
MIGRATION AND THE THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Migration is one of the important variables that affect development. Given a world organized into mutually exclusive national communities that views themselves as family-like bodies with a common ancestry and destiny, Inter-relocation is but a change of jurisdiction from one sovereign state to another; and should not be permanent. Both aspects of the process, emigration and immigration, therefore elicit considerable public concern and provoke political contention within and between countries. Yet transnational human flows have received much less attention from analysts of international affairs than have trade or strategies interactions. This paper seeks to address these inadequacies. The paper starts by clarifying the major concepts in a thematic form. It goes on to use dependency framework to x-ray linkages, factors that induce migration among races and their impact. The paper concludes by positing that in the process of migration, the underdeveloped societies of the third world are the losers because of the exodus of their manpower.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, academics have been paying increasing attention to a migratory movement that appears to have reached unprecedented levels: that of refugees. Recently volumes broadly from within the discipline of geography, political science economic and social history, have addressed explicitly the relationships between migratory movement and these disciplines, (Rogge 1985, Gordenker 1987; Bramwell 1988; Loescher and Monathan 1989 and Kuhlman 1990). This article is intended to build on this growing body of literature. Concern with the scale of the migration crisis that faces the modern world is not new; of course previous studies have almost without exception focused from their outset on the continually worsening nature of the world's refugee problem, citing increasing numbers of refugees in official statistics, and the deadly combination of conflict, economic collapse, and the loss of basic human rights as underpinning an "unprecedented" situation of "crisis" proportions (Gordenker, 1987:2-3). Put differently, man is a mobile creature. For this reason, people of all races and different cultures and seem living together. There is now in creased movement of people in search of better economic technological progress and this situation has been improved with more efficient transportation and communication system. In turn, increased mobility has permitted increased migration. Still, for the great buck of the earth's population inhabitants, a stationary type of life is the norm even though great numbers do frequently change their place of residence, while many more engage in periodic and non periodic movements (Trewartha, 1969). For a small minority of earth's

people such as the nomads and gypsies, a wandering existence is the rule. It is against this background that we will examine the structural determinants of migration and their implications for Third World Development. To attain this objective, the first section of the paper discusses the concepts of migration and Third World. The section examines the theoretical perspective to the understanding of migration between the Developed and Developing societies using the dependency theory as a framework. The next section will address the structural determinants of migration and their implications for Third World Societies. The final section offers recommendations and concludes the paper.

CLARIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

Migration, Patterns of Migration and Third World Migration

Traditionally, social scientists conceptualized migration as aggregates of individual movements, patterned by clocks based on available information regarding economic and social conditions in the place of origin and of putative destination, usually termed "push" and "Pull" (Zolberg, 1993:446)). In view of this assertion, Wilmot (1985:147) and Boyle et al, 1998:4) among others have defined migration from this traditional stand. For instance, Wilmot defines migration as "the movement of people into (immigration) or out of (emigration) of a given population (Wilmot, 1985:147). Boyle, et al, 1998:4) defines the term as "the movement across the boundary of an area unit". They went on to emphasize it component part to include movement of a person between two places out a period of time. These scholars further recognized migration across territorial boundaries (international migration) and migration within a country's border (internal migration).

In the 1970s this traditional definitions were modified by more structural approaches, which reconceptualized the "pull" in terms of the initiatives of capitalists in developed societies, motivated by the singular profitability of foreign labour, and the "push" in terms of displacement affects occasioned by dependent development. As this literature suggests, the most basic determinant of contemporary international migrations is the dramatic in equality of socio economic conditions in a world that is more integrated than ever before. No corner of the globe is now left that has not been restructured by market forces, uprooting the last remnants of subsistence economies, and propelling ever growing numbers to move about in search of work.

