International Migration and the Phenomenon of Insecurity in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study was to examines the problems of insecurity as a result of internal migration from bordering countries of Niger, Cameroun, Chad and Benin Republic as well as observing the duties of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)on revealing that the above mentioned agency has not control the entrance of illegal migrants making the Nigerian state as a source and destination for migrants. The study revealed the consequences faced by the Nigerian state on International Migration as a one of the security threat affecting the country. The study also shows that the agency of Nigerian Immigration Services (NIS) has various challenges, which are the reasons for the level of under performance of the agency. The study tends to inform the Nigerian public on the gains and loss of international migration. This study adopts the ex-post facto research design taking the shape of a qualitative and quantitative research method as questionnaires were administered making use of the spearman's rank correlation, results were also gotten through the chiquare calculations. Also in checking the validity of the collected data Crobach alpha statistics was adopted. The major findings of this study reveal that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has some challenges and these challenges hinders the success of this agency in bringing socio-economic development into the Nigerian State . However, for Nigeria to benefit profitably from International Migration, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has to be efficient in her duties and also needs the cooperation of the sister's organization, as it relates to socio-economic development and security functions.

Keywords: *Socio-Economic Development, Emigration, Immigration, International Migration, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)*

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Migration cannot be inevitable from the history of the story of man, families, villages and nation- state. Therefore, migration can be traced as far back as the existence of man, most especially when man desired to go in search of food during various famine seasons; also another reason for migrating in those days was the desire of separating from the crowd as well as the seeking for independence. As earlier revealed virtually all individuals and nation states have one or two traces of migration history (Internal and international) mostly influenced by two factors these are the "Pull" and "Push" factors.

Migration can be internal or international. Internal migration explains the movement of individuals within same geographical territory which in this case can be from rural to urban or from Lagos to Abuja While, International Migration has to do with the crossing of borders or international boundaries such as Cameroon to

Nigeria described as South-South Migration, Nigeria to United States of America described also as South-North Migration. For the sake of this study International Migration as regard South– South Migration also known as Regional Integration and South-North Migration are focused on. For International Migration (Emigration and Immigration) to take place the sending state, the receiving state and the migrant is involved in the migration process. This is where the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and various migration policies play a part which is to regulate the migration activities in Nigeria as a destination nation state and a sending nation state. International Migration is a global culture in which a reasonable amount of individuals (nationals) practice.

International Migration (Emigration and Immigration) can be of great benefits to a nation state through agreements and partnerships with others (states) in the international system. As observed from literatures, developing countries engage more in International Migration than the

developed countries (International Organization Migration, 2014:4). About 1billion migrants are around the world presently not residing in their nation state of origin (International Federal Red Cross and Red Crescent, 2012) as these migrants around the globe can make up a 6th nation state after the order of China, Indian, United States of America (USA), Indonesia and Brazil (Martin and Widgren, 2002:3) as people tend to move from a particular place to another for various reasons best known to them also being an essential part of man's nature (Adeola and Fayomi, 2012:1).

International Migration is said to be at its increase due to the wide spread taught benefits and awareness of opportunities in various countries through various platforms such as the television, internet among other mediums. International Migration (particularly immigration) is a sensitive issue in discussions and debates in the international system. However, this foundation and trend as well as various rising phases of globalization have contributed in influencing the tradition and culture of International Migration in our immediate world. This globalization which has unfolded itself in different phases has raised alarm of great benefits and opportunities around the globe. This benefit ranges from job opportunities, international education certifications, inter connectedness, international relations between countries creating avenue for interdependence most especially in the aspect of manpower (Fayomi, 2013). Other great benefits among them are the pleasure of being a citizen of the nation state individuals so well desire (Martin and widgren, 2002:8). Due to this perceived opportunities International Migration became a popular culture and trend in our present world (Wickramasinghe, 2016:14).

The rate and speed at which International Migration is increasing is alarming as it cannot be completely stopped but can be managed properly to the nation state's advantage bringing socio-economic development (International Organization Migration, 2004:3). International Migration (emigration and immigration) as a major and popular economic factor can revive a nation state, it has the capacity to develop a nation state through other means such as filling the nation state's labour force with quality skills and expertise for maximum productivity as earned results. However, International Migration is needed and highly embraced since the combination of individual experts from various cultures and nationality can make a

nation state flourish (Kennisge wings, 2016:15). The present 21st century's experience on International Migration (emigration and immigration) matters is revealed to be the tip of the ice berg as International Migration will keep unfolding and remain on its increase due to the exposure and experiences of migrants with the help of different unfolding phases of globalization (Martin and Widgren, 2002:3). The high increase in demand for labour makes International Migration inevitable, so are the "pull" and the "push" factors of international migration.

These factors make individuals (nationals) to desperately desire migrating out of their nation state of origin. This describes International Migration as an activity and also a reaction that makes the migrant unstoppable. However, due to the high increase and desires of migrants to be part of a nation state at all cost or become a resident in their favorite destinations the international system is consciously concerned about this high rate of movements of migrants across borders (Immigration act, 2015). This answers the reasons and questions on why nation states guide their boundaries and entrance gate jealously because without proper control and conduct of these migrants as regard International Migration activities, there will be more unskilled workers and unwanted persons in the nation-state which in turn can cause nuisance resulting to unwanted outcomes (Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development, 2013:9). Skilled migrants are always assets to the receiving nation state (Regan, 2009: 150).

Statement of the Problem

The 1970s and 1980s fortunes derived from Nigeria's oil sector increased the number of immigrants from the West African neighboring countries into the Nigerian State (Adeola and Fayomi, 2012:2). The Nigerian state shares borders with Cameroon located at the eastern part of Nigeria, Chad to the Northern part of Nigeria while the South-West Nigeria region is bordered by Benin Republic. The porous borders which are mostly economical to her fellow West African neighbors keeps Nigeria at disadvantage, as they are majorly unprotected thereby threatening the socio-economic development and security of the nation state (Abiodun, 2015) though the movement is perceived to bring peace and unity to West Africans as well as to promote trade which would lead to economic growth of the West

African states ECOWAS (Nwagwugwu et al, 2015). In all these, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) plays an important role. More so, due to the lack of socio-economic development among other reasons in the Nigerian state the issue of emigration has been a trend in Nigeria for graduates, experts and hustlers. The hustlers most especially who are in search for a greener pasture most times walk through the porous borders out of the nation state (Akinyemi, 2013). Nigeria as a nation state through the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has a responsibility if truly she wants to enjoy the positive aspect of International Migration (emigration and immigration) as the developed world presently enjoys. As earlier revealed, the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) plays a peculiar role in the management of International Migration activities (emigration and immigration) as linked to the socio economic development and security of the Nigerian state. Effective duties carried out by this agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) can generate a reasonable level of socio economic development, it can initiate better quality of life and security since the agency is regarded as the gate keeper of the nation-state (Ministry of interior, 2016 and Evans, 2016:12).

The agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) was created out of the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) in 1958. Then it was known as the Immigration department headed by the Chief Federal Immigration Officer (Kpmg, 2015). During this period, the department had a narrow law as well as a narrow scope profile and a simple strategy in achieving its objectives. The department was basically responsible for visa and business sections (Edet, 2014). Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) department became independent in August 1st 1963, becoming a department under the supervision and control of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA).

While the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA) which is now officially known to be the Ministry of Interior has the responsibility of maintaining Nigeria's internal security and Nigeria's integrity to trigger good governance. This ministry (Ministry of interior) also manages some agencies which are seen as tools for their effectiveness. Among these agencies we have the following; Civil Defense Corps (CDC), Federal Fire Service (FFS), Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS). For this study the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is practically the subject matter relating to Nigeria's socio-economic development and security relating to International Migration activities in the state (Ministry of Interior, 2013).

Still examining the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) the head of this department was known as the Director of Immigration (DI) but now known as the Comptroller General (CG) of the Nigerian Immigration Service (KPMG, 2015). In that same year (1963), an immigration act was made but literature reveals that the act was not strictly enforced or properly implemented as it was supposed to take care of the law relating to admission, residence or employment of aliens. This agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) was officially established by the Act of parliament (Edet, 2014).The first officials were from the Nigerian Police Force (Chhangani, 1983). Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is legally responsible for the regulation of movement of persons coming in and going out of the nation state (entering and exit). This involves two (2) categories of people; the emigrants and the immigrants.

Among various achievements of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the introduction and implementation of ICT for effective operations, the introduction of Combined Expatriate Residence Permit and Alien Card (CERPAC) in 2002 as it made the institution improve from paper work type Residence Permit which admitted some errors (Williams, 2015). There was also an introduction of the online payment, this paved way for e-revenue collections and also made the agency effective in her duties and responsibilities. This was also later emulated by the federal government (NIS, 2017 and Olawale, 2010). There was also an introduction of Forensic laboratory to examine travel documents of holders. Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officers in charge of this laboratory have been highly skilled as they have been exposed to a lot of trainings, locally and internationally on document fraud detection techniques (NIS, 2017).

In 2013 the agency formed a border patrol corps, in that same year an additional 30 control post and 27 patrol bases for backups were established which made the control post a total of 114 and the total of 372 patrol bases in Nigeria. The agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) has also embarked on various reforms to strengthen the e-passport system against possible manipulations from various criminals and also various reforms to avoid frauds of

travel documents. The service also commissioned a data centre to address various e-payment platform challenges (Parradang, 2015). In the year 2014, the sector reintroduced a new CERPAC (Combined Expatriate Residence Permit and Alien Card) which improved on the shortcomings of the former CERPAC. This new CERPAC (Combined Expatriate Residence Permit and Alien Card) came with an enhanced machine readable features that helps the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to solve and detect a reasonable amount of security challenges as well as frauds (Williams, 2015).

There was also an introduction of the Readable Electronic Passport also known as Electronic Passenger Automated Registration System (E-PARS) to replace the old Machine Readable Passport (MRP) which was more of manual procedures (Akinsuyi, 2005, Williams, 2015 and NIS, 2017). This is also counted as an achievement as this made the Nigerian state recognized as the first nation state in Africa and among the first 40 (forty) countries to have adopted this system in the world. This has been helpful in tackling trans-border crimes and illegal/undocumented international migration, most especially identity theft, fraud among other illegal acts and intentions since the e-passport contains biometric details of the individuals (Williams, 2015).

