

# Migration and Nigeria – South Africa Relations

Big-Alabo, Tamunopubo

*Dept of Political/Admin Studies, University of Port Harcourt, Choba, Port Harcourt, Nigeria*

**Abstract:** - This study examined the Migration and Nigeria-South Africa relations. The theory that was adopted was the neoclassical theory of migration by Arango and two questions was raised. The ex-post facto research design was used while data for this study was through secondary source such as textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, magazines and internet. The findings of the study showed that Nigeria and South Africa have relations which include Nigeria - South Africa NEPAD Initiative, South African Companies as Big Players in the Nigerian Economy and The South Africa - Nigeria Bi-National Commission. In a similar manner the findings also showed that there are some factors that Nigerians to migrate to south Africa which includes; poverty, overpopulation family reunification and asylum. Based on the findings the study recommended among others that Nigeria should provide robust and unrestricted relations with South African outside the relations that they have (NEPAD Initiative, Bi-National Commission etc) to other aspect of businesses and Nigeria must also forge strategic business alliance in South Africa to balance the unhealthy business equation. Furthermore, beyond the existing skewed bilateral and economic relations in favor of South African businesses in Nigeria, there is an urgent need for both countries to initiate a liberalized migration regime and a robust migration management capacity towards enhancing and strengthening the strategic role of Nigerians in the diaspora as development partner.

**Keywords:** Migration, Nigeria-South Africa Relations and Foreign Policy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Africa is frequently depicted, in both contemporary and ancient accounts, as a continent of individuals moving (Bakewell, 2008). Great migrations figure in the myths of origins for some ethnic groups. For instance, the Bantu increase of movement from central Africa, the 'Hamitic myth' of migration from north to south, and even the Voortrekkers 'Great Trek' in South Africa (Bilger and Kraler, 2005). While a portion of these migrations might be minimal more than speculations and do not have any chronicled premise, they all serve a significant function in the (mythic) construction of Africa and its people in the advanced world. In Africa, migration represents a need for a few, and an open door for other people. Sometimes, individuals move because of stress factors, for example, environmental change, war and destitution. Migration can likewise be because of relative deprivation or for money diversification. Migration is intricate and has the two favorable circumstances and weaknesses. From one viewpoint, migration gives a supply of low costlabour for host nations, while settlements from emigrant workers can be a significant source of foreign income for sending countries. Nigeria and South Africa are two nations

on the landmass of Africa that have gained international consideration and reckoning for various reasons. While for example, Nigeria with an expected populace of 180 million, is globally viewed as the most populous dark nation on the planet, South Africa, with around 57 million individuals, has gained recognition as the conscience of racial equality on the world stage, having gone through and endure the throes of racial segregation for a considerable length of time before its eventual freedom partly through international assistance and internal political battle. Though located separately in West and Southern Africa, Nigeria and South Africa, have been engaged with one another's various spheres of life social, economic and political (Adebisi, 2017). With the dismantling of theracial segregation regime and the development of majority rule government in 1994, migration inflow into South Africa has witnessed a sharp increase especially from neighboring African nations (Ogunnubi and Amusan, 2018:61). As at 2011, the figures of foreign born individuals in the nation had ascended to 2.2 million as indicated by the 2011 South Africa Census (Heleta, 2018). Nigeria, rich asset is looked with outrageous destitution and a high joblessness rate which local people accept without a second though, that they need to migrate to different places to ensure they surmount these issues.

This paper addressed several questions which includes; (1) What has been the relations between Nigeria-South Africa? (2) What are the factors that had made Nigerians migrate to South Africa?

For the purpose of this paper we shall partition this work into six sections. Section one shall be the introduction, two shall be the theoretical framework. Conceptual clarification shall be the focus of section three. The fourth section shall focus on methodology. While in the fifth section shall be results and discussions. The sixth section shall be conclusion and recommendations.

