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## **Prejudice Against African Migrants in Diaspora, One World, Two Systems. A Study of Nigeria Migrants in Almaty, Kazakhstan.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Background: prejudice and discrimination against Africans in diaspora have been quite prevalent from the beginning of time. This is exemplified by different kinds of racial subjugation such as slavery, colonialism, and imperialism as witnessed presently. Although countless agitations abound, equality of all races seem to be more or less, a hoax. Specifically, delving into this phenomenon in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The study systematically identified levels of discrimination against Nigeria migrants in Kazakhstan who suffer from different shades of prejudice and discrimination.

Methods: The study employed quantitative methods owing to various reasons such as: availability of funds, suitability of study and time. Precisely, Survey design was carried out to obtain responses from study respondents and subsequently, analysed to completion using statistical package for the social sciences. Closed ended questionnaires formed the essence of data collection while cluster sampling which is a probability sampling technique was employed.

Result: From the findings, new knowledge became obvious. First, it was substantiated that as a Nigerian living in Almaty Kazakhstan, one is bound to experience discrimination ranging from: housing, job, immigration, social relationship and religion. Although the study established a height of prejudice and discrimination, it also ascertained that most Nigerians living in Almaty, Kazakhstan, played and is still playing active roles to why they suffer prejudice and discrimination. This specifically points to violation of immigration laws which have brought the attention of the government of Kazakhstan. As such, citing them as a migration risk.

Conclusion: The work concluded by making adequate recommendations to foster proper relationship and Integration between Nigeria and Kazakhstan. Among the recommendations include: establishment of diplomatic relationship between the two countries, establishment of Nigerians in diaspora arm in Kazakhstan to oversee the welfare of Nigerians in Kazakhstan and orientation of the Nigerian community in Kazakhstan on the need to respect the immigration laws of host country.

**Keywords:** Prejudice, discrimination, diaspora, immigration, integration and migrants.

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### **Introduction**

Prejudice and discrimination have long been pervasive issues in societies across the globe, posing significant challenges to the well-being and integration of marginalized communities. In recent years, there has been a growing awareness and prevalent nature of prejudice against Africans in diaspora (Alabi, 2005). As such, highlighting the urgent need to address these issues on a global scale. This research paper focuses on exploring the phenomenon of prejudice against Nigerian migrants in Almaty, Kazakhstan, shedding light on the complexities of prejudice and discrimination in a transnational context.

According to Anderson (2016), the African diaspora represents a diverse group of individuals who have migrated from various African countries to different parts of the world. While diasporic communities have contributed immensely to the cultural, economic, and social fabric of their host countries, they often encounter unique challenges stemming from their racial and cultural backgrounds. These challenges are often exacerbated by negative stereotypes, biased attitudes, and discriminatory practices that hinder their social inclusion and upward mobility.

Kazakhstan, a country located in Central Asia, serves as a compelling case study for understanding the experiences of Nigerian migrants in a distinctive cultural and socio-political context. Kazakhstan has witnessed a significant influx of migrants from different regions, including Nigeria, seeking opportunities for economic advancement and better livelihoods. However, despite their contributions to the Kazakhstani society, African migrants, particularly Nigerians, often face various forms of prejudice, including racial profiling, unequal access to employment and education, and limited social integration.

This research aims to shed light on the nature and extent of prejudice experienced by Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan, exploring the factors that contribute to the formation and perpetuation of these discriminatory attitudes. It seeks to investigate the role of cultural, social, and economic factors in shaping prejudiced behaviors towards Africans in diaspora, while also examining the impact of historical actions and inactions of Nigerian migrants in Almaty which causes discrimination against them. By delving into the experiences of Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan, this study will contribute to our understanding of prejudice and discrimination, offering insights into the complex dynamics of intergroup relations within a globalized world.

Through an interdisciplinary approach that combines sociological and psychological perspectives, this research will utilize quantitative method such as Survey design to collect data. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights for policymakers, community organizations, and scholars working towards fostering inclusive societies and combating prejudice against Africans in diaspora.