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) succeeded in establishing a passport office at Warri, Delta state. There was also an opening of more Residence permit production center. There was also a construction of Automatic rising Bollards at Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Head quarters. The agency succeeded in installing security scanning equipment at the main entrance of the Alhaji Shehu Shagari complex Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) head quarters (Ministry of interior, 2017).

Also, according to the Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette (2017) the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) introduced a new immigration regulation that compliments the 2015 immigration act which was introduced to meet up the standard of the new International Migration activities in the globe. The act replaces the outdated 1963 immigration act. This new act lay emphasis on Regulating border crimes especially terrorism activities. This immigration regulation was established to meet up with the demands and trends that come with the present day International Migration activities. The regulation also was drafted to

empower the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

In addition to her achievement, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has also taken some steps in the battling of border mismanagement by creating a border management information system (MIDAS) at the Ilela border with Niger, a border post at Seme and an establishment of bilateral commission with neighboring West African States. However, more is expected from this agency (International Organization of Migration 2014:6) as a migration agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) in a nation-state. The agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) and the Nigerian government are expected to work together for the socio economic development and security of the Nigerian state.

This implies that Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the responsibilities of communicating with the present administration on International Migration matters and how it can relate to the socio economic development and security of the Nigerian state. This study thinks aloud revealing that International Migration activities is monitored by the Nigerian Immigration Service as this agency can be a tool for socio economic development and security in the Nigerian state. (Idio et al, 2015). The study also tends to reveal that qualified Immigrants in a nation-state's work force can supply quality and productive results to the nation state (West, 2011). This is one importance of International Migration that can bring socio economic development in the Nigerian state.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions are as follows;

- What are the duties and roles of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in maintaining Nigeria internal security system?

- How can the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) help in the socio-economic development of the Nigerian state?

- What are the challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in conducting their roles?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- The specific objectives of this study are;

- To examine the role and relevance of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in providing internal security in Nigeria.

- To determine the importance of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to the security of the nation state.

- To determine the duties of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in promoting the socio economic development of Nigerian state.
- To identify the challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in conducting their responsibilities.

Significance of the Study

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is no doubt one of the special offices in a nation-state, as it deals with the gates of the Nigerian state in respect to the coming in and going out (emigration and immigration) of persons automatically dealing with the nation state's security and her socio-economic development since literatures validates the fact that International Migration activities can bring socio-economic development to a state.

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) among other agencies is chosen because the agency is one of the special and sensitive offices in a nation-state. The agency is also involved as it gives permissions to migrants in and out of the nation-state.

Relating this study to international relations, the study explains the benefits of citizens relations in the globe (immigrants) and how the Nigerian Immigration Service plays a role in this interconnectedness and communication of these nationals (migrants) as it has the legal authority and responsibility to secure the nation state as well as initiate socio economic development within its own quota and as well protect the image of the Nigerian state through the thorough checking of immigrants and emigrants (migrants).

Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) out of many other sectors is also held responsible for the security of the nation-state as they are the gate keepers of the Nigerian state.

Scope of the Study

This study centers on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Maigatari and Babura borders in Jigawa State, as an agency that have legal responsibilities to influence Nigeria immigration service in providing internal security mechanism through observing the nature of international migrants who are either coming or moving out of the country.

Research Method

The researcher has uses both primary data through use of questionnaire to the 110 respondents both staffs of the immigration service, local border communities and the resident migrants from Niger and Chad who are residing in the study area of Kano/Jigawa state of Nigeria. Purposive sampling has been used to select respondents which have knowledge of the subject matter. Secondary data was also used from relevant publications to support the primary data in finding out security implication of illegal migrants from other countries.

The Concept of International Migration

According to Iheanacho and Ughaerumba (2015) Migration can be traced to the existence of the first set of humans on earth. Migration has taken various patterns such as slave trade, colonization, urbanization, industrialization and globalization. Movement of persons (migrants) from one place to another has been a trend adopted by various individuals. International Migration in Nigeria can be traced from the pre-colonial era (precisely slave trade era) to colonial era. Although the nation-state was not recognized as Nigeria as at then as it had a kingdom and empire structure. This made it difficult to be described as internal or international structure. The most important is to note that migration in Africa (Nigeria) can be traced to this era. During these eras migration was both forced and voluntary. In Nigeria, during the 1960s International Migration became the new trend and was at its increase as Nigerians and other Africans left their respective states for Europe while the South-South pathways of migration also existed, as Africans migrated to various parts of West African neighboring states mostly for trade purposes (regional integration). According to Fayomi (2013) International Migration is mostly influenced by economic reasons which can be for employment, trade purposes, high favorable standard of living and fair weather conditions for agriculture among other reasons. Tacoli and Okali (2001) also explained International Migration to be a feature of globalization as the world is interconnected and interdependent on each other. This reveals that International Migration is the movement across international borders or nation-states. The literature went further in confirming the statement earlier made that International Migration can positively contribute to sustainable development of nation states. International Migration is the movement of individuals from one international boundary to another. Individuals who move from one place to another are known as migrants. International Migration involves two set of individuals these

are the irregular migrants and regular migrants. WHO (2007) also reveals that movement of individuals (migrants) from one boundary to another has been on its increase. This International Migration activity can be engaged nationally and regionally. International Migration can be permanent or temporary. CREAM (2011) validates the statement that International Migration can trigger creativity, innovation, trade, entrepreneurship among others development. This subject matter (international migration) recently has become a topic for debates and discussions by nation states.

International Federal Red Cross and Red Crescent (2012) reveal International Migration to be a process of moving across borders. International Migration in Nigeria can be traced as far back as the pre-colonial era, precisely the slave trade era in which humans were seen as commodities to be traded and transported to Europe as slaves.

The colonial era also experienced International Migration as various ethnic groups and other Africans transported themselves from one place to another spreading the information and educating their fellow individuals on the ideology known as nationalism at that time and also moved from one place to another for trade purposes. During this colonial and post colonial period a policy to sponsor Nigerians abroad was also introduced so as to build up leaders who will lead and develop the nation-state since the British (Europeans) opened the eyes of Africans to western education (Akinrinade and Olukoya , 2011 : 45,72). West (2011) reveals that Africa in which Nigeria belongs has the largest source of migrants. However the economic and political activities of Nigeria in the 1960s made Nigeria officially a destination nation state and a source nation state**.**

International Migration Pathways

International Migration has various pathways which are described as origin and destination which is also known as sending and receiving states. These path ways are the South-South routes (such as regional integration and nation-states with same developing status), the South-North routes (from the developing nation-state to the developed countries), the North- South routes (from the developed countries to the developing nation-states) and the North-North routes (which involves the movement of individuals from a developed country to also a developed country of the same ranking status). But for this study and relating to Nigeria

precisely South-South region and South-North region are highly concentrated on.

South-South pathways has to do with regional migration, which in this study is referred to the West-African states in which most literatures referred to as International Migration among the West African neighboring ECOWAS communities. Literatures show that Nigeria's International Migration activities is more of the South-South migration which means that Nigerians engagement in International Migration is more higher in percentage within the African region rather than the alarming South-North International Migration which is assumed to be more pronounced although they are also popularly engaged in (South-North migration) by various individuals from different works of lives (IOM, 2013).

The Nigerian State Borders and International Migration

Nigeria is popularly known as a nation state that has engaged in transit and destination International Migration (emigration and immigration) over the years due to the influx of migrants (legal and illegal immigrants) most especially from her neighboring West African countries (destination) likewise also Nigerian migrants (emigrants) to the neighboring West African nation-states and other nation-states in the region and in the international system (Northern developed world) in search for better opportunities among other reasons (transit). The influx of West African neighboring migrants (most especially the undocumented migrants) has been one of the major concerns in raising security questions in the nation state. The porosity of her borders has made it possible for this unwanted influx of migrants from her neighboring West African states into the nation state (Adeola and Fayomi 2012). Nigeria has about 1,500 routes into the nation state, at present only 100 is been manned by the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) due to the challenge of shortage of manpower leading to ineffective physical presence. While the remaining 1,400 is unmanned and ignored creating a way for illegal/irregular migrants into the nation state and also exposing the nation state to security threats (Ekpemede, 2016:13).

According to IOM (2014) one of the legal responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the management of the Nigerian borders. This means that the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) have the responsibility of securing her entry and exit gate

thereby in her own quota securing the Nigerian state but the illegal activities and other various factors responsible for undocumented and irregular migrants into the nation state questions the competency of the Nigerian Immigration Service (IOM, 2014 :6) as a weak border presence can threaten the security of a nation state (Ministry of interior, 2016) and when a nation state's security is threatened as well as carries the status of a nation state "at risk" then there might be little or no development because the right investors will disengage their minds from taking the step of investing in the nation-state in concerned. This is why security at the borders is one out of several priorities of every nation state. Among other challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the inadequate information on the exact number of individuals leaving and coming into the nation-state; in many cases data available are outdated. This means that there is an uneven report on International Migration activities in the nation state (IOM, 2009).

The main responsibility of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is to monitor the movement of individuals taking the exit door and those coming into the nation state. For example it is generally known that emigration of skilled workers (brain drain) makes the labour force scarce and due to its scarcity makes the skill price high and the productivity of the nation state low, more so affecting its aggregate income (Rosenzweig, 2005:5).

There is a connection between International Migration and development (Fayomi, 2013). There are millions of highly skilled Nigerians in the Diasporas such as the United States of America, United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Spain, France, Germany to mention a few that are well established in skills and ideas for a nation state's development. As stated previously, there is an alarming increase of Nigerians migrating to Europe, North America, Middle East and South Africa to mention a few.

Anofi (2009) also affirms that efficient and able Nigerian professionals in various fields engage in emigration due to the dissatisfaction in the home nation state (Nigeria) which is majorly due to lack of opportunities. This has led to shortage of highly skilled professionals, leading to brain and skill drain in the nation state and in another way led to the tarnishing of the nation state's image due to the desperation of Nigerian migrants engaging in illegal activities to get out of Nigeria at all cost (Anofi, 2009).

