

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE OF NIGERIAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE

BY

EBRI PROMISE OKEOGHENE

15PAH01144

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES, COLLEGE
OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, COVENANT UNIVERSITY, OTA, OGUN
STATE, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A
MASTERS DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

JUNE 2017.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this dissertation was written by **EBRI OKEOGHENE PROMISE**, supervised by me and submitted to the department of Political Science and International Relations, College of Leadership Development Studies, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State.

DR. FAYOMI, OLUYEMI
Supervisor

Signature and Date

DR. FAYOMI, OLUYEMI
Head of Department

Signature and Date

PROF. SAMUEL WARA

Signature and Date

External Examiner

Signature and Date

DECLARATION

I, **EBRI OKEOGHENE PROMISE**, hereby declare that this dissertation is based on a study I undertook at the Department of Political science and International Relations, College of Leadership Development studies, Covenant University, under the supervision of DR. (MRS) FAYOMI OLUYEMI.

This study report has not been submitted anywhere else for a degree award. Its idea and reviews are products of the research conducted by me. Ideas of other authors and researchers have been duly acknowledged.

EBRI OKEOGHENE PROMISE

Signature and Date

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty who has given me the strength and courage to finish this programme. I could not have gone through this without Him. Oh God I thank you!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All adoration, praise and appreciation to the lord of lords, King of kings, the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the I am that I am, God of all powers and strength, the Great God of Heaven, who started me up, who worked along with me and who masterminded the commencement of this dissertation. Truly the God of Jacob is a mighty and gracious God.

Specially, I want to say a very big thank you to the Chancellor of this university, Dr David Oyedepo, for this great opportunity and rare privilege of learning at this university.

My triple appreciation goes to my dynamic and energetic H.O.D (of Political Science and International Relations) and supervisor, DR (MRS) FAYOMI OLUYEMI, for her strong will and dedication in achieving the vision of the institution and also despite her heavy schedule still had the time to correct my work. Ma, I am so grateful and privileged to have been supervised by you! God bless you ma.

Also my appreciation goes to all my lecturers Prof Daniel Gberevbie, Dr Folarin, Dr Duruji, Dr Chidozie, Dr Alabi, Dr Oni, Dr Owolabi, Dr Assibong, Dr Segun Joshua, Dr Ibietan, Dr Bankole, and all graduate assistants in the Department for their intellectual contributions and who has in one way or the other imparted in me with the needful.

I cannot but say a very big thank you to my lovely parents Engr. Rueben .O. Ebri and Deaconess Trust .E. Ebri for their encouragement and blessings. My gratitude also goes to my ever loving siblings Mr. Ofejiro Ebri, Mr. Oghale Williams Ebri, Mr. Ovie Precious Ebri and Miss Elo Anita Ebri. And my cousins whose steps are so attractive to follow, you are all a source of inspiration. Miss Ajala Ayomide, Miss Ajala Tomiwa , Mr Ajala Tomide, Mr. Karo Akpolo, Mr. Oreva Akpolo, Mr. Kome Akpolo ,Mr. Ajiri Akpolo and Mr. Enes. I am honoured to have you all this close.

To my friend Miss Onaedo .C. Ejiofor thank you so much for your love and friendship. You are one in a million. To my two (2) great roommates Miss Faridah Ameh and Mrs Esther Ugboke I say a very big thank you to you both; I am honoured to have shared a

room with you with no worries and disturbance during this dissertation period, thank you so much! And to my colleagues I say a very big thank you for making every beat of the programme and this dissertation very interesting and fun for me. You all are absolutely the best. Specifically, I want to say a big thank you to this colleague of mine Tobi Aje for being a source of encouragement, thank you so much I am grateful.

May the blessings of the Almighty God be upon you all (Deuteronomy 11:24-25).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Certification	i
Declaration	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents	vi
Abbreviations	x
Abstract	xi

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0	Background of the Study	1
1.1	Statement of the Problem	7
1.2	Research Question	8
1.3	Objectives of the Study	8
1.4	Hypotheses	9
1.5	Significance of the Study	9
1.6	Scope of the Study	10
1.7	Limitations of the Study	10
1.8	Organization of the Study	11
	References	12

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0	Introduction	15
2.1	The Concept of International Migration	15

2.1.1	International Migration Pathways	19
2.1.2	The Nigerian State Borders and International Migration	20
2.1.3	The Nigerian Borders	25
2.1.4	Socio-Economic Development	28
2.1.5	Types of International Migration	32
2.1.6	Effects of illegal / Undocumented International Migration Activities on the Nigerian State	34
2.1.7	Factors responsible for International Migration in Nigeria	37
2.1.8	International Migration and International Migration Policies	40
2.1.9	Impact Areas of International Migration	42
2.1.10	Consequences of International Migration (Emigration and Immigration) in Nigeria	44
2.1.11	Benefits of Immigration in Nigeria	51
2.1.12	Challenges of Nigerian Immigration Service	53
2.2	Theoretical Framework	55
2.2.1	Pull and Push Migration Theory	55
2.2.2	Organization Learning Theory	58
2.2.3	Globalization Theory	59
	References	61

CHAPTER THREE: NIGERIAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE AND RESEARCH METHODS

3.0	Introduction	67
3.1	Nigerian Immigration Service	67
3.1.1	Appointment of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Officers	70
3.1.2	Positions and Ranks in the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)	70

3.1.3	Seven (7) Directorates of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)	71
3.1.4	Legal Responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)	73
3.1.5	Power Vested on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)	77
3.2	Research Methods	79
3.2.1	Research Design	79
3.2.2	Population of the Study	79
3.2.3	Sample and Sampling Procedure	79
3.2.4	Research Instruments for Data Collection	80
3.2.5	Self-Administered Questionnaires	80
3.2.6	Reliability and Validity of Data Collection Instrument	80

References

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0	Introduction	86
4.1	Response Rates of Questionnaires Administered	86
4.2	Distribution of Biographical Data of the Respondents	86
4.3	Test of Hypothesis	87
	References	97

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.0	Introduction	104
5.1	Summary	104
5.2	Recommendation	105
5.3	Conclusion	109
	Bibliography	111

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NIS	Nigerian Immigration Service
UN	United Nations
IOM	International Organization of Migration
CERPAC	Combined Expatriate Residence Permit and Alien Card
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African State
E-PARS	Electronic Passenger Automated Registration System
FG	Federal Government
NIIA	Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
GDP	Gross Domestic Profit
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NIDO	Nigerian In Diaspora Organization
USA	United States Of America
UNESCO	United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
EU	European Union
UK	United Kingdom
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programmes
PVC	Permanent Voters Card
NDLEA	National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency
UNODC	United Nations Office On Drugs and Crimes
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
CG	Comptroller General
JTF	Joint Task Force
DCG	Deputy Comptroller General
ACG	Assistant Comptroller General

DGC	Deputy Comptroller General
OCED	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MRP	Machine Readable Passport
MIDAS	Monitoring, Intrusion Detection, Administration System
PRO	Public Relations Officer
WHO	World Health Organization
IFRC	International Federal Red Cross and Red Crescent
CREAM	Centre of Research and Analysis of Migration

ABSTRACT

The study examines the duties of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) revealing that the above mentioned agency has the capacity to initiate development and security in the nation-state describing 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 sending state and a receiving state). The study also shows that the agency, Nigerian Immigration Services (NIS) has various challenges, which are the reasons for the level of 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 Nigerian federal government (FG), as it relates to socio-economic development and security functions.

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

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Since the beginning of creation, humans have always involved themselves in movement activities. This has been a major feature in the history of Africa and the entire globe generally (Akanji, 2012). 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, interconnectedness, 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 (Kennisgewings, 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 favourite 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).

The 1970s and 1980s fortunes derived from Nigeria's oil sector increased the number of immigrants from the West African neighbouring 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 neighbours 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 neighbouring 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.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Literatures had shown that there is a connection between International Migration and socio economic development and for a nation-state to experience growth the presence of security is inevitable. In Nigeria, the major agency responsible for International Migration activities is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). Above other functions, the agency's (Nigerian Immigration Service) duties comprises of all International Migration activities from the migrants identity down to the process of leaving the nation-state or coming into the nation-state. However, the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) have various challenges that may hinder these achievements (Socio economic development and Security) among them includes porous nature of the Nigerian borders, lack of the agency in various areas coupled with various challenges affecting the Nigerian state such as the influx of little or no skill and undocumented migrants from neighbouring countries in the region and also the emigration of sophisticated experts and skills out of the Nigerian state to their favourite destinations due to the felt "Push" factors. In accordance with these perceived activities and experiences how has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) communicated to the Nigerian federal government (FG)? How has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) communicated these reasons from these individuals (Nigerian migrants) back to the Nigerian federal government (FG) on why they are leaving and how the nation-state can avoid this high population of skilled migrants out of the Nigerian state? Has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) taken the responsibility of advising the Nigerian Federal Government on the issues of the Nigerian borders and infrastructures? How has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) communicated the needs and suggestions of various skilled individuals on the need for an attractive "pull" factors as International Migration can also aid socio-economic development? Have the agency (NIS) also communicated to the Nigerian public on the need to avoid irregular International Migration for the state's good image and for a plan towards socio-economic development of the state (IOM, 2009)?

Finally, have the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) enlightened the ruling government and the Nigerian public on the benefits of “qualified immigrants” into the nation state (Dustmann et al, 2007), as Nigeria requires highly skilled labour to sustain growth. Obviously, a reasonable amount of immigrants entering into the Nigerian state have low skill or no skill, these can decline the labour force and productivity of a nation-state. It has also been revealed that majority of the Fulani herdsmen and the Boko-haram terrorist groups are not Nigerians (Musa, 2011). This raises the question on how they got into the nation-state so easily and unnoticed by the Nigerian Immigration Service. This uncontrolled influx of migrants has resulted to serious challenges to the political, security, planning, crime control, environmental management and socio cultural and economic development in the nation state to mention a few (Ashiru, 2016).

All these and more makes up the statement of the problem that initiated the study of the above subject matter.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions are as follows;

- i. What are the duties and roles of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)?
- ii. How important is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities in the security aspect of the Nigerian state?
- iii. How can the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) help in the socio-economic development of the Nigerian state?
- iv. What are the challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of this study are;

- i. To examine the role and relevance of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in the Nigerian state.
- ii. To determine the importance of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to the security of the nation state.

- iii. To determine the duties of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in the socio economic development of Nigerian state.
- iv. To identify the challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

1.5 Hypotheses

The study tests the following hypotheses stated in its null form;

- i. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between the roles and relevance perception of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).
- ii. H_0 : The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play no important role in security of the nation state?
- iii. H_0 : The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) does not help in boosting the socio economic development of Nigeria.
- iv. H_0 : There are no significant challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Nigeria.

1.6 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.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study centers on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as an agency that have legal responsibilities to influence socio-economic development in the nation state and the migrants who engage in these activities.

1.8 Limitations to the Study

In the course of this study little hindrances were encountered, these were the inability to get books on Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) from the library especially at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) library, in Lagos State Nigeria. Due to the inability to get books, only one book was found in the library that relates to the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), this book is titled “Illegal Aliens under Nigerian Law written by Chhangani, R.C. in the year 1983. Other materials gotten from the above Library (Nigerian Institute of International Affairs NIIA) were outdated information of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) which were in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. There were only few recent newspapers that emphasized on the above mentioned agency (Nigerian Immigration Service). All the materials gotten from this library (Nigerian institute of International Affairs) apart from the one book were all newspapers. Finally, the refusal of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officials at Alagbon (the Old Secretariat block Lagos State) and the P.R.O at the headquarters (Federal Capital ,Abuja) to permit interviews due to the rules and instructions of not revealing information of the Service (Nigerian Immigration Service) limited this study as well.

However, the study had to make alternatives by requesting for questionnaire and the agency’s (Nigerian Immigration Service) magazines in the absence of the requested interviews also sourcing materials from journals, articles from websites of the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) other International Migration agencies such as International Migration Organization (IMO), newspapers, and some unpublished works turned out to be good alternatives.

1.9 Organization of the Study

This study consists of five (5) chapters. The First chapter (1) is made up of Introduction; Having the Background of the Study; Statement of the Problem, Research Questions, Objective of the Study, Hypotheses, Significance of the Study, Scope of the Study, Limitations to the Study and Organization of the Study. The second chapter (2) consists of Literature Reviews and Theoretical Framework. The Third chapter (3) laid emphasis on the roles of the Nigerian Immigration Service and Methods to the Study. While Chapter four (4) Focuses on Data Analysis and Presentation of Results. Finally Chapter five (5) is made up of Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion.

References

- Abiodun, T. (2015, October 4).Togo: A journey of discovery. *The Nation*. Retrieved January 16,2017. Available from <http://thenationonlineng.net/togo-a-journey-of-discovery/>
- Adeola, G.L. and F.O. Oluyemi, (2012).The Political and Security Implications of Cross Border Migration between Nigeria and her Francophone.Neighbours.*International Journal of Social ScienceTomorrow*.1(3),1-2.Retrieved from <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/4661/>
- Akanji, O.O.,(2012).Migration, Conflicts and Statehood problem in Nigeria. The self determination issue.*Journal of Nigerian studies*.1:2.Available from:<http://www.unnh.edu/nigerianstudies/articles/issues2/migration-and-statehood-problem.pdf>.
- Akinyemi,O.(2013).Globalization and Nigeria Border Security.Issues and Challenges.*International Affairs and Global Strategy*.11:1,4 5. Available from: <http://www.iiste.org/journal/index.php/IAGS/IAGS/article/viewFile/6226/6355>
- Assefa,B.S.(2013).The Assessment of Nigeria Diaspora in the USA and Exploring its potential contribution to sustainable Development. *SIT Graduate institute*. Retrieved from:digital collections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3648&context=capstones
- Ashiru,T.,(2016, August 2).Who Will Secure Nigeria's Porous Borders. *Bulkwarkintelligence*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from <http://www.bulkintelligence.com/reports/border-security/nigeria-really-ready-secure-borders/>
- Chhangani, R.C. (1983). Causes, Consequences and Characteristics of Illegal Immigrants In: *Illegal Aliens under Nigerian Law*, (Eds.) Exclusive distributor, Proveen Enterprises, pp:17-32. ISBN No 1630974
- Dustmann, C., Fraltini, T. and Glitz, A. (2007).The impact of Migration: A Review of the Economic Evidence. *CREAM*.Retrieved from:www.ucl.ac.uk/~uctpb21/reports/WA-Final-Final.pdf
- Edet, I.A. (2014).Manpower Training and utilization in the Nigerian Immigration Service calabar command.M.sc Dissertation Nigeria :Nsukka.Available from:www.unn.edu.ng/publications/files/my%20msc%20work.pdf
- Evans,W. (2014) The Nigerian Immigration Service. *The Gatekeeper*.1(1):5-24
- Federal Ministry (2013).Federal Ministry of interior .Retrieved from:www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/78-featured/72-article-9
- Fayomi, O.O.,(2013).The Diasporas and Nigeria-Ghana Relations (1979-2010). *PhD thesis*. Available from: <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/1457/>
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2015). Federal Government Immigration Act 2015.Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette. 102(73):187-210 Available from: <http://placng.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Immigration-Act-2015.pdf>
- Idio,E.E., Rogers,W. and A.P.Akadi,(2015).The impact of International Migration on socio-Economic Development of Nigeria.*GOJAMSS*. (8)32-35. Retrieved from:<http://www.gojamss.net/journal/index.php/gojamss/article/view/41/39>

IFRC.(2015). The phenomenon of migration:Its significance or meaning in human societies throughout history.Retrieved from://www.ifrc.org/pagefiles/89397/the%20phenomenon%20of%20migration-TYPEFI-final-En.pdf

IOM.(2004).International Migration law.Glossary on migration.3.Available from:www.iomvienna.at/sites/default/files/IML-1-EN.PDF.

International Organization of Migration (2009). Migration and Development in Nigeria. *Thematic Document*.

International Organization of Migration (2014).Irregular Migration and Cross Border Cooperation.3-6.*International Dialogue Report*. Retrieved from https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/newsletter/Annex%20XXVI%20%20Report20 of%20International%20%20Dialogue%20on%20irregular%20Migration%20Crossborder%20c ooper ation.pdf

Kennisgewing,G.(2016). Green paper on the International Migration in South Africa. *Government Gazette*. 9-18. Available from: [http://www.dha.gov.za/files/Green paper-on-international migration%2022062016.pdf](http://www.dha.gov.za/files/Green_paper_on-international_migration%2022062016.pdf).

Kpmg(2015) Highlights of 2015 Immigration Act. Alert. 1: 4

Martin, P. and J. Widgren,(2002). International Migration facing the challenge. *Population bulletin*.57:1 3-8, 30, 34, 35. Available from: <http://www.prb.org/source/57.1intlmigration-Eng.pdf>.

Ministry of interior (2016). Buhari calls for inter- agency cooperation to tackle Trans-border crimes. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <http://www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/84-press-release/169-cooperation>.

Ministry of interior (2017) Nigeria's border Patrol Recieves Boost.Retrieved from interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237-Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost.

Musa,N. M.,(2011, September 17).Immigration Repatriates 230 illegal aliens over Boko Haram menace. *The Guardian*.8. Nigerian Institute of international Affairs

Naziru,M.M, Azhar,H. and Ruslan,Z.(2015). Performance of border management personnel and its security implications in Northern Nigerian Borders: A pilot study for Reliability and validity of instruments. *Public policy and Admimistration Research*(5)4 .Available from www.iiste.org/journals/index.php/PPAR/article/viewFile/21770/21937

Nigerian immigration (2015). Safe landing: An overview of the Nigerian immigration Act. *Advocaat, law and practice*. Available from:<http://www.advocaat-law.com/resources/publications/safe-landing-an-overview-of-the-nigerian-immigration-act-2015>.

