AN ASSESSMENT OF GLOBAL MIGRATION FLOWS: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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Abstract

Migration is a complex phenomenon that touches economic, social and security aspects affecting our daily lives. It flows are now structural phenomenon that will continue in the next decades in an era of deepening globalization that intertwined with geopolitics, trade and cultural exchange. It is on the above light; this paper examines the level of migration flows, reasons for trends and challenges on both origin and destination. Different empirical literature and documented sources like international and national reports on migration issues were generated, critically synthesized and presented for the purpose of this study. It reveals that there are more international migrants today than ever before and number is certain to increase for the foreseeable future and it will continue to be affecting every country of the world. However, recommendations are made: number of global, regional and national policy tools and guidelines should be clearly developed and stated by the international community and countries by themselves to ensure good migration governance as well as the unreasonable migrants should be check and the reasonable one's should be properly handled.

Keywords: *Flow, Origin, Displacement, Destination, Migrants and Globalization.*

Introduction

Migration is the one of the most important components of population change because, it provides an important network for the diffusion of ideas and information as well as indicates symptoms of social and economic changes which are regarded as a human adjustment to economic, environmental and social problems. Therefore, it is the most difficult component to project due to the uncertainty associated with the decision of change in one's place of residence (Abel, 2013). However, migration is a cultural phenomenon and a dynamic element, probably more than fertility and mortality in population. Nowadays, many people decide to migrate to have a better life for example, employment opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. Except this, lack of opportunities, better education, construction of dams, globalization, natural disaster (flood and drought) and sometimes crop failure forced villagers to migrate to cities. Most of the times migrants' people are not skilled or educated therefore, they are usually employed as daily wagers (workers who are paid at the end of each day, for their services). Daily wagers do not get enough money for the survival of their families and suffering from many problems such as they do not have enough food to eat, sanitation, hygiene, a proper place to live and so on (Abel & Sander, 2014 and Carling, 2016).

According to Abel and Sander, (2014) Migration flows refer to a number of migrants entering or leaving a given country during a given period of time, usually one calendar year. Countries use different concepts, definitions and data collection methodologies to compile statistics on migration flows and who to be counts as an international, regional and national as well as local migrant vary over time in the same country and across countries. Nevertheless, Abel and Sander (2014) explain that, migration has helped improve people's lives in both origin and destination countries and has offered opportunities for millions of people worldwide to forge safe and meaningful lives abroad. Not all migration occurs in positive circumstances; however, in recent years seen an increase in migration and displacement occurring due to conflict, persecution, environmental degradation and change, and a profound lack of human security and opportunity.

Bides that, World Migration Report WMR (2010 & 2016) in the twenty first century the migration touches the lives of more people than ever before, with more than 160 million people estimated to be living outside their country of birth, almost no country is untouched by issues of migration or is immune to its effects. With poverty, political repression, human rights abuses, and conflict pushing into more and more people out of their home countries, and while economic opportunities, political freedom, physical safety, and security pull both highly skilled and unskilled workers into new lands. So, migration of people to countries has occurred all through history and it is by no means a new phenomenon. What is new is the changing nature of migration in this era of globalization. In this globalize world, where everything seems to be global therefore, it is changing its nature and forms which it takes.

But what exactly globalization has done to migration is a legitimate and important question. Globalization has transformed the nature of global migration not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, this is because globalization has triggered greater mobility, and there are qualitative changes in migration dynamics brought forward by the diversity of regions and people now involved in the process of migration (Adepoju, 2016). Therefore, today migration is increasingly seen as a high priority policy issue by many governments, politicians and the broader public throughout the world. It is importance to economic prosperity, human development, and safety and security ensures that it will remain a top priority for the foreseeable future. It is on the basis of this; the paper assesses the trends of migration flows over time, its major challenges, benefits and way forward.

Methods

This study employed a critical review of various empirical literature and documented sources of international and national organizations reports like International Organization for Migration, World Bank, World Migration Report, United Nations Developments Programs, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, National population Commission, Macro Trends Report, National Policy reports and among others were generated, synthesized, analyzed and presented.

