

Migration, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism in 21st Century Africa: Implications for New Socio-Economic Consciousness in the Diaspora

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Abstract: *Migration is the movement of an individual, family or large groups from one geographical region to another with the intention of either settling temporary or permanently. Most people may decide to relocate from one place to another due to forced displacement as a result of natural catastrophe or personal reasons. However, there have been numerous cases of discrimination, xenophobic attacks and racism by the citizens against the foreigners as a result of hatred towards them which vary from one country to another. Based on this assertion, this study examined the socio-economic effects of xenophobic violence on black migrants in Africa diaspora as a result of the migrants investing their resources back in their native countries so as to increase the Gross National Products due to an improvement in the Net Foreign Investment which will thereby reduce the host country's Gross Domestic Products because the foreigners are being discouraged to invest in the country. Above all, as far as people won't put a stop to migrate from one place to another, the way forward is for the citizens and foreigners to have an equal right and dignity and this must be respected irrespective of the race, tribe, religion or socio-cultural differences.*

Keywords: Migration, Discrimination, Xenophobia, Racism, Africa, Socioeconomic

1. Introduction

Since the 21st century, migration is becoming rampant in the society as people move from one geographical location to another with the intention of either settling temporarily or permanently. An individual may decide to move from one place to another as a tourist with the view to learn and understand other people's culture within a stipulated amount of time while such person might also decide to migrate permanently to another geographical location with a view for better opportunities. According to a research carried out by the United Nations, there has been a rise in the influx of people moving from one destination to another of about 258 million which is about 70 per cent increase as compared to former years exceeding the global population growth rate United Nations, (2017). In most cases, people move from the rural to urban area but due to some reasons, an individual may also decide to move from urban to rural area. Some of the factors which may influence people's decision to migrate include economic, environmental, cultural, security, health and so on. According to IOM (2018), about 60 percent of migrants tend to migrate in search of better countries where the economy is growing and developing and in that case, it will be easier to get job opportunities, improve their standard of living and also assist their family members in their respective countries. In some cases, an exposure to violence and political unrest in one's country can contribute to the reason why people choose to migrate to another peaceful country.

Cross-border migration has increased in the number of foreigners moving into new geographical locations as compared to the past. It is discovered that citizens in the receiving country exaggerates the number of non-citizens in their countries because they are not willing to entertain them within their country and do view the migrants as a delinquent rather than as an opportunity however, this behaviour towards foreigner varies significantly from

country to country. This hatred feeling is referred to as xenophobia.

The word xenophobia can be referred to as an extreme fear or dislike of strangers or people from other countries. It is the behaviour of rejection which is often acted against the foreigners in a society, region, or the country as a whole irrespective of their historical background, skin colour or gender. According to Shindondola, (2003), Xenophobia arises as a result of intense fear or loathing of foreigners that are not a citizen of the country which will later have an undesirable effect on the foreigners. Xenophobic attitudes by the citizens towards foreigners can result in violence, hostility, verbal and physical abuse, resentment, antipathy and so on. Coenders, Lubbers and Peer (2004); Crush and Ramachandran (2009); Geschiere (2009) further opined that xenophobic act is not restricted to a particular continent but can be found in every part of the world. According to International law (1965), racial discrimination is a form of restriction, limitation or preference which is based on historical background, race, physical characteristics such as hair type, skin colour, facial similarities and sociocultural origin with an effect of abolishing or prejudicing the benefits which is to be derived as a form of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, social, cultural, economic, traditional and other field of life. The magnitude of racial discrimination is frequent among the citizens of the country but as a result, it is being played down and denied by the governmental authorities in such countries. However, one of the regional preparatory meetings for the world conference averred that "*racism is an ideological construct that assigns a certain race or ethnic group to a position of power over others on the basis of physical and cultural attributes as well as economic wealth involving hierarchical relations where the superior race exercises domination and control over others*". From the foregoing, it can be deduced that xenophobia, racial discrimination and racism is difficult to extricate due to its behavioural effects which varies from

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one country to another but as a result, it can be connoted that each has its own characteristics due to the attitude of citizens towards the foreigners vice versa.