According to Lawal (2010) it is revealed that In the Northern part of Nigeria, illegal aliens are often recruited to vote by unethical political parties taking advantage of the weak Nigerian borders from Niger and Chad. Often undocumented immigrants are used by unethical politicians as machineries to carry out crimes, posing threats of insecurity in the nation state. According to the literature, 40 Beniniose were found with the nation state's Permanent Voter's Card (PVC). This place a question on how these Beniniose entered the nation state unnoticed.

Reasonable amount of migrants from Niger Republic, Mali and Chad have taken to begging in virtually all parts of the nation state as they have little or no skill to be employed (Immigration act, 2015) also due to their inability to secure a good residential accommodation, these large numbers of illegal/undocumented migrants resides in slums and shanty residential areas. More so, the impact on the influx of undocumented immigrants in Nigeria can be an additional pressure on the social amenities provided by the nation state to her citizens. The nation state, who is still suffering from lack of proper economic planning herself may find it as a burden and can also render the government efforts ineffective.

The Nigerian Borders

According to Blum (2014) borderlands are meeting points between two nation states. These are security hot spots of nation-states due to the movements of migrants in and out of the nation state. While Naziru et al (2015) says that borders are an invisible line that demarcates one nation state from another. Nation states are now conscious and alert of every move around their borders.

According to literatures, the Nigerian borders is not efficiently controlled due to the porosity of the borders as it has a land mass combining land and water, also coupled with the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) deficiencies such as manpower challenges, resulting few border presence of the officers, lack of resources, infrastructures and various needed equipments to effectively carry out their duties. Among others is the lack of leadership and sincerity of those in authorities (Nwagwugwu et al, 2015). A nation state who desires to benefit positively from International Migration must be conscious of the effectiveness of her borders.

Nigeria's porous borders are one of the major reasons behind her security issues and also one

of the factors responsible for illegal International Migration (Adepoju, 2009:32 and Robert, 2014:7). There are various unknown path ways mostly in Damaturu and Maduguri in the Northern part of Nigeria that links other neighboring countries like Cameroon, Chad and Niger still linking to other countries like Libya, Mali, and Sudan. These unknown pathways are unprotected and majorly used for illegal exchange or purchase of arms and other businesses that are considered illegal (Musa, 2013 and Odiaka, 2005).

This explains the porosity of the Nigerian borders. Ekpemede cited in Evans (2016) reveals that there are various unprotected and unknown routes that are used by irregular migrants (Onuoha, 2013).In Nigeria there are about four thousand and eighty (4,080) routes in Nigeria out of which only ninety one (91) is legally authorized and protected, this situation puts Nigeria in an unsecured situation. The porosity of the Nigerian borders can threaten a nation-state's national security (Nwagwugwu et al, 2015: 51). International Migration in West African region (precisely Nigeria) has experienced undocumented flows of migrants due to the fairly existence of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) presence and the porous nature of the nation state's borders. Securing Nigeria's porous borders is not going to be any easier because as the nation state begins to develop and the international system begins to engage in International Migration there will be increased movement of goods and people through land, air and sea. This will add even more pressure to an already stretched border security (Ashiru, 2016). Ministry of interior (2017)

According to Lt. General Abdulreham Dambazau confirmed the statement that Nigeria's borders are mass and porous. According to Blum (2014) the ineffective security measures on entry and exit gates of a nation-state can easily be penetrated if that specific nation state refuses to effectively monitor and focus consciously on every individual (migrant) going out and coming into the nation state as well as effectively monitor every International Migration activities carried out in relation to the nation state in particular. In Nigeria one of the most vital and sensitive borders in West Africa is the Nigerian- Benin border. According to this literature there is said to be an increasing rate of criminal activities from the two (2) countries (Benin and Nigeria respectively).

Blum (2014) reports that the Nigerian – Benin border is weak in governance and control as it gives easy passage of all sorts of crimes and trafficking activities in and out of the nation state. This literature also reveals that the same challenge is also observed in other Nigerian borders respectively. The question remains, what is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) doing to effectively make sure the Nigerian-Borders are free or drastically reduced from criminal activities? How effective have they carried their duties to ensure that the border are orderly, organized and security free to some extent or totally? According to Naziru et al (2015)

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) with her responsibility to border management can be a positive outcome for Nigeria if the borders can be focused on dedicatedly as border management can bring political development and socio economic development. Effective management of the Nigerian borders by the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) can enhance productive economic activities that are legally and profitable as well as befitting to the Nigerian image portraying assured security as well seen as organized and respected nation state by other West Africans and other foreigners. International Migration in Nigeria has been associated with various crimes and trafficking such as smuggling of arms, other dangerous weapons as well as various prohibited goods. The porosity of the Nigerian borders and its mismanagement results to the just mentioned illegal activities.

Socio-Economic Development Factor

The socio- economic status of Nigeria is faulty with many issues which can be related to the push factors. The deficiencies of various institutions in the Nigerian state are responsible for her unworthy socio-economic status. This study tends to focus on the Nigerian Immigration service as part of the institutions that can bring about proper socio-economic development if managed effectively. The human capital level in the Nigerian state is low due to the lack of the necessary skilled individuals; this is responsible for the low productivity in the state. Literatures reveals that about 150,000 skilled Nigerians in various important fields which can bring proper innovation such as Nurse, Midwives, Doctors, Engineers left the country. Obviously their decisions were traced to the" Pull" factors from their various destinations and "Push" factors in Nigeria. How

has the Nigerian Immigration Service raised alarm to the present administration on the importance of skilled individuals and the reasonable amount of skilled individuals leaving the Nigerian state?

Socio-economic development in any nation state refers to meaningful improvement in the state's economy and most especially the comfortable standard of living of her citizens. Every administration in a nation state holds a duty of bringing socio-economic development in a nation state; citizens expect to see progress as an administration transfer to another. Every developed country's government speaks 95% of the mind of her citizens this is evidenced through the socio-economic development strategies of the country. For a nation state to be respected in the international system there must be a high level of socio economic development in the state. This development involves the effectiveness of all sectors that makes up the government (Patrick et al, 2014).

Security

Security is a state of peace, freedom, and highly safe environment (Nwagwuwu et al, 2015). According to Okechukwu et al (2017) security connotes safety; it's a place of safety. Security is the state of being free from any form of danger or any form of crisis. Security is the absence of violence and other form of terrorist activities in a particular geographical area.

It is the absence of insecurity. Security is also a condition or a state of being protected from all forms of threats which might appear in various ways emotionally, psychologically and for this study physically (Keli, 2010). Literatures assert that security is one of the main challenges facing the Nigerian state (Otto and Ukpete, 2012). According to Hussien (2014) nation-state with a security challenge is a big threat that can be exposed to danger anytime. Security in a nation state is very much needed and very important. Blum (2014) reveals that security is very crucial to a nation state's socio-economic development or economic growth. Relating to this study on International Migration and the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) security is one of the essential "pull" factors Nigeria must have if she wants to benefit effectively from international migration. This links us to Nigeria's border and its porosity.

According to Onwuka (1982) Security is a very sensitive commodity in nation-states as it affects the international system, making the system

(international system) conscious and dedicatedly watchful of various enemies and threats that might destroy the nation-state in question. One of the enemies of a nation-state is the terrorist group this is one reason why a nation-state through the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and other security agencies in the nation-state are conscious of her security. Where there is no peace and where there is perceived insecurity development might not be positive as investors would not risk their lives and resources, in fact various warnings from the home countries of migrants and the various media platforms would definitely make the world know how insecure the nation state is and also how dangerous it can be for anyone to venture into either for business purposes or for any other reason. Nigeria is not excluded as in recent times the nation-state has been tagged as not secured and risky for various citizens to come in. This is why the effectiveness of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is very important through the support of the Nigerian federal government (FG).

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the responsibility to strengthen the Nigerian borders. The level of security consciousness at the gate of entry and exit of an organization or society determines the level of security in that society and in this case the nation-state. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) automatically reduces the pressures for the other security agencies as they maintain the security inside the nation-state by cleaning up the remaining security threats that slipped away from the hands of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and those threats experienced in the service. This means that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the first responsibility to secure the nation-state before the other security agencies gets involved. They are the first to be confronted before any form of enemies or threat can penetrate into the nation state. In other words, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the responsibilities of not allowing criminals into the nation-state and individuals who pose as threats to Nigeria's development and security among many reasons. UN (2017) reveals that Nigeria has been rated a high risk rating out of eight (8) of the identified major associated crime areas such as trafficking, smuggling, drugs among others. And one of the ways to strengthen the nation's security is through the effective performance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). To support this statement Haas (2007) also revealed that the

status of Nigeria as to been risky also is a push factor that also drive potential skilled individuals from Nigeria and also cause the emigration of skilled Nigerians out of the nation state, in the light of these challenges how has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) helped in communicating this information to the Nigerian government.

Nature of International Migration

Types and kinds of International Migration changes over time, reason is that researchers reveals new and various categories of International Migration as they get interested on the subject matter. This reveals that International Migration is a subject that keeps on emerging in various ways as the world and various nation states in the international system changes socio economically and geopolitically (Wickramasinghe, 2016:17). According to Jennissen (2004) these are various types and kinds of International migration. These are;

- Labour international migration

- Return of International migration

Chain international migration Assylum international migration **Labor International Migration** is majorly explained to be migration for the purpose of job opportunities, exchange of skill and expertise from one nation state to the other. This kind of International Migration can also be influenced by nation state bilateral relations (Bean et al 2013 cited in sander et al 2013:4). It can also be a decision of the individual (migrant). All kinds of migrants (skilled, semi skilled, unskilled) with the intention of migrating for jobs of any sort is venturing into labor migration.

Also labor migration are engaged by individuals (migrants) seeking job opportunities in their various However, destination and locations has been cited by Jennissen, (2004:16). Labor International Migration can also be engaged by voluntary migrants for the sole purpose of working or getting a comfortable job. This is mostly more of a personal gain and indirectly profitable to the receiving states. Simply put, labour International Migration is the transfer of skill from one nation state to another.

Return International Migration

occurs when a particular individual (migrants) retires back home to his/ her nation state of origin after leaving the home nation state to another for quiet sometime or a long period of time. Sometimes migrants go to their various destination nation states to make some amount of money after that retires back home to start a business or permanently back to live after studies abroad. It can also be explained as the relocating of migrants back to their respective countries.

