

African Migration: Recent Trends, Key Influences, and Implications

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Forward

By

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Migration, which could be voluntary or involuntary (forced), has been a key feature of human existence. Many factors have been identified as catalysts for migration. Recent several decades have witnessed increased migration, especially from some developing countries to mainly developed countries and also to other developing countries.

Africa has had its fair share (or more than its fair share) of migration. This includes inter – state migration within the continent and migration to countries in other continents. Harsh economic conditions in the home countries, political repression, conflict, religious persecution and the desire for greener pastures, among others, have induced migration. Many studies have interrogated various aspects of migration.

The essential thrust of this edited book is African migration with a special focus on recent trends, the conditioning factors and implications for the African continent. Essentially, it takes as its point of departure the period of the corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic and examines how migration has been affected by the pandemic. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has indubitably impacted on various aspects of life, not least movement and activities of people across the globe.

This book provides incisive analysis of sundry issues relating to African migration since the COVID-19 pandemic. It contends that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought about new influences on African migration. The various chapters, which are written by different scholars, offer interesting and fresh perspectives on the themes interrogated.

The book is timely. This is especially so, against the backdrop of the increasing concern across the world of the rise in migration in the past few

years. Many migrants, particularly from African countries heading to Europe via the sea, have perished in their numbers.

In view of the breadth and depth of the themes covered in this book as well as their scholarly presentation, it is safe to assert that it represents a good addition to existing literature on the subject of migration. I am persuaded that this book will be of immense benefits to scholars and practitioners interested in migration studies and migration activities as well as to the general readers.

Chapter One

Reawakening Scholarship on African Migration: Introductory Commentary

By

Victor Ojakorotu

&

Ikemefuna Taire Paul Okudolo

The editors of this book project commenced with the conviction that from the year of the coronavirus pandemic in 2019 African migration would henceforth be driven by novel influences and determinants. Hence, all the chapters pulled together in this edited book evaluate a recent dependent and independent influence that instigates migration of Africans from the aforesaid period and subsequently. It is doubtless that these recent trends and influences that prompt migration of Africans – whether intra or outside Africa – are bound to have paradigmatic implications for Africans. Consequently, a distinctive value of the book is that it makes a modest contribution to the knowledge economy about the prevalent intensities of African migration and its implication for the continent.

Quite significant to note is that the editors of the book did not set out to contradict the long-held perceptions about Africans as people with an overwhelming penchant and desire for country-to-country migration. Nor does the book challenge earlier theoretical perceptions and empirical-scientific acknowledged drivers of African migration such as the pursuit of economic betterment, escape from internal strife, overcoming poverty, avoidance of authoritarian bad governance, and evading environmental stress among others. Instead, the edited book reinforces those commonly held drivers and determinants of intra-Africa and out-from-African migration exhibited by Africans before 2019. However, our overly ambitious thinking is that some new influences of this emigration from

place to place travel propensity of Africans have emerged from the Covid epoch. Consequently, the book's editors were interested in promoting an insightful understanding of these new influences that accentuate the notion of "Africa as a continent on the move." It is this aspiration of the editors that gave rise to the proposed title of the book: African Migration: Recent Trends, Key Influences, and Implications.

The chapters in this book sustain two critical portrayals. The first depiction is that Africans' penchant for migration, both within and outside the continent, has amplified since 2019. The second portrayal is that from the year of the Covid-19 fresh influences and determinants that inform Africans' migration tendencies with both implicit and explicit implications have emerged too. Thus, the book provides contemporary scholarly views on Africans within the continent and international migration from the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak to date. It, therefore, aims to enrich scholarly analyses, particularly the social science outlook anchored on qualitative methodological orientation, to advance contemporary understanding of the recent trends and drivers of African migration. To strengthen the theorizations about the "ambitious thinking" of the editors which prompted the book project, each of the chapter's author(s) dealt explicitly with identifying and analyzing novel influence(s) of the migration propensities of Africans from the indicated year and expose their implications for society.

By implication, this edition brings together ten well-researched and scientifically theoretically informed empirical studies constructed on qualitative research methods. The project hopefully aims to prompt further scholarly social science and humanites theorization about African migration. To sustain significant social science and humanites voices in illuminating the subject of migration travels of Africans even further, the book's chapters are a reinforcement of the social science pursuit towards theory-building. This further means that it resonates with sound social scientific theory-building rather than assumptions derived from arm-chair theorizing, journalistic presentations, and personal views or ideas. That the issue of African migration is fundamentally a matter of human modeling and therefore is never static, always value-laden, and reminiscent of "politics as an art;" therefore, explaining migration behaviours of Africans

from the social science viewpoint cannot be overemphasized. By so, to further the goal of social science theory-building, the edition contributes to the proffering of scientific explanations to the human attitude of migration specifically of Africans. Through the book, the editors reinforce the critical aspect and importance of African migration to the overall development of the continent by progressing understanding of its dimension and dynamics. Although the editors hold strongly that a multidisciplinary approach is the best way to go in disentangling the subject of African migration, they believe a large aspect of this human behaviour can be illuminated furthermore with emphasis on the social science perspective.

Thus, in pursuit of social science theory-building, the edited book contributes that needed human social science “food for thought” perspective in the scholarship on African migration. Take, for instance, the chapter by *Bello and Ademiju* deal at length with how Covid-19 has greatly influenced a new rationale for the migration of Africans. The authors posit that “*The COVID-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global health calamity of the century...posing enormous health, economic, environmental and social challenges to the entire human population...severely disrupting both local and international movement.*” By analyzing secondary data, this chapter reaches the conclusion that Covid-19 is having a critical impact on the “*public health policies on access to health care for refugees and migrants*” particularly of Africans. Another chapter by *Okudolo* also focuses on the twist of the coronavirus outbreak, as a novel driver of African migration, and has a bearing on intra-African travels for university educational attainment. Utilizing the qualitative methodological orientation based on an analytic framework of Gerry Stoker’s governance theory and the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) for analysis, the chapter concludes that “*Covid-19-contrived aviation protocols for international student migration compounds the travel experiences of Nigerian university learners in South Africa.*” The chapter thus calls for a corporative “affirmative governance” regulation framework involving African governments to ease the plight experienced by intra-African university learners.

Several more chapters focus on the controversies prompted by the

influence of Covid-19 on recent migration penchant of Africans. Also, Chukwudi's chapter which interrogates the nexus between migration and development as influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic notes that the incessant medical and educational tourism of African leaders abroad ought to reduce drastically because the pandemic constitutes a barrier to the free flow of movement. But this expected outcome seems not to be the case as more African political elites have increased such propensity. The chapter, therefore, queries why African leaders are not able to "*replicate knowledge garnered from medical or educational tourism towards the improvement of their local healthcare and education systems.*" It concludes that the African "*continent's rapid socioeconomic development largely depends on its ability to replicate or transfer knowledge garnered over time from migration.*" The chapter by Adanlawo and Chaka also asserts that intra-African migration for purposes of higher school degree educational attainment during the Covid-19 epoch has aggravated the psychological and financial woes of international students.

Olusola's chapter on "Music as a Spur for Migration among the African Youths: The Yoruba Example" inevitably concedes that traditional music has come to constitute a novel determinant of African migration as escapism. The author holds that the year 2019 marked a new thinking among young Yoruba musicians that migration to Europe was a sure way to actualize their popularity, better their economy cum finances, and realize improved living conditions. A novel implication of Olusola's findings, as deduced from oral discography and bibliography analysis of data, is that parents (i.e. especially mothers) were now the new avid facilitators of international migration of their youthful Yoruba traditional music singers. Drawing the chapter's notes, Olusola avers that "*texts of these songs are observed to contain lyrics that eulogizes white-skin individuals, love for traveling in an aircraft... as well as other traveling fantasies.*" Similarly, the chapter by Marumo and Motswaledi entitled "Covid -19 vaccination policy: A Threat towards Africa's regional integration and migration" argues that the mandatory coronavirus vaccination policy is a disutility to African migration. Using secondary data, a preliminary finding of the chapter is that compulsory Covid-19

vaccination for migration “*would deprive cross-border migration and by extension, limits Africa’s regional integration.*”

A more philosophical chapter by Marumo on the propagation of the renowned African philosophy tagged Ubuntu through African migration identifies the coronavirus as a limitation to the spread of this philosophy. According to Marumo, Ubuntu advocates for “*community equality, equal distribution of wealth, and humanity,*” but that the unfavourable migratory limitations through such policies as the Covid-induced lockdowns and forced vaccinations only further frustrate the spread of Ubuntu. The chapter also believes that the covid restrictions to movement undermines spread of Ubuntu further by also infuriating “access to the healing virtue of Hoodia.” “Hoodia” is a tested African healing herb against common cold which the Ubuntu philosophy dictates that Africans should spread throughout the globe to overcome the virus. Rapanyane’s contribution applies an Afrocentric approach to explain international migration arising from the influence of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Based on reliance on document review and thematic content analysis methodologies, the chapter explains how the Russian invasion debased the increased international migration to Eastern Europe, especially of Africans. It contends that the invasion of Ukraine by Russia has resulted in a refugee crisis that has particularly grave implications for Africans already in Eastern Europe or those intending to migrate to the region for various reasons.

Reddy’s contribution posits that social media communication for migrating Africans assumed a different kind of utilitarian value as of 2019. The chapter asserts that social media played more positive roles for both legitimate and illegitimate African migrants. For example, social media communication greatly enabled intra-African road travellers to avoid being stranded in well-known locations such usually happens. The contents of social media communication during the period assisted air travellers to escape persons or companies intending to extort or defraud them, thereby curtailing the number of migrants falling prey to criminals. In the same vein, Abdullahi, Esoso and Ochigbo’s chapter contributes to the discourse by examining recent dimensions in forced or illegal migration using Nigerian context to generalize for Africa. It notes that the

illegal migration of Africans worsened since 2019, thereby underscoring the imperative to promote trans-border trade to boost national security.

By way of a summary of the thesis-of-thesis of the book, clearly, the coronavirus pandemic more of constitutes the independent variable of analysis throughout the chapters. Consequently, all the new or recent influences (i.e., dependent variable) identified and analyzed offer the most plausible bases of social scientific and humanities reasoning and explanation of the new trends in African migration. Therefore, this edited book offers a commanding social science and humanities overview of contemporary African migration dynamics as a source of knowledge and reference material for further discourse of the subject.

Further readings

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Chapter Two

Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic on Society and Global Movement

By
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&
Oluyemi O. Ademiju

Abstract

Since the declaration of Covid-19 by World Health Organization (WHO) as a global pandemic on 11 March 2020, the novel corona virus continues to rapidly spread worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic is considered as the most crucial global health calamity of the century and the greatest challenge that the mankind faced since the 2nd World War (1939-1945). It has rapidly spread around the world, posing enormous health, economic, environmental and social challenges to the entire human population. The corona virus outbreak is severely disrupting both local and international movement. Almost all the nations are struggling to slow down the transmission of the disease by testing and treating patients, quarantining suspected persons through contact tracing, restricting large gatherings, maintaining complete or partial lock down, border closure among others. The study shall adopt secondary data which shall be sourced through the use of textbooks, newspapers, journals, and internet materials. Therefore, based on this preamble, this paper shall critically examine the impact of COVID-19 on society and global movement and other attendant issues.

Keywords: COVID-19; Migration, Covid-19 curve and Society.

Introduction

Since 30 January and 11 March 2020 that World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) declared the outbreak of Covid 19 as Public Health Emergency International Concern and a pandemic respectively, the virus is becoming uncontrollable in most of the countries around the world. At contact of the deadly virus, some of the symptoms show are difficulty in breathing, tiredness, cough and Fever are some of the symptoms of the deadly virus. The virus is a communicable disease, and it can be contacted by touching infected person and by inhaling the droplets in the air. The effect of the virus is felt in all aspects of human life ragging from the social life of individuals, the economy of the world, schools, businesses, restaurants, government offices, markets, religion gatherings and pubs among others were either completely or partially closed.

Many effects, such as social ceremonies, conferences, trade fairs, elections and festivals were either cancelled or postponed due to the outbreak of the virus. Many international conferences including the conferences organised on Covid-19 itself were halted. In the resent 2020 UNESCO report, it was revealed that “More than 61 countries in the world have declared and implemented the closure of schools in an attempt to halt the spread of the virus.” UNESCO (2020) stated over 420 million students were affected by the outbreak of Corona virus as a result of many schools, colleges and universities being shut in over 39 countries. The study focuses on three specific objectives.

- i. to examine effect of Covid 19 on social relations and health
- ii. to analyse the economic impact of Covid 19 on society
- iii. to discuss the public health policies on access to health care for refugees and migrants.

Conceptual clarifications

Covid-19

Corona-virus popularly known as COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus called severe acute respiratory syndrome corona-virus 2, which was first identified in Wuhan City, China. Corona-virus disease (COVID-19).

Society

This is a group of individuals living together in a more or less ordered community, who involved in persistent social interaction, typically subjected to the same authority and dominant cultural expectations

Migrant

International migrants are those who change their countries of usual residence, irrespective of their reasons for migration or legal status, to another countries of their destination for economic, social, religion, business or white collar job among others.

Refugee

These are persons who have been forced outside of their country of origin in order to escape war, persecution, natural disaster, or other circumstances who require international protection.

Literature Review

With COVID-19 pandemic wrecking and crippling economies of most countries, the negative impact is expected to take several years to reverse. And with small and medium enterprises (SMEs) being the engines of any economic development, the pandemic impact has brought many of these businesses to their knees. With the sector employing between 70% and 90% of the population (Muriithi, 2017), COVID-19 has worsened the situation and many businesses have closed down owing to lack of capital, customers and government support.

Several global studies have revealed worrying trend arising from impact of COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, a study by BFA Global Survey participating 1,561 businesses in different countries among them India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, United Kingdom and USA, found that SMEs had only cash reserves for 4 to 6 months. This means that beyond six months, the business survival is uncertain (BFA Global). A similar study by Genome in the emerging markets found that only 60% of businesses studied had cash to carry them beyond three months. The study further revealed that 74% of start-up businesses had terminated their full-time employees. In terms of countries, North America was on top of the list with 84% of start-ups having terminated their full-time employees.

This was followed by Europe with 67% and Asia at 59% respectively (Morelix, 2020). The three economies “account for 63% of world supply-chain imports and 64% of supply-chain exports” (International Trade Centre, 2020).

The pandemic severity has affected all business sectors worldwide. For instance, a study by International Trade Centre entitled, SME Competitiveness Outlook survey revealed that the global loss on manufacturing export for China, European Union and United States arising from COVID-19 lock-downs was expected to reach \$126 billion (International Trade Centre, 2020). The same study cited the service sector (accommodation and food services) as the most affected by the Pandemic with 76% of business surveyed associating their losses to both partial and full-time lock-downs. The tourism industry was also not spared by the pandemic. The World Tourism Organisation reported that the international tourist business was expected to decline by 60% and 80% in 2020, a decline considered 15 to 20 times greater than the 2008 global financial crisis. The World Travel and Tourism Council estimates that 100.8 million jobs would be lost during the same period (International Trade Centre, 2020).

In Africa, the situation is even worse and affecting already devastated SMEs sector shaking it to the core. According to African Management Institute (AMI) in a survey that participated business owners from 17 African countries, 87% of business owners were uncertain about their business survival during the pandemic period while another group (67%) cried that COVID-19 control measures put in place by governments such as lock-downs, curfews and social distancing had negatively affected business survival (Harrison, 2020).

In terms of specific losses, the SME competitive Outlook predicted that African business exporters were to lose \$2.4 billion from industrial supply-chain exports due to factory shut-down in China, European Union and United States of America (International Trade Centre, 2020). The G3 countries were also to lose \$126.3 billion in international trade (manufacturing) as result of COVID-19 shut-down (UNCTAD, 2020). The same survey further indicated that two out of three African businesses experienced reduction in sales of 75% and 54% drop in their ability to

accessing inputs (ITC, 2020). To survive the COVID-19 crisis, businesses worldwide need financial and other administrative and logistical supports otherwise navigating the challenge would be difficult and spells doom for their existences. A study by AMI pointed out that the survival of Small Growing Businesses (SBGs) in emerging markets required financial support of not less than \$50,000 (Harrison, 2020). Unfortunately, many African businesses have no assured sources of funding, owners lack adequate business education and entrepreneurial skills nor do they have adequate financial muscles to empower them. Another challenge is lack of governments' support and willingness to provide financial assistance and insurance to relieve such distressed businesses. This is contrary to developed countries where such assistance is readily available including numerous stimulating packages to boost such businesses.

Methodology

Two-step process was adopted for research and data collection and to answer the question on "How COVID-19 pandemic has re-shaped global migration and impact of it on the society." The study made use of secondary data which is available on the internet, journal article and conferences and seminars on Covid 19. The focus of the research was on relevant reports and evidence gathered through secondary data.

Impact on Social Relations and Health

People are strongly advised to maintain social distance which involves avoiding large gathering and maintaining distance from people. This is a new developed device which is aimed at preventing the spread of the virus. The outbreak of the virus, and declaration of it as pandemic by World Health Organisation, among others has made many people to avoid social gatherings by staying at home and carry out necessary activities from home. This also leads to development and promotion of e-business, e-learning and many meetings and conferences are also held on-line. Many colleges and universities resulted to e-learning as a way to ensure that million of students in the world are not denied their right to education due to shut-down of schools. A New York Sociologist, Eric Kleinberg stated that the world had entered a new period of social crisis. He stated further

that there was going to be a level of social order related to isolation and social distancing as means of curbing the spread of the virus.

The web of social relations, which is an integral part of human civilization encompasses social interactions since man is said to be a social animal, was virtually curbed due to the increase of social distancing measures as a result of rapid spread of the deadly virus. Social relations, connections and interactions are integral part of life of the people from the beginning of human existence. Lack of such inherent meaningful relations, interaction and connections can bring about a state of anxiety, feeling of being neglected and confusion both in body and in mind. The restriction of such human inherent social order has led to new order of human connections, relations and interactions. Some of the aftermath of these restrictions are loneliness, mental disorders, depression, health issue and anxiety drives among others.

Impact on Economy

The world economic has experienced a big shift and there is a crashed in world market since the outbreak of the virus and its declaration as pandemic by World Health Organisation (W.H.O) in March 2020. Factories, Restaurants, Pubs, Markets, Flights, Super Markets, Malls, Universities, Colleges and others were shut down to curb the spreading of the virus. Fear of corona virus has limited the movement of the individuals, both domestic and globally. People were restricted even from buying essential items, and all these affected the economy of the world as a whole since the countries of the world are interdependence. It was also revealed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that their expectation for global growth was cut from 2.9% to 2.4% , and stated that there was possibility of its falling lower to 15%. According to Economic Times, “the revenues and growth of the income of the countries of the world experience a huge decline of almost 50% as the Corona Virus affects economic activity of the world as a whole.” Also, the countries of the world experience a drastic fall in investment, innovation and economic growth which also impacted privatisation plans, revenue and development.

Most activities in the world ranging from politics, economics, sport and travelling among others have been brought to an halt as a result of COVID-19. It has ushered in an entirely new order of life and human

experience. Many countries of the world embarked on movement restriction as a method of curbing the spread of the virus. It has also reduced drastically the income from aviation. A lot has been discussed on the health and possible economic implications of COVID-19 on workers and travellers after which everything returns to normalcy again. COVID-19 is likely to have lasting migration implications long after health sector, businesses, people and the economy might have bounced back due to the current global cessation of movement which is unprecedented in modern days.

Migrants' Health

The migrants health status and adaptability vary. Many factors contribute to migrants' health in the receiving community. These include social, economic, personal and environmental factors. All these are referred to as determinants of health. While some migrants might seem to be healthier than people in the host community, other migrants have health vulnerabilities which is due to being in crowded environments, the migrants' socio-economic status, restriction access to services such as health, social and religion, and cultural-linguistic barrier.

Poor health insurance policy, and inappropriate health information management, often coupled with insufficient financial resources, affect migrants' ability to take preventive measures against COVID-19 and to receive adequate medical care if eventually contacted the disease. Many of the support and care services provided by civil society and non-governmental organisations had to be stopped. Irregular migrants may find it more difficult to have access to these services due to countries' lock down as these activities need to be registered with respective authorities in charge, while some migrants may be reluctant to reveal their medical status for fear of being reported.

The measures put in place, such as social distance, to curb the spread of the virus may be proved abortive in dense or crowded environments. Another factors that can hinder the effectiveness of the measures are the cases for refugees in camps, irregular migrants in administrative detention or migrant workers in highly populated plants. It is important to ensure travellers are incorporated into the public health strategies by disseminating information to them in the language they understand.

Circulation of false news and information of issues tend to circulate more rapidly in times of anxiety and uncertainty which create more havoc. However, migrants with high risk of contamination tend to hide potential symptoms and status instead of seeking treatment where there is stigmatization and excluding of migrants with the case of the virus.

The loss of control being felt across the globe due to movement restrictions, border closures and feelings of social isolation provides intuition into the daily struggles faced by migrants around the world every day.

Conclusion

The pandemic influences every aspect of human life and the effect is severely felt by everyone in the world. The countries, individual households and firms in the world are in one way or the other being affected by the severe effect of the pandemic. Many governments of the countries of the world have declared either partially or complete lock down of major centres and places in the countries and many activities have been brought to an halt. Governments in most countries among others have shut down their Schools, Colleges, Universities, Pubs Market, Mall and Shopping Complex. It has created an environment of fear, anxiety and stress among the developed and developing countries. World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) and all the member nations have issued instructions and recommendations on the impact of the disease and other related issues on the Novel Corona Virus. Many issues such as social anxiety, economic recessions, panic states due to uncertainty and extreme mental stress have been created by the virus due to its lock down measures and extreme feeling of isolation. efforts in their daily activities in accordance to the directions and recommendations by To curb the spread of this virus required joint efforts, and people need to make strict and determined the Government and World Health Organisation. With the limited available resources, the health sector will be able to render effective and timely services to the public with the limited available resources at their disposal and save reasonably time to allocate additional resources for the effective control of the novel Pandemic.

Limitations of research

This study is carried out to analyse the impact of the COVID- 19 on the society and on the global migration. The study makes use of secondary source of information which is available on the internet, Journals and Conferences on COVID-19 and global migration. It is quite possible that there may be a dearth of data, information and research related to the research topic, and the possibility of data contradictions.

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Chapter Three

Probing the Regulatory Governance Protocols in Aviation during Covid-19 (Experiences of Migrant Nigerian University Learners in South Africa)

By

Ikemefuna Taire Paul Okudolo

Abstract

The coronavirus-prompted “new normal” informs novel implications for worldwide aviation travel. Accordingly, a “new normal” governance for inbound airplane travel regulations materialized with consequences for the internationalization of higher education. This denotes that Covid-19 galvanized new policy regulations, governance guidelines, rules and standards for international travels expected of university learners abroad. Hence, this study evaluates the experiences of Nigerian university migrant learners studying in South Africa concerning new aviation protocols instituted by the South African government. It appraises “new normal” regulatory protocols/regimes as it affects visa issuance, travel safeguard protocols, and travel costs amongst others. Its data derive from unstructured interviews with purposively sampled Nigerian university learners in South Africa to explain some novel phenomena in international students’ travel experiences. This implies the study has a qualitative methodological orientation. Its analytic framework is based on Gerry Stoker’s governance theory. Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is the utilized data analysis technique. It found that Covid-19 prompted a longer time of visa issuance, new travel protocols such as mask-wearing on airplanes, compulsory Covid-19 testing cum vaccination and astronomical

increase in air ticket cost. It also found that severer student travellers' airport checks persisted. Its recommendations include cost reduction of coronavirus-prompted testing and easing of protocols for student-travellers. The study holds that institution of affirmative governance regulations for students' visa issuance would largely enhance the internationalization of university education. Generally, it found that the Covid-19-contrived aviation protocols for international student migration compounded the travel experiences of Nigerian university learners in South Africa.

Keywords: Covid-19-manufactured aviation travel protocols; governance regulatory protocols/regimes; Nigerian university learners in South Africa; governance theory; affirmative governance regulations for university learners abroad.

Introduction

The outbreak of Covid-19 caused lives and living to be in disarray as well as businesses to experience a kind of predicament. The coronavirus epidemic era was as if humanity had come to the precipice of extinction. Anxiety gripped everybody, everything and nothing involving mankind's activities and human sensorium was not spared of a feeling of hopelessness that the end had come due to the coronavirus pandemic. Forecast of impending massive deaths of which international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), healthcare administrators cum scientists and pundits of all sorts which the media enabled to broadcast aggravated fear-mongering. Devastating assumptions of the effects of coronavirus on humanity echoed with global reverberation. According to a United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Social Inclusion online research report (undated), the foregoing picturesque descriptions no doubt ably captures the global mood since the novel coronavirus disease (patented SARS-CoV-2) was pronounced.

As the global efforts and collaborations, as well as, concerted determinations to curtail the Covid-19 pandemic gained steam, what it occasioned was a radical alteration of human social relations, ways of socializing, as well as impacting in somewhat inconveniencing ways existing governance regulations generally (Morens, Daszak, Markeld & Taubenberger, 2020). Part of what the coronavirus-induced "new normal"

in social relations created includes discouraging handshaking and hugging was highly prohibited. Also, social distancing became the norm and the wearing of facemasks in public spaces became an authorized rule throughout the world. In the view of DeFilippis, Impink, Singell, Polzer and Sadun (2020), Covid-19-manufactured “new normal” resulted in discomfort and disarray in all human social organization of the modern state. Regarding these instigated “new normal,” the research of Daniel (2020), Okudolo and Ojakorotu (2021) show that Covid-19 caused disruptions of the pre-coronavirus era’s normal known ways of doing things in the education and health sectors respectively as in all walks of life. These studies connote that the coronavirus outbreak ignited a “new normal” that perceptively worsened humanity’s socialization, mental state and survival trajectories with the aviation sector not exempted.

However, some studies attest that the Covid-19 pandemic has brought positive vibes to human lives, social relations cum survival and social development as it persist. For instance, Pana and Zhangb’s (2020) research underscores how the coronavirus epoch facilitates the need for increased adoption cum application of digitalization technology and digital surveillance for advances in the global society. Another area of the positive contribution of Covid-19 is with regards to enhancing religious believers’ harmony with the Creator (Tyas & Naibaho, 2020). There is no questioning that the coronavirus epidemic did strengthen family bonds, relationships and love (Evans, et al, 2020). Generally, though, the emphasis of scholarships has been to examine how to mitigate the hardships brought about by Covid-19 which this present study aligns with concerning airplane travel.

What the announcement in late December of 2019 of China’s alleged Wuhan coronavirus exposure which purportedly cause its outbreak resulted in was uncertainty about what ordinarily humans have come to see as normal ways. For sure, uncertainty about governance, policy process, business dealings, and decision-making in both the private and public realms - in short, all of the human social relations and interactions in various organizations - were inevitably impacted one way or the other. Framing with certainty the regulatory governance regimes of governments’ public administration spheres became uncertain. Public

policies were peculiarly most confronted with uncertainty and dilemmas that defiled research-centered answers or even scientific prediction thereby making arm-chair theorizing in government operations during Covid-19 era to thrive (Boin, & Lodge, 2021).

The outbreak of coronavirus affected already established governance regulation protocols/regimes across all sectors in the most devastating ways globally thereby raising policy uncertainty to phenomenal heights (Gaskell, Stoker, Jennings & Devine, 2020). Especially concerning the governance regulatory regimes for international airplane travel which is the focus of this study. The coronavirus pandemic underscored the veracity of international travels no doubt. Thus, part of the overarching goal of the study is to examine the impact of Covid-19's induced "new normal" on the regulatory governance regimes for international university learners' airplane traveling.

To ground the middle-level theoretical generalizations the study postulates, it begins by explaining the impact of the coronavirus outbreak on Nigerian university learners in South Africa in terms of their inbound aviation experiences. A conceptual clarification section follows. Afterward, the theoretical underpinning of the study is explicated. The materials and method section comes after. This section delivers the statement of the problem, methodological orientation, data collection and analysis technique adopted in the study are explained in more detail. The data interpretation, analysis and discussion section follow immediately based on its applied research design. A summary of the study's findings is provided for. The concluding remarks come before the recommendations made in the study. It is noteworthy that the study's recommendations also speak to Nigerians desirous of accomplishing higher education abroad in general.

Conceptualizations

Covid-19:- Technically, the scientific encrypted 2019-nCov or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 SARS-Cov-2 refers to coronavirus or Covid-19 (Meng, Hua, & Bian, 2020). However, the popular and global name for the disease is called is Covid or Covid-19 or coronavirus. It is a viral disease that allegedly emerged from Wuhan in China in late 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared this

disease a pandemic in early 2020, precisely on March 11 (Rashid & Yadav, 2020). It is an air-borne disease that is easily transmittable if others inhale droplets of air bearing the virus. Affected persons are also those that touched surfaces bearing the virus or shook, touched or hugged affected people with the disease too. This was why WHO and medical experts during the pandemic pushed to discourage handshakes or hugging and various other forms of social contact while promoting keeping social distance as well as using one's elbow or foot contact as a kind of substitute for handshake greeting (WHO, 2021).

