

Vol. 20, May 2014 Issue 1

**NIGERIAN JOURNAL
OF CLINICAL AND
COUNSELLING
PSYCHOLOGY**

ISSN: 1118 - 4035



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Nigerian Journal
of
Clinical and Counselling Psychology

Vol. 20, May 2014, Issue 1.

ISSN: 1118 – 4035

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Vol. 20 May 2014, Issue 1. ISSN: 1118-4035;

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Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counselling Psychology

Information for Authors

The Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counselling Psychology is concerned with the psychological, social, behavioural, medical, paediatric and ethical aspects of the applied field of clinical and counselling psychology. The journal publishes contributions of research, clinical, counselling and theoretical interest. Contributions from other disciplines, which have a close bearing on psychology for example, psychiatry, sociology, social work, nursing and educational issues are, however, encouraged. Although primary emphasis is placed on empirical research, the journal also welcomes articles concerned with important clinical, theoretical and methodological issues, as well as reviews of relevant literature. Book reviews, summaries of proceedings of important national and international workshops, conferences and symposia falling within the aims of the journal will also be featured. The journal is non-racial and non-political and does not discriminate on grounds of religion and sex. It is published twice a year, in May and November.

Prospective contributors should take particular note of the following details:

- (1) The entire manuscript, which includes the title page, abstract, and key words, text, tables, figures and legends, should be typewritten on A4 size paper, double-spaced. Manuscript length should not normally exceed 20 pages.
- (2) A concise abstract of not more than 150 words should be included.
- (3) Authors should follow the reference and citation styles as prescribed in the publication manual of the American Psychological Association (APA).
- (4) Each article submitted for consideration must be accompanied with non-refundable reviewer's fee of ₦5, 000 in cash or bank draft.
- (5) Neither the Editors nor the Editorial Board members shall be liable for any article(s) lost in transit.

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Subscription Rates

Single copy: US\$10.0

Annual subscription (Two copies): US\$18

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GUEST EDITOR

It is my great pleasure indeed to serve as the Guest Editor of your highly subscribed academic publication outlet Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counselling Psychology. This volume can be seen as a window into some of the current psycho-educational research executed by accomplished academics and professionals in our discipline. The contributors are from diverse academic backgrounds who have submitted a wide range of well conceptualised, researched and presented articles.

This issue includes thirteen (13) papers, most of which *are well thought through, empirically-based articles of high intellectual quality*. With a considerably high preponderance of jointly authored papers, one is particularly elated that our colleagues are consciously and conscientiously creating research teams and groups to facilitate collaborative research initiatives and projects with potentially beneficial outcomes for our behavioural science milieu in Nigeria.

Cognisant of the challenge of rule violating behaviours among emerging adults in Nigeria, Dr Chowwen paper on ***"Determinants of Compliance To Authority among Undergraduate Students at the University of Ibadan"*** made very interesting reading, not only because of the methodological elegance and clarity of presentation but I also consider it a significant contribution in this edition. The cluster of health psychology themes of ***"Influence of health-related lifestyle on the dietary behaviours of male adults in corporate establishments in Nigeria"*** (Anyanwu and Blavo), that of ***Eni-Olorunda and Lateef as well as "Growing without parents: Can the media build children's Foundation of a healthy and safe life style habits"*** (Adio-Moses) both add value to the accumulation of our body of knowledge in this research area.

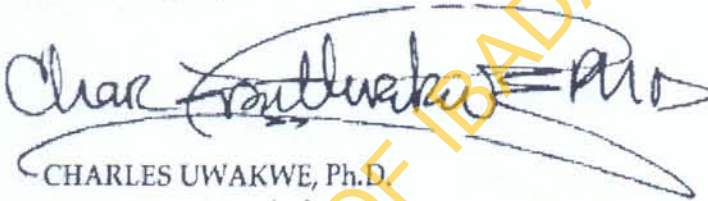
"Water stress" a topic investigated by ***Amori*** in his article is quite illuminating to say the least, as I have in all modesty not quite been exposed to this construct in behavioural science although I am quite familiar with it in my peripheral interest in hydraulic engineering. The two articles on Social Work intervention by ***Folaranmi*** and ***Ajala*** as well as the Special Education themes by ***Oyefeso and Adewunmi*** and ***Oyebola***

give credence to the diversity of behavioural science research and how the Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counselling Psychology is considered as the flagship editorial suite for research in this domain of scientific inquiry.

