Communication, Migration and Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

Communication is basic to human existence as life and living are premised on man's ability to communicate with his environment and the global world. The normal human activity of change of environment either to settle temporarily or permanently in search of a job, economic stability, good healthcare system and education is believed to be reasons why individuals migrate from one country to another. The medium with which people cross from one country to the other is done through the bush while others, through the high seas. These activities of migrants pose security threat to the destination countries because of crimes associated with these natures of migration. Some engaged in robbery, prostitutions,

religious extremism in the country they move to in other to survive. This study seeks an understanding of the security challenges faced by illegal migrants and the nation to which they are migrating to. It was found that the mass media have not done enough in discouraging migration especially to the Western Countries.

Key words: communication, migration, security, illegal, security risk

Introduction

The key basis to human existence is premised on man's ability to communicate with his environment and the global world, making communication central to all forms of human activities unique in its nature. Communication is the organizing principle of human social life: adding that it is communication that constructs the social world rather than simply providing the means for describing that world (Communication theory encyclopaedia 2009). Wood (2011) sees communication as a systemic process in which people interact with and through symbols to create and interpret meanings. Okon (2010) believes that communication is a dynamic process where human behaviour both verbal and non-verbal is perceived and responded to what we are capable of seeing, hearing, thinking, talking and doing alongside with other countless activities. Ndimele and Innocent (2006) see communication in the intermediate of human beings as the act of transferring information, ideas and attitudes from one person to the other which also includes all processes by which one mind affect the other.

Since communication entails giving and taking of meanings, therefore, the reactions from every individual is based on the ability of their reception of the content of the message or the information at his disposal which could be positive or negative. This could be looked at from the views of Shannon's and Weaver's thoughts on information (Ndimele and Innocent 2006), in which it is seen as a measure of one's freedom of choices when selecting a

message based on the degree of uncertainty present in a situation. It is believed that information reduces uncertainty. If information reduces uncertainty, then the uncertainty of an event is measured by its probability of occurrence and is inversely proportional to that (wikibooks.org). Therefore, the more the uncertain an event, the more information is required to solve the uncertainty of that event.

The need for proper information as regards social wellbeing is believed to be the general perspective of national development which includes all aspects of an individual in the society. Okpoko (2010) explains that development does not start with goods and things, but with people, their orientation, organization and discipline. He further added that when a society is properly oriented, organized and disciplined, it can be prosperous on the scantiest basis of national wealth.

One major element of information dissemination is to aid the development of the individual based on the level of credibility with which the information is being transmitted and these information must be timely and must be relevant not only to its intended audience but the world in general. The effectiveness of a given message may depend on basic equipment which are being used to disseminate the information that is essential for motivation and result orientation drive.

Migration

Azam and Gubert (2006), see migration as a decision that impacts on the welfare of the household, the home community, and in the end the whole economy in various ways. Hopkins (2006) sees migration as the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. Kok (1999) sees migration as the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance, or involving change in place of abode. But the

International Organization for Migration (2011) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration, (2011) simply defined migration as the movement of people from one area of a country (or from one country) to another area of the same country (or to another country) for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

According to the International Organization for Migration Report 2014 on migration in Nigeria, the number of Nigerians living outside Nigeria has doubled between 1990 and 2013, from 465,932 to 1,030,322, adding that in 2013, nearly two thirds of emigrants (61.4%) were residing in more developed regions. For instance, in 1990 only 33.8 per cent of Nigerian migrants lived in more developed regions. In 2000, the number increased to 52 per cent, and further 56.7 per cent in 2010. This means that more Nigerians find their way to more developed regions on the basis of employment. The report added that Nigerian emigration to the Western countries is high on the basis of education, skills and professionals who are more likely to be attracted by the economic opportunities of the countries to which they migrate.

The reported statistics has it that the United States has been the highest destination of Nigerian migrants since the 1990s, with 252,172 or about 25 per cent of all Nigerian emigrants. Scholars are of the view that, this is based on the opportunities offered by the United States with respect to employment, education and training, and social and cultural identification compared with other countries in the world. Also the number of Nigerian asylum-seekers increased from 8,294 in 2006 to 10,148 in 2007 and 15,022 in 2008. European countries were the most targeted destinations by Nigerian asylum-seekers, with Italy (5,673), Ireland (1,009), Switzerland (988), the United Kingdom (970) and Spain (808) as the most preferred destinations (International Organization for Migration Report, 2014).