Being a respiratory viral ailment, coronavirus belongs to the league of other virus-related diseases that were declared as pandemics too like HIV/AIDS, Zika virus, and Ebola virus. The emphasis in the science of the Covid-19 disease is on human-to-human transmission but recent studies show the potential of animal-to-human transmission (Tiwari et al, 2020). The general clinical manifestation of those affected with Covid-19 is a dry cough, acute feverish feeling, severe tiredness, difficulty of breathing, and shortness of breath. Scientific findings also show that coronavirus-affected individuals differ in suffering from severe headaches, aching throat, and diarrhea. Other uncommon associated illnesses of coronavirus are psychological discoordination, muscle pains, vomiting, body aches and general confusion and poor mental synchronization. The known variants of the covid viral disease are Delta and Omicron (WHO, 2021). A WHO Coronavirus (Covid-19) Dashboard global statistics as of 13 June 2022 show 535,863,950 confirmed cases including 6,314,972 acknowledged deaths.

Coronavirus-manufactured aviation travel protocols/regimes-: As earlier noted, the Covid outbreak, in its pandemic status, engineered a “new normal” across all walks of life including the aviation sector (Nizetic, 2020). Though Rashid and Yadav's (2020) study submit that the coronavirus-concocted “new normal” represents an opportunity for transformative regulatory governance in all sectors, and so its variant in the aviation sector ought to be perceived and considered as a public health risk mitigation measure. Its intendment, therefore, in aviation is to curb the spread of coronavirus among airplane travelers. According to an International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) document, the guideline

for air travel under the Covid-19 era aims to: promote safety, security, and air travel efficiency; promote public health and confidence in passengers, aviation workers and the general public. The document also posited that the coronavirus-prompted “new normal” guidelines/protocols/regimes aims to minimize negative operational outcomes as well as that the guidelines support medical scientific evidences consistent with best practices in healthcare and public health safety.

Every nation in the globe instituted “new normal” governance regulations and ordinances in their aviation sector, especially for inbound international migration. Hence, Nigeria and South Africa followed similar practice by implementing new travel protocols for immigrants into their countries. In Nigeria, the Presidential Steering Committee on COVID-19 (PSC COVID-19) in collaboration with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) formulates the “new normal” aviation protocols.

According to a Premium Times online report of September 22, 2021, relating the experience of a Nigerian traveller emphasizing the functionality of an aspect of the “new normal” protocols: *“This is not the best of times to embark on an international trip, except it is highly necessary. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed so many travel protocols that many international travellers, especially those transiting, have been stranded because they were not fully aware of the rules or they just took things for granted... My adventure nearly put me in trouble because of COVID-19 protocols, especially the test results which are time-bound... There is one test to be done 72 or 48 hours to the departure, depending on the country being visited and the rules change from time to time... I tried that and paid (N39,500) with my Nigerian bank card. The money was deducted but no message came from NCDC that I have paid, and without a certificate showing PAID, I would not be allowed to board!... Many passengers suffered untold hardships as a result of this laxity and a number paid the testing fee twice. I paid twice and I am yet to be reimbursed.”*

In the case of the Republic, the South Africa Ministerial Advisory Committee on COVID-19 authorizes travel protocols in collaboration with the nation’s National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD). These protocols are encoded in various Gazettes. The “new normal” protocols

for South Africa air travel updated regulations of 22 March 2022 (see <https://www.gov.za/covid-19/about/coronavirus-covid-19-alert-level-1>) include:

A traveller must provide a valid negative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test certificate, obtained not more than 72 hours before the date of travel, from an accredited laboratory and, in line with World Health Organization requirements or equivalent local accreditation authority. South African Authorities reserve the right to verify the authenticity of the presented PCR negative test certificates; in the event of the traveller's failure, for whatever reason, to submit a valid negative test certificate in terms of paragraph (a), upon arrival in South Africa, the traveller shall be required to do an antigen test at his or her own costs; in the event of the traveller testing positive for COVID-19, he or she shall be required to isolate him or herself, at his or her own cost, for 10 days; a passenger is required to wear a face mask at all times, may only remove a face mask during an emergency or when instructed by cabin crew to take it off and must observe social distancing; a child under the age of six years may be exempted from wearing a face mask; a passenger who is unable to wear a face mask due to an underlying medical condition, must submit a medical certificate from a registered medical practitioner to the Operator prior to departure; an "immunity passport," "risk-free certificate" or "passport immunity" in respect of COVID -19 is not acceptable; on travelling families: who displays symptoms of COVID-19 must, upon arrival and under the direction of Port Health be taken through primary and secondary screening, including COVID-19 testing, where applicable; if travelling with family, be quarantined, at own cost, with the whole family; and if a positive test result is obtained, be isolated, at own cost.

The above-stated travel protocols/regimes are but some of the novel rules, standards, and norms that constitute the "new normal" governance regulations enunciated by the South African government for its aviation sector to curtail the coronavirus pandemic.

Theoretical Foundation

Pandemic-like emergency state of affairs as the coronavirus outbreak epitomizes normally throws up legitimacy questions about pre-existing governance regulations. Articulated novel governance regulations to

mitigate pandemic-like conditions oftentimes are contentious and usually subject to judicial interpretations like challenges to mask-wearing and compulsory vaccination against Covid (WHO, 2021; Shetty, 2020; see Tirupathi et al (2020), Wangi et al (2020) on crises related to mask-wearing). Therefore, in light of the outbreak of coronavirus- initiated “new normal” governance regulations became part and parcel of governments’ Covid pandemic’s mitigation and curtailment strategy. Easton (1990) posits that regulatory governance is state, public or governmental mechanisms, mostly in the form of rules, norms and ordinances expected to be the basis of intervention, facilitation, coordination and management to moderate the negative effects of pandemic-type circumstances like the Covid-19 era.

Governance of state regulatory mechanisms applies to all sectors of human socialization of the modern state. Thereby, its existence crisscrosses the political, economic, social, technological and every aspect of societal arena for its advancement. Governance regulations basically emanates from the tiers of government, including any association, committee, body or agency bearing cum possessing authority and power to make binding rules on citizens (Schneider & Scherer, 2019). By implication, governance regulation denotes a kind of innovative mechanism formulated to mitigate societal challenges brought about, especially during pandemics or emergencies like humanity’s experience of coronavirus disease currently.

As earlier stated, Gerry Stoker’s (1998) notion of governance theory is the study’s theoretical foundation. Stoker examines his version of governance theory against the traditional view of government under five parameters. These parameters underscore that governance is as regards innovative ways and methods of governing in a pandemic circumstance for instance. The first parameter of governance under a Covid-19 pandemic should speak to designing regulations that provide for the development of new governmental organizational mechanisms, apparatuses and responsibilities. Two is that governance should underscore the advent of self-governing networks such as greater collaboration between government and non-state actors like civil society groups. Three, the “new” governance regulation must provide for

coordinate and symbiotic inter-dependence of function, authority and power to agencies in an intricate collective action to address specific challenges. The fourth parameter is that the “new normal” governance regulations must blur rather than widen responsibilities between organizations in the public and private realms. Lastly, the fifth parameter is that the “new” governance regulations should accommodate partnerships between multiple agencies or organizations involved in mitigating particular challenges throw-up during the coronavirus reign for example.

Stoker (1998: 17) argues that the goal of governance is encapsulated in government and its chief obligation is to use regulations to create “ordered rule and collective action.” That is, the process of governance is to establish regulatory regimes that should effectively mitigate crises situations like under the coronavirus era which corresponds with the basic responsibility of a government. Government is a political authority that makes public policies and enforces them for the common good of society (Mintrom & Luetjens, 2016). Hence, Stoker’s theory seems to replace the concept of government with governance as the real process of establishing the common good through initiated state regulations (Stoker, 1998). Implicit therefore in the governance regulatory framework according to Stoker is the imperative of regulatory rule making, enforcement and monitoring as the basis to exert control of coronavirus-related crises for example.

Materials and Method

This section addresses data and related concerns. It provides the basis for the study to make a valid and reliable middle-level theory about the Covid-19’s impact on the air travel experience of Nigerian university learners in South Africa. To start with, this section begins by illuminating the problem under investigation that the study interrogates.

Posturing the Problematique of the Study

The crucial practical question that Nigerian university learners in South Africa were confronted with is whether the coronavirus-prompted travel protocols of the South African government were favourable? If, for example, regarding visa processing, the university student-learner paid N23, 000 at the Nigerian home VFS (the agency charged with visa

processing on behalf of the South African Republic) before the pandemic broke out, but now pays N33, 500 under the pandemic to abide with avoiding being in a crowded place in conformity with the social distance regulation and adoption of e-visa processing modules, can one say such outcome is favourable? Or, before the pandemic, the required vaccinations reflected in the “Yellow Card” are yellow fever and Meningitis for entering South Africa, but the Covid-manufactured “new normal” now requires an additional expensive PCR Test that must read a “negative” result 72 hours before arrival in South Africa. And if one tests positive for the virus during the transit, the new regulation requires about 10 days of quarantine at a designated location around the airport upon arrival at the passengers’ expense.

What the above scenarios underscore is that potentially the Nigerian student-travellers to South Africa most likely will not appreciate the aviation’s “new normal” governance regulations in a progressive sense. Even though these enunciated regulations were put in place to protect the travellers from the virus, the difficulties associated with abiding by the regulations naturally elicits complaints, antagonisms and potential breaches of the new norms. Evidence abounds that travellers submit fake PCR test results due to growing racketeering in the process (ThisDay online news report, Sept. 20, 2021). Refusal to wear face masks inside the airport premises and the plane is wilfully breached (National Herald online news report, June 8, 2022). Reported cases of escapees from quarantine locations persisted (BBC online news, 29, Nov. 2021). Massive complaints about the high cost of travel tickets during Covid-19 was reported (The Guardian online new report, undated). Complaints about the long delay in visa issuance prompted by the coronavirus pandemic was a reality (Julia, Nov. 5, 2020). These are but a few instances of travellers’ hostile experiences cum reactions to the Covid-19-induced “new normal” in air travel.

Aim and objective of the study

Generally, the study aims to evaluate and recommend the easing of airplane travel migration experiences of Nigerian university learners in South Africa in terms of conformism with South African Republic’s Covid-19-induced travel protocols that constitute the “new normal” in

aviation. Thus, the overriding objective of the study is to explain and recommend how coronavirus-manufactured “new normal” in aviation can be improved for Nigerian university learners in South Africa in terms of their airplane travel experiences in conformity with the South African Republic’s coronavirus-induced travel protocols.

Research design and method

This study is founded on an exploratory qualitative research. This is because it explores the air travel experiences of university learners abroad with regards to their comfortability with the Covid-19-prompted aviation protocols/regimes. Consensus abounds that the qualitative research methodology is best to deploy to explain novel socio-human phenomena like consideration of how coronavirus-induced aviation protocols impart international university students’ traveling. Qualitative research facilitates the exploration of new phenomena to provide profound insights and make valid cum reliable middle-level theoretical generalizations (Lemon & Hayes, 2020). Data was gathered using Buskens’ (2011) evolved Free Attitude Interview (FAI) method with interviewees/participants responding to probing explorative questions. Dikko (2016) notes that the FAI interview approach is a commonly used data collection method in qualitative research if collecting rich, discerning and perceptive responses to facilitate a profound understanding of a social issue is the goal. The interview population was drawn from Nigerian university students studying in South Africa. The data was derived from the face-to-face interview (i.e three interviewees); telephonic video call interview (i.e. four interviewees); and recorded interview transcript conducted by an employed research intermediary/assistant (i.e. three interviewees).

Four females and six males across seven South African universities constituted the interviewees/participants ratio with six of the interviewees at the postgraduate level while the remainder is undergraduate students. The transcribed data were analyzed in line with thematic codes deduced from the stated aim and objective of the study. The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as postulated by van Dijk (1993) was adopted for data analysis. Van Dijk argues that cognitive experience is necessary to profoundly explain the social phenomenon as it affects humans like the influence of coronavirus-prompted aviation regimes/protocols as they

shape the travel experiences of Nigerian university learners in South Africa. Accordingly, Ziskin (2019) posits that interview data analyzed using the CDA approach often undergo three levels of analysis: micro-level, meso-level and macro-level analysis. The implication of using CDA for the study's data analysis is that thorough segmentation, winnowing and discursive practices ensued thereby guaranteeing its research findings are valid and reliable as well as validate the middle-level-theoretical generations made herein.

Data Interpretation, Analysis and Discussion

The codes that guided this section revolves around the aim and objective of the study. These codes are coronavirus PCR test/vaccination, visa issuance, coronavirus-induced protocols/regimes for aviation, and travel cost during the Covid-19 epoch.

Coronavirus PCR test/vaccination: - It was observed that the traveling experience with regards to adherence to regulations/protocols on PCR tests and vaccinations was cumbersome for most Nigerian university learners in South Africa. According to most of the interviewees, the 72 and 48 hours expiration date for a negative PCR test result did not take into consideration unforeseen exigencies that may erupt in the course of trying to board the flight.

One interviewee, an undergraduate/Honours student complained that:

I took Kenya Airways to travel back to SA when I wanted to resume back to my Campus. You will not believe that I was delayed at my flight's stopover airport in Kenya because of a typographical error of my name in the PCR test vis-à-vis my passport. While I was asked to board in Nigeria because they understood that Nkem on my passport is the same as Ikem on my PCR test result. But the Kenya authorities did not want to understand that the mistake was a typo error. To me, it was just God's intervention that caused by result not to have exceeded the 48 hours duration as at the time my flight landed at the O. R. Tambo International Airport in Johannesburg.

According to The New York Times report by Lauren Sloss (Dec. 31, 2020), many travellers experienced discomfort related to issues with their

PCR test results. This development resulted in arguments, shouting and sometimes violent expressions at point-of-entry airports. Many inbound passengers into SA were delayed unnecessarily in many instances because the bank payment portal of airlines to upload their PCR test result were down or not functioning. The participants also complained that the protocol regarding taking the Covid vaccinations did not consider university learners with underlying illnesses. Stringent emphasis on possessing a valid doctor's report for exemptions from taking the authorized coronavirus vaccinations often aggravated airport checks causing students with such conditions to miss scheduled flights.

One of the interviewees, a Ph.D. candidate that is pregnant said:

When I wanted to travel back to my campus, there was yet no scientific evidence of the side effects of taking the authorized vaccines, particularly for pregnant travellers. So, I took a big risk, taking the first part of Moderna Covid-19 vaccine just to feel that my PCR test will be negative at least.

Another participant, a male undergraduate learner said:

I was delayed at the O. R. Tambo airport for over three hours from leaving the airport because my vaccination card shows I had only received one of the doses. It took the intervention of my university upon promise I will get the second jab there before I was allowed to enter SA proper beyond the airport.

It was overwhelmingly pronounced by the interviewees that the implementation of the compulsory sighting of a negative PCR test result and vaccinations were oftentimes constituting bottlenecks to the aviation experience of university students studying in South Africa.

Visa issuance:- The participants recognized that the Lockdown Levels 1 and 2 as promulgated by the South African Government's authority charged with curtailing coronavirus dashed the aspirations for quick and prompt visa issuance, especially to university learners from Nigeria.

One interviewee lamented that:

I waited for close to a year to get my visa issued. Every time I call the Home Office to inquire about my visa, I am told that based on

the Lockdown Level the officials are working from home. And no visa officer can do the needful from home to grant a visa.

Another participant who is just resuming her Masters program said:

You can imagine that I eventually resumed the program I was admitted for almost towards the end of the first semester due to visa delays.

It is undeniable that visa delays imparted, on a long-term basis, the internationalization of SA universities in the minds of intending Nigerian university materials. The interviewees expressed overwhelming very ugly experiences with visa issuance. However, it is believed that the significant number of those that forfeited their admission in SA due to visa delays are the fresh intakes and not those already in their various programs.

Coronavirus-induced protocols/regimes for aviation:- Travel protocols such as wearing masks within the airport and while in the plane ended up being violated because they did not portend to support a friendly travel experience. Others like keeping social distance, presenting a PCR test not older than 72 hours, isolation of persons with the positive PCR test result, screening for any COVID-19 symptoms or being quarantined for being around an infected person(s) in a flight were queried and challenged more often.

An interviewee in his Ph.D. program at the North West University Mafikeng, North West Province, said:

I was delayed for almost a whole day at the airport in Johannesburg and re-screened for the virus there because the airport authorities discovered that a passenger presented a fake PCR test result. Whereas, the passenger was positive for the virus. The whole passengers including the flight crew were all screened again.

The participants, however, conceded that any protocol to secure travellers from not contacting the virus from affected persons is welcome. But, the interviewees overwhelmingly expected that implementation of the protocols should be done humanly.

Travel cost during the Covid-19 epoch:- The participants noted that market-cost value of travel tickets rose astronomically particularly in the

aftermath of the downgrading from Lockdown Level 1 to 2 by the South African government.

An undergraduate participant said:

Even after receiving my visa to SA, I had to wait for almost six months before resuming in the hope that airline ticket costs will return to normal because the rates at that point was just too high and expensive.

Generally, what is apparent is that the coronavirus outbreak affected air transportability mobility as regards the codes examined above (Nizetic, 2020). The participants expressed the view that the Covid-prompted Lockdowns oftentimes showed an antithetical relationship to friendly flight experience in terms of the way SA officials implemented the coronavirus-manufactured protocols, especially for inbound migrant university learners from Nigeria. Some interviewees cited instances where the SA airport officials were extra stringent on Nigerian students especially in confirming the authenticity of their PRC test results. The outcome of officials of the Republic's Home Office working from home also caused huge discomfort to Nigerian university learners in SA. Although, not being within the variable measurement purview of the study, one cannot deny that many Nigerians intending to have their university education in SA had to forfeit their admission chiefly due to visa issuance delays.

Summary of findings

To sum up the travel outlook of Nigerian university learners in South Africa regarding the analyzed codes above: the Covid-19-prompted PCR test/vaccinations raised uneasiness and anxiety in Nigerian university student migrants to South Africa; visa issuance became more stressful and psychological diminishing; the implementation of the coronavirus-contrived protocols deepen uncertainty in travel experience, and travel ticket cost turned-out to be less affordable viz unduly expensive.

Concluding Remarks

From the foregoing analysis, the advent of coronavirus, no doubt, has turned out to be a game-changer for the global aviation sector. The

coronavirus pandemic does have unpalatable outcomes to the airplane transportation migration uniquely for Nigerian university learners migrating to South Africa. The picture represented in the data analysis and discussion section gives the impression that implementation of the numerous Covid-19-contrived protocols potentially tends to cause severe stressful and unfriendly travel experiences. And the likelihood of elongation of such an impression for aviation travel will potentially be long-term as long as humanity has not conquered Covid-19.

Recommendations

The author of the present study recommends that tenacious adherence to the visa issuing schedules with timeline frames adhered to needs to be committed to. This will require that visa-issuing officers should be able to deliver their mandates even by working from home. Governments need to provide interventions to ensure that cost of airline tickets is not astronomically and unduly high during Covid-19 particularly for Nigerian university learners abroad. Airport officials should execute the coronavirus-induced protocols/regimes more humanely but not at the expense of undermining their objectives. Push to accredit more PCR testing cum vaccination centers will go a long way to reduce the cost of these services to the benefit of travelers.

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Chapter Four

**Contemporary Yoruba Youths' Context of
African Migration: Music as a Spur**

By
Kayode Olusola Ph.D

Abstract

Quest for migration by African youths especially to the Western and other part of Europe has been observed to be a common phenomenon in Africa, especially the poor and developing countries. This has been argued by different scholars to be mainly as a result of seeking for economic or financial opportunities and better living condition in these developed countries by the youths. This study focus on the role played by music as a spur for migration, among the African youths, the Yoruba people in particular. Oral, discography and bibliography methods are exploited for data collection for this study. Findings reveal that parents especially mothers, are the facilitators of migration interest in the youths right from childhood through the use of pet-songs and other play-songs. The texts of these songs are observed to contain lyrics that eulogizes white-skin individuals, love for travelling an aircraft, short stories about England; as well as other travelling fantasies. Result also revealed that lyrics of some popular music also contributes to this quest. This paper concludes that music is one of the earliest method use by parents to educate and integrate children into the societal culture. This is the reason why it is easy for the children to quickly develop the interest for migration in order to experience the good adventures enthralled through the texts of the songs. This paper therefore, recommends that African youths should be informed and well educated by educational institutions, immigration experts and

other relevant government agencies on processes and issues concerning migration and laws binding on the immigrants.

Keywords: Migration, Oyinbo, Ilu-Oyinbo, Aeroplane, Spur.

Introduction

Immigration inquisitiveness by African youths especially to the Western and other part of Europe has been observed to be a common phenomenon in Africa especially the poor and developing countries. Immigration to the Western and other part of European countries as being observed to be a common expedition of the African youths. This is more rampant among the youths of the poor and developing African countries seeking for financial opportunities, better living condition, or a life-time ambition. Kohnert (2007) observed that the conflict ridden and poverty stricken region of Western Africa became the cradle of migration from Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe, where most African migrants with overseas destinations live. According to him:

‘They flee from their desolate economic situation, violent conflicts or political persecution. The drain of human capital from Africa is most pronounced in the employment sector for highly qualified personnel. Another remarkable trend is the ‘feminization’ of the brain drain in recent years, caused by the growing number of highly skilled African women looking for employment abroad.’ (Kohnert: 2007: P.1)

According to Flahaux and De Haas (2016), Africa is often seen as a continent of mass displacement and migration caused by poverty and violent conflict. Influenced by media images of massive refugee flows and ‘boat migration,’ and alarmist rhetoric of politicians suggesting an impending immigrant invasion, the portrayal of Africa as a ‘continent on the move’ is linked to stereotypical ideas of Africa as a continent of poverty and conflict. They observed further that:

‘In recent years, irregular migration from Africa to Europe has received extensive attention. Sensationalist media reportage and popular discourses give rise to an image of an ‘exodus’ of desperate Africans fleeing poverty at home in search of the

European ‘El Dorado.’ Millions of Africans are believed to be waiting to cross to Europe at the first opportunity’
(Flahaux and De Haas: 2016)

Since music among the Africans is an expression of their inner-most conscience, motions and feelings, music therefore becomes the commonest art phenomenon in day to day lives of the people of Africa. African Children start experiencing music right from their mothers’ womb from about two to three months of their conception. This is achievable through their mothers who frequently sings different songs as well as making some dance-steps while working at home or moving along the streets. As soon a child is born in Africa, the child is welcome and circumcised by the society with music. This child grows gradually with the musical culture of the society.

African mothers entertains or pet their children with different panegyric songs (*Oriki*), play-songs, folklore songs and other pet-songs as they grow into juvenile in the society. These songs invariably create impressions, ideologies, fantasies as well as developing their inquisitiveness about things they do hear in those songs. This explains the reason why parents in Africa try as much as possible to make sure that the songs the children listen to at childhood conforms to the norms of the land as well as teaches good morals and ethical behavioral expectations.

Apart from panegyrics songs (*oriki*) which are performed by parents especially mothers for a child, other children play-songs, folklore and pet-songs are performed within and outside the compounds by the children themselves. These songs serves as a sort of entertainment as well as passing a cultural or moral knowledge into the children. These musical experience and messages gotten from the songs are remembered and influences the personalities of these children as they grow into youths and adults in the society.

Apart from children’s pet and play songs among the African people, there are popular songs like highlife, juju, fuji among others, that have their song themes narrating the opportunities and prospects in migration to England, America, or other European countries. The lyrics of these popular songs thereby, spurs the quest for overseas migration among the

youths, because it serves as a corroboration of the impression they had since their juvenile age about migration.

Using oral and bibliographic method of data collection, this paper therefore, aims at examining, analyzing the text content of some selected play and pet songs among the children in order to discuss how they consciously or unconsciously induce immigration inquisitiveness among the African youths. This paper specifically focus on the music of Yoruba children of Southwestern Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

This study shall rely on Merriam's Functionality theory which contend that the aesthetics of any music genre is predominantly rooted in the relevance and functionality of such music within the society and it had been advanced that no music is or should be without a purpose. 'The functions and uses of music are as important as those of another aspect of culture for understanding the workings of the society. Music is interrelated with the rest of the culture; it can and does shape, strengthen, and channel social, political, economic, linguistic, religious and other kinds of behaviour.' Mariam stated further thus:

'Therefore on this note, music is clearly indispensable to the Proper promulgation of the activities that constitute a society; it is a universal human behaviour— without it, it is questionable that man could truly be called man, with all that implies'

(Merriam. 1964).

Merriam explain further that "functions" involve aspects of music which bring society together, which create connection with the spiritual as well as each other, and which foster societal integration, shared experience, aesthetic uplifting (i.e., exposure to beauty), and societal conformity. Since migration is part of societal experience which has brought some acculturation or diverse cultural experiences, these

experiences are obviously expressed through songs and these songs are passed from one generation to other.

In his landmark text, *The Anthropology of Music*, Alan P. Merriam (1967) in Hadsell (2016), discusses the uses and functions of music in the context of societies. According to him, music also facilitate communication. Human beings are wired neurologically for speech, language, and social interaction. Communication among individuals and groups is essential for the formation and maintenance of societal structures. To provide an outlet for emotional expression, feelings and emotions can be expressed in ways other than through words.

Alper and Ryer-Parker (2013), opine that music could also be used to study critical issues of migration beyond statistical analysis and surveys. There are now more than 270 million migrants across the globe. Music has also been used to study critical issues of migration beyond statistical analysis and surveys. This is because it has provided an opportunity to look at their existing knowledge through a different lens, one that emphasized interpersonal communication and building community.

The Functionality or Role theory advanced by Adedeji (1999) recognizes the ‘anabolic’ and ‘catabolic’ role of music in religious discuss. Every of all sacred music is or should be with a purpose, or else it loses it sacredness. It is therefore worthy to note that since music form part of daily paraphernalia of the people of Africa, the Africans do not just perform music without the purpose it meant to serve. Festivals being an important and ubiquitous religious activities in every tribe in Nigeria and Africa as a whole, music is used for different purposes in different facets of all festivals. Therefore the value of music in festivals is espouse in term of the functions it performed during the festivals.

Yoruba Children Songs with Thematic Issues that Spurs Quest for Migration

Among the traditional Yoruba people of West Africa, there exists different songs with thematic issues that could develop the children’s interest in migrating to other country, especially to Western and other European countries. Some of these songs are spontaneously composed mostly by mothers and performed for the

children since infant till the end of their elementary school year. The composition of songs and themes are influenced by different life experience, acculturation, modernization brought through British colonization among others. The songs with thematic issues that influences migration inquisitiveness are categorized and discussed subsequently.

Songs about Aircraft

Movement of aircrafts either airplane, jet or a helicopter in the air is not a common phenomenon especially around rural villages and communities. According Azeez (oral interview: 2022), each time the Children sighted or heard the sound of an aircraft flying over the sky, they get so excited with shout of joy and jubilation. Parent especially, sings about the aircraft, putting the names of their children as the subject in the song to celebrate with the children. The song title ‘Kayode’ in Figure 1 (Song No. 1) below is an example of songs in this category.

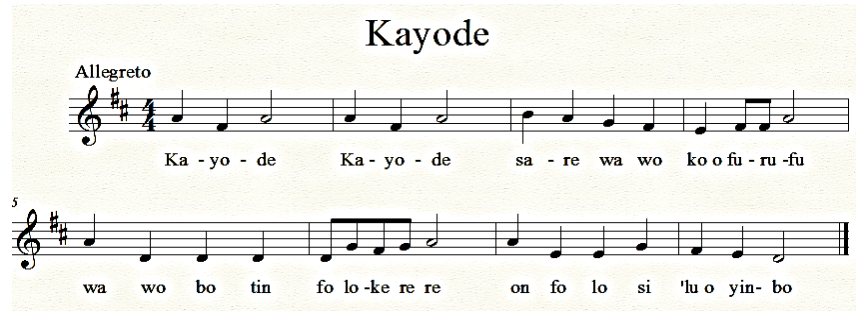


Figure 1.

Song No. 1

Yoruba Language

Kayode, Kayode
Sare wa w’oko ofurufu
Wa w obo t info lokerere
Onfo lo si’ lu oyinbo

Translation

Kayode, Kayode
Come quickly to see an airplane
See as it is flying up high
It is travelling on air to England

The song below ‘Here Comes an Airplane’ is another example of songs in this category which are sung by children living in the urban areas of Nigeria:

*Here comes an airplane, an airplane, an airplane
Here come an airplane to take me to London*

The two songs above, the children are informed about the destination of the airplane. Thereby, the children are excited and looking forward to a day when they too will have the opportunity to board the airplane and travel to England. It is worthy to note that the subject of importance in this music are the airplane and his usual destination.