Results and Discussions

Global Migration Movements

International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2018) explain that, before 1990 most of the world's migrants lived in the developing world, but today the majority lives in the developed world and their proportion is growing. In 1990 to 2005 the number of migrants has more than doubled in just 25 years, and about 25 million were added in only the first five years of the 21st Century (Adepoju, 2016 & IOM 2019). Between 1980 and 2000 the number of migrants in the developed world increased

from about 48 million to 110 million, compared with an increase from 52 million to 65 million in the developing world. In 2000 there were about 60 million migrants in Europe, 44 million in Asia, 41 million in North America, 16 million in Africa and six (6) million in both Latin America and Australia. This shows that, almost 20 percent of the world's migrants in 2000 about 35 million lived in the USA. The Russian Federation was the second most important host country for migrants, with about 13 million, or nearly eight percent of the global total. Germany, the Ukraine and India followed in the rankings, each with between six and seven million migrants (Zlotnik, 2005).

However, in 2016 the total number of permanent entries in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries was approaching 5 million. After a strong increase at the turn of the century and a peak in 2007, permanent inflows in OECD countries fell sharply in 2008 and 2009, in response to the global financial crisis. Global estimates based on census data suggest that 0.5 percent or approximately 37 million people left their native country to live in another country between 2010 and 2015 (Abel & Sander, 2014). Another estimate of migrant's flows was made by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2017) explain that, *the total number of people residing in a country other than their country of birth was estimated at 258 million compared to about 173 million in 2000, and 102 million in 1980. However, the proportion of migrants in the world population is only slightly higher than that recorded over the past decades, equaling 3.4 percent in 2017, compared to 2.8 percent in 2000, and 2.3 percent in 1980.* The largest numbers of international migrants (49.8 million, or 19% of the global total) reside in the United States. Saudi Arabia, Germany and the Russian Federation host the second, third and fourth largest numbers of migrants worldwide (around 12 million each), followed by the United Kingdom (nearly 9 million) Altai Consulting and International Organization for Migration (AIOM, 2015). These show that, at the regional scale, the three largest flows of migrants are from Latin America to North America, from South Asia to Europe and from South Asia to Southwest Asia. *See the chart on Figure 1 below:*
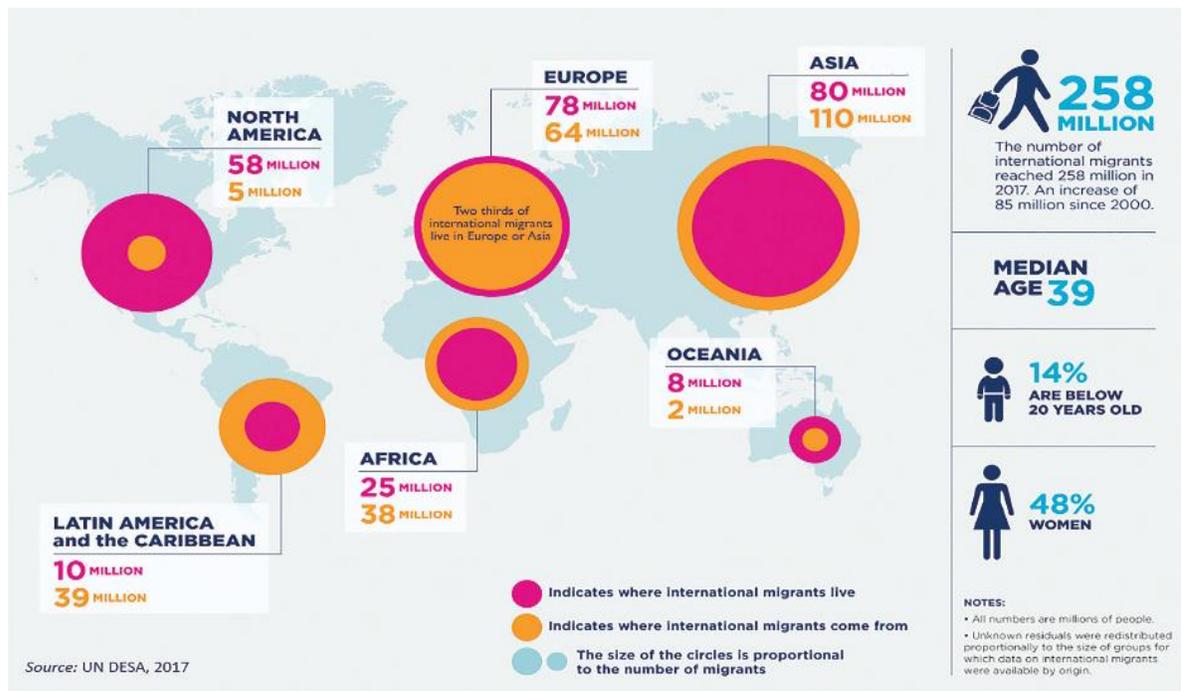