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) disclosed that Nigeria had more than 17,000 asylum-seekers in Chad, Cameroon and Niger in 2013, due to the crisis in Nigeria's north-eastern region for which 800,000 persons were internally displaced as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states respectively.

Nigerian population has hit 196,928,212, which means that there is an expectation that there would be high-level migration both at the internally, and internationally, due to lack of basic amenities, health care system, quality education at all levels, jobs and security of life and property. In order to have a living due to the high population and other needs of the individuals, a lot of person embark on illegal migration (worldpopulationreview.com, 2018).

Security

The issues of insecurity are not new in particular in the Nigerian state, the issues of Boko Haram, herdsmen/farmers crisis and other security challenges facing both developed and under developing countries in the world are known factors. The 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressly declared that the primary responsibility of the security of lives and property of citizens rests in the hand of the government and the head of government at all levels is seen as the chief security officer of the local government, state and the nation. Adejumo (2011) observes that the nonchalant attitude of the Nigerian government in the discharge of its primary responsibility of ensuring security over the years have failed due to lack of credibility of the government to uphold the constitutional framework.

Generally, it is believed that security is taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of the state and societies to maintain

their independent identity and their functional integrity against any forces, which are seen to be hostile. Following Baldwin, Adejumo, (2011) sees the need for security as a form that should be given high priority with regards to such issues as human rights, economy, the environment, drug trafficking, epidemics control, crime control or social injustices, in addition that security should be a traditional concern of government at all levels including security of lives and property as an obligation to life and to save its citizens from external military or civil threat.

The security challenges being faced currently in Nigeria have forced many people to be located in camps and forcefully made most of them who do not have the will nor resources to move on in life to become refugees in their own nation. The lack of medical supplies, quality food and water, and other human needs make these persons move from one place to the other seeking for safety and protection, thereby leading to some kind of valuations to their fundamental human rights and humanitarian laws.

Theoretical framework

This paper is anchored on two theories which, it is believed will be able to address the subject of discussion: the human needs theory and the agenda setting theory.

The human needs theory

This theory was propounded by the renowned psychologist Abraham Maslow in 1943 papers "a theory of Human Motivation" in psychological review and later extended the idea to include his observations in human innate curiosity. He proposed that all human have certain or basic needs which are universal, that when these needs are not met, conflict is likely to occur. Conflict scholars like John Burton, Marshal Rosenberg and Manfred Max-Neef also further expanded this theory the more on how it relates to peace and conflict with the basic supposition that man has basic needs and

that the inability to meet these needs propels man to go to different lengths in a bid to survive.

To Coate and Rosati [1988, human behaviour and social relationship to other members of the society is to a great extent determined and influenced by his needs. When the basic needs are not met, there is bound to be conflict. It has been proven that, there is an innate tendency in every man to cause conflict. Therefore, every individual is likely to behave abnormal when his or her basic needs are not met which goes beyond the essentials of just food, water, and shelter

This is a pointer to the fact that when man has no alternative means of actualising his dreams and meet-up his needs for survival, illegal activities including illegal migrations, become the best means to making a living based on the level of information of greener pasture that is available to him. This explains the reason why there are illegal routes through land and sea and because needs must be met, individuals are for the purpose of survival and utilized swiftly the border communities then cross into neighbouring countries, moving a large scale for the illegal movement of persons and the movement of contra-bound goods [smuggling, all in a bid to survive or make out a living.

Following Marker (2003), Walsh (2015), sees Human needs theory as based on the idea that there are certain essentials necessary for survival which are not simply food, water, and shelter but these things are essentials and they include both the physical and non-physical elements, things that are instinctively driven to attain by every normal human bring. While there is no acceptable list as to what these needs are, it will not be out of place to state that the issues of safety, security, inclusiveness, human dignity, personal fulfilment, identity, cultural security, freedom of expression and distributive justice alone, with social and political participation, are key elements in realization of human needs.

