



## Migration and Its Impacts on both the Sending and Receiving Countries

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**Abstract:** Migration of persons has increased with time due to easy access to more information about better opportunities in other countries and faster means of moving over long distances. This paper critically studies the economic effects of migration as it affects the individual, the sending and receiving countries. Therefore, this study adopted the theory of transnationalism in explaining the movement of people and its economic effects. One of the major problems of migration in Africa is that of brain-drain and the negative effects on the already exploited economies that continues to make them dependent on developed countries. Migration if not properly addressed does pose a lot of challenges that sometimes require the joint efforts of two or more nations due to its transnational nature. This is because catering for asylum seekers, refugees and even internally displaced persons places obligations on international organisations and countries not directly affected. Even though there are many reasons that cause people to move from where they have been residing either voluntarily or against their wish, all such migrations ultimately impacts on the economic fortunes of all concerned. So that some people's lives improve while others encounter more pains and uncertainties due to their status as refugees, legal or illegal migrants. The study employed qualitative analysis of data gotten from secondary sources such as books, journals, newspapers and the internet. It recommends that governments of should engage effective planning and efficient running of the economy to reduce the number of highly skilled human resources that regularly leave the country.

**Keywords:** Migration, remittance, transnationalism, sending country, receiving country.

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## INTRODUCTION

Since the earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunities, to join family, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters, or other environmental factors. Therefore, the decision to migrate can sometimes be as a result of a of voluntary choice,

while in some other situations people are forced to migrate out of necessity either because of factors caused by humans or by nature. And both kinds of migration can be within a country or across international borders. Consequently, international migration clearly challenges the idea that people of a particular nationality ought to live in an autonomous political community; instead, the modern day reality is that members of many nations are dispersed throughout the world and live in a great many different sovereign States (Castles, de Haas and

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Miller, 2014). Interestingly, history almost always shows us that people move in the hope that they will be able to better themselves, sometimes with that hope forced by extreme circumstances that is either caused by man or nature. However, records also shows that while some migrants encounter daunting challenges in the countries they migrated to, a few are fortunate to find some measure of outstanding successes.

With emergence of global networks of the world, the pace of economic development began to drive migratory flows fundamentally in the form of labour-induced migration by persons in search of better economic opportunities. This is as a result of increasing global trade that is characterised by tough competition that is hinged on expanding innovations and that leads to increase in production of new goods and services. The competitiveness occasioned by globalisation compelled some countries to dismantle barriers to the inflow of high-skilled workers in order to meet the human capital needs of their aging economy. Through such policy frameworks, migration provides vital sources of dynamism that significantly boosts the economies of countries that strategically apply it. Basically, through migration countries are able to operate a vibrant economy by virtue of the inputs of extraordinarily talented and hardworking migrants. And at the individual level, migrants reap the advantage of higher wages and the social benefits of better education, access to improved health care services and security. Therefore the supply of migrants expands in response to economic activities, urbanisation and search for qualitative social services like health and education. Accordingly, people moved to seek gainful employment that is associated with better opportunities for higher wages through which they can live a more fulfilled life.

Multiculturalism and cosmopolitanism are now celebrated features of civilization in the contemporary world and would contribute significantly to the complexity of managing the impact of migration and the social economic dynamism associated with it. Despite obstacles inherent within highly regulated national migration systems, people will continue to move for many of the same reasons that have driven migrants throughout history. The introduction of passport, strict border controls, immigration quotas and distribution of rights on the basis of nationality are all features of a new era of highly managed migration flows. Passport and border control are relatively new in migration related management policies.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study was examined through the use of the theory of transnationalism. The term transnational which is predicated on a new way of thinking about relationship between cultures was made popular by Randolph Bourne in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Bourne's aim was for Americans, by reason of its fluid sense of identity and numerous social and ethnic groups to become the first nation, in which the multiple cultures of ethnic and personal identifications with a high mix of overlapping types of citizens' diverse origin would be inter-connected within a political framework that embraces pluralism and social justice. To achieve it, he believed that there should be equitable distribution of political, economic and social resources as well as a more complete respect for human dignity, should form the essence of a revitalized democracy in the United States (US). Bourne felt America would grow more by broadening peoples view to include immigrant's ways instead of confirming everyone to the melting pot idea. The broadening of people's views would eventually lead to a nation where all who live in it are united and pull the country towards greatness. Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye are other major proponents of transnationalism and this was through their ground breaking work entitled *Transnational Relations and World Politics* that was published in 1971. The book captured diverse rising global relations between individuals' outside of the control of state.