Figure 1: Showing Number of International Migrants
Source: UNDESA (2017)

There has been a global increase in the median age of migrants, from 38.0 years in 2000 to 39.2 years in 2017 and in some regions such as Asia, Oceania and especially Latin America and the Caribbean, the median age of migrants has decreased by about three years. In 2017, 48.4% of international migrants were women. Female migrants outnumber males in all regions except Africa and Asia; in some countries of Asia, male migrants outnumber females by about three to one (UNDESA, 2017). There are a number of reasons why women comprise an increasing proportion of the world's migrants; one is that, the demand for foreign labor, especially in more developed countries is becoming increasingly gender-selective in favor of jobs typically fulfilled by women services (healthcare and entertainment). Secondly, an increasing number of countries have extended the right of family reunion to migrants in other words allowing them to be joined by their spouses and children. And, changing gender relations in some countries of origin also mean that, women have more independence to migrate than previously and the trafficking of women especially into the sex industry (UNDESA, 2017).

National Migration Movements Nigeria as Example

Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, has experienced significant migration and displacement within and across its borders due to economic, social, and political factors. Migration flows in Nigeria include internal migration driven by urbanization, cross-border migration with neighboring West African countries and displacement due to conflicts and environmental challenges (Federal Republic of Nigeria FRN, 2015). The complex interplay of these factors has led to an evolving landscape of migration that requires attention from policymakers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations (IOM, 2018). In addition, Nigeria's position within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) encourages free movement across borders, leading to extensive migration with neighboring countries like Niger, Benin and Chad (FRN, 2015).

The economic migration is prominent, especially with Nigeria's relative economic dominance in the region. Nonetheless, cross-border migration also includes irregular migration for work or refuge. Many Nigerians also migrate towards Europe, particularly through Libya and the Mediterranean route, despite the dangers associated with irregular migration pathways (IOM, 2018). Notwithstanding, Nigeria faces significant displacement due to the activities of the Boko Haram and banditry activities as well as others security challenges, especially in the northeastern regions of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Sokoto, Zamfara, Kastina, Kaduna, Kebbi and Niger state. Since 2009 to date, Boko Haram's and banditry's activities have resulted in massive forced displacement, both internally and across Nigeria's borders (Zetter, 2014). Besides that, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that over 3 million people have been internally displaced, with many seeking refuge in camps or informal settlements where conditions are often poor (UNHCR 2021).

Nevertheless, Nigeria is an important destination country for migrants in the West African region. The available figures indicate that the number of immigrants residing in Nigeria has more than doubled in recent decades from 477,135 in 1991 to 971,450 in 2005 and it will be continue to increase (National Population Commission (NPC, 2009). The number of immigrants is expected to increase to 1.1 million in 2010 by United Nation Development Programs (UNPD, 2009). However, immigrants make up only 0.7 percent of the total population and majority of them are from neighboring Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries 74%, in particular from Niger Republic 29%, Benin 22% and Ghana 16% (IOM, 2020) as. Resident permit data from ECOWAS indicate that the share of ECOWAS residents has increased considerably over the last decade, from 63 percent in 2001 to 97 per cent in 2005 (ECOWAS, 2006).