Framing Theory

The framing theory is said to have first been posited by Gregory Bateson in 1972 with a psychological approach which sees frames as a spatial and temporary bounding of set of interactive message that operates as a form of metacommunication (Arowolo 2017). Adding that how something is presented to the audiences influences the choices people make about how to process that information. In relation to media practice, this is very positive because the media creates these frames by giving predominance on a news item with the predefinitions and exclusive contextualisation on a particular event thereby enhancing the objective into a bigger picture or even reducing it into a minor picture.

Borah (2011) sees the framing theory as the use of words, images and other devices to facilitate a well organized structure and package information in an exclusive, effective and motivated manner during the presentation of the said information or issue to the audience. Adding that, framing has a persistent pattern of cognition, selection, emphasis with in debate interpretation in an exclusive and organised manner of presentation by the gate-keeps to their audience which may not be the true colour of the event but give it a beautiful look that will be acceptable to be the best options. Following Entman (1993, Borah 2011) sees this theory as a selection of aspects of an event for individuals (to see to be true) and make them more salient in a communicating text in such a way that it will promote a particular item, thereby giving raise to various interpretations, evaluations or giving some kind of treatment that will lead to recommendations for the item being described.

Using the media effect, framing has the power to highlight some aspects of item, stories or individuals into being real while it also excludes other elements which could lead individuals to interpret issues in different ways. This is possible because individuals on their own could give interpretation

to some media messages; make it become more useful with the available resource which could be from personal experience and common sense.
Chong and Druckman (2007), sees framing as the process by which people develop a particular conceptualisation of an issue or reorient their thinking about an issue. It is believed that the subjects which are framed by the individual are based on their impression on what to them is believed to be time based, which is justified on what is made available to them/audience. To this end, Chong and Druckman (2007), believe that the media frames what they want the audience to see as true story of the facts of the events. It could be justify that, if the media places more emphasis on a given agenda as a way that will foster development, majority will definitely believe that agenda as the best way to go, without looking out for the implication associated with it.

The more information on radio and television, as paid advertisement coupled with emails presenting framed benefits or opportunities of what individuals going overseas in search of work and well living environment, gives raise to what majority do not think of the implication of illegal migration. This is based on the assumption being presented that one can make it in less than no time and due to the different emphasis from media outlets and the condition of the economy, individuals undertake all kinds of risks to make it to Western Countries.

According to Scheufele and Tewksbury (2007), farming is how an issue is portrayed in news report as a way that can influence how people understand or how the audience sees the message which has to do with both the psychological and sociological state of the audience. Adding that framing is both macro-level and micro-level, also with the way and manner at which journals and other communicators use to present their information to the audience, seeing it as a tool to reduce the complexity of an issue. Arowolo (2017) sees it from the point that, it is how the media presented

the information to the audience that will in turn influence their choice and the message will be past or become a subject of focus. Adding that, the media creates the central focus attention on a given event or information, making them to have relevance that will place the subject within a good light and give some level of interpretations and meaning. This, therefore, means that, framing can enhance understanding, placing linking stories into a bigger picture.

The media outlets use the framing to establish a cognitive shortcut, making the news over simplified thereby curing a distraction of the public from the important issues. This limits the ability of the audience to think outside the box, thereby activating the magic bullet effects on the audience (Arowolo 2017). Asmeha, Nwammuo and Nkwam-Uwaoma (2017) see the framing as the way by which news content are shaped and contextualised by the media agencies through the individuals and the media frame. Adding that the individuals have to do with the understanding of a given event, which the media frame deals with words, images, phrases and the styles used in the media outlet during presentation of an issue. Citing Entman (1993), Asemah et al (2017), believe that it based on the selection of some aspect of what to present as news, it has also prevented the reality and makes them more salient in communicating text in such a way that it promote a particular issue over the other.

There are factors that build and set framing in the media outlet and these factors are both internal and external factors which could be seen from; ownership control, editorial policy, ideology of the reporter on the issue and social-political issues while the external factors occurs as a results of continuous interaction between journalist and other newsmakers such as politicians, business agencies, influential individuals and government officials (Asemah et al, 2017, pg. 82).

