

The negative impacts of the illegal migration from the Third world on the European society

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Abstract. This study addresses migration : its causes, Types „problems solutions, and recommendations of overcoming this problem. It focuses on the illegal migration and its negative impacts on the world , especially the negative impacts of the illegal migration from the Third World on the European countries and some migrant receiving countries societies.

Keywords: migration; illegal migrations, negative effects , third world , north Africa, Arab and Muslim nationalities.

1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter one ; History of illegal migration

The phenomenon of the illegal migration is not a recent one ; it began in the sixties of the last century. . for the European counties it was not a crime in early thirties up to the late sixties, because these societies were in need of workforce. but by the early seventies, the European countries became relatively self- sufficient of labor force. So they took legal measures curtailing the illegal migration. Following these measures the existence of migrants in these counties began to represent weighty risks to the peace and security of these countries . these risks entailed enactment of laws curtailing the flow of migrants to their lands. The uneasiness by these countries intensified after sept11, 2001 and the risks to the migrants receiving countries aggravated after the Arab mayhems that resulted in local wars and a lot of political problems and multiplied the number of refugees fleeing the wars taking place in some African and Arab countries.

The last three decades of the past century witnessed a decisive stage drawing new land marks of migration in the basin of the Mediterranean with a huge influx of the types of migration from the south.

(B) the second stage: (1985-1995): This stage was marked by the beginning of the emergence of contradictions associated with illegal migrants and their competition with the natives of the country,. This act has coincided with the closure of coal mines in both France and Belgium, which were then absorbed the largest number of legal migrants. In return for this contingency situation the longing of the would be migrants to migrate to Europe has increased. Therefore, this led to the closure of the borders. On 19 June, 1995, the Europeans Area Agreement(common visa policy for the people of the countries to travel among the signing countries without restrictions) was put into effect. But with Spain and Portugal's joining the agreement, the migration issue got unexpected dimensions as Madrid's authorities took more precautionary measures for any migration process so as to give their citizens more chances of blending into the European societies. during this stage a paradox presented itself represented by the international agreements to protect the rights of the migrant workers and their families signed in 1990 .Then, the agreements were approved by nine countries of the south in `1998. The paradox , here, is that these agreements were not accepted by any European countries. This rejection of the agreements

shows the European willingness to tackle this issue in terms of a new perspective even if it were at the expense of the rights provided by the international charters calling for the freedom of travel for the searchers for better future.

The last three decades of the last century formed, a crucial stage in the drawing the Mediterranean new landmarks for Migration, marked by new records and broad flow of the types of migration from the south

Chapter One: illegal migration history:

The phenomenon of illegal migration is not new, but is a phenomenon that began in the sixties of the last century. The illegal migration and the last three decades of the last century, formed a crucial stage in drawing in the Mediterranean new landmarks for Migration, marked by new records of migrants numbers and the extensive flow of the types of migration from the south

First topic: stages of the migration to Europe through history

A first-stage (before 1985): During this phase, European countries were still in dismal need of more workers coming from the south, and the European countries themselves were controlling the flow of migrants from the south via the family gathering movement channels. The most important thing in this stage was that the southern- migrants were able to understand the rules of the game in the North countries, and they started demanding the rights of their children to enter the public schools, thus forming the beginning of crystallizing human rights of immigrant rhetoric. All these elements appeared for migrants from the south motivating countries to join their peers, and it seems that many of them benefited from inattention of the European security systems at this particular stage.

(B) the second phase (1985-1995): This stage was marked by the beginning of the emergence of contradictions associated with illegal migrants and their competing with the natives of the country. This has coincided with the closure of coal mines in both France and Belgium, which were absorbing the largest number of legal immigrants. Coincided with this contingency situation was the intensification of the longings of the would be migrants who wanted to move to Europe. This situation led to the closure of the borders as the Schengen agreement (the common visa policy) was put into effect on 19 June 1995. The countries signing the agreement were France, Germany, Luxembourg and Holland. This agreement adopted the common visa policy which allowed the citizens of the countries signing the agreement to travel freely among these countries. But, when Spain and Portugal signed this agreement, the migration issue got more complicated with unexpected dimensions. especially, as the Madrid authorities took contingency measures for any migration process. these measures were taken in an attempt to give the Spanish citizens more freedom to blend into the societies of other European countries. At this stage, serious contradictions took place, represented by the international agreements signed and approved by nine southern countries in 1998 in 1990, agreements intended to protect the rights of the migrants and their families. the contradiction, here, is the European countries were not in favor of these agreements. This decline indicates that the European countries were willing to handle this issue with a new perspective even if it were at the expense of the rights guaranteed by the international charters giving rights for the migrants to travel and seek a better future.