Similarly, Nigeria serves as a destination country for highly skilled migration. According to the latest data of 2022, immigrants figures prominently in categories such as general managers 2.73%, corporate managers 0.89%, and physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals 0.43%, and less so in clerical work such as customer service clerks 0.21% or manual work . Most of the immigrants working in the professional/technical and related workers' group are from Europe 47.37%, while most of the immigrants working in clerical jobs are from the neighboring ECOWAS countries 42.84% (World Bank WB, 2022). Although, Nigeria is traditionally an important destination for migrants in the region, there are more people emigrating from, than immigrating to, Nigeria. The net migration rate (per 1,000 people) has increasingly become negative in recent years, decreasing from -0.2 in 2000 to -0.3 in 2005. This trend is expected to continue. According to recent estimates in 2024, the Nigeria's net migration rate is -0.267 per 1,000 populations reflecting a net outflow of people, which marks a slight improvement compared to previous years but still indicates more individuals leaving than entering. These trends emphasize the need for Nigeria to address the root causes of migration, such as insecurity, economic instability and limited opportunities as well as exploring policies to convert brain drain into brain gain (Macro Trends MT, 2024).

Local Migration Movements Nigerian States as Examples

The immediate effect of rural to urban migration, which is increase in population or at the extreme its explosion, various other subsequent effects are expected to be considered. Population explosion activates the housing challenge both at micro family and macro society levels. Congestion in households and communities has implications for both the health and psychology of victims. Nigerian cities such as Lagos, Port-Harcourt, Kano, Sokoto states among others are characterized by human traffic, vehicular congestions, environmental pollution, consistent in-migration and spurious expansion of territories to accommodate human additions (Nwokocha, 2007). Lagos is the mostly affected city in term of unplanned growth, around 85% of the country's industrial activity is located in Lagos and it is one of the fastest growing cities in the Nigeria. Its annual growth rate was estimated at almost 14% during the 1970s and its current population is estimated to be 15 million (IOM, 2019).

Rural-urban migration has a significant impact on unemployment levels of the destination cities. Between 1998 and 1999, urban unemployment rose from 5.5% to 6.5%, a rate higher than the national unemployment which increased from 3.9% to 4.7% during the same period (European Commission EC, 2021). However, Urbanization is a key driver of internal migration in Nigeria. With rapid population growth, many Nigerians move from rural to urban areas for better job prospects, education and health facilities. Cities like Lagos, Abuja and Kano attract people seeking economic opportunities but often face challenges such as inadequate housing, overcrowding, and strain on infrastructure (Afolayan, 2009). The migration from rural to urban areas has also led to informal settlements, with vulnerable populations living in substandard housing and limited access to essential services.

Unplanned population increases in most cities explain infrastructural decay in relevant contexts. It is interesting to note that most roads in the country are impassable, hospitals lack human and necessary material resource, schools are dilapidated and electricity supply is very far from stable in most rural communities though, none of these infrastructures exists (Acosta, 2016). The people's agony is visible in frustrations arising from avoidable diseases and deaths, lack of access to portable water, subsistent economic activities, various kinds of unemployment, child abuse in all its ramifications and dwindling focus on societal norms and values (Nwokocha, 2007). Rural communities share this burden through loss of manpower necessary for agricultural activities and production. The impoverishment of rural areas in Nigeria is partly explainable by out-migration of able youths in

search of employment in cities. Consequently, agriculture which prior to discovery of oil was the mainstay of Nigeria's economy was far relegated to the background leading to the country's mono-economy status (Adepoju, 2016). Overdependence on oil, it is argued here, has led to employment crisis and avoidable importation of agricultural products, which together have over the years had negative net effect on local industries and productions as well as international trade balances. Several analyses of Nigeria's economy insist that petroleum resources have been more of a curse rather than a blessing to the development of the country all these make people to migrate to other places (Ellis, 2003) as quoted by Adepoju (2016).

