

## Understanding the Dynamics of Population Increase on Urban Governance in Enugu Metropolis

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<i>Abstract</i>	<i>Journal of Policy and Development Studies (JPDS)</i>
<p><i>The study examines the dynamics of population increase on urban governance in Nigeria with particular reference to Enugu State. The study specifically examine the effect of unemployment on urban governance in Enugu state and also ascertain the effect of increase in crime rate on urban governance in Enugu state. The theory used is push pull factor theory. Data for the study was sourced through the use of questionnaire, result of analysis showed that unemployment rate has negative effect on urban governance in Enugu state. It was also observed that over utilization of basic amenities adversely affects urban governance in Enugu state. Increases in crime rate has negative effect on urban governance in Enugu state. Based on the findings, the study recommended that Rural-Urban drift should be addressed more at the local level that is closer to the members of the countryside, by making them understand the environment as well as the economic implication of their migration to urban centres through various public enlightenment programs. The major factor that led to rural-urban drift to a great extent, government at the state level, supported by federal, should embark on various physical development and the provision of basic infrastructural facilities, services and social amenities in rural areas. This will reduce the level of inequalities between the urban centres and rural areas. Thus, will naturally control the rural-urban drift. To ensure environmental sustainability in cities, planting of trees is</i></p>	<p>Vol. 14. Issue 2 (2023) ISSN(p) 0189-5958 ISSN (e) 2814-1091 Home page <a href="https://www.ajol.info/index.php/jpds">https://www.ajol.info/index.php/jpds</a> <b>ARTICLE INFO:</b>  <b>Keyword:</b>  Population, Urbanization, Governance and Urban Governance.  <b>Article History</b> Received 26<sup>th</sup> November 2023 Accepted: 4<sup>th</sup> January 2024  DOI: <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jpds.v14i2.7">https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jpds.v14i2.7</a></p>

*imperative. Government should embark on massive tree planting and encourage citizens to plant trees by providing free seedlings for citizens.*

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Urban growth refers to the rate at which the population, land area, or significant land-use increases. Also defined as the growth of metropolitan areas or cities, it is something that started way back between the 5000 and 6000 B.C., especially due to the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas – places with high human population, economic activities, and infrastructure. The 19<sup>th</sup> century, in particular, was a mark of actual urban growth. Governance is the process of policy and decision making, and equally the process by which decision/ policy made are implemented by government to affect people either positively or negatively. When we talk of effect of governance on population increase we mean the decision or policy that the government are doing that is causing rural urban migration.

Effective urban governance is the provision of conducive environment for better standard of living, improve access to essential services like road networks, public transportation system utilities such as water, sanitation etc. It also went further to provide employment opportunity, quality of life and livability, social services and education, safety and security, land use planning etc. all these provision make it attractive for people to migrate from rural to urban.

The hullabaloo in the literature on what the definitions of an urban centre and urbanization should be are due to the differences in socio-cultural backgrounds, professions, socio-economic and population disparities in countries. Urban centres are defined as centres with various economic activities, provision of basic facilities and services, and physical development (Jack Harvey, 2010). An urban centre is an agglomeration of people that are organized around non-agricultural activities. Mabogunje (2014) defines urban centres on the basis of the ability of their residents to shoulder certain responsibilities such as supporting community services. Urban centres are defined based on different population sizes in different countries. An urban centre in Japan has at least 30,000 people, in United States at least 50,000 people, in Greece at least 10,000 people, in Australia at least 1,000 people and in Denmark at least 250 people (Aluko, 2010). According to the Nigerian (1952) census, an urban centre was with the population of more than 5,000. By contrast, the 2006 census in Nigeria fixed 20,000 people and above for an urban centre. Urbanization is defined as the agglomeration of people in relatively large number at a particular spot of the earth surface (Onyemelukwe, 2017; Agbola, 2014; Olotuah and Adesiji, 2015). Conversely, another school of thought believes that urbanization is not about the population size, but must satisfy certain conditions like modernization, physical and economic development, as well as the heterogeneity in occupation (Wirth, 1938 and Jack Harvey, 2010).

