

Contending with Boko-Haram, Insurgency in Nigeria: Lessons, from The US Zero-tolerance migration foreign policy, and nation-building approach

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Abstract: There is a growing contentious debate among scholars, on the continuous Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria, despite the effort of the government and interventions of the international community in waging war against insurgency in African. In the literature, there is insignificant agreement among scholars on the major reasons for the continuous Boko haram insurgency in Nigeria and the nature of Nigeria's nation-building approach and migration foreign policy. Drawing lessons from US experience on nation-building and Zero-tolerance migration foreign policy. The study contends that Nigeria's weak response to nation-building and meager migration policy had resulted in the constant insurgency in the country. The study accentuates or high light, the idea of incorrigible leadership style to ex-ray the attitude of leaders towards nations building and migration policy.

Keywords: migration, zero-tolerance foreign policy, globalization, security, Boko Haram,

I. INTRODUCTION

This is approximately eleven years of activities of the Jihadist group Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. Their main motive was to establish an Islamic state in Nigeria. And their activities had also extended to most of the African countries. There is an establishment of the multinational joint task force within Africa which was supported by the African Union. Most belligerent states include Chad, Mali, Cameroun, Niger, and Nigeria. In the North East of Nigeria, the conflict escalated, spreading its tentacles to the other states. The expansion within the time framework was attributed to the growing fragmentation of the movement, development of strategic ties with the Al Qaeda affiliates, strong aimed counter-terrorist operation, with the porous border area that separates Nigeria and its neighbors, (Weerarartne, 2017). The continuous spreading also was because of weak governance, which relied on military option in managing challenges of legitimacy and radicalization of violent non-state actors, (Osumah, 2019). The existence of non-reliable governance often can pave way for another to coexist. There is the need to address certain areas more especially pressing needs of the populace, ranging issues from poverty reduction, through employment generation at all levels, government activating the private sector development, firms and empowering the youth and women through skillful development with enhanced governance and the integration of all ethnic groups, (Alege and Ojoduwa, 2019). Strategically at another angle, the

government operation is reduced at the organization level, an external institutionalized motivation that is geared towards the Jihadist movement for the Islamic state. Also, continuous fight for insurgency has currently exacerbated by the continuous outgrowth of elements marginalized of development both economically and politically and more importantly infrastructural development in the country. The paradox of development within the geo-political zones represents a high level of underdevelopment, especially in the Northern part of Nigeria. The level of development in the area has a lot to do with religion and cultural attributes. But generally notwithstanding the rate of the off shut of each zones agitation for a separate state, also has a lot to do with Boko haram insurgency for an Islamic state in the country. Nigeria received different supports from international bodies like the US cooperation strategies during the Buhari regime yet the insurgency continues their nefarious activities in the country.

Boko Haram is built on the manifestation of pervasive decadence of the upper political leadership in Nigeria and tackling its root requires dealing with the political echelons in the society, who are the brain behind its taproot. The dimensions, of Boko Haram, provide the philosophy, operational tactics which are located within the Northern part of Nigeria, (Bolarinwa, 2017). The questions often raised regarding the insurgency, nation-building and migration policy include: is there any relationship between Boko haram insurgency and migration policy in Nigeria. Does an inadequate commitment to nation-building affect the vulnerability of non-state actors' quest for a separate state? The proposed method of conflict resolution and mediation strategy as analyzed by most writers in literature has also proven abortive overtime, and also disputes, and conflict resolution systems. This study is of utmost significance because of the incessant attack of most states in the North-central part of Nigeria despite the pandemic disease of COVID 19. And the government is faced with many issues at hand, one combating the pandemic, insecurity and the insurgency. This study analyses the perspectives of lesions derive from US nation-building and zero tolerance migration policy (2017-18) to argue that there is a need for Nigeria to advance on nation-building and take into cognizance the essential ingredient for nation-building. And also, Nigeria

should develop its migration policy and maintain zero-tolerance of the migrants. This will go a long way in resolving the problems from the pandemic and insurgency.