Reasons for the World Migration Movements

Besides that**,** many scholars identify the reasons that lead to increasing migration across the global like Abel (2013); Abel & Sander (2014); AIOM, (2015); Adepoju (2016); Carling (2016); WMR (2016) and Barau & Sahabi (2024) these are**:**

i.   **Environmental Reasons:** People will sometimes migrate for environmental reasons. They are pulled toward physically attractive regions and pushed from hazardous ones. Many people migrate to areas with favorable environmental conditions (Jos Plateau) or environmental conditions that will permit some human activities like agriculture (good fertile soils and availability of water) like Nile valley in Egypt and sometimes, many people are forced to move by water-related disasters because they live in a vulnerable area like the floodplain of a river like what happen in Sokoto state, Nigeria along the Rima river valley as worst because of its damaging effects on the roads, submerged human settlements, destroy crops, wash away small farm lands, destruction and loss of live stocks, loss of human and properties as well as fisher men and herders were hit in the flood in 2010, which led to migration of many people to neighboring states (Kebbi and Zamfara state) and even within the Sokoto state (Barau & Sahabi, 2024). Deterioration of land to a desert typically due to human activities is known as desertification (or more precisely, semiarid land degradation) for instance, in the area of Africa (Niger Republic) capable of sustaining human life has deteriorated due to population growth and persistent drought. An environmental or political feature that deters migration is an intervening obstacle. While long-distance passage over land or sea was the traditional environmental barrier to international migration, transportation improvements have diminished the prominence of environmental features as intervening obstacles.

ii.   **Economic Reasons:** Most people migrate for economic reasons, often due to a lack of job opportunities, the economic restructuring impacts job prospects both internationally and intra-regionally, nationally and locally. Throughout history, the United States and Canada have drawn economic migrants. While, Europeans historically immigrated to the United States and Canada, today many people emigrate from Latin America and Asia, pulled by the economic prospects offered by these two North American countries. Sometimes, it is difficult to categorize migrants coming to the United States, Canada, and European countries many move for economic reasons, while others flee government persecution. This distinction between the two is important because these destinations treat these two groups differently; economic migrants are generally not admitted unless they possess special skills. In Asia's migrant work some countries allow people to immigrate on a temporary basis for economic reasons, most notably in Asia and Europe.

iii.   **Political Reasons:** Lack of security or political disturbances and interethnic conflicts drive people away from their homes. Large number of people has migrated out of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam during the last few years due to disturbed conditions there. Also, in Nigeria issues of Boko Haram insurgency in North-east, farmers harder's classes North-

central, kidnapping, and banditry in the North-west drive many people away from their homes. And, sometime political stability of areas can attract people for places to live their original places for such places for human comfort and development.

iv. **Social Reasons:** Internally displaced person (IDP) and refugee has been forced to migrate to another country to avoid the impacts of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or other disasters and cannot return for fear of persecution because race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political views. On other hand, social reasons that, push people from a place includes; ethnic, religious, racial, and cultural persecution as well as warfare or the threat of conflict. In the Australian context, most asylum seekers arriving by boat in the last decade have come from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Sri Lanka. All of these countries, apart from Iran, have undergone extremely destabilizing conflicts in recent years. On the other hand, while it is free of violent conflict, Iran has one of the worst human rights records in the world leading many of its citizens to seek asylum outside of its borders (IOM, 2015). However, there are others reason that motivate migration grow from the human needs and desire to achieve a better quality of life, this makes migrants move to ensure better opportunities for themselves or their family like education or job that would have not only a sufficient salary but also important benefit and career growth prospects.

Factors of Responsible for Global Migration Movements

Both national and international migration is an important dimension of globalization, and has become increasingly embedded in changes in global economic and social structures. Today, there is additional means to migrate than ever before and these are some of the factors leading to migration are examined by Abel (2013); Abel & Sander (2014); AIOM (2015); Adepoju (2016); Ellis & Roberts (2016); IOM (2019); Carling (2016); IOM (2018) and IOM (2019):

1. **Growing Disparities:** Development is a difficult concept to measure. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has developed a widely-cited Human Development Index (HDI), which ranks countries according to a combination of three dimensions that is income, health and education. According to the 2005 report, while the HDI has risen across the developed world and most of the developing world, there have been unprecedented reversals in some of the very poorest countries. Eighteen countries recorded lower HDIs in 2005 than they had in 1980; twelve of them were in sub-Saharan Africa. Not only is human welfare in those countries therefore deteriorating, at the same time the gaps between these countries and the rest of the world are increasing (IOM, 2018 & 2020).