2. Statement of the Problem

The concern of every nation is to improve the standard of living of the citizens and foreigners living in the country. Due to some challenges being faced by an individual in his/her country, recent research has suggest the need for change of environment either by rural – urban migration, inter-city migration or inter countries migration. There are trepidations in the achievement of an improved standard of living in other countries due to various challenges being faced by migrants by the host countries. In light of this, the study will examine the Interplay between migration, xenophobia and racism and will also shed more light on the causes of xenophobia towards migrants in host countries. There will also be verification on the implications for new socio-economic consciousness in the diaspora as a proffering and lasting solution to xenophobia and other forms of racial discrimination in African countries and beyond.

3. Theoretical Framework

This theory is premised on two theories. *The Theory of Entitlement* propounded by Robert Nozick, (1974) and the attribution theory by Weiner Bernard, (1974). In the light of entitlement theory of justice, Nozick criticised John Rawl's difference principle. Rawl's difference principle apprehends that there should be a fair distribution of the benefits and burden of social co-operation. Nozick viewed the difference principle from another perspective with the opinion that social co-operation can be achieved on three reasons. Firstly, *the idea that talents are somehow common property diminishes the "dignity and self-respect of autonomous being" because it "attributes everything noteworthy about the person to certain sorts of "external factor."* Secondly, Nozick defies the Rawlsian assumption that a person's talents are arbitrary from a moral point of view which explains that an individual may be entitled to a particular thing but it does not necessarily mean that such person deserves to own it. Thirdly, using the better-off to benefit the worst-off is to make an assertion to never to use people as means but always as ends. The theory of entitlement is of the opinion that the citizens are gratified to some basic rights such as employment opportunities, housing, health insurance, social facilities, infrastructural facilities and so on which cannot be shared with the foreigners living in their country. This has given privilege to the citizens to oppress and recall the colonial indoctrination whereby black foreigners are viewed as intruders and common entities with the support of the whites living in African countries. This attitude among the black people especially in countries like South Africa towards their neighbouring Southern African countries like Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Mozambique and so on has made mockery of the independence and post-apartheid from the white colonial masters Chengu, (2015); Fanon, (1968). Furthermore, Moyo and Adewale (1999) clearly stated the way foreigners from different countries are treated in South Africa especially against the black foreigners as opposed the white foreigners. Europeans, Canadians, Australians, Americans or even White

Zimbabweans or Kenyans are received with open arms, because they are seen as business partners and investors.

Due to the high rate of migration among foreigners, this has increased the competition in the labour market in terms of human and capital resources and has made the locals to threaten the black foreigners to leave their country leaving white foreigners behind. As a result, the locals believed that the foreigners has taken over their job and swayed their women from them due to their impoverished attitude and are certain of the fact that the unemployment of rate of their youths was as a result of their negligence on the black foreigners that is the earlier they take actions, the better. This is synonymous to the recent xenophobic attacks on black foreigners in South Africa whereby West African countries like Nigerians, Ghanaians and some other black foreigners are being accused of thefts, prostitutions, vandalism, antagonism, enmity and so on in the nation which as a result, has claimed thousands of recorded lives and properties NeoCosmos, (2010); AllAfrica, (2015).

The Attribution Theory by Weiner Bernard opines that people interpret an event in relation to their thinking and behaviour. Based on some research paradigm by Weiner, he averred that ability, effort, task difficulty and luck are the most important factors affecting attributions for achievement. According to a research carried out by the European Union in 1997, it was discovered that almost 33 percent of the people being interviewed are xenophobic due to their frustration with their life circumstances and as a result, there is low confidence having this acuity in their future expectancy and fear of unemployment and insecurity despite the establishment of public sector companies and political institutions by the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations in the country so as improve competition and employment opportunities in the country Shindondola, (2003). As a matter of fact, most locals have the perception that the foreigners will take their jobs because they see themselves as being superior to the foreigners and aftermath; they blame the foreigners of their misfortune by eliciting public violence that assumed xenophobic characters which can be attributed to their laziness and charlatan behaviour. However, it is generally believed that most foreigners migrate from their country to seek better opportunities in other countries and as a result, they are diligent, industrious and dedicated to their jobs. In an attempt to be able to contribute resources (money) and maintain their families and well-wishers back home, most foreigners take extra jobs on part time basis and they indulge in different kind of business activities so as to improve their input in their native country.