Chain International Migration

Is described as movements in which various individuals migrate out of their home countries with the sole aim of joining their family members abroad. This type of International Migration can also be referred to as re-unification. This involves invitations from family members and friends in the destinations individuals wish to arrive at.

Asylum International Migration

Are practiced by asylum seekers (individuals) that seek refuge in a destination nation state due to frustration and push factors surrounding them in their home countries. They describe themselves as been in need of help and refuge. This is also described as forced international migration. This type of International Migration is mostly engaged by refugees, internally displaced persons and others who claim refugee status. According to Wickramasinghe (2016) International Migration is grouped into three (3) types these are; Environmental international migration Political international migration with intention of improving his/her living standard through better job opportunities in their destination countries.

Environmental International Migration

Is influenced by push and pull factors such as desert nature in home nation state, rise in sea levels, and drought among other factors while the pull factor is perceived as multiple found opportunities in that region such as serene environment in the destination state among other factors.

Political International Migration

Is also influenced by political push factors in the home nation state; such factors may be civil wars, corruption of leaders, political discrimination, and tribalism to mention a few.

Effects of Illegal/Undocumented International Migration Activities on the Nigeria State

Illegal/undocumented International Migration can affect the following areas of a nation state

resulting to but not limited to; economic and security threat, negative social impact and health risk. This effect of International Migration affects both the sending state and the receiving state.

Socio-Economic Development and Security Threat

Illegal/undocumented migrants pose threats to the economy of the receiving nation state. Economically, illegal migrants have both positive and negative impacts on the two (2) countries (sending and receiving states). Illegal immigrants reduce the number of unemployment in the state of origin while increasing the rate in the receiving state known as the host nation state. Though it is true that illegal migrants (immigrants) take up jobs that the citizens reject but in the process jobs belonging to the citizens are also taken by these migrants. The uncontrollable influx of illegal/undocumented migration can cause destabilization in a nation-state (Rezouni, 2010).

The influx of illegal immigrants also triggers unemployment in the receiving state, they also create a high rate of inflation in the nation state's essential commodities due to their hiding underground leading to undocumented statistics as their needs cannot be budgeted for due to the incorrect calculated figure as such there can be scarcity of essential food items or have inflationary effect as undocumented migrant cannot transfer money legally through commercial banks, so they indulge in smuggling, trafficking of currency, while some of them patronize the black market where various countries currencies are sold as commodities.

International Migration activities (emigration and immigration) has brought about insecurity in various nation states this alone has affected international relations and shaped foreign policies of these nation-states on diplomatic and security matters (Adeola and Fayomi, 2012:1, 6). One experience relating to the security issue that made countries alert is the 9/11 attack, (Rezouni, 2010) this has created a sense of consciousness on border national security in nation state. A nation state's border is very important to her survival. This is one of the main reasons why there is migration agency presence in every nation-states border not just to prevent smuggling but to prevent illegal entry of migrants through the nation state's gate for security reasons as well as for development of the nation state (Akinyemi, 2013). International

Migration has become a principal pattern for international economic relations as it links individuals, generates interactions and melts down artificially imposed barriers due to the status of a globalized world (Rezouni, 2010). However, movement must be regulated in other not to bring dangers and make the nation state in question at a disadvantage. This means Nigeria must take cognizance of movement in and out of the nation state.

Illegal/undocumented migrants pose security threats (Ebert, 2014) to the receiving states, mostly due to porous borders. Where there is security threats investors will be discouraged to invest in that nation state because it is assumed not to be safe for business and lives most especially popularly terrorism threats (Anuforo, 2006). Majority of the immigrants in Nigeria are from the West African neighboring States and are mostly not the desired immigrants because of the low or no skill status they possess which cannot improve Nigeria's productivity to its maximum. When there are low skilled and a weak labour force in the receiving state there is bound to be a decline in the aggregate GDP of that specific nation state (Migration policy debate, 2014).

Social Impact of Illegal Migration

Illegal/ undocumented migrants mostly engage in illegal activities due to their undocumented status as a result when various acts is perpetrated the perpetrators are usually nowhere to be found. Where there is a greater population of undocumented immigrants, crime rate increases, such as armed robbery, thefts to mention a few. It is also on the record that undocumented migrant contributed a lot to the maitasine religious riots, which took place in Kano and claimed lives the event also led to the huge destruction of public and private properties in that vicinity (Chhangani, 1983).

According to the Borno state Comptroller of Immigration (CI) Babayo Alkali, the influx of illegal/undocumented migrants into a nation state poses security threats to the nation state in question (Musa, 2011). Also deportees are more likely to constitute great social and environmental risk not only to themselves but also to the already Nigerian (image) society on the receiving states (Nduneche, 2016). Most of the undocumented immigrants are unemployed or unemployable, as well without means of livelihood; this means they have no good houses to live in. The majority of undocumented immigrants live under the bridges, flyovers or

uncompleted buildings, while some of them have built shanks in recreational places. They live in unhygienic, poor conditions and polluted environment. The inappropriate housing facility without basic amenities can spread diseases to other persons (Chhangani, 1983).

Health Impact

Illegal migration puts both states in potential health risk. It is obviously known that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the legal responsibility (Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, 2015) of not admitting anyone who has any form of mental or physical condition that can be contagious and dangerous to the health of her citizens.

Through undocumented migration these group of persons can find their way into the nation state and settle in the local communities, this can pose health risk in these local communities and spread to other areas of the nation state if not properly handled such diseases could be Ebola, Tuberculosis among other deadly diseases (Rezouni, 2010:22).

Factors Responsible For International Migration in Nigeria

International Migration (emigration and immigration) has grown to a reasonable amount due to the demands and emergence of new phases of globalization. From literatures these are various factors responsible for irregular /illegal International Migration in Nigeria.

Pull Factors

International Migration can be influenced through the "pull" factors operating in the receiving states. These factors are but not limited to the sincere presence of democratic government and the rule of law, socio-economic development, vast employment opportunities with higher incomes, quality education, favorable policies (Adepoju,2009), better access to medical facilities, better working and living conditions as well as respect for human rights. Nigeria has always been one of the poles of attraction for the citizens of the West African neighboring countries due to her oil boom and the sensed growth of the economy in the 1970s (Chhangani, 1983 and IOM, 2009:9). According to Onwuka (1982) Although Nigeria is not as developed as the image of a blessed nation state should; the nation state still attracts immigrants from the sub regions. The question asked is how skilled are these individuals? How can they compliment the nation state's labour force effectively for maximum productively as we observe in various nations states in the likes of South Africa among others?

Fayomi (2013) also confirms the statement revealing also that the 1970s experience in Nigeria paved way for Nigerian state being a destination nation state due to the crude oil found. This created job opportunities and other menial jobs for Africans who seek them (Van Hear, 1998 cited in Fayomi, 2013).

In addition, Nigerians also emigrate to Europe and other desired nation-states to seek a good standard of living and for better opportunities. As various individuals believe that there are better opportunities outside the nation state. An overriding factor for explaining the influx of migrants to Nigeria and out of Nigeria is the sharp economic and political differences between Nigeria and the neighbouring West African countries and also between the developed North and Nigeria (Afolayan et al, 2008). This reveals why most Nigerians jump at opportunities given by various countries through Visa lotteries.

Push Factor

"Push" factors are conditions in immigrant's nation-state of origin that act as a dissatisfactory and driving tool for International Migration or pressure tool encouraging emigration from citizens own nation state (Rezouni,2010). This explains that the neighboring West African nation state citizens are dissatisfied with various factors in their home countries, these factors can be poverty and hardship in the nation state (Elebeke, 2015), political conflict, famine, natural disaster, lack of opportunities, lack of quality education, insecurity, dissatisfaction of the standard of living previously or presently experiencing (Adepoju, 2009: 14, IOM, 2009: 9) triggers international migration.

According to Idio et al (2015) Nigeria's deficiencies which can stand for "push" factors are as follows lack of industrial development, lack of job varieties, discouraging income and above all the absence of various resources for productivity, lack of social amenities these are some of the "push" factors of International Migration (emigration) in Nigeria. By the middle of the 20th century, emigration of professionals, high-level manpower and skilled workers emerged from the developing world to the developed world. Brain drains in Nigeria were becoming prominent as from the 1960s

due to poor working conditions such as poor infrastructural system, inadequate social amenities, the devalued national currency, decreasing standard of education and irresistible corruption in public sectors, general insecurity till date to mention a few (Afolayan et al, 2008:12, 28). In Nigeria the presence of various political conflicts, lack of decent jobs and discouragement of various professional skills of individuals are the reasons why individuals leave their home countries.

Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) also have the following challenges to battle with, these challenges are also seen as "push" factors as revealed by Haas (2007) these are; the lack of security, high crime rate, high level of corruption and above others the unfavourable atmosphere for investors into the nation state. These and many more are the push factors that bring about little or no qualified migrants into the Nigerian state. In describing International Migration in Africa, Nigeria cannot be left out of the discussion as she plays a major key role in Africa's International Migration status.