In conclusion, the prejudice faced by African migrants, including Nigerians, in diaspora is a pressing issue that requires scholarly attention and concerted efforts to address. This research paper will contribute to the existing body of knowledge by examining the specific case of Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan, shedding light on the multifaceted factors influencing prejudice and discrimination in a transnational context. By deepening our understanding of these dynamics, we can work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable global society for all individuals, regardless of their country of origin.

### **Research Questions**

How does prejudice against Africans in the diaspora manifest in Kazakhstan, specifically among the local population and Immigration service towards Nigerian migrants?

What are the underlying factors contributing to prejudice against Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan, considering socio-cultural, economic, and historical perspectives?

To what extent do Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan experience discrimination and prejudice in various aspects of their lives, such as employment, housing, and Immigration?

What strategies and interventions can be implemented to mitigate prejudice and promote social inclusion for Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan, taking into account the perspectives of both the local population, government of Kazakhstan and the Nigerian diaspora community?

### **Research Objectives**

To find out how prejudice against Africans in diaspora manifest in Kazakhstan, specifically among the local population and immigration services towards Nigerian migrants.

Painstakingly, to explore underlying factors contributing to prejudice against Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan, considering socio-cultural, economic and historical perspectives.

To ascertain the extent Nigerian migrants in Kazakhstan experience prejudice and discrimination in various aspects of their lives, such as employment, housing and social interaction

To explore plausible strategies and intervention plan to mitigate against prejudice and promote social inclusion for Nigeria migrants in Kazakhstan, considering the perspective of the local population and Nigerians in diaspora community.

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## **Literature Review**

Prejudice and discrimination against the black man has been prevalent since the beginning of cross cultural relationship. It has been topical and existential to the extent that millions of lives have been lost to it and thousand of agitating bodies formed to curb this menace. Prominent among the audacity of these movements is the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. According to Grossmann (2023), some of this movement include:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Deacons for Defense and Justice

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR)

Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

National Council of Negro Women (NCNW)

Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF)

Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC)

In his book, "Black Skin, White Masks" by Frantz Fanon cited in Wright (2022), Fanon's influential work explores the psychological impact of colonization and racism on Black individuals. He examines the internalized prejudice experienced by Black people in a racist society, including the experience of Africans in the Diaspora. His findings reviewed harsh realities of discrimination, prejudice, inequality and systemic racial profiling.

In trying to ascertain the different forms of racial prejudice and discrimination against Africans in diaspora, Bernardo M. Ferdman et al wrote a book in 2020 titled: "Inclusive Leadership: Transforming Diverse Lives, Workplaces, and Societies." This book examines various forms of racial and ethnic discrimination, including those faced by Africans and people of African descent. It discusses the causes and consequences of discrimination and offers strategies for combating it. They found out that prejudice and discrimination against Africans in diaspora took the form of racial profiling, systemic inequality, police brutality and social exclusion.

More so, in his paper titled: Prejudice and Discrimination in the Urban Housing Market. This paper reviews what is known about the effects of prejudice and discrimination on the urban housing market. Particular attention is given to distinguishing the effects of prejudice from the effects of discrimination. Theories about prejudice and discrimination in the urban housing market are reviewed and tested against available evidence. Information considered includes evidence about racial residential segregation, black-white price differentials in housing, types of housing consumed by blacks and whites, and home ownership patterns of blacks and whites. Summarizations of nine studies in particular provide information about three aspects of the pattern of housing prices: (1) the relationship between racial composition and the price of housing; (2) the black-white price differential within neighborhoods; and (3) the black-white price differential between neighborhoods. In the end, a very high level of prejudice and discrimination was established.

Notwithstanding, In their purview, Nigel Bolland and Nandita Sharma wrote a collection of essays in 2012 that explores the experiences of Caribbean migrants, many of whom are of African descent, in the United States. It delves into issues such as racial discrimination, identity formation, and the impact of migration on social structure.

More so, according to Clark et al (2009) their comprehensive anthology examines the experiences of Africans and people of African descent across Europe. It addresses various topics, including racial prejudice, cultural identity, and the challenges faced by African communities in European societies. Subsequently, they found out a height of systemic prejudice and discrimination.