Interplay between Migration, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism

There is a distinctive relationship between migration, discrimination, xenophobia and racism which varies from one country to another. This assertion is also supported by McNeil, (1984) who affirmed that historically, human beings are of the opinion to change their geographical location as a means of economic and social advancement. Despite various deliberations to ascertain the exact reason why people leave their home, it has been observed that some factors may contribute to the decision which may include: political war and unrest in countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and so

on, natural disasters like volcano, tsunami, earthquake in countries like: Japan, Philippine and so on which rescinds prospects for livelihood. Considering some factors such as age, gender and education literacy, some of the citizens of the afro-mentioned countries still decide to stay in the country irrespective of the situations they may find themselves because there might not be hope of attaining liberty and security elsewhere.

However, recent research has averred that most migrants leave their county in search for better socio-economic opportunities such as employment or higher wages in other countries. Since migration deals with the physical shifting of an employee or work force from one geographical location to another either on a temporary or permanent basis. In some cases, an individual may decide to leave their country due to duress and inadequate infrastructural facilities which include: good road network, medical facilities, sound education, constant power and water supply and so on. As a result, the host countries are escalating more pressures on the migrants with xenophobic attacks, discrimination, racism with some unfavourable policies despite relentless efforts by various international organisations like: ILO, IOM, UNHCR and so on so as to make everyone live together in love and harmony irrespective of the race, religion, cultural diversity and ethnicity.

According to Procter, Ilson and Ayto (1978), xenophobia is derived from the Greek words "xeno", meaning stranger or foreigner, and "phobia", meaning fear. This means an unreasonable obsessive hatred or dislike towards foreigners or strangers. Crowther, (1995) and Plaut, (1991) further asserted the word xenophobia as an extreme dislike of strangers which has been in existence in years past. Davis (2010) further stressed that it is an acuity and practice of negative discrimination against non-citizens either by nationality or historical origin. This may suggest that strangers have constantly represented a jeopardy and burden intrusion into well-structured societies or nation as a whole. This was also supported by Petros, Airhihenbuwa, Simbayi and Brown (2006), who defined xenophobia as an unfair treatment towards others because of their difference in national identity. Reynolds and Vine (1987) referred to xenophobia as a psychological state of aggression towards non-nationals. Furthermore, Hook & Eagle (2002) attached components of violent actions as well as negative social exemplifications of foreigners in their depiction of xenophobia. Coenders, Lubbers and Peer (2004); Crush and Ramachandran (2009); Geschiere (2009) harangued that xenophobic acts can be found in every nook and cranny of the world. Oksana Yakushko (2009) made a reference that the term xenophobia has factually been used to refer to the fear of recluses but more recently, it has been "linked with ethnocentrism, which is characterized by the attitude that one's own group or culture is superior to others."

From the forgoing, in spite of the various definitions of philosophers and authors in their delineation and modification of xenophobia, it can be construed that xenophobia and racism are divergent phenomena. Racial discrimination is associated with favoritisms and preference against certain individuals or group of people which is emblematic with characteristics such as their race, skin colour, hair type, facial

features, descent, ethnic origin, or national with a view of recognising, selecting, effecting the reversal of prejudicing human rights fundamental freedoms in the social, economic, cultural, political or other field of unrestricted life. In most cases, it is arduous to extricate between racial discrimination, xenophobia and racism due to their similarities of perceived behavior from the host nationals concerned towards the immigrants or foreigners, its physical characteristics and revolutionary expectations are often presumed to distinguish the latter from the former due to it's the common identity. From the foregoing, the expressions of xenophobia occur against people of identical physical characteristics and in some scenarios, they are of the same shared ancestry. This radical behaviour has become a widespread issue emerging in various spheres of life.

Rendering to Martin Luther King in his famous speech delivery in 1963, he demanded justice and made reference to equality between whites and blacks starting from the United States of America to other Western part of the world so as to integrate and encourage migration in various countries all over the world. Over the past two decades, migration to Western and Eastern Europe has been complemented by the growing hatred of immigrants and refugees in the host countries. There has been an effort to understand the nature and causes of such actions of sentiment towards foreigners that have come to stay in the host country but it is being observed that the antipathy is all over the world which is common in developing and developed countries. This shows that racial discrimination and racism acts have being in existence in the years back despite various efforts to curb it. Recent study shows that one in every fifty human beings in the world is either migrants, or refugees. Due to unacceptability of the host countries to welcome foreigners and see them as equal has bring about high susceptible to xenophobic attacks, discrimination and in specific cases in some European countries, there has also being cases of racism towards the foreigners to an extent whereby the severity of this mistreat and subjugation against foreigners is on upsurge from other part of the world. Furthermore, there have been numerous occasions in sport whereby players are being racially abused and discriminated due to their skin colour and this has become an uphill task for the sport federations to look for appropriate measures so as to curtail such attitude by the local fans. This act is rampant in countries like: Italy, Turkey, France, England, Germany and so on. Some of the black players have nationalised their origin but has not proven to be the solution to control and end racial discrimination occurrences. In the African continent, xenophobic attack is rampant among the citizens and black foreigners in the country. The incident of the expulsion of 800,000 Ghanaians from Nigeria in the 1980s is a good example of the negative impact of xenophobic attacks in West African countries as a result of people and government who had become increasingly hostile towards migrants from another African country. However recently, chauvinism does appear to have become more prevalent and extreme in the Southern part of African. *"I detest racialism, because I regard it as a barbaric thing whether it comes from a black man or a white man"*. This was a widespread quote by Nelson Mandela on racial discrimination. Just as Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela was also of the opinion that living together in love and harmony with a view of