It has been estimated that more than 140 million people live outside their countries of birth, and that migration comprise more than fifteen percent of the population in over fifty countries (United States National Intelligence Council, 2001:3). Information about conditions abroad is universally available, and the secular decline in the cost of long-distance transportation affords mobility to many of the inhabitants of even the poorest countries. Demographic projections suggest a continued expansion of the pool of potential migrants from the developing world (Zolberg, 1993:445). Although some less developed countries are expensing economic growth, most will remain unable to

provide jobs for their large and growing population. Hence many people will attempt to relocate, whether or not their services are needed in the developed countries. As economic need, underdevelopment and wage differentials served to make or made Western European countries poles of attraction, international labour migration changed from neighbourly, regional affairs to a long-distance, large scale business (Conde, 1986:33), and to these necessary conditions were now added available transport, information and support systems that developed out of the first movements and become institutionalized by the chance of migration (Goodwin – Gin 2006:740). Another dimension added by the contemporary migration scholars are ethno-political dimensions. According to them, economic dynamics account for only part of international population movement. Approximately half of today's migrants are refugees, driven out of their country by outright persecution at the hand of the government, or by life threatening violence. The bulk of them also originate in the developing world, mostly as a by product of the two major processes that generated waves of refugees in Europe in earlier times: attempts to create unified new states in culturally diverse regions, and confrontations between dominant and subordinate classes in societies marked by extreme inequality, maintained by authoritarian regimes. In the post World War II era such conflicts have tended to evoke intervention by outside powers, often resulting in an expansion in their scope and duration. Internal wars have added to these forceful movements.

Furthermore, the impact of violence on poor and densely populated countries is particularly catastrophic, as it often reduces agricultural production below the subsistence level. Yet, taken together, these econ-political conditions determine only potential movements. States exercise considerable control over actual movements across their borders. For our purpose, the term migration refers the inward and outward movement of people in and outside their territorial borders in search of better living and political conditions. That is, migration can occur in two ways; immigration and emigration. The former means an inward movement of nationals of other countries into a particular country. An American is an immigrant in Nigeria, whereas in America, Nigeria officials refer to, the same man who leaves the country for America, as an emigrant to Nigeria. The latter is defined as an outward movement from one's country to another country. The country that receives the person calls him an immigrant, while the country that loses him calls him an emigrant.

The outflow and inflow of people from one country to another are two movements in a continuous process. The people involved may be students going to study abroad, government officials, tourists or illegal migrations in search of job or running away from prosecution.

Patterns of Migration

In order to deal effectively with the causes, types and consequences of migration, it must first be pointed why the migration process is a selective one. Assuming a

sedentary population with an inducement to move, typically some individuals will leave and others remain where they are (Trewartha, 1969). But those who leave do not represent a random distribution of the biological and cultural characteristics of humanity in either the region of exit or entrance, the certain elements of the population tend to be more migratory than others. This is formed migratory selection. Age of migrants is the universally accepted migration differential. In both external and international movements, it is the young adults and the late adolescents who ordinarily predominate. Migration is also likely to be sex selective, but whether those who move out are largely males or females depend on a variety of circumstances.

Migratory selection operates also in terms of marital status. The usual generalization is that migrants are weighted on the side of single young adults. Migratory selection possibly operates also with respect to intelligence, mental health, educational attainment, nationality and race and very likely other characteristics as well. But generalizations about selective effects are usually valid only for specific migrations. Ordinarily, selection seems to depend more upon conditions at the place of destination than upon those at the places of departure as quoted by William Peterson in Trewartha (1969).

Migration and Population

The effect of migration on population growth in the regions of origin and of destination are complex, relating to (1) the movement of the migrants themselves; (2) the effects of the migration upon age structure; and (3) its effects on socio-economic conditions in the regions of exodus and reception which in turn may modify the results of the transfer (Peterson, 1969)

TYPES OF MIGRATION

According to Trewartha (1969), any classification of migrations by cause is difficult to formulate since the stimulating factors are so numerous, varied and overlapping. Bougue (1959) enumerates 25 migration stimulating situations, 15 factors in choosing a destination and 10 socio-economic conditions that may affect mobility; still his list is far from complete. A rough first step in developing a typology of migration in which movement stimulating factors are related to probable factor, that is, between the conditions at region of origin that repel and those at the destination that attract the relevance of this destination is of the destination that attract the relevance of this destination is of importance only for sedentary peoples and for nomads, it is much less so. The concept of "push" and "pull" factors is also inadequate because such factors usually comprise a miscellaneous array of items; these are often so unrelated, they defy destruction and many times fail to differentiate even between personal motives and social causes. The push-pull dichotomy can form the basis for a satisfactory typology of migration only when it has been refined to distinguish between the people who move in order to gain the new (innovating migration) and on the other (conservative migration). The migrant's level of aspiration should also be included in the analysis. According to

