

The Impacts of Migration on the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria: Empirical Insight from Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of internal and international migration on the socio-economic development of Nigeria. It equally 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 in relation to 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. This study employed the ex-post facto research design. It adopted both quantitative and qualitative data collection approaches. The population of the study was 100 officials of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) secured using the simple random sampling techniques. The study data was analysed using the Chi-square statistical calculations. Also, in checking the validity of the collected data, Cronbach 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 (FGN), as it relates to socio-economic development and security functions.

Key Words: *Socio-economic development, Emigration, Immigration, International Migration, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).*

1. Introduction

Since the beginning of creation, humans have always involved themselves in movement activities.¹ This has been a major feature in the history of Africa and the entire globe generally.² Migration cannot be divorced from the history 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 for seeking for interdependence. 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 for example, 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.

Internal and international migration all over the world may be very important for national economies. The patterns of internal and cross-border migration change, the size, structure and efficiency of labour markets, affect the social and economic situations and the culture of receiving countries. What is the impact of internal and international migration on the sending and receiving countries and on the migrants themselves? What is the impact of brain drain and massive migration of unskilled workers from poor countries to advanced countries? In this paper, the analysis of internal and international migration and its impact on the socio-economic development of Nigeria is provided.

Although there has been increased attention given by the Nigerian government since the country's return to democracy in 1999; there has been very little concern for internal migration and international migration.

Concerns for migration, both in governmental and academic institutions, have weighed heavily on international migration with a focus on issues such

¹ Armstrong, Michael (2006). *Handbook of Human Resources Management Practice*, 13th ed., London, CogaPage, available from https://otgo.tehran/0/pdf/armstrong's_handbook_humanresourcesmanagementpractice-1pdf

² Akanji, Olajide Oke (2012) "Migration, Conflicts and Statehood Problem in Nigeria: The Self-determination Issue." *Journal of Nigerian Studies*, 61-75.

as brain drain/gain, remittances and diaspora organizations. The majority of information and concerns for internal migration is anecdotal, and research findings, where they exist, are few and outdated. In Nigeria, internal migration is discussed in the literature in relation to links between internal migration and environmental problems, in particular urban pollution and slum and ghetto development. Another trend in the literature on internal migration is the rural-urban nexus. However, to justify these and other concerns, much empirical evidence is still required. Although a few studies have analysed internal migration dynamics and challenged some of the reasons offered in the literature, one issue that is still missing today is the impact of internal migration on human development.

This research aims to fill the gap through an investigative analysis of the impact of the activities of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in its bid to reduce the high rate of South-South migration and the influx of illegal migrants into Nigeria from other neighbouring West African sub-region especially from Cameroon, Niger Republic and Benin Republic, international migration by Nigerians to developed countries such as United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada etc., and recently the exodus of Nigerian migrants into South Africa, Egypt and United Arab Emirates countries to mention a few.

2. Statement of the Problem

Literatures have 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). However, the agency has various challenges that may hinder these achievements (socio-economic development and Security) among them include 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.

Obviously, a reasonable number of immigrants entering into the Nigerian state have low skill or no skill at all, 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.³ 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 of the nation-state to mention a few.⁴ All these and more makes up the statement of the problem that initiated the study of the above subject matter.

3. 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).

4. Research Questions

In line with the above stated objectives, the following research questions were derived:

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

³ Musa, Abraham (2015) ‘‘International Migration and the Disasters of Internalization: An Assessment of Nigeria’s Foreign Policy in Global Age.’’ *Global Journal of Human Resources Management*, Vol 3, No 3, pp. 58-73.

⁴ Ashira, Menashe-Oren (2016) ‘‘Urbanization Is No Longer Driven by Migration in Low- and Medium- Income Countries (1985-2015).’’ *Open Access Journal*, Vol 1, No 4. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1111/padr.12407> .

- iv. What are the challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)?

5. Hypotheses

This study tests the following hypotheses stated in its null form at 0.05 level of significance:

- i. Ho: There is no significant relationship between the roles and relevance perception of Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS).
- ii. Ho: The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play no important role in security of the nation state.
- iii. Ho: There are no significant challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in Nigeria.

6. Literature Review

Conceptual Review

The Concept of International Migration

According to Iheanacho and Ughaerumba⁵, 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. 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 migrated to various parts of West African neighbouring states mostly for trade purposes (regional integration). According to Fayomi et al⁶, 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.