The push and pull in this regard are with respect to the population, which can be traced to the effects of regional imbalances. It is not a surprise for urbanization to have enormous negative consequences in Nigeria and other developing countries because of the population increase involved in its process. The index of urbanization in Nigeria which is the population increase is mainly caused by rural-urban migration and not by natural increase. Many researchers see rural-urban migration in urbanization process as the genesis of the resultant problems of

urbanization in any part of the world (Onokerhoraye, 2016; Wahab, *et al.* 2010; Agbola, 2014; Olotuah and Adesiji, 2015; and Aluko, 2010). Urban growth is the rate of growth of an urban population.

Urban growth refers to growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings and impermeable surfaces to such a degree. Urbanization is mainly caused by urban growth, which could be due to natural population growth, reclassification of urban and rural system and rural-urban migration (Agbola, 2014). Projections suggest that the number of people living in Nigeria urban centres will reach 100 million by 2020. Although the urban population growth rate is now declining from 5.7% in 2015 to current rates of 4.0%, it is still far higher than Nigeria's overall population growth rate (Onokerhoraye and Omuta, 2014).

Studies have shown that the rapid rate of urbanization in Nigeria and the consequential explosion of urban population have not been matched by a corresponding commensurate change in social, economic and technological development (Mabogunje *et al* 2018). The economy of the country in which urbanization is taking place has been described as stagnant and the growth of industrialization is negligible (Salau, 2012). The implications of rapid urbanization in Nigeria on employment, human and food security, economy, waste management, infrastructural facilities and services *inter alia* are alarming. Against this background, the concern of this research is to examine the existing challenges, and predict future challenges of urbanization and urban growth in Nigeria, while measures to greatly minimize the challenges are suggested in order to ensure sustainable developments in both the Nigerian urban centres and rural areas.

## **1.2 Statement of problem**

The following challenges are hereby predicted to be prominent as the outcome of the pace of urbanization in Nigeria and other developing countries, if proper measures are not put in place starting from now; (1) As more people will inhabit cities in few decades to come, the by-product of photosynthesis which is the major source of human life will be greatly depleted. More green will give way for physical development, and thereby reduces the quality of the already polluted air in major Nigerian urban centres, due to industrialization and other city-related activities.

This condition may likely increase incidence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary diseases; chronic bronchitis, asthma, and cardiopulmonary diseases among others. (2) Carrying capacity may collapse in the next decades, if the population continues to increase sporadically in the urbanization process, whereby the available resources in the future may not sustain the population of urban centres in the next decades. Lagos in Nigeria for example, the population of Lagos was 665,246 in 2010 (Ajaegbu, 2016), 10.3 million in 2015 (United Nations, 2015), estimated to be 12.09 million in 2013 (Demographia World Urban Areas, 2013) and 24.4 million by 2015 (United Nations, 2015).

The population increase in many urban centres is mainly caused by rural-urban drift and not by natural increase which is impeded by death. The resources available may not sustain the future generation, as the resources are reducing, the population is increasing. There is imbalance in the proportion of the change in resources and change in population. There is danger of high competition in the future to access the limited resources that will be available, which may tend to an extent of killing one another. It is against this backdrop that this study tends to examine effect of population increase on urban Governance in Enugu State.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The broad objective of this research work is to examine the effect of population increase on urban governance in Nigeria with particular reference to Enugu State. The specific objectives of the study include;

1. To examine the effect of unemployment on urban governance in Enugu State
2. To evaluate the effect over utilization of basic amenities on urban governance in Enugu State.
3. To ascertain the effect of increase in crime rate on urban governance in Enugu State

### **1.4 Research Question**

The following research questions will guide the study;

1. What are the effects of unemployment on urban governance in Enugu State?
2. To what extent does over utilization of basic amenities affect urban governance in Enugu State?
3. How does increase in crime rate affect urban governance in Enugu State?

### **1.5 Hypotheses**

The study developed the following research hypotheses

Ho: Unemployment rate does not have significant effect on urban governance in Enugu State

Ho: Over utilization of basic amenities does not have significant effect on urban governance in Enugu State.