Peterson, (1958), five general cases of migration are recognized, and designated by him as primitive, forced, impelled, free and mass. The precise meanings of these terms are given below: Primitive migration refers to a movement resulting from ecological push; it is related to man's inability to cope with natural conditions of his environment. Usually, primitive migration is associated with prehistoric or pre-industrial peoples having primitive cultures. They looked for the similar type of environment they abandoned. For example, pastoral peoples usually chose to stay with grasslands; agrarian populations looked for similar agricultural locations. The treks of prehistoric primitive may be designated wandering, movement of the contemporary primitives are called gathering if the people are food gatherers and hunters or nomads, if they move with their flocks and herds.

In the modern era, the destination of many migrating agriculturalists has often been a town or city and hence, the movement is classed innovating rather than conservative, and represents a flight from the land. Many times the agent stimulating movement is the state or social institution. According to Peterson (1958), his typology recognizes two classes forced migration, when the migrants have no choice in whether they go or stay, and impelled migration, when they retain some power of decision. If the function of the movement, as defined by the activating agent is simply to get rid of the people, it resembles conservative migration. Its two sub-types are flight (eg. before invading armies) or displacement, which involves the forcible removal of a hostile population. The Nazis resorted to, such movement on a grand scale. But if the people are moved in order to use their labour elsewhere, and so involves a shift in behaviour patterns, the migration is classed innovating. This may be either of the slave type if force, or the coolie trade type if impelled.

Slave trade type is that young adults are sent to work on sites of mercantile or industrial type coolie trade type is that young kales are sent to work on sites, usually placations. Free migration finds its activating agent in the will of the migrants and not in some outside force. Free individuals are strongly motivated by the zest for adventure of for personal improvement not abundant. Two subdivisions are pioneer migration, usually innovating in character and group migration, which is more often conservative.

Mass Migration

As a class, it is illustrated by the greatly swollen streams of migrants from Europe to America, which followed upon the heels of the earlier and smaller pioneer and group migrations (Trewartha, 1969). Mass migration representing as if did a social pattern and collective behaviour, involved little in the way of individual motivation. There are two types of mass migration classified according to the nature of the destination of the migrants (Trewartha, 1969). A conservative settlement type involves those who became farmers or village merchants or artisans and an innovative urbanization type, which include those going to the larger cities.

Non-Permanent Population Movement

When there is need to distinguish between "permanent" migrant and the temporary traveler, this is sometime done by arbitrarily defining the migrant as one who moves for a year or more. This definition allows for those short-duration population movements usually rhythmic in character and motivated by work pleasure, which do not fit the more standard concept of migration as an uprooting process (Trewartha, 1969; Peterson 1961). One cyclical type of travel is annual in its periodicity and is tied to the march of the seasons. Semi-Nomads: the tribes and its flocks or herds follow the advance and retreat of the rainy season in search of animal forage. Transhumance is another form of seasonal population movement associated with pastoral industry. It involves a temporary transfer of people, together with their flocks and herds, from their permanent farmsteads in the lowlands to mountain pastures in summer after the snow has melted. They move downward to the cultivated or more protected valleys again as winter approaches. Rural movements of workers, by contrast are on the increase, both in numbers involved and distance traveled. The daily flow of urban workers from their places of residence toward their places of work mainly in the central business district, in the early morning and the return ebb of this same group in late afternoon, are characteristic features of the city and its environment. This type of movement is known as commuting. Efficient transportation has made this huge commuter population transfer possible while the rapid urbanization processes are made necessary.

