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EDITORIAL DESK

The Journal of Contemporary Issues in Nigerian Economy stands as a beacon of scholarly excellence, drawing upon a diverse spectrum of researchers hailing from the expansive West African region and beyond. This volume showcases 14 meticulously researched articles curated from contributors in Nigeria and the United States of America. The genesis of these scholarly endives can be traced back to the auspicious conference convened at the Lagos State University Makanjuola Lecture Hall, held in December, 2023.

These articles, characterized by their depth and precision, underwent rigorous scrutiny during the conference, with over 90 participants actively engaging in critique. Subsequent to this extensive quality assurance regimen and plagiarism checks, only 14 articles successfully met the standards set forth by the esteemed guild of the editorial team, in strict adherence to international best practices.

It is with great pleasure that the Board of Editors announces the second edition of the publication schedule of the journal. Our heartfelt congratulations extend to the authors whose papers demonstrated exceptional merit and successfully navigated the rigorous selection criteria. To future researchers, we extend our encouragement to strive for greater heights in their scholarly pursuits.

The Board of Editors appreciates the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Ibiyemi Ibilola Olatunji Bello, mni NPOM for providing the enabling environment for the conference and her directives to the editorial team for strong quality assurance measures. We believe in your leadership and concerted efforts at ensuring high standards for the journal publication.

Prof. M. O. B. Mohammed, FNAEAP
Editor in Chief

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**JAPA SYNDROME: LECTURERS PERCEPTION ON MODERN DAY SLAVERY
AND ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN LAGOS
STATE, NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Insecurity and unemployment are the indices of a poverty-driven society. These challenges confront most of the developing nations in Africa and Nigeria is not exempted. This study therefore examined. Japa Syndrome: Lecturers Perception on Modern Day Slavery and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey research design of correlational type. The population consists of male and female university lecturers. The study posed three (3) research questions and two (2) null hypotheses. The purposive sampling techniques were used to select one hundred and ten respondents from 2 universities. The research instruments used were self-constructed: Perception of Lecturers on Modern Day Slavery Questionnaire (PLMDSQ), $r=0.90$. Japa Syndrome and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal Questionnaires, (JSASDGQ) $r=0.89$. Data were analysed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Mean, and standard deviation at 0.05 level of significance. There was a positive significance and joint contribution of the independent variables (Japa Syndrome, lecturer perception, years of service, age, gender) in the prediction of dependent variables (modern-day slavery and achievement of sustainable development goals). Therefore, the government and relevant stakeholders should develop a policy that would give room for a sustainable and stable economy that would bring an end to the menace of insecurity and unemployment in the country.

Keywords: Japa Syndrome, Itinerant, Lecturers' Perception, Sustainable Development Goals, Modern Day Slavery.

Introduction

Globally speaking, the resources composed of educated youths, professionals, and experts in various fields of human endeavour are the bedrock on which the social, political, and economic development of a nation is founded. The maintenance of this educated class is fundamental to the sustenance of the established policy for the achievement of the developmental goals of a nation. The position of this group is critical since they constitute the elite workforce and manpower that would pilot the affairs of the economy in all sectors (NUC, 2022). Educated youths, experts and professionals are of particular importance to every nation, not forgetting that the quality of their contribution is a sin-qua-non for national building and global competitiveness. The Nigerian nation has produced a good number of eggheads in various fields, but these have not been properly engaged and utilized as a viable workforce. The usual redundant keeping of their talent is frustrating. Due to negligence on the part of policymakers or the government's failure to create and provide jobs, these egg-headed individuals with digital initiatives to deliberately Japa to countries that they know will provide them with the opportunity to exhibit their expertise and put their skills and innovations to work. This situation, keenly observed, is being exploited by industrialized countries of Europe and America who use it as a conduit pipe for siphoning the unused and available manpower of many underdeveloped and developing countries, especially Nigeria.