- Nwagwugwu, N., Ayomola and Oluranti, O. (2015). Political leadership and security management in Nigeria: A study of Boko Haram, insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 20(5). Available from: <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/vol20-Issue5/version-7/j020574752.pdf>. Doi: 10.9790/0837-20574752
- Olawale, O., (2010. June 27). ICT My Greatest Legacy. Lagos: *This day Newspaper*. pp6.
- Parradang, D. S. (2015). Building on legacies. Nigerian immigration Service. University of Jos, Plateau State. <http://irepos.unijos.edu.ng/jspui/bitstream/123456789/738/1/BUILDING%20ON%20LEGACIES.pdf>.
- Regan, C. (2009). International Migration: Human Rights and Development Dimensions. *OECD*. 150. Available from: <https://www.um.edu.mt/-data/assets/pdf-file/0015/232341/chapter-12.pdf>.
- Sola, A. and Olukoya, O. (2011). Historicising the Nigerian Diaspora: Nigerian migrants and Homeland Relations. *TJP* (2)2 Retrieved from: <http://resourcedat.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/historicizing-the-Nig-diaspora.pdf>
- West, D. (2016). The cost and benefits of immigration. Brookings institution. Retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/braingain.D01:10.1002/J.15.1538-16X.2011.tb00707.x>
- Wickramasinghe, A. A. I. N., and W. Wimalaratana, (2016). International Migration and migration theories. *Social Affairs: A journal of the social science*. 11:3-33. Available from: [http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and%20Migration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201\(5\).pdf](http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and%20Migration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201(5).pdf).
- Williams, A. (2015). The Changing face Of Immigration Compliance in Nigeria, Improved Process and Enhanced Scrutiny. Deloitte. *Inside Tax*.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviewed various literatures relating to the following areas such as; International Migration relating to the Nigerian state, Nigerian Borders, Socio-economic development, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), Migrants and theoretical framework that explains some specific areas of this study.

2.1 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 neighbouring 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 favourable 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.

For this study, International Migration is the movement of nationals from other West African states to Nigeria (South-South) and also the movement of Nigerians to the developed countries (South-North). International Migration is seen as a reaction to the “pull” and “push” factors exposed to migrants (emigrants and immigrants) as they are expected to act as human beings first before acting up as migrants. International Migration of individuals as earlier stated can be voluntary or involuntary. European Union (2011) reveals that the number of migrant grows continually as it is evidently seen. This means that International Migration will always be on its increase as it is likely to be inevitable due to the interconnected nature of nation-state and the

nature of the international system .Also the various transportations for easy movement, as a result of the benefits of globalization makes individuals engage in International Migration easily. Adetunji (2014) also reveals International Migration to be the movement of individuals across national boundaries. One of the reasons behind the migrants' movement from one nation-state to another is the desire for a better life than the previous or the present status. International Migration can be a source of positivity and negativity to a nation-state as it depends on the way the particular nation state decides to handle the subject matter. This is where the efficiency of the Immigration Service (Nigerian immigration service) is needed (Fayomi, 2013). According to Zoomer et al cited in Fayomi (2013) International Migration is naturally complex. It can affect a nation state politically, culturally and socio-economically by bringing either strength or weakness. In other words, International Migration can bring progress in socio-economic development and also decline in socio-economic development of a nation state. Tornimbeni (2005) cited in Fayomi (2013) reveals that West African nation-states among other countries in the globe have a trace of migration in their respective histories. International Migration deals with two (2) states; these are the receiving states and sending states. International Migration which is a feature of globalization plays a positive role in international trade. However, it has been associated with transnational crimes (Bower and Parke, 2009). This is explained with the occurrence the 9/ 11 attack in the United States of America (U.S.A), this brought about security consciousness on nation-states in the international system (Adeola and Fayomi, 2012:6 and Rezouni, 2010). International Migration affects nation states differently as the way it impacts on the developed world is different from the impacts it has on the developing world (Nwagwugwu et al, 2015). International Migration can trigger transfers of knowledge, innovations, creativity and technologies. International Migration in actual fact is beneficial to all parties most especially the receiving states though the fears are the undocumented and irregular entries of most migrants in and out of the nation-state as this can cause insecurity in the nation-state involved. Immigration can bring about brain gain to a nation-state as granting entries of the right migrants most especially to join the labour force of a nation-state can bring innovation and creativity into that particular nation-state. Qualified immigrants with the right skills and expertise have been associated with increasing the productivity of economies with their intellects and creativities. As literatures have it USA (United States of America) is one country that cannot be ignored in describing the success of International Migration through immigration of migrants. Immigrants

in many developed European countries are from different nationalities with diverse cultures, believes and customs these varieties can make a nation state flourish due to the coming together of various insight and approach to a particular issue (West, 2011). Martin and Midgley (2003) agreed with the statement earlier made that immigration of qualified migrant into a particular nation-state is also responsible for the socio-economic development of that nation-state, revealing the United States of America to be a very good example when looking at the benefits of International Migration most especially immigration activities in the country. A paper from International Organization of Migration (2013) reveals that various debates have been made on International Migration and socio-economic development as they are sensed to be economically related, revealing further that International Migration is one of the avenue for socio-economic development in a nation-state as it has the tendency of promoting sustainable development in that specific nation-state. However, International Migration can only be achieved when there are effective policies dedicatedly followed by various subordinates through quality leadership, transparency among other regulations. IOM (2010) also stated that International Migration can influence a nation state's socio-economic development positively or negatively as the end result would be based on the performance of the agencies responsible.

According to Aseffa (2013) International Migration will always be at its increase as countries remains interdependent on each other directly or indirectly. Also as various individuals begin to identify their various destinations where they are convinced their destinies lies due to the attractive “pull” factors and various “push” factors in their home countries. Finally, with the increasing demand for labour by various nation states most especially from the developed world, International Migration might be inevitable.

Naziru et al (2015) also contributed to the description of the agency (NIS). The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is one important agency in Nigeria that is given the legal authority and responsibility of managing the Nigerian borders, issuance of passports and other travel documents needed as a migrant or a Nigerian citizen, among others are the entire responsibility of handling the Nigerian entry gates as it controls migrants coming in and going out of the nation state. Since her establishment, the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) has witnessed various changes in form and structure suiting her duties and operations to meet the needs and standards demanded by the modern International Migration activities. Among her duties, the Nigerian

Immigration Service (NIS) is given the additional responsibility to control and manage the borders against aliens in line with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and African affairs bilateral agreement. Also the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) was given the full responsibility to take charge of the Nigerian travel documents (Chhangani, 1983).

In this study, Nigerian federal government (FG) and the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) are some of the institutions responsible for the success of socio-economic development in the Nigerian state. This affirms to the statement that International Migration can trigger socio-economic development and productivity in a nation-state (IOM, 2013).

Ardiitis and Laczko (2013) verifies the statement that most developed countries engage in International Migration (immigration of individuals precisely) due to the demand for intelligent and skilled individuals needed in those countries to boost their nation's work force for maximum productivity. The literature also confirmed that International Migration can help in reducing poverty and lack in nation-states as immigrants who are accepted have qualified skills that can innovate, create various sources of wealth in the nation-state, with the right skills and expertise quality and outstanding success can be present in that nation state due to the combination of creativity and innovation of immigrants. This above statement reveals that International Migration subscribes to the transfer of skills and expertise across countries; this is mostly referred to brain gain circulation. Immigrants in most nation states have contributed to the developments of the health sector, economic sector, education sector, technology among other sensitive areas. Mismanagement of International Migration activities in a state can bring a negative result. International Migration also appreciates social development, this confirms a previous statement made that there are about 214 million migrants across the globe. According to literatures, International Migration does not entail only South –North migration as the South-South migration is fully involved which is more often engaged in regions just like migration within West Africa. The literature also reveals that international mobility is related to socio-economic development. An effective international labour migration in a nation state relates to the nation state's socio-economic development.

2.1.1 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 neighbouring 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).

2.1.2 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 neighbouring West African countries (destination) likewise also Nigerian migrants (emigrants) to the neighbouring 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 neighbouring 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 neighbouring 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 (Ekpemedede, 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 Beninese were found with the nation state's Permanent Voter's Card (PVC). This place a question on how these Beninese 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.

One of the contemporary issues in the globe including Nigeria at present is the challenge that comes with international migration. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), which has been given the legal responsibility on International Migration matters in the nation state in various ways have had more failures than its achievements in delivering of her duties. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) failures can be traced from the following factors which are; lack of fund, lack of infrastructures and technology, Ineffective leadership, corruption, lack of sincerity of the officers to mention a few (King, cited in Evans, 2016:11). Though, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has revealed some improvement over the years however, there is still much work to be done. They still lack some modern technologies to monitor the movements of individuals across the borders; there is also poor record keeping and collection of information on migrants. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has not also really built up a plan or strategy that will enable Nigeria benefit from International Migration most especially through

immigration of quality skills and investors. However, the security status of the nation state has to be dealt with. These two (2) terms socio-economic development and security as relating to the functions and responsibility of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) can be achieved if only the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) can be dedicated and diligent in her duties.

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as an agency for International Migration activities in Nigeria cannot effectively carry out its duties due to various deficiencies most especially that of the Nigerian borders. The Nigerian borders are not clearly demarcated or fenced; this makes it porous in nature. This porous nature of the Nigerian borders reveals that the nation state is not protected from insecurity as this can make it impossible for investors to come into the nation state to invest. Due to the porous nature of the nation-state borders there is difficulty in getting the accurate number of migrants and their details. A porous border remains a threat to the nation's security and development. The porous nature of the nation state permits insurgents. This can be reduced to its barest minimum if only the Nigerian Immigration Service can perform their duties better and effectively for great results.

In addition, agreeing with Naziru et al (2015) there are other institutions and International Migration agencies held with the legal authority for managing the Nigerian borders these are the Custom service, the National Drugs law Enforcement agency (NDLEA) among others but for this study the Nigerian Immigration Service is focused on as a special service endowed with all round International Migration activities of the nation state. The literature still validates the statement that Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is responsible for securing the inflow and outflow of migrants, issuance of travel documents and totally the controlling of migrants in and out of the nation state. Despite these duties and responsibilities the nation state still experiences socio-economic development and security challenges describing Nigeria's International Migration status as slightly positive due to the remittances brought by emigrants for their families and friends. Nigeria can gain positively from International Migration if only it can develop the right attitude and requirement to allow this perceived area of revenue produce great results.

Lawal and Oluwatoyin (2011) reveals that every nation state aspires to develop and grow better and bigger than her yesterday. Development shows improvement. Development is very

important in a nation-state success stories. Socio-economic development is a status every nation state with the right leaders work towards in achieving. A nation state is described as developed when her citizen's standard of living is reasonable and very much comfortable. The pride of a nation-state is the level and quality of her socio economic development. Development in this study can be associated with the socio-economic growth of the state. The achievement of development in a nation state is tied to the dedication and focused goal of that nation state through effective policies which are seen as targets and guides. Those who implement policies are those in authority which are referred to as the leaders. These leaders have a peculiar role to play as without them the set goal might not be achieved. These leaders also have to see and believe the various mission and vision set to be accomplished (Lawal and Oluwatoyin, 2011). In summary, a nation-state can get the economic growth or development she seeks through effective performance of the nation-state's migration agency and the nation's federal government (FG). A report by the Partnership for a new American economy and the partnership for New York City (2012) also reveals some benefits and positive statements on the need for immigration in a nation-state's growth for development. The literature went further revealing that International Migration most especially immigration is a powerful and potential economic engine. It can keep nation-states younger, growing more innovating and productive through the enforcement of the labour force. However, for Nigeria to attract the right skilled individuals and expertise the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the responsibility of working together with the Nigerian government by first reducing the push factors and boosts her pull factors to attract and select the right immigrants for the nation-state's development and security. One of the reasons why migrants dream of the United States of America (U.S.A) as a destination is due to the pull factors which is made possible and with the help of the nation's (U.S.A) migration agency by the immigration policy standard the qualified migrants are allowed into the country.

Haas (2007) reveals that International Migration in Nigeria has not been really concentrated on as no special consideration has been really given to International Migration in direction to national socio-economic development strategy, as there are highly profitable International Migration activities that can initiate development in a nation-state. Nigeria focuses more on rural- urban migration (internal migration) forgetting the benefits of international migration. This has been due to misinformation from various administrations that describes International Migration to be a negative impact on Nigeria's socio-economic development disregarding the

believe that emigration of qualified and various skilled individuals are regarded as a “drawn out resource” for a nation-state’s socio-economic development. In this part of the world (developing nation-states Nigeria precisely), International Migration has not been really researched on , consciously accepted as an effective instrument for a nation-state’s development and also the subject matter has not been widely educated and exposed to the Nigerian public due to the mentality of the leaders that International Migration is associated with the failed development experienced years past in the nation-state not knowing that International Migration can initiate positive transformation in Nigeria through the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in conjunction with the help of the Nigerian federal government.

International Migration has been a plus to nation-states in their desire for socio-economic development (International Monetary Fund, 2015:8). The overall impact of International Migration (positive and negative) depends on the migrants’ decision, the effective management and policies of the sending and receiving nation-states handled by their respective migration agency and nation-state federal government. (IMF, 2015:12). As International Migration policies have direct impact on a nation state’s migration success it can assist in increasing a nation state’s labour force thereby paving way for desirable productivity results among other areas contributing to the nation-state’s technology progress.

2.1.3 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 neighbouring 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. Ekpemedede 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 fair 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.

According to Seniora (2010) cited in Naziru et al (2015) Border management takes double and conscious task as well as effective planning to achieve effective result. This is achieved through effective control of persons (migrants) moving across and around borders environment, effective checking of goods to avoid exposing the nation state to various threats and dangers.

Border security has become a source of concern to nation-states because of various security reasons. No doubt globalization has led to increasing flow of people, goods and services across borders as well as broken demarcated barriers. However, around the world countries focus more attention and also give more priority towards developing a sound border management to avoid any form of insecurity. For example the leaving of United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (Brexit) .One of its major reasons for leaving is the growing migrant crisis (Kim and Omara, 2016). According to Naziru et al (2015) the need for nation states to secure and manage their borders effectively has been on the increase due to various security threats and outbreaks of diseases in recent times. Border management refers to the rules and regulations, due process as well as implemented migration policies across borders between the receiving and the sending states. The management of borders has become so sensitive to nation states categorically in the international system. In Nigeria, despite the various migration agencies most especially the popularly agency known as Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and her various responsibilities,

the Nigerian borders are still perceived and obviously insecure due to the various statements gotten from literatures and Nigerian government officials as Nigeria is still affected with the influx of undocumented and unfavourable migrants in the nation state. The Nigerian border is one of the popular areas where undocumented aliens or migrants patronize into the nation state. These borders also pose as threat to Nigerian state security status due to her porosity nature. Obviously, this is one way the Nigerian state experiences loss in development and high increase in security matters. To explain this, “when a house is not fenced and even if it is and the doors are damaged or opened without even a dog to scare people away it gives that clear impression and interpretation that anyone who is interested in entering is very much free to do so as there is no warning or any sign that says prohibited or not legalized. This asserts that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) stands as the caretaker, security dogs ,security locks and legal sign that various trespasses are frowned at with adequate and due punishment of violators. The porosity of the Nigerian borders says a lot. This poses the question, how has the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) communicated to the Nigerian federal government (FG) on the porosity state of the Nigerian borders? And how has this same Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) triggered the security of the Nigerian borders to avoid security failures and the entry of undocumented migrants, as the mismanagement of the Nigerian borders can affect the Nigerians security and development status. The international system has made and perceived International Migration to be a very delicate issue that needs serious debate and solution. The revealing of the three (3) individuals out of four (4) terrorist who led the 9/11 attack in the United States of America (U.S.A) were made known to be undocumented migrants (Rezouni, 2010) this alone gives every nation states reasons to be alert and conscious of who goes out and most importantly who comes into the nation-state why it is very necessary to secure their borders and entry gates.

2.1.4 Socio-Economic Development

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).

Socio economic development as a compound term can be deduced from the following terms which are the; society which is referred to the state, the economy which reveals the production activities and the circulation of money in the just mentioned state while development as a term refers to the reasonable improvement and progress of the state as regard the economy. Looking at the progress of an economy there must be a reasonable level of productivity which is supposed to be carried out by the workforce (public or private institutions). For an effective nation state to be productive there must be a reasonable amount of skilled individuals on the needed fields to produce the compound aim which is socio economic development. Skills that feature critical and creative thinking are highly recommendable and when a nation state lacks these skilled individuals the socio-economic development is truncated or moves at a low space. This is the beauty of globalization and International Migration, as ideas and innovations can be shared through (International Migration and relations) this platform with other states. To bring about order and monitoring of these individuals (migrants) in and out of the country a nation state creates her migration agency. This agency manages International Migration activities and they are mounted in various entrance of the nation state. This means the agency have the duty to

know the amount of skilled individuals leaving the country and entering the country at every interval, with this idea as regard Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) what has been their response and support on the skilled individuals coming into the country and leaving the country.

Uju and Joy (2014) reveal that socio-economic development is necessary for the health and safety of a nation state. Sen (1983) also contributes to the validity of the study revealing socio economic development to be a positive process and progress that initiates sustainable development in the lives of her beneficiaries which are obviously the lives of her citizens (Babalola, 2015).

Development is a progressive process; it is associated with growth and advancement. In this study it is associated with the growth of nation states. Rodney (1978) cited in Fayomi (2013) reveals that the human society sees development as the physical development which is mostly associated with the quality and quantity of production in a nation state, her technology status, cultural development and the psychological directions of individuals. In most cases, the citizens might not be able to occupy or trigger the socio-economic development a nation state seeks but with the help of International Migration precisely immigration of the needed skills for the specific country socio-economic development through this medium can be met. According to Fayomi (2013) Development refers to reasonable increase which is gradually physical and obviously seen. This leads us to say that development is a process. Development is not static as whatever it is either goes forward or decline. Development also is synonymous to progress in a nation-state's economy. It has to do with positive change as it is a maintained continuous progress (Brobbe, 2010).