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory that was adopted for this study was the neoclassical theory of migration which is likely the most compelling theory of migration. It is centered on differentials in wages and employment conditions between nations just as on migration costs as variables causing migration. As indicated by the theory potential migrants estimate the advantages and expenses of migrating before settling for such choices; subsequently migration happens if their normal return (ER) is certain (Arango, 2000). This theory of migration depends on familiar fundamentals like objective decision, utility maximization, anticipated net returns, factor mobility,

wage differentials and the fact that migration results from the uneven topographical distribution of work and capital (Arango, 2002). As per this theory, workers will in general move from nations with abundance of labour and low wages to others that are labour scarce with higher wages - subsequently the principal inspiration for migration is the increased welfare that people get from higher labour income or remunerations. In any case, the neoclassical theory of migration is contended to suppress the role of non-economic variables which to an enormous degree assume a deterministic role in an individual migrant's choice to leave his nation of origin (Arango, 2002). The theory has neglected to clarify why few individuals move in view on existing and exceptionally enormous income gaps across nations. One would expect that huge number of labour would migrate across nations (that have scarce labour) with new data or the perception of higher returns for labour yet the reality is that existing barriers, for example, getting travel permits, visas and documents which intending migrants must have, limits the level of such trade of labour across nations (labour immobility).

### III. CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

#### *Concept of Migration*

The meaning of migration is at once publicly engaging and exceedingly challenged, universally significant and context specific, profoundly implanted in reasonable policy calculations and the subject of emotive narratives and individual stories. Migration is without a doubt freely critical in the present conjuncture resolutely afforded a spot on media and policy agendas at election times as though this involved 'common sense' and ceaselessly recognized as a standout amongst the most significant public issues in opinion polls (Moore 2015). It is the object of rooted in political positions and energetic public discussion but it remains shifting and open as an idea. The meaning of migration is characteristically political. As indicated by the UNHCR, over the last 5 years, around 15 clashes have dislodged unprecedented numbers of individuals with children making up the greater part of the world's refugees. Obviously these crisis and their gigantic costs in human lives and suffering have been passed on by the mainstream news media, including investigative coverage engaging with complex contextualizing issues and that including migrant focused reportage (Downey 2015; O'Brien 2015). In any case, the imperative voiced by UNHCR and many non-governmental organizations that we have to recognize that 'refugees are individuals simply like you and me' can be viewed as a stunning indictment of how dehumanized the discourse surrounding dislodged individuals has largely become (UNCHR 2015). Tragically, this is certifiably not a new story. Proof from migration and media research literature shows that verifiably, in a significant number of the world's wealthier nations, news media (and particularly the press) have developed a negative, stereotyped, and dehumanized picture of asylum seeking and different types of migration. The

subject is once in a while missing from news headlines, yet migrants are once in a while afforded a voice in the news, largely featuring inactively as the objects as opposed to subjects of reports, and routinely represented by statistics and additionally as a homogenous mass. Migrants and migration are all too frequently described utilizing stigmatizing and undermining language, including animalistic, battle ready and disaster metaphors (e.g., as stampedes, intrusions, pollution, floods) (Santa Ana, 1999, Santa Ana, 2012, Bleasdale, 2008, Buchanan et al., 2003, Charteris-Black, 2006, Cisneros, 2008, and ICAR, 2004). Besides, infectious neologisms as 'bogus asylum searchers', 'refuge shopping', and as of late 'benefit tourism' have attempted to position asylum seekers and different migrations as super-calculating and deceitful people, threatening an superfluously defenseless 'soft touch' country, by brilliantly misusing chances to support themselves (as may be anticipated from neoliberal subjects) in a globalized world (Moore, 2013). This sort of rhetoric, strengthened by the unremittingly 'extreme position' of mainstream politicians, has advanced the significance of immigration as a public issue and a problem and along these lines afforded authenticity to the anti-migrant outrage of an ontologically insecure populace. Today, as risky northward journeys keep on being undertaken across the Mediterranean and beyond, by and by the issue and solution is by all accounts characterized, above all else in the dominant public discourse, regarding security. Despite the plethora of verifiably convincing factors as of now pushing individuals to migrate, it is the attractiveness of migrants' destination and the means by which migrant voyages are undertaken that become the dominant focal point (Mason 2015; Popp and Schindler 2015). However, obviously not all media promote such negative talks about migrants and migration, as a few of the supporters of this issue seek to highlight. For sure, the degree to which humanitarian ideas (shared by numerous human rights campaign groups and concerned NGOs) permeate journalistic accounts on migration is a key question for current media research in this area. The thought that there is an obligation to react to human emergencies, and that we may anticipate that media audiences to be shocked at the critical circumstances and needs of others clearly does, at some level, inform countless news items announcing the desperate measures embraced by migrations to escape poverty and impending peril. However bids to a solidarity sense of common humanity are not really essential, even within these sorts of accounts. Responsibility can be effectively documented as 'someone else(s) and shock genuinely interpreted as 'outrage', processed or directed towards feelings other than compassion. Also, when humanitarian accounts do seem to become the overwhelming focus in migration discourse, what this implies may rely on how it is encoded across a range of potential 'paradigms'. Chouliaraki (2012) is of the view that from the dehumanizing politics of pity to a post humanitarian incongruity, the primary impacts of humanitarianism can be to somewhat self-serving for the spectators of suffering. It is maybe very uncommon that we see a progressively profitable, 'reflexive solidarity' which, make(s) the public values of solidarity unequivocal as