The term “Japa” syndrome is a new phenomenon, a Yoruba colloquial that means “run away, escape, or disappear.” Japa English equivalent is termed peripatetic or itinerant, to move to a place of work. It is generally used to describe the escapist manner of people fleeing out of the country, seeking greener pastures or social and economic asylum in developed foreign climes. “Japa” Syndrome is of different types: The Internal “Japa”, The External “Japa”. The Internal Japa has to do with the relocation of citizens from one state to another favourable state. While the External “Japa” concerns the emigration and immigration of citizens from different nations. The Internal/Interstate “Japa” brings about brain gain, brain circulation and national and economic development. “Japa” Syndrome has been widened to mean a significant and devastating brain drain and modern-day slavery, especially in various professional fields in Nigeria (Young, 2023). It describes the movement of highly skilled and qualified people to work in better conditions and earn more wages. Wherever there is brain drain there is also an automatic brain gain and brain circulation. Modern-day slavery otherwise called contemporary slavery or institutional slavery is prevalent both in the local and international society of today.

Literature Review

“Japa” Syndrome is also a term coined to suit the sickish/illegitimate manner some Nigerian citizens are utilizing to migrate to foreign countries to escape the harsh social and economic climate at home. Apart from the cover-up under the excuse of enrolment in high academic institutions in the UK, America and other parts of Europe, some migrate through various official and unconventional forms, like visa lotteries, smuggling through road, desert and sea, not minding the high risk involved. Many Japarians, as they may be called, lose their lives while going abroad through illegal and dangerous routes, as Ikuteyiyo (2020) reported.

Foreigners who are contracted to work in multinational firms situated in this country enjoy lucrative salaries and readily travel back home at the termination of their contracts. However, Nigerians who travel abroad for jobs are engaged in such a way that discourages them from returning to their homeland. They are either caught in a complex and strenuous web of financial commitment they must labour for years to satisfy before they are qualified to obtain the benefits of their travel, gain citizenship or high positions in financial institutions, or are flattered and enticed by the accommodating social, economic and political incentives in such countries, hence are hesitant in returning home, depicting brain drain or self-inflicted modern-day slavery.

The slave trade was abolished more than a century ago, but it is strategically resurfacing under a different guise in the modern world. It has assumed the form of mass exportation of professionals from developing countries to developed ones through kidnapping, forced marriage, organ harvest, child slavery human trafficking, inhuman use of migrants for low-wage and degrading labour in parts of Europe and America. Despite the challenges they face in adventuring abroad, on arriving there, they also face other ordeals. There is the general impression that a considerable number of Nigerian citizens in foreign countries are becoming susceptible to the emerging negative phenomenon of modern-day slavery. Just as it was opined that,

“If there is a replay of the slave trade saga today, many Nigerians, both young and old, would be willing to sail on a slave merchant ship, as long as it takes them out of the suffering and near hopeless situations in the country,”
Emelike (2023).

This is the mindset of many desperate citizens that fueled their “Japa” without a proper plan. Hence it is a voluntary self-surrender slavery. This can be deduced from the fact that most

Nigerians with good jobs at home who later migrate to Western countries, with the hope of getting a better opportunity end up facing circumstances that they least anticipate. Despite the high academic qualifications they may have, sometimes they end up becoming menial labourers, peasant workers, mortuary attendants, nannies, taxi drivers, and female or male escorts, while others are reduced to the role of scavengers picking from garbage bins to survive; aside this, Nigerians abroad encounter social bias and economic segregation and become easy prey to organized criminal groups in those lands and prone to crime. Many succumb in this circumstance, engage in illegal activities, are caught and sentenced for one offence or the other to serve a jail term, or are shamefully repatriated back home (Damilola, 2023).

However, the Japa Syndrome can be relatively compared to what is already transpiring within our nation. The Niger Delta region lays the golden eggs, is exploited and resource in it are drained and diverted to the development of other regions at its detriment by the federal government is a form of modern-day slavery. This is similar to what is playing out between the developed industrial countries and the underdeveloped ones. While an underdeveloped country like Nigeria produces highly sophisticated manpower (the golden eggs) these experts are lured to foreign lands where the cream of them is milked to produce the labour required in the more advanced industries found there in exploitative and degrading ways that are reminiscent of the former slave plantations in the Americas and West Indies, hence can be deemed modern-day slavery.