The theory of transnationalism depicts the interactions and cooperation across state boundaries that engage diverse non-governmental actors. It encompasses the economic, political and cultural interactions that extend beyond the boundaries of a State. The theory of transnationalism is anchored on the interconnected networks and the prospect of this network to promote and sustain relationships on common concerns notwithstanding the barriers created by State's territorial boundaries between the different groups. (Nte, 2019:138). Essentially, transnationalism describes interactions that take place across countries' borders, but that is not carried out by the formal representatives of those countries. Such interaction takes many forms, such as tourism, trade, migration and others (Harrison, Little and Lock, 2015:168-169). Therefore, these interactions between private individuals and companies that occur across borders became important in an increasingly globalised world. This was mainly because they resulted in producing significant impacts on various events in the contemporary international system. This growth in the importance of transnationalism is as a result of the increasing intensity and frequency of human interaction across the world that is driven by the

development of advancements in communication and information technologies as well as cheaper and faster means of transportation. These factors have greatly increased transnational interactions and are principally responsible for the increased rates of international migration. The theory provides a deeper understanding of the rising transnational social forms of activities together with the political and socio-economic effects of migration across the territorial borders of different countries. It is also useful in explaining how international migration is another means of transfer of much needed human capital from developing countries of the South to further contribute to the economic advancement and fortunes of the already developed countries of the North.

Transnationalism depicts the waning of the control the State exercises over its people, territory, outcomes and borders. For instance, transnationalism enables States to thoroughly understand how and why migration caused the interests of one state to become entwined with that of others in ways that it is considered an issue that requires some form of collaboration in order to record any appreciable success in tackling it. Transnationalism preceded and has been spurred by globalization. The two terms are closely linked, but while globalization is a process and a state of affairs, transnationalism is attitudinal and includes a range of political identities and interactions that connect humans across nations and national boundaries. Transnationalism is therefore substantially counter-nationalist.

The objective of this work is to examine the effects of migration.

### **Conceptual Clarification**

The movement of people across international borders due to varied factors has occurred throughout history of man in different parts of the world.

### **Migration**

Migration is the movement of people from one place, locality or country to another. Ghosh (2006:34), considers migration as a change of place of living for almost as a long stable period. It implies giving up some political boundaries. He considered migration as a process of shifting home and not the House. This definition focuses on change of place of living, long or stable period and the crossing of political boundary. According to Demko, Boss, and Schnell (1970:286- 287), migration is the most complex component of population change that provides important network for diffusion of idea and information and indicates symptoms of social economic change and can be regarded as human

adjustment to economic, environmental and social problems. Migration is a function of people's capabilities and aspirations to migrate within given sets of perceived available geographical opportunity structures. It encompasses people's capability in expressing the freedom to choose where to live including the option to stay (de Haas, 2021).

Dudley (1970:300), describe population migration as an expression of interaction over space but differs in certain essential characteristic from other channel of interactions mainly in terms of commodity which is being transported. Therefore is viewed as a form of individual or group adaptation to perceived changes in the environment. Johnson (1994:380), defines migration as permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of an individual or group of people. Another aspect of migration is boundary of some sort to have been crossed and a certain length of time to have been spent over that boundary in a new area of residence. This definition is only based on the concepts of residential change boundary to be crossed and length of time to be spent in new area, but does not explain specifically any agreed length of time. (Eisendaat, 1953:167 - 180) defines migration as physical transition of an individual or group from one society to another. This transition normally involves abandoning one social setting and entering another and different one. His emphasis is mainly on leaving a whole set of social life of a person's previous residential region and establishing a new set of social life in a later new region where he migrated and decided to live. Consequently, the resulting patterns of contemporary migration are unprecedented in both the sheer numbers of people involved as well as their diversity (Gold and Nawyn, 2013:1).

### **Regular Migration**

This refers to migration that occurs in compliance with the laws of the country of origin, transit and destination that confers legal recognition on the migrant all through the process from the takeoff point to his final destination.

### **Irregular Migration**

Irregular migration refers to the movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.

### **Migrant**

The United Nations defines a migrant as an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate (cited in Pitkanen, 2014).