International Migration and International Migration Policies

Laying emphasis on policies, migration policies have direct impact on a nation state's International Migration success. Migration policy is a guide for the destination and origin nation states in addressing high rate population and in avoiding unwanted migrants and also as sending states to secure their citizens and make sure they get in touch with their home countries for development reasons among others (IMF, 2015:13). For International Migration to be positively impactful in a nation state some migration policies are meant to be managed effectively. Some of the ways migration policies can be developed (Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development, 2013:9) are the following but not limited to; Legal migration policy: This policy regulates the out flow and inflow of labour migrant, involving two (2) or more nation-states these are the sending and receiving states. This type of migration often relates with bilateral relations and other multilateral treaties as one of the instruments that has facilitated international labour migration (Rosen, 2007). Unilateral bilateral policy: is a form of policy whereby nation-states closes their doors in other to discourage entry and exit of individuals (migrants) most especially that of their Laissez faire policy: is more of a regional control of

movement with no less restriction. In West Africa, it is regarded as ECOWAS protocol, where West African citizens are free to enter a nation state with the use of an ECOWAS passport and other recognized documents. This is just for a free passage in various countries encouraging healthy economic nature and unity among West Africans. Migration flow is also a policy that ensures that migration agencies such as Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should have reasonable, quality and up to date information on migrants in other to know the migration status of the nation state and most especially to know when a nation state is losing to brain drain (skilled and quality experts) through emigration. This policy reveals that International Migration information should be gathered, as such information should be the education qualifications of the migrants (emigrants and immigrants), gender ratio of migrants (emigrants and immigrants), employment status, regions that have the most populated migrants in Nigeria, age brackets of the migrants, the quantity of manpower in the nation state and also the expertise that are lacking in the nation state so as to encourage migrants with those expertise into the nation state. Knowing this information is a good plus for the nation state. This policy also includes the observing and studying of remittances coming into the nation state and the effective role of migration institutions as the middle men and initiators between migration, investment and labour market which sums up as a demand and supply kind of event. This policy lays emphasis on the importance of having a database of migrants' information (emigrants and immigrants). Diaspora policy is also not left out, as policies like this exist to make sure that the emigrants in their various diasporas get in touch with home in various ways, these associations are to unite them together, to promote their nation state of origin cultures and traditions, to figure out how the home nation state can be developed as these diasporas can market their countries to the host citizens on how they can come invest in the nation state among other things (Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development, 2013: 10). For example in Nigeria we have Nigerians in Diaspora Organization (NIDO). These Nigerian migrants can also be encouraged by allowing them (migrants) to take up dual citizenship if they so please, they can also be advised on the need to have a team spirit, organize programmers that will bring about initiating patriotism in the minds of these diasporas and

build more strengthened ties reminding them who they are and how they are representatives of the Nigerian image (Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development, 2013: 22). The policy can also encourage easy business registrations in various embassies in various destination countries to enable those who might want to get involved in establishing businesses in the home countries. Using Nigeria as an example, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and the Nigerian federal government generally can organize offices and associations that will bring a successful outcome of the diaspora relations with the home nation state (Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development, 2013:14). Other migration policies involves the legal protection of migrants such as right to residence, labor law, employment protection and social security, protected human rights, transferability of social benefits and entitlements, this is very essential. Joint effort of the receiving states and sending states on bilateral relations, laissez faire among others can make a good International Migration benefits to the migrants, sending state and receiving state (Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development, 2013: 11, 12).

Consequences of International Migration (Emigration and Immigration) In Nigeria

These consequences are discussed as follows;

Emigration as a consequence is associated with brain drain as a challenge which leads to lack of skilled personnel, lack of man power and expertise due to the high rate of individuals leaving the nation state for their various destinations.

When these smart and sophisticated individuals leave the nation state due to these two (2) factors known as "push" and "pull" the sending state suffers as it lacks various improvements and developments such as in industries and other sensitive fields in the nation-state. All these skills are then benefited and transferred to the destination countries. Nigeria as a state of origin suffers high rate emigration of highly skilled and intellectual individuals such as doctors, engineers, lecturers to mention a few. Majority of these highly skilled Nigerian emigrants see it as unnecessary to associate back with their home nation state through investments and most importantly feel reluctant and discourage in bringing their skills to develop the nation-state reducing the low level of industrialization in Nigeria (Dendo, 2003: 2, 3). Literature also confirms that Nigeria's

emigration activities of highly skilled individuals became identifiable in the 1960s as highly skilled and potential skilled individuals as students travel abroad to get their educational experience which often leads to them staying behind as they get attracted to their destinations (due to the precise of pull factors). This has not changed however; it has been on its increase.

The economic crisis in their respective years in Nigeria has also led to various massive emigrations of individuals into various nation-states (regionally and outside the region). These experiences have made Nigeria more of emigration nation-states than a nation state of destination as it have been known to be. Presently, emigration is now seen as a trend in the nation state as Nigerians now see it as a responsibility for them to find out their destinies out of the chores of the nation state to various perceived and desired destinations within West African states or other countries outside of the region (Haas, 2007). Where there is a security presence there is bound to be a reasonable amount of development.

Protocol Relating to Free Movement of Persons

UNESCO (2006) affirms that the economic boom of the Nigerian state due to the discoveries and presence of oil in the 1970s and also the ECOWAS protocol brought about the influx of undocumented migrants from West African neighboring countries in and out of the nation state. The West African States entered into an ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African State) treaty with a view of promoting cooperation and development amongst member states.

This was achieved by dissolving the obstacles and barriers restricting the free movement of persons and residence of labor force within the community, this protocol was formed for this purpose. It means that the entry conditions for community citizens are comparatively easy and simple in comparison to aliens coming from the non ECOWAS countries (Chhangani, 1983).

Thus, a community citizen may enter any member state of the community for 90days without visa, provided he possesses a travel document and international health certificate. But this protocol has given way for illegal/undocumented movements across borders. Making the Nigerian borders a free easy passage without identities or documents. This can endanger the socio economic

development and political stability of a nation state. This ECOWAS Protocol is misunderstood and misinterpreted by and to the public (West Africans).

For this reason, Nigeria has found herself in an embarrassing situation from the borders, most especially the northern borders where there are high rates of illegal/undocumented immigrants from Niger and Chad, as a result of the economic hardship in their respective countries. Idio et al (2015) also acknowledged that one of the factors responsible for International Migration in West Africa is the strong force of necessary agriculture needs for various individuals such as farmers, nomads known as the cattle readers as they search for water as well as grazing lands for their cattle's and cultivation of crops. Due to the poor conditions of their (neighboring West Africans) various environments they migrate to their nearest alternative which is Nigeria.

But the disadvantage is that these West Africans cross the international borders with little or no regard for the Nigerian regulations. Though borders must remain open but openness without adequate control allows possibility of threats such as transnational crimes and even terrorism to be successful (Eselebor, 2008). Fayomi (2013) validated the statement also that the objective of the ECOWAS protocol was to facilitate freedom of movement, residence and employment. However this protocol or policy is now at the detriment of Nigeria's socio-economic development and security as the Nigerian federal government and migration agency (Nigerian immigration service) finds it difficult to guide and control criminal activities in this various borders.

Artificial International Borders

The West African borders were divided by the colonial masters for their own selfish gains without having in mind the culture similarities of the people (West Africans). These similarities are mostly in dressing, culture, language, traditions, customs and market days (Adepoju, 2009:32). These similarities make it difficult to differentiate a Northern Nigerian and Nigerian or a Nigerian from Cross River and the Cameroonian. Also these similarities makes it difficult to carry out the immigration laws effectively as citizens of the two (2) different countries can easily switch or change identities (Akinyemi, 2013). These artificial imposed boundaries are unclear and difficult to differentiate (Blum et al, 2014:3, 4) as such; it

gives way to illegal/undocumented migrants into the nation state. Idio et al (2015) also confirms the statement that boundaries of west Africa which was done by the colonial masters without consulting the local (West Africans indigenes) people and their opinions makes migration policies slightly difficult in the West African region due to the mentioned numerous similarities ; For instance, also part of the Nigeria Western region and part of the Republic of Benin share similarities of the Egun ethnic group, part of Nigeria and Chad share same similarities with the Kanuri Shuwa ethnic group, While the Cross Rivers and Cameroons as earlier mentioned are similar among others. Having same cultures, traditions, similar market days, similar marriage traditional styles, customs, and beliefs among others. The only thing that differentiates them is the border which is seen as a major barrier. So, to unite the nation states in this region (West Africa) despite the plans of the colonial masters, the ECOWAS protocol among other reasons was established for the rise and easy passage of migrants in West Africa. Tornimbeni (2005) also revealed that the greed and insincerity of the colonial masters led to the improper demarcation of the region through incorrect border position. These borders laid the beginning of different nation states in the West African region. But being the familiar habit of moving from one place to another by these Africans which mostly engaged in trade, policies were made to reshape and to build this unity and economic growth again despite the built borders. This policy promoted labour international migration, inviting interconnectedness and interdependence among the West African states. In other words, mobility of individuals in West Africa and Nigeria specifically as relating to this study is traced from the pre-colonial and colonial period.

Harboring of Illegal Aliens

In Nigeria, leaders in border communities are revealed to have been an instrument of shield for illegal migrants (Benameisigha, 2016 and Nwagwugwu et al, 2013: 51). Emphasizing on the security of the borders the border communities has been left out by the Nigerian Federal Government (FG) as Adetunji (2014) reveals that nation states have no intention of investing in border communities due to any form of outbreak of war, these are said to be intentional for security reasons. But in this case does this refer to Nigerian Federal Government (FG) feeling reluctant to develop her border communities and cater for their needs to win

them over? Giving border communities a sense of belonging is a good and advisable strategy as Nigeria is concerned.

This counters the statement of (Adetunji, 2014) the scholar of this literature. Harboring of undocumented migrants into the nation state by business employers of labor is not excluded, as factory owners see this avenue to cut down cost on their production expenses (Ashiru, 2016). This is prohibited, and can pose risk to the receiving nation state.

Non Execution of Immigration and the Community Law

The resent flooding of illegal/undocumented immigrants to Nigeria is due to nation state's vast land borders which are not effectively supervised by the immigration authorities (Nigerian Immigration Service) due to lack of staff and inadequate facilities , which in turn unable them to control the illegal entrance. As revealed, one of the main factors responsible for the illegal International Migration activities is the weakness and corrupt practices of the various agencies in charge of migration most especially the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and its lack of trained personnel and funding.

According to the Public Relations Officer (P.R.O) of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) there was a set of thirteen (13) teenage Chinese prostitutes in the nation state. He revealed that the suspects came into the nation state with business Visas and later obtained extension from questionable sources which definitely would be linked to one or two persons in the Nigerian Immigration Service (Olumba, 2012).According to Haas (2007) there will always be irregular/undocumented migrants in the globe probably due to the "push" factors experienced by the migrants (individuals) this is why migration agencies (Nigerian immigration service) and governments of nation-states must put together effective ways and policies to control or cut down to a reasonable amount the population of irregular migrants already in the nation state or in the process of entering the nation state. According to him Haas (2007) Migration agencies can organize legal ways in which migrants can come into the nation state. These ways could be through studying in the nation state, Green card lottery for qualified individuals who the nation state might need, through labour purposes due to their highly valued and recognized skills. These consequences of International Migration

(emigration and immigration) if not properly handled or managed could result to economic implications, labour market implications, and more of brain drain, lack of experts implications to mention a few. These mostly affect the developing/less developed world (Wickram asinghe, 2016:14). When a nation-state cannot manage its migration activities there is bound to be problems, these problems are the consequences of international migration. Idio et al (2015) every nation state is concerned about how International Migration affects her nation state. As High skilled emigration implies a loss of creativity and various socio-economic developments so also the influx of immigrants with little or no skill implies a loss as they reduce the nation-state's capacity and ability to produce productively due to a weak or average manpower.