Furthermore, focusing on Latin America, according to the book titled: Afro-Latin America, 1800-2000" by George Reid Andrews (2004):this work explores the history and experiences of Afro-Latin Americans, including the effects of racism, discrimination, and social exclusion. It highlights the struggles and contributions of African-descendant populations in the region. Needless to say, it is common knowledge that migration traces of Africans to Kazakhstan is of recent memory. As such, publications on the issue are too little to come by. Notwithstanding, stories and tales of prejudice and discrimination in the country can not be over emphasized.

Beyond these, Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo and Virginia Mappedzahama(2018) used Philomena Essed's (1988) concept of 'Everyday Racism' as a theoretical framework to introduce critical perspectives for understanding experiences of contemporary racism among the new African diaspora in Australia. The concept deals with the everyday manifestations and (re)production of systemic inequality based on race and/or assumptions around race, whether intended or unintended. Their findings expose the covert, subtle and contestable forms that racism takes in Australian society and the consequences it has for black Africans. By discussing participants' views and opinions about working and living as skilled black African migrants in Australia, the paper uncovered how racism continues to be perpetuated in Australia, where most citizens profess a commitment to the democratic principles of justice, equality.

In there studies, Eleanor et al (2008) examined ethnic, gender and age differences in perceived discrimination, and the association between perceived discrimination and psychological well-being in a nationally representative sample of Black adolescents. Data are from the National Survey of African Life (NSAL), which includes 810 African American and 360 Caribbean Black youth. Results indicate that the majority of Black youth perceived at least one discriminatory incident in the previous year. Adolescents at later stages of development perceived more discrimination than those at earlier stages, and African American and Caribbean Black males perceived more discrimination than their female counterparts. Perceptions of discrimination were positively linked to depressive symptoms and negatively linked to self-esteem and life satisfaction, regardless of ethnicity.

### **Research Gaps**

In light of these, this research undertaking filled two important gaps. First, with regards to the untold stories of prejudice and discrimination against Africans in diaspora, this work reveals essential information on the subject matter while serving as a working literature for other scholars who may wish to unravel and reevaluate the said issue in Kazakhstan. Finally, because issues of prejudice and discrimination is always handled as if Africans are always the victims, this work tries to understand and reveal the negative actions and inactions of Africans in Kazakhstan that have created this avenue for prejudice and discrimination towards them.

### **Research Methodology**

Survey Research Design.

For the purpose of data gathering and analysis, the aforementioned research design was used for efficient and reflective understanding of the subject matter. In light of this, as previously established, the research respondents did include 50 selected Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan. More so, statistical analysis was used through statistical package for the social science to analyze quantitative data. More so, for the want of time and resources, probability sampling: cluster sampling technique was used to select respondents while gathering the right data and information. Beyond this, it is worthy to note that the aforementioned research technique was deemed necessary owing to the fact of obtaining unbiased data which is arguably the major essence of any research endeavor. More so, the anonymity of the respondents was considered top priority in this research paper considering the delicate nature of the issue in this geographical area of human existence. A total of 50 respondents were surveyed which comprised of legal and illegal migrants in Kazakhstan.

## PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

**Table 1: Socio-demographic variables**

Ages	Frequency (N=50)	Percentage
16-20 years	9	18.0
21-25 years	7	14.0
26-30 years	13	26.0
31-35 years	9	18.0
36 years and above	12	24.0
<b>Occupation</b>		
Student	22	44.0
Business	5	10.0
Teacher	23	46.0
<b>Marital status</b>		
Single	15	30.0
Married	30	60.0
Divorced	5	10.0
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	28	56.0
Female	22	44.0
<b>Education</b>		
Primary	8	16.0
Secondary	30	60.0
Tertiary	12	24.0
<b>Religion</b>		
Christian	38	76.0
Muslim	12	24.0

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents by age, occupation, marital status, sex, education and religious affiliation