egalitarianism in one accord is the most effective way to tackle lying issues of migration and racial discrimination.

Due to the recent resurgence of xenophobic attacks, discrimination and racism which has extremely destabilized and emasculated the social and economic benefits of international migration has led to a negative effect on the migrants and citizens in various ways and has resulted to an onerous task for the creation and existence of a healthy relationship between international migration and human development. However, in order to achieve a positive correlation of long-term equality, social justice and social solidarity, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) enacted formidable measures and policies in six different categories which include:

- 1) Organizational initiatives which is adopted by the employers and other organizations including trade unions which focuses on internal policy and management
- 2) Collective action by labour organizations, community groups, associations of employers and Non-Governmental Organisations
- 3) Legislative and legal measures by legislative and judicial institutions of government
- 4) Administrative measures, regulations and practices by local and national authorities
- 5) Political/educational by political leaders, educational institutions and communications media
- 6) International standards and programmes.

All these afro-mentioned measures and policies are being rectified so as to combat the challenges being faced by migrants in America, Europe, Asia and Africa ILO (1999).

Causes of Discrimination and Xenophobia towards Migrants

Due to the limited employment opportunities, economic, social and human development in one's country, it has become difficult to totally control the migration of foreigners into the host country and as a result, the government in collaboration with the citizens have enacted anti-migration laws and policies that will not just reduce but will end the entry of migrants into their country.

However, various parts of the world has experienced dramatic changes in international visa and free transit since the last two decades due to an upsurge in the migration of people from one geographical location to another which as a result has restricted the labour and traders moving freely in such regions. According to the recent findings by the Morrison, J. ; Crosland, B. (2000), it can be deduced that strict measures have been put into place so as to control the borders and curtail irregular migration into the receiving country. From the foregoing, Irregular or unauthorised migration became a surge for immigrants while transiting to their desired country and as a result, the Immigration officers, armed forces, politicians, government, media and the citizens of the host countries have treated them as scapegoats and they have been a targeted for antagonism and discriminatory attacks. In spite of the strict and stern anti-migrant laws and policies by most countries, there has been some report from the media in host countries in the rate at which foreigners are smuggling in drugs, illicit sex trafficking, illegal importations and so. This has further worsened the attitude of the citizens and

government agencies to see foreigners as corrupt and as a result, it has led to physical reactions which may be in the form of riots, protests, campaigns or concerts by the citizens, politicians and the government agencies, politicians to pass more strict anti-immigrant policies against them. As the case may be, it has also been demanding for human rights activists, non-governmental humanitarian organisations, law enforcement agencies to defend the foreigners when xenophobic violence, racial abuse or discrimination acts is being leveled against them. According to a report in Greece, the citizens doesn't see any positive good from the foreigners in the country and are lamenting the alarming rate of crime in the country in which they now have to sleep with fear and as a result, most of them have weapons like guns, knife and so on so as to protect their selves against attacks which has not been something like in the past when they can sleep in their yards and balconies during summer. These incident is also a common myth and general believe of most locals in South Africa is that Nigerians are into illicit drug trafficking, money laundering and prostitution; Zimbabweans are responsible for cash thefts while Mozambicans stage housebreaks, Congolese with passport racketeering, Lesotho nationals with rustling of gold dust and cooper wire Legget, (1999); Danso and McDonald, (2001). There has been constant pressure on migrants in Lesotho because the locals believed that they are behind the influx of criminal activities in the country. Between January-December 2002, there was a case that was filed against Eighteen Nigerians that were being deported for the fraudulent acquisition of Lesotho passports in bid to gain access and migrate to America and some European countries. Farther, it was reported that most Chinese in Lesotho are known to be adventurous, haughty and disrespectful to the laid down policies and principles of their local employees and another scenario has transcended where four Chinese were also expatriated from the country for overstaying their visas Akokpari, (2005). Based on these reports, it can be gathered that racial discrimination and xenophobia is a common act from the citizens against the foreigners in the host country and this has been a testing concern for the harmonisation of living together in love and unity.