As you well know, my comments are at best a tip of the iceberg in this quest into the depths of academic voyage that aptly represents your encounter with the articles encapsulated in this edition of the journal. Please do accept my humble invitation to dig in and read all the excellent papers we have compiled in this volume.

Be assured that our editorial suite at the Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counselling Psychology will and should continue in our efforts in contributing our quota in extending the frontiers of knowledge by serving as a vessel of intellectual research dissemination to our colleagues locally and globally.

"Bon Reading"!!!



CHARLES UWAKWE, Ph.D.

Professor of Counselling and Health Psychology

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From the Editor-in-Chief

The current edition (Volume 20) of the Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counselling Psychology has thirteen papers. These papers are well sourced and assembled by the Editorial Team of the Journal. This is in tandem with the tradition of the journal. I should stress it from the onset that the Editorial Team received an avalanche of papers more than what could be accommodated by the journal. Papers not accommodated in this edition would be given due consideration in the next edition without compromising its excellence.

In the recent tradition of the journal of given a place to a Guest Editor, the editorial comment is provided by a longstanding Professor of Counselling and Health Psychology, Professor Charles B.U. Uwakwe who teaches in the Department of Guidance and Counselling, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The Editorial Board welcomes his contribution to this edition.

On behalf of the Editorial Board of NJCCP, I offer my heartfelt thanks to Professor Charles Uwakwe for his editorial comments. Readers will recall that the first Commentating Editor was Prof. S.K Balogun of the Department of Psychology. Having found this to be of more value to NJCCP and from the comments receive, the Editorial Board would not renege in this good practice.

The articles in this edition are well assembled and of good quality. I thank all the contributors. I should also place it on record that this issue of NJCS, like every edition, is a product of combined efforts of the authors, reviewers, NJCS editors including Dr. Adesoji Awoyemi. I am grateful to the founding Editor, Prof. Helen Nwagwu who continues to send her goodwill. The Editorial Board appreciates this gesture.

Prof. Oyesoji Aremu, cf., jp
Editor-in-Chief

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Illegal Immigrants on Nigerian Streets: Inclusion in Government Policy and Implications for the Role of Social Workers

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Abstract

Illegal immigrants are becoming rampant on Nigerian Streets. These immigrants found their way into the country as a result of poor government policies, inadequate national security and the porosity of Nigeria borders. It is against this background that this study looks at the role of social workers in government policies for the integration, rehabilitation and utilisation of illegal immigrants on Nigerian streets. Thematic open-ended interviews were chosen as a method for data collection. The interview is a face-to-face meeting. The participants are illegal immigrants, mostly from West African countries, begging on the streets of Ibadan and Osogbo. The male illegal immigrants were purposively selected for the research because of the religious and cultural beliefs of the immigrants. A total of fifty respondents were used. The unstructured thematic interview guide was used for data collection. Each theme was discussed in every interview, but in different sequences depending on how the interview developed. The interview method of research was used because of the poor educational background of the respondents. All interviews were transcribed verbatim based on the themes of the research, responses were collated and analysed with simple percentages. The finding showed that 83% of these immigrants come into Nigeria for more than once during the peak period of dry season in their home country to make a living in Nigeria. Whenever they are in Nigeria they live in shanties/mosques and exhibited abject poverty. All the respondents entered through illegal routes, porous borders without valid papers. Furthermore, about 90% of the respondents could speak the adulterated Yoruba and English language to entice would-be givers. It was recommended that social worker should work with other enforcing agents to rehabilitate and re-orientate the illegal immigrants to have

purposeful life by settling down either in their home country or in their new country rather than the itinerant life they have adopted. Social Workers should advocate for policies of inclusion and social well being of the illegal immigrants under the policies of respect for humanity, principle of equity and social justice. The inclusion policies will reduce the crime rate, enhance healthy environment and productivity in the economy.

Key words: Illegal immigrants, Nigerian streets, Government policies, Social worker

Introduction

Globalisation has led to the increasing closer integration of countries and people throughout the world (Stiglitz, 2003). This situation created by globalisation has increased the socio-political pressure towards closing nations borders and also make nation-state borders more permeable (Sassen, 2002). Despite the present globalisation, while goods are allowed to flow freely back and forth across borders with a lessening of regulations, the same does not hold time for people. Many immigrants live lives that transcend nation-state boundaries, moving back and forth between countries because they strive to meet various economic, familial and psychological obligations (Furman & Negi, 2007).