### a) Age Distribution:

The ages of the respondents ranged from 16-36 years and above. The result shows that out of five categories of the age groups, respondents between the age intervals of 16-20 years accounted for 18.0% of the sample, those aged 21-25 were 14.0%, those who indicated that they were in the age intervals of 26-30 years were 26.0. Further on the age of respondents, those within the age interval of 31-35 were 18.0%. Those in the age intervals of 36 years and above were 24.0%

### Occupation:

Respondents were asked to indicate their occupation. The information displayed in Table 1 showed that the majority (46.0%) of the respondents were teachers, 44.0% were students and 10.0% were doing business

### c) Marital Status:

As it concerns marital status, 30.0% of the respondents were single. Respondents who were married were 60.0%. 10.0% of the respondents indicated that they were divorced. The result of the findings showed that majority (60.0%) of the respondents indicated that were married.

### Sex Distribution

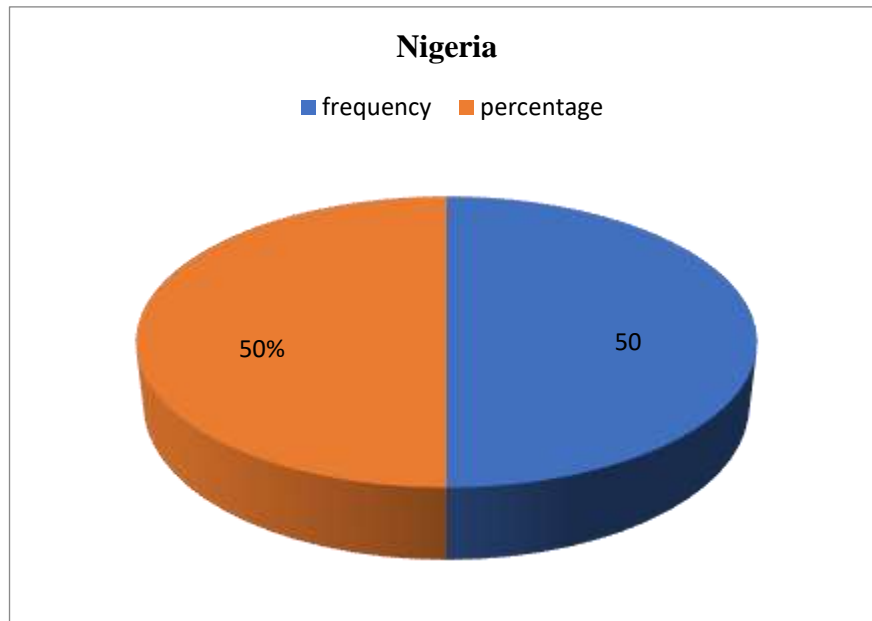
The Table above shows that males constituted 56.0% of the respondents were males, while 44.0% were females. The result showed that majority (56.0%) of the respondents in the study was males.

### c) Education

Relating to education, 16.0% of the respondents had primary education, 60.0% had secondary education and 24.0% have tertiary education. The result of the findings showed that majority (60.0%) of the respondents had secondary education

### Religion

Respondents were asked to indicate their religion. The information displayed in Table 1 showed that the majority (76.0%) of the respondents were Christians, 24.0% were Muslims



**Figure 1: Percentage distribution of the respondents by country of origin (N=50)**

Respondents were asked to indicate their country of origin. The information displayed in Table 1 showed that the majority (76.0%) of the respondents were Christians, 24.0% were Muslims.

**Table 2: Percentage distribution of the respondents on whether they have ever been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan**

<b>Have you ever been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan?</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>58.0</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>If yes, to the above question, what kind of discrimination did you face?</b>		
<b>Immigration Police harassment</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Racial discrimination</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Work and salary discrimination</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Entries in Table 2 showed the distribution of the respondents on whether they have ever been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The result showed that 58.0% of the respondents agreed that they have ever been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan and 42.0% disagreed that they have never been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The implication for this finding is that more number of Nigerians have been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan than those who have not been discriminated against.

More so, 6.8% of the respondents who have ever been discriminated against in Almaty, Kazakhstan indicated immigration Police harassment as the kind of discrimination they faced, 72.6% indicated racial discrimination and 20.6% indicated work and salary discrimination.