Baran and Davis (2012) are of the view that journalism should be aimed at providing a forum in which ideas and issues that are social based are routinely presented and debated using the media as a powerful tool to influence ideals of the society, which will reinforce or consolidate existing law and order and to marginalise frames that raise questions about or challenge the way things are (Baran 2012, Asemah et al 2017).

McComb argued that, the framing theory cannot be seen to be a theory that can stand on its own, but as part of agenda setting theory which can also be referred to as "second-level of the agenda setting theory. But Weaver (2007) believes that there are meeting and disagreeing point in both the framing and the agenda setting (Asemah et al 2017).

Reasons of migration in Nigeria

Nigeria is said to be the most populous country in Africa, and ranks 7th most populous country in the world as a hold which is equivalent to 2.57% of the total world population. The population size and growth shows that Nigeria is a rapidly growing country and it has been forecast that by 2020 with an estimate of 206,152,701 about 2.62% (www.worldometers.info retrieved 15/09/18). There are various factors that could lead to migration from one home state or country to another which are not limited to the following:

1. Political environment
2. General economic situation
3. Labour market dynamics
4. Labour force participation
5. Unemployment challenge and lack of job creation
6. Poverty in Nigeria

1. **Political environment:**
   Matthew (2018) cited that political instability can cause migration because of cultural diversity, hatred which could be as a result of people from certain culture being marginalized. This leads to a state where by some members of the state are persecuted and harassed for disagreeing with the views of the government of the day thereby living with fear of the unknown in their own state, and forcing them to migrate to safer countries due to lack of political liberties and civil rights.

2. **General economic situation:**
   If the political environment is hostile, then the economic situation is likely to be poor. Research had shown that most people migrate for economic reason based on the economic advancement of the country to which they are migrating over their home country. Mbah, Chijioke and Nebechi (2018) in their submissions believe that the situation in Nigeria points out that because the Nigerian economy is now in the intensive care unit in which most of its businesses have collapsed, it has led to decline in almost every area of the economy which have given rise to increase in household income demand due to inflation and increase in the rate of unemployment. Chinguwo and Belwit (2012) point out that this will lead to continuation of difficult life for both the working class and their families which will lead to unemployment, giving rise to all forms of adventures looking for means of survival.

3. **Work-forces**
   Bolarinwa (2012), states that the rising incidences of educated unemployment and underemployment have caused significant social policy concerns in Nigeria in recent times. Alemu (2015) added that, the majority of the unemployed are youth which are more of females that live in the rural areas with some form of education, adding that this individual comes from relatively poor homes as well as the state.

Research showed that in 2010 the number of unemployment in Nigeria was more than national average in 21 states out of the 36 states. Alemu (2015) further reveals that the high level of drop out and sack of workers in the present day Nigeria is a clear manifestation even at the production and organizational sectors as shown in their GDP growth.

4. **Labour force involvement**

One of the causes of migration is the level of participation with the labour market. The ratio of men to women at the corporate working class level shows that majority of Nigerians live in the rural areas (77%) while only 23% are in the urban centres. Okoro (1991) notes that apart from traditional humanist professions like nursing, teaching (mostly in the primary and secondary schools), catering and law, the percentage of women who venture into professions like engineering, architecture are low compared to men. Even in the civil service commission, employment in Nigeria, the level of women employment to that of the men is low (Umar and Karofi 2007).

With this ratio and with the recession currently being faced by the country, there is a high level of disengagement from services in most private organisations thereby leading to high level of unemployment which have led many to think of alternative means of livelihood.

5. **Unemployment challenge and lack of job creation**

The Bureau of Labour Statistics sees unemployment from two classifications. Firstly as a person or individuals who do not have a job, have actively been looking for work in the past four weeks, and are currently available for work. The second view or class are those who are/were temporarily laid off and were waiting to be called back to that job or another. The International Labour Organization (ILO) sees

unemployment as those who are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work, and have actively searched for work (as retrieved on 17/9/2018). According to sunnewsonline.com (June 2018) unemployment across a few countries between the third and fourth quarters of 2017 to February 2018 for instance revealed that, Spain has the highest number of unemployment with 35.50% followed by Nigeria 33.10%. The number of women within the labour force (aged 15-64) who were willing, able and actively seeking for job but are still unemployed was 21.2% while that of men was 16.5% thereby making the number of unemployed and underemployed put together increased from 37.2% in the previous quarter to 40% in the third quarter. The youth unemployment rate under the third quarter increased to 33.10% and represents the highest ever in the country (The Sun June, 2018).