Ho: Increase in crime rate does not have significant effect on urban governance in Enugu State

## **2. Review of Related Literature**

### **2.1 Conceptual Framework**

#### **2.1.1 Urbanization**

Nigeria started experiencing urbanization in the early independent stage of 1960s until the later stage of 1970s, when the oil boom and the operation of ports in some parts of the country, accompanied with physical developments, led to a massive movement of populace from the countryside to the cities, and various problems began to emerge in cities like crimes, unemployment, insecurity, poverty and slums among other problems. Extensive development being a feature of the 19th and 20th centuries, with concentration of economic and administrative decision-making in Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Jos, and Enugu, and high degree of specialization and larger population associated with greater specialization of goods and services. Available statistics show that more than half of the world's 6.6 billion people live in urban areas, crowded into 3 percent of the earth's land area (Angotti, 2013). The proportion of the world's population living in urban areas, which was less than 5 percent in 1800 increased to 47 percent in 2010 and is expected to reach 65 percent in 2030 (United Nations, 2010).

## 2.1.2 Migration and Urban Governance

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis (Adewale, 2015). This movement can be from rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to rural, urban to urban and across international boundaries. In the research of Jibowo (2012), the factors influencing people to migrate to rural areas from urban centres might be as a result of city congestion, traffic, dams, sanitation problems, increasing urban unemployment, increased crime rate and housing problem. The fact still remains that, the prevailing migration pattern in Nigeria is rural to urban migration, which makes population growth in major Nigerian cities like Lagos, Ibadan, Kano, and Portharcourt among others to be very alarming on annual basis. Immigration accounts for a larger share of the growth of urban areas and cities. Adepoju (2016) shows that in Nigeria, net migration (considering both national and international migration) is more important than natural increase in the growth of cities. Zachariah and Conde (2010) also show that nearly half of the growth rate of urban areas was contributed by migrants.

## 2.1.3 Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities refer to the chances and openings that individuals have to secure paid work. It's a fundamental aspect of economic development and social well-being. Employment not only provides individuals with income but also contributes to their sense of purpose, self-worth, and overall quality of life (Ogunleye, 2018).

### Types of Employment Opportunities

Adeyemi, (2021) opined that the following are the various Types of Employment Opportunities;

- 1. Formal Employment:** This refers to jobs where individuals have a legal agreement with an employer, offering benefits like regular wages, legal protections, and social security.
- 2. Informal Employment:** These are jobs without formal contracts, often lacking legal protections and benefits. They include street vendors, domestic workers, and day laborers.
- 3. Self-Employment:** Individuals create their businesses or work as freelancers. While it offers independence, it can be financially risky.
- 4. Temporary and Contractual Employment:** Short-term jobs or contracts are prevalent in industries like IT, construction, and event management.
- 5. Part-Time Employment:** Individuals work fewer hours than full-time jobs, offering flexibility but often fewer benefits.

## 2.1.4 Provision of Securities

The provision of securities is a multifaceted concept that encompasses various measures and strategies aimed at safeguarding individuals, communities, and nations from threats, risks, and uncertainties. Securities can refer to financial instruments, legal protections, social safety nets, and more. The concept is deeply intertwined with the notions of safety, stability, and confidence in various domains, ranging from personal well-being to national defense.

## Types of Securities

According to Okonkwo, (2020) types of security include;

- 1. Financial Securities:** These include stocks, bonds, and other investment instruments that represent ownership or debt within a company or government. They provide individuals with a means to invest and grow their wealth.
- 2. Legal and Property Securities:** Legal frameworks, property rights, and contractual agreements ensure that individuals' assets and rights are protected from fraud, theft, and arbitrary actions. Strong legal systems bolster economic activity and social cohesion.
- 3. Social Safety Nets:** Welfare programs, unemployment benefits, healthcare access, and pension systems are examples of social safety nets that protect individuals and families from financial hardships during times of need.
- 4. Cybersecurity:** With the rise of digitalization, cybersecurity measures are crucial to protect personal, financial, and national data from cyber threats and attacks.
- 5. National Security:** Defense mechanisms, military forces, intelligence agencies, and diplomatic relations collectively safeguard a nation from external threats, ensuring its sovereignty and stability.