Every nation state desires development, as it is the pride of nation-states in the international system, as it makes various nation states to be the very best in what they do. A nation state is described as developed when a reasonable population of the citizens in that state has a comfortable standard of living. A nation state's development is similar to economic growth of that nation state. And for a nation state to experience development and economic growth whichever way that state must pay a price of effective and dedicated strategy. According to Charisma (1984) cited in Lawal and Oluwatoyin (2011) Development is associated with advancement, it is the presence of improvement shown in every area of a nation state's life such as culturally, economically, politically, educationally among other areas not mentioned.

Development is also associated with productivity, producing and expanding positively at a reasonable pace (Kuhnen, 1987). Development is also a tool used in measuring the status and progress of a nation state. Assessing Nigeria, literatures reveals that the nation state is blessed with resources but has not attained the height it is expected to be due to mismanagement of resources and her low productive status. Development is a vital key for highly respected recognition of a state in the international system. Every nation state in the international system has levels and positions these are determined by the level and position of development the nation-state attains. As earlier stated, literatures also revealed that development does not take a static position as it is a process. In the international system no one never attains a height of development as it is been maintained by doing the needful to be there. The development of a nation-state shows in the living standards of her citizens (Adah and Abasilim, 2015). Development is also evident in a nation-state when there are varieties and opportunities present for the citizens such as in products, health care facilities, education, housing among other thinkable choice that fits into the political, economical, social and environmental areas of the nation-state. The increase productivity through effective labour force is also an evidence of development in that specific nation state (Oladiran, 2014). Development is a process of improving on the former. For this study this can be related to improving on the quality of the standard of living of the citizens through International Migration activities maintained and controlled by the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as economic growth is emphasized and associated with development. Various scholars in literatures relate International Migration with development (IOM, 2013).

Socio-economic development explains the affordable lifestyles as well as the suitable living standards of individuals in that society. Socio-economic development in a nation-state cuts across improvements in various areas of the state these includes the educational system, employment, social amenities provisions among other areas. All these just mentioned improvement can be identified later as pull factors for reasonable migration activities in a state. Socio-economic development is associated with positive transformation in a state's economy. Socio-economic development cuts across all areas of state sectors showing proves of improvements.

Nigeria's socio-economic development status has been feasted upon by insecurity issues led by various violence as well as political crisis and corruption in various sectors and areas of the Nigerian government sectors. Every responsible government administration focuses on how to build up her socio-economic development status. The absence of security in a society gives room for no socio-economic development as lives and properties which include investments and businesses of individuals will be threatened. This is one reason where investors weigh their options and make various states a no go area. Hence, security in a state is very important, without security there is no improvement in a state's socio-economic development. Insecurity status is costing Nigeria her leadership status (Ewetan and Urhie, 2014).

With the reasonable and blessed resources of the Nigerian state, there is a potential of the state becoming better than her current status if only the right skilled individuals are produced and encouraged with the help of the Nigerian government and for this study the effective responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as regarding monitoring and attracting of skilled individuals into the country. With Nigeria's large economy there is bound to be visible prosperity in the land and for this to take place the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) among other institutions that makes up the government has the duties as regard security which involves the coming and out going out of goods and persons is highly recommended because where there is insecurity there is bound to be little or no socio-economic development. Nigeria needs skilled individuals who can tap into the various necessary resources rather than transporting abroad (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2017).

Literatures reveal that a state's socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the presence of a reasonable security status. This leads us to what is security?

What is security?

Security is a state of peace, freedom, and highly safe environment (Nwagwu 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.

2.1.5 Types 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 international migration
 - Chain international migration
 - Assylum international migration
-
- **Labour 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 labour migration. Also labour migration are engaged by individuals (migrants) seeking job opportunities in their various

destination states (Jennissen, 2004:16). Labour 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;

- Economic international migration
- Environmental international migration
- Political international migration
- **Economic International Migration** are associated and engaged by job seekers and other economic related reasons. In this type of international migration, the migrant's sole purpose is to apply his/her skill for exchange of money. These migrants can also have the

intention of improving his/her standard of living 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.

2.1.6 Effects of Illegal/ Undocumented International Migration Activities on the Nigerian 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 neighbouring 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 shacks 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).

The influx of undocumented migrants from the African Western neighbouring countries into Nigeria strains nation states relations because of their conflicting interests. While the receiving state wants to get rid of the illegal unskilled migrants who by any means poses undesired result on the nation state, the sending states practically is interested in their prolonged residence in the receiving states as they are a burden to their state of origin. In this same vein Nigerian illegal/undocumented Migrants to the developed countries affect her bilateral relations. Majority of Nigerians can testify to the unwelcome and hostile attention given to them by foreign migration agencies and security officials (Anofi, 2009). The imprisonment and deportation of Nigerians in various developed countries for various reasons but not limited to immigration offences such as fraud, incomplete travel documents or overstaying in the nation state in question to mention a few has a negative effect on the Nigerian image (Nduneche, 2016). Due to the various experience of Nigerian illegal/undocumented migration activities, Nigerians are exposed to various inhuman treatments at respective embassies and high commissions in an attempt to leave the nation state for their various destinations.

- **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).

2.1.7 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 , favourable 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 neighbouring 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.

In the early days of the colonial rule, the British administration system was considered better than the French administration (Armstrong, 1955). Also early in the 20th century, Northern Nigeria presented the pull factors of better grazing facilities such as the provision of wells for pastoralists and better grazing environment for their flocks, the provision of veterinary services and the lower taxes paid in the Kano area. These led to the immigration of nomads from neighbouring countries into Sokoto region and Tuaregs into the Kano region, among others (Kwaire, 2000 cited in Afolayan et al, 2008: 10). According to Haas (2007) education and labour (employment opportunities) reasons have been the drives of International Migration of Nigerian emigrants, though others still migrate for other reasons. UNESCO (2006) also affirms that, Nigeria is popularly known as a nation state for sourced skilled migrants reacting to various “pull” factors of various destinations and in many cases reacting to the “push” factors experienced in the nation state. Also Nigeria is a destination nation state most especially for West Africans due to perceived pull factors By West Africans.

- **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 neighbouring 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.

Idio et al (2015) also went further revealing that Political instability, political crisis, civil wars are examples of International Migration "push" factors. For instance, the experiences of various insurgencies in Borno state of Nigeria has made her residents run away or migrate whichever way to Cameroon to avoid been killed or experience any form of attack. International Migration as revealed earlier, is a decision and a reaction. These sending states are majorly from the neighbouring West African States. Fayomi (2014) also supported various push factors that can hinder immigration and cause emigration of citizens; civil wars, community conflicts, drought, famine.

The harsh conditions of most neighbouring west African countries such as the drought in Niger, Chad, Northern Cameroon makes Nigeria a destination nation state for these West African migrants (Adeola and Fayomi,2012) and these various migrants from the West African regions are peasants, labourers, non-professionals and professional workers migrated to Nigeria in search of employment. This also applies to Nigerians leaving the nation state as a result of finding escape route to Europe and other destination countries and nation-states with the hope of a better life. For instance, one of the migrant who gave birth on her way to Europe on the sea revealed that she never wanted her unborn child to suffer or live with hardship in Nigeria. Reasonable amount of Nigerian citizens risk their lives through the Mediterranean Sea and Sahara desert with a mission and desperation to leave the nation state due to these discussed “push” factors experienced in the nation-state (Sote, 2016). Also about 30,000 Nigerian illegal/irregular emigrants seeks greener pastures by illegal means to Europe through the high sea in Italy while others are stranded at the borders in Libya, Niger Republic to mention a few (Oluwadare,2016). These are due to the push factors in the migrant’s home nation state.

2.1.8 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 order to discourage entry and exit of individuals (migrants) most especially that of their

female counterparts and coming in of unnecessary individuals. This policy is known to be observed at some major Muslim countries. (Sander et al 2013:5).

- 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 order 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 programmes 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, labour 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).

2.1.9 Impact Areas of International Migration

According to Migration policy debates (2014) International Migration is a feature of social and economic life. Its profile varies considerably in various countries. This is because of the variety of reasons of migration and because of the quality in the “pull” factors. Impact areas of International Migration are but not limited to Labour markets, the Public purse and Economic growth.

i. Labour Market

The migration policy debate (2014) reveals that, migrants occupy various sectors in a nation state’s labour market. When the necessary skills needed are occupied with highly skilled migrants then economy of the receiving state will be highly productive. These highly skilled migrants contribute to labour market flexibility of that specific nation-state bringing innovation,

creativity and boosting the productivity of the economy. A very good example can be revealed through the reasonable amount of Nigerian youths travelling abroad (America, United Kingdom, Canada, and France) for higher degrees and having the intention of staying back in the receiving nation state within the intention of joining the work force. This explains that it is profitable to have immigrants joining the labour force than immigrants who put burden on the nation-state's government and with no skill (Migration Policy debate, 2014). Labour migration however is a popular kind of International Migration that majority migrants venture in.

ii. Public Purse

This impact reveals that migrants pay more taxes and social contributions than they benefit in the receiving states. These taxes are a way of revenue for the host nation state (destination). Migrants have the most positive impact on the public purse. In this aspect, employment is the single biggest determinant of migrant's net fiscal contribution. In essence, immigrants who have valuable skill joins the labour force in the receiving states indirectly improving the economy of that state while an irregular immigrant to a nation-state is a direct opposite result to the state, which technically implies that illegal/ irregular migrants and migrants with no contribution to the receiving state is seen as unprofitable (Migration policy debate, 2014).

iii. Economic Growth

International Migration boosts the working- age population of the receiving state. Migrants in a nation-state with skills contribute to human capital development and practical progress of the receiving state. Every nation-state looks forward to a better economy with the help of immigrants (Ojo, 2015) to improve and as well boost their economy and not immigrants who are mostly burden or night-mares to the host nation state. Using Nigeria for instance, majority of the immigrants are from poor neighbouring countries (Odita, 2014) with little or no skill to improve the nation state's economy, majority of them seek refuge in the nation state most times retiring to begging as well as inheriting menial jobs from the citizens of the nation state through low wages. Various odd jobs engaged by these immigrants include; factory workers, construction sites labourers to mention a few. This reveals that immigrants with valuable skills boost the socio-economic growth of the receiving states. The presence of necessary skills and reasonable workforce leads to the socio-economic development and growth of an aggregate GDP of that specific state (Migration policy debate, 2014).

2.1.10 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.

According to Idio et al (2015) Nigeria lost over 10,000 academics that would have developed the Nigerian educational system to its maximum. This event was traced to the Babaginda administration between 1986 and 1990. The literature reveals that this administration brought about the drastic emigration of skilled individuals out of the nation state due to the obvious and

perceived push factors of International Migration at that time. Idio et al (2015) reveals that while the developed industrial countries see the benefits of strengthening her labour force through immigration of qualified individuals from the developing nation-states (known as source nation-states) in which Nigerians are not excluded the developing countries suffer drastic shortage of qualified skilled individuals in the work force as a result of this there is low turnout of productivity. Nigeria as earlier described as a source nation state in this situation is not left out. Most of the Nigerian public funds and resources used for Nigerian students in terms of scholarships are now little or no investments as these individuals find it unnecessary and a sort of punishment to return back to Nigeria as they believe they can be worth more than what Nigeria really has to offer.

According to Idio et al (2015) The cause of migrants (emigration) out of the nation state can be traced to its numerous “push” factors which is obviously seen in the Nigerian history from the colonial era which is described as low development and frustration, lack of good governance resulting to poor socio economic performance, instability, conflicts and other political crisis. These are “push” factors or situations in the Nigeria state that are responsible for the massive International Migration (emigration) of trained professionals such as doctors, surgeons, engineers, professors and other various experts in needed fields. International Migration (immigration) can deliver socio-economic developmental implication in a nation state evidently showing massive reduction in poverty status, improved health care services and quality educational standards among others. A reasonable amount of migrants illegally or legally migrate due to economic reasons. This literature also valid the statement revealing that the mismanaged blessings of the Nigerian state made way for a drastic fall in standard of living , devaluation of the Nigerian currency, inflation among others (Fayomi,2013) .These factors have affected International Migration (emigration) thereby causing people to go out of the nation-state. The literature further reveals that the uncontrollable emigration of Nigerians can also be traced as far back as the Babaginda’s administration, specifically the introduction of SAP (Structural Adjustment Programme). This created the “push” factors that made Nigerians see emigration as the only option due to the economic pressures in the nation-state at that time. Nigerians are in various nation states as doctors, professors, surgeons and other top strategic positions. The question is why did they leave Nigeria for these places? The answer to this question is between the lines of the pull and push factors (Fayomi, 2013).

According to Idio et al (2015) other negative effects of International Migration (emigration) on Nigeria are as follows; reduction of already low quality skilled manpower. Fayomi (2013) also revealed that Nigeria's inability to develop is traced to the loss of manpower as well as the appropriate skill and expertise to develop the economy. Revealing that when a nation state's labour force grows with the needed and quality skill there is bound to be productivity obviously experienced in the nation state. But in a situation whereby skilled Nigerians engage in emigration from the nation-state the reverse is said to be the case. Developing countries which includes Nigeria is seen as a source nation-state where the best skills are often sorted by the developed world. This means Nigeria needs potential assets and this can be gotten through immigration of highly skilled individuals as well. Haas (2007) According to the literature reveals that the least of Nigerians living in America can be traced to more than 1 million. This literature also reveals that Nigeria is also a destination nation-state obviously, patronized by West African neighbouring states and a source-nation state for the European states and the rest of the developed world. This was also affirmed by Aseffa (2013) though the nation state engages more of emigration.

Finally, though Nigeria is traditionally an important destination for migrants most especially West Africans, there are more people migrating (particularly highly skilled) out of the nation state than immigrating to Nigeria (Ikuteyijo, 2012 and Petterson, 2007). As revealed earlier the introduction of education in the early 90s by the British in Nigeria (described as a pulling factor) brought the idea of Nigerian students to study abroad mostly in the United Kingdom. Majority of them after their educational programmes reside in the receiving countries seeking better opportunities. Till date many Nigerians choose to reside in their host countries, many of which are highly skilled persons. In this order the Nigerian state also requires highly skilled labour to initiate socio-economic development as well as sustain growth as this can be gotten through the best skilled migrants.

While the immigration aspect of International Migration in Nigeria as a consequence describes the influx of undocumented migrants to the nation-state with little or no skill. This challenge can collapse and cripple a nation state's socio-economic development. This reveals that immigration can be harmful and as well collapse a nation-state, this is why various nation-states (popularly known dream destinations for migrants) have various strict immigration policies and strong border presence. The Perceived wealth in Nigeria is seen as one of the "pull" factors that keep

attracting West African neighbouring countries into Nigeria which are mostly with little or no skill to contribute to the nation state's socio-economic development status (Dendo, 2003: 6). In as much as they need immigrants they specifically need immigrants that can improve their nation state with their various levels of skills and resources in one way or the other. Unlike Nigeria, majority of the immigrants are from the West Africa neighbouring countries with little or no skill due to the easy way into the nation state such as ECOWAS protocol, porous borders, illegal attitude and ignorance of border communities and the corrupt officials in the migration agency of the nation state (Nigerian Immigration Service). If the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) must accept immigrants they must accept those who can complement the nation state's labour force and also those who can contribute to the nation state's development. Illegal migrants are mostly those individuals who are unwanted and most of the time with nothing to offer. Overcrowding of migrants can cause over population in a nation state which can cause heavy traffic, housing shortage, difficult movement among other things (Haas, 2008; 44). UNODC (2010) also contributes to the subject matter confirming the statement also that International Migration between neighbouring countries constantly experience irregular migration due to various factors. Using Nigeria for instance irregular migration of her neighbouring countries can be triggered by the misuse of the ECOWAS protocol, the artificial borders created by the colonial masters and the massive push factors that exists in these neighbouring countries. These immigration consequences are related to following but not limited;

- **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 neighbouring 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 labour 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 rearers as they search for water as well as grazing lands for their cattles and cultivation of crops. Due to the poor conditions of their (neighbouring 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 Nigerrien or a Nigerian from Cross River and the Cameroonians. 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, 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.

- **Habouring 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.

Habouring of undocumented migrants into the nation state by business employers of labour 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 (Wickramasinghe, 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.

Dendo (2003) supports the statements which has been made in frequent pages of this study that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and other agencies through the Nigerian Federal Government (FG) have not really concentrated on the emigration problems that leads to brain drain and serious outgoing of sophisticated individuals who can develop the nation state and also call attention to the discouraging illegal/ undocumented migrants from the neighbouring countries into the nation state (Dendo, 2003: 15).

Finally, the document by Vialet (1980) reveals that irregular and undocumented migrants is a problem to the receiving state as it creates security problems, health issues and most importantly bring about the loss of socio-economic development status of a nation state . But for a nation state to get the best result out of International Migration the nation state's government through the help of the Immigration Service (Nigerian Immigration Service) needs to be effective and dedicated in their duties.

2.1.11 Benefits of Immigrants in Nigeria

Johnson (2016) admits that immigrants are beneficial to every nation state (the unskilled, skilled and most especially the highly skilled individuals) as they complement the existing skills of the labour force most especially that of the natives. While other immigrants apply their business skills in creating jobs no matter how small just like every other native (citizens) which often creates jobs for the unskilled individuals. It has been revealed that the skills of an immigrant and that of a native are slightly different due to their different backgrounds, culture among other areas. This reveals that they always have the tendency to solve problems differently. This makes the skills of an immigrant a compliment to the natives (citizens). Immigrants in most developed nation-states fill up jobs that are vacant; also they fill in various needed skills and expertise for maximum productivity desired by the said nation-state.

According to UNODC (2010) a migrant choice of destination can be traced to the language communication, the history and colonial ties of the nation-state as well as his/her ability to enter the nation-state through various obeyed migration policies which may include; qualified travel documented papers. This leads us to the study and duties of the migration agency in a nation-state, (for this study Nigerian Immigration Service NIS) as they have the responsibility of securing the borders and the gates of entry and exit in the nation-state by determining who is qualified to come in or exit the nation-state in the case of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) the assistance of other agencies such as the custom service is needed.