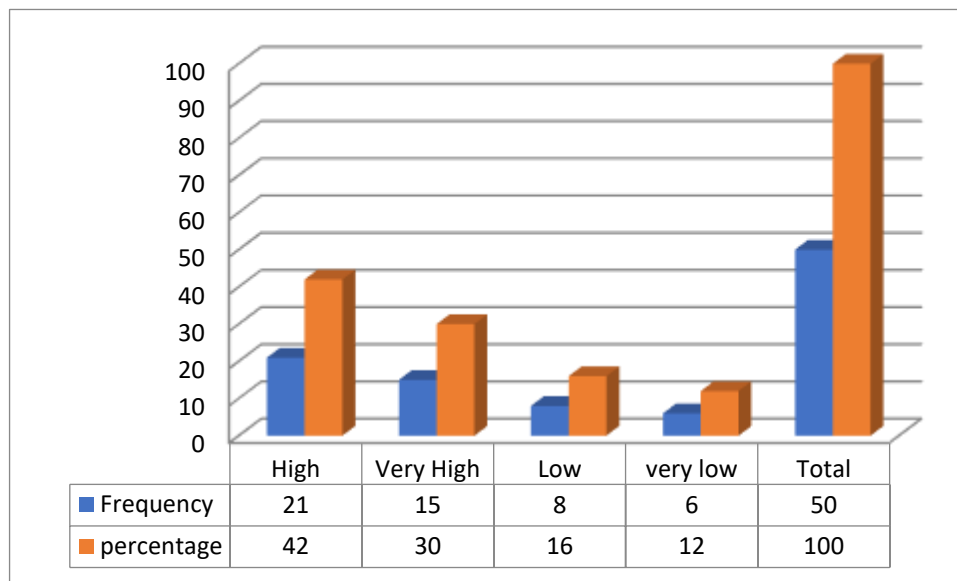


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the respondents on extent discrimination (N=50)

Results from the percentage distribution of the respondents on extent discrimination showed that majority (42.0%) of the respondents indicated it was high, 30.0% mentioned very high, 16.0% stated low, 12.0% indicated very low. This implies that the extent of discrimination is high

Table 3: Percentage distribution of the respondents on whether Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them

Do you feel that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	78.0
No	11	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>If yes to the above, in what way do Nigerians living in Almaty, Kazakhstan contribute the discriminatory actions against them?</b>		
Through fraud	16	41.0
Through Violation of Immigration laws	11	28.2
Public disturbance	12	30.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>

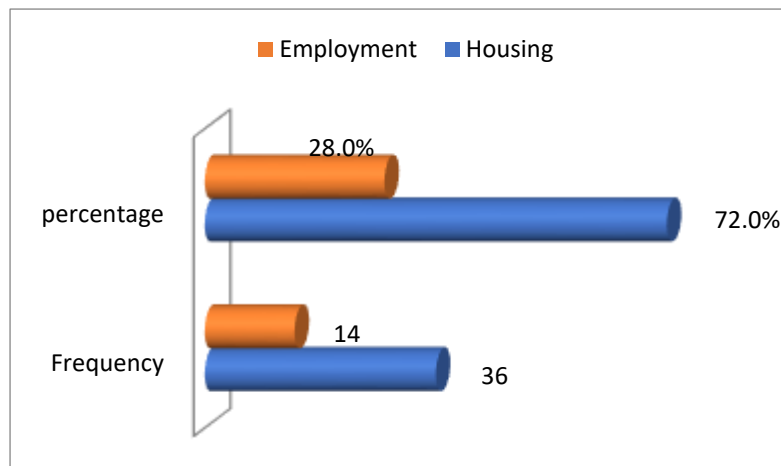
Data in Table 3 showed that 78.0% of the respondents agreed that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them and 22.0% disagreed that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them. The implication for this finding is Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them as majority (78.0%) of the respondents affirm that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them

Furthermore, 41.0% of the respondents who accepted that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them indicated that fraud is the way Nigerians living in Almaty, Kazakhstan and contribute to the discriminatory actions against them, 28.2% indicated violation of immigration laws and 30.7% indicated public disturbance