Under such a definition, those who travel for shorter periods as tourists and business persons would not be considered migrants. Therefore the movement of people or group of persons either across an international border or within a State's territory can be classified as migrants. The term migrant was usually understood to cover all cases involving people who move from one place to another for reasons of personal convenience, safety or to enhance the capacity to cater for themselves through access to better means of livelihood. It therefore applies to people and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.

### **Causes of Migration**

The causes of migration are numerous ranging from natural calamities, climate change, epidemics, drought, socio-economic, cultural and political upheaval to the issue of over population. Heavy pressure on resources may be the cause of permanent or temporary and long distance or short distance migration. Therefore, international economic disparities, poverty and environmental degradation, combined with the absence of peace and security and human rights violations are all factors that cause international migration.

### **Economic causes**

One of the prime reasons for migration is the need 'for people to improve their economic condition. Thus unemployment and poverty creates room for people to desire better economic opportunities which motivates and forces some people to emigrate from their country of origin/residence. For example, it was mainly because of economic reasons that slaves, (mostly from sub-Saharan Africa) were transported to plantations in America and other countries. In addition, pastoralist and nomads move from the northern part of Nigeria to the southern part of the country in search of pasture for their animals in order to advance their economic fortunes. In recent times, many are also migrating to European nations for better wages and more choices that can positively change their economic status. Non-availability of well-paying jobs and high levels of unemployment are also part of the economic reasons which compel the people to leave their home to other countries or regions where employment may be found (Mishra, 2021). This is one of the major factors why a lot of Nigerian professionals in the educational, medical and engineering sectors are leaving the country in large numbers for greener pastures abroad. One of the earliest major migrations for economic reason can be traced to the period of the industrial revolution in 1779. It was at that time that Europeans migrated to

North America, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and South America. The large scale migration of Europeans continued up to the first part of 20<sup>th</sup> century when activities to colonise underdeveloped countries and to exploit their resources received renewed vigour.

### **Social Factors**

Social factors also motivate the migration of people from one place to another in order to achieve a better quality of life. Thus, migrants sometimes move to have access to better opportunities for themselves or their family members as regards basic social services. For example, a lot of people prefer sending their children to locations where they can benefit from comparatively better and safer schools or hospitals located out of the country of residence. For instance, records showed that about 13,423 Nigerian students were part of the international students in the US in the 2018/2019 academic session. This number represents 33 per cent of the overall African students in the U.S., making Nigeria the leading source of students from the continent and 11th largest country worldwide (Ojeme, 2019). This is because in terms of education, the United States graduate programmes have a particularly strong attraction for young talented individuals around the world (Kent, 2014). In some cases, some individuals can migrate in search of health services, such as lifesaving surgery and medical treatment that are inaccessible in their country (Druzen, 2016). In some situations wives and children migrate to join the head of the family who had earlier relocated to another country in search of better opportunities.

### **Political Factors**

An unfavourable political dispensation that is characterized by human rights violations, intolerance of opposition views, marginalization of some ethnic groups that are the hallmarks of bad and oppressive governments can also compel people to migrate. This is especially so for those who face all manner of persecution because of their political affiliation; religious beliefs; cultural orientation and other factors that put their lives under danger in the place of their normal residence. For example, oppressive administrations like that of late General Abacha, Taliban in Afghanistan, former apartheid regime in South Africa, Saddam Hussein's targets against the Kurds in Iraq all contributed to making people migrate in order to save themselves.

### **Environmental Factors**

Based on issues related to climate change, migration caused by environmental factors is increasingly resulting in the displacement and/or the forced movement of peoples. According to Richard (2016), crop failure often result to both food scarcity and a drop in agricultural jobs, prompting

people to move to a place with better jobs opportunities and climate so as to avoid famine and starvation. Vidal (2012), points out that pollution of water, air and soil in both urban and rural settings can also create a serious health risk to locals, forcing them to look for better life for themselves and their children (Warnwright, 2011). In some situations, it is the occurrence of devastating natural disasters such as tsunamis, hurricanes, flooding or earthquakes that compel people to migrate to safety. For instance, a catastrophic earthquake that struck southern Haiti on 7 August 2021 which killed at least 2,200 people resulted in so many homeless persons who have to move away from the devastation towards the Texas border in the US (Daniels and Phillips. 2021).