### 2.1.5 Provision of Basic Amenities

According to Nwankwo, (2017) the provision of basic amenities by the government is a fundamental responsibility aimed at ensuring the well-being and quality of life for its citizens. Basic amenities typically include essential services and facilities that contribute to a decent standard of living. Adekunle, (2018) insists that these amenities encompass various areas such as:

- 1. Clean Water:** Governments are responsible for providing access to clean and safe drinking water for all citizens. This involves maintaining water treatment and distribution systems to ensure the availability of safe and potable water.
- 2. Sanitation:** Adequate sanitation facilities, including sewage systems and waste management, are crucial for public health and environmental sustainability. Governments should establish and maintain proper sewage treatment and waste disposal systems.
- 3. Healthcare:** Ensuring access to basic healthcare services is a key responsibility of governments. This involves establishing and supporting healthcare facilities, clinics, hospitals, and healthcare programs that offer medical care, vaccinations, and health education.
- 4. Education:** Governments are expected to provide access to quality education for all citizens. This includes building and maintaining schools, hiring qualified teachers, and implementing educational policies to ensure equitable access to education.

### 2.1.6 Rural-urban migration

Mohammed, (2022) opined that rural-urban migration, also known as urbanization or rural-to-urban migration, refers to the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities, improved living standards, and access to various amenities and services available in cities. This phenomenon has been a significant aspect of human population movement throughout history, and it continues to shape the demographic and socio-economic landscape of many countries around the world.

According to Eze, (2017) here are some key points about rural-urban migration:

**1. Push and Pull Factors:** Rural-urban migration is often driven by a combination of push and pull factors. Push factors are negative aspects of rural areas that encourage people to leave, such as lack of employment opportunities, limited access to education and healthcare, inadequate infrastructure, and poverty. Pull factors are positive aspects of urban areas that attract people, including better job prospects, higher wages, access to education and healthcare facilities, and improved living conditions.

**2. Economic Opportunities:** Urban areas tend to offer a wider range of job opportunities, particularly in non-agricultural sectors such as manufacturing, services, and technology. This is appealing to individuals seeking to escape the limitations of rural livelihoods, which often revolve around agriculture.

**3. Social Services and Amenities:** Cities typically have better access to healthcare facilities, education institutions, entertainment options, and other amenities that can enhance the quality of life for migrants and their families.

**4. Industrialization and Urban Growth:** The process of rural-urban migration is often linked to industrialization and urbanization. As industries develop in urban areas, they create demand for labor, attracting rural migrants in search of employment.

**5. Challenges:** While urbanization can offer opportunities, it also presents challenges. Rapid and unplanned urbanization can strain infrastructure, leading to issues such as inadequate housing, traffic congestion, pollution, and insufficient sanitation services. Migrants might also face social integration challenges and discrimination.

**6. Impact on Rural Areas:** As people leave rural areas, there can be negative consequences for agricultural productivity and local economies. A decrease in the rural population might lead to a decline in the farming workforce and affect the overall economic vitality of rural communities.

## **2.2 Theoretical framework**

### **2.1.1 Push and pull factor theory by Everett S. Lee (1917-2007)**

Push factor are conditions that can force people to leave their homes and are related to the country from which a person migrates push factors include non-availability of enough livelihood opportunities poverty rapid population growth that surpassed availability resources, primitive or poor living conditions, desertification, famine /droughts fear of political persecution, poor health care, loss of wealth and natural disasters pull factors are locally the opposite of push factor- the attract people to a certain location, typical examples of pull factors

of a place are more job opportunities & better living condition easy availability of land for salting and agriculture.

The theoretical application of this research is that population don't just increase in a particular environment for just no cause they must be some push that force them out of that particular environment and pull them to another environment they feel that is better. There must be an unfavorable condition for people living in that environment that is making life unbearable for them and that is pulling them to another environment that makes their livelihood better. Thus, Eneh *et. al* (2023) argued on strategies to support growth of small towns and secondary cities, complimenting perceived trend towards decentralisation.

## **2.3 Empirical review**

### **2.3.1 Unemployment on urban governance in Enugu State**

Ogunleye, (2018) examine Population Growth and Urban Governance in Lagos, Nigeria using cross-sectional survey and qualitative interviews The study found out that population increase in Lagos has led to increased pressure on infrastructure and services, resulting in challenges for urban governance. Adeyemi, (2021) examined Demographic Change and Urban Governance in Abuja, Nigeria using longitudinal data analysis, the study observed that rapid population growth in Abuja has strained the city's resources and affected the effectiveness of urban governance.