Third World

In the late twentieth century, the concept "Third World" refers to a dynamic and Multifaceted Phenomenon. The revolutions of 1989, the disintegration of socialist regimes, the end of the cold war, and the globalization process all have profound implications for the group of countries said to constitute the Third World. To assess the contemporary relevance of this concept for international relations, the place to begin is with its origin and alternative definitions.

In a popular parlance it is a term commonly used to designate the countries of Asia, Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere that were economically less developed. The phrase is attributed to French analyst Alfred Sauvey, who in 1952 used tiers monde to describe natural countries in the cold war. By inference, the United States of America led Western bloc and the Soviet Union led Eastern Bloc were the other two worlds. But since most of the neutral countries were also relatively poor, the phrase had a double meaning. The phrase contains an allusion to the Third Estate of pre-Revolutionary France that is, to social groups other than the most privileged groups of the day, the clergy and the nobility (the First and Second Estates, respectively). Analogously, then, Third World refers to the marginalized strata of the international system. That is, based on this second meaning, Third World come most commonly to designate, the less developed countries of the world; whatever their political orientation. The phrase is less often used since the end of the cold war; although some analysts continue to employ it to designate the less developed countries (Rourke and Boyer, 2003:346).

Another interpretation of equated the Third World with poverty in general. For the World Bank, the Third World composes low-income countries. These maybe subdivided according to Gross National product per person. But thus definition is replete with empirical contradictions. Some Middle East Countries have a higher average per capita income than those, the United State, and there is a greater incidence of poverty in some US inner cities than in many parts of the Third World. Furthermore, emphasis on statistical indicators such as per capita income often deflects attentions from qualitative social conditions.

From a slightly different perspective, the term "Third World" means oppressed nations, suggesting the existence of states that are exploited and of others that are exploiters. According to Vernengo (2004:3-4): . . . the care of the dependency relation between the center and periphery lays the in ability of the periphery to develop an autonomous and dynamic process of technological innovation. Technology - the promoethean force unleashed by industrial Revolution - is at the center stage. The center countries controlled the technology led to limited transmission of technology; but not the process of innovation itself. In a common usage, the Third World comprises all countries not included in the First World and the Second World. The Western capitalist countries plus Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, Israel, and South Africa as well, are widely regarded as constituting the First World. The Second World - a constitution of the cold war era-consisted of the socialist countries of Eastern and Central Soviet bloc. The third World encompasses the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, most of them former colonies, which to varying degrees could be characterized as underdeveloped.

The ambiguities associated with the term third World are manifold. One complication is the role of the oppressed populace outside the three continents. Are Afro-American, Native Americans, and the Australian aborigines' part of the Third World? In addition, ethno centrism may be detected in assigning first place to the countries that ranked ahead of the others according to an economic and technological yardstick.

Yet another snag is the disagreement over whether china belongs to the Third World. The Chinese position is that the United States and the soviet Union make up the First World, the other developed Countries form the Second World, and with exception of Japan, the while of Africa; Asia and Latin America Constitute the Third World (Kurgan and Kurgan, 1993). Although China has proclaimed itself to be part of the Third World, Beijing's new of the matter has been treated with skepticism at meetings of the nonaligned nations. Although China may not qualify as a super power, a country with over one billion people, bountiful national resources, and nuclear hardware is, by any standard, a great power.

Ambiguities aside, some observers reject the term Third World altogether. An influential Commission headed by Wily Brandt, Preferred a dichotomy, as indicated by the title of

its report: North-South: A programme for Survival (1980). This distinction is between two hemispheres; a more economically advanced "North" and a less developed "South". However, there are well-to-do nations south of the equator, (Australia and New Zealand, and more problematically, South Africa) as well as several poor countries in the "north" (India, South Asia, South East Asia, Central America, the Central America and the Caribbean).

Another viewpoint is that the World should be analyzed in more unitary terms. World System theorists such as Immanuel Wallerstein reason that there is a single world economy and that is capitalist. The analysis that follows from this thesis identifies three tiers of the world economy; core, periphery and semi periphery. The danger, however, in employing such broad strokes lies in omitting the fine detail, which precisely what in substance must be discerned (Kurgan and Kurgan, 1993:909).