The rational approach to migration and security measures

An important aspect of a country's development ability involves the process of managing migrants for optimum use. The act of migrating comes with its remittances both to the country migrated and to the host country. Therefore, if they are critical managed, it will contribute a lot to the nation's development process. Many factors pushed migrants from their various homes, such as the nature of the economy in their countries, the demand for labor and the issue of unemployment, ineffective and inefficient governance structure, that is incapable of taken care of the needs and aspiration of the individuals in the state, differences in wages, better living standard, for humanitarian assistance, those seeking for asylums among others. It involves individual and voluntary action, geared towards getting rid of excess labor and move to a higher capital accumulation. (Arango,2019). On the other hand, migrant comes with its peculiar problem such as the issue of criminals crossing borders, terrorist distorting the activities of other states, etc. The decision to cross the border is automatically the decision of the migrants, for one purpose or the other, therefore migrant takes rational decision among alternatives. This forms their rational thinking to get the necessity of life and as a matter of fact for survival given the social conditions of life.

The rational approach to the migrant argument, the relative deprivation theories as to the shortages at the bottom of the labor matter, and the certainty of the sufficient household income and the level of income in inequality, (Zickute and Valianiene, 2015). The human behavior in migration accounts for the various behavior associated with migration, this is because the human needs are insatiable and unfold as human expands in their daily endeavors. The need for human security measures be it food security, physical security, involving the protection against the external aggression or internal aggression, unhealthy disposition of the state, on the side of political instability, citizens looking for improvement in health condition, employment security, all forms an essential aspect of a rational approach to migration in a state. On other hand, the International Migration Institute also noted that the push and pull model of migration is rooted on the functionalist social theory which sees the society as a system made up of parts moving toward equilibrium and hence people had to move from low-income earner to higher-income country and that also justifies the need for the rational approach.

Furthermore, the rational approach and security measures are being affected by the decision the state makes, towards its developmental needs of the citizens. The decision-makers sometimes are irrational in their decision-making process and make a decision that satisfies their interest, at the detriment of the citizens. This depicts the reasons for discrepancies in the development levels of most countries in the world today.

Sometimes rational approach to migration can form the basic decision taken by decision-makers to secure security in a state which could be positive or negative. It forms a basic aspect of a nation's national interest, if migrants are welcomes or abhor. Also, rational approach investigates into the drivers of migration, which is initiated and represented. Migration then forms a transnational approach to destabilize the country across the border, in transnational social and economic linkages and therefore it is a rational choice that is constructed across borders based on the decisions, (Carling and Collinis, 2017).

In the words of (Beach,1993), the decision making focused exclusively on selecting the right option and approach to solve security and migration problems in a state. The right decision lies in the hands of good and transparent decision-makers. The process of migration starts from the individual decision whether to migrate or not and then the extent of accommodating migrants and as well as the ways of taken good care of them also arouse from the state's response to migration. More importantly, mapping out rules and regulations of managing them comes from the state and its ability given to time and space. Therefore, the process of managing a state's migration policy is crucial to the rational decision model and taken the right decision to encourage the security measures and managing the social ills associated with migration. States can exercise control for their territory, providing border security, through the deployment of immigration officers, frontier guards, construction of barriers, and border fences, (Vietti, 2013). Also, security is primarily related to freedom from danger or menace posed by the migrants. And the rational approach to migration exhibits how an individual state will respond to threats, (O'Neill, 2006).

However, contending with the Boko haram insurgency in African, is a matter of taking the right decision on the security issues within the African continent. Most leaders within the continent did not take security and migration policy as their utmost interest. The insurgency had been driven by unequal economic growth, incomplete democratization, weak governance, rapid population growth and urbanization, socially deprived youth, (Soest, and Juan, 2018). Also looking at the underline problems associated with the insurgency can be addressed while watching the dynamic of conflict approach in African. Rational actors within the realm of security should be calculative in their utility for this, also it affects the outcome of security. Most leaders had found it as a rational approach, to security measures within the realm of negotiations, while doing this, transparency is reduced. Then the action of rational decision towards the demilitarization of African institutions, socially, culturally, and politically and disintegrating the demand for weaponry can play a very important role in security measure, (Hutchful, 2000).

On the contrary, the change in world politics today had created inequality, infringement of human right, conflict among states, and most importantly, the challenge of nation-building. To meet with changing global environment

economically and politically, there is a need for most nations in the world to fashion their interest and values in line with their rational choice. Also, the globalization process emphasizes the global economy and little knowledge about the problem associated with it, although there are benefits associated with it. Globalization had brought the challenging problem of nation-building, and the need for nations to face realities on its economy and also interact with the emerging economies outside its State called for rationalization of choice. Therefore, the rational choice approach to international relations gave us insight into US migration foreign policy.