The incessant flow of manpower from a developing to a developed country drains and cripples the former. If sustained for decades, will hinder the possibility of development in the country from which the human resource is being harvested. The Japa Syndrome constitutes a social and economic menace to Nigeria, as hundreds of thousands of her educated citizens have been harvested to foreign countries Dingba cited in Okunade (2021) defines: "Japa" as an entrepreneurial spirit of Nigerians, a positive self-exploration of their contents, skills, products, including themselves.

This argument is anchored on the fact that such itinerant professionals excel in various fields and business ventures, showcasing their talents and skills in parts of Europe and America and are principally accountable for the annual inflow of remittance (Nwabufo 2021; Oyekanmi, 2022; Jobberman, 2022). This according to Bill Gate is good and healthy to Nigerians (cited in Olisa, 2023 and Onoitem, 2022). While this posture of analysis may be quite inviting and throws a positive light on the Japa Syndrome, however, it should be referenced and savoured with a pinch of salt. Uhomoibi in Nosokhale (2023) have tendered a counter opinion that despite the recorded remittance, "the pervasive Japa Syndrome seems really like a grand plan or indirect scheme to depopulate our nation of the human assets that states in it have invested in and that are capable of revolutionising it, hence reduce her potential for sustainable development." Ordu and Anele (2015) submitted that the Japa Syndrome is a loophole that costs the Nigerian government approximately 100 billion dollars annually, an amount that far exceeds the figure given for remittance to the country from its citizens in the diaspora. Thereby present Japa Syndrome is a potential evil that will significantly hinder the nation's growth and economic development which will have a direct effect on the SDG achievement.

No nation of the world can achieve its sustainable development goals without significant input from its skilled professionals at the helm of the nation's affairs in a technology-driven world. Japa out migration is a brain drain that has left the nation with a dearth of human capital, as there may not be enough qualified personnel to replace those itinerant experts in the health, educational sectors etc. and it will affect the quality of her education and health care for those that remain behind. Thereby creating an economic vacuum that cannot be refilled. The continuous outflow of skilled manpower from a country, leaving behind the less productive of its human crop, is a

disastrous form of brain drain of its vital productive force, such a country is left brain drained, impoverished, backwards as well as suffering a drastic reduction in general productivity, which translates to a stagnation in the country's drive for sustainable development goal (Onoitem, 2017, & Sitompul, 2023).

The above argument aligns with Chase's Dependency Theory (1975). This theory focuses on external excuses for underdevelopment as global capitalists aim to impoverish the underdeveloped countries that are dependent on them. The ploy to systematically exploit third-world countries is an age-long gimmick now prevalent in modern international relations. This is because it will be too obvious to reestablish the slave trade as it was of old. Thus modern bourgeoisie nations devise various clandestine means to indirectly extract manpower, expertise, and professionals from developing countries who are allured and willingly agree to migrate and settle in modern capitalist nations in contemplation of lucrative financial benefits and a comfortable standard of living. The dependency theory holds that this systematic exploitation process dates back centuries and is still prevalent today (Onoitem, 2017).

The industrial nations use various forms of direct and indirect exploitation of the developing and undeveloped nations through strategies of mercantile capitalism, colonialism, neocolonialism, foreign investment, IMF loans via the World Bank, free trade agreements, structural adjustment programme (SAP) etc., for economic advantage and furtherance of their position in the global power structure, Akusoba (2014). The actual class that will make the endorsed sustainable developmental goals is lost in transit, leaving the poorer produce of its harvest and social miscreants, which can result in what is alluded to in the Yoruba adage; "omo-ti-aoko-ma-wole-ti-ako, meaning, a child that is not trained, will destroy the house built by us. Hence, the majority that gained entrance or acceptance into European capitalist industries now constitute the modern-day slaves, Dakuku (2023).