Stage three (from 1995+): This stage is characterized with strict security measures throughout the European countries. The adoption of a strict security policy was not only by implementing migration new law "by adopting strict measures pertaining to the issue of the family gathering, but also by signing with some countries of south new agreements regulating the deportation of the illegal migrants. In response to these strict measures, the migrants resorted to tricks to migrate to the European countries.

The second topic: Causes, Forms and Types of Illegal Migration:

In its simplest sense, migration means the movement of people either collectively or individually - from one location to another in search of a better position, socially or economically or politically or religiously. The term illegal or overt migration means to move from country to another, violating the Laws of the destination country .i.e. entering the country without a visa. Al- ma'arefah;, 2014) this type of migration has become an international phenomenon existing in the developed states like the United States and the European Union or in the developing countries of Asia such as countries of the Gulf and the Levant .Latin America countries such as Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico have become the Mecca of immigrants from neighboring countries, and in Africa, where the borders inherited from the colonial period don't form separating barriers for all neighboring tribes especially in some countries, such as Ivory Coast , South Africa and Nigeria. But this phenomenon has gained great importance in the Mediterranean because of the media interest in it, this phenomenon has become a fundamental bet in the relations among the countries of on coast of the Mediterranean (Samiha, 2015)

Migration Definition:

In demographic terms the definition of migration is the move of persons from one place to another ,either collectively or individually in search of a better position socially, economically, politically or religiously.

In sociology: the phenomenon of migration in sociology is defined as a "change of social status as a change of profession, social class and other". And this definition a social dimension to migration as it emphasizes the social change, which affects the individual or class, or the individual may move from a poor class to another which is richer.

B – The Types of Immigration:

according to the will of the individual to the migrate, migration can be classified into;

(1) optional migration: this type of migration is usually carried out by the individual's initiative and the individual's desire to move from his/her native country to a new society in search of better opportunities

(2) forced or compulsory migration: this kind of migrations takes place mostly by external forces compelling individuals or groups to leave their homes by means of oppression, violence , intimidation and terrors compelling people to flee from their homes, and this is what happened to the Palestinian refugees who were compelled by the Zionist forces occupying Palestinian territories to leave their homeland. Other example of compulsory migrations include any migration occurring after the occupation of a country by forces terrorizing the natives of the occupied country .

Migration can also be classified in terms of continuity and permanence to:

1. Permanent Migration: migrating of individuals or groups to a new state without returning home, this type of migration , takes place in the researcher's opinion, is the most dangerous kind.

2. 2-temporary migration: migrating of individuals or groups to the destination state on a temporary basis for the purposes of educational attainment or improving living conditions or perhaps for political reasons, but migrants go back to their original homes at the end of the day.

There is another category of migration, according to its legitimacy or not, to: 1. Legal migration: it is the migration carried out according to the law and legal rules approved by both the sources and receiving countries, conforming with international norms and laws. 2. illegal migrations: are irregular migrations carried out by secret organizations without the

knowledge of the relevant authorities and beyond the international law and customs authorities. This illegal migration phenomenon has been intensifying heavily in recent times imposing a heavy burden on the international community; it has become a global phenomenon experienced by the developed countries like the United States of America, and the European Union, or in the less developed countries as countries in Asia as countries of the Gulf and the Levant. and in Latin American countries; some countries such as Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico constitute a Mecca for migrants from neighboring countries. Moreover, this phenomenon has its impact on Africa; where the borders inherited from colonialism are not recognized by the neighboring tribes as separation barriers but they penetrate those borders, especially in some countries like The Ivory Coast, South Africa and Nigeria. The way in which migrates, the secret migration has made it difficult to identify the size of unorganized migration and the types of migrants vary as follows:

- 1- Person entering the countries illegally legally but they remain there after the period of residence has expired.
- 2- Persons who illegally work during their legal residence though they are not permitted to get jobs or work.

Causes of Illegal Migration:

1- The economic reason:- this reason exists in areas with deepening poverty and unemployment, in the Southern Mediterranean societies and Africa, some countries seem to be unable to meet the needs and aspirations of a sector of graduates and high school leavers who are absorbed by the labor market, making them feel that they've come to a deadlock situation denying them from living a decent normal life, especially with the absence of real developmental projects, and the application of structural adjustment programs besides the growth of monopolies, and the existence of serious defects in the distribution of wealth, the usurp by the dominant classes of both wealth and revenues of the developmental projects.

2- Political: the turmoil that hit harshly lot of the southern Mediterranean and African countries due to power conflicts, on the one hand. and the attempt of uprising by some social sectors against the unjust conditions existing, on the other hand, all these turmoils take place because of the inability to establish the modern civil state, which arranges voluntary ways of power transition the political real representation of the interests groups and all social strata, and safeguarding public freedoms of thought, expression, and policies of establishments. In contrast, migrants realize they are going to countries where they found a foothold that will change their lives all in all.