A document written by Vialet (1980) titled as the “brief history of US immigration policy” also agrees with the statement that a nation state through the immigration agency has the power to decide who comes in and also who goes out of the nation state. In this study, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the center focus as it describes her legal responsibility and how the various listed responsibilities can bring about socio-economic development in the Nigerian state. This literature by West (2011) confirms the statement that says immigrants are beneficial to the receiving states as it creates revenue for the given state most especially through tax. In majority of the developed countries, students who are immigrants later reside at the receiving state due to the perceived pull factors experienced, most of the time they make the decision of joining the labour force of their current destination thereby investing their innovative ideas in that nation-state. Immigrants are mostly described as a population with great, innovative and creative intellects. As revealed majority of the best talented Hollywood film makers and actors are almost all migrants as results of the Academy awards shows that about nine out of ten migrants in the industry have really contributed to the fame and creativity of this sector. Quality immigrants with the necessary expertise needed inject brain gain into economies for various overflowing benefits. These benefits are familiar to the (United States of American) U.S.A (West, 2011).

International Migration can have a positive impact on a nation state’s economy by increasing the labour force with the needed expertise and skills. But when a nation state lacks in the creation of pull factors for attracting these migrants this is when International Migration precisely immigration might appear ineffective (IMF, 2015:16). A planned and managed International Migration activities in a nation state with the help of more pull factors of migration in the specific

nation state can bring about socio economic development, nation building among other great benefits to the nation state in question. (Kennisgewings, 2016: 9).

Fayomi (2013) also reveals that International Migration is economic in nature as it can grow an economy and as well trigger an individual's decision to migrate out of his/her present destination or origin whichever way.

2.1.12 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 and Sunday, 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 harbouring 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).

2.2 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.

2.2.1 “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 Ravenstein 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

that 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.

2.2.2 Organizational Learning theory

This theory was formulated by Senge in 1990. The theory reveals that Organizational learning takes place where new and expansive patterns of thinking are nurtured, where people continually expand their capacity to create the results they truly desire and where people are continually learning how to lead an organization. Organizational learning theory basically is all about continual improvement in an organization. According to Senge there are five (5) areas that are critical to the success of a learning organization. These are; system thinking, personal mastery, mental models, building shared vision and team learning (Gortner et al, 2007).

Why is it important to establish and maintain a learning organization?

It is generally known that learning provokes growth which is same thing as development. And an organization or a nation state that learns and corrects her past mistakes can improve and meet the standard of the globalized world. In the learning process you gain experiences and these experiences can be used to innovate and reinvent themselves to fit the desired result.

For this study organizational learning theory as a model can help in enhancing the performance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). This means Organizational Learning theory brings about improvement and development by correcting the mistakes previously made.

The primary interest of the theory (Organizational learning theory) is the organization which in this case is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). This theory also focuses on how to increase efficiency, effectiveness and performance. Organizational learning theory broadens knowledge

in an organization and the world generally for creative ideas as well as possibilities for improvement and transformation.

Application of the Theory (organizational Learning theory)

The organizational learning theory can be justified in various ways. Thus, for the purpose of this study, this theory centers on the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). However, this sector can only improve and work effectively if it can correct the existing errors. This theory explains that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) can learn from her errors, build on it and fill the open gaps for effective results which are demanded by the Nigerian public. This explains why this theory is to be applied, as it involves learning from everyday experiences and modern day techniques, strategies on tackling illegal and irregular migration there by reducing security threats and in its own quota contribute to the development and security of the nation state.

2.2.3 Globalization Theory

Globalization as a theory comprises of various contributions of various authors, this theory in explanation is quiet similar to “world system theory”. According to literatures, Williams .I. Robinson is one of the pioneers of the above theory, he revealed in one of his literatures that he explored the theory in the year 1992 (Robinson, 2007). Globalization theory explains the interactions of nation states in the globe resulting to socio-economic development and one way nation states interact with each other is the process of International Migration of citizens most especially in joining the work force of a nation state (Reyes, 2001). Globalization theory supports and validates the statement that socio economic development can be achieved through various interconnection and communication activities of various states in the international system. This theory explains that socio economic development in various states can be achieved through meaningful linkages between nations. In explaining this theory International Migration comes to play as the process involves transfer of skills, ideas and increase in a nation-state’s work force through immigration of the needed expertise for desirable productivity (adah and Abasalim, 2015). This theory subscribes to the belief that the various activities relating to interconnectedness of nation states initiates socio-economic development in the given states involved as in the process various elements are been shared such as skill, innovation, ideas among other things. Though literatures validates this statement, Okereke and Ekpe (2002) cited

in Adah and Abasilim (2015) reveals that though there are advantages of globalization but to the developing world Africa precisely, it is slightly beneficial as the weight of its (globalization) achievement and disadvantages on the state is widely and obviously felt. In this light, International Migration which is also willed by globalization is highly favoured to the developed countries leaving various developing states such as Nigeria at a disadvantage having only benefits from remittances due to her high population of citizens in the Diasporas.

References

- Adah, B.A. and Abasilin, U.D., (2015). Development and its Challenges in Nigeria : A Theoretical Discourse. *Med.J.*, Available from: <http://covenantuniversity.edu.ng/content/download/42363/287332/file/medi.pdf>
DOI:10.5059901/mjss..2015.v6n652p275
- Adekunle (2013, August 16). Shortage of manpower in Nigerian Immigration Service. Vanguard. Retrieved from www.vanguardngr.com/2013/08/fg-approves-creation-of-border-patrol-corps-for-immigration-service/
- Adeola, G.L. and F.O. Oluyemi, (2012). The Political and Security Implications of Cross Border Migration between Nigeria and her Francophone Neighbours. *International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow*. 1(3), 1-2. Retrieved from <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/4661/>
- Adepegba, A., (2015, November 02). NIS boss scraps road blocks at border areas. *The Punch*. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. 18. Press Library clipping.
- Adetunji, M.A. (2014). Transborder Movement and Trading Activities across Nigeria-Benin Republic, *Mediterranean Journal of social sciences*. (5)1. Retrieved from <http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/download/1919/1918>
DOI:10.5901/MJSS.2014.v51p415
- Afolayan, A.A., Ikwuyatun, G.O and Abejide, O. (2008). Dynamics of International Migration in Nigeria. *A review of Literature*. Available from <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/completed-projects/aphm/case-studies/Nigeria/Nigeria-nation-state-paper.pdf>
- Akinyemi, O. (2013). Globalization and Nigeria Border Security. Issues and Challenges. *International Affairs and Global Strategy*. 11:1, 4-5. Available from: <http://www.iiste.org/journal/index.php/LAGS/LAGS/article/viewFile/6226/6355>
- Akpeji, C., Garba and Oyebade, W. (2011, January 20). Nis seeks public, private initiative for border infrastructure. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.guardian.com>
- Anofi, D., (2009, August 22). 3,719 Nigerians Awaits Deportation 52 on death row-Federal Government. *The Nation*. The Nigerian institute of International Affairs.
- Anuforo, E., (2006, May 22). Immigration to get arms, Udeh sets agenda for officers. *The Guardian*. 5. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.
- Ardiitis, S. and F. Laczko, (2013). Migration policy practice. *IOM*. 3 (1), 2-19. Retrieved from: publications.com.int/system/files/pdf/migrationpolicypracticejournal9-22feb2013.pdf
- Armstrong M. (2006). A Handbook on Human Resources Management Practice. 13th Edn., London: CogaPage. Available from: <https://otgo.tehran.ir/portals/0/pdf/Armstrong's%20Handbook%20of%20Human%20Resource%20managemnet20practice-1.pdf>. ISBN NO 9780749469641
- Assefa, B.S. (2013). The Assessment of Nigeria Diaspora in the USA and Exploring its potential contribution to sustainable Development. *SIT Graduate institute*. Retrieved from: digitalcollections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3648&context=capstones

- Ashiru,T.,(2016, August 2).Who Will Secure Nigeria's Porous Borders. *Bulkwarkintelligence*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from <http://www.bulkintelligence.com/reports/border-security/nigeria-really-ready-secure-borders/>
- Babalola, V.T.(2015). Basic Education for Nigerian Socio-Economic Development: An Exposition of Philippines, Barno School Approach. *Review of Public Administration and Management*, 3(7) Available from <https://www.arabian.jbmr.com/pdfs/RPAM-vol-2015>
- Benameisigha,J.,(2016, October 2).Nis arrests man attempting to traffic six girls.*Today*.Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>
- Blum,C.(2014).Cross-Border flows Between Nigeria and Benin-What are the challenges for (Human) Development.Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.Available from: <http://openknode.worldback.org/handle/10986/6654>
- Bowers, S.R and Parke, S.M.(2009) Identification of Transnational Threats. *Faculty publications and Presentation*.
- Brobbey,P.(2010). Theories of Social Development. Academia.edu.Retrieved from www.academia.edu/466731/THE-CONCEPT-OF-DEVELOPMENT
- Chhangani, R.C. (1983). Causes, Consequences and Characteristics of Illegal Immigrants In: Illegal Aliens under Nigerian Law,(Eds.) Exclusive distributor,Proveen Enterprises, pp:17-32. ISBN No 1630974
- CREAM.(2011). What do we know about migration?Retrieved from www.cream-migration.org/files/migration.factsheet.pdf
- Dendo,M and Blench,R.(2003).Migration.The city is our farm.Retrieved from <http://www.rogerblench.info/Development/Nigeria/Economic%20development/Migration%20paper%20Blench%20short.pdf>.
- Eselebor,A.(2008) The challenges of Border Management and Collective Security in Nigeria. *Annual conference paper*.
- EU.(2011). Migrants in Europe: A statistical portrait of the first and second generation.Eurostat statistical books.Retrieved from:ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/5727749/ks-31-10-539-EN.pdf
- Evans,W. (2014) The Nigerian Immigration Service. *The Gatekeeper*.1(1):5-24
- Ewetan,O.O and Urhie.E.(2014). Insecurity and Socio-Economic development in Nigeria. Journal of Sustainable Development Studies 5(1). Available from <http://covenantuniversity.edu.ng/content/download/32298/222782/file/insecurity+and+development.pdf>
- Fayomi,O.O.(2013).The Diasporas and Nigeria-Ghana Relations (1979-2010). *PhD thesis*. Available from: <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/1457/>
- Federal Ministry (2013).Federal Ministry of interior .Retrieved from:www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/78-featured/72-article-9

- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2015). Federal Government Immigration Act 2015. Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette. 102(73):187-210 Available from: <http://placng.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Immigration-Act-2015.pdf>
- Gortner, H.F and Kenneth, (2007). Organization Theory: A public and Nonprofit perspective (3rd). Nichols, Carolyn Bau: Cengage Learning. Available from: www.amazon.com/organization-Theory-Public-Nonprofit-Perspective/dp/0495006807. ISBN-10:045006807, ISBN-13:978-0495006800
- Haas, H., (2007). International migration, national development and the role of government: The case of Nigeria. Available from: <http://heindehaas.files.wordpress.com/2015/05/de-haas-2007-migration-and-development-in-nigeria.pdf>.
- Haas, H. (2008). Migration and development: A theoretical perspective. *International Migration institute (IMI) Working papers*. Available from: <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications/wp-09-08>.
- Hussien, K., Donats, G. and Wanjiru, J. (2004). Security and Human security: An Overview of concepts and initiatives. What implications for West Africa? Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/swac/publications/38826090.pdf>.
- Idio, E.E., Rogers, W. and A.P. Akadi, (2015). The impact of International Migration on socio-Economic Development of Nigeria. *GOJAMSS*. (8)32-35. Retrieved from: <http://www.gojamss.net/journal/index.php/gojamss/article/view/41/39>
- Iheanacho, N.N and Ughaerumba, C. (2015). Post Migration poverty structures and Pentecostal churches social services in Nigeria. American Research institute for policy development. (4)25 Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.15640/rah.v4n2a7> DOI:10.15640/rah.van2a7
- International Organization of Migration (2009). Migration and Development in Nigeria. *Thematic Document*.
- IOM. (2013). Migrant well being and development. World migration report. Retrieved from: <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr2013-en.pdf> ISBN 978-92-9068-668-2
- Jennissen, R.P.W., (2004). Macro-economic determinants of International Migration in Europe. *Gronningen*. Available from: [http://rug.nl/research/portal/publications/macroeconomic-determinants-of-international-migration-in-europe\(8ef29fcb-744a-4d67-82f5-d321a6f91f8e\)/export.html](http://rug.nl/research/portal/publications/macroeconomic-determinants-of-international-migration-in-europe(8ef29fcb-744a-4d67-82f5-d321a6f91f8e)/export.html)
- Keli, A. (2010). National insecurity of Nigeria :Issues and Challenges For Human Capital Development. In: Ladies of Ivory Tower. Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 11-15 October 2010. The Lit Organization., PP:6-11
- Kwaire, M. (2012). A History of Migration from Niger Republic To Sokoto 1990-1985. Ibadan university press. Pp:5-10
- Kuhnen, F. (1987). An introduction of Development Theories. *The journal of institute of Development*, Retrieved from www2.fiu.edu/~ereserve1010029280-1.pdf

- Lawal, S. (2010, June, 31). 40 Beninoise arrested with PVCs in Lagos. *Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>.
- Lawal,T. andA. Oluwatoyin,(2011).National development in Nigeria: Issues Challenges and Prospects.*Journal of Public Administration and Policy Research* 3(9) Retrieved from www.academicjournals.org/article/article1380534762-Lawal%20and%20and%20Oluwatoyinn.pdf
- Martin,P. and Midgley,E (2003).Immigration:Shaping and Reshaping Nigeria. *Population Bulletin*.58(2) Retrieved from:www.prb.org/source/58.2immigrshapingamerica.pdf
- Migration policy Debates (2014).*Migration Policy Debates*. Organization for Ecowas cooperation and Development. Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/migration>.
- Ministry of interior (2016). Buhari calls for inter- agency cooperation to tackle Trans- border crimes. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <http://www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/84-press-release/169-cooperation>.
- Ministry of interior (2017) Nigeria's border Patrol Recieves Boost.Retrieved from [interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237-Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost](http://www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237-Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost).
- Musa,N. M.,(2011, September 17).Immigration Repatriates 230 illegal aliens over Boko Haram menace. *The Guardian*.8. Nigerian Institute of international Affairs.
- Nduneche (2016 September 14).Tribulations of Nigerian migrants.*Thisday*.18.
- Nwagwugwu, N., Ayomola and Oluranti,O. (2015). Political leadership and security management in Nigeria:A study of Boko Haram, insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *Journal of Humanities and Social science*.20(5). Available from: <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/vol20-Issue5/version-7/j020574752.pdf>. Doi: 10.9790/0837-20574752
- Nigerian Immigration Service (2016).The Nigerian Immigration Service. Retrieved January 19, 2017. Available from <http://www.immigration.gov.ng/>
- Odita, S.,(2014). Foreigners with no Business in Nigeria will be repatriated. *The guardian*.11. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.Press Library clipping.
- Ojo,O.E.,(2015). Impact of Immigration in Nigerian Economy. *Department of Economics faculty of social science*. Electronic copy available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2603708>.
- Ojo, P.O , Aworawo, F and E.T, Ifedayo (2014).Governance and the Challenge of Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable development l saw and policy*. Available from <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/jsdlp/article/download/122620/112168>.
- Oluwadare,Y.,(2016,October 29). Illegal Migrants: 30,000 Nigerians Rescued from High Sea in Italy. *Today*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <https://www.today.ng/news/nigeria/206046/illegal-migrants-30000-nigerians-rescued-high-sea-italy>

- Onwuka,R.I.(1982).The Ecowas protocol on the free movement of persons;A Threat To Nigerian Security? Retrieved from <https://academic.oup.com/afraf/article-abstract/81/323/193/98909/THE-ECOWAS-PROTOCOL-ON-THE-FREE-MOVEMENT-OF> DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.afraf.a097408>
- Okechukwu,E., Onyishe,I .and O.Tony,(2017). Bokoharam and Security Challenge in Nigeria. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, (3)11Retrieved from <http://www.arabianjbm.com/pdfs/KD-VoL-3-11/1.pdf>
- Oladirann, A.,(20014).Security Challenge and Development in Nigeria: Leadership to the Rescue. *International journal of Academic Research in Public Policy and Governance*,1(1). Retrived from hrmars.com/hrmars-papers/security-Challenge-and-Development-in-Nigeria-Leadership-to-the-Rescue.pdf Doi:10.6007/IJARPPG/v-ii/562
- Okadigbo.I.,(2016, September 29).Modernizing the Nigerian Immigration Service.*Elombah.com*. Pp.1.
- Otto,G. and Ukpere, I.W.(2012).National Security and Development in Nigeria. *Africa Journal of Business management*.6(23). Retrieved from www.academicjournals.org/article13800885850tt0%20and20Ukpere.pdf
- Ravenstein, E.G., (1885). The laws of migration. *Journal of the statistical society*.48: 196-199. Available from: <https://cla.umn.edu/sites/cla.umn.edu/files/the-laws-of-migration.pdf>.
- Ravenstein, E.G.,(1889). The laws of migration. *Journal of the statistical society*.52:282- 297.Available from:<https://books.google.com.ng/books?15bn=0521076455>
- Reyes.G.E.(2001). Theory of Globalization: Fundamental Basis. University of Putsburgh.Available from: cucsh.udg.mx/globaliz.htm
- Rezouni, S.,(2010). Illegal migration causes, consequences and National security Implementations. *Strategy Research Project*.
- Robinson,I.W.(2007). Theories of Globalization Available from <https://doc.google.com/file/d/OByVW1G-4tQDOEh2a3lldzBmQ3m/view>
- Sote,L.,(2016,March16).Nigeria's boat people.*Punch*.Retrieved November 11, 2016 from <http://punchng.com/nigerias-boat-people/>
- Sander,N.,Abel,G.L. and Roisemena, F.(2013).The future of international migration;Developing expert-based Assumptions for Global Population Projections.Vienna institute of Demography Austrian Academy of sciences. Pp8.Retrieved from <https://www.econstor.edu/handle/10419/97013>
- Senge,P.M., (1990). The fifth discipline: The art and practice of the learning organization:New NY: Doubleday/Currency. ISBN N0 13:978-0385260954
- Tacoli,C. and Okali,D.(2001).The links between migration,Globalizationand SustainableDevelopment. *International institute for Environment and development world summit on sustainable Development* Retrieved from <https://wedocs.unep.org/rest/bitstreams/134292/retrieve>
- UNDOC.(2010).Migrant smuggling by air.Retrieved from https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-smuggling/issue-paper_-_Migrant-smuggling-by-Air.pdf
- UNESCO(2006). Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Root cause and Recommendation. Policy paper poverty series(14)2.Retrieved from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001478/147844e.pdf>

- United Nations (2017).Nigeria-UNDAFIII: 2014-2017.*United Nations Development Assistance Framework*. Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/nigeria/docs/unctdocuments/UN%20Nigeria%20UNDAF%20III%20Action%20Plan%202014-2017.pdf>
- Vialet .J. (1980) A Brief History of U.S Immigration Policy. The Library of Congress Retrieved from https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metacrs8492/m1/1/high_res_d/80-223_1980dec22.pdf
- West,D.(2016).The cost and benefits of immigration.Brookkings institution.Retrieved from:<https://www.brookings.edu/wp.cotent/uploads/2016/07/braingain.D01:10.1002/J.15.1538-16X.2011.tb00707.x>
- WHO. (2007). Health of migrant.World health organization.Retrieved from:www.who.int/hac/techguidance/health-of-migrants/B122-11-en.pdf
- Wickramasinghe, A. A.I.N., and W.Wimalarantana,(2016). International Migration and migration theories.*Social Affairs:A journal of the social science*.11:3-33. Available from:[http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and20Mi%20gration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201\(5\).pdf](http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and20Mi%20gration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201(5).pdf).
- Xiangjing,M.,X(2009). Analysis of the push and pull factors of Environmental migration in sanjiangylian area in China. *Institute of population Research, centre for population and Development studies*.