However, other researchers have indicated several factors for the prevalence of the heinous syndrome. One of them is the absence of profitable employment opportunities for the teeming population, especially the huge number of graduates from universities in this country, (Oluwasey & Adeosun, 2020; Odimegwu & Akunne, 2023). There are myriads of jobless youths with qualitative qualifications from tertiary institutions who wander about in search of employment for years and suffer all manner of economic exclusion and financial insecurity, hence becoming desperate to escape from the unviable economic climate in the country. The figures given for the unemployed or inadequately employed among the population in Lagos State were critical a decade ago and presently are obtaining a point of disaster and emergency. The unavailability of jobs is a critical challenge the government, including that of Lagos State, has failed to address and results in a tendency for mass migration of its citizens to countries where they can exhibit and fulfil their career goals. (Damilola, 2023).

Poverty is a global malaise, but it is frequently more associated with Third World countries owing to how acute and the degree to which it is prevalent in them. Nigeria has a significant portion of the global figures describing the poverty index of the present world. There is growing and generational indigence in this country, and Lagos State is a principal contributor to it. Through internal births and external entrance of people from all over the country, Lagos State has assumed a sort of asylum for social and economic itinerants in the country. There is a geometric surge in the population of Lagos State, while its resources are in an arithmetic crawl. Hence over time, this has resulted in overpopulation, strain on scarce resources and general poverty in the State. Given this disadvantageous position, the State has seen many of its citizens embark and abandon its shores for more lucrative opportunities in European and American cities.

Research has also reported factors that are encouraging the excess Japa attitude in many

Lagosian. Good health and well-being are principal among the yearnings and pursuits of citizens in any part of the globe. For many decades, the residents of Lagos State have expressed their dissatisfaction with the absence of quality healthcare provision in many parts of the city, especially in the slums. The ratio of medics to patients in many of the hospitals makes it difficult for many to use government-owned health institutions, and since the use of private ones is equally inadequate, many citizens travel abroad for treatment or suffer the many negative consequences associated with the gross deficit in this sector. Hence, the option of residing in a country where there is a higher quality of health care service is attractive and has informed the decision of some Lagosian to join and swell the figure of those who resort to Japa.

Another factor swelling the tide of Japa Syndrome out of Lagos State is persistent insecurity in the country, and by extension, Lagos State. With the absence of an effective policy on the protection of lives through the existence of a well-trained and equipped police force, the lives of citizens are daily threatened and wasted by ritualists, kidnappers, assassins, herdsmen, etc. at an alarming rate and with impunity. And there is no significant measure being adopted to curb the menace. This situation creates uncommon disquiet in the hearts of citizens; and the fear of who may likely be the next victim has prompted many to seek asylum in foreign climes.

Acciona (2020), defined SDG "as a progression that meets the needs of the present as well as the future generations which guarantees the balance between economic growth, care for the environment and the social wellbeing of the people." Hence it was ratified by the Lagos State Government, to transform the social and economic reality of the State to the standard recommended under the objective aims the policy pursues, so that all the citizens in it will partake of the advantages derived from it, like good health care facility, qualitative and quantitative education, effective security of life and property, provision of adequate employment for financial relevance to eradicate poverty and increase the standard of living of its citizens to what is globally acceptable. However the Japa Syndrome, if not adequately countered by an enacted and approved policy of the Lagos State government to retain and prevent its professionals from proceeding abroad, or when they do, provide support for them in diaspora in ways that are critical in this era of globalization and general quest for economic viability.

Japa Syndrome is a global phenomenon enforced by the human right to freedom of movement. It has been experienced by former Third World countries like India, China, and some other Asian giants in the past and they overcome it. In that, while their citizens were exporting themselves in hundreds of thousands to Europe and America, made the best of the situation for economic gain by deliberately using the instance as an opportunity to assist in up-skilling their people in diaspora in foreign institutions and equipped them with the science and technological know-how of those industrial countries. And, in later years, when they have obtained the requisite standard of professionalism suitable to take on any counterpart in the globe, they provide them with sufficient incentive for returning, with brain gain and brain circulation of the acquired technological skills thereby establishing replicas of the foreign enterprises in their native realms, for a robust economic gain and sustainable development.