Implications for New Socio-Economic Consciousness in the Diaspora

The socio-economic effect is to ensure sustained improvement, progressive growth, development of social policy and economic initiatives for the increase in the standard of living of individuals, families, communities and society at large. Some of the socio-economic effects migrants and citizens are willing to enjoy include: employment opportunity, access to social welfare, access to the health facilities in the host country, the contribution of the foreigners on the growth and development of the host economy.

However, due to the high rate at which people are migrating from one place to another in countries, regions and communities, these has turn out to have a positive and negative effects due to the growth in population density and as a result, most nations ranging from the under-developed, developing and developed countries are experiencing persistent increase in unemployment, dwindling of businesses and low capital income.. According to Solow (1956), the highly influx of foreigners will lead to an increase in labour force. This is supported by Brucker and Jan (2011) who

averred that the positive and negative economic effect of migration is down to the flexibility of the labour market. In most cases, the migrants take most of the jobs that the host citizens see as dirty jobs and as a result, it is seen as an adjustment variable in the labour market. From the foregoing, Brücker (2011) conducted a meta-analysis of studies examining the effect of immigration on unemployment in the U.S. and Europe and finds that a 1% increase in immigration will lead to 0.3% increase in unemployment. Nicola and Clara (2018), averred that an estimate of 25.4 million foreigners are being displaced worldwide due to either anti-migrant laws, racial discrimination, xenophobic attacks or racism which will have a profound negative implication on their socioeconomic life in their diaspora. In spite of the treatment that foreigners received from their employers, it is pathetic to quantify how well they have been treated in the host countries. The February 22nd, 2017 incidence in Pretoria resulted in the loss of innocent lives and valuable properties destroyed by some radical youths in South Africa. According to Nigeria's senior special adviser on foreign affairs and diaspora, Abike Dabiri-Erewa, the country lost about 116 Nigerian nationals in the period of 2016 to 2017 due to the unlawful acts by the locals in the host country Salau, (2017). This unlawful act has remained as a major setback and which poses a risk to the external relations of Nigeria and South Africa. The attacks and looting of goods belonging to Nigerian businessmen and women were confirmed by the President of the Nigerian Community in South Africa in the report issued by the News Agency of Nigeria. From the report, it was confirmed that over five buildings occupied by Nigerian business were burnt with unprecedented looting NAN, (2017). According to report, this action is not just against Nigerians in the country but also against other black foreign nationals plying their trade in South Africa. As a result, it shows that the locals do not conform to the immigration law and principles of fundamental human rights in the country.

Recently, another xenophobic attack occurred on the 2nd of September, 2019 in Johannesburg, Durban, Pretoria, Cape Town and environs on black foreigners especially Nigerians living in South Africa where individuals, private and public multinational organisations suffered the loss of their business and homes while others lost their lives due to the occurrence. These dehumanised and demonised actions against migrants' replicates the country's weak institutions and respite of abiding with laws and policies so as to protect migrants against violence and civil war against the migrants and as a result of these actions, it has made it difficult for the country to maximise the full potentials of the migrants nor has it been able to attract African foreign investors in the country which put the country at risk of being labeled a rebellious country. There have been plea from the South African government indicating their displeasure on attacks of Nigerians and other black migrants consisting of the Zimbabweans, Somalia's being attacked amid reports that South African investments in such countries are not safe and as a result of retaliation, it may jeopardise the economic condition of the of foreign workers in some of the companies and also discourage international investors to further invest in the country.