Clearly, the division or classification of the world into zones is a reality. But the components are changing. Most significant is the disintegration of the Second World. Moreover, the global political economy is increasingly differentiated, with important distinctions between the first generation of states to have penetrated Japanese and Western Markets (Among them are the Asian Tigers (Taiwan, Korean Republic, Singapore and Hong Kong), possible competition from second generation of newly industrializing economies, and on the other end of the spectrum, Sub-Saharan Africa, which is the most marginalized area in the mosaic of globalization.

In sum, the Third World is a geo-political category referring broadly to the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, not a precise analytical concept. The main pitfall to Third Worldist thinking are sentimentality, the tendency to romanticize struggle waged by the poor national, and the impressions that only the development societies are the oppressors without due emphasis on locally dominant forces and transnational coalitions. Despite its pitfalls, the term Third World is a convenient short hand to depict the group of countries struggling to escape from underdevelopment.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

This paper will make use of dependency theory of the development of underdevelopment as its framework of analysis. Dependency theory is one of the best-known neo-Marxist development theories. As with most social science theories, this theory was a child of its time (the end of the 1960s), the major characteristics of which were: The failure of the import substitution strategy in a number of Latin American Countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Mexico as industrialization programme emphasizing the so-called infant industry argument that goes back to the 19th century German Economist Friedrich List. Analyses by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), under the direct of Raul Prebisch, confirmed deterioration in the terms of trade for traditional Latin American primary product exports compared to imported industrial goods. A number of countries consequently decided to produce industrial

goods themselves, both to limit their dependence on imported goods and to set an autonomous development process in place. Towards the end of the 1960s it was becoming increasingly clear that this import substitution policy was not decreasing dependency on foreign countries. Foreign companies went behind tariff walls, national industry remained dependent on the import of machinery, and the internal market was too limited to generate sufficient demand. The dependent nations showed a pattern of increasing influence of foreign capital and increasing dependency. According to the dependency theorists (dependentistas), this process led to a growing social, political, and economic marginalization of many Latin Americans. This large-scale marginalization could not be adequately explained by the then-current modernization theory, which blamed the traditional values of the marginalized population for preventing their integration into the economic dynamic.

A number of political events were also important to the birth of dependency theory. Among these events include: The Cuban revolution of 1959, the military coup in Brazil in 1964, the United States invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965. These events presented Latin America with the possibility of social revolution; the marginalization of the working population and academics and the suppression of popular uprising in an effort to defend imperialism in the region.

Specifically, the theory contends that poverty of the poorer nations of the world results from economic and political domination by richer capitalist nations, which have exploited poorer countries and systematically extracted surplus value from them. From this view point the exploitation started with colonialism and affluent and successful societies and civilization were truncated and impoverished as the colonial powers plundered the state of their riches, destroyed their economic cultural and political infrastructures and in some cases enslaved or massacred their population.

Also, this thesis posits that underdevelopment is therefore a key concept towards the understanding of this theory. It is characterized by the acceptance, almost as an axiomatic truth, of the thesis that no third world nation can now expect to break out of a state of economic dependency and advance to an economic proposition and advance to an economic position closest to that of the major industrial power. This is very significant proposition since it not only establishes the extent to which capitalism remains historically progressive in the modern world, but also thereby defines the economic background to political action. Dependency theory drew on a diverse range of earlier theoretical schools. Hence, it is hardly surprising that there has been a diversity of elaborations of the dependency ideas (Hirts 1989 Bank (1991). Nonetheless, the following common spirit of the dependency concepts is that underdevelopment is historical process. It is not a condition necessarily intrinsic to the Third World, the dominant and dependent countries together forma capitalist system and that underdevelopment is an inherent consequence of a functionary of the world system. The periphery is plundered of its surplus: this leads to development of the core and

underdevelopment of the periphery. There was also a reasonable level of agreement about the role of Multinational Corporation:

- ❖ Multinationals impose a universal consumption pattern; without taking local needs into account.
- ❖ They use capital-intensive techniques in areas with large labour resources.
- ❖ They use a variety of methods to transfer capital (e.g. fictitious price systems)
- ❖ They out-compete national capital, or undertake joint ventures with local capital and
- ❖ They involve themselves in national and economic affairs; via their relationships with local bourgeoisie (Schuurman, 1993:5).