CHAPTER THREE

NIGERIAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE AND RESEARCH METHODS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter reveals the roles and responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and also the methods used in carrying out this study. The research methods of this study takes the following order, these are; the research design, Population of the Study, Sample Size, Instrument of Data Collection and the Validity of the Instrument.

3.1 NIGERIAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE (NIS)

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is a security and a public service agency under the Federal Ministry of Interior (King, cited in Ekpemedede, 2016: 12, 44). As a gate keeper, the organization has the legal responsibility of securing the entrance of the nation-State (Oyewole, cited in Ekpemedede, 2016: 59). The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) through her activities can contribute to the development and security of the Nigerian state. The service (Nigerian Immigration Service) which was formerly a department under the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) became independent on August 1st 1963 (Edet, 2014).

According to Chhangani (1983) Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is a subordinate sector of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA) currently known as Federal Ministry of Interior. The agency deals with International Migration matters. Her functions includes; the control of the nation-state's borders, the issuing and administration of Nigerian travel documents such as Passports, Visas, the endorsement of all categories of travel documents of persons arriving and departing from Nigeria, implementing of migration policies, the issuing and interpretation of such Visas, the granting of Residence Permits to foreigners and the examination of all persons leaving and entering Nigeria at any time and in various entrance in the nation state such as by air, road or by sea. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is also responsible for maintaining and producing information on persons coming in and leaving the nation state (IOM, 2014).

According to the statement of the President (Muhammadu Buhari) Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is the gate keeper of the Nigerian state. The president in expressing his displeasure

on trans-border crimes in the nation state advised the institution to double their effort to secure the nation state's borders (Hembe, 2016). Deduced from this statement, the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the duty of safeguarding the entrance (entry and exit) of the Nigerian state which in this case also refers to the Nigerian borders.

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) through the Nigerian Federal Government (FG) has not fully concentrated on International Migration issues such as the serious outgoing of sophisticated individuals who can develop the nation-state and also discouraging irregular and undocumented migrants from the neighbouring countries into the nation state (Dendo, 2003). International Migration is hoped to be on its increase due to the desperation of migrants who are willing to move forcefully into their desired destinations (Martin and Widgren, 2002:5).

Parradang (2015) also confirms the history of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and her functions. According to him, Nigerian Immigration Service was an office under the Nigerian Police Force (NPF) in the year 1958 before it later became independent in the year 1963 under the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs now recognized as Interior. This service (Nigerian Immigration Service) was structured to be a security based office that deals with the gates of the nation state as it was given the status of a paramilitary in 1992. The head of this service is known as the Comptroller General (CG).

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is an organization that has a management. And for an organization to be effectively managed there must be an effective management body. The management is made up of the leaders. In the case of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) the top officers in the service make up the management team. According to Terry (1997) Management is the act of planning, organizing, controlling and directing the affairs of an organization through the various employed individuals or staffs. This implies that the management decides what should be done and how it should be done. This literature reveals that an effective management result to an effective organization. In explaining this definition using the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as the organization are as follows; Planning entails the preparation in advancement against all manner of techniques engaged by irregular migrants in and out of the nation-state. While organizing reveals various strategies for the nation state's development and security most importantly with the help of the research and investigation team

of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as well as various needed resources to undertake the task in achieving the set goal. Also the ability to direct and motivate the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officials to be able to achieve the set goal making sure that nothing dissuades the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) from accomplishing her set goal. Management is a dedicative and strategic instrument used for accomplishing a set task in a group, organization among other areas. In this study, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is also seen as a group or organization. The effective management of migration agencies (precisely, Nigerian Immigration Service) has the role of solving the challenge and embarrassment caused by undocumented International Migration (Martin and Windgren, 2002:35). This is why the developed countries are so strict and conscious of their migration policies. These migration policies are to make sure that only qualified individuals are permitted into the nation state (Martin and Windgren, 2002:35).

According to Edet (2014) good organizational structure does not guarantee good performance but the manpower training and utilization of trained employees with the relevant professional skills, knowledge and discipline brings out effective and efficient performance. This explains one of the exact prescriptions for the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). This means that when employees are trained and exposed to the secret of team work on what they are called to do and are enlightened on how serious and delicate their positions are, there will be positive attitudes among the officers. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should be reminded of the delicate role the agency plays for the nation state. This simply explains that the structure of the organization cannot be substituted with the manpower training in the organization. Also, employees who have not received adequate training before assigned responsibilities lack the necessary confidence to carry out their jobs. This can be related to the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

Patric (2012) in his work on “common assessment framework” argues that there are criterias for improving organizational performance. Leadership was one of them, which he reveals plays one of the most important roles through creation, adaptation and implementation of policies. These policies would ensure that the organization is driven by a clear mission, vision as well as its core values. The mission is for the existence of the organization while the vision is the ambition and the values which in turn calve out behaviours and results of the organization. This can be applied

to the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as an agency her improvements and success is in the colt of the leaders in control as they have the authority to deliver results, through creation of sincere policies, clear mission and vision to mention a few.

3.1.1 Appointment of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Officers

Unlike the 1963 act which was silent about the appointment of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officers, the 2015 Act reveals that (Okpu et al, cited in Ekpemedede, 2016: 14-15);

The Chief executive and head of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is appointed by the President and also recommended by the board of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). Other officers in the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) such as the Deputy comptroller General (DCG) who is the second in command, the Assistant comptroller General (ACG) as well as other comptrollers and officers who might be appointed and also employed to assist the Comptroller General (CG) in his administration. According to the immigration act, the officers who are his subordinates are subjected to his (Comptroller General) directives and control (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015:184 and Immigration act, 2015). Chhangani (1983) testifies that all appointed positions are chosen from the serving officers in the service, unlike the very beginning of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) when Police officers were been appointed.

3.1.2 Positions and Ranks in the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

According to the Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette (2015) and Okpu et al (2015) these are the various positions or ranks in the service (Nigerian Immigration Service NIS);

1. **The Comptroller General (CG)** is the chief executive and the head of the service. He is responsible for the smooth operation of this security agency (Nigerian Immigration service) which involves directing and observing the performance of his subordinates (Nigerian Immigration Officers). He has the legal power to issue Nigerian passports and other documents to qualified applicants (Okpu et al cited in Ekpemedede, 2016:14).
2. **Deputy Comptroller General (DCG)** is an assistant to the Comptroller General (CG) in his duties. He assists or stands in the position of the Comptroller General (CG) when he is not on seat. He is more of the second in command who takes responsibilities for the

service (Nigerian Immigration Service) in the absence of the Comptroller General (CG). He also has the responsibility of directing the affairs or supervision of the directorates at the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) headquarters who are (7) seven in numbers (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).

3. **Assistant Comptroller General (ACG)** as the name implies assists the General comptroller (GC) in the absence of his two (2) senior officers; The Comptroller General (CG) and Deputy Comptroller General (DCG). The Assistant Comptroller General (ACG) has the responsibility of supervising the divisions at the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) headquarters and the head zonal offices.
4. **Comptroller** has the responsibilities of heading the sub section at the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) headquarters. He is also the head of state command and heads the training schools (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).
5. **Assistant Comptroller (AC)** also assists the Comptrollers and has the responsibility of supervising at least three local government areas in the Nigerian state (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).
6. **Officers** are in charge of the land borders, sea borders and the airports. They are more of a patrol unit and also have various duties designated to them by their superiors (Immigration act, 2015).
7. **Immigration Local Government officers** are also in charge of the local government immigration offices on migration matters (Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette, 2015).

3.1.3 Seven (7) Directorates of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has seven (7) directorates which are more like a department. These are as follows (Edet, 2014, Evans, 2014 and NIS, 2016);

- i. Border Patrol/Ecowas /African Affairs
- ii. Finance and Account
- iii. Human Resource Management
- iv. Investigation/ Intelligence and Enforcement
- v. Passport and Operations

- vi. Planning Research and Statistics
- vii. Procurement and Works

- i. **Border Patrol / ECOWAS/ African Affairs.** As a directorate this section is directly in charge of the land borders, Marine borders, Airport or Air patrol, ECOWAS or African affairs. They are also generally in charge of the exit and entry gates of the Nigerian state. They are given the task of reducing illegal entries and undocumented or irregular migrants in and out of the nation state. They are also given the duties of refusing entries of unwanted or prohibited persons into the nation state for security reasons (Edet, 2014). The major duty of this directorate is to secure the borders of the nation state (Evans, 2014: 19). These are mostly areas of the Policy and Strategy graduates among other related areas.
- ii. **Finance and Account** as the name entails is one of the directorates involved in the financial activities of the service (Nigerian Immigration Service) such as account, budget and revenue. They are responsible for the salaries of the staffs and other financial transactions of the service. They are in charge of the preparation of the budget of the service (Edet, 2014). Majorly, this directorate manages the financial and payment activities of the service. These are mostly handled by Accounting, Banking and Finance graduates (Evans, 2014: 23).
- iii. **Human resource management.** This directorate has the responsibility of appointing and promoting officers, they also have the responsibility of catering for the staffs as well as their development and effectiveness by organizing training activities for effective outcomes. They also have the responsibility of giving administrative and technical support to the service (Edet, 2014). These are the jobs of the Human Resource graduates.
- iv. **Investigation, Intelligence and Enforcement** also deals with the responsibility of investigating issues relating to International Migration or migrants. They also prepare brief eligibility for citizens who have the intention of applying for Nigerian citizenship. They are involved in fighting against or reducing smuggling and trafficking of persons. They have the responsibility to vet officers. They also see to the enforcement of the immigration laws (Edet, 2014). One of their major functions is to handle cases and investigations of persons where there is a need (Evans, 2014: 21). This team or department

work with various graduates such as the sociologist which are more of detectives as investigation and intelligence is involved.

- v. **Passport and Operations** are more of the operatives in the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). They issue passports, visas and other travel documents (Evans, 2014:24). They are also involved in the implementation process of new visa policy formation. They are specifically in charge of the travel documents. They also have the legal authority to implement bilateral and multilateral agreements (Edet, 2014). These set of individuals are more of the Public Policy, International Relations graduates as well as other related areas.
- vi. **Planning Research and Statistics.** This directorate sees to the smooth running of the operations of the ICT. The directorate also engages in the planning and research areas for the service (Evans, 2014:20). This directorate analyzes the achievements or events that take place in the service. This directorate also makes researches and policies for the progress of the service (Nigerian Immigration Service). The directorate also has the responsibility of gathering information or rather it is described as the data bank for the service (Edet, 2014). This directorate is mostly occupied by Researchers, Statistics and Mathematics graduates among others.
- vii. **Procurement and Works** is also one of the directorates. This department is responsible for the monitoring of awarded contracts and projects of the service (Nigerian Immigration Service). They are majorly engaged with the monitoring of contracts and projects for effective outcomes (Edet, 2014). They also engage the officers in workshops and trainings; they also do the work of monitoring and supervision in the service (Evans, 2014: 18). Graduates mostly found in this department are the Human Resource, the Industrial Relations, the International relations, Public Administration graduates among other disciplines.

3.1.4 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).
- **Control and Prevention of trafficking activities of persons.** This service (Nigerian Immigration Service) has the legal responsibility of reducing or tackling various illegal and

irregular migration activities such as trafficking of persons, smuggling of individuals or goods (Edet, 2014).

- **Administration and implementation of treaties such as the ECOWAS 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).

Parradang (2015) also validates the functions of The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) these are;

- 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).

Adegoroye (2017) also confirms the functions of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as the following;

- Controlling and monitoring of the movement of migrants in and out of the Nigerian state.
- Patrolling and securing the Nigerian borders to avoid any form of external threat into the nation state.
- Issuance and checking of travel documents to qualified applicants and holders to avoid criminal activities among other reasons.
- Investigating various migration matters in the nation's state
- Creating and implementing International Migration policies to fit into modern migration trends for the effective performance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and for the nation state's good.

Haas (2007) also revealed some of the perceived responsibilities of the service, according to the literature Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have the responsibility of shaping the International Migration policies in Nigeria, as Nigeria relates with other nationals coming into the nation-state and also Nigerians going out of the nation-state. The agency (Nigerian Immigration Service NIS) also have the duty of inviting various perceived investors and expatriates into the nation state for her development, as well as ways on how to sustain skilled individuals from not migrating out of the nation state through communicating with the Nigerian federal government (FG). Also the service (Nigerian Immigration Service NIS) has the duties of luring and communicating with Nigerians in the Diasporas for the nation-state's development. This can be really done with the help of the Nigerian federal government (FG).

Parradang (2015) also added that the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) also have the legal responsibility of contributing to various security policies most importantly policies that are

related to national security and conflict management with various groups such as ; the Joint intelligence Board (JIB) Joint Task force (JTF) among others.

3.1.5 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).
- **Power to detain and deport:** Just like in other countries the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has the legal authority and responsibility to detain and deport unwanted 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 requirements 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, Violet (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 labour 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 (Violet,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 (Violet ,1980). This can be carried out by the public relations officer (PRO)

3.2 Research Methods

This section describes methods used in carrying out the above study for data collection and Data Analysis.

3.2.1 Research Design

This study will make use of the ex-post facto research design which is more of a descriptive research, after the events have taken place and the data is already in existence. This type of research design does not in any way control independent variables because the study has already taken place.

3.2.2 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 at Alagbon Secretariat, Passport Office Alagbon and Passport Office at FESTAC town.

3.2.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The sample random sampling technique was applied in selecting the sample for the study. The population of the Nigerian Immigration Service (Lagos zone) precisely the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) at Alagbon, The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) passport office also at Alagbon and The Nigerian Immigration Service passport office at FESTAC together with

individuals (migrants) who had experienced the Nigerian Immigration Service in one (1) or two (2) ways. This sample represents the total Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) agency and the total migrants who have experienced the duties and responsibilities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) with the help of hundred (100) administered questionnaires whereby sixty-six (66) was derived from the Nigerian Immigration officials while thirty-four (34) was also derived from migrants and those who had experienced the responsibilities of the agency.

3.2.5 Research Instruments for Data Collection

This segment describes and validates the data collection technique, the tools and the procedures used for the research work. Data gathered for the research work employed the use of both qualitative and quantitative mechanisms. The quantitative method engaged the use of self-administered questionnaires. The quantitative data was derived from the self administered 100 questionnaires as it made use of the spearman's rank correlation analysis as a statistical tool. The result from the analysis was gotten through chi squared calculations while the qualitative method made use of secondary sources such as the use of articles, books, bulletins, documented papers, Journals, magazines, published and unpublished paper and other sources from the internet.

Also used is the simple random sampling technique in which the sum of 100 questionnaires was administered between the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officers and individuals who have had any form of experience or knowledge about the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). The administered questionnaires and the secondary data are the research instruments that were used to derive information on the study.

3.5.6 Self- Administered Questionnaires

The drafted questionnaire contains a total of 15 questions with the answers of Yes or No.

3.5.7 Reliability and Validity of Data Collection Instrument

The reliability of research instrument ensures that the same result is obtained in a repeated attempt of carrying out the experiment using the same procedural approach and techniques while the validity of the instrument provides the conviction that the data collection instrument measures what it is expected to measure in relation to answering the research questions and

achieving the objectives outlined in the study. The reliability therefore measures the internal consistence of the research instrument. This was verified using Crobach alpha statistics and validity of the study instrument is based on the scrutiny and approval of the research instrument by the supervisor and experts in this field of study.