Challenges of Nigerian Immigration Service

According to Haas (2007) the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) really has a relatively cooperative border control and readmission policies but the main challenge of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the lack of various resources such as infrastructures, lack of discipline in the organization/agency most especially the ill quality of leadership, lack of manpower and other needed equipments to help facilitate International Migration activities in the nation state. The service also have the challenge of controlling the massive and porous borders as it has over 147 known borders and other unknown illegal routes into the nation state. This literature confirms the statement that Nigeria is opened and never fenced this poses threats to her security. The literature further reveals that Nigerians have a very high population of irregular migrants in various European countries due to the "push" migration factors earlier explained in this chapter, making many imprisoned and detained in their various destinations in some sort damaging the image of the Nigerian state. The question is, how has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) helped in controlling these challenges, have they really been communicating to the Nigerian federal government on International Migration matters. Though there are various achievements seen and presented by the service (Nigerian immigration service). In the cause of this study which are very much appreciated. However, for the quest of Nigerians regarding socio-economic development and security, how has the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) been able to invoke change, with the awareness and various

theoretical beliefs of the natural blessings of the Nigerian state? How has the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) revealed the total packaged blessings of Nigeria to investors since they also have the responsibilities to bring in investors into the Nigerian state? These questions pose further research in the future.

Haas (2007) also revealed that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is lacking reliable data of International Migration activities in the nation-state. This information can trigger socio-economic development and security if only the correct information can be gotten for dedicative and effective use. This information of migrants can be a source of direction on what the nation-state needs (most especially in expertise and skill) revealing how it can be derived, the necessary "pull" factors to introduce and the awareness of the "push" factors that hinders the right immigrants from coming in also not just knowing, but consciously knowing who comes into the nation-state this data on migrants can also help the Nigerian security agencies in dealing with Nigerian security issues.

The officers in the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) carry out corrupt activities, most especially at various border check points. These check points are meant to check passport and other necessary documents and to also put away illegal migrants for the safety of the nation state but are majorly used by Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officers as an avenue to extort money from migrants (Akinyemi, 2013). Ashiru (2016) and Okadigbo (2001) reveal that the corruption rate of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is alarming as officials also agree with these immigrants for help in exchange for money. Today, smugglers and human traffickers are able to scale through Nigeria's borders by simply paying their way through bribes. The illegal routes cost less than the legal crossing points. According to the former Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Comptroller General (Martin Abeshi) the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is lacking in various areas because of its corrupt practices (Adepegba, 2015). The poor manpower of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) also makes it difficult to manage the Nigerian borders. Most times the illegal migrants outsmart these security operatives and officers due to the inadequate trainings, manpower and equipment (Adeyemi, 2013). The Nigerian federal government (FG) also lack in providing basic amenities and infrastructures for the border communities, this encourage them to involve in

cross border illegal activities such as armed robbery, smuggling and harboring of the illegal migrants making themselves hostile to the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and other security agencies (Benameisigha, 2016 and Nwagwugwu et al,2015). There is a need for the Nigerian Federal Government (FG) to develop the rural areas where these border communities are situated. Also border officials collect bribes because they are not well compensated for their hardship postings. There was an article in which border security officials explained that they do not even get anything like torch light, camp beds and other working materials, they have to either sleep outside or rent houses which they pay from their pockets. This reveals that the corrupt practices and poor encouragement in the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) are due to mismanagement and bad leadership (Ashiru, 2016). Lack of sophisticated equipments, patrol vehicles and skilled manpower can make migrants pass the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) presence with fraudulent documents (Okpanku, 2001).

There have been little results on border infrastructures due to limited funds, which can in turn result to the inefficiency of the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) in carrying out their duties (Akpeji et al, 2011 and Okadigbo, 2016). Some of the lacks in the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) are; Lack of innovative technologies on surveillance, remote surveillance platforms to mention a few (Musa, 2013). Adekunle (2013) confirms the statement earlier made that there is shortage of manpower in the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) this can hinder the necessary progress of the service in the affairs of the nation-states. How has the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) tackled the issue of shortage in manpower for effective delivery to the Nigerian state? This is a question that desires an answer.

If the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) can improve more than her present status majority of these illegal activities would be tackled, until then Nigeria still remains vulnerable to external threats, image damage and attacks. Illegal/ undocumented International Migration is a familiar phenomenon in all nation-states in the globe. These can affect the receiving and sending states if not properly managed (Rezouni, 2010)**.**

Theoretical Framework

For the theoretical frame work of this study, "Pull" and "Push" Migration theory,

Organization Learning theory and Globalization theory are chosen to understand and explain specific aspect of the above study.

"Pull" and "Push" Migration theory

Ravenstein (1885) was the individual who revealed the "Pull" and "Push" Migration theory from one of his popularly known writings revealed as " law of migration" (Xiangjing, 2009: 14) which was derived from a study focusing on Britain in the 19th century, with the use of some information such as birth place of the migrants relating to his study. This theory explains the "how" and "why" of migration within a territory or across borders and also the "importance of International migrations" to nation states (Haas, 2008). According to his writing it is impossible to separate development from migration. The seven (7) laws he listed in the study (laws of migration) are; "(1) Migration depends on distance (2) Migration takes place in stages (3) Every successful migration process is endowed with a migrating pattern flow (4) Most times the natives in their territory have less degree (educational qualifications) than the fellow counterparts (migrants) (5) Gender of the migrants (6) There is a relationship between the level of technology, number of migrants and distance travelled (7) Migration has always been influenced by economic motives."

According to Haas (2008) other scholars who also made several attempt in applying this theory apart from Raven stein are; Lee, Donald among others (Haas, 2008: 35, 36). According to Donald the forceful desire for opportunities and improvement of one's life most times influences and motivates international migration. Generally, when the "Pull" factors at the destination nation-state outweighs the "Push" factors at the individual's nation state of origin, International Migration often takes place. These "push" and "pull" factors according to Donald is referred to as Negative (Push factors) and Positive (Pull factors).

These "Push" and "Pull' factors (determinants of migration) by most scholars are demographic, economic, environmental, and social in nature. Myrdal and Prothero opines that only "Push" factors are responsible for international migration while others (Sovani, Base, Trewartha) oppose the statement revealing that the combination of "Push" and "Pull" factors are responsible for the migrants decision in leaving his/her territory (Haas, 2008: 40). According to Lee, "pull" and "push" migration theory are representatives of either a positive migration or negative migration, since migration is provoked by two (2) factors which

happen to be "pull" and "push." Lee also identified some barriers that can hinder International Migration between the two (2) different countries. The barriers he revealed were cultural differences, distance, differences in language communication and most importantly physical border presence. (Haas, 2008: 40). Lee's contribution reveals why International Migration takes place and secondly why majority of individuals find it difficult to migrate as explained with the barriers the hinders migration. Lee also revealed some hypothesis that explains the "pull" and "push "migration theory. These hypotheses are; " (1) The volume of migrants varies in a territory in diverse areas (2) The volume of migration also varies with different migrants (3) Also areas where there is similar characteristics as in the migrants origin (such as; race, ethnicity, traditions, education, income among others) mostly experience less immigration (4) The fluctuation in the displayed pull factors such as; the boom and increase in the economy and the decrease in the economy can also truncate the high increase of immigration bringing it lower than unexpected. (5) Unless the migration (immigration) process are checked and properly managed the migration activity will increase in no time (6) migration population vary in states for example developed countries have more migrants than in less developed states (Haas, 2008: 41)."

Lee cited in Haas (2008) also reveals that; "(1) Migration is selective. This selection can be positive or negative. It is positive for the wealthy migrant and negative for the opposite individual. (2) Majority migrants who respond to the "pull" factors, they are selective About their destinations since they are not under any pressure to move, they only want to move because of their desire and perceived opportunities out there. (3) Migrants who respond to push factors are negatively seeking to migrate out to another destination. Some of these people influenced by "push" factors are obviously more of the illegal and irregular migrants. There are two (2) types of migrants, the one influenced by the pull factors (influenced by positivity) in the destination nation state and the other influence by the "push" factors (influenced by negativity) at the state of origin (4) How high the degree of "pull" factors (positive views) at the destination nation state determines the increase in difficulty and obstacles faced in getting into the nation-state due to the high immigration policy in those destinations (states) for development, health and security reasons for the state. (5) the most preferred age bracket wanted and mostly welcomed by immigration policies in receiving

countries are the young and age working set of individuals, to make up the population of the labour force than aged individuals. (6) The migrants are mostly at the middle of the "pull" factors of the destination nation state and the "push" factors of their nation-state of origin. In all these they are more of complementing the population of the destination states. "Summarizing Lee's model and opinion on this theory ("pull" and "push" migration theory), International Migration is influenced by the "Pull" and "Push" factors.

Legal Responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the legal responsibilities and legal authority backing up their existence, these are as follows;

International Migration Activities Control

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as gate keepers has the legal responsibility to examine the entry and exit of persons in Nigeria. The legal Authority has been given to the agency to refuse entry of persons who is suspected as a threat to the development and security of the nation state (Evans, 2014:3).

Issuance of Travel Documents

Such as Nigerian Passport, Visa to mention a few. The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also has the legal responsibility to issue qualified applicants their required travel documents (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015:183).

Issuance of Residence Permits

To qualified applicants. The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) can also issue residence permits to foreigners who have intentions of residing in the nation state. However, the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) has the right to refuse residence permit and another request if the applicant does not meet to the requirements or is perceived as a threat to the Nigerian state (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015:183).

Border Surveillance and Policing of Nigeria's Expansive Borders and Her Patrol Effective Team.

The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also has the responsibilities of policing the borders of the nation state. They take surveillance and patrol of every entry thinkable for the safety and security of the nation state, such duties are the policing and surveillance land borders, the surveillance marine borders and the air patrol.