Songs about White-skinned Person

Since the inception of British Colonization in Nigeria when people of Nigeria just had contact with the white-men, their appearance always excites the people, especially the children. Braimoh (an informant: 2022) explained that any time children in the rural communities see a white man or a white-skinned person on the street, they are in the habit of shouting with excitement and sing different songs to welcome and celebrate their appearance. An example of such songs is ‘Oyinbo Pepper’ which is sung in spoken-verse form in pidgin language as shown in Figure 2 (Song No. 2) below:



Figure 2

Song No. 2

Pidgin English

Oyibo pepper

If you eat pepper

You go yellow more, more

Translation:

you white-man

if you continue to eat pepper

you will become whiter and whiter

The song above portrayed White-men or white-skinned individuals as an important and interesting subject in the song. Therefore, the love and excitement in meeting more white-men by the children as portrayed in this song invariably serve as a spur for migration quest in the African children up to their youthful age.

Migration Farewell Songs

Adenrele (oral interview: 2022) observed that among the Yoruba parents especially mothers while going out or travelling, usually sing different migration farewell songs to create an impression that they are travelling to overseas when they are actually not. These farewell songs about migration to England are capable of making the youths to develop interest in migration. An example of the songs in this category is the song titled '*Aduke Duro Sile Demi*' illustrated by the Figure 3 (Song No. 3) below:



Figure 3

Song No. 3

Yoruba Language Translation

<i>Aduke duro sile demi</i>	Aduke stay home and wait for me
<i>Aduke duro sile demi</i>	Aduke stay home and wait for me
<i>Emi fe lo silu Oyinbo</i>	I'm travelling to England
<i>Emi ko ni pe de</i>	I will soon be back
<i>Duro sile demi</i>	Stay home and wait for me.

The song above is a farewell song by an imaginary traveler to England and the text specifically state the traveler's destination. The children and youths are fond of singing the song repeatedly during their leisure time and during play. This song thereby encourage and developed the interest

in migration to England and to Europe among the African children up to their youthful age.

Migration Marching-Songs

Generally, the performance of marching-songs by the African local soldiers and warriors as a culture, has been in existence in the African traditional society before the advent of the British or other foreign cultures and influence. Adeniyi (oral interview: 2022) affirmed that this practice is common among the children and youths either as a play-song or used at morning devotion in elementary schools. The most popular marching song which has its lyrics based on migration is the song titled '*Awa Soldier Kekere*' illustrated in Figure 4 (Song No. 4) below:

Awa Soldier Kekere



Figure 4

Song No 4

Yoruba

Awa soldier kekere
Awa nkile
Aa kile d' America
Titi lo de London

Translation:

we the juvenile soldiers
 we are marching
 we will march straight to America
 till we get to London

The text of the song above portrays London and America as an interesting places worthy of enduring to march to. Siting these two countries in the songs indicates that these two countries are very important and interesting countries to be visited. This song thereby, spurs the children and youths' interest in migrating to these countries.

Other Yoruba Popular Music with Thematic Issues of Migration

Another type of music that contain text that spurs interest in migration among the Africans is popular music. Euba (1989) described popular musics as those associated with nightclub or with private parties or other social contexts in which merriment (*àríyá*), leisure and consumption of beverages are prime objectives. These descriptions seem adequate if one looks at popular music as a type that can easily be understood, experienced and enjoyed without having any specialized training in music, which is usually true of popular music.

Omibiyi (1981) observed that ‘in Nigeria, *jùjú*, *fùjì*, highlife and afro-beat are among the well-known popular music categories recognized worldwide yet they are still misinterpreted at times when the term popular is applied to them because they develop from traditional music and through contact with foreign culture evolve into inter-ethnic idioms in contemporary times.

There are quite good numbers of popular music with some of their lyrics centered on thematic issues of migration. Many of the lyrics of the songs contain texts that encourages the African youths to migrate to England and other European countries. An example of these songs is a juju music titled ‘*Mo Mure Bo wa*’ by Ebenezer Obey which sang thus:

Song No. 5

Yoruba

Mo mure bo wa

Mo mure bow a o ire

Ilu oyinbo ti mo lo

Mo mure bow a o ire

Translation:

I came back with riches

I came back with abundant riches

from England that I travelled to

I came back with abundant riches

Another popular song in this category is a fuji music titled ‘*America Ti A Lo*’ by Akande Obesere which he sang thus:

Song No 6**Yoruba***America ti a lo eyin eyan mi*my people, when we traveled to
America*Nigbati a de Ame*

when we were in America

*Chicken laaro, gira losan*we eat Chicken as breakfast,
burger as lunch*Kenturkey lale*

and Turkey as dinner

*Nibi tia de je chicken de*due to high rate of our chicken
in-take*Awon adiyé nsa fun wa o*fouls have started fleeing away
from us

Another example is the popular highlife music by Victor Olaiya titled ‘*Omo Pupa*’ which many Nigerian mothers use in praise or pacify their fair in complexion children. The song is sung thus:

Song No. 7**Yoruba***Omo pupa o, Omo pupa l’emi nfe***Translation:**light-skinned lady, light-
skinned lady is whom I
desire*Ono pupa o, jowo mo feran re o*light-skinned lady,
please I love you*Ti mba de London ma wa fowo oko ranse*When I get to London, I
will send you transport
fare*Omo pupa o, jowo ko b’oko de o*Light-skinned lady
please come with the
plane

The popular music in song No 5, 6 and 7 above have their themes based on financial prospects in migrating to England and they also portrays the abundance of food and other amusement facilities, as well as alluding to England as a wonderful and enjoyable place to be for couples or lovers. Listening to these recorded popular music on tapes, CDs, VCDs, television, video and on computer internet can spur the desire for migration, especially among the adventurous youths.

Discussion of Findings

Findings reveal that parents especially mothers, are first the facilitators of migration interest in the youths right from childhood through the use of pet-songs and other play-songs. Parents especially mothers, sing songs about boarding an airplane and migration to England as lullaby or to eulogize their children by incorporating their names in the songs where necessary. Some of the texts of these songs are also observed to contain lyrics with themes that eulogizes white-skin individuals, popularly known as '*Oyinbo*' in Southern part of Nigeria, while some other songs are in form of short stories about England; as well as other migration fantasies and financial prospects.

Result also revealed that popular musicians through the lyrics of some of their music, also contributes to this quest. Many African popular musicians have engaged in musical tours to England and other parts of Europe on several during which they did live video recordings of their performance for commercial purposes. Some of them have travelled abroad for shooting and production of their music-videos. The appearance of the background, recreational and tourist locations/sites used, and the foreign dancers in the video serves as confirmation of their long time wonderful impression about migration to England and other European countries.

Conclusion

Since music is one of the most common art and earliest methods through which knowledge and cultural and ethical information is transmitted into a child from infant to adolescence among the people of Africa, it is easy for the children to quickly develop the interest for migration in order to experience the good adventures enthralled through the texts of the songs with migration themes. As African children are growing into adolescence, they becomes more aware of the poor socio-political and economic situation of their country.

This creates some level of curiosity for financial breakthrough, and this brought about their impression

and other information gathered through pet-song and other children play songs with thematic issues of migration and its prospect, both as a

children and through popular music as youths. These therefore, spurs the interest for migration to developed countries among the Africans especially among the youths. This paper therefore, recommends that African youths intending to migrate to England and other European countries should not only rely on information gotten from music, but needs to consult and be well informed and educated by relevant immigration experts on the processes, procedure and other important guidelines on migration regulations. Other corporate bodies as well as other relevant government agencies should continue to guide the intended migrants on the laws binding on immigrants in different countries.

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Oral interviews

S/N	NAME	SEX	AGE BRACKET	ADDRESS	DATE INTERVIEWED
1	Mrs Bintu Azeez	(Female)	74 Years	Afijoi's Compound, Oke-Ede, Ila-orangun	26/03/2022
2	Mr Ganiyu Braimoh	(Male)	64 Years	Alapa's compound, oke oja, Iwo.	22/03/2022
3	Mrs Ojuolape Adenrele	Female	66 Years	Oloje's coumpound, Atiba, Oyo	27/03/2022
4	Mr Kareem Adeniyi	Male	70 Years	NW6/66 Akintola road Ekotedo Ibadan.	04/04/2022

Discography

Abass Obesere (2013) ‘American Fuji Series 2’ Lati Alagbada and Sons Company Limited

Ebenezer Obey (1969) ‘Obey in London’ Decca LP Album, WAPS 28.

Victor Olaiya (1963) ‘Omo Pupa’ West African Records, LP Album, PF 548

Chapter Five

Are measures to curb the spread of covid-19 a hindrance to migration and regional integration in Africa?

By
Phemelo Olifile Marumo
&
Thabang Motswaledi

Abstract

The quest and vision for Africa's development is embedded in regional integration and migration. The essence is to assist in skills, knowledge acquisitions and distribution, information sharing as well as dissemination amongst others. However, the emergence of covid-19, has to a very large extent has somehow delayed the attainment of this dream disturbing the road to integration and development. Evidence from empirical studies have shown that for Africa to achieve sustainable development and regional stability integration is required. Thus, with the adoption of stringent Covid-19 preventive measures across African states, migration, and regional integration, which are determinants of Africa's development are severely threatened. Of more worrisome is the attempt to copy some developed countries' policy of compulsory vaccination as one of the requirements for migration by some African states. This is detrimental to Africa's quest and vision for development. While studies have loudly examined the prospect of vaccination in Africa, evidence is sparse on how attempt to make vaccination a compulsory requirement for migration would drastically affects migration, which in turn, could hamper regional integration in Africa. From that understanding, this study sought to bridge this gap by question the effect of Covid-19 measures such as

vaccination policy of individual states on free movement of people in Africa, using secondary method of data collection. The preliminary findings of the study indicates that attempts to make Covid-19 vaccination a compulsory requirement for migration, has affected the free movement of people in the continent. Hence the paper, concludes by noting that although there is no significant evidence that these measures affected integration, however, the covid-19 vaccination policy of individual states influenced the free movement of people.

Keywords: Covid-19 vaccination policies, migration, Africa's regional integration, covid-19.

Introduction

The development of the African continent has for years been vastly rooted in continental integration, migration, and sharing of skills as well as knowledge (Union, 2006). Hence, African leaders from time to time would invest resources in convening together and deliberate on the continental and regional issues faced within their geopolitical space. Some of these issues includes means to strengthen regional development and migration among others (Union, 2006). Migration can be understood as the movement of people from one place to the next and normally this is a quest to find conducive environment for their personal and economic development (Clemens, 2014).

Adepoju (2002) notes the policy of free movement of individuals within their regions as one of the policies adopted in west Africa as an answer towards continental development and increasing integration within the region (Makinwa-Adebusoye, 1995). However, the emergence of the covid-19 proved to be a possible threat towards this policy as there was a restriction in the movement of people as states were under lockdown (Hamadou, 2020). This was due to measures adopted by states across the continent as they had sought to curb the spread of the virus. In addition, these measures that included restriction in people movements, the movement of goods and services and some policy implementations were some of the threats posed by the virus, particularly towards the migration policy and social integration in the continent based on regions.

Dube (2021) asserts that states such as South Africa were restricted from engaging in some of the international activities such as travelling,

and this was putting pressure on the economy as the economy of South Africa began to contract. This was the last seen in back in 2008, It was during this time that the world economy was facing a global crisis (Murphy, 2008). Due to the latter South Africa was downgraded by financial agencies such as Moody's ratings agency, thus depicting some of the dire consequences of covid-19 on the performance of the economy.

On another note, the establishment of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the continent sought to foster growth and development starting the different regions of the African continent with the hope of covering the whole continent once settled at the region (Kasaija, 2005). Frimpong Oppong (2010) further documented that:

“these regional communities include the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Southern African Development Community (SADC).”

Kasaija (2005) and Frimpong Oppong (2010) agree that these are noted to be the building blocks that would assist the African union in its quest to develop the continent economically, socially amongst others. Hence, they are regarded as the pillars of supranational organization of the continent being the African Union (Tavares and Tang, 2011). By focusing on one region this would assist the states in that region to come together as a region and development before going to the continental platform.

In addition, the paper is then opinionated that the development of the African continent is mainly embedded in regional integration and migration then becomes a paramount component towards this vision. The fights against covid-19 have led to the development of different vaccinations products across the globe namely Pfizer, Johnson and Johnson, AstraZeneca and NovaVax amongst other doses as some of the measures to curb the spread (Haynes, Corey, Fernandes, Gilbert, Hotez, Rao, Santos, Schuitemaker, Watson and Arvin, 2020). Some of other measures included wearing facial masks in public spaces, avoiding large crowds, social distancing, having ventilation in enclosed spaced and

isolation in case of exposure suspect. Thus, different states have different policies towards the approach of vaccinating their citizens or which of the measure where to be implemented in the fight against the virus.

Yet, be that as it may, those with the vaccine (states or organizations) are choosing to engage with states that have enforced the formulation around vaccination being mandatory. On a global scale, individuals need to produce their vaccination certificates for them to enter certain states or receive the benefits under the new normal. United of America (USA), United Kingdom, Australia and France are some of states that are enforcing the issuing of covid-19 certificates at their airports to gain entry in the country (Dube, 2021). This is clear policy direction which would see these states refusing unvaccinated individuals' entry in their shores and that hinders on migration and social integration globally. Haynes *et al.*, (2020) alluded that a vast majority of people in the globe are still sceptical on being vaccinated as they voice out issues of safety, and choice of rights to body choice (Vergara, Sarmiento and Lagman, 2021).

Afolabi and Ilesanmi (2021) explains that within the contest of Africa, South Africa is amongst the states in the continent that are calling for formalisation of vaccination policies. This will ensure that vaccination is mandatory for everyone residing in South Africa, particularly those that finds themselves in institutions or establishments which are formalised such as frontline or health care workers (Afolabi and Ilesanmi, 2021). Thus, this will also affect those that are seeking to visit and migrate towards South Africa as this policy would encapsulate everyone within the land. In addition, this would cause a huge concern in the continent as many of the African people are still unvaccinated due either scepticism or lack of vaccination doses within their home states (Vergara, Sarmiento and Lagman, 2021).

It must also be noted is that most of the Africa states are still faced with underdevelopment and poverty these includes countries such as Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, and Democratic Republic of Congo. Therefore, these aforementioned states do not have enough resources, especially monetary resources to sources vaccines. Not only that but other states also do not have resources to establish vaccine producing sites such as South Africa has to ensure that they stop importing vaccines (Feinmann, 2021).

Therefore, due to these latter different reasons behind individuals not being vaccinated, they may not receive entry to the shore of South Africa. Moreover, South Africa being a state that attracts individuals from across the continent and being the gateway of many on the international community, vaccination policy will be a possible hindrance towards, engagements of South Africa with the outside world (Bardosh, De Figueiredo, Gur-Arie, Jamrozik, Doidge, Lemmens, Keshavjee, Graham, and Baral, 2022).

Furthermore, it will be hindering with migration as many Africans who work and seeking to migrate to the south in search for work, better livelihoods and better socio-economic status would no longer gain access to the county (Mbunge, Millham, Sibiya, Fashoto, Akinnuwesi, Simelane, and Ndumiso, 2021). This is not only in South Africa but even in other African states such as particularly in west Africa where there is an existing policy of free movement of people in the region (Afolabi and Ilesanmi, 2021). Therefore, mandatory vaccination policies across the continent would possibly see a disturbance to free movement, as such there can be limited exchange in knowledge, culture, and skills due to restrictions.

Development and Migration in retrospect African states

The biggest false assumption often made by scholars is that Africa was developed by colonial masters and it was just a land without culture, norms and of laws prior their invasion (November and Wessels, 2002). Although Africa then had its challenges of relying on old methods of getting things done, it was well on its way to development and advancement, particularly with info sharing and migration. For instance, Mbaku (2012) has documented that retrospect kings and queens used to have runners as people that would deliver their messages whenever the king would be to pass the message to either the chiefs or the nearby kings. Furthermore, pioneers of some of the African tribes such as the Zulu nation/ tribe was led by king Shaka who was migrating across the continent and colonizing smaller nation to enrich his nation.

Not only that but there was a common understanding of sharing knowledge between the different nation which where existing on the land at that time. Therefore, there was no limitation with regards to migration,

communication, information sharing and skills transfer (Gyallay-Pap, 2007 and Glassman, 2017). Similarly, even when industrialization began to grow, and kings started to rely on horse riding to deliver the messages to one another. There was still an element of migration and integration, this was driven by the desire to find arable land, access to water and food as well as other nations to interact with. Hence, there were nations such as the Ndebeles that were raised as a result of these interaction, with Mzilikazi as their king they migrated to the north as he was fearing for his life. While on his quest he was adding individuals from different tribes such as Xhosa, Sotho and Pedi to his tribe to ensure growth in numbers. Thus, this would ensure that there was language transfer as it was a barrier and knowledge from their previous lands would also be welcomed (Gyallay-Pap, 2007 and Glassman, 2017).

Furthermore, King Shaka had many chiefs as he had a huge nation and he resorted to having chiefs that would report to him. His remarkable achievement during his reign was due to him migrating and conquering small nations to either join him or die (Gyallay-Pap, 2007). Similarly, Shamase (1999) noted how the then king of the Bapedi people and the Swazi people King were allies and shared fighting strategies, skills, and knowledge. King Sekhukhune and King Mbandzeni had been allies and had fought before yet they were turned into sworn enemies such that it led to the capture and imprisonment of the Bapedi king. Therefore, this is a clear reflection that Africans always made allies across the continent and were migration for conquering small nations, skills, and development of each nation. The migration and continental integration of Africa has always been existing and the contemporary plan to force vaccination policies could see an end to the long rich history to the continent.

Migration and integration of contemporary African states

Migration and integration have always been some of the biggest goals for development of the African continent. Having a continent that was colonized, divided, and chained by slavery were the barriers to regional and continental integration. Not only that but the division of Africa into different spheres, known as the commonwealth, then the Anglophone, Lusophone and Francophone amongst others (Southall, 2003). These

foundations are very important as they have paved the way for how African states make laws of integration and migration. For instance, although the Chad state is in the African regions, they are some states citizens that are not allowed to travel from their respective states to this state directly (Nicolaides, 2017). Firstly, they will have to apply for a visa then once approved, fly via France to Chad, in essence, one would travel from Africa to Europe only to come back to Africa. These are some of the indicators of how the colonial regime has or is shaping African politics and its integration principles or policies. Foundations are considered to have been influenced mainly by these affiliations. Judging from the commonwealth states in the southern parts of Africa such as South Africa and Zimbabwe. This is where free movement of people and allowing migration to occur freely is still an issue for all SADC member states and considering Apartheid, these are the factors which affected migration and integration in this region. Even in the case of the Francophone states such as Chad, and Ivory Coast, Pwiti and Ngoro (1999) and Metzger (2008) have noted the impact of retrospect laws which are shaping the contemporary migration laws in these states, restricting, or allowing movement of people, goods and services.

Integration and development

The French-speaking vs English speaking states

The paper further harnesses from the dependency and world-systems theory that African states were only meant to run after the development of the European states. As such they stay chained up within the claws of western ideology and disregards their development mechanism even with vaccination policy formulation. So, the development of most laws within the African states is harnessed from their constitutional make-up, of which that constitutional make-up is or has elements of colonial rule (Mngomezulu, 2018). In addition, even the establishment of AU organs such as Pan- African parliament in 2004, with prospects of fostering economic development seems to be in vain (Marumo, and Motswaledi, 2021). The state's retrospect affiliation and constitutions have now become a hindrance of migration and integration laws at the continental level. To that extend, none of the Southern regional states have ever been

in the presidential helm of Pan-Africanism due to bias laws of the west which favor their former colonies.

The only Southern-born leader to have overseen the parliament was only Chief Fortune Charumbira of Zimbabwe but his reign was an interim reign after the departure of Bouras Djamel from Algeria, and this hinders on regional as well continental integration. The call to have a rotational leadership in the Pan-African parliament comes from the directorate from the African Union (Eminetra, 2021). The dilemma from the Pan parliament depicted elements that French-Speaking states are against the English-speaking states. Particularly the Southern African states hence the need to integrate the continent at regional level then at continental grounds as they are still elements of divisions either in culture or ideology. From this premise the French are said to always be looking to bulldoze their way into anything that involves the leadership of the continent (Mazrui, 2019). Allison (2017) has noted the appointment and release of the Nkosazana-Dlamini Zuma as the African Union chairperson and the pushing of Patrice Motsepe to be the president of Confederation of African Football as the change in political wings of the continent (CAF) (cafonline, 2021). As such the francophone states have been viewed to be dictators and these beings about a reflection of the retrospect political state of this region. Vaccination policies arise at a time where the leadership unity in the continent is not so stable, and it calls for measures to foster unity and integration.

This clearly depicts that the battle of power and politics within the African continents disrupts the work of pan-African parliament, the AU, and the regional communities in their quest for continental integration (Vandeginste, 2013). This may very also be due to the indifference with regards to the laws and such as vaccination policies, integration, and migration. Furthermore, Adeniyi et al (2016) in noting the challenges of the African Union and its challenges on development. They have asserted that this put constraint on the ambitions of promoting economic development and integration on the continent. And that is vital seeing that most African states are underdeveloped. These states may still be third world states that are still striving for economic development that would increase the social wellbeing of most African people. In addition, this will

bring about stability in the political regime of the continent due to their differences and lack of ability to integrate (Ibhawoh and Dibua, 2003).

Yet this battle is not only against the Southern African located states, but Metzger (2008) has also alluded that “Regional cooperation would receive a major push if Côte d’Ivoire and Nigeria overcome the well-known antagonism between English speaking and French-speaking West Africa and develop the same vision for regional integration within ECOWAS.” This clearly speaks to how the problem with the African unity is not only within the different regions, the North, West, and East against South but rather even they have interregional challenges of unity due to rule of law each state subscribes to. Vaccination policies which are deemed to be mandatory in some state may be proving to be a challenge in regional integration thereof.

Metzger (2008) had further explained that “that African regional integration has de facto relied on ‘European’ intellectual foundations, with only limited ability to address Africa’s challenges” and this has been the major challenge towards Africa’s development. The challenges of the Africans parliament/ presidential arise from the retrospect challenge of colonialism that has left a legacy of the Francophone state, and the English-speaking states which these two entities are always in locker heads either at continental or interregional space. The presence of the Covid-19 is a major challenge in the continent, the affordability of states procuring vaccines is not the same and integration is challenged due changes in policy implementation. For instance, South Africa and Zimbabwe are experiencing a power struggle as South Africa is looking to vaccinate its nation and reach herd immunity. In order to do that Zimbabwean nationals which are migrating to the neighboring state must be vaccinated (Mbunge et al., 2021). However, due lack of sourcing of these doses in the state this poses a challenge to the relationship of the two states and migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa could now hindered with.

Covid-19 and vaccination policies

The surge of covid-19 across the globe has brought about human discourse, a threat towards social norms and human lives. Hence, states had to come up with measures that are either going to be preventative of

the virus, limit the spread or rather control the spread so as to contain it from going further (Haynes *et al.*, 2020) Fundamentally, through the world health organization (WHO) the primary preventative measures which ensured safety for everyone was wearing of masks, avoiding crowded spaces and touching of surface in public spaces. In addition, gathering in large numbers would also be prohibited and limiting or disbanding social gathering (Vergara *et al.*, 2021). All these measures gave the government an advantage to be able to control the spread of the virus such that numbers with regards to the positivity rate of the covid-19 were controllable.

This created an era in which it was regarded as the “new normal,” people across the globe had to resort to living with masks on and having limited access to other social norms such gatherings, and practicing social norms (Mercola and Cummins, 2021). However, medical scientists had to now come up with measures to assist in going back to normal. This old normal or going back to normal would mean less intervention of/ by the government towards how people behave as they learn to live with covid-19 pandemic. Vaccinations then came as a new measure to curb the spread of the virus. Vaccine can be understood as prepared medicine to help boost the immune system stand against and infectious disease or virus (Vetter, Denizer, Friedland, Krishnan and Shapiro, 2018). Vetter *et al.*, (2018) further documented that these doses can assist the body to adopt and be able to fight against the virus, it gives a boot to the immune system such that it is able to fight the virus. This was noted as second measure to assist in going back to the world of normality and inclusivity whereby social norms would be allowed back in the society and people live without limitation of the pandemic.

However, vaccination plans were not necessarily gladly accepted across all societies. Ordinarily it would be expected that to produce a vaccine, medical scientists would need time to first understand the virus and its behavior (Vetter *et al.*, 2018). Yet, in the case of covid-19 it did not take time for scientist to develop a vaccine and that raised a lot of suspicions as well skepticism amongst people to take the vaccine (Vergara *et al.*, 2021). Furthermore, Vergara *et al.*, (2021) and Haynes *et al.*, (2020) alludes hence it is quite difficult to reach herd immunity with regards to administering of vaccines across the world. In having such a challenge,

governments across the world no came with new vaccination policies that are going to be mandatory for everyone, this is assist in going back to normal, saving lives and sustaining economies. Vaccination policies saw governments close their boarders for people who are not vaccinated and calling for all those that are seeking to visit foreign states to be vaccinated first. Hence, at border patrols and airports, people would need to produce vaccination certificates as proof to depict that indeed they have been vaccinated from their home states and they do not pose a risk of spreading the virus.

In addition, failure to be vaccinated then one would be sent back to their respective states or be forced to vaccinate before gaining entry. A clear visible example of such would the case of a tennis star, Novak Djokovic who was denied entry into the Austrian border and was taken to court by the government to have his visa revoked (Miller, 2022; Higgins, 2022). Higgins (2022) added that this was on the bases that the Djokovic was refusing to vaccinate therefore he lost the case, and his visa was evoked such that he could not defend his grand slam title. Even in the case of Africa, South Africa has closed its boarders for its Zimbabwean neighbors demanding a proof of vaccination by producing a certificate (Mbunge *et al.*, 2021). Such acts have inhibited migration and it is now challenging the economy of Zimbabwe as many Zimbabwean nationals works in South Africa and buy food in the land the remit it back home (Tom and Chipenda, 2020). Similarly, even truck drivers were also complaining about long queues and processes at the Beitbridge border, and this was challenging economic development and integration.

The emergence of covid-19 did pose a threat to human lives, and social norms. Although the virus was posing a threat towards normality and created a new normal, it was not necessarily posing threat towards migration, social cohesion, and integration. However, the paper is of the opinion that measures to curb the virus such as vaccination policies which are deemed to be mandatory could be hindering with free movement of people. Currently in west Africa the policy of free movement of people in being highly challenged, lockdown, closed boarders and requirements of vaccination policies are posing a threat to regional integration (Bhagat, Reshmi, Sahoo, Roy, and Govil, 2020). Therefore, each state is seeking its

own survival, hence they are putting their citizens first and that is causing limitations in regional integration. Although there was no significant effect on the regional integration, the free movement of people policy was affected by the measures to curb the virus such as vaccination policy.

Recommendations and Conclusion

The history of Africa is rich human inclusivity, migration, and integration. Humanity and social cohesion have been central ideals for African development. Even through the latter African kings and queens there was always an element of integration and migration. Moving from one place to the other in search for land, food and sources of water, Africans always understood the relevance of regional integration and migration for societal development. Hence, measures such as vaccination policies may possibly be inhibiting migration by affecting the free movement of people. However, the paper has found that there is no significant threat to integration because of the measure to curb the spread of covid-19.

The paper is of the view that vaccination policies are some of the measures that have not been fully accepted by the society and by making them mandatory may hinder on the flow of migration. Hence, the paper recommends that vaccination doses should not be forced as a policy framework rather this should be an internal policy that is not mandatory nor compulsory. In addition, Africa cannot be adopting policy framework from western states particularly those that are going to inhibit economic development of the continent as they are not in the same level. Therefore, Africa should not challenge its regional integration considering its retrospect economic development and should rather invest in the economy for social development.

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Chapter Six

African Philosophy on Migration: It is a contributor to the World economy? Critical review

By
Phemelo Olifile Marumo

Abstract

While the propagation of Ubuntu across the world has assumed the status of discovery, hoodia, a discovery in Africa, which has diversely been used to cure diseases is a product of African philosophy. While extant studies on African philosophy, especially in respect of *Ubuntu*, have extensively interrogated how Africa's development could be aided by living for others, equality, and collective responsibility, evidence is little on how migration adversely affects African philosophy. The paper thus questions, whether stringent migration rules such as the obligatory Covid-19 vaccination, lockdown orders, and other unfavourable migratory limitations, would severely affect the further propagation of Ubuntu, an African philosophy, to the rest of the world. Similarly, with obnoxious attempts at obligatory vaccination, in parts of Africa and the world, is there any hindrance to the healing virtue of Hoodia? Henceforth, this article is an attempt to provide information on the utility of African philosophy to the world economy, using *Ubuntu* as a unit of analysis. The article relies on desktop reviews of secondary data that will be thematically content analysed. The paper questions if African philosophy, has contribution to make towards migration and equally deducts the effects of covid-19 and its measures on this. Although no significant evidence was found but the virus and its measures had a huge impact on socio- economic development, through some of Ubuntu's principles. This was possible

through limiting free movement of people which stopped the transfer of skills, knowledge, and social cohesion.