Hence, the Japa Syndrome, as suggested by some critics, might not altogether be a socio-economic malaise. It might ingeniously be converted to brain gain and brain circulation, an opportunity for harnessing returnees' migrant knowledge of science and technology from the industrial climb into this State and country sharing the benefits of their up-skill and new resources for conversion into beneficial purposes. However, the Japa Syndrome still constitutes a menace that acts contrary to the policy of nation-building and economic development. It puts a strain on resources and leads to a higher cost of general conditions which will stunt the nation's economic growth and hinder the achievement of sustainable development. That is why effort should be

mustered by the Lagos State government in curbing the Japa Syndrome trend through the provision of quality education, effective security, lucrative employment and quality healthcare for its teeming population. Hence the mass exodus of Lagosian legally or illegally to industrialized countries in Europe and America is worrisome. The migration of manpower critically needed at home for the actualization of the ratified policy of sustainable development goals of this and Lagos State, in particular, is a brain drain, as its citizens in the diaspora are now trapped in the intricate cobweb of what has been termed modern-day slavery. The purpose of this study is to ascertain university lecturers' perception of the Japa Syndrome about modern-day slavery and the aftermath of it affecting the achievement of the ratified policy of sustainable development goals in Lagos State.

What is the relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy? What is the relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the perception of JAPA syndrome? What is the relationship between the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome? The Hypotheses read as follows: There are no significant combined contributions of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs. There are no significant relative contributions of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs.

Methodology

This study adopted the descriptive survey research design. The population consists of all female and male lecturers from Lagos State University and Lagos State University of Education. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire. The study provided answers to three research questions and two null hypotheses. The data collected was analysed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The result obtained revealed that. By the findings, the following recommendations were given: The government should adopt the strategic policies of the Asian Giants in harnessing the expertise of its citizens in the diaspora. Validity and Reliability of the instruments were conducted through a pilot study and the analysis is (PLADSQ) = $r=0.90$. While (JSADG) = $r = 0.89$. The researcher administered about 110 copies of the research instrument but only 74 copies were fully completed and retrieved. Out of the 74 respondents in the study, 77% of them were male while 23% were female respondents. Most (33.8%) of the respondents have 16 years of experience; 31.1% have worked just for about five years; 24.3% have working experience of between six to ten years while only 10.8% have 11 to 15 years of working experience.

Answering Research Questions

Research Question 1: What is the relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy?

To answer this question, the data collected were subjected to Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis. The result of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) Analysis of the Relationship between Realization of SDG Goals and Effects of JAPA Syndrome on the Economy

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	r	p-value
Realization of SDG goals	74	14.68	3.917		
Effects of JAPA syndrome on economy	74	2.28	.556	.506**	< 0.05

Table 1 shows that there is a positive significant relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy, $r = .506$; $p < 0.05$. This implies that both variables, the realization of SDG goals and the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy are moderately related. As the respondents' perception of the realization of SDGs increases, there is a corresponding increase in the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and vice versa.

Research Question 2: What is the relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the perception of JAPA syndrome?

To answer this question, the data collected were subjected to Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis. The result of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) Analysis of the Relationship between Realization of SDG Goals and Perception of JAPA Syndrome

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	r	p-value
Realization of SDG goals	74	14.68	3.917		
Perception of JAPA syndrome	74	2.66	.421	.427**	< 0.05

Table 2 shows that there is a positive significant relationship between realization of SDG goals and perception of JAPA syndrome, $r = .427$; $p < 0.05$. This implies that both variables, realization of SDG goals and perception of JAPA syndrome are moderately related. As the respondents' perception of the realization of SDGs increases, there is a corresponding increase in the perception of JAPA syndrome and vice versa.

Research Question 3: What is the relationship between the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome?

To answer this question, the data collected were subjected to Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) analysis. The result (PPMC) analysis is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) Analysis of the Relationship between Effects of JAPA Syndrome on the Economy and Perception on JAPA Syndrome

Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	r	p-value
Effects of JAPA syndrome on economy	74	2.28	.556		
Perception on JAPA syndrome	74	2.66	.421	.450**	< 0.05

Table 2 shows that there is a positive significant relationship between effects of JAPA syndrome on economy and perception of JAPA syndrome, $r = .450$; $p < 0.05$. This implies that both variables, effects of JAPA syndrome on economy and perception of JAPA syndrome are moderately related. As the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy increase, there is a corresponding increase in the perception of JAPA syndrome and vice versa.

Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: There are no significant combined contributions of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs.

To test this hypothesis, the data collected were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The result of the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Showing the Combined Contributions of Respondents' Gender, Years of Working Experience, Effects of JAPA Syndrome on the Economy, and Perception of JAPA Syndrome to the Realization of SDGs

Tests	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	348.077	4	87.019	7.776	.000 ^b
Residual	772.140	69	11.190		
Total	1120.216	73			

Total 1120.21673 $R = .557$, $R^2 = .311$, $Adjusted R^2 = .271$

a. Dependent Variable: Realization of SDGs

b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on economy, perception of JAPA syndrome

Table 4.11 shows that there were significant combined contributions of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs, $F (4, 69) = 7.776$; Adjusted R Square = .271 and $p < 0.05$). Therefore, since the p-value of the F-ratio was significant, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant combination of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs was rejected. The combined contributions of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs accounted for 27.1% of the total variance in the model (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.271$).

Hypothesis 2: There are no significant relative contributions of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs.

To test this hypothesis, the data collected were subjected to Multiple Regression Analysis. The result of the Multiple Regression Analysis is given in Table 5.

Table 5: Multiple Regression Analysis Showing the Combined Contributions of Respondents' Gender, Years of Working Experience, Effects of JAPA Syndrome on Economy and Perception of JAPA Syndrome

Variable B Std. Error B T Sig.

Variable	B	Std. Error	.	T	Sig.
Gender	.166	.930	.018	.178	.859
Years of Working Experience	-.212	.325	-.068	-.652	.516
Effects of JAPA Syndrome on Economy	2.637	.816	.374	3.231	.002
Perception of JAPA Syndrome	2.420	1.052	.260	2.301	.024

Table 4.12 shows that effects of JAPA syndrome on economy and perception of JAPA syndrome were significant predictor variables of realization of SDGs ($p < .05$), gender and years of working experience were not significant predictor variables ($p > .05$). Effects of JAPA syndrome on economy was the better predictor variable ($\beta = 0.374$; $t = 3.231$; $p < 0.05$) and the next was perception of JAPA syndrome ($\beta = .260$; $t = 2.301$; $p < 0.05$).

Discussion

There was a positive significant relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy. There was a positive significant relationship between the realization of SDG goals and the perception of JAPA syndrome. There was a positive significant relationship between the effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome. There was a significant combined contribution of respondents' gender, years of working experience, effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome to the realization of SDGs. Effects of JAPA syndrome on the economy and perception of JAPA syndrome were significant predictor variables of realization of SDGs while gender and years of working experience were not significant predictor variables.

Conclusion

No matter the situation of Japa syndrome to the individual and nation, there is light at the end of the tunnel, because the same Japa Syndrome that produces brain drain and modern slavery will also produce brain gain, brain circulation and the achievement of sustainable development if well enhanced by the policymakers and government of the nation.

It has also been observed that there is little or nothing that can be done to halt the trend of Japa syndrome that is spreading like wildfire, in Nigeria Lagos State, and many developing nations of the world. The only palliation is taking advantage of it as in the examples of the Asian giants in achieving scientific and technological growth in their societies from their citizens in diaspora.

Recommendations

1. Instead of the discussion, it is recommended that Nigerian activists, writers, musical giants and other intellectuals who have eloped to foreign land should make use of positive exposure garnered over the years and reinvest such in their father's land.
2. For those who believe in the Nigerian situation and decide not to "Japa", there is a need for them to work as a team to make this nation great again.
3. It is recommended that there is no crime committed in "Japa" Syndrome because it merits taking Indian experience via technological advancement because of "Japa" Syndrome adopted by their citizens.
4. The future lies with us, especially the youths of this country and the leadership if "Japa" Syndrome is addressed in such a way to better the lot of those in the diaspora and those intending to "Japa".
5. The government should provide quality welfare packages, health care, and quality

education for its citizens an enabling environment for entrepreneurs to strive. If such is given, there might be a total reduction in “Japa” Syndrome or brain circulation of Nigerian citizens in the diaspora.

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