2- This cause is sometimes associated with continuing marginalization and sometimes is associated with the flow of exciting tales and fantastic stories about the migration process and its consequences, especially that there are real success stories, that are in circulation on a large scale, either the traditional way or through social networking sites. How many a times are the youth longing to migrate attracted to one story of success, but the stories of horrible disasters are deliberately hidden.

3- Psychological Reasons :

The psychological factor cannot be denied as the migration brokers make use of it when some young men seem displeased with the nature of life in their countries especially when a sweeping sense of self-over estimation ion overcomes them that they deserve more than they are, and look to the future of their countries excessively pessimistically .

4. Communications and the New Media Revolution: this revolution of communications has converted the world into a small chat room, and made broad sectors of the youth of the Third World familiar with the patterns of living in the developed societies,; they began to think of their miseries in their own countries, and then grows within them the desire to migrate, especially in light of the geographical closeness to Europe from Africa, especially as they have realized the shortage of workforce in Europe with native population decrease in the old continent, and the existence of marginal businesses in agriculture, construction

and services not accepted by the Europeans, and the remaining opportunities available to migrants.

5. Stringent Restrictions of Illegal Migration and Asylum ;

European laws have made some young people behave secretly or illegally, in order to reach European soil in any way. Also, some Europeans employers have become to prefer illegal migrants, with low pay and their work does not require the guarantees or the insurance imposed by labor contract obligations.

6. The existence of an integrated networks arranging illegal migration, promoting and endearing it, and they invest a lot, capitalizing on the great yield of which the demand for is everlasting.

7. The historical "surplus value" :, there is an accumulated wealth in Europe due to the looting of the third world countries during the colonial era. While the advanced industrial countries fight any real development in developing countries and encourage poor programs in order to remain lucrative markets for various products. Perhaps the phrase cited by the French scientist who specializes in population studies, "Alfred Sophie" sums up the whole thing when he talked about the phenomenon of illegal immigration: "Either leave wealth where it is , then people will go there, and humans either go where there are riches

8-Security Reasons:

The most important of which is : the weakness of the role of official authority and security agencies to control security in migrant expelling States. This causes the migrants to migrate to other countries to protect themselves or their families. Or the migrant might flee his country , because he has committed a crime there and he wants to escape the punishment., it is natural that the illegal migrants choose a country with a low level of security to sneak in (al-Qahtani, 2009,19) .perhaps the causes of the growing phenomenon of illegal are various; They vary between the political, economic or social stability, but most observers believe that unemployment is the main catalyst of this phenomenon which affects a large number of the population, especially young people, or university graduates for whom migration represents the only way to get good jobs and better alternatives in the more advanced countries. The political instability that has prevailed in a number Arab or African of countries, add another important element behind the growing phenomenon of illegal migration, where large numbers of citizens are fleei their countries in search for stability and a better life in European countries. Since 2014, about 50 million people have fled their countries, including Africans and Middle Easterners to Europe, including the Rohingya Muslims who fled from Burma, besides foreigners fleeing persons of Central America are smuggled into the United States, and civilians fleeing violence in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria, because of the ultimate hazard of illegal migrations , observers are turning the spotlight to the importance of addressing this phenomenon., whether by the source country or the receiving state, stressing that the best way to stop this phenomenon is the fight against smugglers who offer their services and encourage illegal migration. This in conjunction with the achievement of sustainable development in the countries that are the source of migration through productive projects encourage people resettle in these areas so that their citizens become no longer in need of seeking migration . These observers underline the importance of encountering this phenomenon not only collectively but also through coordination among the various Parties to ensure the success of tackling the huge influxes of migrants and refugees around the European continent. It is noticed that the West, which increased the degree of concern about Arab and African migrations after the events of September11 has become apathetic to the size of these negative effects, as far as the effort to take care of security methods developed which will reduce the likelihood of entry of the Arab and African migrants to their countries honorably . such a strategy is not expected to can tackle the global problem of migration t solving this problem requires international cooperation taking into account important variables beyond the borders of related variables directly tothe conditions of the migrants in the exporting countries for Migration and the countries receiving them.

Illegal immigration types:

1. Entering illegally: it is a kind of migration or infiltration without prior permission (entry visa) from state authorities, and invisibly to the neighboring state of certain goals on foot or by any other means.
2. illegal exit (without exit visa): the infiltrator residing in a state and then comes out of it in a way contrary to the law of this state, and is usually due to to escape a crime or security reasons.