Okonkwo, (2020) conducted a study on Urbanization and Local Government Administration in Nigeria using, case study analysis, the study discovered that population increase has increased demands on local governments, leading to issues related to service delivery and infrastructure development. Ibrahim, (2019), evaluated population Growth and Governance Challenges in Kano, Nigeria using surveys and focus group discussions, the findings showed that Kano has struggled to cope with the rapid population increase, resulting in inadequate service provision and governance challenges.

Nwankwo, (2017) conducted a review on Urban Governance and Population Dynamics in Enugu, using documentary analysis and stakeholder interviews. The study showed that Enugu faces governance challenges due to population growth, including inadequate housing and transportation infrastructure. Idris, (2015) examined Population Increase and Municipal Governance in Ibadan, Nigeria Methodology: Cross-sectional surveys and administrative data analysis Findings: Ibadan's municipal governance has struggled to keep pace with population growth, resulting in service delivery issues.

### **2.3.2 Over utilization of basic amenities on urban governance in Enugu State**

Adekunle, (2018), examined Population Growth and Urban Governance in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, using Mixed-methods approach, the findings showed that Port Harcourt's urban governance faces challenges related to inadequate housing, transportation, and sanitation services due to population increase. Mohammed, (2022) examine urbanization and Governance in Kaduna, Nigeria Methodology: Semi-structured interviews and content analysis Findings: Population growth in Kaduna has strained governance institutions, leading to service delivery bottlenecks.



Eze, (2017) Population Dynamics and Local Government in Owerri, Nigeria Methodology: Quantitative analysis of census data Findings: Owerri's local government faces challenges in providing basic services to its growing population. Ahmed, (2019) examined population Increase and Urban Governance in Katsina, Nigeria Methodology: Comparative analysis of population data and governance indicators Findings: Katsina struggles with urban governance issues such as waste management and transportation due to population growth.

Amuezuoke (2014) conducted a study on the review of Enugu (Enugu State, Nigeria) Urban Growth and Development. The paper presented a study carried out to appraise the growth and development of the area over the past five years. Survey research design was adopted in the study. Multiple regression analysis was used in analyzing the data collected during the study. The use of the model was to ascertain the magnitude and significance of relationship among the identified development indicators. The test was performed at 5% level of significance. The analysis revealed that there is only a weak relationship among the identified indicators.

Uchegbu (2014) conducted a study on Urban Land use Planning and Administration in Nigeria: A Case for Land Accessibility for poor Communities in Enugu, Nigeria. The study opined that the trends in the urbanization of African cities and the associated land use planning and development problems have taken a toll on many of the poor host communities which in consequence, have lost access to their paternal lands. In recent times, there has been a scramble for urban lands in most settlements that have attained "City" or "Urban" status. The study therefore looks into the effect of urbanization and urban land planning and administration in Enugu with a view to evolving sustainable measures that will ensure equity and fairness in land accessibility for the poor urban residents and the surrounding communities.

### **2.3.3 Increase of crime rate on urban governance in Enugu State**

Taylor (2000) carried out a study on Urban Development Policies in Nigeria: Planning, Housing, and Land Policy. The study states that Nigeria's cities, as elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa, lack adequate infrastructure for housing, sanitation, water, and open space amenities. The article is reproduced with permission from Urban Law and Policy, 8, 1986. The article is a revision of a paper presented at the World Congress on Land Policy 1986 held July 7-11, in London, England, sponsored by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, the International Center for Land Policy Studies and the Urban Land Institute, chaired by Frank Schnidman, Senior Fellow of the Lincoln Institute.

Adedeji & Eziyi (2010) examined urban environmental problems in Nigeria: implications for sustainable development. The paper highlighted the three -fold effects on the human health, the economy and ecological system and suggested that the application of planning, economic, legal, institutional as well as educational tools will address the situation. Ogedengbe (2014) conducted a study on formulating a good urban land policy for Nigeria. The paper tries to examine how a good urban land policy that will touch the lives of people living in the cities can be formulated in Nigeria. The study observed that these land related problems are majorly due to population explosion which does not match the paucity of resources to provide housing, workplaces, schools, roads, water supplies, transportation, and the many other requirements of urban life

## **3. Methodology**

### **3.1 Research Design**

The study adopted explanatory mixed method design was adopted. According to Creswell (2012), the explanatory mixed method design “consist of first collecting quantitative data and then collecting qualitative data to help explain or elaborate on the quantitative results.