In 2010, an estimated 215million persons lived outside their country of birth or citizenship, it is estimated that over 20million Africans live outside their countries of birth or citizenship -in other African countries (ILO, 2009). After the oil-boom led economic growth of 1975, Nigeria became a country of immigrants, and by 2006, well over 600,000 foreigners were resident in Nigeria, 97 percent of whom originated from other West African Countries (ECOWAS 2006; Afolayan & IOM, 2010). As a result of this movement, since independence in 1960, Nigeria internal security has been threatened by cross-border crimes such as trafficking in arms, persons, drugs, armed banditry, gun-running, vehicle theft, smuggling, illegal or silent migration (i.e. unnoticed or undocumented movements across borders) (Babatunde & IOM, 2009).

Some perceived problems with illegal immigrants could be those faced by the immigrants themselves and those faced

by the host or receiving country. Illegal immigrants may expose themselves to sexual exploitation and slavery. For example, Burmese women trafficked illegally into Thailand are forced to work in factories or as prostitutes (Bales, 1999). Other examples of sexual slavery by illegal immigrants are noted by Doezema (2000) and Loncle (2001). Some illegal immigrants die in the course of their journey to the new found lands either due to suffocations in the deserts or accidents (US Government Accounting Office, 2006; Evelyn Nieves, 2002). Would-be immigrants have been known to suffocate in shipping containers, boxcars, trucks; sink in shipwrecks and dehydration (Ashinoff, 2007).

In Nigeria, the entry of illegal immigrants has been associated with serious security issues stemming from cross-border crimes like smuggling (a great source of illegal arms into the country, banned goods); armed banditry from Benin, Chad, Cameroon and Niger Republic; bunkering, illegal lumbering, poaching and terrorism (Babatunde & IOM, 2009). These challenges are made complex because of the geographical and demographic nature of the country. For instance, the cultural affinity with neighbouring population often presents problems of identification of citizens. Authorities (Nigerian Immigration Service and Nigeria Customs Service) said they often faced the challenge of placing some Nigeriens as they bear similar traits and names with the Nigerian Hausa group, and between the Yoruba of Nigeria and Benin. Furthermore, the contiguity with the neighbouring countries allows the inflow of refugees or rebels from these countries into Nigeria due to porous frontiers. Also, because Nigerians are receptive and accommodating by nature, the presence of illegal immigrants are hardly felt or visible due to its vastness and population (Babatunde & IOM, 2009).

The various crimes induced by illegal immigrants have caused or influenced rate of ethno-religious and political crises in Nigeria, where several lives and property were lost and people displaced. The more recent was the Boko Haram (Nigerian version of Taliban) sectarian crisis against the state. Foreign nationals were discovered among its fold and the Nigeria police alleged that the group received training and arms in Afghanistan. Weak institutions have contributed to

Nigeria's inability to manage these types of illegal movement. Immigration officials and other security agents at the borders are frequently accused of corruption. The ill has adversely affected the way it carried out implementations of bilateral and multilateral agreements entered into, including the ECOWAS migration policy. In fact, most of the ills of the ECOWAS Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment adopted on 29 May 1979 emanated from deep-rooted corruption and Nigeria is the most accused (Babatunde, 2005). The rapacity of officials and security agents extorting money from and harassing and brutalizing travellers, the ubiquity of checkpoints along the Nigerian section of the international highway, rigid borders formalities, and poorly-equipped borders have to a great extent led to undermining the nation's security, encouragement of illegal and dangerous activities which enable any persons gain entry into Nigeria.

Theoretical Framework

The following theoretical frameworks are useful for the determination for the causes of the illegal immigrants into Nigeria

- a. *Push/Pull Factors*: Illegal immigrant occurs principally from countries with socio-economic circumstances to countries where people are perceived to have greater economic opportunities and quality of life (Taylor, 2007). In this situation, potential immigrants believe the probability and benefits of successfully migrating to the destination country are greater than the costs of staying at home. The benefits believe to exist include improvement in income and living conditions. Under the situation, it is assumed that the illegal immigrants are undocumented workers that tend to add to, and compete with, the receiving countries' pool of unskilled labourers. These undocumented workers accept lower wages than native-born workers, sometimes below the minimum wage (Hanson, 2007; Borjas, 2003). This theory is applicable to the movement of illegal immigrants into Nigeria from neighbouring West African countries who migrate into Nigeria to seek for greener pasture.