The rational theory states that individuals rely on rational calculations to achieve outcomes that are in line with their personal choice. This theory originated with the work of Gray Becker and Ca sari Beccaria in the 18th century. People try to maximize their advantages in any situation actively and minimize their losses. This theory had been used to explain why actors in international relations behave the way they do. Individuals pursue their preferences in a self-interested and rational manner. Most countries rationalize based on the assumption of the balance of powers as their foreign policy, and migration policy is best understood within the concept of the rational choice theory.

The Republican Party had a rational approach to foreign policy and intends to achieve stability in the U.S. using this approach; So, States pursue their value and self-interest based on the consequences resulting from each of the alternatives. The United States' approach to migration policy was based on rational choice theory built on achieving good security measures for the state. The security situation in the United States is the paramount interest of every American, coupled with the activities of criminals, fraudsters, drug peddlers, terrorists, among others. As a result, the United States had no other choice rather than safeguards its borders and make choices based on the constraints facing the States and thus balancing costs against benefits to arrive at action that maximizes the country's advantages. In this analysis, the cost of having, both legal and illegal migrants, in the U.S. outweigh the gain; therefore, choices are made based on the gain. Although, aggregated behaviors in the societies sometimes show the choice made by the individual. The choice of screening migrants is for the benefit of the nation, and it is the rational choice made in terms of many alternatives.

United State, its dynamic migration foreign policy and nation-building

The most successful and developed States of the world today had been attributed to the issue of Nation Building. These economies or States devoted their energy, strength, capital, and resources to ensure adequate development that will serve the needs of their country. These nations choose the pattern of their nation-building and have a focus on it irrespective of the inadequate resource. The United States of America is one of the prosperous nations that had built their robust economics

with the migrants' resources from different parts of the world. Lawful migrants are a significant source of population growth and cultural change in its history. Most of the U.S. populations are not of American Origin, and emigrants from different countries had contributed to the development of the country by the process of transferring knowledge and technologies which lead to more significant investment. Also, migrants from different countries fill labor gaps, create jobs, and raise the income for the U.S. natives. In the words of (Sumption ,2011), the filled the labor shortages and US migration policies had been designed because of the perceived shortages in native labor.

Migrants in the U.S. continue to grow coupled with neo-liberalism principles and globalization which encourage the movement of goods and services in and out of countries. Since 1965 the number of foreign-born individuals in the U.S. population has more than quadrupled, and it will increase by 78million by 2065, (Nicholason,2017). He also argued that working-class migrants rely on public benefits and social services than comparable to U.S-born households. On the other hand, the U.S. unauthorized, or illegal migrant continues to increase and represent the labor force in the country. The largest and oldest groups of migrants are the Hispanics, and they are farmworkers, (Dail, 1988). The socio-economic problems associated with migration together with the anti-immigration popularity parties had made the U.S. government take harder positions on migration, (Taylor, 2018).

Also, the bombing of the world trade center in 2011 and other security issues which the United States is facing have a lot to hinge on its terms of trade, intellectual property right and the position of American companies in world trade. Though, the internal political dynamics and the dominance of the particular race in question also play a significant role in pushing the government towards Nation building. The harsh nature of the U.S. migration policy had separated families, created tension in and outside the State but yet, its significant tenets of the migration policy is heading towards the conscious of nation-building and new nationalism in a globalized world. Globalization had eroded the question of citizenship, nationality, and identity, in as much as there are benefits derivable from it, but there are issues associated with it that do not only affect developing nations but also affect developed countries. There is nothing wrong with identifying the status of migrants. It will go a long way in ensuring adequate security in the country, especially now, that the world has many issues with the terrorist attack in various countries. Nation-building comes with its challenges of creating socio-economic development, the strict building of the rule of law, democratic development, and dismantling of destructive historical background and ensuring good leadership qualities in the country.

Moreover, predisposed migrants in the U.S instigated the need for nation-building. (Escobach,1995) analyzed the racial inequality that existed in the United States, and this discrepancy had shown in the hiring of employees and other

things in the country. In as much as there is the existence of racial differences, Americans stand to build their nation, with this action and take such a step depicts that nation's interaction in the international system based on their national interest.