### **Safety Factors**

Safety factors can cause danger to individuals making them to migrate. Persecution and discrimination based on nationality, race, religion, political, ideology or membership status in a particular social group "Asylum", (USCIS) well prompts people to move large distances in search of a safer living location where they can have freedom over their lives. Danger can impose upon individual by something formal like war Mercy Corps (2016). Wide spread gang activities. In 2016 the northern triangle composes of Guatemala, Honduras and El-Salvador was name as the most violent region in the world. All the three triangle countries recorded thousands of crimes by local and international gangs and armed criminal groups and most crime were perpetrated with impunity. It is estimated that lopper of the northern triangle's population has already left and it is likely that many more will flee due to extreme crime and violence (Danielle Renwick, 2016).

### **Positive Effect of Migration on Social Economic Development of Sending State**

First Development implications of migration for the origin countries. Migration is a decision that impacts on the welfare of the household, the home community and in the end the whole economy in various ways Azam and Gubert (2006). The welfare implications of migration on the origin country are most often sizable and positive. The main channels through which migration alleviates poverty are increased incomes from remittances, smooth consumptions, access to finance for starting new business, as well as tapping on the knowledge and resources provided by migrant in Diaspora. Besides pure monetary gains, migration remittances allow for higher investment in health care and education. Yet not all impacts are positive. Exploitation of migrants by unscrupulous recruiters or employers is reportedly widespread, separation from family can be stressful for migrants and large scale immigration

can pose serious challenges to a nation's identity and sovereignty.

### **Positive Impact on the Economy of Sending Nations**

The economic impact of migration comes in different dimension as discuss below.

#### **Increases on Domestic Savings**

Migrant's remittance increase domestic savings as well as financial inter-mediation evidence from Philippines Mexico and other countries suggest that remittances increase the accumulation of assets in farm equipment, promote self-employment and increase small business investment in the migrants sending areas (Taylor J. E. 1992). Factoring the remittance inflows correctly into macroeconomic analysis is also likely to improve the credit rating and external debt - sustainability of the receiving country because they are a large and stable source of foreign currency, remittances are likely to curtail investors panic during economic crisis (Burgamelli and Paterno 2006).

Furthermore, future flows of remittances can be used as collateral by government and private sectors in developing countries to raise financing in international capital market Ketkar and Ratha (2005). This innovative financing mechanism can be used to raise funds for developmental projects such as low income housing or water supply.

#### **Development of Community through Hometown Associations**

Diaspora contributes to the development of their former communities through hometown associations and collective financing of development the income remittances from migrant is not only spending on consumptions but on education and health. Once in school the children of migrants may be more likely to finish their education as the increase income from remittances provide additional financial resources and better prospect associated with. Migration influence social norms and incentives towards gaining more education. (Cox-Edwards and Ureta 2003 for El- Salvador, yang 2008 for Philippines, UNDP 2009). Evidence from rural Pakistan suggests that temporary migration is associated with higher school enrolment especially for girls (Mansuri 2006). Furthermore migration has been observed to increase health knowledge in addition to direct effect on wealth, which has led to lower rate of infant mortality and higher birth weight in Mexico (Flildebrandt and McKenzie 2005). Visiting and returning migrants may also bring back health - improving practices such as drinking safe water and better sanitation (UNDP 2009:19).

### **Remittances Reduce the Depth and Severity of Poverty**

Evidence from Latin America, Africa, south Asia and other regions suggests that remittances reduces depth and severity of poverty as well as indirectly stimulating economic activities of the sending nations. The dramatic increases in remittances was responsible for one third of the overall reduction in head count poverty rate in Nepal from 42 per in 1995 - 1996 to 31 percent in 2003 - 2004 (World Bank 2006). Remittance from migrants has an income stabilising effect on both macro-economic level and at the household level. Historically, remittances have tended to rise in times of economic downturns and financial crisis and natural disasters because migrants living abroad send money to help their family back home. In Ghana remittances were found to help households to minimise the effect of economic shocks on household welfare (Quartey 2006). Remittance receiving household in Ethiopia use their reserves and thus avoided having to sell their livestock to cope with drought. Recent evidence from Mali confirm that a substantial part of remittances is saved for unexpected events and the migrants thus serves as an insurer to the whole household (Ponsot and Obengi 2010).