References

- Adepegba, A., (2015, Novemebr 02). NIS boss scraps road blocks at border areas. *The Punch*. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. 18. Press Library clipping.
- Adeola, G.L. and O.O. Fayomi (2012). The Political and Security Implications of Cross Border Migration between Nigeria and her Francophone. Neighbours. *International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow*. 1(3), 1-2. Retrieved from <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/4661/>
- Adegoroye, G. (2005). Mainstream of ethics and professionalism in the public service: The Nigerian experience. In: African charter and related reforms, Bureau of public service reforms Swakopmund, Namibia 3-7 October 2005. Federal Republic of Nigeria. Retrieved from: unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/groups/public/
- Adekunle (2013, August 16). Shortage of manpower in Nigerian Immigration Service. Vanguard. Retrieved from [www.vanguardngr.com/2013/08/fg-approves-creation-of-border-patrol-corps.for-immigration-service/](http://www.vanguardngr.com/2013/08/fg-approves-creation-of-border-patrol-corps-for-immigration-service/)
- Adetunji, M.A. (2014). Transborder Movement and Trading Activities across Nigeria-Benin Republic, *Mediterranean Journal of social sciences*. (5)1. Retrieved from <http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/download/1919/1918>
DOI: 10.5901/MJSS.2014.v51p415
- Akinyemi, O. (2013). Globalization and Nigeria Border Security. Issues and Challenges. *International Affairs and Global Strategy*. 11:1, 4-5. Available from: <http://www.iiste.org/journal/index.php/IAGS/IAGS/article/viewFile/6226/6355>
- A partnership for a new America and a partnership for new York city (2012) Not coming to America: Why the US is falling Behind the Global Race for Talent. Immigration and the Economy. 2-8. Retrieved from: www.ptnyc.org/reports/2012-05-not-coming-toamerica.pdf.
- Anofi, D., (2009, August 22). 3,719 Nigerians Awaits Deportation 52 on death row-Federal Government. *The Nation*. The Nigerian institute of International Affairs.
- Assefa, B.S. (2013). The Assessment of Nigeria Diaspora in the USA and Exploring its potential contribution to sustainable Development. SIT Graduate institute. Retrieved from: digitalcollections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3648&context=capstones
- Benameisigha, J., (2016, October 2). Nis arrests man attempting to traffic six girls. *Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>
- Blum, C. (2014). Cross-Border flows Between Nigeria and Benin-What are the challenges for (Human) Development. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Available from: <http://openkndge.worldback.org/handle/10986/6654>
- Chhangani, R.C. (1983). Causes, Consequences and Characteristics of Illegal Immigrants In: *Illegal Aliens under Nigerian Law*, (Eds.) Exclusive distributor, Proveen Enterprises, pp: 17-32. ISBN No 1630974
- Dendo, M and Blench, R. (2003). Migration. The city is our farm. Retrieved from <http://www.rogerblench.info/Development/Nigeria/Economic%20development/Migration%20paper%20Blench%20short.pdf>.
- Ekpemedede, K. (2016). The Nigerian Immigration Service. *The Gatekeeper*. 2(3): 9-59.

- Evans,W. (2014) The Nigerian Immigration Service. *The Gatekeeper*.1(1):5-24
- Eselebor,A.(2008) The challenges of Border Management and Collective Security in Nigeria. *Annual conference paper*.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2015). Federal Government Immigration Act 2015.Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette. 102(73):187-210 Available from: <http://placng.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Immigration-Act-2015.pdf>
- Haas, H.,(2007). International migration, national development and the role of government: The case of Nigeria. Available from://heindehaas.files.wordpress.com/2015/05/de-haas-2007-migration-and-development-in-nigeria.pdf.
- Haas,H. (2008). Migration and development: A theoretical perspective . *International Migration institute(IMI) Working papers*. Available from:<https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications/wp-09-08>.
- Idio,E.E., Rogers,W. and A.P.Akadi, (2015).The impact of International Migration on socio-Economic Development of Nigeria.*GOJAMSS*. (8)32-35. Retrieved from:<http://www.gojamss.net/journal/index.php/gojamss/article/view/41/39>
- IMF.(2015).International migration:Recent Trends,Economic impacts and policy implications.IMF staff Background paper for G20 surveillance. PP:3-25 Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/2015/111515background.pdf>
- International Organization of Migration (2009). Migration and Development in Nigeria. *Thematic Document*.
- International Organization of Migration (2014).Irregular Migration and Cross Border Cooperation.3-6.*International Dialogue Report*. Retrieved from <https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/newsletter/Annex%20XXVI%20%20Report20of%20International%20%20Dialogue%20on%20irregular%20Migration%20Crossborder%20cooperation.pdf>
- IOM (2016).Government of Japan Supports the international organization for migration countering terrorism by enhancing land border control in Nigeria.IOM Retrieved from www.ng.emb-Japango.jp/files/000226221.pdf
- Johnson,K.R.(2016).Immigration: myths and facts: US chamber of commerce. Retrieved from <http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/documents/files/022851/mythsfacts-2016-report-final.pdf>
- Hembe,J.(2016,April7).Immigration Officers must shun corruption.*Today*.Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>
- Kim,H. and Omara,O.J.,(2016,June 21).The what, when and why of Brexit.*USA Today*.Retrieved from <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/o2/22/explainer-what-when-and-why-brexit/80723334/>
- Lawal, S. (2010, June, 31). 40 Beninoise arrested with PVCs in Lagos. *Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>.
- Lawal,T. andA. Oluwatoyin,(2011).National development in Nigeria: Issues Challenges and Prospects.*Journal of Public Administration and Policy Research* 3(9) Retrieved from

- www.academicjournals.org/article/article1380534762-Lawal%20and%20and%20Oluwatoyinn.pdf
- Martin, P. and J. Widgren,(2002). International Migration facing the challenge. *Population bulletin*.57:1 3-8,30,34,35. Available from: [http://www.prb.org/source/57.1intlmigration- Eng.pdf](http://www.prb.org/source/57.1intlmigration-Eng.pdf).
- Ministry of interior (2017) Nigeria's border Patrol Recieves Boost.Retrieved from [interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237- Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost](http://interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237-Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost)
- Naziru,M.M, Azhar,H. and Ruslan,Z.(2015). Performance of border management personnel and its security implications in Northern Nigerian Borders: A pilot study for Reliability and validity of instruments. *Public policy and Administration Research*(5)4 .Available from www.iiste.org/journals/index.php/PPAR/article/viewFile/21770/21937
- Nigerian immigration (2015). Safe landing: An overview of the Nigerian immigration Act. *Advocaat, law and practice*.Available from:[http://www.advocaat-law.com/resources/publications/safe-landing-an-overview-of-the-nigerian-immigration- act-2015](http://www.advocaat-law.com/resources/publications/safe-landing-an-overview-of-the-nigerian-immigration-act-2015).
- Nigerian Immigration Service (2016).The Nigerian Immigration Service. Retrieved January 19, 2017. Available from <http://www.immigration.gov.ng/>
- Nwagwugwu, N., Ayomola and Oluranti,O. (2015). Political leadership and security management in Nigeria:A study of Boko Haram, insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *Journal of Humanities and Social science*.20(5). Available from: <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/vol20-1issue5/version-7/j020574752.pdf>. Doi: 10.9790/0837-20574752
- Fayomi, O.O. (2013).The Diasporas and Nigeria-Ghana Relations (1979-2010). *PhD thesis*. Available from: <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/1457/>
- Onwuka,R.I.(1982).The Ecowas protocol on the free movement of persons;A Threat To Nigerian Security? Retrieved from [https://academic.oup.com/afraf/article-abstract/81/323/193/98909/THE- ECOWAS-PROTOCOL-ON-THE-FREE-MOVEMENT- OF](https://academic.oup.com/afraf/article-abstract/81/323/193/98909/THE-ECOWAS-PROTOCOL-ON-THE-FREE-MOVEMENT-OF) DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.afraf.a097408>
- Parradang,D.S(2015).Building on legacies.Nigerian immigration Service.University of Jos, Plateau State. <http://irepos.unijos.edu.ng/jspui/bitstream/123456789/738/1/BUILDING%20ON%20LEGACIES.pdf>.
- Patric, S.,(2013).Improving public Organization through self Assessment.(CAF).Available from:<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/CAF-2013.pdf>.
- Rezouni, S.,(2010). Illegal migration causes, consequences and National security Implementations. *Strategy Research Project*.
- Rosenzweig, M.R.,(2005). Consequences of Migration for Developing Countries. *United Nations Expert Group meeting on International Migration and development*. 5-6. Available from: [http://web.pop.psu.edu/projects/help-archive/help.pop.psu.edu/data-collections/new-immigrant-survey/p08- Rosenzweig.pdf](http://web.pop.psu.edu/projects/help-archive/help.pop.psu.edu/data-collections/new-immigrant-survey/p08-Rosenzweig.pdf).

- Sola,A. and Olukoya,O.(2011).Historicising the Nigerian Diaspora: Nigerian migrants and Homeland Relations. TJP (2)2 Retrieved from: <http://resourcedat.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/historicizing-the-Nig-diaspora.pdf>
- Sunday,O.,(2015,September 28). Citizens blame immigration for high cost of international passport. *The Guardian*. Retrieved November 11, 2016 from <https://guardian.ng/news/citizens-blame-immigration-for-high-cost-of-international-passports/>
- UN.(2013).International Migration policies government views and priorities. Economic and social affairs.Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/populations/populations/pdf/policy/international%20migration%20policies%20full%20Report.pdf>
- UNESCO(2006). Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Root cause and Recommendation. Policy paper poverty series(14)2.Retrieved from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001478/147844e.pdf>
- UNDOC.(2010).Migrant smuggling by air.Retrieved from https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-smuggling/issue-paper_-_Migrant-smuggling-by-Air.pdf
- Terry,G.R.(1977).Principles of Management. Homewood,USA:R.D.Irwin.
- Vialet J. (1980) A Brief History of U.S Immigration Policy. The Library of Congress Retrieved from https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metacrs8492/m1/1/high_res_d/80-223_1980dec22.pdf
- Wickramasinghe, A. A.I.N., and W.Wimalarantana,(2016). International Migration and migration theories.Social Affairs:*A journal of the social science*.11:3-33. Available from:[http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and20Migration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201\(5\).pdf](http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and20Migration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201(5).pdf).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter tends to show the findings gotten through the use of questionnaires. It also entails the analysis of the data as well as its presentations and hypotheses testing as formulated in the chapter one of this study.

4.1 Response Rate of Questionnaire Administered

A total of one hundred and twenty (120) copies of questionnaires were randomly administered to the participants (Nigerian Immigration Service Officials and Non Officials) while one hundred (100) copies of the questionnaire were retrieved, which amounted to 83% response rate. One hundred (100) copies of the retrieved questionnaires were found useable. Twenty (20) copies of the questionnaires that represent 17% were unusable because they were uncompleted and some of them were not returned. Below are the tables showing the frequency distribution of variables and responses of respondents to administered questions.

4.1.1 Summary of Reliability test

Table 4.1 Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N0. of Items
0.652	16

The reliability test for the research instrument analysis was conducted. The table 4.1 above shows the results of the test. Flynn et al (1994) cited in Ringim et al (2015), argued that a Cronbach's alpha of 0.6 and above was considered an effective reliability for judging a scale. Consequently, Hair et al (2010) observed that the generally agreed lower limit for Cronbach's alpha may decrease to 0.60 in exploratory research. Cronbach's alpha coefficient is widely used as a measure of reliability. Therefore, the scales were satisfactory for subsequent analysis.

From table 4.1, the Cronbach's alpha (0.652) for the variables in the questionnaires used for the study implies that the instrument is reliable. Hence, instrument reliability is satisfactory as far as

internal consistency is concerned. That is, the instrument can give consistent results on the roles and responsibility of Nigeria Immigration service (NIS) in Nigeria development and security.

4.2 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 distribution of responses to biographical data.

Table 4.2 Age of Respondents			
		Frequency	Percent
	25-35 years	46	46.0
	36-50 years	50	50.0
	51 years and above	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0

The table 4.2 above, shows that 46 (46.0%) of the respondent were less than 25-35 years of age, 50 (50.0%) were within the age group of 36-50 years while the remaining 4 (4.0%) were 51 years and above. Hence majority of the respondents were matured adults between the age brackets of 36-50 years.

Table 4.3 Identity/Occupation: Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Official			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	66	66.0
	No	34	34.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.3 indicates that 66 (66.0%) of the total respondents were Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) officials while the remaining 34 (34.0%) were others who have had one experience or the other with Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

Table 4.4 Gender			
		Frequency	Percent
	Male	52	52.0
	Female	48	48.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.4 shows the gender distribution of the respondents, the result of the table reveals that 52 (52.0%) of the respondents were Male while 48 (48.0%) were Female. It thus shows that more than average percent of the respondents were males.

Table 4.5 Marital Status			
		Frequency	Percent
	Single	29	29.0
	Married	71	71.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of the respondents by their marital status. The table above shows that 29 (29.0%) of the respondents were still yet to get married while majority of the 71 (71%) were married.

Table 4.6 Educational Qualification			
		Frequency	Percent
	PSLC	4	4.0
	SSCE/GCE	9	9.0
	NCE/ND	14	14.0
	Bachelor/HN D	50	50.0
	Masters	22	22.0
	PhD	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

The analysis of the educational qualification of the entire participants in table 4.6 reveals that 4 (4.0%) had primary school leaving certificate (PSLC), 9 (9.0%) had Senior School Certificate/GCE, 14 (14.0%) were NCE/ND holders, 50 (50.0%) which constitutes majority of the participants were both degree and HND holders, 22 (22.0%) have gotten their masters and 1 (1.0%) PhD holder.

4.7 Descriptive Statistics of the Subject matter

Table 4.7 Issuance of travel documents			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	96	96.0
	No	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0

In table 4.7 96 (96.0%) 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 4 (4.0%) disagree with the statement. This however suggest that majority of the respondents are in support of the statement.

Table 4.8 Implementation of immigration policies most especially, Visa policies			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	97	97.0
	No	3	3.0
	Total	100	100.0

The result in table 4.8 shows that the greater proportion of the total respondents 97(97.0%) concur to the statement that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) role involves the implementation of immigration policies most especially, the Visa policies while few 3(3.0%) 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.

Table 4.9 Gatekeepers of the nation state			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	97	97.0
	No	3	3.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.9 shows that 97 (97.0%) of the entire respondents supported the idea that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) serves as the gate keepers of the nation state while the remaining 3 (3.0%) 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.

Table 4.10 All activities relating to movement of persons (Emigrants and Immigrants)			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	97	97.0
	No	3	3.0
	Total	100	100.0

As shown in table 4.10, large proportion of 97 (97.0%) of the participants agreed that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is in charge of all activities relating to movement of persons both emigrants and immigrants to the nation state. On the contrary, 3 (3.0%) objected to this proposition based on their own personal perception of the subject matter.

Table 4.11 Is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) very special and relevant to Nigeria?			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	96	96.0
	No	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0

The result of table 4.11 indicates that 96 (96.0%) of the participants agree to the notion that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is very special and relevant to the Nigerian state while 4 (4.0%) do not subscribe to this idea. This however shows that many of the respondents understand the relevancy and specialty of the roles played by Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in the nation state.

Table 4.12 Do the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play an important role in the security of the nation state?			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	99	99.0
	No	1	1.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.12 shows that 99 (99.0%) of the survey agree to the statement that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play an important role in the security of the nation state though not supported by 1 (1.0%) person. It is therefore evident from the result that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has a significant role to play in enhancing peace and security of the nation state more especially in the area of safeguarding against terrorist and other illegal/irregular migrants into the nation state that further distorts the peace and security of the nation state.

Table 4.13 Nigerian borders are porous in nature			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	96	96.0
	No	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0

Evidence from table 4.13 shows that majority of the 96 (96.0%) respondents are of the opinion that the Nigeria borders are porous in nature while 4 (4.0%) 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.

Table 4.14 Majority of the illegal immigrants are from the neighboring poor countries			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	94	94.0
	No	6	6.0
	Total	100	100.0

In table 4.14, 94 (94.0%) supports the idea that majority of the illegal/irregular immigrants are from the neighboring poor countries while few 6 (6.0%) 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.

Table 4.15 Majority of Immigrants (Legal and Illegal) in Nigeria are with little or no skill to add to the socio-economic development of the nation state			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	80	80.0
	No	20	20.0
	Total	100	100.0

The analysis of the responses in table 4.15 indicates that greater proportion of 80 (80.0%) of the participants are of the notion that majority of immigrants (legal and illegal) in Nigeria are with little or no skill to add to the socio economic development of the nation state though opposed by another 20 (20.0%) who did not agree to the proposition. It however supports the fact that majority of the immigrants are not highly skilled professionals particularly the illegal/irregular immigrants.

Table 4.16 There challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	94	94.0
	No	6	6.0
	Total	100	100.0

The result in table 4.16 shows evidence that majority of the participants which are 94 in number (94.0%) agreed that there are challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) but rejected by the remaining 6 (6.0%). 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.

Table 4.17 There are negative impacts from illegal migration			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	95	95.0
	No	5	5.0
	Total	100	100.0

In table 4.17, 95 (95.0%) of the audience supported the argument that there are negative impacts from illegal International Migration though not supported by the remaining 5 (5.0%). Hence, it is obvious that illegal/irregular International Migration have many implications in the development and security of the nation-state. This includes the proliferation of terrorist groups, political thugs and other unlawful groups in the society. This further increases the level of insecurity of life and properties, civil unrest and disorderliness in the society.

Table 4.18 Do Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) also have the responsibility of dealing with Nigerians travelling abroad illegally out of the nation state			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	91	91.0
	No	9	9.0
	Total	100	100.0

The result in table 4.18 indicates that 91 (91.0%) of the participants agreed that Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have the responsibility of dealing with Nigerians travelling abroad illegally out of the nation state. On the contrary, 9 (9.0%) of the respondents hold a variant opinion. It could thus be seen that most of the respondents agreed that the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) is responsible for controlling and monitoring illegal/irregular International Migration issues in the nation state and thus could be held accountable for such occurrences.

Table 4.19 Do Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have the responsibility of protecting Nigerians that are outside the nation state and being persecuted			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	83	83.0
	No	17	17.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.19 shows that many of the participants 83 (83.0%) agreed that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have the responsibility of protecting Nigerians that are outside the nation-state during persecution times while 17 (17.0%) disagreed. It however, shows that majority of the respondents support the idea that Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) should also be aware of the general condition of the Nigerian citizens who are outside the nation state.

Table 4.20 Can the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) help in boosting the development of Nigeria?			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	96	96.0
	No	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0

The analysis of table 4.20 shows that 96 (96.0%) are of the opinion that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) can help in boosting the development of the Nigeria state but was refuted by another 4 (4.0%) of the respondents. This suggests that many of the participants believe that there is a connection between the activities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and the growth of the Nigerian economy.