On the other hand, the spirit of nationalism had been low in Nigeria to talk more about nation-building. Nation-building reset remarkably on the shoulders of leadership, those who will take the initiative on the nature of developmental plans in Nigeria and remove differences among the ethnic groups. The five pillars of Nation Building are National Security, Food Security, Energy Security, and Macro-economic Security (Jayasundera,2014). These are the basis of nation-building which Nigeria is still battling with and which the United States did not play with especially national security measures.

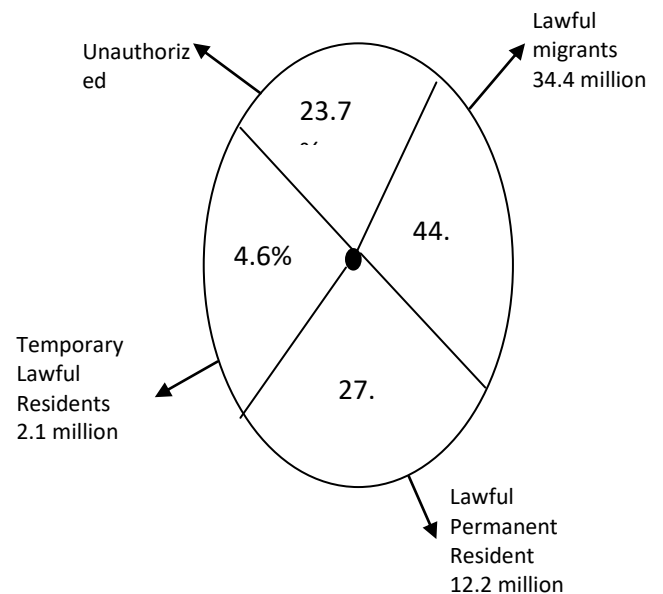
II. THE OBJECTIVES OF U.S. MIGRATION FOREIGN POLICY

A Migration Policy has to do with Laws, rules, regulation guiding the selection, admission settlement, and deportation of a foreign citizen, (Beine, 2015). The United States Migration Foreign Policy had been peculiar to it because of its historic nature and the role of migrants in developing the U.S. nation. Its migration policy includes such specific areas as the labor market, humanitarian and asylum, families, among others. Generally, the U.S. foreign policy is on preserving the national security of the United States, promoting world peace and a secure global environment, and maintaining a balance of power among nations. Also, with this, the United States are highly engaged in trade, diplomacy, defense, intelligence, foreign aid, among others. The U.S. migration objectives aimed at securing security and managing its diplomatic relationship with global countries. The failure to devise and implement a sound and sustainable immigration policy threaten to weaken the American economy to Jeopardize its diplomacy and national security. Therefore, Americans prosperity bench on the way it handles security issues within and outside the State. The objectives of the United States migration Policy geared towards creating reforms on the legal immigration system, restoring the integrity of immigration Laws based on the fact that illegal migrants create problems in the country by weaken the U.S. legal system, staining United States relations with its neighboring States. The migration policy also encourages the use of state and local enforcement forces to augment federal immigration capability to maintain safety and security.

There are a series of foreign migration policies in the United States, and most of them are evolving in nature. President Donald trump's administration 2018 increased the migration law, which arose public debate on the advice effect of the law especially the Zero-tolerance immigration policy" which requires illegal migrants crossing the border to be prosecuted, (Hoban, 2018). This policy automatically separated many families. Also, despite the hurt and displacement of many families, the zero-tolerance immigration policy is systematically heading towards nation-building. Moreover, it

is technically based on the consolidation of the rule of law, in the country and maintains security. The zero-tolerance policy will go a long way in promoting development, reducing the population of criminals in the country. The U.S. current migration policy provides for 675, 000 permanent immigrant except for close families. In order to implement the zero-tolerance policies Trump's administration had increased Border staffing, surveillance technology to monitor the border, and some illegal immigrants subjected to criminal charges.

Pie chart showing percentages of migrants to US



Adopted from pew Research center 2017

Also, as indicated from the pie chart above an authorized migrant constitute a more significant quarter of the U.S. foreign-born population from the application of the zero-tolerance migration policy. Further from the pie chart lawful migrants constitute 44.7% of United State population while temporary lawful resident and lawful permanent constitute 33.2% of the population. The majority of the migrant to the U.S. is Mexico, china, and Hindi while the Hispanic and people from Central America arrive late, (Lopez, Black and Radford, 2018). The zero-tolerance policy though it had generated many issues such as building wall especially with American neighbors like Mexico, local resistance, migration pressure from different locations, series of court injunctions, shut down of government because of the inability of some state to finance the wall project among others. Our main object of analysis is the ability to focus on nation-building, the establishment of the rule of law in the country, criminals facing judgment and to remove lawlessness in the country, provide security measures and better the lives of Americans. The complex nature of U.S. immigration policy had made it

an intractable public policy which must address within the period of demand.