the object of our aggregate deliberation and judgment, so that such qualities re-arouse the ethical sensibilities of Western publics towards other-oriented, as opposed to self-oriented articulations of solidarity. All the more as often as possible in the quick paced context of migration news, it appears, there is too brief period and space to think about potential expressions of collective solidarity. Before there is open door for such 'other oriented' emotional or moral expressions to settle, they are confounded, mitigated or tested set in rivalry or 'balanced' against other, more 'self-situated' public anxieties encompassing migration.

#### *Concept of foreign Policy*

After the treaty of Westphalia and the end of the World War I and II, the universal system has seen an expanding development in the improvement of country states. The end result of this advancement is consequently, the formation of cooperation between these country states. What is more, the foundation of United Nations and the procedure of decolonization that has freed numerous states into sovereign entities have additionally given the driving force to interrelationships among nations. Such has resulted into the arrangement of 'foreign policy'. With the objective of deciding and distinguishing the choices, procedures, and ends of interaction of a state with another. Besides, the modern world of "globalization" the "widening, deepening and accelerating of worldwide interconnectedness" has expanded this interrelationships or collaborations among states (Held, McGrew, Goldblatt and Perraton, 1999). Henceforth, there is unanimity among researchers on the need of an "foreign policy" for each state, since no state will like to function in complete disconnection. This made researchers like Gross (1945) express that even a choice to have no relations with a specific state is additionally a foreign policy. A state without a foreign policy has been contrasted with a ship in the deep ocean with no knowledge of direction. In this manner, foreign policy drives a state in satisfying its national advantages and getting legitimate spot among comity of countries. Like small states studies, the primary issue that one faces in the investigation of foreign policy, is the issue of definition or clear meaning of the term. Whenever utilized, it is either outside of any relevant connection to the subject at hand or entails an alternate meaning. Such has prompted researchers like Charles Hermann, to consider foreign policy a "neglected concept" (Laura, 2008). Including that "this neglect has been a standout amongst the most genuine hindrances to providing progressively satisfactory and far reaching clarifications of foreign policy." He accepted that part of the purposes behind this disregard is that "the vast majority managing the subject have felt confident that they realized what foreign policy was". The term foreign policy has been defined in different ways by researchers; in any case, they are sure that it is concerned with conduct of a state towards different states. Hermann for example, characterized foreign policy as "the discrete deliberate action that results from the political level choice of an individual or group of people. It is the