2. **The Global Jobs Crisis:** One of the most powerful incentives to migrate is to find work. Although there are important variations, overall unemployment has reduced in the developed world in recent years. In contrast it has increased or remained at a stable but high level in large parts of the developing world. The highest incidence of unemployment in the world's major regions is in the Middle East and North Africa, compared with the industrialized economies (AIOM, 2015). Being out of work is not the only dimension of the current global job's crisis. Many people are underemployed, usually they work in the informal sector, where employment is unpredictable; opportunities come and go by the season and in some cases by the week or even day, and where working conditions can be appalling. Even for those who are employed, wages are often barely sufficient for survival.

3. **The Communications and Transportation Revolutions:** The communications revolution is a central element of globalization process. Much of the academic literature on globalization has focused on the recent explosion in hi-tech developments such as e-mail and the internet, electronic bulletin boards and satellite television stations, as well as cell phones

and cheap international telephone calls. This revolution has facilitated increasing global linkages and, in effect, reduced the distance between different parts of the world. It is relevant to migration for two reasons. First, it makes people aware of disparities of what life is like in other parts of the world. Second, it makes people aware of opportunities to move and to work abroad. At the same time, it is possible to overstate the communications revolution. There is a still a significant global 'digital divide', which is the term given to the gap in access to information resources that exists between poor and rich countries. Another 'revolution' often referred to in the globalization literature is in transportation, this refers on the one hand to the increasing range of options for international travel and on the other to decreasing costs (IOM, 2020).

4. **Migration Networks:** Most migrants move to countries where they have friends or family already established, forming what is often referred to as transnational migration networks. It has been argued that one of the main reasons why migration is increasing today is migration networks, which establish a self-perpetuating cycle. The expansion of migration means that more people than ever before have friends or family already living abroad, and the changing geography of migration means that more often than previously these networks link would be migrants in poor countries with potential destinations in richer countries. Migration networks have been shown to encourage migration in three main ways. First, they provide information, often taking advantage of the new communications technology described above. Second, they finance trips by lending would be migrants' money. Third, they have also been shown to play a crucial role in helping new migrants to settle, by providing an initial place to stay, helping them find a job and providing other economic and social assistance.

5. **New Rights and Entitlements:** There has been a significant expansion of rights and entitlements that allows certain people to cross borders and stay abroad far more easily than ever before. The dismantling of internal borders in the European Union (EU), for example, allows for the free movement of EU citizens within the region, while the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and regional economic agreements in other parts of the world, including Africa and South America, also contain some provisions for the free movement of workers. Furthermore, certain categories of people such as business people, academics and students, sports and entertainment performers often either do not require visas or can apply via fast-track procedures. Almost every country in the developed world allows long term migrant workers to be joined by members of their immediate family.

6. **The Migration Industry:** Migration is facilitated by a wide range of individuals and agents including labor recruiters, immigration lawyers, travel agents, brokers, housing providers, remittances agencies, immigration and customs officials, as well as by entire institutions such as the International Organization for Migration which is often responsible for transporting migrants and refugees for official resettlement or return programmers and NGOs that provide assistance and shelter to migrants and refugees. These have been described by some analysts as forming a new migration 'industry' or migration businesses.