Challenges of U.S. Migration policy

It has been in the habit of the U.S. to welcome and care for migrants in their country, but the cost of maintaining these migrants admitted to the U.S. has had been at the neck of president Trump administration, given the economic situation in the U.S. In 2012 the U.S. government then spend 18 billion U.S. dollars on migrations and its enforcement. The economic rationale, for immigration, is that it increases national income for existing residents by expanding the labor pool. It utilizes U.S. capital, technology, and natural resources, (Henderson, 2018). The most important benefit from the migrant is not distributing, and labor inflow reduces the income of workers at a minimum level. The migrants depress wages for low income skilled resident workers. Also, they are more likely to use public assistance than entitlement programs, and low immigrant skill levels mean low earning potential and low contributions to the taxpayer and Trump spend 250 dollars on illegal migrants.

The U.S. internal politics in which some states value the role of migrants affects U.S. migration policy to a greater height. Notwithstanding, there is increase in migration over the decades and as a result the US migration policy had been a crucial issue of debate among as policy maker has weighed the economic, security and humanitarian impact of immigrants, (Felter, Renwick, Cheathan, 2020). Migrant influence voters' choice and the design of welfare. Migrants has a great impact on the US migration policy as well as policies and programs. (Abramitaky and Boustan, 2017). Migrant had been accused of dominating US voting system over shadowing of the country's economic and social policies. Also, taken the jobs that belong to the natives and creating sustainable migrants' policies will be great important in curbing the problem associated with the issue of migration.

Nation Building in Nigeria

Nation building is an integral part of the modern society. It is building political entity which corresponds to a given territory, based on some generally accepted rules, norms and principles, Gambari, (2020a). It signifies the construction and development of national economies through development and implement various policies that will guide the various sectors. The concept of nation-building is also, the integration of state and society Stephenson, (2005). This means that it is the unification of people and molding ethnic groups within the state towards achieving a particular goal and aspiration. And given providence to security of integrated nations the improvement in the security sector helps to secure other sectors. On the other hand, nation-building further entails institutional and organizational capacities to develop innovative and adapt in the face increasing complex public issues and unpredictable circumstances, (Bourgon, 2010). A nation ravaged with insurgency will be battling on how to secure human life and property, the investors within that

particular environment will be at risk with their investment. It also had to battle with constant kidnapping, rape bandits and killing of the citizen in the country. Gambari (2020b) further noted that leadership is a critical factor in nation-building and it should be understood in two ways. One is the personal qualities integrity, honesty, commitment and competence of individual leader at the top and the second is the collective qualities of vision focus and desire for development of the elites as whole.

The foundation of social cohesion is national identity, sense of belonging based on shared cultures, tradition, history and aspiration and then the establishment of institutions and laws of governance and social delivery, (Kagane, 2010). Nation-building takes the form of education policies of major infrastructure development to trigger economic growth and political stability, (Hoefe and Veenendaal, 2019). The inability of Africa states to resolve the issue of sovereignty and dignifies development Since independence has a lot to do with harnessing nation-building. Nation-building requires leadership that is committed to the rule of law and has demonstrable sense of fair play, leadership ability, integrity and leadership with vision, (Aduke, 2019).

Nigeria since independence had been battling with its nation-building and there are series of years of military rule and the return to civilian rule in 1999. These years Nigeria had experienced different leaders with different approach in method of nation-building. But one thing that lacking is achieving social cohesion and unity among the ethnic groups in Nigeria for several years. It is worthy to note that during the time of colonialism, Nigerians nationalism was headed towards national consciousness and feelings of statehood. Many Nigerian nationalist fought for the Nigeria independence, such Herbert Macaulay, Nnamdi Azikiwe and others. And within that time consciousness of clinging to ethnic group though was prominent but it is reducing to compare with the level of unit in Nigeria today. Colonialism affects Nigeria in negative forms and it tolled the line of post-colonial state. And most importantly imbibing the rudiments of their colonial masters in their rule. During the time of colonialism, the colonial masters were interested in getting raw materials for the industries in Europe and careless about encouraging development to their subjects. This is their national interest and their rational approach to rule their subject. In the same vain Nigeria today is interested in exporting raw-materials as their major exports and careless of developing their industries and outlets. Nigeria had maintained its relationship with its colonial masters and champion their development in line with Western models. The post-colonial National consciousness had not promptly a scribe to important part of national policies.