They have the right to arrest persons who might have or seen in specific routes that are not legally authorized for entry or exit (Evans, 2014:3).

Monitoring, Control and Investigation of the Activities Carried Out By Foreign Individuals in Nigeria

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the legal responsibility to monitor and investigate any suspicious activity and movement of foreigners in the nation state for the nation state's development and safety (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015:183).

Inspection of Companies Owned By Foreigners or Companies That Employs Expatriates

The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also has the right to inspect foreign companies and also companies that employ foreign individuals. They also monitor and investigate these companies from time to time and most especially when there are suspicious movements or activities that can most likely hinder the socio-economic development and security of the Nigerian state (Evans, 2014).

Administration and Implementation of Treaties Such As the ECO WAS Treaty That Has To Do with the Movement of Persons

According to Edet and Evans (2014) the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also deals with the movement of persons in and out of the nation state. It also has the responsibility of implementing treaties for easy movement of persons. The service also has the responsibility of implementing bilateral and multilateral relations between nation states.

Enforcement of the Nigerian Law As Regards International Migration Activities

- The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also has the legal authority to deport or punish offenders or violators of the immigration laws. Through them the immigration laws are been enforced (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).

- As entitled with a paramilitary status and viewed as gatekeepers, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the function of observing and making decisions on who is qualified to leave the nation-state and who is qualified to come into the nation-state.

- The service has the responsibility of implementing various migration policies such as multilateral agreements between Nigeria and other nation-state as well as other bilateral agreements.

- One of the main functions of this service (Nigerian Immigration Service) is the issuance of travel documents to qualified applicants (such as visas, passports, residence permits and other travel documents) as they also decide on the cost of these documents.

- The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) as gatekeepers' manes, control, patrols and register a strong presence in various respective borders of the Nigerian state, not just land borders but the airports and seaports as well.

- The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also is left with the duty of combating various illegal activities that counters the rules of migration such as theft, smuggling and trafficking of persons and other trans-border crimes that might arise to their awareness. The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also has the responsibility of deporting any foreign individuals (migrants) who poses his/ herself as a threat to development, health risk and security risk to the Nigerian state.

- The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also have the responsibility of investigating, researching, creating and shaping migration policies as well as various regulations to meet up the modern day migration trends (Parradang,2015).

Power Vested on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

According to the Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette (2015) these are the powers vested on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) which is described as a corporate body having the power to sue and be sued has the following legal powers. These are as follows;

Power to Refuse or Deny Passage of An Emigrant or Immigrant.

The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) has the legal backing of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to deny passage to migrants either entry or exit that does not meet up to the requirements and that also poses threat or damage to the Nigerian development, image or security.

Power to Issue Travel Documents and To Cancel or Seize Travel Documents When There Is a Need

The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also has the legal right to seize travel documents of persons from travelling out of the nation state when there is a need to. For example a deported

Nigerian who committed a crime after deportation he/she would have his /her passport seized by the service for some years (Nigerian Immigration act, 2015). This also applies to some Nigerian government officials who had experienced this in the past.

Power to Restrain Movement of Foreigners

The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) also have the legal authority and power (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015) to restrain movement of foreigners when there is a need to in the Nigerian state.

Power to Inspect or Band Ships

If there is a need or if the goods does not meet the requirement (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015) the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) has the legal barking to inspect and band when necessary.

Arrest of Immigrant

Where entry is denied and found guilty of trespassing or breaking the rules and regulations, the Nigerian Immigration Service has the right to arrest irregular migrants (Evans, 2014 and Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).☐migrants for the safety of the Nigerian state (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).

Power to Prescribe or Suggest Fees and Also Power to Draft Entry Conditions for Migrants

The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) has been entrusted the legal power to determine what the requirement are for the migrants (emigrants and immigrants) the service also determines the fees which anyone who patronizes the service for any purpose is required to pay (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette,2015).

Power to Implement Policies Relating to Immigration Such As the Visa Policy

(Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015). The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) has the legal power to implement policies which can relate to the immigrant or emigrant. IOM (2016) also supports various literatures on the responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) which are; managing of the Nigerian borders against external threats, creating and undergoing a legal and smooth facilitated movement of migrants, updating information on migrants (emigrants and immigrants) among other responsibilities .Although

the data of migrants may not be as accurate as possible, it can be approximately close to its result if effectively carried out (Fayomi, 2013). Migrants information gives direction to the nation-states in sorting the best skilled and expertise for various demanding positions through the migration agency.

These migrants data can be used to rate and also be aware the nation-state's socio-economic performance most especially when it relates to the movements of skilled individuals, transferred knowledge and innovations from the Nigerian state to other states. In summarizing the responsibilities and duties of the Nigerian Immigration Service, Vialet (1980) revealed that the migration agency has the responsibility of perceiving, investigating and researching the needs of the nation state and how it can be gotten through international migration. According to literature, this is one of the ways the agency can contribute her quota in the area of socio-economic development of the Nigerian state provided the state has various pull factors that can easily attract migrants.

Also the nation state (destination) has to perceive the needs of the migrants as well but this act of good will is not encouraged to be at the detriment of the receiving nation state's socio-economic development, health and security.

These migrants are selected for various reasons such as the need for new citizens who will also participate and contribute in building the labor force of the nation state for economic and political growth. Just as in the United States of America (U.S.A) to become a resident the migrant must have something tangible to offer and not become a burden to the American government although the nation state (United States of America) has participated in some humanitarian services such as interfering and taking care of refugees (Vialet,1980) . Every government of a nation state with the help of the state's migration agency has that responsibility of satisfying the citizens considerably by balancing the immigrants and the native born in other not to generate any form of xenophobia feelings among the two (2) parties as observed in South Africa (SA).

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) also have the responsibility of communicating with the emigrants most especially the experts and highly skilled individuals on their (migrants) needs as well as why their various destinations are better than the Nigeria state and what can be

done to make things right (Vialet ,1980). This can be carried out by the public relations officer (PRO)

Population of the Study

The population of this study is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as a body and the migrants. However, since it will be cumbersome to study the entire population within the limited time for this study the target population comprises of the Nigerian Immigration Service officials from Kano and Jigawa and some migrant entering from Jigawa, Katsina and Sokoto borders.

Hundred and twelve population (112) was selected out of which 72 was selected from the staffs of Immigration services while 40 population from the border communities and migrants from bordering countries of Niger, Libya and Mali. Out of the 112 respondent selected only 100 population was respondent through administration of questionnaire and interviews with the assistant of one research assistance covering Maigatari and Babura borders while I cover Jibiya, Daura and Maikwarayi Border in Sokoto.

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In part the paper would discuss the result of finding receive from the respondents both the immigration service and some borders communities and migrants to suggest best way of addressing the problem of illegal migrants and the issue of insecurity phenomenon in Nigeria.

Distribution of Biographical Data of the Respondents

The table below shows the distribution of biographical data of the respondents in terms of age, identity/Occupation, gender, marital status and educational qualification. Below is the frequency Age distribution of responses to biographical data.

Age	frequency	Percentage
18-30	46	42%
31-45	50	45%
46-60	4	3%
61 and Above	10	10%
Total	110	100

The table 4.2 above, shows that respondent of age 18-30 has (42 0%) of the respondent were less than 31-45 years of age, has (45%) were within the age group of 46-60 years has 4% while the remaining 10% was the respondent of age bracket of 61 and above . Those with higher

respondents were 31-45 years respondents while 46-60 has lower respondents with 3%.

Table4.3. *Identity/Occupation: Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Official*

Status	Frequency	Percentages
Higher Level Staffs	10	9%
Middle Level Staffs	34	31%
Lower Level Staffs	66	60%
Total	110	100

Table 4.3 indicates that 66 (60.0%) were higher level staffs of the total respondents were Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officials while the remaining 34 (31.0%) are middle level staffs were others 10 respondents are higher level staffs.

Table4.4. *Gender Distribution of the Respondents*

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	70	64%
Female	40	36%
Total	110	100

Table 4.4 shows the gender distribution of the respondents, the result of the table reveals that male has 70 (64%) of the respondents were Male while (48.0%) were Female. It thus shows that more than average percent of the respondents were males.

Descriptive Statistics of the Subject Matter

Issuance of Travel Document		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	96	87%
Disagree	14	13%
Total	110	100

In table 4 has showed 96 (87%) of the total participants agree that the issuance of travel documents constitutes one of the main roles of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) while the remaining 14 (13%) disagree with the statement. This however suggest that majority of the respondents are in support of the statement.

Table4.6. *Implementation of Immigration Policies most especially, Visa Policies*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	97	88%
Disagree	10	9%
Undecided	3	3%
Total	110	100

The result in table 4.6 shows that the greater proportion of the total respondents 97(88.0%) concur to the statement that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) role involves the implementation of immigration policies most

especially, the Visa policies while few 10 (9.0%) of the audience objected to the statement.This shows that most of the participants are of the opinion that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) covers the area of immigration policy implementation particularly the area of Visa policies.

Table4.7. *Does Immigration Service manage Nigeria Border Effectively*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	8	7%
Agree	0	0
Disagree	102	93%
Total	110	100

Table 4.7 shows that 102 respondents (93%) of the entire respondents supported the idea that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) does not serves as the gate keepers of the nation state while the remaining 8(7.%) were unsupportive to the notion. However, it could be observed from the responses that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is expected to act as the gatekeepers in monitoring and checking of illegal/irregular immigrants to the nation state.

Table4.8. *The nature of Nigeria Borders promote the increase of criminality*

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	103	94%
Disagree	7	6%
Undecided	0	0
Total	110	100

Evidence from table 4.8 shows that majority of the 103 (94.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the Nigeria borders are porous in nature has create the level of crime rate while 7 (6.0%) disagreed to the opinion. This is therefore suggestive of the fact that Nigerian borders are weak in the area of monitoring and apprehension of illegal/irregular immigrants coming into the nation state.