Keywords: African Philosophy, Development, Economy, Migration, Ubuntu.

Introduction and background

Oxford Dictionary (2020) describes migration as a movement of people from one place to another. Migration happens for a range of reasons. These can be economic, social, political, or environmental, therefore Push and pull factors drive migration. These elements have been global drives of migration. According to Urbanski (2022:1-2), the phenomenon of migration has been in existence for centuries and is driven by aspects of economics, natural disasters, social-political factors, demographic increase and urbanization, wars, and family reunification factors. There are various pull and push factors that influence migration. The pull factors refer to the aspects that attract migrants to a region or country. For instance, the pull factors influencing migration include economic factors such as employment opportunities, better shelter, and higher standards of living. Pull factors also include social and political factors such as better healthcare facilities, religious tolerance, and freedom from persecution. The push factors influencing migration around the world also include economic factors such as lack of employment, low standards of living and lack of food and shelter. The social factors influencing push migration include lack of healthcare and lack of religious tolerance, among other social factors. Political push factors influencing migration also include aspects of war and terrorism, unfair legal systems, and lack of governmental tolerance.

The data analysis by Flahaux & De Haas (2016:23) in their study titled; *African migration: trends, patterns, drivers* indicated that there is a downward trend in migration, especially in Africa. This was due to economic development and concomitant social transformation initially coinciding with increasing levels and a larger geographical reach of emigration. Increasing income, education, access to information and networks generally increases people's capabilities as well as aspirations to migrate. The other factors that contributed to migration like poverty, violence and underdevelopment have been managed in other countries.

Henceforth, instead of seeing the rise of migration, the study noted emigration taking place and this is seen as the trend in the future.

These Push and Pull factors have been accelerated by what is termed development. From the view of the paper, development had positive as well as negative impacts on the upcoming countries. It contributed to countries losing focus on their worldviews, and cultural settings, then promoted what was understood as competition while it got rid of communalism. In addition, it further brought along the inferiority complex to most countries due to competition and technology. That is why people started to migrate to so-called developed countries with a notion of the betterment of life and seeking greener pastures. This attitude was the brainchild of globalisation.

Akokpuri (2000:88) concedes that globalisation has caused enormous damage to migration in a way that it has perpetuated those poor countries remain poor and that those who can develop are not given a chance to develop. In so doing the migratory process has been a heavy burden on development and that made it possible for people to move out in look for greener pastures. Being what the case is, the process has culminated in countries experiencing the wrath of globalisation. stated that globalisation creates considerable 'pull' and 'push' factors that promote both voluntary and forced migration. The migration has put enormous pressure on controlling the movement and documentation of the refugees to the recipient countries.

In concurring with this argument Marumo *et al* (2019) highlighted that this lack of control measures in cases like South Africa led to claims that foreigners are stealing jobs from the citizens. Thus promoting xenophobic tendencies which led to hatred and destabilisation of the peace in the continent. Furthermore, this has hindered the development and the formation of one Africa- one nation. They added that.

Arguments differ when it comes to what causes xenophobia and what are its intentions. Other people see it as a social, political, economic, and psychological issue. It even goes to the extent of having theories or rather ideologies such as denialism, minimalism, and realism. Others may assert that in most cases South Africans justify their brutality towards foreign nationals as an economic reason. They

normally claim that foreign nationals are taking their jobs. This results in maiming, killing, and looting the businesses of immigrants and refugees. With all this happening, South African society is affected in various ways.

From the above discourses, globalisation some negative effects on the world and Africa was not left undented by it. The discourses further indicate how globalisation influenced Africa to the extent that it promoted the spirit of individualism wherein people desired to be rich at the expense of their counterparts or fellow citizens, and selfishness and greed took the upper hand. This culminated in trembling on the ubuntu concept and communalism which were the stronghold ideologies of African philosophy. Thence, people looked at each as enemies and rattled the peace that existed in Africa. It further shows even though migration was either mandatory or voluntary it impacted all in sundry, especially in Africa. This migratory movement led to intermarriage, intercultural as well as intersocial which impacted positively as well as negatively to Africa.

According to Rossi (2018), migration has been a central factor in African history. The human species likely started spreading on the planet within and outside of Africa between 2 and 2.5 million years ago. Although the earliest stages of human migrations are the subject of intense debate, most hypotheses concentrate on movements that occurred in the African continent. In historical times, African migrations can be divided into two broad sub-fields looking at, respectively: people moving because they were forced to and people choosing to move of their own free will. Africa has been the source of the largest forced migrations in history. The trans-Atlantic slave trade was the largest long-distance forced migration of people, even though it happened over a shorter period than the trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean slave trades. This shows how

The negative impact of migration can be drawn from the statement by the late United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2005 in remarks to a colloquium of university presidents wherein he highlighted that; Migration brings with it “many complex challenges,” these issues include human rights, economic opportunity, labour shortages and unemployment, the brain drain, multiculturalism and integration, and flows of refugees and

asylum seekers. He further added that the benefits derived from migration can benefit the recipient of migrators in alleviating labour shortages but are detrimental to the countries where the migrators come from because it reduces the population and leaves families destitute (Mutume, 2006). In addition, migration is quite burdensome to the hosting country in the sense that the host must always ensure that the migrators enjoy all basic service deliveries like electricity, water, medical as well as housing etc. That adds budgetary constraints and creates a shortfall in the fiscal of the host country. These “complex challenges” are further compounded by the constitutional rights, especially in South Africa which the migrator should also enjoy by them as residents in the country.

Positively, migration has led to economic empowerment as well as the promotion of better skills which could be attained if there was no migration. It added value to people’s lives and brought about independence as well restoration of dignity. Tittel-Mosser (2019) argues that primarily, immigration adds up workers to the economy, consequently boosting the gross domestic product (GDP) of the destination country but there is a collection of different ways in which migrants can have positive consequences on work efficiency and GDP per capita. For example, if migrants are higher-skilled than local workers or if immigration has positive results on innovation. Moreover, migrants are frequently more prone to be risk-takers, and this trait has influenced many destination countries in areas such as technology, science, the arts, and a variety of other disciplines. Further to increasing the State’s earnings and average living standards in destination countries, immigration can have a positive outcome on the labour market by increasing labour stocks in areas and professions experiencing a lack of workforce, as well as helping to tackle disparities in the job market and the issue of fast ageing countries. The type and magnitude of these benefits at a certain moment are decisively contingent on the level to which the skills of migrants are complementary to those of the local workforce, as well as on the features of the economy of the destination country.

From the above statements, the paper asserts that migrants who leave their countries in search of work are currently inadequately protected by International Law because the international trade policies make the

situation worse for many African countries. For example, most migrant-receiving countries protect their farm sectors through subsidies, guaranteeing their farmer's prices higher than on world markets and leaving poor farmers in sending countries unable to compete. The other factor that must be taken into consideration is that most people who seek to migrate are pushed by circumstances in their home countries. War, poverty, and persecution prompt people to become refugees, asylum seekers and labour migrants. In most emigrant-producing countries, jobs are scarce, or salaries are too low, obliging people to seek opportunities elsewhere. Therefore, in times of peace, governments can stem the flow of citizens seeking to leave by creating jobs.

Africa and migration

According to Achieng & El Fadil (2020:2) in the Migration Report to the African Union Commission indicates that; "Africans have always and will continue to migrate, and this seems only set to increase as current mobility trends emanating from national border posts demonstrate. They move in search of opportunity and sometimes safety. Their movement brings advantages to their families and communities, and therefore to their nations. What these migrants need to keep them safe and productive is less bureaucracy. Some reports have suggested that 94 per cent of African migration across, oceans take on a regular form."

From the findings of this report, the paper is of the view that migration is going to be long span activity amongst Africans due to the latter seeking greener pastures. In addition, to explore means of looking after their families and contributing towards the development of the host countries. Even when the migrators are not aware of those facts, the standing contention is that in the process they are assets to the host countries by providing skills and knowledge. It further shows that even in distress as they leave the country of origin, the mentality of developing Africa which sometimes is latent plays an important, in essence, the ubuntu concept is embedded in their actions subconsciously. In answering the question of subconsciously, the paper accedes that they see the host country/ies as one of their own and subconsciously see the need of adding development or boasting its economy.

Migration as a norm in African culture and worldview has promoted what can be termed communalism in action in economies. This type of communalism motif has contributed immensely to the welfare of family life, politics, social as well and the economy of Africa. The linkage between far family relatives and keeping the ties was achieved through migration. Importantly, through intermarriage amongst Africans, the process was seen as a catalyst to instil the urge to visit relatives even if it was once a year, but it must be accomplished. These visitations promoted in essence exploring trade relationships thereby boosting the economy amongst relatives and family. What others had was- taken to those who had no possession of it, and that exchange technique was how business and promotion of ubuntu was inculcated from generation to generation.

In *Rich but Poor Africa: A Philosophical Excursion from Colonialism to Post-colonialism*, Marumo (2020) indicates that the richness of Africa lies in the palm of those who live in Africa. Communalism was widely practised; the land was held as a common good and could neither be bought nor sold, although other things, such as cattle, were owned by heads of the family. In these stateless societies, the chiefs run the daily affairs of the ethnic group together with one or more councils. - Marumo's assertion implies that commonality and co-existence are prime in African thought and its philosophical attributes. It further highlights that there is no existence in African philosophy without ubuntu as the pillar which pivots its thinking. It can be noted that if ubuntu was applicable in the spheres of Africanism and all people participated, Africa could reap the fruits of development and economic empowerment.

During the battles of Lifaqane battle, Africans experienced the dethroning of their kings and the capturing of their cattle, and sheep and in addition, the land was taken away. To settle this dispute, amassing wealth and techniques from the defeated tribes was inevitable. The king of indunas of the victorious tribe will choose amongst the defeated tribe the best men who had skills in war, and economy and capture them. These captors were used to promote a better economy for the tribe and impart their skills to the victor nation. This applied to the knowledge of Indigenous herbs on how they can curb and cure diseases. When the captives migrated, they brought along their knowledge and skill.

African medicine: Hoodia Traditional Plant

Examining the utility of hoodia plants as one of the essences why people migrate from one African countries to the other shows that Ubuntu supports migration as the means of integration in Africa. This plant is an invaluable and wonder plant that has cured diseases across Southern Africa. It is a green diamond as described by Wyberg and Chennells (2009) that has been used to set free the oppressed and traumatised. Hoodia is cover with thorn in rows, succulent, leafless and slightly bitter, which served as food and water for the San hunters and gatherers in the Kalahari Desert (KD) for ages (Amusan, 2017). It is hunger and thirst suppressant, which keep San hunters going in a long journey for hunting (Amusan, 2017). Geographically, this product can be found in abundance in southern Africa, which may be passed for the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) GIs (Vermaak & Vijoën, 2008: 37). Hoodia's chemical composition as a source of obesity treatment, a common disease in developed states, is a traditional knowledge (TK) of the San peoples confined to a community with culturally based way of life. This is reflected in one of the cardinal principles of Ubuntu, that advocates for communalism and living for others in a community. Information gathered from the San people on the use of the plant led to the migration of researchers from developed countries to harness the plant for proper treatment of ailments across continents. This goes to show that African traditional medicine, such as hoodia aids migration not only across Africa, but other continents.

Hoodia has different varieties such as *Currorii*, *gordonii*, *flava* and *officinalis* commonly found in Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. These species are almost of the same use as food, water, medicine, and spiritual intervention (Mukuka, 2010: 57-58). These are the areas, together with Angola, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, that the remaining Sans that survived legalised hunting and extermination can be found today. Out of the estimated 300,000 population, only 100, 000 with the following distribution in estimate: 55,000 in Botswana, 35,000 in Namibia, 8,500 in South Africa and 4,500 in Angola, and scattered populations in Zambia and Zimbabwe are left (Wynberg and Channells, 2009: 91). Despite their small in population, this minority and indigenous peoples in their different

countries have global influence, as people from other parts of the world, migrate in search of this healing plant that makes their culture and heritage significant in the comity of nations. Hoodia gorginii is the common specie and effective for anti-obesity caused by a display of opulence in the western world. Roger Channells from Stellenbosch, one of the contributors and editors to a book titled, *Indigenous Peoples, Consent and Benefit Sharing: Lessons from the San-Hoodia Case* (2009) represented the San in the SASC negotiation when a claim by CSIR that the San are extinct fails.

Hoodia is a source of food and water for the San who embarked on long hunting in the KD. It also cures series of ailment, though not confirmed, such as HIV/AIDs, asthma, pulmonary tuberculosis, stomach pain, metabolic disorder, hangovers, haemorrhoids, high blood pressure, flu, eye pain, diabetes, and inflammation (Maharaji, 2011; Wynberg & Channells, 2009). The importance of Hoodia and the research breakthrough from Ubuntu, though migration cannot be overemphasised. Today, the search for hoodia healing plants has somehow fostered regional integration among countries in Southern Africa. For example, South Africa and the research centre are globally known as important centres that contributes to health care development. CSIR, a government institute towed pro-western international organisations (WTO, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights-TRIPs, technology-, Trade-Related Investment Measures- TRIMs, trade in service-, the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation-FAO- and MNCs) that are ultracapitalists (Wilkinson, 2014); while CBD's pro-developing gene-rich but technology-poor countries. As of 2015, Hoodia products were rated among 10 top diet pills among which are Vivexilis, Alli, Leptiburn by Biotrust, Slimquick, Plexus Slim, Probioslim, Xenadrine, Recore, Hydroxycut Avesil (<http://www.warningreviews.com>). It is also manufacture in cream, drinks, and gel forms.

Information gathered on the usefulness of Hoodia from San could have inspired the research undertakings, which in the long run has enhanced both economic and political integration across Africa. This is because most leaders now adequately relate through the Ubuntu principle to collaborates

on how to earn more revenue from hoodia. This inspiration may be because of the published toxic and non-toxic plants in 1962 to further South Africa's apartheid system in southern Africa. It might be the aim of the apartheid South African government to develop Hoodia as hunger suppressants for foot soldiers in a bid to promote its destabilisation policy in the sub-region. The need to develop toxic plants as food for exportation to the frontline states South Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South West Africa (Namibia), Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) may not be totally ruled out at the time. This made South African Defence Force (SADF) to enter partner with CSIR in the R&D of some plants in the country (Wynberg & Channells, 2009: 95). Development in science and technology is known to have inspired by the need to ensure military power at the international system. Hoodia is a genus of succulent plants in the family.

Apocynaceae that is widely used traditionally by the San people of southern Africa as an appetite suppressant, thirst quencher and as a cure for severe abdominal cramps, haemorrhoids, tuberculosis, indigestion, hypertension, and diabetes. Various uses have been recorded among Anikhwe (Northern Botswana), Hai om (northern Namibia), Khomani (north-western South Africa), and the! Xun and Khwe (originally from Angola) communities. Less is known about the use of this group of plants by other indigenous people, but some records show limited use of Hoodia parts as food items, albeit not as preferred food items. Hoodias are known to be used for cultural purposes in some areas (Hargreaves and Turner, 2002). Although relatively difficult to cultivate, Hoodia's are attractive plants and are also used for horticultural purposes.

Hoodia is being widely marketed as a commercial appetite suppressant. Some of the trade in Hoodia is illegal migration of Africans in terms of regulations in southern African countries and may also infringe on patent rights and benefit sharing agreements. However, the benefits of hoodia in terms of its contribution to regional integration is enormous in Africa. Hoodia species occur in summer rainfall areas in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa as well as winter rainfall areas in Namibia (MET 2002). Only one species is found east of 26 degrees longitude, i.e. *H. currorii* subsp. *lugardii*, which occurs in Botswana and

the Limpopo province of South Africa. The centres of diversity for *Hoodia* are in Namibia (11 taxa) and South Africa (9 taxa). Some species of *Hoodia* occur in very large populations over large areas. This includes *H. gordonii*, which is the species most sought after for trade. There are, however, other closely related species that are less abundant, occurring in isolated patches with an overall low density, and a relatively small distribution range. A relatively common feature is that most species have patchy distributions. The threatened status for some *Hoodia* species has been assessed recently and ten of the 16 taxa have been classified as threatened in these assessments. Although the genus *Hoodia* is widespread in southern Africa, herbarium records indicate that *Hoodia gordonii* only occurs in South Africa and Namibia. Any claims about other areas of distribution should be verified by a competent taxonomist

The benefit sharing agreement reached between the San people and CSIR is a great step forward in the recognition of the collective rights of indigenous communities as holders of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity. It has recognized the importance of potential national IP assets and shows how countries could profit from identifying and assessing their competitive sectors, thus enabling innovative activity in those areas. It is also an example of how IPRs can be creatively used as a catalyst to negotiate licensing agreements and partnerships with knowledge asset holders. Serving as an example for potential future benefit sharing agreements, the partnership between CSIR and the San people illustrates how IP can be used to positively impact national economic growth and development. First and foremost, it has given the San people access to desperately needed funds. The knowledge sharing partnership between CSIR, and the San people also brings the opportunity for the development of more innovative IP and corresponding economic benefits. Future commercialization can also create many jobs for the San people, as their traditional knowledge makes them the best *hoodia* cultivators.

Ozioma & Nwamaka (2019), contends that traditional medicine is viewed as a combination of knowledge and practice used in diagnosing, preventing, and eliminating the disease. This may rely on experience and observations handed down from generation to generation either verbally,

frequently in the form of stories, or spiritually by ancestors or, in modern times, in writing. They further maintained that the importance of traditional medicine, however, dwindled during the colonial period, whereby it was viewed as inferior to Western medicine. It was thus banned completely in some countries due to its association with witchcraft /voodoo, supernatural, and magical implications, in which case, it was also termed “juju” (Nigeria) or “native medicine,” since it made use of charms and symbols which were used to cast or remove spells.

The research was conducted by Semenya & Maroyi (2012) in finding out whether medicinal plants can treat diarrhoea in the Limpopo province of South Africa. In conducting this research, the results thereof were derived from a total of 20 plant species representing 16 families and 20 genera were found to be commonly used by the Bapedi traditional healers to treat and manage diarrhoea in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. All medicinal preparations were taken orally for 1 week or until diarrhoea subsided. The therapeutic claims of the medicinal plants documented in this study are well supported by literature, with 70% of the species having anti-diarrhoeal properties or are used as diarrhoea remedies both in South Africa and in other countries. From that study, it could be revealed that African medicine is an integral part of the African people and can be relied upon.

Although malaria remains a serious disease affecting millions of people, medicinal plants while used extensively according to research by Cock, Selesho & van Vuuuren (2019). They contended that Eighty South African plant species were identified as traditional therapies for malaria. Most of these species were documented in Zulu ethnobotanical records, despite malaria occurring in only a relatively small portion of the Zulu’s traditional territory. Surprisingly, far fewer species were reported to be used by Venda, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Tsonga, Tswana, and Pedi people, despite them living in endemic malaria areas.

Chrisna Gouws Senior Lecturer, North-West University argued that Africa is home to an extensive and diverse medicinal plant life. This includes commonly used herbs like Rooibos (*Aspalathus linearis*), Devil’s claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*), Buchu (*Agathosma betulina*), Cape Aloe (*Aloe ferox*) and Hoodia (*Hoodia gordonii*). She further asserts that

these plant - or herb-based treatments have been a key part of the continent's traditional medicinal practices for thousands of years. Up to 80% of people in some areas regularly use traditional medicines and consult traditional health practitioners. In some areas, traditional treatments are the main or only treatment because they are accessible, affordable, and culturally accepted. However, numerous traditional African medicines are undeniably beneficial in treating a disease or maintaining good health. Some have even been the source of many prescription medicines. But there are challenges. These include the fact that many consumers automatically assume "natural equals safe." Another problem arises when people use traditional or herbal remedies together with prescribed medicines.

Mahomoodally (2013), like *Aspalathus linearis*, an endemic South African fynbos species, is cultivated to produce the well-known herbal tea, also commonly known as rooibos. Its caffeine-free and comparatively low tannin status, combined with its potential health-promoting properties, most notably antioxidant activity, has contributed to its popularity and consumer acceptance globally. The utilization of rooibos has also moved beyond an herbal tea to intermediate value-added products such as extracts for the beverage, food, nutraceuticals, and cosmetic markets. Rooibos is used traditionally throughout Africa in numerous ways. It has been used as a refreshment drink and as a healthy tea beverage. It was only after the discovery that an infusion of rooibos, when administered to her colicky baby, cured the chronic restlessness, vomiting, and stomach cramps that rooibos became well known as a "healthy" beverage, leading to a broader consumer base. Many babies since then have been nurtured with rooibos—either added to their milk or given as a weak brew.

Findings

From the above examples, the paper has expounded on the benefits of African medicine and its contributions. In addition, what the paper realised was that the medicine as indicated is of an African origin but now are being used by international laboratories to blend with Western medicine. The question that comes to mind is has western countries not used the Roots and plants to forge ahead with their medicinal technique? That brings the paper to the migration stance that if there was no migration both from

Africa to Western countries and vice versa some economies of some countries could have suffered. The free movement of people was also hindered by the measures of covid-19 which seems to have disturbed some aspects of ubuntu. Similarly, the past of slavery is well entwined in the development of the states economy, skills transfers, social cohesion and migration were growing. Looking at the ingredients that have been used to address diarrhoea, malaria and immune system problems, a Hoodia being widely marketed as a commercial appetite suppressant this was simply due to knowledge sharing across the world.

This stance taken by the paper can be aligned to Bezuidenhout *et al* (2014) on the pull and push theory. They argue that various factors are involved in the push-pull theory of migration. It has, however, been reported extensively that push factors usually play a much greater role in doctors' decision to leave their countries of origin, than do pull factors in the host or recipient country. Push factors motivating migration most frequently include dissatisfaction with remuneration packages and working conditions, high levels of crime and violence, political instability, lack of prospects etc. from that point African philosophy through ubuntu and its attributes has largely contributed to the growth of the society. In addition, as societies migrate the policies of free movement of people were also key in advancing these factors. Thus, although there is no significant evidence on the contribution of African philosophy of the world economy but through mechanism such as free movement of people, skills sharing, and social cohesion have proven to be important factors of development. Therefore, their hindrance due to covid-19 and its measures has alluded to these factors also affecting the economic and migration flow.

Conclusion

Africa has the capacity to consolidate the knowledge that is readily available on the continent to provide traditional medical therapies that are affordable and safe for public health, including to face important sanitary crises as COVID-19. UNESCO will continue to use its convening power to enhance dialogue on traditional and complementary medicine. In addition, its wealth of biodiversity and the effective management of this indigenous knowledge embedded in intangible cultural heritage of different peoples and communities is also highlighting the ethical

dimensions as well as human rights, as encapsulated in the UNESCO Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights. Thus, these are some of the important factors noted by African philosophy through ubuntu and were disturbed by the emergence of the virus together with its measures.

This was well captured by Mrs. Ann Therese Ndong Jatta, Director, UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, when she called for a better recognition, proper national investment, effective structuring, protection, promotion, and valorisation, setting and reinforcement of regional and national mechanisms as well as capacity building for sustainability, so that the role and potential of traditional and contemporary medicine in Africa is fully tapped into, for effective response to COVID-19.

The world acknowledges the potential of Africa in African medicinal usage and impact. This acknowledgement means that the world can accept African traditional doctors and their knowledge in their terrain. So being that the case, the world sees Africa as jewel of African medicine which can be used to contribute positively to the world health system. There is not how this medicine can be in the overseas laboratories and stay stagnant. They need some people to make them an assert, thence African migration will assist in the contributing towards the economy of the host countries. This can only be possible through free movement of people which will allow knowledge and skills transfer to grow over time thus affecting the social norms and the economy of the world at large.

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Chapter Seven

Russia's Invasion of Ukraine: Implications on International Migration in the Eastern Europe

By

Makhura B. Rapanyane

Abstract

The subject of Russia's invasion of Ukraine has recently gained immense Media and Scholarly attention. Although various Western countries have come out strongly in castigating the invasion of Ukraine by Russia; there are those countries that have decided to remain neutral including those who support the invasion of Ukraine. It is in this context that the book chapter informed heavily by the limited Afrocentric scholarly research on this subject; aimed to explore how Russia's invasion of Ukraine impacts on international African migration. This research argued extensively that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has contributed immensely in international migration through the influx of Ukrainians into neighbouring countries such as Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Russia and Moldova and has led to a refugee crisis in Eastern Europe. Objectively, this paper seeks to showcase how Russia's invasion of Ukraine has initially increased international migration in Eastern Europe and how this has now become a refugee crisis. Methodologically this book chapter relied on the combination of document review and thematic content analysis of the available scholarly materials on the subject under review.

Keywords: Afrocentric Perspective, Russia-Ukraine War, International Migration, Eastern European countries, Economic effects.

Introduction

There are several studies that have been conducted on the subject of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Such studies combined include those conducted by the following scholars. Ozili (2022), Hunter (2022) and Lang & McKee (2022). Ozili (2022) in the paper titled "*Global economic consequence of Russian invasion of Ukraine.*" has explored the international economic consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Ozili (2022) indicates there were several global sanctions that were imposed on Russia to force it into de-escalation and/or stop the invasion crisis. The economic sanctions that were imposed on Russia even if were meant to incapacitate Russia, through having spillover effects to the international economy principally through international supply chain disruption. Ozili (2022) has utilized the global data and data from the Euro-Area, Russia and Ukraine and found that there was an increase in the international Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) and an elevation in the world prices of food ingredients and food. The global stock markets index also plunged on the invasion day. Ozili (2022) also highlighted in the study that the component of transportation of the consumer price index increased in the invasion month because of the shortage of fuel and energy supplies which led to an increase in the prices of the gasoline for Euro Area transportation. Ozili (2022) also argued fundamentally that Ukraine had suffered greatly from the invasion than Russia and the entire Euro Area. This is as Ukrainian Core consumer prices and the Euro Area were tremendously coordinated in the Euro Area and in Russia. To add, there is a high and positive interaction between world food price index, global oil price index, global dairy price index and global cereals price index during the invasion month. Ozili (2022) then concludes that the whilst the ongoing Russia invasion of Ukraine led to the global rise of prices led to the rise in international inflation; the economic repercussions of the crisis still persist on in various parts of Europe and beyond Europe.

Hunter (2022) in his study "*The Ukraine Crisis: Why and What Now?*" has argued that after having rebuilt its military, Russia has now positioned itself on the borders of Ukraine in order to challenge the supposed encirclement of Russia by NATO and its military abilities in the Central Europe. To respond to this, the Western countries had since threatened

with unrivalled economic sanctions. The threats are a result of the Soviet Union's collapse and the Western countries efforts at creating a new Europe whole and free at peace. With this, Hunter (2022) has argued that the Western countries have dismally failed to persuade Russia to play a constructive role in Europe and to assist it do so. The West did so by declaring that Ukraine, and Georgia were soon going to become NATO alliance members on Russia borders. Even so, the USA and NATO are operating a serious diplomacy with Russia. Hunter (2022) has argued extensively in the paper that confidence building measures in conjunction with conventional measures are the best confrontational alternative. Hunter (2022) concludes by outlining that the new cold war was going to benefit no one; Russia least of all.

Lang & McKee (2022) in their paper titled "*The reinvasion of Ukraine threatens global food supplies*" explains well that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a direct breach of the Geneva Convention which has proclaimed "starvation of civilians as a method of warfare." Ludicrously, in the year 2018, Russia had endorsed the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2417 that castigated the starvation of the civilians and their rebuttal of humanitarian access. Both authors' highlight that Ukrainians on the affected part of the country were not spared by Russians as the systems of food distributions are agitated by the infrastructure that is damaged including the transportation shortage. Both authors explains also that despite Europe being a breadbasket, major exporter of alternative staples, encompassing rapeseed, barley and sunflower oil and also accounting for 17 % of the global exports of corn, 12% of wheat and 30% of sunflower seeds, the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine has been severely felt. For Ukraine, 25% of the wheat and 43% of corn produced in the current season have not been exported as the main port is directly blockaded. The contemporary winter wheat crop is incapable of harvesting and the crops for the next season would not be planted. Both Lang and McKee (2022) argue that alternative countries might possibly be able to make up for this insufficiency; but it is heavily delicate to observe how they could restore it. International Food prices have also skyrocketed, owing to the increasing demand, including Coronavrisu (Covid-19)

pandemic related port disturbances and astronomically increased costs of shipping.