⁵ Iheanacho Ngozi N and Ughaerumba Chidiebere A (2015) ‘‘Post-Migration Structures and Pentecostal Churches’ Social Services in Nigeria’’, *American Research Institute for Policy Development*, Vol 4, No. 2, pp.63-71.

⁶ Fayomi et al. (2015)., ‘‘The impacts of remittances on Nigeria’s economic growth: A case study on Nigerian diasporas in Ghana’’, *Journal of South African Business Research*, Vol. 2, No. 5.

Tacoli and Okali⁷ also explained International Migration to be the 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. Migration can positively contribute to sustainable development of nation-states. International Migration is the movement of individuals from one international boundary to another. International Migration involves two set of individuals these are the irregular migrants and regular migrants. WHO⁸ also reveals that movement of individuals (migrants) from one boundary to another has been on its increase. The International Migration activity can be engaged nationally and regionally. International Migration can be permanent or temporary. Clemens⁹ validates the statement that International Migration can trigger creativity, innovation, trade, entrepreneurship among other development. This subject matter (international migration) recently has become a topic for debates and discussions by nation states.

International Federal Red Cross and Red Crescent¹⁰ 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 experimented 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

⁷ Tacoli Cecilia and Okali David (2001) ‘‘The Links Between Migration, Globalization and Sustainable Development’’ *international Institute for Environment and Development*, World Summit on Sustainable Development.

⁸ WHO, ‘‘International Migration, Health and Human Rights’’ (2003), *Health & Human Rights Publication Series*, Issue No. 4, December.

⁹ Clemens Michael A (2022) ‘‘Migration on the Rise, a Paradigm in Decline: The Last Half-Century of Global Mobility’’ *Centre for Global Development, Working Paper 606*, January.

¹⁰ The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2009) ‘‘Policy on Migration’’, *The Magazine of the Inter-national Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*, Vol. 1, Issue 3,

Africans to western education^{11, 12} reveals that Africa in which Nigeria belongs has the largest source of migrants. However, the economic and political activities in Nigeria in the 1960s made Nigeria officially a destination nation state and a source nation state.

International Migration Pathways

International Migration has various pathways which are described as origin and destination which is also known as sending and receiving states. These pathways are the South-South routes (such as regional integration and nation-states with same developing status), the South-North routes (from the developing nation-states 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 paper and relating to Nigeria precisely South-South region and South-North regions are highly concentrated on.

South-South pathways has to do with regional migration, which in this paper 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 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 walks of lives.¹³

The Nigerian State Borders and International Migration

Nigeria is popularly known as a nation state that has engaged in transit and destination, that is, international migration (emigration and immigration) over the years due to the influx of migrants (legal and illegal immigrants) most especially from the neighbouring West African countries (destination)

¹¹ Akinrinade Sola and Olukoya Ogen, (2011). "Historicising the Nigerian Diaspora: Nigerian Migrants and Homeland Relations", *Turkish Journal of Politics*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 45-72, Winter

¹² West and Central Africa (2011) "Guide to Enhancing Migration Data", *International Organization for Migration (IOM)*.

¹³ International Organization for Migration (IOM), "Migration and Families", *International Dialogue on Migration Publication*, Vol. 1, No. 24, (2015).

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 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 scarcity makes the skill price high and the productivity of the nation state low, more so affecting its aggregate income.¹⁴

There is a connection between International Migration and development.¹⁵ There are millions of highly skilled Nigerians in the Diaspora 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. Anofi¹⁶ also affirms that efficient and able Nigerian professionals in various fields engage in immigration 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 to the tarnishing of the nation-state's image due to the dependence of Nigerian migrants engaging in illegal activities to get out of Nigeria at all cost.¹⁷

According to Lawal¹⁸, 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 border from Niger Republic and Chad. Often undocumented immigrants are used by unethical politicians as machineries to carry out crimes, posing threats of insecurity in the nation

¹⁴ Rosenzweig Mark, 'Consequences of Migration for Developing Countries', *United Nations Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development*, United Nations Secretariat, New York, 6-8 July, (2005).

¹⁵ Fayomi et al. (2011) Ibid.