Table4.9. *Majority of the Illegal migrants are from Neighboring Poor Countries*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	80	73%
Disagree	23	21%
Undecided	7	6%
Total	110	100

In table 4.9, has indicated that 80 (73. 0%) supports the idea that majority of the illegal/irregular immigrants are from the neighboring poor countries while 23 (21 %) do not agree. This further show that most of the surveyed audience are of the opinion that majority of the illegal/irregular immigrants that

constitutes nuisance to the peace and orderliness in the nation state are from the neighbouring poor countries like Niger, Mali, Chad , Cameroun and Ghana .

Table4.10. *There challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)*

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	94	85%
Agree	0	0
Disagree	26	15%
Undecided	0	0
Total	110	100

The result in table 4.10 shows evidence that majority of the participants which are 94 in number (85.0%) agreed that there are challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) but rejected by the remaining 26 (15.0%).

This further shows that there are challenges confronting the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) which includes but not limited to technological and infrastructural challenges, transparency and accountability of its officials, finance and leadership challenges.

Table4.11. *Could Provision of skilled manpower and working tools would help immigration service Personnel's in managing illegal entries of Migrants*

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	92	84%
Agree	10	9%
Disagree	8	7%
Undecided	0	0
Total	110	100

The above table 4.11 has indicated 92 respondents has of the opinion that provision of additional immigration staffs, good condition of service and working tools would help in addressing the inflow of illegal migrants in to the country while 8 respondents are of opinion that poor condition of service and corruption in the border would allowed this to work effectively in Nigeria context.

Discussion of Findings

Firstly, Nigeria Immigration service has a challenges faced on information received from the respondents that the service has a problems in terms of personnel's and working materials that may help them in discharging their responsibilities of protecting our borders from illegal migrants that can only create a security problem not improving the socio-economy of Nigeria.

Secondly, the nature of porous borders in the country has created a lot of security problem by allowing the chance for illegal migrants to flow in to the country without full knowledge of the securities concern.

Thirdly, most of the protocol and convention for migrants is not fully implement by African countries that give chances for migrant without documentation flowing African countries and created a serious security problems.

CONCLUSION

Migration is known as the movement of persons, this culture has always been part of the feature of humans from the very beginning as they migrate for various reasons such as their desire, for safety, for abundance and most important with the "push" and "pull" factors and so is it till this very day. International Migration is a global challenge its activities has been a source of concern in the international system as various nation-states try within their power to secure the nation state by shaping their foreign policies, setting various structures to make immigration presence in various recognized border post, as well as setting of immigration laws to mention a few. However, International Migration cannot be really stopped because man by nature tends to move to where he or she desires and feels comfortable. The 5th stage of globalization has made this very possible. International Migration can be very impactful in the receiving and sending states only if it can be effectively managed by the government sector known as the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and the Nigerian federal government through various effective migration policies and dedicated duties. Nigeria as a nation state has a responsibility if truly she wants to enjoy fully the positive aspect of International Migration as the developed world presently enjoys.

In Nigeria, we are familiar with the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) who as an agency is responsible for all migration activities in the nation state. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have the responsibility of bringing socio economic development as well as securing the Nigerian state in its own way as it is responsible for these International Migration activities.

This study contributes to the already given information on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as regards her duties on socio economic development and security in the Nigerian state (just like other respectable immigration offices in various nation-states) and as well acknowledging the migrants most especially those who are desperately willingly to

emigrate, emphasizing on the fact that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) can be that "little angel" that might be able to initiate socio economic development and security at its strength and little effort.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation of the above study regarding the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and her contribution to the socio economic development of the Nigerian state requires the collaboration of the Nigerian public such as; The Nigerian citizens, Nigerian migrants, the Nigerian government, the private institutes, the border communities and the institution in question which is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

The Nigerian Citizens

Every Nigerian citizen has a part to play in the effective performance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as regard the socio-economic development of the Nigerian state. Nigerians should be security conscious and aware of foreign individuals living around them who might have some questionable characters. If there is any one witnessed, they should be reported to the right authorities. Nigerian citizens should also frown at hosting irregular migrants as it is against the nation state's immigration laws. Every Nigerian citizen should also take the responsibility of educating families and friends (Most especially emigrants) on the importance of investing in Nigeria most importantly highly skilled individuals.

The Nigerian Government

The Nigerian government has a big role to play in the success of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). These roles are as follows; providing infrastructures and releasing funds to enable the agency (Nigerian immigration service) carry out their legal assigned duties efficiently without been truncated by loss of resources as this above study reveals that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have various challenges affecting their performance.

The Nigerian government has the responsibility of making the Nigerian state very secured to live in by not tolerating any form of violence or political crisis and if there is any it should be properly and quickly handled by the appropriate authorities as security is one of the important

"Pull" factors of International Migration that sometimes influences a migrant's decision on a particular territory

The Nigerian government also has the duty of providing various social amenities such as good roads, electricity supply among other amenities. The Nigerian government also needs to make simple and considerate policies for investors who desire to come into the nation state to invest.

The Nigerian government should as well try as much as possible to create opportunities and platforms that will attract Nigerian emigrants back to the nation state, most especially the highly skilled individuals. This means that the Nigerian government should help in establishing various attractive pull factors that is too good to be true, as this among others might be able to persuade Nigerians abroad and other potential migrants who might want to be interested in investing in the nation state.

The Nigerian government should also try as much as possible to cut down the push factors which are more of a hindrance to the immigrants and a burden to the Nigerian citizens causing them to leave the nation state. Some of the push factors are; corruption, insecurity, kidnapping to mention a few. The Nigerian government also has the responsibility of catering for the border communities bringing them closer and creating the feeling of self belonging by providing various social amenities for them in their various communities such amenities can be; infrastructures, clean water, schools, health centers and other privileges such as employing their youths in the various infrastructures put in place in the area to discourage the thoughts of the Nigerian government abandoning and neglecting them as the study reveals that these border community members collide with these irregular migrants for few amount of money.

The Nigerian government also has the responsibility to communicate with Nigerians in the Diasporas through various government agencies and delicates for the earned purpose of creating a bond that will make them feel part of the Nigerian community at home as well as initiating the idea of coming home to build the Nigerian state as well as invest in her. These Nigerian migrants can also be encouraged to bring the knowledge and skill back home to strengthen the Nigerian labour force and also by appointing the best Nigerian experts into various Nigerian government offices to move the Nigerian state forward with their expertise.

As regard the porosity of the Nigerian borders, from the information gotten, the Nigerian government may not be able to fence the

Nigerian state round due to either the finance or the large total mixture of water and landmass of the nation state, due to this reason the Nigerian government and the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should put in place various structures in various suspected entry points into the nation state. This avenue can also create jobs for individuals who are yet unemployed.

The Nigerian government should also have a good communication with the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in drafting out various strategies that will bring about quality socio economic development and security for the desired positive change Nigerian citizens seek.

The Nigerian government should be aware that the ultimate success of the nation state lies with them and they should be remembered that various "push" factors Nigeria as a nation state possess today is the faults of the mentioned Nigerian government (past and present respectively) due to the failed, inexperienced, unqualified and undisciplined leaders.

Private Institutions

It was observed in the study that most Nigerian factory and industry owners and other likely private institutions prefer to employ irregular migrants from the West African neighboring countries due to cheap wages to safe cost.

The study revealed that labor is cheaper when individuals from the neighboring poor countries are engaged. Jobs held by these set of individuals are factory workers, builders, cooks, teachers to mention a few. These private institutions should try as much as possible to go through the legal procedures of getting their necessary needed manpower as responsible Nigerian citizens to enable the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) carry out their work effectively.

Border Communities

The border communities also have a special role in the socio-economic development and security of the Nigerian state; they can be of assistance to the security agencies most especially the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). From the study it is revealed that the border communities host irregular migrants most especially irregular/illegal immigrants in their houses in exchange for money. The Border communities should be aware and also be educated on the dangers of hosting irregular and undocumented immigrants in their houses or their communities in general.

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) plays a huge role on the socio-economic development and security of the nation state around their respective duties and responsibilities. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should be able to communicate to the Nigerian government and the Nigerian public on various issues regarding International Migration activities in the nation state. Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the responsibility of educating the general public mostly through the various media platforms such as with television programmers and the social-media. Some of the suggested topics that should be discussed in these programmers are as follows; Benefits of skilled qualified immigrants into the Nigerian state, How International Migration can help in boosting the socio economic development of the Nigerian state, The dangers of irregular and undocumented migrants into the nation state and also irregular Nigerian migrants out of the nation-state to other countries as well as why Nigerian migrants must conduct themselves properly for the good image of the nation state, the disadvantages of brain drain through emigration of Nigerians and the advantages of brain gain and what it takes to get it established in Nigeria just like other nation states. All these and many more should be topic raised in form of discussions and in various platforms, most especially through the television.

Just as the study reveals various challenges of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), the agency should try as much as possible to effectively and always make do with what is at hand as with little much can be done as well. But among the challenges of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is leadership. As revealed in the study, leadership is very important than structure in any organization. The leaders of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) consist of all heads of department as well as the Comptroller General to mention a few. When the leadership in an organization is weak there is bound to be visible challenges in their duties and in the characters of the employees, staffs or subordinates. In the same direction, every seed sown by the head of an organization spreads to his subordinates to the least staff. This implies that when a leader of an organization inculcates corruptible habits as other bad ethics whether in secret or in the open it will affect and spread these bad habits to the subordinates. This is what describes the

Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). In other for the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) to achieve her goal as regard the socio economic development and security of the Nigerian state as discussed in this study, an effective, diligent and disciplined leader is needed. But unfortunately nobody gives what they do not have. The leaders of the service (Nigerian immigration service) have the duties to build the strength of the staffs. Policies are like a guide used in operating in a particular place, these implemented policies and regulations of International Migration are meant to be dedicatedly and judiciously carried out by this service (Nigerian Immigration Service). The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should always improve on data collection of migrants as this will be one of the tools used by the agency and Nigerian Government in sourcing immigrants for socio economic development and security reasons. Still emphasizing on the competency of the leaders which is believed to be the starting point of every failure and success of any team or organization, the leaders of the Nigerian Immigration Service should be well examined for effective and maximum delivery. As a leader he/she should be active and should be able to put in place structures and other requirements that demands for a more successful sector. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should work with the federal government tirelessly on the issue of porosity of the Nigerian borders and how it can be effectively managed and other areas discussed that will need the intervention of the Nigerian government.

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