- b. *Structural Demand of Developed States:* Massey, Duran and Malone (2003) under the structural demand theory argued that a bifurcating market in developed countries creates a structural demand for unskilled immigrant labour to fill undesirable jobs that native-born citizens do not seek, regardless of wages. The underclass jobs according to Massey et al (2003) include harvesting crops, unskilled labour in landscaping and construction, house-cleaning, and maid and busboy work in hotels and restaurants, all of which have a disproportionate number of undocumented immigrants. The postulation of Massey et al. (2003) is very suitable for the need for illegal immigrants to migrate from neighbouring countries into Nigeria to take up the jobs of housemaids/house-keepers, night guards, gate-men and so on. The structural demand theory posits that willingness to take undesirable jobs is what gives undocumented immigrants their employment (Valenzuela, Theodore, Melendez & Gonzalez, 2006).
- c. *Over-Population:* Another cause of illegal immigration is over-population in the home country of the migrants. Population growth that exceeds the carry capacity of an area or environment results in over-population (Meadows, 1986). Over-population can cause problems such as pollution, water crisis (Kirby 2001; Brown, 2000) and poverty (McNicoll, 1999; UNFPA, 2002). Abernety and Lundberg (2012) noted that immigration is a road that provides a "relief value" to over-population. The issue of over-population as a reason for illegal migration into another country is not applicable to the movement of illegal immigrants into Nigeria, because the illegal immigrants who are mainly from West African Countries (Niger, Chad, Mali, Sudan) are coming from places that are referred to as under-populated.
- d. *Family Reunification:* Some undocumented immigrants have stated that they move so as to live with loved ones, such as spouse or other family members (Aizenman, 2006; Vital, 2006; Galili, 2005). Family reunification visas may be applied for to bring family members who are living apart into a destination state legally, but when these visas that are limited in number due to quotas are

exhausted, family members who wish to unify are forced to enter the country of destination illegally. Massey et al (2003) found that the likelihood that a Mexican national will emigrate illegally to the US increases dramatically if they have one or more family members already residing in the United State legally or illegally. This theory is not relevant to Nigeria situation where most of the illegal immigrants have no relations residing in Nigeria.

- e. *Wars and Asylum:* Illegal immigration may be prompted by the desire to escape war or repression in the country of origin. Non-economic push factors include persecution (religious and otherwise), frequent abuse, bullying, oppression, and genocide, and risks to civilians during war. Politically, illegal immigrants can take to their facts to escape dictatorship at home country. For instance, after decades of armed conflict, roughly one of every Colombians now live abroad (Myriam, 2005). Also, Colombia is the fourth-leading source country of illegal immigrants into United States. It has been estimated that the number of illegal Coloumbian residents in the United States almost tripled from 51,000 in 1990 to 141,000 in 2000 (US Department of Homeland Security, 2000). The mass emigration from poor and war-stricken states of Chad, Mali and Sudan in West Africa, neighbours to Nigeria, has accounted for some number of illegal immigrants in Nigeria.

The Dilemmas of Social Workers and Illegal Immigrants

Social Work is the profession charged with guarding the rights and promoting the psychosocial health of at-risk populations (Lum, 1996). In particular, social work has long been concerned with the rights, well-being, and health of immigrant populations (Chang-Muy & Congress, 2008). While social workers continue to play a significant role in providing direct services to immigrants, they are perhaps less involved, or even aware, of the struggles that immigrants face given the changing realities in which immigrants finds themselves. While there has been an increase in the socio-political pressures toward closing our borders, the issues of wanting to criminalise illegal immigration give rise to the following issues in connection with social work practice.

1. Obeying the law versus adhering to professional values: With the criminalisation of illegal immigration through legislation, social workers are in a quandary in which they either obey the law or violate professional values. Social workers are left to conceptualize how they provide services to illegal immigrant differently than others. In other words, social workers will often come to view illegal immigrants as a second class “other” for which certain laws and statutes prohibit services. This action in itself may lead to forms of discrimination. As social workers are concerned with their own well-being and potential legal sanctions, they may not be free to prioritize and privilege the needs of individual clients (illegal immigrants) (Furman, Ackerman, Loya, Jones & Negi, 2012). Furthermore, a social worker who is worried about violating laws relating to illegal immigrants may simply not fully follow up on a referral, or as a supervisor, he/she may not prioritize finding a worker who is fluent in the language of the potential client (illegal immigrant).