Theoretical and Methodological Interpretations

It is significant to indicate that the current research chapter has utilized the Afrocentric perspective as the theoretical perspective which is better elucidated by Asante (2003). This theory based on Asante is generally understood as the analytical theoretical framework with the ability to produce a fresh distinctive outlook on Russia's Invasion of Ukraine (Asante 2003). This theory has aptness to produce an uncustomary orientation to scholarly data. This makes it slightly differently to its Euro-American dominated theories of Liberalism, Realism and Marxism which generate knowledge that is mostly dominated by the Euro-American ethical values and the experiences of the Europeans and Americans of Russia's invasion of Ukraine (Legodi & Shai 2019). Despite the fact that the current research chapter has welcomed the utilization of the Eurocentric theories; this is as the author is of the view that they would not simply be dispersed but their appropriateness in attempting to understand any experiences outside European values systems and their societies is at most very insubstantial (Rapanyane 2018). Etching from the above, the author argues that the theory of Afrocentricity is most relevant and applicable. This is accepted as the alternative theoretical lens in the exploration of the Russia invasion of Ukraine: implications on International Migration. In an attempt of "relocating" and not left at the knowledge production margins, this chapter sought to form part of the important core in the dispensation of the scholarly data in respect to the role played Russia in the invasion of Ukraine (Shai 2017). Reviere (2001) has also assisted us in understanding that in any event wherein one opt to utilize the theory; they then seize the capability to produce a fresh new epistemological and theoretical lens, giving a fresh new research model, criticism, interpretation and analysis of knowledge (Reviere 2001). For that reason, this chapter seeks to showcase that it is remnant important to the readers to note that the theory of Afrocentricity also proclaims that the problems of the African continent should always be un-apologetically be explored by studies which are conducted in the continent directly. Predominantly the latter should also be based on the culture, values, and

history of Africans; and should be conducted in the manner that portend the interests of Africans (Rapanyane, Sethole & Tirivangasi 2020). This should be expounded with a bearing in mind that the theoretical lens can heavily contribute to the epistemic justice in international politics, as its incorporation in the current research paper is to broadly unmute the genuine voices of the voiceless masses of the African people which have been marginalised and/or silenced previously (Asante 2003).

The current research chapter has utilized a qualitative research methodology in the way of using desktop research. The desk top research has initially used books, journal articles, website reports, periodical articles including policy documents and speeches. The researcher had reviewed and/or sampled a total of 50 documents. The tool that was used to analyse the collected data was the Thematic Content Analysis (TCA) which is broadly explained by Anderson (2017). The researcher had ensured that credibility, dependability and confirmability through the adoption of data triangulation.

Russia-Ukraine Historical Relations

After the Soviet Union's disbandment in 1989, Ukraine immediately gained independence and inherited the third biggest nuclear reservoirs global-wide, together with the important mechanism of its production and design (Solodchenko & Sucher, 2005; Korostelina, 2013). Ukraine possessed 130 UR-100N intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) with six each of warheads. This included 46 RT-23 Molodets ICBMs with ten warheads a piece together with 33 hefty bombers, equalling to an estimated 1700 warheads which remained in the territory of Ukraine. Whilst the independent country of Ukraine had the physical control to the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), it did not unfortunately have operational control, as they were reliant on the Russian-controlled electronic Permissive Action Links and their control and command system (Dasgupta, 2022). In the year 1992, Ukrainians acceded to spontaneously remove over 300 tactical number weapons in Ukraine following the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on security assurances accord between the United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK) and Russia including related agreements with China and France (Yost, 2015). As result, Ukraine acceded to get rid of the rest of the nuclear weapons and to join the Treaty

on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in the year 1994 (Budjeryn, 2018). In the year 1996, Ukraine also took an initiative to transfer all of the Soviet-era strategic warheads back to Russia (Cerniello, 1996).

Russia's dispute with Ukraine begun with the fate of the Black Sea Fleet including bases of operations principally the Sevastopol on the Crimean Peninsula. The dispute was increased by political posturing (Nisson, 2013). The Ukrainian declaration that the whole fleet was controlled by Russia and their own intent goal to pursue the NATO Membership action plan especially after the Russians proclamation of territorial petitions over the parts of Crimea and the Russian announcement that their 1954 gift of Crimea to Ukraine was purely unlawful, rendering the peninsula an ongoing problem of negotiations (Larrabee, 2010).

In the year 2014, Russia went ahead to annex Crimea in the aftermath of the Ukrainian revolution in which Victor Yanukovich (Former President of Ukraine) was removed from power (Biersack & Olear, 2014). This was achieved by Russian unmarked military men who wore masks and went on to seize several significant key government buildings in Crimea including the parliament buildings and two airports (Finnis, 2022). Anatolii Mohyliov (Former Chairman of the Crimea Council of Ministers) was replaced by Sergey Aksyonov as per the announcement made by the Supreme Council of Crimea that disbanded the independent government of Crimea (Petrov, 2016).

Since then, Ukraine had been accusing Russia of directly impeding in the internal affairs of its country whilst the Russians on the side have denied the accusations officially (Allison, 2014). The parliament in Ukraine also demanded that the Budapest Memorandum signatories reiterate their devotion to the principles consecrated in the political agreement and also requested that they hold consultations with Ukraine to ongoing tensions in Ukraine. This is as Ukraine had decreed that the designation of the Crimean prime minister was unlawful and that it was just purely a direct aggression levelled against the sovereignty of Ukraine (Harding & Walker, 2014). Despite all the above levelled disagreements, Russia went ahead to recognize Crimea as an independent State and

proceeded to ceremoniously annex the peninsula. Due to this, Ukraine had been labelled the actions of Russia as a flagrant violation of the international (Chappell & Memmott, 2014). Since 2014, Ukraine had subsequently also responded to Russia's actions with sanctions, freezing and blacklisting Russian assets of different entities and individuals who formed part of the annexation. Ukraine also begun a protest not to purchase Russia productions and this was endorsed by alternative such as Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Albania, Liechtenstein, The United Kingdom, the United States, Montenegro, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Japan including the European Union that followed with the same measures of economic sanctions (Bowman, 2022).

In the year 2015, Ukraine proceeded further to halt a military cooperation deal with Russia that was operational since the year 1993. This unprecedented breakdown in the normal business ties led to the cessation of Ukrainian supply of the components that were utilized in producing military equipment by the Russians (The-Associated-Press, 2015). It was in October 2015 when Ukraine announced the banning of the direct flights between both countries including the closure of an air space to all Russia civil and military airplanes (BBE-News, 2015). A further trade embargo was implemented by Ukrainian parliament after the nullification of both countries' free-trade zone and ban on food imports. Russia responded to these unprecedented tariffs on all goods from Ukraine from January 2015 after Ukraine joined the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area with the European Union by banning Ukrainian goods (BBC-News, 2015).

Ukraine also took an extra effort in communicating its message by banning all Russia artists from entering and performing in Ukraine since 2015 which Ukraine understood as a threat to the Ukrainian national security (BBC-News, 2015b). In October 2016, Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially prescribed that its citizens should stop travelling to Russia as there were growing reports of uncorroborated arrests of Ukrainian citizens and that they often "rudely treat Ukrainians, use illegal methods of physical and psychological pressure, torture and other acts that violate human dignity" (Prentice, 2016). The European parliament also

claimed that there were “71 illegally detained Ukrainian citizens in Russia and on the Crimean peninsula” in a 14 June resolution on Russia.

In February 2017, the government in Kyiv also banned all the commercial importation of books from Russia and also made Ukrainian the only language for medium of instruction in primary education in all state schools (Zaroli, 2022). This law was described by the foreign ministry of Russia as an attempt to “forcefully establish a mono-ethnic language regime in a multinational state” (RFE/RL, 2017). Tensions started be worse from the year 2018 when Ukraine arrested the Crimea-registered, Russian Flagged fishing vessel Nord in the Sea of Azov labelling the crew as having entered the territory that is provisionally occupied (Schatz, et al., 2019) and since then, the Nord Captain Gorbenko has been in detention for 5 years .

Nord’s arrest has historically been followed by Volodymyr Zelenskyy (Ukrainian President)’s decision to ultimately close all pro-Russian TV channels. The bone of contention remains that both countries’ historical tensions have worsened since the 2014 revolution in Ukraine (Karmanau, 2021). Which was unfortunately pursued by the annexation of Crimea by Russia and the endorsement of the separatist fighters in the Luhansk and Donetsk People’s Republics by Russia in a war that costed Ukraine more than 13 people by early 2020 (Al-Jazeera, 2022). Throughout 2021 and 2022, the military build-up of Russia on the border of Ukraine increased tensions between Russia and Ukraine and further strained both countries’ bilateral relations. Ultimately, the Russia invasion of Ukraine finally broke all of what was left in terms of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Kyiv (Harris & Sonne, 2021).

Russia-Ukraine Political Instability: NATO’s Planned Expansion in Ukraine, a threat to Russia?

The no expansion pledge

For the purpose of comprehending the role played by the NATO enlargement in the Ukraine crisis; it is imperative to summarize the various reasons why the evolution and origins of the policy produced a long-lasting rift between the West and Russia. Also, even if the fall of communism in Europe took the Western countries by surprise, the West

still did not have any plan of guidance for Europe through the uncertainty time. This is despite the fact that the fall of communism in Eastern Europe was not completely peaceful: as anti-communist insurrections in Lithuania and Romania were brutal. The Soviet Union itself underwent a coup in 1991 (Dunlop, 2003) and Yugoslavia cascaded into several occasions of murderous civil war (Jovic, 2001). During this chaotic time, the Russians came to presume without any valid document that Western leaders explicitly promised to never expand NATO eastward (Dettmer, 2022).

There is an adequate evidence to endorse the complaint of Russia on Western leaders promising to never expand NATO to the East. The promise was made during the 2+4 negotiations on the reunification of the two Germanies where both Hans-Dieter Genscher (Former German Foreign Minister) and James Baker (Former US Secretary of State) made a commitment to the Soviets that NATO was not going to expand after the incorporation of East Germany (Wintour, 2022). In a meeting with the Eduard Shevardnadze (Former Soviet Foreign Minister) and Mikhail Gorbachev (Former Soviet Prime Minister) that took place at the Kremlin on the 9th of Feb 1990; James Baker asked the Soviets: “*Would you prefer to see a united Germany outside of NATO and with no US forces, or would you prefer a unified Germany to be tied to NATO* (Baker, 1990), with assurances that NATO’s jurisdiction would not shift one inch eastward from its present position?” For Genscher, “*What NATO must do is state unequivocally that whatever happens in the Warsaw Pact there will be no expansion of NATO territory eastwards, that is to say closer to the borders of the Soviet Union.*” (Goldgeier, 2019) It was also in the words of Manfred Wörner (Former NATO Secretary General) that the “Alliance did not seek a shift of balance or an extension of its military borders to the east” (Lazarevic, 2009). Since the invasion of Ukraine, Russia has been claiming that such utterances prove explicitly that Western leaders have pledged to the expansion of NATO.

The rebuttal of the West on the claim of Russia is very well three-pronged. Firstly, the West has argued in response that the ‘no expansion’ promise related only to the NATO military boots within the East Germany and had nothing to do with alternative ex-communist countries which were not a party to the renowned 2-4 negotiations (Shehadi, 2022;). Secondly,

it proclaims that any hypothetical pledge is null due to the fact that it was not catalogued in a treaty and does not carry the force of law (Kramer, 2009). Thirdly, NATO illustrates that the presumed ‘no expansion’ promise is a violation of the 1975 Helsinki Charter which consecrate the right of a country to opt for its own alliance partners.

Placing aside the historical facts aside, what remains significant for the crisis in Ukraine is that the promise was made. Even if Western countries did not make a straightforward signed promise, Russia strongly believes that NATO has tendered a gentlemen’s deal in 1990, and ultimately ‘by its following actions broke the deal. For the Russians, it is the West that is completely accountable for messing up a moment to formulate an inclusive long lasting peace in Europe. Even Mikhail Gorbachev (Former Soviet Union leader) has agreed that the context of the 1990 discussions over the east-ward expansion of NATO were circumscribed to East Germany although he had indicated that the expansion of NATO towards east-ward was explicitly a decision of the alliance that was “definitely a violation of the spirit of the statements and assurances made up in 1990” (Kórshunov, 2014). This is an instance of one side’s understanding formulating diplomatic and political realities. The alleged breaking of NATO’s promise had transmuted into the principal thread in a Russian narrative on which the West has always see Russia as an outsider and an adversary.

The birth of enlargement and Russia’s reaction

The enlargement policy of NATO developed originally through the 1990s. This process incorporated an extensive debates within the alliance in relation to the advantages and disadvantages of its membership’s expansion. NATO firstly started by assisting former communist countries to move to democracy, stabilized security vacuum in eastern and central Europe and fostered a continent-wide security community. For the West, an expanded NATO was going to perk everyone on Europe even though it was no longer needed after the period of the Cold War for Europe’s security. All the reasons were not as important and outlined as the one of assisting former communist states to join NATO in a Mutual Defence Organization (Kupchan, 2000).

It is equally important to outline that before NATO started with the debating of the policy over enlargement, Russia under the leadership of Yeltsin Boris warned that the expansion of the alliance towards the eastward was going to constitute a security threat to the Russia national interests (Wintour, 2022). In 1994, at the Commission on Security Cooperation in Europe Conference which took place in Budapest, Yeltsin warned that the policy of enlargement commissioned by NATO was going to put the whole of Europe in danger of plunging into what is called cold peace (Williams, 1994). The hatred of Russia towards the enlargement recapitulated throughout the mid-1990s into the 21st century. NATO's enlargement policy founding Act of May 1997 was the first ever to smooth the road for the military alliance to move eastward in expansions to incorporate the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary in 1999 (Yost, 1998). This founding act was also broadly understood by Yevgeny Primakov (Former Russian Foreign Minister) to be a mere damage limitation and an attempt to cross the red line (Financial-Times, 2022). The declaration of the Founding act also led to the total failure of the Permanent Joint Council which was the focal point of NATO's brand new interrelations with Russia due to the Kosovo war (Ulrich, 2000).

Russia Invades Ukraine: Counter strategy against NATO's expansion in Eastern Europe

To Russia, the principal aim of invading Ukraine was to depose the democratically elected government in order to put an end for its goal of seeking to join the NATO. The invasion was launched on February 2022 through Vladimir Putin (Current Russian President)'s formal address when he called it a special military operation with the intention of demilitarising and de-Nazifying Ukraine (Hunter, 2022). To Putin, Ukrainians needed a protection from what he clarified as the eight full years of genocide and bullying by the government in Ukraine. To Putin, Russia's plan was not to occupy the territory in Ukraine and/or impose anything to anyone forcefully. To Sergei Naryshkin (Chief of Russian Foreign Intelligence) and Lavrov Sergei (Foreign Minister); Russia's invasion of Ukraine is about securing the future of Russia and its future in the globe which was at stake and that of freeing Ukraine from any existing oppression (Ozili, 2022). Volodymyr Zelensky (President of Ukraine) has

often times argued that Russia was completely after him and his family. The invasion has been made simple by Belarus allowing Russia to attack Ukraine from both East and South although a fierce resistance has also been experienced (Al-Jazeera, 2022; Rushton, 2022).

The gradual veer towards the West by the Independent Ukrainians after the collapse of the Soviet Union has encouraged Putin to also argue for the reversal; claiming extensively that Ukrainians and Russians are one people; repudiating the long history of Ukraine (Kirby, 2022). Putin supports this by indicating that “Ukraine never had stable traditions of genuine statehood” (Putin, 2022). In his final address, Putin had categorically tore up an incomplete 2015 Minsk Peace Accord and levelled accusation against NATO that their expansion threatened the historic future of Russia as a nation and also intending to bringing a war to Crimea on its doors. For Russia, Ukraine had to be invaded in order to force it into a demilitarised, neutral Ukraine with its own navy and army along the lines of Sweden or Austria which both members the European Union (EU) (Putin, 2022). Up to now at the peace talks, Ukraine has since offered Russia the following although it has not ended the invasion by Russia.

Ukraine would become a “non-bloc (or non-aligned) and non-nuclear” state, with no foreign military bases or contingents on its territory; Strict, legally binding guarantees would require countries such as the UK, China, the USA, Turkey, France, Canada, Italy, Poland and Israel to protect a neutral Ukraine in the event of attack; Within three days guarantor states would have to hold consultations and come to Ukraine’s defence; Ukraine would be allowed to join the European Union; Ukraine would not enter military-political alliances and any international exercises would require consent of guarantor states (Kirby, 2022).

Invasion Effects: Increase in International Migration

Ukraine has a population of 44 million people. The US government has placed the number of those who fled the battlefield at 4 million refugees (Al-Jazeera, 2022). Those who already fled Ukraine went either into the peaceful Ukrainian cities or in the neighbouring countries. The latter has been made simple by the easing of EU travel policy stipulates

indicating that no-visa was needed for Ukrainians to gain entry into the Schengen area (Gill, 2022). Ukrainians who fled their homes have done so through driving or busing into Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Belarus, Romania and alternative EU members (BBC-News, 2022). Scholars and the Media alike have come together to describe the ongoing crisis in Ukraine as having led to an enormous movement of people, never seen in the EU ever since World War II which could pose a humanitarian catastrophe and affect the entire European politics as much as or more than the 2015 International Migration crisis (Gilchrist, 2022). Especially when 1.3 million migrants applied for asylum, wanting to escape the hardship in Africa and wars in the Middle East (Pew-Research-Center, 2016).

The war in Ukraine has indeed created the quickest mass international migration in at least three decades in comparison also with the Balkan crisis of the 1990s which provided grassroots so of the huge population displacements after the Second World War (Delauney, 2015). At least more than 4 million people have fled Ukraine (Especially women and children) to neighbouring countries. The figure does not include those that were displaced in Ukraine or order to evacuate to Russia. In less than the first week of the Russian invasion, the flights out of Ukraine were 10 times as high as the week track record of people who entered Europe during the migration crisis in Europe and approximately double the exact number of refugees who were catalogued by the United Nations during the first 11 days of the Kosovo War in the year 1999 (The-Economic-Times, 2022). The historic Westward movement of people has led to the lines of up to 24 hours at checkpoints of borders along the Ukrainian borders with Moldova, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania and has perpetuated a huge humanitarian antiphon by the combined civilians and governments (Pikulicka-Wilczewska, 2022). Most of the refugees have been housed in repurposed schools, including exclusive apartments, conference centres, makeshift camps, and even upscale wineries. The prolonging of the Russian invasion of Ukraine is only presenting challenges for Ukraine as it also faces brain drain of unusual proportions and for host countries which may also face unprecedented resources limitation and anti-immigrant sentiment that has run very strong historically in Europe (Packer, 2022).

The migration statistics can often be inexplicit, especially in the opening stages of a destructive new crisis. The United Nations has predicted that the War is likely to produce up to 4 million refugees but now it is more than the predicted number (DPA-Reuters, 2022). Should the invasion become protracted, Ukrainians are also likely to continue migrating at the current rate and further worsening the already refugee crisis and the increase in international migration. The two latter could also hinder the Ukrainian military's capability to fight back due to the flowing of refugees disturbing the army. The thrust of the argument is that the Russia invasion of Ukraine has become a matter of International concern.

Invasion Implications for Neighbouring Countries

Some of the countries which are directly affected by the migration issues and refugee crisis in the crisis including the following countries which have all house certain numbers of refugees. Poland (2,867,241 refugees), Romania (769,616 refugees), Hungary (480,974), Moldova (430,170), Russia (578,255), Slovakia (349,286) and Belarus (23,900) as per the records of the United Nations on the 21st of April 2022 (BBC-News, 2022). It is not far-fetched to already imagine rural towns in cities and towns in Western Ukraine and Poland abruptly looking to cope with hundreds of thousands of people with attendance education, food, housing, health and security including alternative needs. Most of the neighbouring European countries and the NATO member countries have been acting at best to try to deal with the crisis. Relief stocks are underway by rail and road into Western Ukraine for devastated towns and cities although the humanitarian problems could be extensively gigantic (Marsh, 2022). This very same Russian invasion of Ukraine is also hitting the emerging and developing economies of Europe hard. The continent was already going for an economic recovery after the slowdown led by the effects of the pandemic. To add to both Ukraine and Russia, the combination of the Moldova, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Belarus's economies are expected to head into a recession in the year 2022 with the projects of growth heavily downgraded in the economies due to the war spill-over effects, weakened than anticipated growth in trade, euro area, commodity and financial unbearable shocks (The-World-Bank, 2022). The Ukrainian crisis combined with the pandemic have once more revealed that crises

have the potential to lead to an epidemic economic damage and international refugee/ migration crisis and reverse years of income per capita and developmental gains.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

From an Afrocentric point of view, the current research chapter has revealed that Russia's invasion of Ukraine indeed contributed heavily in increasing International Migration. Not only did it increase international migration but led to a refugee crisis in Eastern Europe. Russia's justification for the invasion of Ukraine in the current research chapter relates to NATO's policy of enlargement in Eastern Europe. Russia has proclaimed multiple times that NATO's expansion towards the East constitute a security threat to the national interests of Russia in Eastern Europe and its existence as a nation in the world. As such, Russia responded to Ukraine's attempt of Joining the NATO with what Putin calls a special military operation that begun in February 2022-ongoing. Russia's special military operation in Ukraine has been offensive even towards civilians. The Russia attacks on civilians homes, public buildings, churches and schools has resulted in Ukrainians feeling their homeland into the neighbouring countries. It is indeed without doubt that the attacks of Russia on Ukraine have been persistent, and the war has compelled more than four million Ukrainians to feel their mother country in search of safety elsewhere. Estimations are forever going up on the number of civilians who keep fleeing and those which have also been internally displaced. The Ukrainian crisis has grown to be the biggest-growing refugee crisis in Europe since the end of World War II.

Recommendations which were tabled included that:

- All countries in the international system should come together and castigate Russia's invasion of Ukraine including those considering themselves Non-Aligned.
- Full scale economic sanctions against Russia should be imposed by the international community including those countries which are currently in support of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and still has economic ties with Russia.

- Russia's continued threats of the use of nuclear weapons should be castigated by all means. As this is likely to mean the end of the World.
- Ukraine's Neighbouring countries should consolidate their macroeconomic buffers and trustworthiness of their policies for the containment of risks and deal with possible fragmentation of investment and trade channels.
- Ukraine's Neighbouring countries should reinforce their social safety nets to safeguard the most vulnerable including camped refugees and not lose attention on ameliorating efficiency to maintain sustainable alternative future option.

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Chapter Eight

The Implications of Covid-19 on International Students Migration and Host Countries

By

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&

Mpho Chaka

Abstract

The outbreak of Covid-19 has grossly affects international students' migration and their enormous contribution to global economy. Covid-19 pandemic impacted on international students' admissions to developed nations' universities; thereby, limiting international students' migration. Based on neo-liberal theoretical perspectives and various secondary data sources, the paper argues that international students are susceptible due to their temporary immigration status. The students are excepted from most relief programs by various nations' government aimed to support their citizens during the pandemic. As a result, the pandemic has psychological and financial implications on international students. Likewise, admissions of international students have declined, thereby, having economic implications for developed nations' universities. Focusing on the challenges faced by international students and the approaches needed to support their pliability, the paper contributes to understanding of international students' plights during the pandemic "Covid-19."

Keywords: Migration, COVID-19, International students, University, Global economy.

Introduction

International migration is a component of modern-day societies: a worldwide occurrence of flows and counter-flows; geographical

changeability as opposed to populace shifts. International migration is an ongoing daily processes, it is a not unique events (Adanlawo, Reddy & Rugbeer, 2021). International students contribute a larger share to the worldwide transient populace. international students are regarded as transient, they, therefore, not included in political discourses regarding migration in numerous nations (Raghuram & Sondhi, 2021).

Moving to another country for tertiary education represents a means of improving personal and professional development for students across the globe (Raghuram & Sondhi, 2022). With the outbreak of covid-19, the pandemic impacted basically everybody's mobility across borders. International students' migration was greatly affected by the pandemic. In the attempts by many advanced countries to stem the spread of the infection, borders were closed, travel bans were issued and strictly restricted human mobility (Chamie, 2020). International students were among one of the list to feel the impact of the Covid-19 crisis. Most of international students were stranded, as they unable to get back to their nations of origin as borders tightened and travel limitations increased. Many international students were unable to 'return home' on the grounds that the structures to support their mobility were fizzling (Firang & Mensah, 2022).

As a result of mobility limitations, the movement of international students across international boundaries reached a practical stop. In a short while, the world encountered the quickest decrease in worldwide human mobility (Raghuram & Sondhi, 2021). Following the closing of several nations' borders aimed toward controlling the spread of the infection, the step has implications on the nations and the international students. If the experience of international student during COVID-19 founded on the absence of perpetual quality, then definitively this absence of permanency has made the international students felt the impact of the pandemic the most (Bilecen, 2020). The pandemic uncovered the constitutive thought of migration to today's university education (Raghuram and Sondhi, 2021).

The expansion in international student migration brought about increase in research on the causes, experiences, and consequences of international student migration (Malet et al., 2021). The pandemic radically decreased the migration of international students, thereby, having

implications on the students and their host nations. The risen questions are, “will international student migration recover”? “What implications does the pandemic has on immigration, international students and the host countries”?

COVID-19 implications on immigration

Policy regarding migration is an important aspect to be considered by any nation government as it can have an enormous influence on international education sector of most nations. Due to COVID-19, migration policy restricted the movement of people, most especially international students (Hurley, 2020). Many countries have responded to COVID-19 with increased closure, tighter immigration regulations and further marginalisation of migrants. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, international student visa applications have fallen in most developed nations ((Adanlawo & Chaka, 2022). The pandemic affected issuance of visa to international student as most countries began to feel the pandemic impact. Within a short time, visa granted to international students fell. It can be rightly said that everyone’s movement across the globe was affected. Before the pandemic, in 2019, international students worldwide were around 5.3 million, presently, the figure have decreased drastically (UNESCO, 2020).

The trend in mobility has dropped and as well expected to continue dropping for more years to come. The limitations in human movement across borders was greatly caused by COVID-19. Human movement was restricted because of the believe that movement is central to the pandemic. It was concluded that viruses are transported by humans and objects, so the only solution to curb or reduce the spread is to make moving objects and humans immobile (Raghuram and Sondhi, 2021). In a way, restriction of movement was seeing as a means to curb the solution to the spread of COVID-19 spread. The fact that people have to remain at home or wherever they are does not limit the pandemic spread. The restriction on international migration has implication on most nations of the world social and economic development. These implications have stemmed in international arguments and agreements that international students were mostly affected by the pandemic (Rashid & Yadav, 2020).

Challenges caused by COVID-19 to international students

COVID-19 has exacerbated the challenges faced by international students in their host nations of study (O'Brien & Eder, 2021). As the case in several crises, the impacts of COVID-19 may be predominantly felt by international students. A number of international students were unable to avoid the infection as it required adequate health care which most of the students were not having. The living conditions of international students made them especially susceptible to contracting COVID-19 (Chamie, 2020). In some places, as indicated by Chamie (2020), some international students that were stranded were crammed in overcrowded hotel rooms where they were unable to practice social distancing or easily protect themselves against infection. It requires variety of factors ranging from their living conditions and access to level of inclusion in host nations to cope with the pandemic economically, socially and psychologically (Liem et al., 2020). International students lacked these factors because of their migration status.

The inability of the international students to travel in search of part-time/casual work for their survival was difficult as a result of travel restrictions. That was brought about by the pandemic (Chamie, 2020). Some of the students were able to travel back home, some could not, as a result of travel restrictions and closing of borders. Most of the international students who had the opportunity to go back home did not, because of uncertainties regarding their education, finance and healthcare issues. The irony part of it is that, some of the international students, particularly those from Africa and Asia, experienced xenophobic attitudes and they became victims of discrimination by the citizens of the host nations (Bilecen, 2020). Liem et al. (2020) aver that the measures like lockdown and borders closing that were taken by some countries to curb the spread of the pandemic result to extreme nationalism and insularity, which lead to xenophobic sentimentality. In this manner, international students were perceived as contributing to the pandemic spread in the societies.

More so, international students were unable to take precautions against COVID-19 due to their socio-economic status of in developed nations. The situation negatively affects their ability to do the necessary against the

infections. Some of the international students were having no health/medical insurance and adequate financial resources (Chamie, 2020). The challenges were not limited only to international students already in their study host countries, it also affected those who were looking forward to start their university education for the first time in their choice countries. Such students were unable to process their visa application as language testing centres in most countries were closed. As a result, it was difficult to acquire necessary documents to process their visa applications. Likewise, in situation whereby, the consular services operate, they were operating at a distance with few of their staff (Raghuram and Sondhi, 2021). In some countries, immigration regulations that restricts movement was in place, while, Visa centres were closed in some countries. Similarly, COVID-19 test was mandatory to enter into many countries (Raghuram and Sondhi, 2021), many students could not afford as it was expensive. All the restrictions control mobility and made it difficult for new international students to enter developed nations to study.

Likewise, student migration was difficult because of the challenges of unclear migration policies and non-functioning of visa centres. Students who had intention to study abroad were limited to their residing countries. Not only the students were affected, the universities were also affected as they were unable to admit international students to generate income (Adanlawo, 2021). The reduced number of admitted international students during the pandemic have severe consequences for higher education institutions, particularly in the United States, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom.

In United Kingdom, a 47% decrease in international student enrolments was anticipated at a cost of 1.5 billion pounds to education sector (de Barros et al., 2020). Likewise, in Australia, almost 21,000 jobs in higher education were lost, and a 23 billion Australian dollar (USD 14.5 billion) in export income was anticipated to drop by the Universities Australia (Hurley, 2020). It can be rightly said that, international student tuition fees are the main source of income for most Global North nations. The inability of universities to admit international students prompted significant cutbacks of adjunct members of faculty as an attempt for

universities to save costs to save costs to the detriment of value in education (Adanlawo & Reddy, 2020; Adanlawo & Chaka, 2022). The pandemic additionally uncovered long-existing issues in academia, such as temporary contracts that involve adjunct teaching activities. It can be concluded that international students offer several opportunities for universities and countries in the Global North.