6. **Poverty in Nigeria**

To Herbert and Ibanga (2012), poverty is a recurring problem which is believed to be multifaceted, multi-dimension which is deeply rooted in illiteracy, food insecurity, disease, environmental degradation, conflict, human right abuses, bad governance and corruption giving rise to poverty of ideas, poverty of thought, poverty of leadership, food and water security, moral poverty, technological insufficiency.

With the high level of unemployment across the country, the poverty rate in Nigeria is at a significant rate of 33.1%. According to Premium Times publication of Tuesday 18, September 2018, Nigeria has the highest number of extremely poor people as it has taken over from India which used to hold the position, adding that about 82 million of Nigerians are estimated to currently living below the poverty line of access to less than $1.9 a day. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as cited by Herbert and Ibanga (2012) reveal that

> the Nigerian population is living below 70.2% while its share of the poorest 20 percent in national income or consumption at 4.4 percent.

Due to the political environment and general economic situation in the country individuals take the risk of survival with the mind-set that it is better to be dead trying than to seat at home waiting. This will, no doubt lead to the illegal migration which many under take in order to make earnings in life by not carrying arms but believe that they can make it only if the cross the sea.

Illegal migration

The Cambridge dictionary sees illegal immigrants as people who live or work in another country when they do not have the legal right to do so. The United States Immigration Service sees illegal immigration as across national borders in a way that violates the immigration law of the destination country. Another related view is that an illegal immigrant is a foreigner who either has illegally crossed an international political border, or a foreigner who has entered a country legally but then overstays his or her visa approved period.

Rezonuni (2010) believes that illegal immigration may have both negative and positive impacts on both destination and source countries. Adding that, migration reduces the number of unemployed in the departed countries while increasing that rate of number of unemployment in the host countries that they are migrating to, leading to high unemployment. One positive impact of this is that, the migrants accept the jobs that the residents or indigenes of countries refuse to accept.

Illegal migration through the sea

According to Belja and Manduca (2016), migrant smuggling through the water way is considered as a maritime security threat due to the particular

human element involved which has become a prominent global issue. Different reasons make migrants to turn to the sea to escape either because of war torn zones (like the Boko Haram in the Northern part of Nigeria), poverty, humanitarian crisis, political instability, and racial or religious discrimination. The issues in different parts of the world have made thousands of people fleeing their country homes with the hope of reaching a place with a better standard of living, quality education, job security, medical or good health care system et ce tera.

Some, if not most of these migrants are transported through unsafe condition with small and overcrowded fishing boats without adequate provisions for any unseen effect or results that may come along the way due to the long voyages. It was reported that in 2015, a good number of migrants died in the sea because of violence and poverty in the Middle East and North Africa by sea.

Due to the high level of insecurity, economic situations, political instability and job, above all lack of embassies to give people legal visa, individuals have turned into the hand of people which they see as professional smugglers with exorbitant charges for their service due to the desperate need of migrants to leave their country of origin.

Illegal migration through land (busy) border

The West African Sub-region has witness a lot of migrants as a result of economic, social and political problems, moving across the international boundaries with cattle rearers, traders, invaders or refugees. According to Okunade (2017), before the pre-colonial time, migration occurred largely in search of security, new land safe for settlement and fertile enough for farming. He further notes that immigration existed before and during the colonial era but restrictions were not enforced because Africans empires or kingdoms overlapped each other due to the extended family system.