Therefore, the national consciousness and unification of the nation had been in shabby form. There is loopholes and fault were exhibited by leaders. There is high level of corruption, lack of accountability in leadership and lack of infrastructural development which could contribute immensely to increase

high level of employment and getting the teeming population employed. The oddity in representation of the aspect of the polity in the federating units also contributes a lot in the unification of the nation, (Ugonma, Kalu and Agbo ,2019). Also, the corruption among leaders contributed a lot in provoking the proliferation of anarchic and violent groups that creates problem in the society. And insecurity and corruption had been part and parcel of leader in Nigeria. The lack of nation-building is exhibited on the Nigeria inability to provide military professionalism and the development of military equipment which will help to combat insurgency, (Bappah, 2016). Further, inability to look into the nation building approach was implicated in Nigeria counter-insurgency approach. The Boko-haram terrorism had its root on the failure and deficiency of the Nigeria state, (Onapajo and Uzodike, 2012). And those deficiencies are seen in the failure of leadership of Nigeria to understand the importance of engaging in nation-building. This deficiency had led the country towards high level of insecurity. Leaders are only interested in rationalizing their personal interest and forget that the utmost need of every Nigerian is human security. And lack of security ultimately leads to unproductivity and citizen failure to recognize the essence of governance in the country and thus citizens are tending to rely on their personal efforts.

Nigeria Foreign Policy: Dynamics, social underpinnings and Nation Building

A focus on Africa had mainly characterized the Nigeria foreign policy since independence as a regional power. Nigeria focuses most of its foreign policy on Africa and its ability to have control over Africans. It shows its hegemonic interest in Africa continent. Nigeria had been involved in support of the liberation of Angola, ending crime in Libya relieving South Africa from Apartheid, granting of aids to most African countries, promotion of sovereign and territorial integrity in Africa among others. Nigeria had been pursuing its foreign policy with little changes.

The promotion and protection of Nigeria's national interest beyond its boundaries is a hanging issue in Nigeria foreign policy. In the words of Sinclair (1998) Nigeria, foreign policies are still anchored on the domestic constituency need to unity and stability and the right to exert its leadership role in Africa. Despite the effort, Nigerians had made towards that yet its battle with its international image, which is a critical problem in Nigeria foreign relation. Nigeria foreign policies are stated without its domestic responsibility in fulfilling obligations to its citizens (Amao and Uzodike, 2015).

Thus, what is missing in Nigeria foreign policy is the exhibition of attitude geared toward building a better nation. The intense interest pursued exclude the tendency of nation-building in its infrastructural development, harnessing scare resources in the country for lifting or reducing poverty in the country, lack of good governance, low institutional quality, lack of the rule of law, corruption among others. The desire to build a nation stems from the spirit of nationalism, i.e., the

feeling of nationhood. The nature of the federal structure exhibition had created federal in balance among the federating unit with each demanding for a separate state. The internal dynamics of Nigeria Foreign policy does not take care of these differences, which should enhance the development of the nation. Nigeria action and inaction expressed beyond its boundaries can be the one that can better the opportunity for Nigerians to exhale, especially in economic diplomacy. In the words of Asebill (2011) Economic diplomacy involves countries tacking the outside world to maximize their social gain, especially in trade, investment, and other aspects of economic exchanges in the international system.

Nigeria foreign can make an impact in the world stage if the economy can be shaped appropriately to reflect its economic growths & stability and political leaders should give priority in poverty reduction in the country (Clark,2005). All these anchored-on nation-building, which involves maintenance of the rule of law, human right, and reduction in corruption among others in society. Gambari (2020c) analyzed that nation replace empires in the advanced stage, and it is the product of statecraft man ship. States are build based on accepted norms, rules, principles and common citizenship and building institutions that symbols political entity; common collective imagination and hold political entity together. Therefore, Nigeria foreign policy organizes towards encouraging development politically, socially, and economically to enhance nation-building in the country although the fourth republic leader is not interested in that a lot can be done primarily by younger generations.