Opportunities offered by international students

The infrastructural role that international student fees play in constituting educational institutions and systems is made ostensible by COVID-19 (Adanlawo & Chaka, 2022). The pandemic led to the acknowledgment of the role played by international students in Global North higher education in several ways (O'Brien & Eaer, 2020). More importantly, the Global North universities make substantial amount of money from international students more than what they make from local students. In the United Kingdom, £13.1 billion in export earnings is estimated to be generated by the education sector (Universities UK (UUK)). The money generated assists to keep employment of about 940,000 people in education sector (Universities UK (UUK)). Universities UK argued that COVID-19 would lead to potential loss in revenue if the number of admitted international students' reduced as the money generated from them made substantial contribution to smooth running of educational sector (Ahlburg, 2020).

In Canada, international student migration to the country has increased tremendously over the last few decades. According to Canada Bureau for International Education [CBIE], n.d), in the last two decades, international students number has tripled to over 600,000. It is argued that international students in Canada bring new cultural ideas and economic wealth to the nation. In 2018, a contribution of \$21.6 billion to Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to be made by international students in Canada. International students also supported almost 170,000 jobs for Canada's middle class (Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada [IRCC], 2020). It is reported that international students that stay permanently in Canada after concluding their studies continue to contribute to Canada's economic success in varied ways. Likewise, the international students that return to their country become lifetime

ambassadors to improve reputation of Canada (Global Affairs Canada [GAC] 2017; IRCC, 2019). The international students in Canada contribute immensely to Canadian society and economy. The contribution made by international students motivated Canadian governments and universities in Canada to recruit and retain international students (Firang & Mensah, 2022).

A significant justification for Government of Canada's interest in drawing international students to Canadian's universities is that the students are viewed as a means of having skilled migrants, as majority of the international students are studying at post graduate level (Masiri & Sabzalieva, 2020). International students "are relatively young, are proficient in at least one official language, have Canadian educational qualifications and can help address this country's current and pending labour market needs, particularly for highly skilled workers" (Government of Canada, 2019). The capability to retain international students as permanent residents and skilled workers is seen as important, particularly, to the areas where they are shortage in labour force. The areas that are shortage of skilled labour can rely on graduated international students as a source of highly skilled labour and they can make a substantial contribution to the development and alleviate poverty in the areas (Esses et al., 2021).

The perspective towards international students as a perfect means of acquiring talented immigrants was upheld by policy that was designed to ease transition to permanent residency by international students. In a report by Government of Canada (2019), 53 700 immigrants who were international students became permanent residents in Canada in 2018. These progressions included expanding the admissible number of hours of paid work for international students, expanding the length of post-graduation work allows, and allotting additional focuses for international students under Express Entry (Government of Canada, 2019).

International students provide a critical capital infusion into Canada's tertiary education sector. In 2016–2017, an additional \$3.25 billion was provided by these fees to the sector. The fees generated from international students were greater than those from provincial grants (Firang & Mensah, 2022). Also, the neighbourhood by which the students live likewise benefit

socially and financially from their presence. A study conducted by Call in the year 2020 in Peterborough, Ontario, specified that \$38 000 is contributed per international student to the local economy in a year (Masiri & Sabzalieva, 2020). A total of \$21.6 billion is valued to be spent by international students on school fees, accommodation and other expenses in the year 2018. The amount generated from international students contributed to reason why the government of Canada indicated that “educational expenditures by international students have a greater impact on Canada’s economy than exports of auto parts, lumber, or aircraft” (Government of Canada, 2019).

For over 25 years, “export education” has turned into a huge worldwide business, encompassing over 5.3 million international students, with an expected yearly economic impact of USD 300 billion. Majority of Global North universities depend on international student fees to sustain the research that buttresses their institutional standing. Aside from studying, international students serve as casual labour while they are studying. They also provide a vivacious recruitment pool for high-skilled jobs after graduation. It can be rightly said that the entire economies depend on international students.

In Australia, international students are something beyond a commodity income stream, they are viewed as companions, accomplices, inhabitants, partners, colleagues and clients to many Australians (Hurley, 2020). International students’ number have grown tremendously before the pandemic in 2019. The statistics released by Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020) indicates that international students constitute over 30% of residents in Australia suburbs. International students contribute immensely to the economy. In 2018–19, an amount that is approximately estimated to \$21.4 billion, which is 57% of the \$37.5 billion in annual revenue associated with international education came in the form of goods and services spent in the wider economy. This indicates that issues affecting international students will likewise be affecting the people who have close associations with them. Hurley (2020) avers that international students have had a transformative impact on Australian cities.

International students make priceless social, social and financial commitments not exclusively to their places of study but also to their

countries of birth in terms of how they live and work (Raghuram & Sondhi, 2021). International students benefit by schooling overseas, likewise, the local fellow students through internationalization at home. Having an international classroom experience with global content and discussions through socializing with students from diverse cultures enhances all university students' experience (Pravat, 2020). It is well acknowledged that, the more time spent socializing with other nationalities with diverse cultures, students accumulate intercultural competencies and contribute to tolerant societies (Bilecen, 2020; Adanlawo, Reddy & Rugbeer, 2021).

Conclusion and Recommendation

We conclude that there is a strong relationship between migration policy and the international education sector. Notwithstanding the endeavors of many nation governments to stop the entry and deadly spread of the coronavirus among the populaces of their nations, it ought to be completely clear to all at this point, particularly government leaders, that COVID-19 has no respect to international borders. Without a visa or official approval to enter, the infection in the range of only a couple of months traversed rapidly within countries and across the entire world (Chamie, 2020).

Coronavirus may be a valuable chance to change and carry out strategy that will build a more sustainable international education sector in most of the Global North countries. Evidence portrays that international student visa applications to Global North countries has dropped dramatically. Decreasing numbers of international students will definitely have adverse effects on universities that rely on the income generated from the international students (O'Brien & Eaer, 2021). We contend that the effect of policies initially implemented by most Global North countries to restrict mobility and curb the spread of the Corona virus will nevertheless have medium and longer term consequences for international students' migration. We posit that the initial border restrictions have put in place demographic and sociological processes that are likely to culminate in larger support for restricting future international students' migration. More so, we postulate that the thorns in migration will intensify anti-immigrant sentiment among citizens of destination countries of international students

and mobilise political backing for reinstating constricting migration policies

As Australia, Canada and most of the Global North countries are undergoing astonishing interruption to the international student market, it very well might be a fortunate chance to return to the connection between international education and migration policy. Therefore, exertion ought to pursue a more manageable, impartial, and more pleasant international student education model that delivers benefits for all stakeholders, including international students themselves. Similarly, international students should be included in the global compact for migration as the fees that students pay is a form of negative remittance for their home countries. The implementation of more flexible visa arrangements that will enable international students to amend their study plans unafraid of repudiating the necessities of their visa is recommended.

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Chapter Nine

Illegal Migration, Trans-Border Crime Control and Regional Trading Agreement: Collaborations for Sound Economy and Security in Nigeria

By

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&

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Abstract

The roles of borders in transnational trade could not be over-emphasized. One of the challenges to effective international transactions is border crime. Boarder crimes such as smuggling of contrabands, rice, arms and ammunitons, illegal migration and illicit drugs. These activities fuel insecurity like armed-robbery, terrorism, kidnapping, murder, suicide, unemployment and reduced national production. And subsequently, results in loss of lives, properties and national pride. On the basis of this, the paper assesses trans-border crime control and regional trade as strategies to boost national security in Nigeria. The study adopts a qualitative research method which obtained data from secondary sources. The secondary sources include the content analysis of edited books, peer reviewed journals and online resources. It anchors on structural-functional theory by Talcott Parsons and routine activity theory by Marcus Felson. The findings revealed that crimes such as smuggling of illicit drugs, selected items, illegal migration across borders inhibit economic growth which culminated into national security. The paper

recommends enhanced electronic security at borders, committed to implementations of regional trade agreements and prosecution of the suspects. This study will be useful to individuals, policy-holders, governments at various levels, regional organizations and non-governmental organisations and researchers in the field of Social Sciences.

Keywords: Economy, Crime, Trans-border, Regional Trade, Migration, Security, Nigeria.

Introduction

The roles borders play in national development are enormous. This informed rapt attention that serious-minded countries pay to their border security. Border is strategic to security and economic development of a nation. There are land, sea and air borders, they serve as strategic entry points to an economy. Despite the contribution of borders to national economic development, one big hindrance to the attainment of economic growth and development through border management is trans-border crime (Wayne, 2020). Trans-border crimes are the infractions of national and regional laws across borders. These are smuggling of banned items, human trafficking, drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal migration and quarantine offences. The trans-border crimes have negative influence on the national economy. Smuggling of contrabands like rice, frozen food, vegetable oil, fabric impact negative on demand curves of the local manufacturers of those items. This creates unemployment, reduction in national income and insecurity. According to Nwannennaya and Abiodun (2017)., unemployment is one of the determinants of crimes. Reduction in government revenue inhibits capacities to provide infrastructural services like roads, portable-water supply, health services, education, agricultural policy and programs, technical training and skill acquisition, transport, elections and political development (Bolarinwa and Akinbobola, 2021). In a society, where government lacks capacities for these services, there will be development crises. Underdevelopment translates into poverty and criminal activities. Drug trafficking is another trans-border criminal activity. Illicit or hard drugs like cocaine, codeine, heroine, Indian heyem and others are transacted. These drugs are not only prohibited but their consumption have been found responsible for youth involvement in criminal activities like street cultism, hooliganism, rape, truancy and

mental illness. There is no problem without a solution. The control measures for cross-border crimes include physical security, electronic security, government policy to encourage production of contrabands at competitive quality and quantity. In a study conducted by Passas (2003), he looked into cross-border crime and interface between legal and illegal actor. Duyne (2003), examined cross-border crime risks in an Open Europe. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2011), investigated organized crime, organized responses countering cross-border crime. To the best of the author's knowledge no study has been conducted on transborder crime control and regional trade agreement. Therefore, this study is necessary to fill the knowledge gap. The specific objectives of the study are; to investigate the various types of cross-border crimes, to assess the effects of transborder crime on economy, to examine and the various cross-border control measures on regional trading agreement.

Methodology

The study applied qualitative research method, data were sourced secondarily through the content analysis of peer reviewed journals, edited textbooks and online resources. The thematic processes were done around the various types of cross-border crimes, border-crime control, effects of border crimes and how these impacts regional trade.

Significance of the study

This study contributes to the body of knowledge on cross-border crimes and regional trading agreements. It serves as references materials for researchers in the field of Social Sciences such as Criminology, Economics and Political Science. The policymakers, individuals, government at various levels and non-governmental organizations.

Limitations of Study

The study was based on qualitative research method, the inability to adopt empirical study is one of the limitations of the study.

Literature Review

Trans-border Crimes. These are criminal activities that are committed cross various borders. It could be land or sea borders. In every economy, borders play vital roles in economic growth and development. A border provides strategic point of entry of people and goods into an economy. There is no institution without its challenges, one of the challenges of borders in Nigeria is transborder crime. As explained by Ijaiya (2017)., transborder crimes are the criminal activities committed by criminal syndicate in two or more countries across borders. These criminal activities as noted by Bullock, Clark and Tilley (2010). are;

Smuggling: This illegal act involves trading in contrabands, contrabands are the goods that have been placed under prohibition. In Nigeria as at today, the contrabands are rice, vegetable oil, frozen foods, arms and ammunitions. The prohibition of these items is calculated to protect national economic and security (Jamiesan & Taylor, 1998).

Bunkering: This has to do with illegal oil businesses. The illegal oil business has negative impacts on oil installations. The syndicates in this business do involve in vandalization of oil pipelines to syphon oil.

Drug Trafficking: Trade in illicit drugs like cocaine, codeine, heroine, morpheme and other illicit drugs have disastrous effects on the national economy and security (Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2011).

Human Trafficking: Human trafficking is another dangerous activity perpetrated across land and sea borders. Human trafficking could be intentional or non-intentional. The motives for trafficking in persons are numerous. It could be for slavery, sex, manual labour, human rituals and other nefarious motives (Garuba, 2010).

Table 1:
Number of Smugglers arrested in relations to 2017—2020

PERIOD	Number of At Smugglers Arrested.	Percentage (%)
AUGUST- JULY 2017	209	45.24
AUGUST TO JULY 2018	120	25.94
AUGUST TO JULY 2020	133	28.77
Total	462	100

From the Table 1, between August to July 2017, 209 smugglers were arrested in Italy, year 2018 has the least number of arrests which was 120. This shows that the rate at which illegal immigrants cross the land borders is on the increase. Some of the arrestees came from Nigeria and other African countries by taking the advantage of porous borders.

BORDER -CRIME CONTROL MEASURES

As noted by Adeniji (2018), the following are the measures put in place to checkmate border crimes.

Physical Security. In every country, there are institutional arrangements to strengthen border security. Examples of these institutions in Nigeria are Customs Services, the Police, the Immigration Service, the Quarantine, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency and border closure. These institutions as domiciled in Nigeria perform the following services.

Customs Service. The main function of the Customs Service is prevention of contrabands into a country. This is done by mounting road blocks at strategic border areas to arrest smugglers of contrabands and at the same time seize contrabands (Okeke & Okechukwu, 2014).

The Police. The police are strategically stationed at the border as reinforcement to other security agents. They assist in checkmating child trafficking and other related offences.

Nigerian Immigration Service. This agency checkmates illegal entry into a country. It is part of mandates of Nigeria Immigration Service to issue travel documents like International Passports and Work Permit.

Quarantine: This body prevents the entry of infected animals which may be dangerous for consumers. There are animal-induced diseases such as bird flu, as part of government to ensure health security of citizenry, this body is set up for the enforcement of health policies as they affect imported animals.

Army. Normally, army is to protect a country from external threats. In some circumstances, transborder criminals may overwhelm other border security forces. Therefore, troops are deployed to boost security at the national borders (Ake, 2001).

Electronic Surveillance. Another modern way safeguarding border is the application of modern security outfit called border electronic surveillance control. In Nigeria and other African countries, there is a

problem of border porosity. Electronic surveillance enhances the real-time monitoring of borders.

Border Closure. In some circumstances, government swings into action by increasing security forces at the borders. This is referred to border closure, the closure could be partial or full closure. The Federal Government of Nigeria closed the land borders in August, 2019 until November, 2020. The action generation arguments and counter-arguments both within and outside the country. The pressure led to reopening of some land borders in the late 2020.

REGIONAL TRADING AGREEMENTS

These are treaties that affect buying and selling of goods and services that take place between two or more countries. Most of trading between Nigeria and her neighboring countries take place across the land borders. Some manufacturing companies have relocated to the neighbouring countries like the Republic of Benin, Chad, Ghana, Niger and Cameroun. Goods such as food items, textile, animals, building materials, chemicals, hides and skins are transported through land borders.

Table 2:
Effects of Seacoast Smuggling of Rice on Nigeria`s Economy

S/N	Impacts	Frequency
1.	Local Economic Shrinkage	55
2.	Food Insecurity	45
3	Revenue Leakages	27
4	Health Issues	18
	Total	

Source: Adopted from

From Table 2, the local economy is mostly affected by the smuggling of rice. Rice smuggling leads to reduction in food local manufacturing industries. This leads to unemployment crisis, unemployment breads crimes. Food insecurity is one negative effects of smuggling of rice. Smuggling results in disruption of food supply especially from the countries where those goods originated from. Revenue loss in terms of failure to pay import duties or underpayment of import duties. This results in loss of government revenue that might have channeled into creation employment and other infrastructures. Smuggled goods are not tested for

minimum acceptable quality. Thereby pose serious health risks to consumers and may lead to outbreak of diseases.

Theoretical Framework.

To give further explanation on the subject matter, structural-functional theory by Talcott Parsons. According to Parsons, a society is made up of many parts or institutions and each part works for the integrity of the whole. For instance, the institutions comprise economy, politics, education, religion and culture. If one of these institutions is dysfunctional, it will affect the whole society negatively. Borders play substantial impacts on a nation's economy. The control of border crimes like smuggling, drug trafficking, smuggling of small and light weapons, human trafficking will strengthen an economy through enhanced internally generated revenue and national security. Strong border patrol prevents unauthorized immigration. This ensures payments of the prescribed fees to government covers as well as discouraging influx of people that constitute threats to national security (Garuba, 2010).

In addition to the structural Functionalist theory, another theory to shed understanding of transborder crime control and regional trade is routine activity theory by Marcus Felson. As explained by Marcus Felson, for criminal activities to take place, there are three factors that are necessary. This theory explains deviance on the basis of time and place. The first factor is a motivated offender. In this regard, motivated offenders are those people who are intended to commit crimes. The second factor is available target; these are the properties that are to be stolen and people who are the target of kidnappers. The third factor as noted by Marcus is available guidance. These are the security arrangements that prevent the activities of the motivated offenders. In application to cross-border crimes, smugglers, drug traffickers, human traffickers and other criminal syndicates across borders. The guidance are various security forces like customs, immigration, police, quarantine and army that defend borders against the criminal syndicates. (Nile, 2011).

Findings and discussion

Trans-border crime such as smuggling has been established as a serious impediment to economic growth and development. It hinders and

abets dumping, dumping is an act of selling foreign goods at the price that is below the prices at which those goods are sold locally. Dumping discourages local production of the dumped goods. In commodity markets in Nigeria, the local goods that have suffered from dumping are rice, textiles, locally assembled vehicles, beverages and other household items. The manufacturers of the concerned item have raised alarmed over poor patronaged. The poor sales discourage reinvestment in those business interests. Inadequate investment leads to unemployment, lack of job, is a veritable determinant of crimes. Bunkering as cross-border crime, impacts negatively on the national economy and security. As noted by Abegunde and Fabiyi , (2019), bunkering is a complex crime that impedes national security and economy. It is an organised crime that involves conspiracy, vandalism, theft, arson and illegal possession of government properties. In the course of bunkering, huge oil resources and deprives nation of its huge resources and cause of fire disaster which results in loss of lives and properties.

Another economic implication of bunkering is leakage in national incomes. The bunkers syphon national oil resources and divert them to foreign countries mostly through land borders. In addition to bunkering leads to fire disaster that destroy business investment, pollution of water and forest resources thereby paralyze firms that depend on those resources (Dada and Fanowopo, 2020). Drug trafficking as a cross-border, crime has negative consequences on the economy and national security. Hard drugs such as codeine, cocaine, heroin, Indian helm and others. The consumption of these substances has been established as roots cause of violent crimes like cultism, domestic violence, murder, traffic offences, hooliganism, gangsterism and terrorism. The implications of these crimes for national economy and security is loss of productive and skillful hands that will project the national economy. In addition to drug trafficking, human trafficking has great consequences for economy and national security. It deprives a nation of its human resources that would have been used to boost the industries of a nation. The frequency of cross-borders could be reduced by applying a number of measures. These measures could be physical or electronic. The Nigeria Customs Service is mandated to prevent smuggling and other heinous crimes that are detrimental to

national economy and security. Other security agencies compliment the efforts of Nigeria Customs Services in ensuring sanity in borders.

Table 3 : Rice Smuggling Tactics on Nigerian Borders

S/N	Methods	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Concealment	200	68.97
2.	False Declaration	90	31.03
	Total	290	100

Source: Adopted from Abegunde and Fabiyi (2019),

From Table 3, concealment has the highest number of tricks used by smugglers. Smugglers do conceal contrabands in hidden places like boots of their vehicles, bonnets, engines, inside coffins, private parts and swallowing of drugs. These tactics change from time to time, it depends on the nature and quantity of contrabands. False declaration is another tactic used by smugglers. In this regard, smugglers transport contraband and declared them as legal products to customs or any other security operatives. On the other hand, contrabands will be mixed with legitimate goods to deceive security agents. All these tactics are operative mechanisms of smugglers.

Conclusion.

This paper deals with cross-border crimes control and regional free trading agreements. The covers the various types of border crimes, the effects of border crimes, regional trade agreements and impacts of cross-border crime control on economy and security. Border crimes are major threats to economic development and national security. As the global economy is entering recession, control of border crimes is integral to the control of global crimes and national security most African countries suffer are experiencing weak security in their borders. The insecurity at the borders threatens regional trade agreements across the African countries. Nigerian government was compelled to close her borders in August 2019. This action is counterproductive and worsen free trade agreements. The solutions to cross-border crimes are complex and nation-specific. The integrity of the various security agencies is instrumental to achievement of sustainable peace and harmony at the nation's borders.

There is an urgent need to checkmate cross-border crimes in the interest of national economy and security.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study makes the following recommendations

1. Electronic surveillance should be deployed to checkmate cross-border crimes
2. There should be synergy among various security operative s to fight cross-border crimes.
3. There should be partnership among African countries in order to bring trans-border crimes to a halt.
4. Every bilateral or multilateral trade agreements should take into consideration border security.
5. Border security should be considered as pre-requisite to fast-track economic development.

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Chapter Ten

Migrants and Migration: The Use of Social Media as a Communication Tool

By

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Abstract

Since the existence of humankind, humans have always been on the move searching for greener pastures, therefore making migration a common occurrence. Migration is moving from one place to another or from one country to another. Since the turn of the century, communication has taken a drastic turn in how people communicate, especially with the introduction of social media. Instant messaging has enabled people from various parts of the world to communicate instantly. This form of instant communication transcends time zones and border posts. With the introduction of social media, we can capitalise on the positives and roll with the punches, so to speak, with the negative side of social media. Those who migrate, do so with the hope of a brighter future and unfortunately, at times, have fallen prey to one of the negative sides, that being scammers or those looking to use extortion and crime to prey off those in search of a brighter future. At times many individuals end up in cities and countries only to find themselves stranded without any funds or source of income, and alone. They become unwilling victims of those who prey on their plight and use subtle manipulation to exploit their situation. Social media is unable to effectively regulate who uses the different social media platforms as an advertising tool. Are migrants being cautious when using social media sites to immigrate and how are dodgy sites flagged? Not all individuals and companies who are involved in immigration are scammers, many are genuine and authentic, and offer to assist not only in

securing employment for their clients but ensure that housing is also provided. However, those who want to migrate need to be cautious when using social media sites offering immigration opportunities, in fact, they should approach companies that have been used in the past and are recommended by others. People migrate for various reasons, among the reasons are poverty, safety concerns, high crime rate, food security, climate change, lack of service delivery, shortage of employment opportunities, marriage proposals, etc. The aim of this paper is to describe the use of social media as a communication tool for migration. This paper uses Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and the Shannon-Weaver Model as its theoretical framework. This model consists of the Sender, Message, Medium Receiver, Barriers, and Feedback. For his research methodology, the author adopted the qualitative research method through the analysis of journal articles and internet sources.

Keywords: Migrants, migrations, immigrations, social media, communication.

Introduction

The number of people migrating daily is rapidly increasing. Migration has a holistic impact on the lives of those who choose to leave their home countries and cities, in that they leave behind their places of employment, education, families, friends and livelihoods. They leave behind what they know and take a step of faith into the unknown. At times, migrants are lucky enough to move with their family or friends. "Changes in communication and interaction between people, the exchange of goods, services and information among people, and the movement of people from one locality to another have often been discussed in the context of emergent information and communication technologies" (Komito 2011:1075).

In the past migrants communicated with their family and friends using letters and telephones. Dekker and Engbersen (2013:401) posit that "as communication evolved migrants were able to adopt such new methods as part of the method of interaction with family, friends, and loved ones back home. In recent years, the internet has developed into a social medium that enables users to be not only mere consumers but also active producers of media content." Evidence from studies shows that new social media sites

enhance migrants' capacities to preserve kinship and family contact irrespective of distances, establish widespread personal networks, and engage in nationwide discussions of their home cultures through transnational relations (Komito 2011:1075-1076).

Dekker and Engbersen (2013:401) state "that social media are not only new communication channels in migration networks but also that they actively transform the nature of these networks and thereby facilitate migration." Heissler (2013:89) states that social media plays an economic and social role in many kinds of migration. Monticello (nd: np) states that in the past nomad tribes moved with their life stocks for new pastures and new hunting grounds and fishery." However, today people migrate all around the world with the hope of moving from one country to another to settle down permanently (Montiliglio nd: np). (Montiliglio nd:np) "Among the major regions of the world, the largest number of international migrants in 2020 resided in Europe, with a total of 87 million. Northern America hosted the second largest number of migrants, with almost 59 million. Northern Africa and Western Asia followed with a total of nearly 50 million."

Significance of this study

This paper will add to the literature on social media and migration as it shares the use of social media by migrants. It incorporates two theories within the paper, which are Maslow's Hierarchy of needs and Shannon and Weaver's Model of Communication. Migrants' needs are met using social media however, migrants need to be aware of the use of social media. Despite there being benefits, there are also dangers. And the inappropriate use may get them fired from their place of employment, expelled from places of study, and may even lead to their deportation from the country they are residing in. Therefore, the author is of the view that this paper is significant to those who intend on migrating and even those who have migrated.

Literature Review

Within the literature review, the author looks at migration, immigration, social media, and the positives, and negatives of social media when it comes to migration. Kaplan AND Haelin (2010:61) state that

social media is a “group of internet-based applications that build on the ideology and technical foundations of Web 2.0 and that allow the creation of user-generated content.” Though there are so many social media sites, news sites are constantly being created (Reddy 2018:258) with the hope of attracting a portion of social media users. Currently, the fastest-growing social media site is TikTok.

Migration

Migration is the movement of individuals from one locality to another or from one country to another. There could be various reasons which could for the migration of people. Monticello (nd: np) states that in the past nomad tribes moved with their life stocks for new pastures and new hunting grounds and fishery.” However, today people migrate all around the world with the hope of moving from one country to another to settle down permanently (Montiglio nd:np). “Among the major regions of the world, the largest number of international migrants in 2020 resided in Europe, with a total of 87 million. Northern America hosted the second largest number of migrants, with almost 59 million. Northern Africa and Western Asia followed with a total of nearly 50 million” (Montiglio nd: np).

Montiglio (nd: np) states 14 reasons why people migrate, which are as follows:

1. To Escape Conflict Zones
2. Due to Environment Facts
3. To Escape Poverty
4. High Standard of Living
5. Personal Needs
6. Higher Education
7. Love
8. Family Influences
9. Advertisement
10. Better Healthcare
11. Be Closer to Nature
12. Political Reasons
13. Seeking Change or Adventure
14. Missionary Work (Church Missionary Work)

The author would like to add to these reasons, which are as follows:

1. Flooding
2. High Crime Rate
3. Crop failure
4. Lack of Service Delivery

Migrating to Urban Centres

Amaya (1978:1) states that internal migration in developing countries is a highly visible problem.” Survival in rural areas is becoming very challenging as there are no industries and companies located there which can provide any form of employment. People from rural areas tend to migrate to urban areas as opportunities for employment are much greater and it seems as the only means of survival. Even in the past within South Africa, many migrated to gold mines to obtain employment to provide for their families. “Migration to the cities in some countries such as Colombia can be considered as the rule rather than the exception since more than half the population can be defined as migratory” (Amaya 1978:2). People move to the cities as it offers better wages (Amaya 1978:2). “Friends or relatives living in the cities help perpetuate the migratory flow, and once in the city, most migrants will tend to settle near them” (Amaya 1978:2).

International Migration

International migration is becoming very common in recent years as many search for better employment and studying opportunities internationally. “Indeed, international migration has been a defining demographic, socioeconomic, and political phenomenon in the part of the world that once constituted a single country and now is composed of several sovereign nations” (Agadjanian et al. 2008:620). Due to many countries seeking the youth to be taught English, international migration has been on the rise in recent years.

Migrating Networking

Migration networks have seen an evolving which is due to new forms of communications” (Shamanth et al. 2011:1204).

Dekker and Engbersen (2013:404) state “information on imminent legislation, informal jobs, accommodation, or illegal ways of crossing

borders can spread very quickly, thus affecting migrants' migration strategies. We can expect social media to strengthen a person's ability to migrate and feed his or her aspiration to migrate."

Social Media

"Texting is less direct and elaborate than calling. The internet initially provided the possibilities of email, VoIP calls, and instant messaging. These forms of communication digitalized earlier ones, making them more synchronous, less expensive, media richer and more frequent" Dekker and Engbersen (2013:403). Dekker and Engbersen (2013:403) "The concept of social media thus refers not only to social network sites such as MySpace and Facebook, but also to forums, weblogs, YouTube, Twitter, and so on. In fact, to a certain extent, many online applications have become social media because they allow user contributions and are useful for networking purposes."

When using social media, we leave behind a digital blueprint that can always become available when checks are done on us. Gardner (2015:np) states everything from "emails, chats, and conversations such as Skype and social media bios and post." "Anyone whose immigration status could be questioned should be especially cautious what they say" (Gardner 2015:np).