### **3.2 Area of Study**

The area of this research work is Enugu State, with specific reference to Enugu metropolis.

### **3.3 Sources of data collection**

The study made use of two major sources of data collection which include primary and secondary sources of data collection.

#### **1.3.1 Primary Sources of Data**

In the primary source of data collection, the researcher administered questionnaire to the respondents.

#### **1.3.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

In the secondary source, the researcher sourced data from published journal articles related to the study under review.

### **3.4 Population of the Study**

Our target population was the entire people that reside in Enugu metropolis, that is, the inhabitants of the three LGAs, that make up Enugu metropolis, They include - Enugu North, Enugu East and Enugu South LGAs. The 2022 projected population of the samples Local Government area is 1,029,400.

<u>Enugu East</u>	397,700
<u>Enugu North</u>	347,500
<u>Enugu South</u>	284,200

Source: [https://citypopulation.de/en/nigeria/admin/NGA014\\_enugu/](https://citypopulation.de/en/nigeria/admin/NGA014_enugu/)

### **3.5 Method of Data Collection**

The researcher adopted two types of data collection method. They are primary data collection and secondary data collection. The primary data required for this study was collected through the use of a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire contains possible range of responses. The respondents are expected to fill in their choice of options. Only one option is acceptable in any response category.

Questionnaire design is a data collection device in a survey research method. The questionnaire was divided into two namely:

- Primary data of the respondents

- Intrinsic data

This category of sources of data used in this study was in published form. They include: library stock government publications, journals new papers and magazine relevant to the course of study. The researcher consulted the national library Enugu, ethics today summer, for generation of secondary data for this study. The sources have accordingly been acknowledged.

In order to achieve a reasonable degree of reliability of estimates in this study the information contained in the primary and secondary sources was compared and cross checked. This helped realistic errors and make the study dependable.

### 3.6 Validity of the Instrument

The face validity technique was used in ascertaining the validity of the study instrument. This means that the instruments for data collection were given to the research supervisor and two other eminent scholars in statistics and evaluation for vetting, corrections and modification. Their advice was taken and modifications made in the instrument.

### 3.7 Reliability of the Instrument

In checking for the reliability of the instrument for the study, a pilot study was conducted for the reliability of the instrument. This instrument was used to elicit responses from 22 respondents and analyzed for reliability. The aim was to make sure that the instrument yielded consistent results when used for the proper study. The pilot study took place in Enugu metropolis, the capital of Enugu state. The data from the study was analyzed using the SPSS as it is reflected in the next section.

## 4. Data Presentation and Analysis

### 4.1 Data Analysis

The data collected were analysed in this section three hundred and eighty four (384) copies of questionnaires were distributed after which only three hundred and sixty four (364) copies were properly filled and returned, the researcher based the analysis 364 questionnaires were returned.

**Research Question one: What are the effects of unemployment on urban governance in Enugu State?**

**Table 4.1.1: The effects of unemployment on urban governance in Enugu State**

S/NO	RESPONSE	SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	MEAN	REMARK
1	High unemployment rates leads to frustration and social tension among the urban population.	122	150	12	30	50	364	3.7	Accept

2	Unemployment reduces the tax base, limiting the resources available for public services and infrastructure development.								Accept
		134	160	10	40	20	364	4	
3	A lack of employment opportunities contributes to an increase in crime rates as individuals may resort to illegal activities to make ends meet.								Accept
		125	145	12	47	35	364	3.8	
4	Unemployment often leads to a greater demand for social services, such as welfare and unemployment benefits.								Accept
		133	121	8	70	32	364	3.7	
5	High levels of unemployment results in a decline in the overall productivity of the workforce.								Accept
		139	109	15	73	28	364	3.7	
	<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>18.9</b>	

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

Table 4.1 above shows the mean distribution of opinion of the respondents on the effects of unemployment on urban governance in Enugu State, with regards to (1,2,3,4,5) the mean score of 3.7, 4, 3.8, 3.7 & 3.7 respectively and Grand mean of 18.9 showed that the respondents were of the view that unemployment has significant negative effect on urban governance in Enugu State.