Table 4.21 Many Nigerian skilled professionals migrate out of the nation state			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	91	91.0
	No	9	9.0
	Total	100	100.0

From table 4.21, it could be observed that most 91 (91.0%) of the participants agreed that many Nigerian skilled professionals migrate out of the nation state and 9 (9.0%) did not agree. The result thus indicates that many skilled Nigerian professionals do frequently move out of the nation state in a bid to find better jobs (greener pasture) so as to be able to take care of their households. This could be further explained by the high level of unemployment experienced within the economy in most recent times.

Table 4.22 Can emigrants repair and boost the Nigerian image			
		Frequency	Percent
	Yes	80	80.0
	No	20	20.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4.22 indicates that 80 (80.0%) of the respondents have the perception that emigrants can repair and boost the Nigerian image while 20 (20.0%) objected to the idea. Further evidence from the result therefore indicates that majority of the audience are supportive of the idea that Nigerian emigrants could serve as a good ambassadors of the nation-state and could help in rebuilding the wrong image and perception of other countries about the Nigerian citizens and Nigeria as a nation-state.

4.3 Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis I

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the main roles and relevance perception of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

H₁: There is a significant relationship between the main roles and relevance perception of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

Table 4.23 Correlations					
	Issuance of travel documents	Implementation of immigration policies especially, Visa policies	Gatekeepers of the nation-state	All activities relating to movement of persons (Emigrants and Immigrants)	Is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) very special and relevant to Nigeria?

Spearman's rho	Issuance of travel documents	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.862**	.862**	.862**	.219*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000	.029
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	Implementation of immigration policies most especially, Visa policies	Correlation Coefficient	.862**	1.000	1.000**	1.000**	-.036
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.	.	.723
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	Gatekeepers of the nation state	Correlation Coefficient	.862**	1.000**	1.000	1.000**	-.036
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.	.	.723
		N	100	100	100	100	100
	All activities relating to movement of persons (Emigrants and Immigrants)	Correlation Coefficient	.862**	1.000**	1.000**	1.000	-.036
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.	.	.723
		N	100	100	100	100	100

	Is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) very special and relevant to Nigeria?	Correlation Coefficient	.219*	-.036	-.036	-.036	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.029	.723	.723	.723	.
		N	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).							

The evidence from table 4.23 shows the relationship between the roles and relevance perception of the respondents on Nigerian Immigration Services (NIS). It was investigated using Spearman's' rank correlation. The result of the above table shows that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) roles are closely linked with significant positive influence on each other at 5 percent level. However it is observed from this study that the participants perception on issuance of travel documents ($r=0.219$, $n=100$, $p<0.05$) reveals significant positive relationship with the respondents perception of how special and relevant the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is to the Nigeria state. Other roles such as the Implementation of immigration policies most especially, Visa policies, Gatekeepers of the nation state and all activities relating to movement of persons suggest an inverse relationship with respondent's perception on the specialty and relevance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) though not significant as expected. The implication of this result is that, the level of activities of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in carrying out their roles and responsibilities defines their level of specialty and relevance accorded to them by the citizenry.

Conclusively, the result of the Spearman's' rank correlation analysis shows that there is a positive and medium significant relationship between issuance of travel document and the relevance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

Hypothesis II

H_0 : The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play no important role in security of the nation state

H₁: The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play an important role in the security of the nation state.

Table 4.24 Do Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) play important role in the security of the nation-state						
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	X ²	DF	P-value
Yes	99	50.0	49.0	96.040 ^a	1	0.000
No	1	50.0	-49.0			
Total	100					

A close observation of the computed value of chi-square (table 4.24) for degrees of freedom (1) using two tail test ($X^2_{cal} = 96.040$) shows that chi-square computed was statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance. The result further indicates the respondents responses on the case “Do the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play an important role in security of the nation-state” is statistically significant.

From the decision rule this result is further confirmed with the chi-squared calculated (96.040) greater than chi-square tabulated (2.706) at 1 percent level of significance. The above result therefore accepts the alternative hypothesis that Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play an important role in the security of the nation state while rejecting the null hypothesis that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play no important role in security of the nation-state

Hypothesis III

H₀: The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) does not help in boosting development in the Nigeria state.

H₁: The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) does help in boosting socio-economic development in the Nigerian state.

Table 4.25 Can the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) help in boosting socio-economic development in Nigeria						
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	X ²	DF	P-value
Yes	96	50.0	46.0	84.640 ^a	1	0.000
No	4	50.0	-46.0			
Total	100					

Given the result of the chi-square tests statistics (table 4.25) for the case; “Can the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) help in boosting socio-economic development of Nigeria” (84.640; Asymp. Sig. =0.00), with degree of freedom (1) significant at 1 percent level of significance. This is found greater than the chi-square tabulated at (2.706). Given the above result, the study therefore rejects the null hypothesis that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) does not help in boosting socio-economic development of Nigeria leading to the acceptance of the hypothesis that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) does help in boosting socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Hypothesis IV

H₀: There are no significant challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

H₁: There are significant challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

Table 4.26 There are challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service						
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	X ²	DF	P-value
Yes	94	50.0	44.0	77.440 ^a	1	0.000
No	6	50.0	-44.0			
Total	100					

Analysis of the result of the table 4.26 shows the chi-square tests statistic (77.440, Asymp. Sig. =0.000; > chi-square tabulated (2.706); for the case “There are challenges facing Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)” with the degree of freedom 1, is statistically significant at 1 percent

level of significance. Hence the present study proceeds to reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant challenge facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Nigeria and accepts the hypothesis that there exist significant challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Nigeria.

References

- Flynn, B., Schroeder, R. and Sakakibara, S. (1994), "A framework for quality management research and an associated measurement instrument", *Journal of Operations Management*, 11:339-366. Available from: www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02726963/11. Doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0272-6963\(97\)90004-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0272-6963(97)90004-8)
- Hair, J., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J. and Anderson, R. E. (2010), *Multivariate Data Analysis* (7th ed.). Pearson Education International, New Jersey.
- Ringim K.J, Razalli M.R & Hasnan N.(2015), The Relationship between Information Technology Capability and Organizational Performance in Nigeria Banks, *International Journal of Business Research and Development*, 4(2):1-10. Available from: <https://www.sciencetarget.com/journal/index.php/IJBRD/article/view/578>

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter emphasized on the Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion of the above Study.

5.1 Summary

The study of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) has revealed the above agency to be a special office and a migration office under the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (now known as Ministry of interior). Briefly the responsibilities of these agency are; the handling and controlling of all International Migration activities which includes; the control of immigrants and emigrants (migrants) as the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) determines who is qualified to enter or leave the nation state, they have the sole responsibility of drafting and implementing International Migration policies and regulations, they also issue travel documents to applicants and finally they are in charge of various entry and exit gates of the nation state these entry and exit gates are the land borders, the sea ports and the airports. Having these responsibilities and many more duties, the agency (Nigerian Immigration Service) can in her own quota contribute to the socio economic development of the Nigerian state.

This study is made up of five (5) chapters. These are as follows;

The First chapter (1) is made up of Introduction; Having the Background of the Study; Statement of the Problem, Research Questions, Objective of the Study, Hypotheses, Significance of the Study, Scope of the Study, Limitation to the Study and Organization of the Study. The second chapter (2) consists of Literature Reviews and Theoretical Framework. The Third chapter (3) laid emphasis on the Roles of the Nigerian Immigration Service and Research Methods. While Chapter four (4) Focuses on data analysis and presentation of results. Finally Chapter five (5) is made up of Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion.

5.2 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).

i. 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.

ii. 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 migrants 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.

iii. 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 neighbouring countries due to cheap wages to save cost. The study revealed that labour is cheaper when individuals from the neighbouring 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.

iv. 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.

v. 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 programmes and the social-media. Some of the suggested topics that should be discussed in these programmes 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.

5.3 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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Armstrong M. (2006). A Handbook on Human Resources Management Practice. 13th Edn., London: CogaPage. Available from: [https://otgo.tehran.ir/portals/0/pdf/Armstrong's %20Handbook%20of%20Human%20Resource%20managemnet20pra ctice-1.pdf](https://otgo.tehran.ir/portals/0/pdf/Armstrong's%20Handbook%20of%20Human%20Resource%20managemnet20practice-1.pdf). ISBN NO 9780749469641
- Chhangani, R.C. (1983). Causes, Consequences and Characteristics of Illegal Immigrants In: Illegal Aliens under Nigerian Law, (Eds.) ISBN No 1630974
- Gortner, H.F and Kenneth, (2007). Organization Theory: A public and Nonprofit perspective (3rd). Nichols, Carolyn Bau: Cengage Learning. Available from: www.amazon.com/organization-Theory-Public-Nonprofit-Perspective/dp/0495006807. ISBN-10: 0495006807, ISBN-13: 978-0495006800
- Hair, J., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J. and Anderson, R. E. (2010), *Multivariate Data Analysis* (7th ed.). Pearson Education International, New Jersey.
- Kwaire, M. (2012). A History of Migration from Niger Republic To Sokoto 1990-1985. Ibadan university press. Pp: 5-10
- Senge, P.M., (1990). The fifth discipline: The art and practice of the learning organization: New NY: Doubleday/Currency. ISBN NO 13: 978-0385260954
- Terry, G.R. (1977). Principles of Management. Homewood, USA: R.D. Irwin.

Journals

- Adah, B.A. and Abasilin, U.D., (2015). Development and its Challenges in Nigeria : A Theoretical Discourse. *Med.J.*, Available from: <http://covenantuniversity.edu.ng/content/download/42363/287332/file/medi.pdf> DOI: 10.5059901/mjss..2015.v6n652p275
- Adeola, G.L. and O.O. Fayomi (2012). The Political and Security Implications of Cross Border Migration between Nigeria and her Francophone Neighbours. *International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow*. 1(3), 1-2. Retrieved from <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/4661/>
- Adetunji, M.A. (2014). Transborder Movement and Trading Activities across Nigeria-Benin Republic, *Mediterranean Journal of social sciences*. (5)1. Retrieved from <http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/download/1919/1918> DOI: 10.5901/MJSS.2014.v51p415
- Akanji, O.O., (2012). Migration, Conflicts and Statehood problem in Nigeria. The self determination issue. *Journal of Nigerian studies*. 1:2. Available from: <http://www.unnh.edu/nigerianstudies/articles/issues2/migration-and-statehood-problem.pdf>.

- Akinyemi,O.(2013).Globalization and Nigeria Border Security.Issues and Challenges.*International Affairs and Global Strategy*.11:1,4 5. Available from: <http://www.iiste.org/journal/index.php/LAGS/LAGS/article/viewFile/6226/6355>
- Ewetan,O.O and Urhie.E.(2014). Insecurity and Socio-Economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development Studies* 5(1). Available from <http://covenantuniversity.edu.ng/content/download/32298/222782/file/insecurity+and+development.pdf>.
- Fayomi,O.O.(2013).The Diasporas and Nigeria-Ghana Relations (1979-2010). *PhD thesis*. Available from: <http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/1457/>
- Flynn, B., Schroeder, R. and Sakakibara, S. (1994), “A framework for quality management research and an associated measurement instrument”, *Journal of Operations Management*,11:339-366. Available from: www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02726963/11. Doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0272-6963\(97\)90004-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0272-6963(97)90004-8)
- Iheanacho,N.N and Ughaerumba,C.(2015).Post Migration poverty structures and Pentecostal churches social services in Nigeria. American Research institute for policy development. (4)25 Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.15640/rah.v4n2a7> DOI:10.15640/rah.van2a7
- Idio,E.E., Rogers,W. and A.P.Akadi,(2015).The impact of International Migration on socio-Economic Development of Nigeria.*GOJAMSS*. (8)32-35. Retrieved from:<http://www.gojamss.net/journal/index.php/gojamss/article/view/41/39>
- Kuhnen,F.(1987).An introduction of Development Theories. *The journal of institute of Development*, Retrieved from www2.fiu.edu/~ereserve1010029280-1.pdf
- Lawal,T. andA. Oluwatoyin,(2011).National development in Nigeria: Issues Challenges and Prospects.*Journal of Public Administration and Policy Research* 3(9) Retrieved from www.academicjournals.org/article/article1380534762-Lawal%20and%20and%20Oluwatoyinn.pdf
- Naziru,M.M, Azhar,H. and Ruslan,Z.(2015). Performance of border management personnel and its security implications in Northern Nigerian Borders: A pilot study for Reliability and validity of instruments. *Public policy and Administration Research*(5)4 .Available from www.iiste.org/journals/index.php/PPAR/article/viewFile/21770/21937
- Nwagwugwu, N., Ayomola and Oluranti,O. (2015). Political leadership and security management in Nigeria:A study of Boko Haram, insurgency in Northern Nigeria. *Journal of Humanities and Social science*.20(5). Available from: <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/vol20-1issue5/version-7/j020574752.pdf>. Doi: 10.9790/0837-20574752

- Okechukwu,E., Onyishe,I .and O.Tony,(2017). Bokoharam and Security Challenge in Nigeria. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, (3)11Retrieved from <http://www.arabianjbm.com/pdfs/KD-VoL-3-11/1.pdf>
- Oladirann, A.,(20014).Security Challenge and Development in Nigeria: Leadership to the Rescue. *International journal of Academic Research in Public Policy and Governance*,1(1). Retrived from hrmars.com/hrmars-papers/security-Challenge-and-Development-in-Nigeria-Leadership-to-the-Rescue.pdf Doi:10.6007/IJARPPG/v-ii/562
- Otto,G. and Ukpere, I.W.(2012).National Security and Development in Nigeria. *Africa Journal of Business management*.6(23). Retrieved from www.academicjournals.org/article13800885850tt0%20and20Ukpere.pdf
- Ravenstein, E.G., (1885). The laws of migration. *Journal of the statistical society*.48: 196-199. Available from: <https://cla.umn.edu/sites/cla.umn.edu/files/the-laws-of-migration.pdf>.
- Ravenstein, E.G.,(1889). The laws of migration. *Journal of the statistical society*.52:282-297.Available from:<https://books.google.com.ng/books?15bn=0521076455>
- Ringim K.J, Razalli M.R & Hasnan N.(2015), The Relationship between Information Technology Capability and Organizational Performance in Nigeria Banks, *International Journal of Business Research and Development*, 4(2):1-10. Available from: <https://www.sciencetarget.com/journal/index.php/IJBRD/article/view/578>
- Robert, O.I.,(2014). African Research Review. *An international multidisciplinary journal Ethiopia*.8 (34):7
- Sola,A. and Olukoya,O.(2011).Histocrising the Nigerian Diaspora: Nigerian migrants and Homeland Relations. *TJP* (2)2 Retrieved from: <http://resourcedat.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/historicizing-the-Nig-diaspora.pdf>
- Tacoli,C. and Okali,D.(2001).The links between migration,Globalizationand SustainableDevelopment. *International institute for Environment and development world summit on sustainable Development* Retrieved from <https://wedocs.unep.org/rest/bitstreams/134292/retrieve>
- Wickramasinghe, A. A.I.N., and W.Wimalarantana,(2016). International Migration and migration theories.*Social Affairs:A journal of the social science*.11:3-33. Available from:[http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and20Migration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201\(5\).pdf](http://socialaffairsjournal.com/currentissue/2.international%20Migration%20and20Migration%20Theories-A.A.I.N.Wickramasinghe-W.%20Wimalaratane-SAJ%201(5).pdf).