2. Reporting to authorities versus confidentiality: Confidentiality is one of the core values of the profession that has clear ethical and practical implications. Ethically, confidentiality places the clients at the center of the healing process, and demonstrates to them that their needs are of the highest value. It demonstrates to clients that with the exception of certain behaviours that place others and self in harm’s way, they are entitled to be forgiven for past transgressions, and that in spite of these transgressions, they are deserving of dignity, respect, and the opportunity to grow, heal and change (Furman, et.al, 2012). In the case of illegal immigrants, providing information to legal agencies to comply with one set of immigration laws may actually lead social workers to break laws governing confidentiality.

3. One versus many: Social workers may be forced to decide between the welfare of one client verses the well-being of their whole client population, that is, when they are compelled to ignore or circumvent laws that place the integrity and potential well-being of their whole agency at risk. By being forced to worry about the survival of their agency in the face of anti-immigrant laws, social workers may place organizational needs over the needs of individual clients. This perverse ethical dilemma actually compels social workers to

violate one of two central values of the profession: social work's history and championing of the social agency, versus the centrality of the needs of individuals from disadvantaged groups (Furman, et.al, 2012). Since Bess (2011) suggested that Social Workers need to engage in social and political action, educate and initiate, therefore, social workers will have to serve as a mediator between illegal immigrant (law breaker) and the government (law enforcer).

Background to the issue of illegal immigrants on Nigerian streets

Illegal immigrants on Nigerian Street live in shanties and exhibit abject poverty because of their illegal migration which denies them access to good jobs. They also recreate without birth control as a result of their level of education, most of these illegal immigrants do not have any formal education and even find it difficult to enrol their children in schools within their host community. During dry season, they are seen on Nigerian streets begging while during rainy season majority return to their country to work their farms. Some few once who stay behind in Nigeria during rainy seasons do jobs like house helps and cleaners. This study is interested on those illegal immigrants that are on the Nigerian streets.

Most illegal immigrants on the Nigerian roads, especially in the two cities under study, are from neighbouring West African Countries of Mali, Niger, Sudan and Chad. While in Nigeria, their main occupation is begging for survival. They live in shanties and obscure uncompleted buildings, bus stops and worship places (especially mosque). They have no formal educational background. They cannot write but speak Hausa language fluently. The street illegal immigrants operate in family-bound technique (that is, the women and children cluster round would-be alms givers while the husband keeps a distance, watching what would happen to them). They all retire to their abode after the days job (begging). The presence of illegal immigrants on the Nigerian streets drew the attention of the researcher to wanting to know the roles which social workers can play in their lives or on their behalf.

Methodology

Design: Thematic open-ended interviews were chosen as a method for data collection. The outcomes of such interviews depend on the quality of interaction between the respondents and the interviewer, but also upon culturally hidden assumptions about understanding of experiences, feelings and intentions (Silverman, 2001). The interview is a face-to-face meeting, where the researcher attempt to understand the respondent's perspective and experiences. This makes the interviews more like a conversation than an interview with scope simply for asking and responding (Mishler, 1986). It is important to mention that it is the outcome of the interviews that is analysed and not the interaction.

Participants: The study tries to elicit information from participants who are illegal immigrants begging on the streets of Ibadan and Osogbo. The two cities are the capital cities of Oyo and Osun states respectively, in Nigeria. The illegal immigrants mostly from West African countries are seen loitering and begging for alms and constituting nuisance to their communities. The male illegal immigrates were purposively selected for the research because the female and children of the illegal immigrants would not grant interview. The head of the family (husband) is the only person that can grant interview based on their religious/cultural beliefs. A total of fifty respondents were used.

Instrumentation: The thematic interview guide which includes the following themes was used- period of arrival, how many times of visit, occupation at home front, purpose of coming, mode of cross over, place of abode. The thematic interviews were unstructured, in accordance with Silverman, (2001). This implies that each theme was discussed in every interview, but in different sequences depending on how the interview developed.