In short, the contention was that both a penetration of banking industrial capital, and a consumption of ideology that alienated periphery from itself and made it dependent on the core, led to large-scale marginalization and the non-realization of development potential. Applying this theory to our analysis, I posit as follows: since the third world countries gained political independence, the developed world have been able to continue exploiting them because of their reliance upon first world capital investment, aid, military protection among others. Dependency theorists posit that significant development will only be possible if developing countries try to isolate themselves from the capitalist world economy and establish autonomous socialist societies. Dependency theory undoubtedly illuminates exhortative aspects of linkages between richer and power nations. However, it has fallen out of favour with the collapse of most communist sectaries and with the economic success of some formerly poor Third World nations of Asia (Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong) and with claims that globalization makes autonomous economic development impossible. These criticisms led to the formation of the modes of production theories and emphasized the contrast between Marxists and neo-Marxists. Applying this theory to our discourse, the onset of economic expansion generates initiatives by some ether sectors by business to encourage migration, and fosters more permissive altitudes to wards immigrants and refugees more generally. As the flows increase more is heard from the groups sensitive to the negative side: cultural conservatives who fell threatened by the arrival of heterogeneous, groups, workers suffering from displacement effects, welfare officials faced with on over load. However, little is done until the onset of an economic downturn, when business itself adopts a negative stance. But once flows have begun, they tend to be self-sustaining, and liberal democracies are constrained from resorting to the draconian measures significant to effectively close borders. Hence, the illegal immigrants tend to rise, precisely at the moment when its impact is deemed most negative. This tends to move immigration to the fore of the political agenda.

Migration and Development: Implications for Third World Development In 1974, the first world population Conference was held in Bucharest to discuss principally the consequences of rapid world population on socio-economic development. There ensued fierce debate, the divide being between the LDCs and the MDCs. At the end of the

conference there was no consensus but it was agreed that more research was called for to determine the exact relationship between the two. However, we can here present the summary of the argument in the debate. Those who feel that rapid population growth does not have serious consequences for development make three arguments:-

(1) That the problem is not population growth but some other issues such as (a) underdevelopment. They argue that if correct strategies are pursued which lead to higher levels of living, population will take care of itself, as it indeed did in the now economically advanced countries. (b) World resource depletion especially by the MDCs. According to this argument the MDCs should curtail their excessively high consumption standards. The real world problem is over –consumption by MDCs not rapid population growth by LDCs. (c) Population distribution. According to this argument, it is not numbers of people per se which are causing population problems but their distribution in space, in which case the solution is population redistribution.

(2) That the population problem is a deliberate contrived false issue trumpeted by the rich nations to hold down the development of the LDCs in order to maintain the international status quo. An extreme case of this argument contends that population control measures advocated by the MDCs for the LDCs are racist or genocidal attempts to reduce the relative size of the non- white population.

(3) That population growth is indeed desirable and a stimulant to economic development. On the other hand, those who think that population growth especially when rapid are real problems attribute almost all of the world's economic and social evils to excessive population growth. It is claimed to be the principal cause of poverty, low levels of living, malnutrition, ill health, environmental degradation etc. They predict world food catastrophes and ecological disasters emanating entirely from the growth of population. The moderates in this side, while not attributing all the ills of underdevelopment to excessive population growth, however believe that rapid population growth intensifies and exacerbates the economic, social and psychological problems associated with the conditions of underdevelopment. The debate continues. But there is no gainsaying the fact that rapid population growth is not the only or even the chief, cause of poverty or underdevelopment in the Third world. However, it would be more naïve to argue that rapid population growth in many countries is not a serious problem inhibiting development.