Closing the borders have led to openings of illegal routes in almost all African countries especially Nigeria. Eselebor (2008) believes that the challenges of insecurity in Nigeria call for critical investigation of our borders entry points. Supporting these views with that of Barr. Heineken Lokpobiri, the Minister of State for Agriculture, addressing the 8th National Assembly of Nigeria on the 10th, of May 2018, on the incessant attacks by the herdsmen in Nigeria said that the herdsmen attacking communities are not Nigerians but people from other countries within the region. This is to say that the Nigerian land border gate is opened for illegal migrants

Security challenges being faced by host countries

There are security threats and other challenges being faced by both the host state/country and the immigrants. Examples could be drawn from the security challenges faced by both Nigerians and other foreigners in the xenophobic attacks in South Africa. There in flocks into the host state or nation keep generating new threat, thereby leading national challenges. These security threats vary from states to states because they bring in new lifestyles, languages, traditions and values. There is no doubt that illegal immigration has in one way or the other has added to the economic value of the host state or nation in areas of skill works.

1. Illegal immigrants are links to terrorism and organized crime.

The issues of herdsmen killing and that of the Boko Haram in Nigeria are a clear case. Citing from the statement of the then Chairman of the Northern Governors Forum and Governor of Borno State, Kashim Shettima on January 24, 2017, that the Fulani herdsmen who are killing Nigerians across the country are from Senegal and Mali (https://amp.pulse.ng retrieved 20/09/2018). According to Amadi and Amadi (2017), the herdsmen/farmers attack in Nigeria has assumed such a horrible dimension that it is now interpreted as disguised religious war aimed at islamizing the country or the 19th century unfinished jihad and the consolidation of the Fulani

hegemony. This linkage of herdsmen killing has made migrants to be seen as threats to the social and economic fabrics of country and made every migrant from the northern part of the country a suspect thereby making them dreaded objects of threats in other states of the federation.

2. Economic threat

According to the UNDP (2009: 70), immigration can become an economic burden as this leads to loss of job, heavy burden on the public services, social tension and increased criminality. Job creation in Nigeria is one major challenge with high rate of unemployment. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2018), unemployment rate rose to 14.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2016, from 13.9 percent in the preceding quarter. In 2017, it rose up to 19.7 percent but presently it is at 21.0 percent with the labour force increased by 4.193 million to 81.151 million (Hallmarknews 20 Sept.).

3. Question of the sovereignty of the state

Illegal migration can lead to the legitimate undermining of the exercises of the sovereignty of the state, as any state that does not have the right to control who crosses its border, live and do business around its territory and therefore sees illegal migrants as element of questionable mark. It is important to note that many people live and work in some states without authorisation which is a risk on the public as well as the government over the confidence in her integrity of protection over its citizens. This is because migrants can be seen as a channel for importing terrorist organisation (https://amp.pulse.ng retrieved 20/09/2018) and criminals, also as a means of spreading infectious disease across other states.

Security challenges being faced by the illegal migrants

Due to the fact that the individual did not pass through the due process of immigration, there are lot of challenges being faced by them and for the fear of being arrested and deported back home, their fundamental rights as human are most times abused by the individuals who know that they are there only hope. Some specifically like the women will be used for other illegality due to the fact that they don't have a visa. We consider the following:

1. Respect for the dignity of a person
   Looking at the fundamental of human rights it states that "Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly - (a) no person shall be subject to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment; (b) no person shall he held in slavery or servitude; and (c) no person shall be required to perform forced of compulsory labour. "

   Some of the illegal migrants are driving into the hands of migrant smugglers and human traffickers who use most the (female) immigrants that migrated illegally as object for prostitutions and human traffickers with the promise of jobs. This is based on the believes that there are opportunities waiting for them only to get there, and fine out that there is no job but prostitution and in bit to survived because their visa have been taking away from them, they end up becoming sex slave. Example could be drawn from Nigerians that were deported from Libya, according to saharareporters.com has it that out of the 3480 persons 70% were girls/adult females.

2. Lawful/unlawful detention and deportation (the right for respect for the dignity of a person and personal liberty)

The fundamental human rights has it that, for the purpose of preventing the unlawful entry of any person into Nigeria or of effecting the expulsion, extradition or other lawful removal from Nigeria of any person or the taking of proceedings relating thereto:

a. Provided that a person who is charged with an offence and who has been detained in lawful custody awaiting trial shall not continue to be kept in such detention for a period longer than the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence.

b. Any person who is arrested or detained shall have the right to remain silent or avoid answering any question until after consultation with a legal practitioner or any other person of his own choice.

c. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed in writing within twenty-four hours (and in a language that he understands) of the facts and grounds for his arrest or detention.