¹⁶ Anofi Daniel (2009) "Nigerians Awaits Deportation 52 on death row - Federal Government. *The Nation Newspaper*, Nigerian institute of International Affairs, 3,719.

¹⁷ Anofi (2009) (Ibid.)

¹⁸ Lawal Sunday (2010) "Beninoise arrested with PVCs in Lagos", *Today Newspapers*. Retrieved from <https://www.today.com>

state. According to the literature, 40 Beninios were found with the nation-state's Permanent Voter's Card (PVC). This places a question on how these Beninios entered the nation-state unnoticed.

Reasonable number 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 also due to their inability to secure a good residential accommodation, these large numbers of illegal/undocumented migrants reside 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's 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.¹⁹

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 Nigerians benefit from international migration most especially through immigration of quality skills and investors.

¹⁹ Kings (as cited in Debby Evans) 2014, "The Nigerian Immigration Service", *The Gatekeeper*, 1(1), pp. 11,.

However, the security status of the nation state has to be dealt with. These two 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.

Concept of 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 the unworthy socio-economic status. Literature reveals that about 150.000 skilled Nigerians in various important fields which can bring proper innovations such as Nurses, Midwives, Doctors, Engineers etc., 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 (NIS) raised alarm to the present administration on the importance of skilled individuals and the reasonable number of skilled individuals leaving the Nigerian state? Socio-economic development in any state refers to meaningful improvement in the state's economy and most especially the comfortable standard of living of the 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 high level of socio-economic development in the state. This development involves the effectiveness of all sectors that makes up the government.²⁰

Uju and Joy²¹ reveal that socio-economic development is necessary for the health and safety of a nation state. Sen²² also contributes to the validity of

²⁰ Patrick Stephen (2014). "Improving Public Organization through Self-Assessment", *Journal of Business Management*, Available from <https://ec.iposa/Retrieved:June/20/2022>.

²¹ Joy Okorie and Uju Nwokoye (2021) "African Migration: Trends, Patterns and Drivers", *International Journal of Business*, Vol. 1, No. 3.

²² Sen Dixon, "Sen's Capability Approach in the context of International Migration" (2017), edited by Marta Eichsteler *Journal of Management*, Vol.1, Vol. 3.

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.

Fayomi²³ opined that 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 maintained continuous progress.²⁴

7. Theoretical Review

This study is anchored on the ‘Pull’ and ‘Push’ Migration theory and the Organizational Learning theory. According to Haas and Donald²⁵, 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 overweighs the ‘Push’ factors at the individual's nation state of origin, International Migration often takes place. The ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors according to Haas and Donald²⁶ 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. The Organizational Learning theory was formulated by Senge in 1990.²⁷ 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 manage and innovate ideas in an organization. Organizational learning theory basically is all about continual improvement in an organization. For this study, organizational learning

²³ Fayomi et al., (2015). (Ibid.)

²⁴ Brobbey Patrick (2010). ‘Theories of Social Development’, *Academia.edu*. Retrieved from <https://www.academia.edu/466731/THE-CONCEPT-OF-DEVELOPMENT->

²⁵ Haas David and Donald Rees (2008). Migration and Development: A theoretical perspective’, *International Migration Institute Journal (IMIJ)*. Retrieved from <https://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications/wp-09-08>.

²⁶ Haas and Donald (2008). (Ibid.)

²⁷ Senge Peter M (1990). *The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization*, New NY: Doubleday Currency Publication, ISBN NO 13:978-0385260954.

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.

Empirical Review

Sanderson and Kentor²⁸ examined the relationship between globalization, development and international migration from 1970 to 2000 in less developed countries, using cross national empirical analysis. The finding shows a significant non-linear relationship between net emigration and economic development. Furthermore, Ramirez and Gonzalez²⁹ investigate the contribution of migration to economic growth in Spain from 2009 to 2015 using input-output analysis. The result indicated a positive relationship between migration and economic growth during the reviewed period.

Akanji³⁰ examined the impact of migration on economic growth and human development in sub-Saharan African countries from 1999 to 2013. This study used two-stage least square estimation technique for the analysis. The result shows significant negative relationship between migration and economic growth. Furthermore, Obomeghie, Abubakar and Abdulrahman³¹ investigated the impact of net migration on total fertility rate in sub-Saharan African countries, with empirical evidence from Nigeria for the period of 2000 to 2016, using descriptive statistics method. It was found that net migration impact positively in Nigeria.