Shamanth, Zafarani, and Liu (2011:1204) state that knowing the three migration patterns can help social media sites to achieve the following:

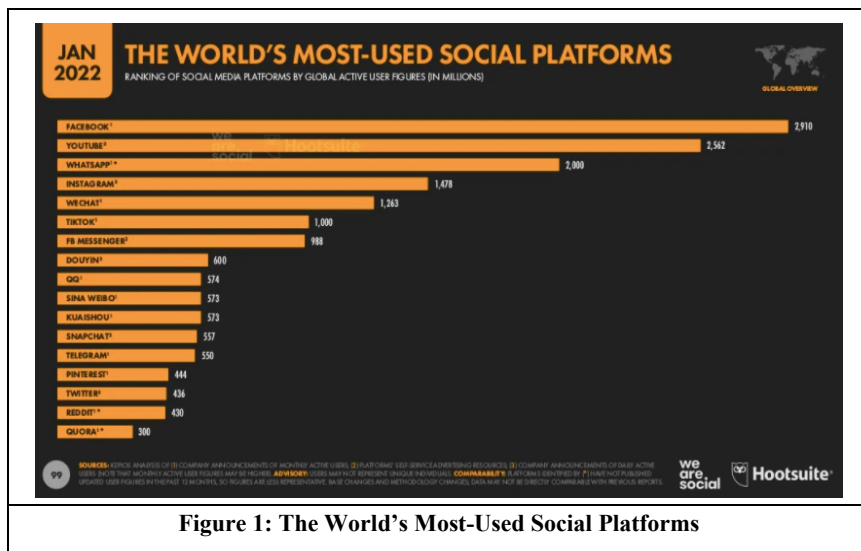
- 1) generate revenue from suggested advertising;
- 2) increase traffic via shared media, which in turn improves marketing outcomes; and
- 3) grow their base of long-term customers to increase brand loyalty.

The magnitude of which social media and migrant networks facilitate migration can be mitigated by the access and the accuracy of the information they provide (Obi et al. 2018:6).

More than half of the world's population is currently using social media (58.7 %) (Digital 2022 April Global Statshot Report as stated by Walsh 2022:np). In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 424 new users to the currently 4.62 billion people using social media (Chaffrey

2022:np). Chaffrey (2022:np) added to this that the average amount of time spent on social media is 2h27m.

Figure 1: The World's Most-Used Social Platforms



Adapted from Chaffrey (2022:np)

Figure 1 which is the world's most used social media platform, the statistics are given in the millions. Facebook is the most used platform at 2910, followed by YouTube at 2562, followed by WhatsApp in 2000, followed by Instagram at 1478, followed by WeChat at 1263, followed by TIKTOK at 1000, followed by FB Messenger at 988. Of the top four social media platforms, three are owned by Meta (Chaffrey 2022:np). And Facebook is the most used platform in total. "The rapid growth TikTok underwent in 2021 (resulting in a 142% increase) saw it ranked the fifth most-used platform in January 2022" (Chaffrey 2022:np).

Limitations of social media in facilitating migration

Dekker and Engbersen (2013:403-404) states some of the limitation of social media in the context of migration

- Misled by false information,
- Digital divide. Restricted access to the internet.
- May manipulate migrants by offering them non-existent jobs,
- May manipulate migrants by offering them, non-existent partners

The dangers of migrating

“Trafficking for sexual exploitation has been the subject of disproportionately more studies than trafficking for labour exploitation, and geographical coverage has been skewed towards experiences in Asia and Europe (Bastia 2005:58 as quoted in Heissler 2013:90). People are lured into promises of a new life only to be violated and forced into a life they do not choose. The psychological and financial implication is felt by both the victim and the victim’s families. Law enforcement are burdened with the ever-increasing rates of human trafficking rings which leave a multitude of victims, and their families, in disarray.

Some of the benefits of using social media

Some agencies allow applicants to fill in the applications online and one such American agency is Immigrateful (Gardner 2015:np). Gardner (2015:np) further states that forms are filled in online and reviewed online.

Inappropriate use of social media

Though you may be allowed to use social media whilst you are in another country to keep in touch with friends and loved ones, one needs to be cautious about how they communicate on social media.

Deportation due to inappropriate posting on social media

Gardner (2015:np) states two cases of deportation of an American and British

“An American was deported from Indonesia because of an angry tweet. Cambodia deported and banned tourists for four years for posing nude when the photo went viral online. British student Gary Spedding was strip searched and deported from Israel because his ‘social media activity posed a security threat.’ Israel is threatening to bar him from their country for ten years. He intends to challenge the ban in the Israeli court system.”

Business News Daily (2017) states that “probably not your Facebook page can ruin your career too much information or an inappropriate photo can keep you from getting a job stole your promotion or make you a

laughingstock of the office.” Gardner (2015:np) states some of the things migrants should avoid posting on social media, which are as follows:

- profanity
- nudity
- anything sexually suggestive
- threatening anyone
- verbal attacks
- illegal activities

1. Research Methodology

In research, we have quantitative research methods and qualitative research methods. In quantitative research methods, the researcher uses questionnaires and with qualitative research methods, interviews, focus groups, and additional research methods can be used. At times researchers may use a combination of both. In research years the analysis of current literature is also considered qualitative research. The author analysed relevant literature on the topic and concluded this paper. Desktop research becomes easier as no ethical clearance is required in completing research.

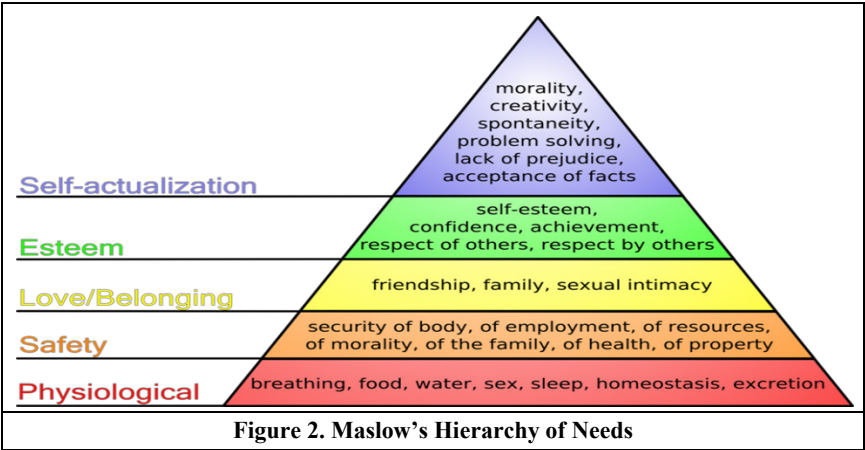
2. Theoretical Framework

For this paper, the author used Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs and Shannon and Weaver’s Model of Communication as his theoretical framework. Since this is an interdisciplinary study, it would use Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs for the area of migration and show that humans have needs and they want their needs met and when those needs are not being met then they will migrate to have those needs met. And Shannon and Weaver’s Model of Communication for media. It would show its importance and relevance and how it can be adapted to this study.

A. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

Below is the figure of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs. Here the author will describe this theory and how it relates to this study.

Figure 2. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs



Adapted from Bountless.com (nd., np)

From the above figure, there are five levels, each one projecting what it consists of. Level one is physiological, two is safety, three is love/belonging, four is esteem, and five is self-actualization.

Physiological needs which are made up of, breathing, food, water, sex, sleep, homeostasis, and excretion; must be met before individuals consider the second level which is Safety. If Physiological needs are not met, then people will not move to safety needs. Likewise, safety needs which are the security of body, employment, resources, morality, the health of the family, and property need to be in order before one considers moving to love and belong. Level three is friendship, family, and sexual intimacy. These need to be met for one to move to the next level which is the esteem level, which is self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect for others, and respect for others. When level four needs are met then a person will consider moving to level five which is level five. Level five is morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem-solving, lack of prejudice, and acceptance of facts.

Humans’ basic needs should be met first which will include social, psychological, and physical needs before they can focus on the needs like esteem and self-actualization needs (Forrest and Olson 1996:239). If people constantly migrate, it shows that their basic needs or needs projected by Maslow on the first three levels are not met.

It could also mean that people migrate because they want to live a better life than the one, they are currently living in now.

Katz and Blumer (1974) state the goals which media uses were mentioned by Bui (2014:9), which are the following;

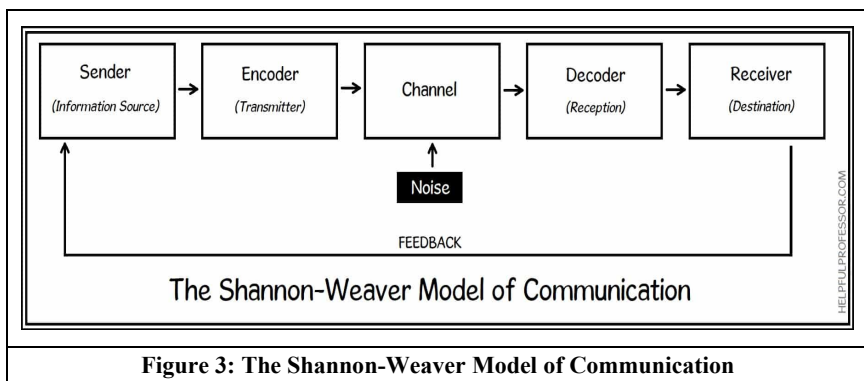
1. Cognitive needs, which include acquiring information, knowledge, and understanding.
2. Affective needs, including emotions, pleasure, and feelings.
3. Social integrative needs, including interacting with families and friends.
4. Tension needs, including escape and diversion.

From the above, social media meets the needs of migrants because it fulfills various kinds of needs. In the same way, Maslow's hierarchy of needs ought to be met for one to go to a higher level. Their next model was incorporated because it shows that even though social media meet one needs, it also shows us those who are part of the communication process and Shannon-Weaver's Model of Communication shows this process.

5.2 Shannon-Weaver Model of Communication

The second theory the author uses is the Shannon and Weaver Model of Communication. Below is a description of this model.

Figure 3: The Shannon-Weaver Model of Communication



In the above model of communication, there is a sender, channel (medium), receiver, noise (barriers), and feedback. For information to be

sent they have to be encoded by the sender and for the same information to be received by the receiver, they have to be decoded.

Sender: It is when a person sends a message to an individual. “A sender can send a message in multiple different ways: it may be orally (through the spoken word), in writing, through body language, music, etc “(Chris 2021:np).

Encoder: Before a message can be thought of by the sender, it needs to be encoded. “The encoder is the machine (or person) that converts the idea into signals that can be sent from the sender to the receiver. The Shannon model was designed originally to explain communication through means such as telephone and computers which encode our words using codes like binary digits or radio waves” (Chris 2021:np). Chris (2021:np) states an example as follows, “The encoder might be a telephone, which converts our voice into binary 1s and 0s to be sent down the telephone lines (the channel). Another encode might be a radio station, which converts voice into waves to be sent via radio to someone.”

Channel: This is also referred to as medium. The channel is the method used to send the message. A person when engaging in interpersonal communication uses their voices as the channel. Chris (2021:np) states “The channel of communication is the infrastructure that gets information from the sender and transmitter through to the decoder and receiver.” On social media, they would use various social media networking sites. From Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, etc.

Noise: In the diagram Drew (2021: np) refers to Noise that is below the Channel. The author prefers using the term barriers or hindrances. These are the things that hinder the communication process.

“It’s named after the idea that ‘noise’ could interrupt our understanding of a message. There are two types of noise: internal and external” (Chris 2021:np). Chris (2021:np) states “Internal noise happens when a sender makes a mistake encoding a message or a receiver makes a mistake decoding the message.”

Chris (2021:np) states two points where it can happen:

- At the point of encoding (for example, when you misspell a word in a text message);
- At the point of decoding (for example, when someone misinterprets

a sentence when reading an email)

Chris (2021:np) states that “external noise happens when something external (not in the control of sender or receiver) impedes the message. At the point of transmission through the channel (for example, when we’re having a conversation by a busy highway and the receiver is having trouble hearing over the sound of cars. One of the key goals for people who use this theory is to identify the causes of noise and try to minimize them to improve the quality of the message.”

When social media is used positively then the chances of migrants being negatively impacted will be minimal, unless there are general hindrances such as lack of data, connectivity issues, power failures and therefore devices are not working, etc. But one of the common hindrances that could be identified is when a person has been scammed through social media or they are ghosted by the scammers. They are unable to contact them. Even if they use alternative numbers, once they are identified they are blocked. Another hindrance could be their messages exchanged could put them in danger and scammers steal their phones so no evidence against them could be retrieved.

Decoding: The opposite of Encoding, Here the receiver decodes the message so that they could understand the message. “If we’re talking about direct communication between people without the use of technology, there may still be a need for decoding” (Chris 2021:np).

Receiver: It is the one who receives a message, either verbally or written or through mass communication or social media. At times people receive messages which were not intended for them. Chris (2021:np) states an example as “the person on the other end of a telephone, the person reading an email you sent them, an automated payments system online that has received credit card details for payment, etc.”

Migrants use social media to primary keep in touch with friends and family. Instant texting has made it easy for one to remain in contact. Video calling enables one to see the face of their loved ones whenever they so desire to and not want to physically wait to see their family, friends, or loved ones. The migrants and their families can at times be senders and receivers of the information. One of the barriers can also be the time difference based on where individuals are situated. The time difference

between the USA and Australia is many hours apart, therefore getting connected at times can become an obstacle.

6. Conclusion

The world is getting smaller, and migrants can now look at opportunities in different regions and countries through social media sites and the internet. An application can be made and reviewed online. The use of letters and the telephone was the main medium of communication used by migrants before the invention of social media. However, since the existence of social media individuals who migrate are now able to communicate instantly with family and friends, using texting and even video calling. Dekker and Engbersen (2013:403) “The internet has recently become a social medium offering individual users the opportunity to organize themselves into (semi-) open network structures and then publish their material.” However, migrants need to be aware of the dangers related to inappropriate posting on social media and what social media rules exist in each country. Inappropriate use of social media may not just get one fired from their place of employment but also deported from the country they have migrated to. The main positive of social media and migration is it enables them to relate to their family and friends. As compared to past forms of communication, social networking sites make it much cheaper for one to communicate with friends and family and it should be maximised to be in contact with friends and family. “Some may have concrete and definite plans to migrate, while others may only entertain the possibility of migration or wish to migrate without making specific plans” (Agadjanian 2008:623).

Recommendation

1. Migrants using social media networking sites to interact with individuals or companies offering vacancies should be very cautious. They should be able to verify that a site is legitimate and not fake.
2. Migrants need to know the laws with regards to social media in terms of what can and cannot be posted whilst one is in a foreign country.

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Chapter Eleven

Migration and Development: Will migration by African leaders enhance knowledge transfer to revitalize Africa's critical sectors? Insights from Nigeria

By

Samuel Chukwudi AGUNYAI

Abstract

Just like technology transfer, knowledge gained through migration or tourism could also be transmitted to support and rejuvenate Africa's critical sectors like education and health. It is expected that, as Africans, especially political office holders and their cronies, travel abroad to receive educational and healthcare services, they will replicate same knowledge or experience back home, partly because they are policymakers, who could make policy similar to those found in countries they receive medical or educational services. However, this expectation has remained as a mirage despite the fact that studies have extensively examined migration as a catalyst of change and socioeconomic growth and development in developing nations. In bridging this gap, the article asks why sectors like education and health have remained largely underdeveloped despite the incessant migration of African leaders overseas for medical treatment and the release of their children to school abroad. How can African leaders replicate or transfer knowledge garnered from medical or educational tourism towards the improvement of their local healthcare and education systems? These questions were addressed by utilizing a secondary method that was sourced through desktop reviews. The findings expand the discussion on how Africa, especially Nigeria, can

transfer knowledge acquired in the process of migration to improve its critical sectors such as education and health. It suggests means through which Africa, and Nigeria in particular, can optimize migration in ways that aid strategic efforts to improve the educational and health sectors.

Keywords: Development, knowledge transfer, migration, revitalize, sectors.

Introduction

Intellectual discussion and research on factors necessitating migration by African leaders for medical or educational services, especially those embarked by African presidents and other political office holders, are mainly engendered by factors such as lack of trust in basic local medical and educational services in Africa; deplorable conditions of basic social services; poor funding of facilities; shortage of specialized experts; negligence on the path of government towards effective service delivery; and bad governance (Newland, 2017; King & Collyer, 2016; Sabbati, 2018). Migration and development are interdependent, as knowledge, skills, and life-changing experiences garnered in the process of migration can be replicated and transferred to home countries (Africa) for developmental initiatives. Development, on the other hand, triggers migration. That is why most developed and industrialized nations are the centers of attraction. As people migrate to these developed centers, it is expected that such a level of development in countries of destination will be replicated in the home countries of migrants (Sabbati, 2018; Cortez, 2011). Thus, African leaders who migrate overseas to utilize high-tech medical facilities and sound education are expected to build or invest in similar high-tech healthcare and educational facilities back home in Africa (Chou, 2016). The extent to which African leaders have yielded to this call or expectation raises serious concern as the health and education sectors in some African countries, including Nigeria, still suffer from low funding and poor facilities. This brings to the fore the goal of this research, which tries to identify reasons why African leaders choose to migrate to developed countries for healthcare services and why they fail to replicate or establish similar attractive conditions or improve basic services to those they enjoy overseas in their countries. In international governance systems, improved health and education systems partly determine the

effective functioning of societies. Evidence continues to highlight the roles of political office holders in this direction (Agunyai & Ojakorotu, 2022; Agunyai & Ojakorotu, 2021; Agunyai, 2018; Alemika, 2011).

The government is primarily concerned with the provision of health and education by ensuring that facilities to deliver healthcare and educational services are adequate, affordable, and accessible to the citizens. The fact that no country can grow and develop more than its level of education aptly buttresses the reason why most developed countries invest in the right education required to enhance economic growth and development. This accounts for the reason why the majority of the countries in the global north have sound educational and healthcare facilities, whereas their African counterparts lack educational and healthcare facilities. Evidence shows that for Africa, where growth is essential, it needs adequate investment in education to break the shackle of its current poverty level (Zakus & Bhattacharyya, 2007). Comparatively, African countries have spent very little on education and healthcare, Agunyai and Ojakorotu (2022), unlike their counterparts in other continents. This is due to factors ranging from lack of political will and corruption to poor policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation, as well as the squandering of foreign aid and assistance from developed partners. The reality of Africa (especially sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)) reveals that it is the least improved region in economic growth and social conditions, despite all the foreign aid and assistance it enjoys (Ayanwu & Erhijakpor, 2007).

This has implications for massive emigration out of Africa in search of quality healthcare and educational services. Indeed, Africans, including those at the helms of affairs or control of government, are leaving the shores of the continent in search of medical treatment and sound education. In some African countries, especially Nigeria, most political office holders, including the president, migrate overseas for medical treatment and education for their children. It is critical to state that there is nothing wrong with receiving medical treatment and attending school in another country; what is wrong is the inability of those (presidents, governors, ministers, and other leaders) who promised to transform and improve the healthcare and educational systems, as well as patronize them,

as soon as they assumed control of government, to keep their promise. Today, lots of African presidents and leaders visit overseas state-of-the-art facilities because they lack the power and commitment to build the same in their country. The reality in some African countries shows that, on the one hand, high levels of corruption have made some African governments lack the capacity to eradicate deplorable conditions affecting their local healthcare and educational facilities, which tend to push people, including public office holders, out of the continent (Ayanwu & Erhijakpor, 2007; Agunyai & Ojakorotu, 2021).

This invariably has severe implications for Africa's sustainable development, especially in the area of squandering of public funds that could have been prudently used to improve basic infrastructures in home countries or on payment of medical bills and school fees overseas (Oleribe et al., 2019; Musango et al., 2013). Evidence shows that countries like the United States, France, Spain, Singapore, UK, India, Cuba, and a few others have made huge revenue from medical bills and tuition fees of African presidents such as Buhari in Nigeria (UK), Eduardo Dos Santos in Angola (Spain), Patrice Talon in Benin (France), and Zimbabwe's former president, the late Robert Mugabe (Singapore) (Abdur Rahman, 2017). Medical tourism costs African countries like Nigeria about \$1.2 billion per year, and over 5000 people leave Nigeria each month for medical treatment abroad (Abubakar et al., 2018). Today, in parts of Africa, the public healthcare system, infrastructure, education, security, and public institutions are in deplorable conditions, partly because the government spends very little on infrastructure at home and more on utilizing overseas facilities (Abubakar et al., 2018). It is no longer news that some African presidents and leaders, including President Buhari, have spent time in hospitals in the United Kingdom. Similarly, the late Umaru Musa Yar'Adua died in a Saudi Arabian hospital in 2010. Ali Bongo Ondimba of Gabon was initially admitted in a Saudi Arabian hospital and later moved to London after a stroke. Levy Mwanawasa and Michael Sata, Zambia's presidents, both died in foreign countries while receiving medical attention (Abdur Rahman, 2017; Abubakar et al., 2018). Because of corruption, lack of commitment, and low investment in their country's educational and healthcare systems, these African presidents forewent

local healthcare and traveled abroad to receive treatment from advanced medical facilities. This attitude of African leaders might have made Oleribe et al. (2019) conclude that African healthcare systems suffer from weak political will and poor governance.

Similarly, on educational tourism, over \$2 billion is spent annually as a capital flight on education in other countries by Nigerians (Agbai, Okafor, & Egbedoyin, 2021). The report of the Central Bank of Nigeria specifically revealed that between December 2021 and February 2022, Nigerians spent about \$220.86 million on foreign education (Tolu-Kolawole, 2022). The rush for foreign education is partly because of underfunding of education, incessant strike actions, decaying infrastructure, brain-drain problem, and shortage of staff, among others. The Nigerian government in the last 20 years has repeatedly failed to meet the 15-20% suggested benchmark prescribed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the funding of education (Agbai, Okafor, & Egbedoyin, 2021). Poor funding and other factors represent the driving factors of educational tourism in some African countries, including Nigeria. The effect of educational tourism is enormous on the economy, manpower, and national development. It bleeds the foreign exchange of African countries and weakens their local currencies against foreign currencies. In a severe case, most Africans educated overseas rarely come back to their countries to contribute to the development of their countries. They end up developing the host countries after spending money from Africa to earn degrees at universities in those countries (Abubakar et al., 2018). Educational tourism is predominant in Nigeria, where education is underfunded by the government due to incessant strike actions and a lack of facilities or infrastructure to optimize teaching and learning. Many parents in Nigeria prefer overseas education to their local educational system, partly because of incessant industrial actions by unions in tertiary institutions, poor funding, and decaying facilities, among others. Similarly, the award of scholarships to students in developing or commonwealth nations by schools in Europe and the United States seems to be attracting many students from Nigeria to study overseas (Agbai et al., 2021). All of these contribute to educational tourism not only in Nigeria but Africa at large.

Following the introduction section, the identification of inherent problems associated with medical and educational migration and their implications for the critical sectors in Nigeria follows. This is also followed by the review of the connection between migration and development in Africa. Possible causes for why African leaders fail to transfer migration knowledge and skills into their local economies were followed by a conclusion. It is imperative to note that this article is focused on health and education as the critical sectors. It specifically seeks to measure the influence of transfer of knowledge and skills acquired through migration on educational and healthcare facilities in Nigeria.

Problematizing Return Migration and implications for critical sectors in Nigeria

Debates about why Nigerian leaders, especially those in government, have refused to transfer knowledge gained through migration overseas for medical services into improving the dilapidated ones they abandoned, despite the country's abundant human and natural resources, have been very loud and raging for years. Some have blamed bad leadership, yet others have indicated the inability of this crop of leaders that Nigeria parades to change their thinking or behavior models (Senge, 2006), which has prevented them from transferring migration skills and knowledge just like how China, Singapore, and Rwanda are currently doing to construct critical institutions and infrastructure capable of transforming the critical sectors (health and education) into 21st-century systems. Yet those at the helm of governance and public office, who seemingly have a "fixed selfish mentality," seem to believe that these critical sectors can be improved and transformed without eradicating such mentality, redefining their leadership, investing in facilities to aid sound healthcare and educational services, which in turn, will cut incessant travel overseas, increase revenue generation, and formulating and implementing pro-growth policies. The political leaders of what are today known as developed countries (China and Singapore, among others) could not have transformed their education and healthcare systems if they had not changed the limiting mentality that could discourage them from transferring knowledge and skills acquired through migration into their local economies.

It is expected that as African leaders travel overseas for medical and educational services, even though their mode of migration is classified as temporary return migration, experience and knowledge acquired from such travels are transferred to contribute to the development of the very sector for which they sought services in their country of origin. How could African leaders, especially African presidents and public officials, enjoy high-tech medical facilities or a good education for their children in other countries and then return home without investing or transferring such ideas or knowledge into improving their own healthcare and educational systems? The answer to this question is that the healthcare and education systems in most African countries, especially those countries whose presidents continually travel to receive treatment abroad, hardly invest or replicate knowledge acquired through migration towards the development of their local healthcare and educational systems. The case of Nigeria aptly buttresses the statement above, as healthcare and educational facilities are comatose in the country. The funding of education by the government has never come close to the 16–25% benchmark of UNESCO. Budgetary allocations by the Nigerian government to education have rarely gone beyond 7%, which is far below the internationally recommended standard (Ayanwu & Erhijakpor, 2007). Agunyai and Ojakorotu (2022) specifically revealed how low spending on health compromised the swift response of the Nigerian government to COVID-19.

Evidence suggests that low investment in critical sectors such as health and education is one of the reasons these African leaders prefer to travel abroad to enjoy amenities that their countries do not provide (Abdur Rahman, 2017). This raises questions such as: what is it about the healthcare and educational systems back home that these leaders would rather seek treatment outside their respective countries? The poor and dilapidated conditions of local healthcare and educational systems are one of the reasons why African political office holders migrate overseas. This has severe implications for the welfare of citizens in some African countries. The inability of the government to invest in these critical sectors is the cause of the high mortality rate and out-of-school children in Nigeria. The mortality rate, an adult male per 1000, was 358 in the year 2020, while the rate of out-of-school children stood at more than 18

million (UNICEF, 2021). It is imperative to note that, in addition to the poor funding of education by the Nigerian government, incessant attacks from bandits, jihadists, and Boko-Haram insurgents are among the causes of the huge numbers of out-of-school children in Nigeria.

While empirical studies have confirmed the connection between migration return and development in a country of origin (Agunyai, Ojakorotu, & Bamidele, 2022; Fratzke & Salant, 2018; Debnath, 2016), it is very difficult to submit and confirm that the incessant travels of the Nigerian president and other political office holders overseas for medical and educational services have yielded any positive contribution to the local healthcare and educational systems in Nigeria. These leaders' migration has benefited their personal or primordial interests rather than the interests of the country. Today, Nigerian politicians, especially state governors, show pictures of their graduating children from highly equipped universities in the world, whereas universities in the state where they govern are in bad shape with poor teaching and research facilities that cannot aid any meaningful learning. This represents the plight of poor Nigerian citizens, who lack the wherewithal to finance foreign education and healthcare services. Due to the inability to invest in education and health, two critical sectors of the Nigerian economy, many Nigerians, particularly the wealthy and middle-class, have traveled abroad in search of quality education and healthcare services. Importantly, more worrisome is the fixed mentality and the rate at which Nigerian political office holders renege on their campaign promises to refurbish health and education facilities and put an end to incessant travel for medical treatment abroad by public office holders.

The constant migration of Nigerian leaders overseas for medical and educational services raises several pertinent questions, including why Nigerian leaders have failed to build or invest in similar state-of-the-art educational and medical facilities found in those countries in their respective countries. Can knowledge garnered through these migratory routes be transferred to improve local healthcare and educational systems in Africa? Answers to these questions would aid the design of appropriate policy intervention to enhance the proper funding of educational and healthcare systems in Africa. An improved educational and healthcare

system would go a long way in cutting the huge medical bills and school tuition fees being paid by Africans overseas (Marais & Petersen, 2015). This is because, if quick action is not taken to improve local educational and healthcare systems, African public office holders will continue to loot and squander state resources on overseas education and medical treatment.

This attitude is partly to blame for Africa's continued poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, high infant and maternal mortality rates, and high rate of out-of-school children, illiteracy, inequality, sanitation issues, crime, and insecurity, among other things. It also accounts for the reasons why most African countries are finding it very difficult to meet the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3 & 4). Indeed, the massive outflow or migration of African leaders to utilize state-of-the-art facilities overseas has provoked studies purposively aimed at not only correcting the negative attitude of African leaders towards their refusal to utilize educational and healthcare services in their home countries, but to make them replicate such an idea in their home countries. However, many of these studies have merely examined the push and pull factors responsible for the massive migration of African leaders overseas.