Internet/Online Sources/Institutions

- Abiodun, T. (2015, October 4).Togo: A journey of discovery. *The Nation*. Retrieved January 16,2017. Available from <http://thenationonlineng.net/togo-a-journey-of-discovery/>

- Adekunle(2013, August 16). Shortage of manpower in Nigerian Immigration Service.Vanguard.Retrieved from www.vanguardngr.com/2013/08/fg-approves-creation-of-border-patrol-corps-for-immigration-service/
- Ardiitis,S.and F. Laczko,(2013). Migration policy practice.*IOM*.3 (1), 2-19.Retrieved from:publications.com.int/system/files/pdf/migrationpolicypracticejournal9-22feb2013.pdf
- Afolayan, A.A,Ikwuyatum, G.O and Abejide, O.(2008).Dynamics of International Migration in Nigeria. *A review of Literature*.Available from <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/completed-projects/aphm/case-studies/Nigeria/Nigeria-nation-state-paper.pdf>
- Assefa,B.S.(2013).The Assessment of Nigeria Diaspora in the USAand Exploring its potential contribution to sustainable Development.SIT Graduate institute.Retrieved from: digitalcollections.sit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3648&context=capstones
- Ashiru,T.,(2016, August 2).Who Will Secure Nigeria's Porous Borders. *Bulkwarkintelligence*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from <http://www.bulkintelligence.com/reports/border-security/nigeria-really-ready-secure-borders/>
- Afolayan,A.A.,Ikwuyatum,G.O.,and Abejide, O.(2008).Dynamics of International Migration in Nigeria.*A review of Literature*.10.Retrieved from <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/complemented-projects/aphm/case-studies/nigeria/nigeria-nation-state-paper.pdf>.
- Akpeji,C , Garba and Oyebade,W.(2011, January 20). Nis seeks public,private initiative for border infrastructure. The Guardian.Retrieved from <http://www.guardian.com>
- Benameisigha,J.,(2016, October 2).Nis arrests man attempting to traffic six girls.*Today*.Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>
- Blum,C.(2014).Cross-Border flows Between Nigeria and Benin-What are the challenges for (Human) Development.Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.Available from: <http://openkledge.worldback.org/handle/10986/6654>
- Bowers, S.R and Parke, S.M.(2009) Identification of Transnational Threats. *Faculty publications and Presentation*.
- Brobbey,P.(2010). Theories of Social Development. Academia.edu.Retrieved from www.academia.edu/466731/THE-CONCEPT-OF-DEVELOPMENT
- CREAM.(2011). What do we know about migration?Retrieved from www.cream-migration.org/files/migration.factsheet.pdf
- Dendo,M and Blench,R.(2003).Migration.The city is our farm.Retrieved from <http://www.rogerblench.info/Development/Nigeria/Economic%20development/Migration%20paper%20Blench%20short.pdf>.
- Dustmann, C., Fraltini, T. and Glitz, A. (2007).The impact of Migration: A Review of the Economic Evidence. CREAM.Retrieved from:www.ucl.ac.uk/~uctpb21/reports/WA-Final-Final.pdf

- Edet, I. A. (2014). Manpower Training and utilization in the Nigerian Immigration Service Calabar command. Msc Dissertation Nigeria: Nsukka. Available from: www.unn.edu.ng/publications/files/my%20msc%20work.pdf
- Eselebor, E. and Linehan, J. (2014). Training and Mentorship of officers of the intelligence unit of the Nigerian immigration service. <https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/newsletter/Annex%20XXVIII%20-%20Training%20Evaluation%20Report%20on%20the%20Training%20and%20Mentors%20hip%20of%20IU%20officers.pdf>
- EU. (2011). Migrants in Europe: A statistical portrait of the first and second generation. Eurostat statistical books. Retrieved from: ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/5727749/ks-31-10-539-EN.pdf
- Federal Ministry (2013). Federal Ministry of interior. Retrieved from: www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/78-featured/72-article-9
- Federal Republic of Nigeria (2015). Federal Government Immigration Act 2015. Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette. 102(73):187-210 Available from: <http://placng.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Immigration-Act-2015.pdf>
- Gold, A. (2016, June, 9). Customs plans aerial surveillance to check cross border. *Vanguard*. Retrieved November 11, 2016 from www.vanguardngr.com/2016/06/customs-plans-aerial-surveillance-check-cross-border-smuggling/
- Haas, H. (2007). International migration, national development and the role of government: The case of Nigeria. Available from: heindehaas.files.wordpress.com/2015/05/de-haas-2007-migration-and-development-in-nigeria.pdf
- Haas, H. (2008). Migration and development: A theoretical perspective. *International Migration institute (IMI) Working papers*. Available from: <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications/wp-09-08>
- Hembe, J. (2016, April 7). Immigration Officers must shun corruption. *Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>
- Hussien, K., Donats, G. and Wanjiru, J. (2004). Security and Human security: An Overview of concepts and initiatives. What implications for West Africa? Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/swac/publications/38826090.pdf>
- IFRC. (2015). The phenomenon of migration: Its significance or meaning in human societies throughout history. Retrieved from: www.ifrc.org/pagefiles/89397/the%20phenomenon%20of%20migration-TYPEFI-final-En.pdf
- IMF. (2015). International migration: Recent Trends, Economic impacts and policy implications. IMF staff Background paper for G20 surveillance. PP: 3-25 Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/2015/111515background.pdf>

- IOM.(2004).International Migration law.Glossary on migration.3.Available from:www.iomvienna.at/sites/default/files/IML-1-EN.PDF.
- International Organization of Migration (2009). Migration and Development in Nigeria. *Thematic Document*.
- IOM.(2013).Migrant well being and development.World migration report. Retrieved from:<https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr2013-en.pdf> ISBN 978-92-9068-668-2
- International Organization of Migration (2014).Irregular Migration and Cross Border Cooperation.3-6.*International Dialogue Report*. Retrieved from <https://nigeria.iom.int/sites/default/files/newsletter/Annex%20XXVI%20%20Report%20of%20International%20%20Dialogue%20on%20irregular%20Migration%20Crossborder%20cooperation.pdf>
- IOM (2016).Government of Japan Supports the international organization for migration countering terrorism by enhancing land border control in Nigeria.IOM Retrieved from www.ng.emb-Japan.go.jp/files/000226221.pdf
- Isiugo,U.C. and Abbanihe,(2014).Migration in Nigeria;A Nation state Profile.*IOM*. Retrieved from <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp-nigeria.pdf>
- Jennissen, R.P.W.,(2004). Macro-economic determinants of International Migration in Europe. *Gronningen*.Available from: [http://rug.nl/research/portal/publications/macroeconomic-determinants-of-international-migration-in-europe\(8ef29fcb-744a-4d67-82f5-d321a6f91f8e\)/export.html](http://rug.nl/research/portal/publications/macroeconomic-determinants-of-international-migration-in-europe(8ef29fcb-744a-4d67-82f5-d321a6f91f8e)/export.html)
- Johnson,K.R.(2016).Immigration: myths and facts: US chamber of commerce. Retrieved from <http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/documents/files/022851/mythsfacts-2016-report-final.pdf>
- Karim,H., Donats,G . and Wanjiru,J.(2004).Security and Human security:An overview of concepts and initiatives-what implication for West Africa? Oecd Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/swac/publications/388260pdf>
- Kennisgewing,G.(2016). Green paper on the International Migration in South Africa. *Government Gazette*. 9-18. Available from: http://www.dha.gov.za/files/Green_paper-on-international_migration%202062016.pdf.
- KPMG (2017).The Federal Republic of Nigeria official Gazette. (104)25 Retrieved from <https://assetskpmg/ng/pdf/tax/ng-official-gazette-of-the-immigration-regulation-2017.pdf>
- Kim,H. and Omara,O.J.,(2016,June 21).The what, when and why of Brexit.*USA Today*.Retrieved from <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/02/22/explainer-what-when-and-why-brex/80723334/>
- Kpmg(2015) Highlights of 2015 Immigration Act. Alert. 1: 4

- Magnus.O.,(2016, August, 19) .Did Buhari get it wrong 31 years ago? *Thisday*. Retrieved November 11, 2016 from <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2016/08/19/did-buhari-get-it-wrong-31-years-ago/>
- Lawal, S. (2010, June, 31). 40 Beninoise arrested with PVCs in Lagos. *Today*. Retrieved from <http://www.today.com>.
- Dendo, M.(2003). Position paper: Migration. The city is our farm. Pp.1-3,6,7,15.
- Martin, P. and J. Widgren,(2002). International Migration facing the challenge. *Population bulletin*.57:1 3-8,30,34,35. Available from: <http://www.prb.org/source/57.1intlmigration-Eng.pdf>.
- Martin,P. and Midgley,E (2003).Immigration:Shaping and Reshaping Nigeria. *Population Bulletin*.58(2) Retrieved from:www.prb.org/source/58.2immigrshapingamerica.pdf
- Migration policy Debates (2014).*Migration Policy Debates*. Organization for Ecowas cooperation and Development. Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/migration>.
- Ministry of interior (2016). Buhari calls for inter- agency cooperation to tackle Trans-border crimes. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <http://www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/84-press-release/169-cooperation>.
- Ministry of interior (2017) Nigeria's border Patrol Recieves Boost.Retrieved from [interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237-Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost](http://www.interior.gov.ng/index.php/parastatals/Nigeria-immigration-service-/84-press-release/237-Nigeria-s-border-patrol-recieves-boost).
- Moro,A.(2013).Ministry of interior. *Ministerial platform*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <https://www.slideshare.net/TransformNG/ministry-of-interior-23197728>
- Nigerian immigration (2015). Safe landing: An overview of the Nigerian immigration Act. *Advocaat, law and practice*.Available from:<http://www.advocaat-law.com/resources/publications/safe-landing-an-overview-of-the-nigerian-immigration-act-2015>.
- Nigerian Immigration Service (2016).The Nigerian Immigration Service. Retrieved January 19, 2017. Available from <http://www.immigration.gov.ng/>
- Oditia, S.,(2014). Foreigners with no Business in Nigeria will be repatriated. *The guardian*.11. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.Press Library clipping.
- Ojo,O.E.,(2015). Impact of Immigration in Nigerian Economy. *Department of Economics faculty of social science*. Electronic copy available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2603708>.
- Okadigbo.I.,(2016, September 29).Modernizing the Nigerian Immigration Service.*Elombah.com*. Pp.1.
- Olumba, J.,(2012, August 18). Nigerian Immigration Service arrests 13 Chinese girls for prostitution.*Channels Television*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <http://www.channelstv.com/tag/nigeria-immigration-service/page/2/>

- Olumbai,J.(2016, September 2).Nigeria's service in time of change.*Leadership*. Retrieved from <http://www.leadership.com>
- Oluwadare,Y.,(2016,October 29). Illegal Migrants: 30,000 Nigerians Rescued from High Sea in Italy. *Today*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from: <https://www.today.ng/news/nigeria/206046/illegal-migrants-30000-nigerians-rescued-high-sea-italy>
- Omokhinu,G.,(2016,April 7).Immigration officers must shun corruption-Buhari.*The Nation*. Retrieved November 11, 2016. Available from <http://thenationonlineng.net/immigration-officers-must-shun-corruption-buhari/>
- Onuoha, C.F., (2013). Porous Borders and Boko haram Arms smuggling Operations in Nigeria. *Aljazeera center for studies*. Retrieved November 11, 2016 from: studies.aljazeera.net/en/reports/2013/09/201398/045877469.html
- Onwuka,R.I.(1982).The Ecowas protocol on the free movement of persons;A Threat To Nigerian Security? Retrieved from <https://academic.oup.com/afraf/article-abstract/81/323/193/98909/THE-ECOWAS-PROTOCOL-ON-THE-FREE-MOVEMENT-OF> DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.afraf.a097408>
- Osikire, B.A., (2009).Migration in Nigeria: A nation state profile. *IOM*,4-6. Available from: <https://publications.iom.int/books/migrations-nigeria-nation-state-profile-2009>. ISBN NO 978-92-9068-569-2
- Patric, S.,(2013).Improving public Organization through self Assessment.(CAF).Available from:<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/CAF-2013.pdf>.
- Regan,C.(2009).International Migration:Human Rights and Development Dimensions. *OECD*.150.Avaialble from:<https://www.um.edu.mt/-data/assets/pdf-file/0015/232341/chapter-12.pdf>.
- Reyes.G.E.(2001). Theory of Globalization: Fundamental Basis. University of Putsburgh.Available from: cucsh.udg.mx/globaliz.htm
- Rezouni, S.,(2010). Illegal migration causes, consequences and National security Implementations. *Strategy Research Project*.
- Robinson,I.W.(2007). Theories of Globalization Available from <https://doc.google.com/file/d/OByVW1G--4tQDOEh2a3lldzBmQ3m/view>
- Sander,N.,Abel,G.L. and Roisemena, F.(2013).The future of international migration;Developing expert-based Assumptions for Global Population Projections.Vienna institute of Demography Austrian Academy of sciences. Pp8.Retrieved from <https://www.econstor.edu/handle/10419/97013>
- Sote,L.,(2016,March16).Nigeria's boat people.*Punch*.Retrieved November 11, 2016 from <http://punchng.com/nigerias-boat-people/>
- Sunday,O.,(2015,September 28). Citizens blame immigration for high cost of international passport. *The Guardian*. Retrieved November 11, 2016 from <https://guardian.ng/news/citizens-blame-immigration-for-high-cost-of-international-passports/>

- Tebeje,A.,(2005).Brain-Drain and capacity Building in Africa. *IDRC,ICRDI*, Availablefrom:<https://www.idrc.ca/en/article/brain-drain-and-capacity-building-africa>.
- Uche,C. and Abanihe,I.(2014). Migration in Nigeria-A nation state profile.IOM. Retrieved from <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mp-nigeria.pdf>
- UN. (2013).International Migration policies government views and priorities. Economic and social affairs.Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/populations/populations/pdf/policy/internationalmigrationpolicies2013/Report%20PDFS/Z-international%20migration%20policies%20full%20Report.pdf>
- UNESCO(2006). Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Root cause and Recommendation. Policy paper poverty series(14)2.Retrieved from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001478/147844e.pdf>
- United Nations (2017).Nigeria-UNDAFIII: 2014-2017.*United Nations Development Assistance Framework*. Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/nigeria/docs/unctdocuments/UN%20Nigeria%20UNDAF%20III%20Action%20Plan%202014-2017.pdf>
- UNDOC.(2010).Migrant smuggling by air.Retrieved from https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Migrant-smuggling/issue-paper_-_Migrant-smuggling-by-Air.pdf
- Vialet .J. (1980) A Brief History of U.S Immigration Policy. The Library of Congress Retrieved from https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metacrs8492/m1/1/high_res_d/80-223_1980dec22.pdf
- West,D.(2016).The cost and benefits of immigration.Brookings institution.Retrieved from:<https://www.brookings.edu/wp.cotent/uploads/2016/07/braingain.D01:10.1002/J.15.1538-16X.2011.tb00707.x>
- WHO.(2007). Health of migrant.World health organization.Retrieved from:www.who.int/hac/techguidance/health-of-migrants/B122-11-en.pdf
- William,W.(2016,July 24).Oyo Immigration rescues 131 children from traffickers. *Today*.Retrieved November 29,2016 from <https://www.today.ng/news/nigeria/.../oyo-immigration-rescues-131-children-traffickers>
- Williams,A. (2015). The Changing face Of Immigration Compliance in Nigeria, Improved Process and Enhanced Scrutiny. Deloitte. *Inside Tax*.
- Magazines**
- Ekpemedede, K. (2016). The Nigerian Immigration Service. *The Gatekeeper*. 2(3):9-59.
- Evans,W. (2014) The Nigerian Immigration Service. *The Gatekeeper*.1(1):5-24

Newspapers

- Adepegba,A.,(2015,Novemembr 02).NIS boss scraps road blocks at border areas. *The Punch*. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.18.Press Library clipping.
- Anofi.D.,(2009.August 22). 3,719 Nigerians Awaits Deportation 52 on death row-Federal Government. *The Nation*.The Nigerian institute of International Affairs.
- Anuforo, E., (2006, May 22).Immigration to get arms, Udeh sets agenda for officers. *The Guardian*.5.Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.
- Falayi,K.,(2012,August 27).Immigration investigates Chinese sex workers.*Punch*.4. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. Press Library Clipping.
- Musa,N. M.,(2011, September 17).Immigration Repatriates 230 illegal aliens over Boko Haram menace. *The Guardian*.8. Nigerian Institute of international Affairs.
- Nduneche (2016 September 14).Tribulations of Nigerian migrants.*Thisday*.18.
- Odiaka,P.,(2005,December 30).Security,still a problem. *The Guardian*.13.Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.
- Okpu,A.O., J.O, Aliozor,I.O., Oyewole, P.E., Bonos, and Agada, B.M. (2016).Immigration Act 2015: What you need to know. *The Nation's Gatekeeper*. (2)3:14-19.
- Olawale, O., (2010.June 27). ICT My Greatest Legacy. Lagos: *This day Newspaper*.pp6.

Seminars /Conferences

- A partnership for a new America and a partnership for new York city (2012) Not coming to America:Why the US is falling Behind the Global Race for Talent. Immigration and the Economy.2-8. Retrieved from: www.ptnyc.org/reports/2012-05-not-coming-toamerica.pdf.
- Adegoroye,G.(2005).Mainstream of ethics and professionalism in the public service:The Nigerian experience.In:African cgarter and related reforms,Bureau of public service reformsSwakopmund,Namibia 3-7October 2005.Federal Republic of Nigeria. Retrieved from: unpan1un.org/intradoc/groups/groups/public/documents/UN-DPADM/UNPAN044626.pdf.
- Eselebor,A.(2008) The challenges of Border Management and Collective Security in Nigeria. *Annual conference paper*.
- Parradang,D.S(2015).Building on legacies.Nigerian immigration Service.University of Jos, Plateau State.
<http://irepos.unijos.edu.ng/jspui/bitstream/123456789/738/1/BUILDING%20ON%20LEGACIES.pdf>.

Unpublished Works

- Rosenzweig, M.R.,(2005). Consequences of Migration for Developing Countries. *United Nations Expert Group meeting on International Migration and development*. 5-6. Avaialble from:

<http://web.pop.psu.edu/projects/help-archive/help.pop.psu.edu/data-collections/new-immigrant-survey/p08-Rosenzweig.pdf>.

Keli,A.(2010). National insecurity of Nigeria :Issues and Challeneges For Human Capital Development. In:Ladies of Ivory Tower.Enugu State University of Science and Technology, 11-15 October 2010.The Lit Organization.,PP:6-11

APPENDIX

My name is Okeoghene Promise Ebri, a graduate student at Covenant University. This questionnaire is part of my fulfillment towards my Masters degree. It collects information about the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).

PERSONAL INFORMATION

- **Age:** 25- 35 ☐ 36-50 ☐
- **Identity/ Occupation: Nigerian Immigration Official?** Yes ☐ No ☐
- **Gender:** Male ☐ Female ☐
- **Marital Status:** Single ☐ Married ☐
- **Educational Qualification:** PSLC ☐ SSCE/GCE ☐ NCE/ND ☐
Bachelors/HND ☐ Masters ☐ PhD ☐ Professional Certificate ☐

Please tick the following answers below

1. These are the main roles of Nigerian Immigration service. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
 - Issuance of travel documents
 - Implementation of Immigration policies most especially, Visa Policies
 - Gatekeepers of the country
 - All activities relating to movement of persons (Emigrants and Immigrants)
2. Is the Nigerian Immigration Service very special and relevant to Nigeria? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
3. Do the Nigerian Immigration Service responsibilities play an important role in the socio-economic development/ security of the country? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
4. Nigerian borders are porous in Nature. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
5. Majority of the illegal immigrants are from the neighbouring poor countries. **Yes** ☐
No ☐

6. Majority of Immigrants (Legal and Illegal) in Nigeria are with little or no skill to add to the development of the country. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
7. There are challenges facing Nigerian Immigration Service. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
8. There are negative impacts from illegal migration. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
9. Do Nigerian Immigration Service also have the responsibility of dealing with Nigerians travelling abroad illegally out of the country? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
10. Does Nigerian Immigration Service have the responsibility of protecting Nigerians that are outside the country and being persecuted? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
11. Can the Nigerian Immigration Service help in boosting the development of Nigeria? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
12. Many Nigerian skill professionals migrate out of the country. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
13. Can emigrants repair and boost the Nigerian image. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
14. Is Nigeria fenced round? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
15. If No, Is it possible for Nigeria to be fenced round? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