There are growing indication that projects such as schools, health care facilities and community infrastructure such as "Tresporun" programme in Mexico (Ghosh 2006: Orozco 2009, World Bank 2006, UNDP 2009). Access to information through the diaspora and the skills learned by returning migrants can improve technology, management of institutions in the sending country, and lower the fixed cost and knowledge requirements for setting up an international business (Carling 2005) supply. The Diaspora also serves as link to access international financing facilities, and also facilitate networking. They also contribute through philanthropic remittances (Goldring, 2004).

### **Important Supply of Foreign Investment**

In the current environment of credit crunch after the COVID-19 pandemic several countries have started looking up to the Diaspora as sources of foreign exchange inflow (Ketkar and Ratha 2009). The overall amount of remittances surpassed foreign direct investment flows and more than doubled official aid received by Third World countries. In many cases, remittances have become the largest and least volatile source of foreign exchange earnings (Schiller and Faist, 2010:143). In India, Non-resident Indians (NRI) remittance contributions to the India GDP stood at 3.4 per cent in 2018 and still constitutes a major part of the country's overall economic development, standing at \$79 billion in 2019, followed by China and Mexico

\$67billion and \$36billion, respectively (Oladeji-Johnbrowne, 2020). For example, Nigeria's remittances in 2017 alone were larger than the combined foreign direct investment (FDI) brought into the country in the last ten years, as recorded by the National Bureau of Statistics. This is due to a combination of factors including more Nigerians exiting the country to well-paying jobs abroad and a poor investment climate unwelcoming to foreign investors (Rufai, 2019).

Diaspora bonds represent stable and cheap sources of external financing especially in times of financial stress. Diaspora bonds have several advantages both for the issuer and for the immigrant who buys the bond: Through retailing at small denominations, issuers can tap into wealth of relatively poor migrants, although Diaspora bonds are not necessarily limited to migrants. Migrant are expected to be more loyal than the average investors in times of distress. And migrants might be especially interested in financing, health, housing and educational projects. Emigrant may also be an important supply of investment as the knowledge of their home institutions (perhaps a greater ability to maneuver within the home country regulatory framework) may mean that they incur lower investment costs or higher returns compared to other international investors.

### **Effect of Immigrant on Home Political Development**

Several studies in the sociological literatures shows that immigrants are exposed to democratic values and norms and they stimulate greater demand for better institutions at home. The exposure of migrants to different values, norms and political behaviors that are relevant and specific to the host country can be deployed to contribute to the political development of origin. They form network and are also exposed to media of the host country with the intention to be politically in tune and responding accordingly. All this is possible because migrants acquire education and valuable experiences they acquire in the destination country can really be needed and be of use in the origin country. Consequently, after some period of time, they internalise new practices that can have substantial impact on their country of origin. In particular they absorb new political values in a broader sense that could be with regard to attitudes towards democracy, gender parity and female political participation. Thus, they can return home bringing with them new political norms and values and so become both sources of supply and demand for changes in political and social institutions. Of course the transfer of new political ideas depends on the political environment of host nations, weather those countries are more democratic and liberal and

less corrupt, or more open to accept and implement them (Spilimbergo, 2009). They can achieve these improvements through sending remittances to finance their preferred candidate, political parties and politicians. Overall immigrants can demand for greater accountability and induce positive political and institutional changes and more democratic government through the influence they bring to bear on the local political scene. A clear example is the case of the current president of Liberia who was an international footballer that came back home to contest for the highest political office in his country.

#### **Negative effects of Migration on Sending Economy Dependency Syndrome and Problem of Reintegration**

Long reliance on remittances sent by migrants could lead to dependency syndrome. This sometimes makes friends and family of migrants to abandon agricultural work. Conversely, the local community is depleted of the labour force necessary to cultivate the land due to the migration of young people. In other situations, migration can lead or have a knock-on effect on the demand for craft and services so that local communities suffer from their absence. This model is typical of countries with poor resources for indigenous development, and the gap between poor sending countries and rich receiving countries could be enhanced by migration (Taylor, 1997) The Phenomenon of returns migration will have differential impact depending on who returns. For example, refugees returning to war-torn and dislocated societies may face real problems of absorption and reintegration especially in returning back to a life of normalcy. In the majority cases, economic reintegration of migrants in society of origin is problematic but this can be mitigated through the eagerness of well organised reception to facilitate their return with the hope that it will lead to the promotion of local development schemes through the application of the experiences acquired abroad.