recognizable antiquity of a political level choice. It is not the choice, however a result of the choice". By this, it can be seen that Hermann is of the view that foreign policy is the conduct of states. George Modelski, defined it as "the system of exercises evolved by communities for changing the conduct of different states and for modifying their own exercises to the global environs. Foreign policy must illuminate the manners in which states endeavor to change, and prevail with regards to changing the conduct of different states". Modelski, noted just those parts of policy that aim at the adjustment in the current conduct of states, as the essential targets of foreign policy. Notwithstanding, foreign policy is not just to change, yet in addition continuation of the conduct at various occasions. It is concern both with the change and the norm to the extent they serve the national interest (Mahendra, 1967). For instance, Gambia's choice to cut diplomatic ties with Taiwan (a nation it maintained ties with for around two decades) in 2013, was an adjustment in the foreign policy of the Gambia. Likewise, no reasons were given for the choice, nor further details given in the official public statement other than expressing that it was in the "national interests" of the Gambia. In the same vain, Gambia's choice to continue political relations with China, is a move in her foreign policy towards a continuation of association with an old partner. As indicated by Joseph Frankel, "foreign policy comprises of actions and decision, which involves to some appreciable degree relations between one state and others" (Frankel, 1968). By this, foreign policy includes set of activities that are made within state's borders, planned towards forces existing outside the nation's borders. It includes the plan and usage of a lot of thoughts that oversee the conduct of states while collaborating with different states to guard and enhance their national interests. Padelford and Lincoln (1977) contends that "A State's Foreign Policy is totality of its dealings with the external environs. Foreign policy is the general consequence of the process by which a nation interprets its comprehensively conceived objectives and interests into explicit blueprints so as to accomplish its aims and protect its interests".

#### *Method for Data Collection and Analysis*

Given, the problem of the paper, this paper adopted the Ex Post Facto (After the Fact) research design. Materials for this paper was sourced through secondary sources of data which included here are textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, official documents from the government, internet materials, among others. Content analysis was used to analyse data so generated. This is with a view to identify logical sequence of data as well as trends.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At this point, we shall attempt to present tables that helped address the two research questions raised in this paper. In other words, this section is aimed at establishing an empirical link between migration and Nigeria-South Africa relation. It ought to be stated here that the analysis is geared towards

providing content-related data which would form the basis for answering the questions raised in the introductory section.

## V. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### *The relations between Nigeria-South Africa*

#### *Nigeria - South Africa NEPAD Initiative*

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an African driven strategy for economic advancement and poverty eradication from the continent of African. NEPAD perceives Africa's obligation to create the conditions for advancement by ending crisis, improving political governance, economic and fortifying regional integration. It is based on the standards of good governance as fundamental prerequisite for harmony, security and sustainable political and economic advancement. It is likewise based on African ownership and full usage of African assets for development. Nigeria and South Africa without a doubt assumed a fundamental role in the formation of NEPAD. Without the leadership of Nigeria and South Africa, the formation of NEPAD would have been more troublesome, if not feasible. The establishment of NEPAD was predicated on the believe by South African and Nigerian leaders that the regional report will reposition Africa on the way of long term advancement and decrease her minimization in global economic relations (Adams, 2006). The thinking among the leaders of those two nations and other founding individuals from this initiative is that "if the continent is to matter in the global community in the decades of 2000's and beyond, there is need to reconsider the development strategy" (Omoweh, 2003). While the long term goals of NEPAD incorporate (a) eradicating poverty in Africa and to put African nations on the way of sustainable development and advancement and therefore end the marginalization of African globalization procedure and (b) to advance the role of ladies in all exercises; the short and medium term goals incorporate among others: (a) Strengthening the components for conflict prevention, management and resolution at the sub-regional and continental levels and to guarantee that these mechanisms are utilized to reestablish and maintain harmony; (b) Promoting and protecting democracy and human rights in their particular nations and regions by developing clear norms of responsibility, straightforwardness and participatory governance at the national and sub-national levels; (c) Building the capacity of the states in Africa to set and uphold the legitimate structure and maintain order (Adams, operation cit). Nigeria and South Africa see NEPAD as opening another and distinctive chapter in development in Africa. Their reasoning corroborates Brian Posthumus' view which presents NEPAD as "the expectation for turning back the clock of deferral in Africa" (Posthumus, 2009). Nigeria and South Africa concur together that NEPAD represents to an implied acknowledgment of the presence of development crisis and believe that there is a need to handle it through this initiative that is continental. The two nations accept that NEPAD has turned into the defining process in the journey for long term