Data collection: The interview method of research was used because of the poor educational background of the respondents. The confidence and cooperation of the respondents were secured because the interviewer was able to

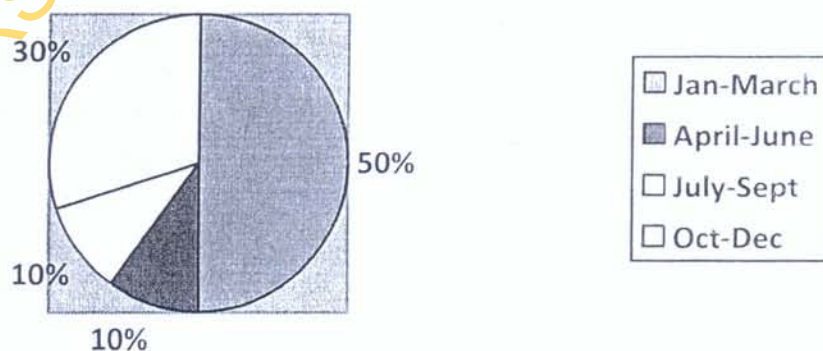
convince the respondents that he was not an agent of government or law enforcement agent. The Hausa language spoken ability of the researcher (which happens to be the mode of communication in the home country of the immigrants) encouraged the discussion and consent to grant the interview. The interviewer is a lecturer of industrial social work that is trained in interviewing.

Data analysis: All interviews were transcribed verbatim based on the themes of the research. The responses were collated and analysed with simple percentages.

Findings

I. **Question:** When did you come to Nigeria?

Answer: The following percentage reaction was got. Those who came in between January and March were 25(50%), April and June 5(10%), July and September 5(10%), October and December 15(30%).



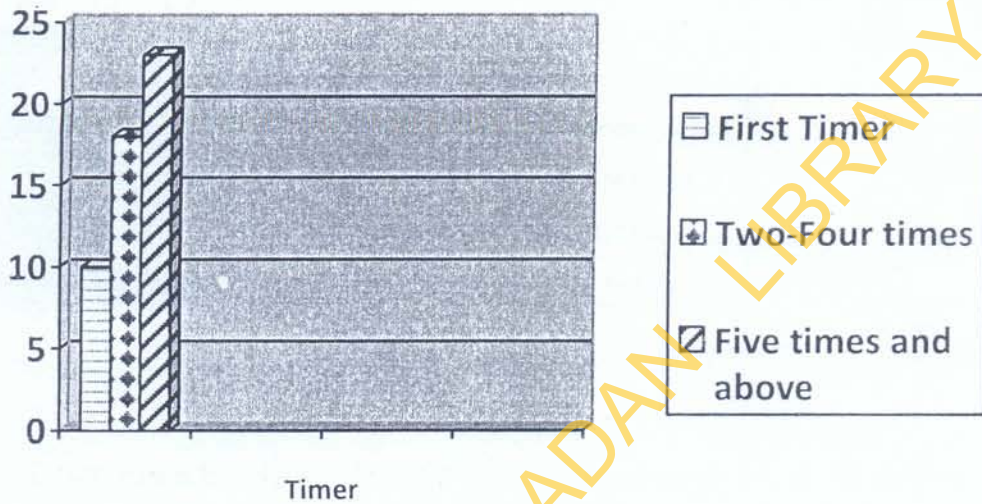
ARRIVAL IN NIGERIA

Comment: The data shows that they migrate into Nigeria mostly between October and March 40(80%). This is the peak period of dry season in their home country where they are jobless.

II. **Question:** How many times have you been in Nigeria?

Answer: Data collated showed that first timer were 10(20%), those who have been in Nigeria between two and four times were 18(36%), while those with five times and above were 23(46)%

TIMES OF VISIT

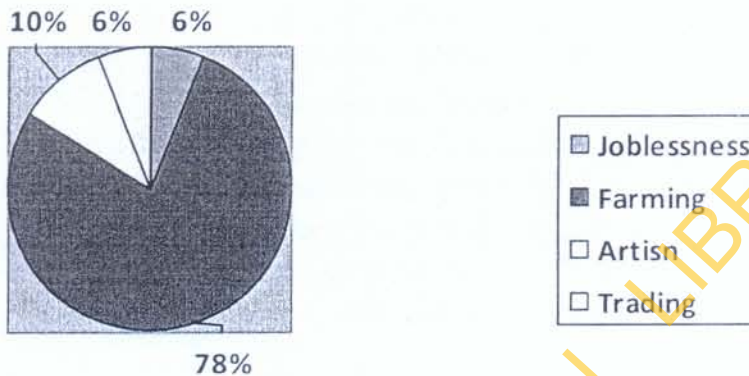


Comment: This shows that 83% had visited Nigeria for more than twice. They keep coming especially during the dry season and go back to their home country during rainy season.