Benefits of Global Migration

In the contemporary world, migration continues to play an important role, although often unacknowledged role in national, regional and global affairs. In many developing countries, the money that migrants send home is a more important source of income than the official aid provided by richer countries. In certain developed countries, entire sectors of the economy and many public services have become highly dependent on migrant workers and would collapse almost literally overnight if their labor were withdrawn. Migrants and migration do not just contribute to economic

growth; in fact, their impact is probably most keenly felt in the cultural and social spheres of life. Throughout the world, people of different national origins, who speak different languages, and who have different customs, religions and ways of living are coming into unprecedented contact with each other. Whether they are willing to admit it or not, most societies today are characterized by at least a degree of diversity. Globally, remittances are now more than three times the amount of official development assistance. Migration can also result in the transfer of skills, knowledge and technology effects that are hard to measure, but that could have considerable positive impacts on productivity and economic growth. Beyond these economic impacts, emigration can generate beneficial societal consequences for countries of origin, including poor and fragile states.

Challenges of Global Migration

It could not be dined that both national and international migration today also poses important challenges. Perhaps the most talked about is the linkage between migration and security, this because there has been a perception of a close connection between international migration and terrorism (Australian Bureau of Statistics ABS, 2017). This has been compounded by more recent attacks in Madrid and London. Irregular migration, which appears to be growing in scale in many parts of the world, is sometimes regarded by politicians and the public alike as a threat to national sovereignty and public security. In a number of destination countries, host societies have become increasingly fearful about the presence of migrant communities, especially those with unfamiliar cultures that come from parts of the world associated with extremism and violence. At the same time, there has probably been too much attention paid to the challenges posed by migration for destination countries and societies in which migrants settle; and not enough to those that arise for the migrants themselves, their families, as well as for the people and societies they leave behind (ABS, 2017).

Nevertheless, it is worth remembering, for a start that many migrants leave their homes because they have no choice. There are about ten million refugees worldwide these are people who had been forced to flee their homes for fear of persecution or death. Some migrants find themselves exploited and their human rights abused once they have arrived in their destination. This is most particularly true for the victims of human trafficking who can effectively be enslaved, often in the sex industry. Domestic workers, too, can face abuse and suffer violence at the hands of their employers (Abel, 2013). More generally, many migrants and their children face discrimination even years after they have settled abroad. Migration matters just as much because of its negative consequences for migrants themselves as it does for the challenges it poses for destination societies. Migration also can have important implications for the societies migrants leave; this is especially the case where migrants have skills that are in short supply in their home countries. While the impact of the so-called brain drain has been felt most severely in the health sector, it is also significant in the education sector too. Not only does it reduce the ability of poor countries to deliver essential services, it also means that public investment in the education and training of these people is effectively lost to the country (WMR, 2010 & WMR, 2016). However, migration of people to different parts of the world especially migrants that live in developed nations like Europe it contributes to the change of the entire cultural landscape leading to what is so called Islam phobia.

Finally, it shows that migration today affects every part of the world, as movements from 'South' to 'North' have increased as a proportion of total global migration. At the same time, it is important not to ignore the significant movements that still take place within regions. The significance of the movement of people from developing countries to developed countries is emblematic of regional migration patterns. North America, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the South Pacific have net in-migration. Latin America, Africa, and all regions of Asia except for Southwest Asia have net out-migration.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, the migration flow is now a structural phenomenon that is likely to continue in the next decades. While, many migrants from low-income countries aim to reach more affluent areas of the world, it is to be appreciated that a similar or even bigger, mass of people migrates to neighboring low-income countries in the same geographical area. However, migration has risen towards the top of political agendas in many countries, attracts considerable media coverage and has become a common topic of public interest more generally. The rise in global mobility, the growing complexity of migratory patterns and its impact on countries, migrants, families and communities have all contributed to local, national and international migration becoming a priority today. Besides that, the Following recommendations are made**:**

1. Government should encourage researchers through reasonable debate in order to understand the true complex nature of migration so that realistic policies will be made.
2. Government should take serious steps to have correct figures of inflow and outflow of the migrants.
3. A number of global, regional and national policy tools and guidelines should be clearly developed and stated by the international community and countries by themselves should ensure good migration governance.
4. In addition, unreasonable migrants should be check and the reasonable one's should also be properly handled, manage and maintain by governments in such a way that it will not be threats to hosts countries and even to the origin.

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