development. This is a reminder to Adams (2006) assertion that "the opportunities and benefits of the regional initiative for African countries, collectively and individual, have been stressed by African leaders and their western allies, particularly members of the G.8 group, who have pledged their help." African leaders with Nigeria and South Africa at the forefront realized that if Africa is to matter in the global community in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there is the need for it to rethink its development strategy (Omoweh, 2003). Thus the establishment of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) under the leadership of the two nations. It is believed by the two nations and other African leaders that NEPAD will reposition the continent African on the path of long term advancement and minimize her marginalization and disregard in universal economic relations. NEPAD is along these lines a responsibility by African leaders to quicken the coordination of the African continent into the global economy, just as a call to the rest of the world to join forces with Africa in her own development on the basis of her own motivation and program of activity (Ebegbulem et al., 2012). NEPAD depends on the standards of good governance as fundamental necessity for harmony, security and sustainable political and socioeconomic improvement. It depends on African proprietorship and full usage of African assets for advancement. It rest on African proprietorship and leadership and support of all sectors of African society.

#### *South African Companies as Big Players in the Nigerian Economy*

Preceding 1999, there were just four South African companies that were operating in Nigeria (Ezeoha and Uche 2005). This circumstance has significantly changed with the help of the South African State, and the consenting to of bilateral agreements and the establishment of South Africa - Nigeria Bi-national Commission. Today, there are more than 100 South African companies doing bussiness in Nigeria (Sifinan, 2003). Within eight years, South African companies have turned out to be majorplayers in pretty much every sector of the Nigerian economy. The biggest investment by South African companies in Nigeria has been in the telecommunication sector. In 2001, MTN was granted a permit by the Nigerian government to operate a cell phone network in the nation. Consequently, MTN needed to pay licensing expenses of over US\$285 million. Added to this, MTN has spent a further US\$ 1 billion on setting up its tasks in Nigeria (Lutchman et al., 2004). As of now, MTN is the biggest cell system company in Nigeria with subscribers of over 10million (Tenekin, 2007). South African companies have additionally turned out to be dominantplayers in Nigeria's construction sector. Entech, a South African based engineering company, headed a consortium of South African companies that were awarded a tender worth R2.1billion from the Lagos State Government to redevelop the Bar Beach and Victoria Island region of Lagos (Pahad, 2002). Numerous huge South African companies have likewise invaded the tourism industry and leisure sector in Nigeria. Under NEPAD,

the South African parastatal, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has turned out to be one of the biggest investor in Nigeria's tourist sector. To date it has put over US\$1.4 billion in the tourism and telecommunications ventures in Nigeria (United Nations Report, 2005). Another major player in the tourism sector is the South African Company, Bidvest. Through its auxiliary, Tom-vest, it has bought one of the largest tourism companies in Nigeria, Touchdown Travels. The biggest advancement in the Nigerian tourism sector in any case, is the huge Tinapa venture in the Cross-River state. This project falls under the sponsorship of NEPAD and has the full support of the South African and Nigerian governments. South African companies are additionally intensely engaged with Nigeria's media and entertainment sector. DSTV, as a noteworthy force in the broadcast industry, accounts for 90% of the viewers that watch satellite TV in Nigeria between 2005 and 2009. This has seen DSTV growing into the 6th biggest company listed on the Lagos Stock Exchange. (Omojola, 2006). According to Jonah Onuoha, "as at mid-April 2003, an estimated 55 South African companies were doing business in Nigeria". The single biggest investor is MTN. Its entrance into the Nigerian market came by way of the first telecommunications auctions process in Africa, in January 2001. Around that period MTN's entrance into the Nigerian market was the company's single largest investment outside South Africa (Onuoha, 2008). The requirement for improved bilateral economic relations between the two nations brought forth South Africa - Nigeria Bi-national Commission.