III. Question: What is your occupation in your home country?

Answer: Jobless 3(6%), Farming 39(78%), Artisans 5(10%), Trading 3(6%).

HOME JOB



Comment: Majority of the respondents were farmers at their home country, while 5(10%) were Artisans of different trades and only 3(10%) were jobless.

IV. **Question:** Why are you in Nigeria?

Answer: All respondents (50) agreed being in Nigeria was to make a living

V. **Question:** How do you want to make a living while in Nigeria?

Answer: All the 50 respondents said they make a living through begging

Comment: Questions (v) and (vi) showed that illegal immigrants beg for money to sustain themselves during their stay in Nigeria and keep leftovers of their earnings to be taken to their home country where poverty rate is high and where there is no hope of getting support from people. They stated that the little money made from their farms could not sustain them throughout the year hence they keep coming into Nigeria on yearly bases.

VI. **Question:** How do your wives and children communicate with their would-be givers?

Answer: Those who claim that their wives and children could speak adulterated Yoruba language were 37(74%) and adulterated English languages were 45(90%).

Comment: This is a further confirmation of repeated coming. They have overtime learnt the local language or English language to entice their would-be givers.

VII. Question: Why do you keep coming and going back and not look for a permanent job in Nigeria?

Answer: Almost all the respondents stated that since they have the intension to go back, there is no need to look for permanent jobs. They stated that they are in Nigeria during their home country dry seasons when they have no jobs on the farm lands and that at the onset of rainy seasons, around April, they will move back to their farmlands. One of the respondent said "Why should I stay permanently here (Nigeria)? I have my farm to which I will return once rain begins".

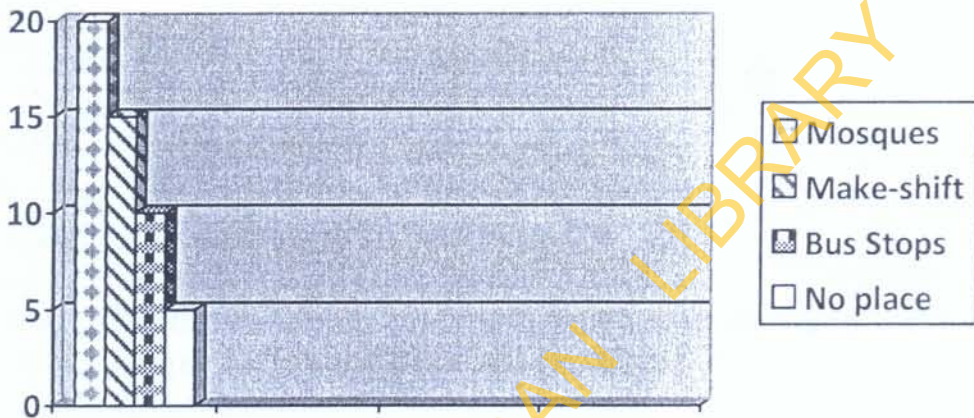
VIII. Question: With what and how did you cross into Nigeria?

Answer: All the respondents had no valid papers to secure them entry into Nigeria. Majority agreed to entering through illegal routes, while few ones that came in through vehicles came in through the porous borders. They all agreed that their resemblance with Nigerians conferred on them some immunity whenever they came across law enforcing agents.

IX. Question: Where do you sleep/stay while in Nigeria?

Answer: Data showed that none of the immigrant stays in a rented house, those who stay in Mosques are 20(40%), in obscured make-shift places 15(30%), Bus stops 10(20%), and no definite place 5(10%).

PLACE OF ABODE



Comment: This indicates that the majority of the illegal immigrants sleep in mosques because they are Muslims, and mosques are always left open for would-be worshippers; hence, they capitalise on this tenet of the religion to sleep there. Others sleep in obscured make-shifts, while others utilise designated bus stops that are vacant at night. A further revelation is that these immigrants have no known families or friends that will accommodate them while in Nigeria. However, because of their familiarity with the terrain (coming in for more than once), they know where to stay on arrival in Nigeria.