When an illegal migrant is cut, first he/she is arrested and detained against the fundamental rights and because it is not in your home state/country, you may be in prison for more than a year without any body knowing or remembering your case, which also leads to deportation when such cases are remembered.

3. Lack of basic social amenities which could lead to dangerous acts
In the bit to living and to make ends meets in the new state or nation to which the illegal immigrants have migrated to, all kind of dangerous activities comes into play. Saharareporters.com (retrieved on the 27/9/2018) has it that twelve thousand (12,000) Nigerians are in Libyan prisons for various crimes. In the bit to survive robbery and drugs activities are likely to be accepted by the illegal migrant(s).

Vanguardngr.com of 17 January, 2013, (retrieved on the 27/9/2018), has a report of illegal immigrants from Mali and other neighbouring countries were arrested for armed robbery in Calabar South - South Nigeria. It was also reported that these migrants were living in an uncompleted building. It is also on record that some engaged in kidnapping, aggravated assault and other illegal vices in order to survive.

4. Living in fear
   Due to the fact that the illegal immigrants does not have permanent residence permit, the fear of being arrested by the police and other security agencies and maybe send to prison or deported is high which can lead to high blood pressure on the side of the immigrant or a psychological problem which can lead to untimely death.

Recommendations

1. Due to the fact that there are security challenges been faced as an illegal migrant as well as the hosting state/country, there is need to strengthen the broader areas in order to grantee the sovereignty of the state under the total control of the government. This will help the government to know the people that are living and working within these areas who have full authorisation of the government.
2. As an illegal migrant, the right for the respect for human dignity of the person is denied due to the facts that such individual do not have the backing of the government of the hosting country. It is therefore; recommended that individuals should see as a matter fact, remain in their home country and see how best to manage with the environment than travelling out and lost all right and dignity as human.
3. Government should see it as a matter of urgencies see the need to create an enabling environment, jobs and other meaningful

engagement that will keep individuals at home rather than thinking or looking out for greener pastures in places that will never be.

4. International and local media outlet should know that there is need to advertise the great opportunities as well as the natural endowments in every nation as key to attract national development from foreign corporate organizations. The world class infrastructures and the conductive environment that is showcase to service as tourism attraction is highly recommendable but there is need for government at all levels to educates its citizen of the dangers in illegal migration. Although some of these advertisements come directly to the emails and other social media as well as paid media outlet such as the radio and televisions advertising
5. should not because advertisement that are paid for, should therefore air out anything that will keep individual thinking on how to travel out to make rather it should also place programmes that will educate the audiences on the dangers and issues relating to illegal migration. The National Broadcasting Corporation and media house should as a matter of urgency see the need to educate member of the society the dangers associated with illegal migration with reference to reports on what the person that were deported from Libya face before government came to their aids.
6. It is important to know that migration is not a bad thing but embarking on an illegal migration has most time been life sacrifices which has always resulted to death, imprisonment, and other forms of criminal charges. It is therefore, important to note that life itself is more important than any other thing as the greatest asset of a nation is the number of human beings which they have. Migrant should first of all think of their loved one as well as their family members should anything happen to them, how will these once react and not for their selfish interest.

Conclusion

According to the United Nations Population Division Report, 2013, 3.2% approximately 215 million people of the world population currently live outside their countries of origin. This movement of people helps to transfer manpower, skills and knowledge and also brings innovation to the country of residence which also increases the economic development, ideas and investment to the state/country or even the continent. The issues of remittance and exportation both in material and currency to the home countries also help to generate the economic income flow of the home state/country. To some developing states/countries, these have become an important source of external financing because of its effect in reducing the level of poverty as well as in an indirect manner to stimulate the economic activities of the sender state or country.

The need to migrate due to either conflict, environment factors, escape from poverty, high standard of living as well as personal needs, quality of education which could be based on self or family influence and better healthcare and others are key to human existence which should be done legally in order not to fall victim to the dangers associated with illegal migration.

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