#### *The South Africa - Nigeria Bi-National Commission (BNC)*

In October 1999, a South Africa-Nigeria Bi-national Commission (BNC) was set up by the South African and Nigerian governments. The Bi-national Commission was built up to unite and reinforce respective political, trade and economic relations among Nigeria and South Africa. It has an order to review cooperation between the two nations on foreign issues, public enterprises and infrastructural, agriculture, energy and minerals, trade, finance and industry among others. The Bi-National Commission has been meeting two times per year from that point onward and aims to build the amount of investment and trade between South Africa and Nigeria. The Deputy Presidents of the two nations head the commission. At the meetings, investment and trade openings in Nigeria and South Africa are identified and plans are set up so they can be realized. Along these lines, numerous deals that have demonstrated lucrative for South African and Nigerian companies and parastatals have been encouraged through the Bi-national Commission. The broad goals of the South Africa-Nigeria Bi-National Commission are; (i) to give a structure to community oriented and agreeable efforts in the common endeavour to bring Africa into the standard of international political, social and economic advancements; (ii) to give the basic for the private sectors and government of the two nations to consult each other on their separate economies and investment climates with the end goal of advancing industry

and trade; (iii) to improve bilateral relations between the two nations in the field of innovation, education, wellbeing, culture, youth and sports (iv) to use the generous endowment of the two nations in human and natural resources to expand socioeconomic advancement, through economies of scale, international competitiveness and specialization based on comparative advantage (v) To set up the components for putting the advantages of economic collaboration to the service of harmony, stability, social integration and economic advancement in different parts of the continent. The cooperation of the two nations through the South Africa – Nigeria Bi-national Commission seeks to create an atmosphere helpful for the creation of a superior quality of life for all. The commission is likewise seen as a platform in which the two nations can mutually as partners impact decidedly, in relation with other African nations, on regional harmony and security; socioeconomic advancement; poverty alleviation; and the prevention of wrongdoing and corruption. Nigeria and South Africa have as of late tried to propel their shared advantages by increasing their bilateral relationship through cooperation in the areas of trade, infrastructure development, investment, science and innovation, agriculture, energy and minerals, communication and transport and so forth. The two nations have been on regular consultations to discover methods for setting up common positions on endeavors to bring the continent into the standard of international economic improvement. The Commission has encouraged collaboration between the two nations in areas, for example, security and defense, science and technology, culture and education. The advantage of this commission to the two nations can be seen from the fact that between 1999 and 2002, there was roughly a 540 percent increase in the volume of South Africa's export to Nigeria (Onuoha, 2008). As Lutchman and Daniel (2004) noted, in 2003, two-way trade flows between South African and Nigeria added up to R5.3billion. Additional proof has demonstrated that out of that sum, South Africa's exports were esteemed at R2.3billion, while its imports share 98%, of which oil amounted to R2.7billion. As indicated by Onuoha (2008), as at mid-April 2003, an expected 55 South African companies were doing business in Nigeria. The South Africa-Nigeria Chamber of Commerce emerged out of the Bi-national Commission. Probably the biggest South African companies that have investments in Nigeria are members of the chamber, for example, MTN, Standard Bank, First Rand Massmart, Sun International and so on ([www.sa.ncc.co.za](http://www.sa.ncc.co.za)). The principle objective of the South African - Nigerian Chamber of Commerce is to recognize investment openings in Nigeria for South African Corporations. It likewise gives data on Nigerian government policies and how to do business in Nigeria. The Chamber of Commerce additionally conducts market research for South African companies needing to do business in Nigeria. The South Africa - Nigeria Bi-national Commission has been significant in encouraging South Africa's business interest for Nigeria. To be sure, the South African state has utilized its diplomatic power and the relationship that it has with the Nigerian government to help South African