Many commentators have accurately noted the rise of ethnic and racial strife, religious fundamentalism, and other xenophobic movements in recent years. One clear indication of that nativist tendency is evident in the upsurge in negative feeling in many quarters of the world toward immigrants and refugees. The post-cold war spasm of civil wars and other internal violence, added to the economic desperation of many people, has set off a flood of refugees. "Migration is the visible face of social change," as a report by UNFPA (2002) puts it. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, there were 11.5 million refugees living outside of their native countries at the beginning of 2000. Additionally, there were another 4 million internally displaced persons who,

while still living in their own country, had been forced to flee their homes, villages and cities.

In addition to the people who are overt refugees, there are millions of people who have legally or illegally entered other countries to find work. The tide of refugees and immigrants, legal and illegal, has been met with increasing resistance in the EDCs. Europe in particular, has seen a rise of anti-immigrant xenophobia, as discussed earlier. During 2002, for example, there were repeated demonstrations of intolerance in Europe. In France, Jean-Marie Le Pen, the candidate of the right-wing National Front, finished second among 18 candidates for the presidency of France after campaigning on an unabashed anti-immigrant platform. "They are taking our jobs, our peace, our space, our customs," Le Pen told audiences before ending with his mantra, "France for the French." (2002). Italy to the South also has increasingly displaced anti-immigrant sentiments, and those are echoed in 2002 in Belgium, the Netherlands, and other countries. Several governments passed legislation raising the age level when immigrants could marry above the age for citizens, and Germany and Austria adopted legislation increasing the requirement to learn German in order to remain in those countries. Coping with refugees and economically driven illegal immigrants is costing the North many billions of dollars each year. Billions are spent to assist refugees overseas, and many countries are also spending vast sums on their border patrols and on other domestic programs to stem the influx of refugees and undocumented immigrants, to assist those who are admitted or who slip in, and to return to their country of origin some of those who do arrive.

Whatever the impact of programs to lessen the inflow of refugees and immigrants may be it is certain that they are not only expensive, but they will be unending as long as people in some countries are subject to endemic violence and poverty. The Kevin Costner movie *Field of Dreams* revolved around the line, "If you build it, they will come." "To those who daily face death, disease, and hunger, the EDCs societies of relative peace and material wealth represent a field of dreams. And people in danger and destitution will come.

One way to avoid perpetually spending vast sums on aid, immigration control, and other programs, some say, is to help the south develop quickly, to at least build a field that meets minimum needs of sustenance and safety. It is arguable that if Mexico's standard of living were to increase substantially, many of its citizens would no longer undergo the dislocation and risk the physical danger that leaving home and slipping into the United States entails. "We have a good argument now, a very concrete one," for helping the LDCs, the prime minister of Denmark, told a Un conference, "which is if you don't help the Third World . . . then you will have these poor people in your society" (2002).

IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

The implications of the above findings is that one sure ways of getting better terms from the developed world, particularly Europe, is to ensure that One's economy is buoyant. A vibrant economy characterized by prosperity will elicit favourably term and condition from the development world. In coping with these discriminations, Third World Societies should invest more on human capital and critical infrastructure-roads, electricity, energy, communication and education and health facilities.

Migrants need to be educated on immigration policies and laws and best practices codified to benefit both the immigrants and their host communities. Moreover, international organizations engaged on migrants such as refugee agency should be well funded and assisted to carryout these policies, laws and litigations emanating from migration crisis. Again, Third World nations should invest more on good governance by promoting good democratic ethos, embrace human rights and minimize inter group conflicts in their localities.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

We have examined the structural determinants of migration and their implications for Third World development. Here we tried to establish whether any relationship exists between international flows of human beings and third world development.

The study revealed that the terms and condition under which migrants from the Third World are treated are not acceptable. For example, the tide of refugees and immigrants, legal and illegal, has been met with increasing resistance from Economically Developed Countries. Europe, in particular has seen a rise of anti-immigrant xenophobia, and repeated demonstrations of intolerance. More funds should be invested to scholarship involving Third World political economy in order to harmonize the divisive tendencies within the understanding of the term. Finally, Third Word States should promote political stability that will encourage their nationals in diaspora to come back home and support their states.

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