**Research Question two: To what extent does over utilization of basic amenities affect urban governance in Enugu State**

**Table 4.2: Effect of over utilization of basic amenities on urban governance in Enugu State**

S/NO	RESPONSE	SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	MEAN	REMARK
6	Overutilization of basic amenities such as roads, water supply, and sewage systems leads to their rapid deterioration, requiring frequent repairs and maintenance.								Accept
		127	119	23	54	41	364	3.7	
7	Excessive demand for basic amenities leads to service interruptions, causing inconvenience and dissatisfaction among residents.								Accept
		132	105	17	49	61	364	3.5	
8	Overuse of amenities results in environmental degradation, including pollution and resource depletion.								Accept
		115	128	6	89	26	364	3.6	
9	Inadequate access to basic amenities due to overutilization can result in health and sanitation issues, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and other public health								Accept
		131	118	9	75	31	364	3.7	

	challenges that urban governance must address.								
10	The high cost of maintaining and expanding basic amenities to meet excessive demand strains municipal budgets, potentially limiting funds available for other essential urban development projects and services.	147	106	4	60	47	364	3.7	Accept
	<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>18.2</b>	

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

Table 4.2 above shows the mean distribution of opinion of the respondents on effect of utilization of basic amenities on urban governance in Enugu State, with regards to (6,7,8,9 & 10) the mean score of 3.7, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 & 3.7 respectively and Grand mean of 18.2 showed that the respondents were firms in their conviction that over utilization of basic amenities adversely affects urban governance in Enugu State.

**Research Question Three: How does increase in crime rate affect urban governance in Enugu State?**

**Table 4.3: Effect of increase in crime rate on urban governance in Enugu State**

S/NO	RESPONSE	SA	A	U	D	SD	TOTAL	MEAN	REMARK
11	An uptick in crime rates necessitates increased police presence and resources, leading to higher law enforcement expenditures that may strain municipal budgets.	124	114	15	69	42	364	3.6	Accept
12	Rising crime rates deters businesses from investing in the city and tourists from visiting, negatively impacting the local economy and urban development prospects.	154	120	6	61	23	364	3.9	Accept
13	A perception of insecurity and rising crime erodes public trust in urban governance, leading to reduced cooperation with law enforcement and other government agencies.	134	129	18	70	13	364	3.8	Accept
14	An increase in crime often leads to a greater demand for healthcare services, as victims of crimes require medical attention.	123	128	13	64	36	364	3.7	Accept
15	Higher crime rates disrupts communities, leading to social fragmentation and a decreased sense of safety and well-being among residents.	133	125	16	55	35	364	3.7	Accept
	<b>Grand Mean</b>							<b>18.7</b>	

**Source: Field Survey, 2023**

Table 4.3 above shows the mean distribution of opinion of the respondents on effect of increase in crime rate on urban governance in Enugu State with regards to (11,12,13,14 & 15) the mean score of 3.6, 3.9, 3.8, 3.7 & 3.7 respectively and Grand mean of 18.7 showed that increase in crime rate negatively affects urban governance in Enugu State.

## 4.2 Test of Hypotheses

In this section, the hypotheses raised were tested using Pearson correlations. The essence of the test was to establish relationship between two variables.

### Hypothesis One

H<sub>0</sub>: Unemployment rate does not have significant effect on urban governance in Enugu State

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	48.000(a)	42	.243
Likelihood Ratio	30.498	42	.906
Linear-by-Linear Association	.896	1	.344
N of Valid Cases	8		

a 56 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .13.

The "**Pearson Chi-Square**" row. The  $\chi(1) = 48.000, p = .243$ .

Decision Rule: If F-calculated > F-tabulated, accept H<sub>1</sub> and reject H<sub>0</sub> and if F-cal < F-tab, accept H<sub>0</sub> and reject H<sub>1</sub>.

From Table, the F-calculated gives a value greater than the F- tabulated. Hence, H<sub>0</sub> is accepted and H<sub>1</sub> rejected. It is therefore affirmed that unemployment rate has negative effect on urban governance in Enugu State.