III. NIGERIA NATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

The Nigeria National migration policy was intended to provide a legal framework for monitoring and regulating internal and international migration. It ensures border management, decent migrants, and asylum seekers, among others. In 2015, Nigeria adopted the National migration policy in conjunction with the United Nation Institute for an organization migration plan and also, in line with the link between migration and national development. Migration encourages development because it comes with skills, knowledge, technology, and expertise. However, sometimes migration can create problem to the nation concerned, and this call for immediate management of migrants to avoid crisis.

Over the years, Nigeria had not been serious with the issue of migration, but with the issue of the globalization process, the problem of religious extremist and the issue of globalizing crime along borders, the issue of migration policy becomes an essential issue in analysis. Northeastern Nigeria had been experiencing violence and conflict, and the majority of them are displaced especially when our state armed groups claimed large track of territory across Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe State and host of other states in Nigeria faced with the terrorist attack. On the other hand, the herders-farmers conflict which exists in most State like Benue, Enugu, Abia, Anambra, Plateau, and host of other states. Most of these

problems are associated with migration, especially on the part of the Fulani herders who are looking for better land for grazing their cattle. Most of these migrants are from Mali, Niger Republic, Libya, and host of other countries. These terrorists that migrate from different countries had captured the state sovereignty and the state ability to protect its citizens from external attack. The activity of migrant renders the State prone to insecurity problems. The problem of migration created an increased number of displaced persons in the country. The immigration agencies in Nigeria, such as customs and the emigration department, have no significant role to play in Nigeria insecurity issues.

Also, Nigeria National Migration policy though at its gestation stage, should incorporate regulation of foreigners into the country. Also, the policy tends to register all foreigners to protect borders, enhance internal security, and attract foreign investors. Despite these function and efforts, Nigeria still experiences migrants from different parts of Africa. Although migration rate is not high as compared to the U.S.A., Russia, and other technologically advanced countries of the world. There is a need for the Nigeria government to adopt zero-tolerance migration policy. It will go along in enhancing security relation in the country and encourage the development of human resources in the country of which had eluded Nigeria for decades.

The trend of illegal migrant is so high in the world today, and Nigeria is not an exception, the social, political and consequences of migration bring a lot of security problems, low economic growth, and food crisis (Istifanus and Makama, 2017) for this reason, there is a need to combat the movement of people in and outside Nigeria. In Nigeria, the governance structure had politicized the issue of migration and does nothing to protect the masses against external attack. In the restructuring agenda, many stakeholders had advocated for state police.

The lesion For Nigeria

The globalization process had made migration policies to be at the top of every nation foreign policy. Nigeria should concentrate on nation-building because of the nature of governance. The central unit organized, in the way of encouraging good policies of the nation. Also, government style in Nigeria should reflect the different geo-political zones, and by so doing Nigeria will develop at its own pace.

In terms of security issues and migration, there is a need to adopt the zero-tolerance policy in our migration policy. In which criminals crossing the borders should be properly checked, and illegal migrants check also. Nigeria leaders should adopt the spirit of nation-building just as American had found the importance of building their nation will enable us to compete favorably with the globalization process and maintain their leadership role globally. The zero-tolerance will enable Nigeria to enforce the rule of law in the country thereby securing the life and property of the citizen; it will

reduce banditry, crimes of kinds and criminals brought to book

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The U.S. migration policy and the need for nation-building had been explored, and there is little attention given to the need for nation-building in Nigeria and migration policy. However, it found out that the U.S. zero Tolerance policy was intended to reduce the level of migration to the U.S.A. and to find out legal and illegal migrant. Moreover, the legal migrants are absorbed into the U.S. while the illegal migrant is deported or the face the law. It found out that the law impacted positively to the reduction of illegal migrants. The zero-tolerance policy emphasized, the rule of law enforcement in society, encourages nation-building. Drawing from this Nigeria is faced with the issue of insecurity posed by the terrorist in different State with the activities of migrating Fulani, if the Nigeria leaders adopt the zero-tolerance migration policy, this will go a long way in ensuring security in the country and promotion of the rule of law. Therefore, this research work recommends the need for nation-building in Nigeria and also the adoption of zero-tolerance migration policy to encourage the development of the rule of law in the country.

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