corporations and parastatals to turn out to be big players in the Nigerian economy. Alongside this, South Africa, through NEPAD and the signing of the bilateral agreement on trade, has found in Nigeria a worthwhile market for its exports. The Commission sees taxes, work with Standard Organization of the two nations to ensure high requirements of imports and export between the two nations. Jacob Zuma, a former Vice President of South Africa under Thabo Mbeki, observed in 1999 when he visited Nigeria that "see that many will concur that such bilateral arrangements will be an inconsistent one because Nigeria is transcendently a consuming country, Nigeria still exports not just communities as well as human resources." As such, the connection between the two nations ought not be underemphasized. Considering Nigeria to be a consuming country, South Africa offers a decent market to any viable business in Nigeria.

#### VI. FACTORS THAT HAVE PROMPTED NIGERIAN RESIDENTS RELOCATING TO SOUTH AFRICA

##### *Poverty*

While financial models do take a gander at relative wealth and income among home and destination nations, they do not really infer that unlawful immigrants are constantly impoverished by measures of the home country. The least fortunate classes in a developing nation may do not have the assets need to mount an endeavor to cross illegally, or the connections with companions or family as of now in the destination nation. Nigeria is the sixth biggest maker of oil on the planet, it is the eighth biggest exporter, and has the tenth biggest demonstrated reserves. In spite of the nation's immense oil riches, most of Nigerians are poor with 71% of the populace living in poor conditions. This condition has made most Nigerians to migrate to other places which includes South Africa.

##### *Overpopulation*

Population growth that surpasses the carrying limit of an area or environment results in overpopulation. Spikes in human populace can cause problems, for example, contamination, water conflict and poverty. Virginia Abernethy takes note of that migration is a road that gives a "relief valve" to overpopulation that prevents a population from addressing the outcomes of its overpopulation and that exports this overpopulation to another area or nation. The population growth rate of Nigeria is 2.61%, one in each five Africans is a Nigerian and it contributes 2.64% of the total populace (total populace). In light of the above records, one might be enticed to state that Nigeria is overpopulated and likely, it is bit by bit moving toward the status of overpopulation as a reason of migration which have made most of them to move to South Africa.

##### *Wars and asylum*

Unlawful migration might be provoked by the desire to escape civil war, restraint, massacre, and religious abuse among others in the nation of origin for instance, Rohingya in

Myanmar, 1994 Rwanda genocide, the uprising in Nigeria by the deadlyterrorist group Boko Haram. Different causes incorporate absence of employment, educational chances, absence of social security nets, poor administration, corruption, absence of social equity, value, and airplay, among others. Citizens of Nigeria had have moved to South Africa as a result to seek asylum as a result of terrorist related conflict.

#### VII. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that Nigeria and South Africa have relations which includes Nigeria-South Africa New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) which is a system for economic advancement and neediness annihilation for the mainland of Africa, South Africa-Nigeria Bi-Nigeria Commission which was set up to merge and reinforce reciprocal political, financial and exchange relations among the two nations. The study further inferred that Poverty which has risen in over the years, overpopulation of the Nigeria and war carried out by a group like Boko Haram are the factors that have made Nigerian to migrate to South Africa.

#### VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the discoveries the study suggested the following.

- 1) Nigeria ought to furnish robust and unrestricted relations with South African outside the relations that they have (NEPAD Initiative, Bi-National Commission and so forth) to other aspect of business.
- 2) Nigeria should likewise fashion key business partnership in South Africa to balance the undesirable business condition. Moreover, beyond the current slanted bilateral and economic relations in favor of South African businesses in Nigeria, there is a critical need for the two nations to initiate a liberalized migration regime and a robust migration management capacity towards enhancing and fortifying the vital role of Nigerians in the diasporas as development accomplice.
- 3) The government of the two nations most involves in roles in sustaining the African dream and to be sure the drive for poverty eradication through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will make them stop migration.
- 4) Finally, there ought to be sustained employment creation especially for Nigerians at home and positive image building abroad would upgrade the respectability of Nigerians in the Diasporas and without a doubt address the contrary way the South Africa considers Nigerians as a people and a country.

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