### Hypothesis Two

H<sub>0</sub>: Over utilization of basic amenities does not have significant effect on urban governance in Enugu State.

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	51.226(a)	50	.134
Likelihood Ratio	30.498	50	.921
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.757	1	.019
N of Valid Cases	8		

a 52 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .14.

The "**Pearson Chi-Square**" row. The  $\chi(1) = 51.226, p = .134$ .

Decision Rule: If F-calculated > F-tabulated, accept H<sub>1</sub> and reject H<sub>0</sub> and if F-cal < F-tab, accept H<sub>0</sub> and reject H<sub>1</sub>.

From Table, the F-calculated gives a value greater than the F- tabulated. Hence, H<sub>0</sub> is accepted and H<sub>1</sub> rejected. It is therefore concluded that over utilization of basic amenities has adverse effect on urban governance in Enugu State.

### Hypothesis Three

H<sub>0</sub>: Increase in crime rate does not have significant effect on urban governance in Enugu State

#### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	48.000(a)	42	.243
Likelihood Ratio	30.498	42	.906
Linear-by-Linear Association	.896	1	.344
N of Valid Cases	8		

a 56 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .13.

The "**Pearson Chi-Square**" row. The  $\chi(1) = 48.000, p = .243$ .

Decision Rule: If F-calculated > F-tabulated, accept H<sub>1</sub> and reject H<sub>0</sub> and if F-cal < F-tab, accept H<sub>0</sub> and reject H<sub>1</sub>.

From Table, the F-calculated gives a value greater than the F- tabulated. Hence, H<sub>0</sub> is accepted and H<sub>1</sub> rejected. It is therefore affirmed that increase in crime rate has negative effect on urban governance in Enugu State.

## 5.Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

### 5.1 Summary of Findings

Having carried out extensive study on the effect of population increase on urban governance in Nigeria with particular reference to Enugu State. The study shows that;

- i. Unemployment rate has significant negative effect on urban governance in Enugu State. This illustrates that once there is unemployment problem they tend to be frustration tension, illegal activities e.t.c among urban populace..
- ii. It was also observed that over utilization of basic amenities have serious negative effect on urban governance in Enugu State. This shows that the basic amenities, such as roads,

water supply, electricity e.t.c that are meant to be used by a limited number of people are been over used by many thereby causing degradation, poor sanitation e.t.c.

- iii. Increase in crime rate equally has negative effect on urban governance in Enugu State. This equally suggest that because of crime rate increase, insecurity will increase reduction in business investment, life and properties are not save more expenditures on security, there by effecting the economy of the nation.

## 5.2 Conclusion

Urbanization in Nigerian urban centres has brought about varying degree of problems ranging from economy, climatic, environmental, housing, sociocultural, traffic, population boom, to food insecurity among other problems. It is good to know that everyone in urban centres is affected with one or more of these problems, which shows that we are not safe from the existing and predicted urban problems. It is pertinent at this point for Nigerian government to adopt the recommendations in this paper, in order to control the urbanization process in Nigeria, and to ensure sustainable developments in both urban centres and rural areas. The actions suggested to tackle these challenges, in order to ensure sustainable development, will focus on renewing the urban centres and integrating rural areas.

## 5.3 Recommendations

1. Rural-urban migration is the major problem of urbanization in Nigeria. Rural-urban drift should be addressed more at the local level that is closer to the members of the countryside, by making them understand the environmental and economy implications of their migration to the urban centres through various public enlightenment programs.
2. The major factor that leads to rural-urban drift in Nigeria is regional inequalities. To halt rural-urban drift to a great extent, government at the state (regional) level supported at the federal (national) level, should embark on various physical developments and the provision of basic infrastructural facilities, services and social amenities (equipped schools, water supply, good roads, health facilities, stable electricity, relaxation centres and other things) in rural areas. This will reduce the level of inequalities between the urban centres and rural areas, and this will naturally control the rural-urban drift.
3. To ensure environmental sustainability in cities, planting of trees (evergreen trees and not deciduous trees that shed leaves) is imperative. Government should embark on massive tree planting and encourage citizens to plant trees by providing free seedlings for the citizens to help in providing oxygen for the people and controlling pollution at large.

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