security and improve on identified risks. This will help the government in managing any form of identified risks that is a menace to the states. This research recommends that the government improve internal migration policies in the state to ensure the protection of lives and properties in selected states, thereby maintaining peace and order in the selected states. This research recommends that government strategies being implemented create a positive connection between internal migration and state security in the region. These strategies implemented will help in shaping a better future not just for the selected states but for the country at large. This Research recommends that the constitution be amended to allow for state government to fund and control its own police force and any other security outfit like state Special Forces etc.

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