#### **Alteration of Family Composition**

Though migration remittances increases household incomes which may lead to reduction in child labour and increase educational attainment for children, on the other hand migration alters family composition and roles within the family which may have adverse effect on the educational success and educational outcomes for children of migrants who often grow up under a single parent. This may make them confront future problems of family disintegration and family stress. Moreover migration may cause a shift in adolescent's orientation, in the sense that children may consider migration as their ultimate goal and decide to pursue further education in order to increase their migration prospect and probability (Vidal 2012). Children growing up in single parent households have poorer school

performance due to less or complete lack of expected parental supervision, which may not be effectively administered in single parent household.

#### **Brain Drain**

Brain drain is the migration of skilled human resources and personnel. Trained professionals are needed in every part of the world. However better standard of living and quality of life, higher salary access to advanced technology and more stable political condition is in the developed countries. The majority of migration is from developing to developed countries. This is of growing concern as it impact negatively on the economy of the developing nations (Levy, 2003). The less developing nations have invested huge resources in training professionals, this translate into loss of resources when this professional migrate with direct benefit accruing to the recipients nations who have not contributed in educating them. The intellectuals of any country are some of the most expensive resources because of their training in terms of material cost and time. World Bank Report (2001).

The movement of skilled workers internationally represents brain gain for the countries that reap their skills and experience and brain drain for their countries of origin. On the brain gain side of the destination countries, they are increasingly are looking to position their immigration policies to attract the types of international workers and students whose skills they desire. On the brain drain side, the development impacts of losing educated workers are being assessed in immigrant- sending and receiving countries benefit so much from the skilled workers who contribute in various ways to their economy. For example; Dr. Uchechi Iweala, son of the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation, Ngozi Okonji-Iweala, broke a medical record in Maryland, United States as one of the first spinal surgeons in to perform a successful navigated lumbar spinal fusion using a robot (Edeme, 2021).

#### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

Remittances are good, but they only provide some financial compensation for the migrant who will prefer to make such money in his or her country of origin in order to enjoy all the benefits of citizenship, family and friends support as well as avoid the unpleasant experiences of discrimination, exploitation, racism, unnecessary harassment from immigration officials of the country he or she is living in as a migrant, imprisonment or even death.

Although, the amount of remittances into Nigeria have continued to grow over the years, they are mainly used for family support so that those left

behind by the migrant can live a relatively better life, enjoy improved levels of education and possibly invest some of it in small businesses or property. In essence, most countries like Nigeria that receive large amount from remittances are yet to consciously formulate strategic policies that will use them to boost economic growth.

The net effect of migration of skilled labour is the loss of people whose contributions towards a vibrant economy. These migrants who are more needed in their country of origin to assist in turning things around for the better end up using their training and experience to further the advancement of already developed countries that continue to exploit developing ones.

The state of the economy of the sending and receiving countries greatly determine the rate of migration. A stagnant, struggling economy with poor future prospects of a viable turn around will make people want to leave in search of better and improved opportunities in other countries. And such a move will be towards another country that is enjoying a comparatively better economic level of prosperity and stability.

It was realized that economically vibrant countries with friendly migration policies tend to attract more migrants than those with restrictive policies and populations that are generally intolerant of migrants. For such migrant friendly countries like the US, both volume and rate of migration tend to increase over time. High influx of migrants continues until the emergence of leaders like President Trump who imposed severe checks that reduced the rate of migration to the US under his administration.

## CONCLUSION

Policies will need to go on evolving if migrants, the societies they leave and those they join are to continue benefiting from migration. Therefore, apart from a set of social, economic, political and environmental factors, migration of population in any region is determined, to large extent, by the perception and behaviour of individuals concerned. This implies that the process of perception depends, to a large extent, on the personal factors like awareness, intelligence, contacts and the ambitions of the potential migrant. Governments in places where most migrants originate from should do all they can to make their citizens want to remain in their countries and contribute meaningfully to the revival and strengthening of their economies.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Government should be proactive by

formulating policies that will thoroughly utilize remittances in ways that will contribute to generating employment, reduce poverty and lead to economic growth. Therefore, Nigeria needs to make better use of the remittances, skills and experiences of migrants to achieve greatness in all spheres of endeavours.

2. To reduce the high rate of loss of skilled manpower, strategic measures through proper policy formulations that will turn the trend of migration in order that the country can benefit much more from the education and experiences of her citizens.
3. Receiving countries should also acknowledge the contributions of migrants to their economy and treat them with a human face.

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