There is little evidence to suggest that African leaders are failing to transfer or replicate the types of cutting-edge facilities enjoyed in other countries in their own. The article is interested in knowing, if possible, if knowledge garnered from utilizing advanced facilities in developed countries can be transferred or replicated to aid rapid growth and development of local facilities in Africa. Unlike other studies, this article seeks to examine why some African leaders, despite their experience in the use of high-tech medical and educational facilities overseas, fail to translate or replicate such experience into improving their local healthcare and educational facilities. Research in this regard could facilitate the formulation and implementation of policies that could subject public office holders to utilizing localized healthcare and educational services. This will go a long way in reawakening public office holders to their statutory responsibilities to the citizens and boost proper funding of local healthcare and educational systems in Africa.

Mapping the connection between Migration and Development in Africa: Insights from Nigeria

Migration, no doubt, if positively used, can trigger development in Africa. The inflow of remittances and the transfer of technology by African migrants have long contributed to the economic growth and development of Africa. This is because as African migrants migrate outside their continent, some of them tend to send money (remittances) to their families, communities, and countries, which most of the time has been used to bring the needed change and improvement to such families, communities, and countries. In 2017, migrants from developing countries sent home an estimated US\$466 billion in remittances (European Parliamentary Research Service, 201). Nigeria (\$22 billion) and Egypt (\$21 billion) are the top African remittance recipients. For several developing countries, remittances represent a considerable percentage of GDP: for example, around 10 % for Egypt and 6% for Nigeria (EPRS, 2019). It is imperative to note that these payment inflows are considered to be a very effective development intervention in terms of micro-level poverty alleviation (EPRS, 2019). Multiple studies have confirmed gains for households left behind, in terms of growth in family assets (in particular housing and land), higher consumption, and lower poverty rates. Marglois et al. (2015) find that remittances have reduced poverty by 40 % among migrants sending remittances to an Algerian region that received a significant level of transfers. Gubert et al. estimate that an extra 300 000 to 600 000 Malians would slip into poverty without family remittances.

Migration engenders social and political transmission in that human capital, innovative ideas, or social behavior acquired as a result of migration can be transferred to the home countries of migrants for developmental initiatives. Migration to developed countries favors women's empowerment and the redefinition of gender roles in patriarchal societies, mainly for women migrants and those left at home. The scale of change in the country of origin depends on the proportion of migrants versus the local population, the duration of migration, and the degree of openness/integration of the diaspora in the host country (EPRS, 2019). It enhances cultural transfer in that African migrants can import or transfer cultural attributes from their countries of destination to their home

countries. This is because cultural transfer is mainly focused on private family lives and, in particular, the roles played by women and the education of children, which in turn affect fertility rates. Evidence confirms that migration to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries contributes to lower fertility rates, while the opposite occurs with migration to rich countries with high fertility rates, such as Gulf countries (Mountford & Rapoport, 2014).

Migration facilitates diaspora involvement, where migrants actively participate in the critical issues affecting their home countries. The development of their country is a critical issue that attracts the attention of migrants overseas. They play an important role in stimulating the development of their countries of origin by investing in businesses (such as healthcare and education services), participating in heritage tourism, and engaging politically or philanthropically (Mountford & Rapoport, 2014). The case of investment in private universities and high-tech hospitals owned by return migrants aptly buttressed this fact. It is a fact that African returned migrants through their diaspora knowledge and skills can activate aid efficiency, aid skills acquisition, and transfer of knowledge useful to the provision of quality healthcare training and education in their countries of origin (EPRS, 2019; Mountford & Rapoport, 2014; Marglois et al., 2015). The outbreak of EBOLA forced some UK-based African migrants and health workers from Sierra Leone to provide a wide-ranging awareness program to educate and train aid workers travelling from the UK to their country. In Nigeria, several workshops and training have been organized by returned migrants, who have worked in the best universities overseas, to train early-career academics and researchers in the art of grant-winning writing. Some of them have transferred relevant books and materials into the libraries of public universities, which have been instrumental in quality learning and teaching in their countries of origin (Marglois et al., 2015).

These diaspora migrants have been involved in stimulating bilateral trade between their countries and host countries in terms of connecting producers and consumers and buying homemade products and introducing them to other people in their countries of destination. The network of African migrants could also be instrumental in an increase in direct

investments because of their own personal investments, especially valuable in countries considered risky by foreign investors, and by reducing the cost of information and transition for other investors. However, the positive contribution and involvement of migrants largely depend on the conducive environment created by governments in the sending countries and the extent to which these migrants have been integrated into the host country (EPRS, 2019; Marglois et al., 2015; Fratzke & Salant, 2018).

Migration has a positive contribution to development through the return of migrants. Return migration could trigger an increase in investment in local economies, technology and knowledge transfer, which is financed not only from savings but also from networking and associated social capital acquired abroad. Several countries that are now classified as developed, especially China, have benefited from the return of their migrants, bringing new technology and skills from their emigration experience (Berthélemy, Beuran & Maurel, 2009). Migration returns, whether permanent or temporary, could offset the brain drain (EPRS, 2019). Indeed, emigration of highly skilled and educated Africans results in a severe loss of human capital, shortages of skilled workers in critical sectors, and a loss of investment in education (Agbai, Okafor, & Egbedoyin, 2021). It is a fact that the poorest developing countries, in particular in Sub-Saharan Africa, tend to be most affected (EPRS, 2019; Fratzke & Salant, 2018). Circular migration schemes are often presented as a means to shift from brain drain to brain gain (EPRS, 2019). This has been very instrumental to the development and brain gain in the health sector in Ghana, as 21,000 health workers have been trained by one thousand Ghanaian diaspora health professionals between 2007 and 2015 (EPRS, 2019). Several destination countries are offering support for returning migrants to start up their own businesses. Between 2010 and 2015, returning North Africans with degrees in science and technology were offered €35, 000 to open their own business under the programme for the creation of Innovative Companies in the Mediterranean (EPRS, 2019). Returnees' positive impact on the development of their countries of origin largely depends on several factors such as: motive for the return; success in host countries; and maintenance of close affinity with countries

of origin through visits (Fratzke & Salant, 2018; Sabbati, 2018; EPRS, 2019; Marglois et al., 2015; Mountford & Rapoport, 2014). Similarly, factors such as an enabling and productive, conducive environment, the relaxation of stringent rules and stiff taxation on diaspora investment, and the development of viable policies and programs to attract highly skilled returnees can strengthen and aid returns and reintegration (Debnath, 2016).

To this extent, it can be reasonably inferred that migration is the cause of development, which in the long run can revitalize Nigeria's critical sectors. Although migrants from Africa represent only 4% of international migration, it is rising sharply in the continent. The number of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa has grown at a higher rate (31 %) than the world average (17%) between 2010 and 2017. Almost 70 % of sub-Saharan migrants live in other sub-Saharan countries, while only 17 % live in Europe and 6% in the United States (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2019). This goes to show the extent to which Africans travel overseas and the transfer of knowledge accruable from such migration. Nigeria has undoubtedly benefited from the knowledge and skills acquired by returned migrants, particularly Nigerian citizens in the diaspora. The question then becomes how much knowledge the country has gained from its leaders, who travel frequently for foreign medical care and educational services. This is discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Reasons why Nigerian leaders fail to transfer migration knowledge to boost local critical sectors

It has been argued and established that failure to replicate and integrate migration ideas, knowledge, skills, and experiences into local critical sectors is one of the reasons why most African healthcare and educational systems are in poor shape and cannot compete with counterparts on other continents (Dike, 2015; Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012; Scharmer & Kaufer, 2013). This has been blamed on the fixed mentality of Nigerian leaders (Dike, 2015; Senge, 2006). One of the greatest problems in Nigeria is the fixed mentality of political office holders, which seems to benefit only them and their cronies. This might have led Afolabi and Agunyai (2017) to conclude that the governance crisis, or bad governance, which sometimes manifests in poor educational and healthcare facilities, is partly caused by the inordinate fixation of public office holders to satisfy their

cronies. Before the ascension of power, Nigerian leaders had a fixed mentality to enrich themselves and recoup the money spent to win the election. They are more interested in recouping funds spent during elections than in providing good governance and effective service delivery as they gain control of government or power.

This also might have led Acemoglu and Robinson (2012) to conclude that Nigeria's major problem seems to be rooted in the mindsets of the leaders and the country's extractive political and economic institutions. Senge (2006) equally revealed that the mental capacity or mind-sets of leaders not only affect their decision-making process but also their performance and disposition to development. Scharmer and Kaufer (2013) called the fixed mentality "ego-system thinking," which makes Nigerian leaders feel that they are well-above and superior to their citizens by virtue of their political positions. This ego-system thinking has made many Nigerian leaders arrogantly fail to replicate or transfer knowledge acquired through migration towards the improvement of their local healthcare and educational systems. This fixed mentality seems to be the reason why most Nigerian political office holders, including the Nigerian president, fail to send their children to universities in the country. In Nigerian public universities, you can hardly find the children of the president, state governors, and ministers. No wonder they are not moved and feel concerned with the recent eight-month shut down of universities in Nigeria. Evidence continues to buttress how the fixed mentality of Nigerian leaders to send their children to foreign education and healthcare services undermines the replication of state-of-the art facilities in Nigeria's local economies (Dike, 2015; Akor, 2014; Ani, 2014; Oluokun, 2014).

Political will to formulate and implement policies that can protect and authorize the transfer of migrant ideas, skills, and knowledge towards the improvement of local facilities to provide quality education and healthcare services is absent in Nigeria. Nigerian leaders lack the political will to initiate and construct functional institutions and facilities that can aid quality healthcare and educational services (Yagboyaju & Akinola, 2019; Bayart, 2009). This is noticeable in the flagrant failure of the country and its government to meet the stipulated 15-20% budgetary allocation benchmark for education. For a country as big as Nigeria, with one of the

highest rates of out-of-school children, budgetary allocations for education and health have been very low. This is because the government lacks the political will to strictly comply with or follow the directives of UNESCO. The World Bank (1997) reported that Nigeria's successive governments, like in many African states, lack the political will to formulate or implement policy or fundamental change, or to design sound economic reform to reposition Nigeria for greatness. With the lack of political will by the Nigerian government and its weakness, it has become challenging to transfer migration knowledge and skills to meaningfully construct infrastructural development and facilities that can stem the tides of incessant travel or migration for foreign education and healthcare services at the expense of the country's resources and revenue, as well as local healthcare and educational systems.

Corruption is another factor that aids the refusal of Nigerian leaders and public office holders to transfer knowledge gained through migration. While countries like China, India, Argentina, and Ireland have benefited from the transfer of migration ideas and skills, bringing new technology and skills from their emigration experience to improve facilities at home, EPRS (2019), corruption has prevented knowledge transfer from the migration process in Nigeria. Rather than investing in similar state-of-the-art facilities found in overseas countries where they have been treated, they choose inferior and substandard infrastructures or facilities that will not last in the long run. In addition to this, the Nigerian parliament, which is supposed to carry out oversight on all sectors to get rid of corruption, is in itself a collection of corrupt politicians. Agunyai and Ojakorotu (2021) specifically revealed how corruption in Nigeria's parliament prevents meaningful development initiatives, which in the long run impugned the critical sectors of the economy. The diversion of foreign aid, remittances, and knowledge and skills acquired through international migration to boost critical sectors like education and health into private pockets or personal benefits limits the development of these critical sectors (Yagboyaju & Akinola, 2019; Agunyai & Ojakorotu, 2021; EPRS, 2019). Evidence shows that despite the frequent travels of the president, state governors, ministers, and other key political office holders for foreign medical treatment and education, little or nothing from such migrant

experiences is transferred to improve local facilities in Nigeria. This has implications for the incessant strike actions by the unions in tertiary health and educational institutions in Nigeria. However, only very little or nothing has been achieved through strike actions by health workers and university staff in Nigeria. Rather than pushing the government to be responsible and accountable to the people, it hardens them.

Lack of accountability to the people is another reason why Nigerian leaders, who have enjoyed medical and educational services abroad, should replicate the same in the country. Nigeria lacks the mechanism that could make its leaders accountable to the people. One such mechanism is the legislative probing and panels that investigate and probe public office holders and recommend those found guilty for prosecution (Agunyai & Ojaborotu, 2021; Awofeso & Irabor, 2020; Onouha, 2021). However, evidence shows that these legislative panels are made up of corrupt people as members and have shielded public officers from being accountable to the people (Agunyai & Ojaborotu, 2021). It has made many Nigerian leaders, including the president and state governors, leave their duty posts and travel for foreign healthcare services without any proper information about their whereabouts. How could leaders who do not inform the public about the purpose of their foreign trips for foreign healthcare and educational services replicate knowledge and skills garnered from such hidden migration in their local economies? It is obvious that they may not divulge such experience and knowledge, especially when the state treasury is looted for such foreign medical and educational services.

Lack of commitment to serve the people is another reason why Nigerian leaders have failed to replicate or transfer their migration knowledge and experience on return to the country. Governance and political leadership in Nigeria are driven by self-interest, lack of commitment to serve the people and other primordial sentiments at the expense of the public interest (Yagboyaju & Akinola, 2019; Agunyai, 2018). The nature, negligence, and character of the political leadership explain the incapacity of the country to judiciously optimize the knowledge gained through return migration towards the development of its critical sectors. Most Nigerian leaders are mired in a sense of

entitlement in their actions, beliefs, and attitudes (Ani, 2014; Oluokun, 2014).

Conclusion

In this article, we have focused on the possibility that knowledge and skills can be transferred just like technology to foster development and revitalize the critical sectors in Africa and, in particular, Nigeria. This is a sacred expectation from a responsible government in the interest of the public. Unfortunately, in Nigeria, a combination of fixed mentality, corruption, lack of political will and long years of self-fishing rule has negatively affected the transfer of knowledge by African leaders and, thus, the underdevelopment of the critical sectors (health and education). The ego-thinking system among Nigerian political office holders is a symptom of and contributes to the non-replication of migratory ideas and knowledge to revitalize Nigeria's critical sectors. Challenges limiting the transfer of knowledge in Nigeria, including an overcentralized administrative structure around the center of government, poor legislative oversight, lack of commitment and other ethical issues, poor funding as well as lack of accountability, worsen the transfer of knowledge.

Opportunities provided by the transfer of knowledge, especially in the area of training of local health workers or university staff, and investment in health and educational facilities, which trigger economic growth, are desirable in addressing the revitalization of the critical sectors. We contend that the transfer of knowledge gained from migration will help improve healthcare and educational services in Nigeria and offer broader grounds that can strengthen other efforts to revitalize the public healthcare and educational systems. Transfer of knowledge gained through migration fosters development in the area of women's empowerment across sectors and offers local economies the needed ingredients to grow and develop. Gaps in the transfer of migration ideas or knowledge by Nigerian leaders can be alleviated by a change in the fixed mentality of leaders in Nigeria. There is a need to reframe the meaning of leadership in Nigeria.

Transfer of migration knowledge enables knowledge coproduction in which returned migrants bring to the fore their knowledge of quality service and cutting-edge facilities in other countries to support and revitalize local services.

To avoid the increasing failure and negligence of Nigerian leaders in transferring knowledge gained through migration, the country requires political leaders with an open mind, an open heart, and an open will (Scharmer, 2007; Senge, Scharmer, Jaworski, & Flowers, 2005) to transform education and healthcare systems and invest in functional infrastructure and inclusive institutions (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012). The recruitment of committed leaders, who have the interest of the nation and people at heart and public openness to the idea and believe that knowledge acquired through migration can be transferred or committed to safeguarding the welfare and quality of education in Nigeria, will combine to lessen the challenges facing local healthcare and educational systems, and can optimize the potential inherent in migration for the revitalization of the critical sectors in Nigeria.

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Chapter Twelve

Book's Perspectives on African Migration

By

Ikemefuna Taire Paul Okudolo

&

Victor Ojakorotu

Book Rapporteur:

What it foreshadows about African Migration

Without a doubt, this book lays claims to a profound and at the same time somewhat modest contribution to a contemporary understanding of African migration. Just like every other edited scholarly book with a listing of several social and humanities scientific intellectual analyses by co-authors, the editors of the book abide by the belief that their determined objective for this project has been fulfilled. For one thing, the book underlines the fact that the voluminous intended and unintended intra and international migration of Africans continues to be a topic of currency. Despite its ever-aggressive propensity and its subsequent force to influence the development and general well-being of the African continent, concerns over African migration linger largely not enjoying the needed attention, particularly by the African humanities and social scientist research community. In a way, this is one area in which the book provides succor as a contributing literature to the knowledge store dedicated to African migration issues with the edge of proffering social science and humanities contemporary viewpoints.

Repeating some key takeaways from the book in a succinct manner here is worth the effort. To enable a more assertive depiction of how African migration is badly affected under the coronavirus-induced era is a worthwhile human-angle story. In the bid to curb the spread of the deadly

COVID-19 virus, every regime world-over, inclusive of almost all African governments, implemented the policy of partial or complete lockdowns. This policy the book demonstrates inadvertently slowed down the rate of legal migration into Africa through foreign direct investments, as well as travels of African small and large-scale entrepreneurs with asset dealings abroad. By extension, the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on African immigration impacted in great measure the beneficial developmental accruelements that accompany international and intra-Africa business exchanges. Therefore, it behooves public and international agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) to promote unique programs that neutralize the negative impact of the pandemic on the movements of Africans and their international partners to and fro the continent as well as within it.

Given the observed experiences during the coronavirus regime, it became inadvertent too that intra-African travels in pursuit of higher education were bound to experience novel unpleasant dimensions. Under the aforesaid context, therefore, the situation calls for a continental-wide policy engineering air travel reforms that will make higher education pursuits of African learners pleasant. Unfortunately, too, the economic demography of the African continent before the pandemic is nothing to write home about. So, one is not too surprised that the trends related to economic demography in the continent worsened during the coronavirus outbreak. The book, therefore, scores high by relating how talent exposition, especially indigenous Yoruba music migration, becomes an escape route from economic hardships brought about by the pandemic. Export of indigenous African music and other talent forms via migration particularly to Western developed countries no doubt is one of the viable avenues for economic betterment. What, then, this avenue calls for is more serious attention by every well-meaning African to support programs to discover, grow, and develop grassroots talents in music and other talented areas for export. Such will be a way to improve African migration's contribution to the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio.

An Afrocentric interrogation of the Covid-manufactured conditions that determined the migration of Africans in its outbreak is also a well-meaning contribution to the scholarship the book represents. There are

those African scholars - and they are quite large a community - that view the stringent vaccination policy for migration as undermining African nations' regional integration. This school is particularly displeased with the fact that the compulsory African migration-COVID-19 vaccination debacle is not indigenous to the continent but imposed by her direct or indirect colonial masters. That is, to these Afrocentric scholars against the WHO's imposed COVID-19 migration travel vaccination, African hesitancy to the vaccination program is justified. Although the particular intellectual contribution notes that there was not enough evidence to conclude that the compulsory vaccinations impacted the regional integration of Africans, it did, however, expose African people's dependence on the COVID-19 vaccination rule of advanced industrialized Western states. Hence, the need for Africans to develop indigenous vaccinations best suited to their migration needs cannot be overemphasized. The above reasoning explains why these Afrocentric scholarly communities hold the belief in recourse to the curative power and utility of "Hoodia" as enshrined in the African philosophy of *Ubuntu*. By this thinking, the book reveals one source of the potential contribution of Africans to the global healthiness world economy. To use the spread of *Ubuntu's* "Hoodia" of course necessitates improved African migration as facilitators of healing and not as desperate people escaping difficulties of an economic, environmental, or warfare kind.

While the world works towards and awaits eagerly the termination of hostilities of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the book exposes its implication for African migrants especially those exploring their betterment in Eastern Europe. By extension, the book contributes its intellectual quota with lovers of global peace and tranquillity over the Russia-Ukraine imbroglio looking more at measures to facilitate migration of Africans to nations within Eastern Europe. Therefore, reasoned from the backdrop of the migration crises thrown up by the Russian invasion, the book's tactic interrogation of how host nations should treat international student migration issues is highly welcome. Recent observations as well as studies confirm that African migration for medical degree acquisition to Eastern Europe is a comparatively new phenomenon. Nowadays, there has been a rise in Africans' pursuit of higher degrees in

Eastern European and Asian universities more in medical science-based courses. The book examines gains, pitfalls, and opportunities for advancement of how Eastern and Asian host nations of African university learners can get concomitant treatment as their citizens in the COVID-19 regime are applauding. What this implies is an opening for improved international diplomacy and relations in the aspect of the internationalization of higher education.

The book makes bold to inform national governments' policymakers and international agencies at regional, continental, and global levels that economic collaborations eased through African migration today are most struck by the various forms of insecurities happening in the continent. Most notable of the insecurity-induced illegal migration of Africans that frustrates inter-African nations' commercial exchanges and growth are associated with trans-border criminalities. Thus, the book contributes in a way to the process of functional action-plan development expected of all those concerned with establishing security for enhanced legal migration patterns of Africans. It is therefore not a surprise that the book is dedicated to examining the role that social media plays in facilitating legal African migration and thereby curbing illegal migration of African people. As the world gets smaller by the day, social media represents an opportunity for African migrants to get prompt and quick information about migration movements. Besides this point, the book reveals the most potent contribution of social media to migrant Africans is in the area of instantaneous communication with friends and family members at home. In essence, this calls for increased investments by worldwide governments to ease access to social media communication technologies for migrants escaping hardships such as in large numbers from Africa.

The above pointer is what makes the book's examination of whether African migration is leading to the development and enhanced knowledge transfer for the revitalization of critical sectors of the continent's economy or otherwise a noteworthy enterprise. Because of all said about African migration in the book, governmental responses to ignite a developmental dimension from its migration pattern cannot but be the ultimate pursuit. Without exception, it seems somehow evident from the book that African leaders at every spectrum of society that have voracious experience of intra

and inter-African countries movements and international immigration profiles have not translated to what can be considered as developmentalism. Except for parochial benefits to them and immediate family members, development continues to elude Africa, particularly in the health and educational sectors, due to the inability of African leaders to use whatever exposure gained from migration to transform the African environment.

By way of concluding remarks, the book succeeds in highlighting the thinking of humanities and social science perspectives about African migration in contemporary times. This means the book portends a double advantage as reference material and a stimulus of further study cum intellectual debate on this subject. It also serves as a means to guide policymakers across all the sectoral spheres involved in moderating the migration of Africans to produce good dividends for the continent. By providing enlightenment about some social and humanities scientific thoughts on African migration, the book makes available potential documentation necessities and incentives to make African migration resonate with positive values around the globe.

Author Biographies

Chapter One

(Title: Reawakening Scholarship on African Migration: Introductory Commentary)

Professor Victor Ojakorotu is a scholar of International relations and an astute professor at North West University, South Africa. He holds a PhD in International Relations from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. A First Class Honours graduate (BSc) from the prestigious Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria in International Relations and an MSc. Degree in the same school. He has actively worked at various capacities as an academic of repute in the last 28 years, specifically he worked for Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, University of Kwazulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, and Monash University, Johannesburg. Currently, he holds a position as Deputy Director, School of Government Studies, North West University, Mafikeng – South Africa and recently appointed as an Honorary Professor at the Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University (SMU) South Africa. His research interests span across several areas which are not limited to peace and conflict issues, social movements, environmentalism, peace advocacy and inter-ethnic harmony in local communities in Africa. Professor Ojakorotu has published over 120 articles on a range of high indexed and impact journals with over seven edited books to his credit. He has delivered several keynotes addresses and has consistently organised several conferences on topical issues relating to development and peace in Africa. Professor Ojakorotu has made significant contributions to the development of the field international relations, his academic proteges are making waves globally. He is a dependable family man blessed with a beautiful family.

AND (&)

Dr. Ikemefuna Taire Paul OKUDOLO holds PhD and M.Sc. degrees in political science which he bagged from the University of Lagos in 2017 and 2008 respectively. His academic specializations include Public Administration, Public Policy Analysis, Development Administration, Politico-Sociology of African Governance, and Environmental Politics. He was a postdoc research fellow at the North West University (NWU), Mafikeng, South Africa, from 2018 to 2022 focused on African Studies. He practiced journalism with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) from 2008, rising to the position of Senior Editor while also reporting/editing on several News Desks subjects including Africa migration. Presently, Dr Okudolo holds a lectureship in the Department of Political Science of the Ajayi Crowther University Oyo, Nigeria. He is a member of the African Association of Political Science (AAPS), Nigerian Political Science Association (NPSA), Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ), among other scholarly cum intellectual associations. His current research interest is on interrogating how indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) can be rooted in neo-colonial African politico-administrative governance practices.

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&

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Chapter Three

(Title: Probing the Regulatory Governance Protocols in Aviation during Covid-19 (Experiences of Migrant Nigerian University Learners in South Africa)

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Chapter Four

(Title: Music as a Spur for Migration among the African Youths: The Yoruba Example, By Kayode Olusola Ph.D)

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Chapter Five

(Title: Are measures to curb the spread of covid-19 a hindrance to migration and regional integration in Africa? By Phemelo Olifile Marumo & Thabang Motswaledi)

Prof, Phemelo Olifile Marumo is an Associate professor at the Northwest University, Faculty of Humanities, School of Philosophy. He is a researcher and has been in this field for quite some time publishing Book Chapters and articles in accredited Journals. My focus area is African philosophy where most of the publications are anchored. Presently, I am teaching Philosophy and looking forward to doing more research in African philosophy. I can be contacted at Marumo.phemelo@gmail.com &

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Chapter Six

(Title: African Philosophy on Migration: It is a contributor to the World economy? Critical review By *Phemelo Olifile Marumo*)

Prof, Phemelo Olifile Marumo is an Associate professor at the Northwest University, Faculty of Humanities, School of Philosophy. He is a researcher and has been in this field for quite some time publishing Book Chapters and articles in accredited Journals. My focus area is African philosophy where most of the publications are anchored. Presently, I am

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Chapter Seven

(Title: Russia's Invasion of Ukraine: Implications on International Migration in the Eastern Europe, By Makhura B. Rapanyane)

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Chapter Eight

(Title: The Implications of Covid-19 on International Students Migration and Host Countries, By Eyitayo Francis Adanlawo & Mpho Chaka)

Eyitayo Francis Adanlawo is a Postdoctoral research fellow at North-West University, Mafikeng. He is also a part-time lecturer at University of Zululand, South Africa. He is a member of Public Relations Institute of Southern Africa. His research interests cut across: Public relations, Corporate social responsibilities, Broadcast media, New (interactive) Media, Social media, Community development, Nation-building, Curriculum development among others. Dr. Adanlawo scholarship draws partly from experience as a PR practitioner and newspaper reporter.

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Prof Mpho Chaka holds a PhD in communication and is a chartered public relations practitioner. He is currently the deputy dean responsible for teaching and learning in the faculty of Humanities at NWU. He started his career as a journalist, whereafter joined Government Communication and Information Systems (GCIS) as a communication officer. He started his academic career at the University of Pretoria, later proceeded to Cape Peninsula University of Technology. He has worked for various institutions and also headed Communication department at the North-West University, Mahikeng campus, the Journalism department at the Tshwane University of Technology and was also the director of the former School

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Chapter Nine

(Title: Illegal Migration, Trans-Border Crime Control and Regional Trading Agreement: Collaborations for Sound Economy and Security in Nigeria By Haruna Ishola Abdullahi, ESOSO Agbor Julianah & Ochigbo Ogbole, Emmanuel)

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Ochigbo, Ogbole Emmanuel attended Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, from in 2007, where he obtained a B.Sc in Sociology with a Second Class Honours (Upper Division) in 2011. At present, he is working on a contract basis with Access Bank Plc in the HSSE Department as a Security and Safety Officer. He also works as a Volunteer Virtual Facilitator and Online Trainer with La Plage Meta Verse. He published his first academic

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Chapter Ten

(Title: Migrants and Migration: The Use of Social Media as a Communication Tool, By Dr Mike Megrove Reddy)

Dr Mike Megrove Reddy [(Diploma in Divinity (BBC); BA Hons (Biblical Studies) (UNIZULU); PGDip.HEd (UKZN); MA (Communication Sc) (UNIZULU); D.Litt. (UNIZULU) and DTH (Completed) (UFH)] Dr Reddy is currently a senior lecturer at the University of Zululand. In August 2024 he would be 20 years in higher education. He worked 11 years at Coastal KZN TVET College and is currently 8 years at the university. He has published around 35 journal papers in accredited journals. He has presented more than 20 conference papers both locally and internationally. By studying Theology, Education and Theology, this has enabled him to write in these three different fields and write in disciplinary papers. Research writing is one area as a scholar that he enjoys the most as a scholar. Last year he completed his second doctorate degree, his Doctorate in Theology but is waiting for his research to be examined

Chapter Eleven

(Title: Migration and Development: Will migration by African leaders enhance knowledge transfer to revitalize Africa's critical sectors? Insights from Nigeria, By Agunyai Samuel Chukwudi)

Dr. Samuel Chukwudi Agunyai is a Postdoctoral research fellow at North West University, South Africa and teaches Political Science at the Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria. His research interests cover political economy, migration studies, food security, governance, African politics, public administration, and human security.

Chapter Twelve

(Title: Book's Perspectives on African Migration By *Ikemefuna Taire Paul Okudolo & Victor Ojakorotu*)

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