Table 4: Percentage distribution of the respondents on extent Nigerians engage in the above criminal actions

To what extent do Nigerians engage in the above criminal actions?	Frequency	Percentage
High	33	66.0
Very High	8	16.0
Low	5	10.0
very low	4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to data in Table 4 showed 66.0% of the respondents indicated that extent Nigerians engage in the above criminal actions is high and 16.0% indicated it is very high. 10.0% mentioned low and 8.0% indicated very low. The implication for this finding is that Nigerians engage in the above criminal actions to high extent



**Figure 3: Percentage distribution of the respondents on other areas of discrimination Nigerians face in Almaty, Kazakhstan (N=50)**

According to data in Table 3 showed 72.0% of the respondents indicated that other areas of discrimination Nigerians face in Almaty, Kazakhstan is housing, and 28.0% in employment

**Table 4: Percentage distribution of the respondents on what can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan**

Do you think that something can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	86.0
No	7	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>
If yes, to the above, what can be done?		
Establishment of diplomatic ties between Nigeria and Kazakhstan	24	48.0
Establishment of an arm of Nigerians in diaspora in Kazakhstan to checkmate on the excesses of Nigerians	15	30.0
Reorientation of Nigerians in diaspora to respect the immigration laws of their host countries	4	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data in Table 4 showed that 86.0% of the respondents agreed that something can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan and 14.0% did not agree that something can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

However, 48.0% of the respondents who accepted that can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan indicated establishment of diplomatic ties between Nigeria and Kazakhstan, establishment of an arm of Nigerians in diaspora in Kazakhstan to checkmate on the excesses of Nigerians (30.0%), reorientation of Nigerians in diaspora to respect the immigration laws of their host countries (22.0%)

Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them indicated that fraud is the way Nigerians living in Almaty, Kazakhstan contribute the discriminatory actions against them, 28.2% indicated violation of immigration laws and 30.7% indicated public disturbance

#### CROSSTABULATION OF RESEARCH VARIABLES

**Table 5: Cross-tabulation of Age of respondents and discrimination against in Almaty ,Kazakhstan**

Age	Discrimination against in Almaty Kazakhstan		Total	$\chi^2$
	Ever discriminated	Never discriminated		
Younger	21(72.4%)	8(27.6%)	29 (100.0%)	$\chi^2 = 5.889^a$ ; df=1; $p < .015$
Older	8(38.1%)	13(61.9%)	21 (100.0%)	
Total	29(58.0%)	21(42.0%)	50 (100.0%)	

Table 5 is a cross tabulation of age of respondents and discriminated against in Almaty ,Kazakhstan. Age involves an index built from Table 1 which contains questions on age of respondents. Discrimination against in Almaty Kazakhstan on the other hand was measured with reported answers from Table 2. The categories of "yes" was grouped into "ever discriminated" while the category "no" was grouped into "never discriminated". Furthermore, this study tested this result with chi-square and the value ( $\chi^2=5.889^a$ ; df= 1,  $p < .015$ ) showed that there is statistically significant relationship between age and discrimination against in Almaty, Kazakhstan

**Table 6: Cross-tabulation of sex of respondents and discrimination against in Almaty, Kazakhstan**

Sex	Discrimination against in Almaty Kazakhstan		Total	$\chi^2$
	Ever discriminated	Never discriminated		
Male	20(71.4%)	8(28.6%)	28 (100.0%)	$\chi^2 = 4.711^{**}$ df=1; $p < .030$
Female	9(40.9%)	13(59.1%)	22 (100.0%)	
Total	29(58.0%)	21(42.0%)	50 (100.0%)	

Table 6 is a cross tabulation of sex of respondents and discrimination against in Almaty ,Kazakhstan. Sex involves an index built from Table 1 which contains questions on sex of respondents. Discrimination against in Almaty Kazakhstan on the other hand was measured with reported answers from Table 2. The categories of “yes” was grouped into “ever discriminated” while the category “no” was grouped into “never discriminated”. Furthermore, this study tested this result with chi-square and the value ( $\chi^2 = 4.711^{**}$  df=1;  $p < .030$ ) showed that there is statistically significant relationship between sex and discrimination against in Almaty, Kazakhstan