Making a case for the inclusion of issues of illegal immigrants in the Government Policy in Nigeria

Nigeria has embraced a leading role in the fight against illegal migration. It is the first country in Africa to enact antihuman trafficking legislation - the Trafficking in Persons Prohibition and Administration Act (Adepoju & Van der Wiel, 2010). It is also the first country in Africa to establish an agency to implement the legislation (Ikuteyijo, 2012).

The priority of any democratic government must be to establish effective control over social and national security issues, social justice and equity. One of the ways to achieve this is for Nigeria to effectively police and control its borders by evolving effective and sustainable migration management strategies. It is noted that securing oneself (Nigeria) may be an

assault because in trying to make oneself secured one endangers fear in others (Dillon, 1996). This will reduce the rate of entry of illegal immigrants into Nigeria.

Another policy should be the issue of inclusion. Social inclusion reflects a proactive, human development approach to social wellbeing that calls for more than the removal of barriers or risks. Social inclusion involves the basic notions of belonging, acceptance and recognition. For immigrants and refugees, social inclusion would be represented by the realization of full and equal participation in the economic, social, cultural and political dimensions of life in their new country. In a simple but useful sense, therefore, social inclusion for immigrants and refugees can be seen as the dismantling of barriers that lead to exclusion in all these domains (Ratna & Ted, 2003). Nigeria can achieve this through the establishment of rehabilitation centres for willing illegal immigrants who will eventually settle in their home countries after training.

Financial policy should be strengthened to see to the funding of Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and the Nigeria Custom Service (NCS). The inadequate funding of staff of these agencies to patrol borders, and lack of modern technology to monitor the movement of people across the country's borders result in difficulties in managing irregular migration along Nigeria's porous borders.

The government policies about illegal immigrants should include border areas and communities in fighting illegal immigrant issues. They are to be educated towards patriotism since they make the first sacrifice in the event of external attack by these illegal immigrants. (The situation in Nigeria shows where boundary communities are frequently attacked by Boko Harams). Programmes and strategies that will build and promote cordial relationship between the communities and security agencies should be embarked upon.

Implications for Social Workers

1. If really Social Work is a profession that claims to fight for social justice and places advocacy at the top of the list of ethical obligations, it is necessary that social workers should examine their personal belief, the

- beliefs of the illegal immigrants and government policies as regard migration. This awareness and knowledge will help social workers to effectively provide services and advocate for their clients where necessary.
2. The resultant effects of the ECOWAS protocols A/P1/5/79 on the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment in 1979 with other members which Nigeria signed and ratified make the country to be vulnerable to entry by some of community citizens without the ECOWAS travel certificate. The effects of these illegal entries are prostitution, crimes attributed to immigrants and xenophobia feelings. These outcomes call for social worker to work with other enforcing agents to rehabilitate and re-orientate the illegal immigrants to have purposeful life by settling down either in their home country or in their new country rather than the itinerant life they have adopted.
 3. Since illegal immigrants have no legal status, they possess no valid identification documents such as identity cards; they have no access to public health systems, proper housing, education and banks. This lack of access may result in the underground forgery to provide this documentation. Social workers are to work with authorities that are in-charge of documentation of immigrants to be honest, pursue social justice, equity and place the national security and economy above personal interests that forgery of documentation encouraged. It will reduce the illegal immigrants on the streets.
 4. Social workers should advocate for illegal immigrants to have access to public health and safety policies because denying them these facilities can make the illegal immigrants with their hidden intractable problems become nuisance to their host communities. For instance, their children can develop behavioural health disorders that will require intensive and costly intervention if not granted access to public health facilities.
 5. Social Workers should advocate for policies of inclusion and social well being of the illegal immigrants under

the policies of respect for humanity, principle of equity and social justice. The inclusion policies will reduce the crime rate, healthy environment and productivity in the economy.

Conclusion

The social and economic forces that act upon trans-border migrants and their sending and receiving communities are so powerful that current strategies for closing the border are likely to fail. The common joke that the building of a ten foot wall would lead to a rush of sales for eleven foot ladders speaks to the difficulty of local and even federal policy in altering the powerful forces of globalisation (Furman, Ackerman, Loya, Jones, & Negi, 2012) and its resultant impact from illegal immigrants. Therefore, social workers, enforcement agencies of government and the individuals should work with concerted efforts in formulating and execution of policies that will protect the welfare of both national and/or illegal immigrants. Furthermore, whether documented or undocumented migrants, they are to be treated equally and fairly based on the principle of equity and social justice.

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