Despite the plea from government agencies and other non-government organisations, this has not put an end to violence

and mass devastation of South African investments ranging from telecommunications, services, consumer goods, mining, oil and gas, aviation, construction, agriculture and hospitality. Some of these companies include MTN Telecommunication Company, Multi-choice, Shoprite, Stanbic Bank in Nigeria and the closure of border in Botswana, Zimbabwe and other African countries against the entry of South Africans as a reprisal for the killing of black foreigners in South Africa. The Special Adviser of Agricultural Industry in South Africa Tommie Eserhuysen decried that xenophobic attacks has dampened the economy of the nation due to the closure of border and major routes of trucks transporting the perishable agricultural products inside and outside the country which has not been delivered to the appropriate destinations and as a result, it has been a major loss to the nation economy.. These retaliation actions has had an adverse impact on the displacement of employment opportunities for foreigners working in the companies and have a detrimental impact leading to an increase in unemployment rate in the country and worsening the situation of the Nigerian economy as this has also increase the rate of armed robbery, internet cyber fraud, prostitution among the females, kidnapping and rituals and other vices of survival in the country. Due to the xenophobic attacks and other forms of violence from the citizens against the foreigners, most migrants that cannot bear the attacks anymore has been disparaged and left back for their respective countries and as a result of such, it has brought about an undesirable impact on the socio-economic effect of the foreigners in their country whereby most of the foreigners have lost hope of starting all over in their native country due to the misplacement of their jobs, businesses, properties and some even loss their loved ones to the host countries. From the foregoing, some of the migrants that could withstand the thick and thin of ugly scenarios in the host countries have cultivated the habit of reducing their domestic spending in respect to investing in their own country so as to prepare for the future circumstances that may arise as a form of violence in the host country. Some of the migrants send their money back home to build houses, buy cars, engage in business activities which will be run on their behalf by their families or friends while they live in rented apartments, convey themselves with public transports and so on. This has also discouraged the migrants to commit themselves totally to their places of work in the host countries as they are afraid if violence and attacks in any form transcends again. As a matter of fact, it has bring about a form of new consciousness for future xenophobic attacks or other forms of racial discrimination that may lead to violence in the country and this has had a damaging impact on the human, socio-economic, cultural and capital development and also daunted the friendly and peaceful relationship between the citizens and foreigners in the host country.

4. Conclusion

This paper examined the effect of migration on discrimination, xenophobia and racism. Firstly, it considered the definitions and origin of xenophobia vis-à-vis other relationships between discrimination and racism. It shows that xenophobia is not just an anti-political, social and economic agenda against migrants as a form of grievance and hostility but also competition for scarce resources and the belief of the citizens of the host countries to see their country

as superior to other countries. An example can be deduced from the xenophobic attacks by South African nationals on black foreigners because of their believe that they are in competition with the foreigners for socio-economic resources and due to an extreme hatred for them, the locals lay ambush and violent attacks which led to loss of lives and properties amid insecurity and panic among the foreigners residing in the country. It also considered its implication for new socio-economic consciousness in the diaspora as a result of the migrants investing their resources back in their native countries which will increase the Gross National Products due to an improvement in the Net Foreign Investment and as a result of this action, there will be a reduction in the host country's Gross Domestic Products because the foreigners are being discouraged to invest in the country. The paper then reviewed some expressions of xenophobic rhetoric, actions, and their causes before considering key causes, challenges and recommendations in overcoming xenophobia.

5. Recommendations

By and large, legal and illegal migration has been an alarming concern and the persistent increase in the migration of foreigners to host countries for better opportunities has neither curbed nor end discrimination, xenophobia and racism towards the migrants. However, various measures by representatives, government and non-governmental organisations, international institutions, civil society organizations and migrant groups through policy implementation and anti-immigrant reforms to help end xenophobic attacks have been futile because they see foreigners as a threat to their country and as far as the foreigners reside in their country, they feel anxious and view their existence as an excuse to their misfortune and a way of depriving them of several vital necessities of life. Since the main reason why people migrate from one country to another is to seek for better life and employment opportunity to improve the individual standard of living, these are some of the recommendations based on the discourse in this study which is as follows:

- 1) The government of every country should provide measures for employment opportunities through collaboration with multinational companies, government and non-governmental organisations, private and public sectors in the provision of medium and long term loans for the empowerment of entrepreneurial skills and training, business and agricultural sector so as to discourage their citizens aiming for greener pastures in other countries.
- 2) There should be provision of social amenities like good roads, security, power and water supply, hospitals, good education and so on as most foreigners intend to migrate to countries that can offer them such pleasures.
- 3) The 21st generation has to avoid repeating some of the mistakes of the past and as a result, the citizens and foreigners must have an equal right and dignity which must be respected irrespective of the race, tribe, religion or socio-cultural differences.

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