## Discussion of findings

Needless to say, after careful examination, the research answered most questions posed in the research questions. First, on discrimination in Almaty, Kazakhstan. 58% confirmed incidence of discrimination while 42% disagreed citing that as legal students and legal working migrants in the country, they rarely face discrimination. According to the study, 6.8% of the 58% respondents who claimed prejudice and discrimination cited immigration police harassment, 72.6% cited racial prejudice and discrimination from natives while 20.6% indicated work and salary discrimination.

Secondly, on the level of discrimination in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The study found that (42.0%) of the respondents indicated it was high, 30.0% mentioned very high, 16.0% stated low, 12.0% indicated very low. This implies that the extent of discrimination is high.

Furthermore, the study showed that 78.0% of the respondents agreed that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them and 22% disagreed that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them. The implication for this finding is Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them as majority (78.0% ) of the respondents affirm that Nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them

Furthermore, 41.0% of the respondents who accepted that nigerians contribute to the prejudice and discrimination against them indicated that fraud is the way nigerians living in Almaty, Kazakhstan and contribute to the discriminatory actions against them, 28.2% indicated violation of immigration laws and 30.7% indicated public disturbance

Needless to say, the study further substantiated that 72% of Nigerians face housing discrimination while 28% faced employment discrimination.

Finally, on what to be done to enhance proper integration, 86% agreed that something can be done to limit discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan and 14.0% did not agree that something can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

However, 48.0% of the respondents who accepted that something can be done to reduce the discriminatory actions against Nigerians in Almaty, Kazakhstan indicated establishment of diplomatic ties between Nigeria and Kazahkstan, establishment of an arm of Nigerians in diaspora in Kazakhstan to checkmate on the excesses of Nigerians (30.0%), reorientation of Nigerians in diaspora to respect the immigration laws of their host countries (22.0%).

## Conclusion

Conclusively, this paper bordering on prejudice and discrimination against Africans in general and Nigeria in particular in Almaty, Kazakhstan, has constructively created insights on the nature of the host and visitor relationships between Kazahkstan and Nigerian migrants. From legal migrants who work, do business and study in the country to illegal migrants too, a point blank experience. As such the study has shown that even though a lot of discrimination exist in Kazakhstan such as : racial profiling, salary and work discrimination, especially among illegal migrants who claimed not to have received wages for jobs done because of their immigration status and immigration police harassment, some of the reasons for discriminatory attitude towards Nigerians are self inflicted. Especially, when we consider violation of immigration laws by certain Nigeria migrants. However, the paper went on to proffer viable solutions to the discriminatory issues experienced by Nigeria migrants in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

## Recommendations

Painstakingly, one in his rightful thought process will always abhor prejudice and discrimination in whatever form it exist. As such, enabling peaceful cohabitation and love for humanity. In light of this, as previously opined in the research questions and substantiated by the findings of this paper, the following should be treated as a matter of urgency in creating enabling and sustainable multicultural environment in Almaty, Kazakhstan.



First, the government of Kazakhstan should reevaluate their migration laws in such a way it will give opportunities to people of different countries who have skillsets that are convenient for the sustainable development of Kazakhstan. That way, migrants in Kazakhstan will be generally seen as expatriate with much input than just liabilities. Beyond this, it is recommendable for Kazakhstan to establish and enhance diplomatic ties with more countries like Nigeria so as to create understanding, knowledge transfer, trade and cooperation. This way, ties will be strengthened and mutual respect enhanced.

Furthermore, the Nigerian government should as a matter of urgency reach out to its citizens in Almaty, Kazakhstan in such a way that communication and welfare need did be enhanced and made top priority.

Finally, as the world is now a global village where multiculturalism abound, Nigeria authorities should always orient it citizen on civil obedience, not just the Nigeria, also to whatever country they find themselves. These among many others will truly help create a welcoming environment for Nigerians wherever they are found.

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