²⁸ Sanderson Mathew and Kentor Jeffrey (2009) ‘Foreign Direct Investment and International Migration: A Cross-National Analysis of Less-Developed Countries, 1985-2000’, *International Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 3, No. 5,

²⁹ Ramirez Castillo and Sanchez Gonzallez (2017). ‘Contribution of Economic Migration to Spain: A time-series study between 2009-2016’, *Institute of Geography, Department of Geography*, Mexico City University, Vol 7, No. 2.

³⁰ Akanji (2012) (Ibid.)

³¹ Obomeghie et al. (2018) ‘The determinants of International Migration’, *International Migration Institute*, University of Oxford, Paper 47, Vol 1, No.16.

8. Methodology

This paper made use of the ex-post facto research design. 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 the Nigerian Immigration Service officials at Alagbon Secretariat, Passport Office Alagbon and Passport Office at FESTAC town, Lagos totalling 1,000 officers.

The simple random sampling technique which adopted 10% of the total population was used given 100 officers as actual population for the study. The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative data while the data was analysed using Chi-Square statistical calculations.

9. Data Presentation and Analysis

Answers to Research Questions

Research Question 1: Is the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) very special and relevant to Nigeria?

Table 1

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	96	96.0
No	4	4.0
Total	100	100

The result of table 1 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.

Research Question Two (2): Do the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) responsibilities play an important role in the security of the nation state?

Table 2

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	99	99.0
No	1	1.0
Total	100	100

Table 2 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. **Research Question Three (3):** Is Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) negligent of their major duties in the socio-economic development of the Nigerian state?

Table 3

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	96	96.0
No	4	4.0
Total	100	100

Evidence from table 3 shows that majority of the respondents which are 96 (96.0%) are of the opinion that the Nigeria borders are porous in nature due to the negligence of Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) in executing their duties while 4 (4.0%) disagreed to the opinion.

Research Question Four (4): Are there some challenges facing the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) in the discharge of their duties?

Table 4

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	94	94.0
No	6	6.0
Total	100	100

The result in table 4 shows evidence that majority of the participants which are 94 (94.0%) agreed that there are challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) but rejected by the remaining 6 (6.0%).

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

Ho: 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 5: Correlations

Issuance of travel documents	Correlation Coefficients	1.00	.862	.862	.862	.219
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	.000	.000	.000	.029
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Implementation of immigration policies most especially Visa policies	Correlation Coefficient	.862	1.00	1.00	1.00	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0	0	0	.723
	N	100	100	100	100	100
Gatekeepers of the nation state	Correlation Coefficient	.862	1.00	1.00	1.00	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0	0	0	.723
	N	100	100	100	100	100
All activities relating to movement of persons (Emigrants and Immigrants)	Correlation Coefficient	.862	1.00	1.00	1.00	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	0	0	0	.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

xxx. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); x. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

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 participant’s perception on issuance of travel documents ($r=0.219$, $n=100$, $p<0.05$) reveals significant positive relationship with the respondent’s perception of how special/relevant the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) is to the Nigerian state.

Hypothesis II

Ho: 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 security of the nation state.

Table 6: Do Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) play important role in the security of the nation-state

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	X2	DF	P- value
Yes	99	50.0	49.0	96.040	1	0.000
No	1	50.0	-49.0			
Total	100					

A close observation of the completed value of chi-square (table 6) for degrees of freedom (1) using two tail test ($X^2_{cal} = 96.040$) shows that chi-square completed was statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance. 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) 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

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

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

Table 7: There are challenges facing Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS)

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual	X2	DF	P- value
Yes	94	50.0	44.0	77.440	1	0.000
No	6	50.0	-44.0			
Total	100					

Analysis of the result of the table 4.2.3 shows the chi-square tests statistic (77.440), Asymp. Sig, =0.000; > chi-square calculated (2.706). 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.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

Every Nigerian citizen has a part to play in the effective performance of the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) as regards 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 regular migrants as it is against the nation state's immigration laws. Every Nigerian citizen should also take the responsibility of educating families and friends (most especially emigrants) on the importance of investing in Nigeria most importantly highly skilled individuals.

The Nigerian government 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 legally assigned duties efficiently without being truncated by loss of resources as this study reveals that the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) have various challenges affecting their performance.

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