Organized Infiltration: It is an individual or collective penetration of to a state often by the help from another party to achieve a political objective: to carry out acts disturbing the security in the country the migrant went to it, or to smuggle illegal imports of weapons, drugs and so on. The reasons of sneaking out of the countries of the South, particularly the African countries might often be for economic or to promote drugs weaponry or practicing illegal manners. Often these illegal migrants pass through many countries, and then infiltrate at night on foot. With the use of smuggling and infiltration gangs of all kinds and means of communication such as Thurayah mobile phones, and when they bypass the border region, they use of the vehicle of the person who meets them car (see Anzi, 2012, 54)

9. historical "surplus value" The accumulated wealth in Europe due to the looting of the third world countries during the colonial era. Meanwhile the advanced industrial countries fight any real development projects in the developing countries and poor programs in order to remain lucrative market for various products. Perhaps the phrase cited by the French scientist who specializes in population studies, "Alfred Sophie" sums up the whole thing when he said on the phenomenon of illegal immigration: "Either leave wealth where there are humans, and humans either go where there are riches."

10-security reasons: It is the most important factor as : the weakness of the role of official authority and security agencies in expelling State, which are paid to allow infiltrate in order to protect the migrant himself and his family, and a migrant with a criminal offense in his country, will flee from the security services or his enemies, it is natural the illegal migrant chooses a country with the low level of security measures to sneak through their borders (al-Qahtani, (2009, 19). Other causes are of the growing phenomenon of illegal migration vary from the political, to economic or social stability, but most observers believe that unemployment is the dynamo cause of this phenomenon that affects a large number of the population, especially young people, especially university graduates and have not found good jobs in their countries, but there are better alternatives in the more advanced countries. The political instability that has exposed a number of countries, whether Arab or African, to add another important element behind the growing phenomenon of illegal migration, where there is a large number of citizens fleeing their countries in search for stability and a better life that might be available for them in European countries. Since 2014, about 50 million people have fled their homes to European countries, These migrants include Africans and Middle Easterners, I besides the Rohingya Muslims who fled from Burma, There are some migrants fleeing Central America to be smuggled into the United States, and civilians fleeing violence in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria, Somalia, this shows that the world has to ensure the success of tackling this huge influx of migrants and refugees around the European continent. It is noted that the Western states despite their mounting level of concern due to Arab and African migrants after the events of September 11 seem apathetic; they do not care much about the size of these negative effects, tackle the global problem of migration that require international cooperation that takes into account important variables beyond the borders of related variables directly the conditions of the migrant in the exporting country for Migration and receiving them.

Illegal immigration types:

1. entering illegally: the migration of an infiltration without prior permission from state authorities, and invisibly to the neighboring state of certain goals on foot or by using the means.

2. Exit illegally: infiltrator so that resides in the state and then comes out of them is contrary to the law of this state, and is usually due to the escape of a crime or security reasons.

A sneak Organizer: It is a person or group of persons to go beyond the borders of one state to another, and often have help from another party to achieve a political objective to carry out acts disturb security in the country where the infiltration of it, or to smuggle contraband or taboo of weapons and drugs and so on. as for the reasons sneak out of the countries of the South, particularly Africans is often for economic reasons and the objective is the promotion of drugs, weapons and doing business is ethical, regarding the upcoming immigration from Africa; often does these illegal immigrants to pass through many countries, and then infiltrating at night across the border area to walk away, with the use of smuggling and infiltration gangs of all kinds and means of communication such as Thuraya device, and when the ability to bypass the border region, use of the person receiving them car (Anzi, 2012,. 54).

Chapter II: SECURITY, SOCIAL , ECONOMIC AND MEDIA IMPERATIVES of PLANS TO ENCOUNTER ILLEGAL- CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION:

The First topic: THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION:

Migration has a lot of effects for the source of migration country these effects involve individuals, their families and large communities and society they affect the structure of the social institutions of the local communities at home. The causes of the individual's migration aren't but the spot light is often turned on the economic factor. Though is not the main factor for the Arabs and African migrants Arab and The individual who makes the decision to migrate belongs to a certain class of his community the majority of this class have not taken the same decision to migrate; this means that the properties and conditions of the individual who has taken the decision to leave for another country differ from those of that characterize social category he/she belongs to. Many bachelor persons may migrate Each of them belongs to the family, but they rarely accompany with them some of their family members yet some married people may take with them some small members of their own families. In general, whether accompanied with their family members or not, the migrants as they face a tremendous amount of problems in source of migration countries for and in the country receiving them. Some people migrate legally while others are forced resort to illegal methods. Although there are common problems faced by both types of migrants, the problems of the illegal migrants are more complicated. For example the Arab and African migrants to Europe or the United States face difficulties like adapting to the new environment, exposure to unemployment and living in slums manifestations of bigotry and chauvinism and racial distinction. These difficulties have been further intensified after the events of September 11.

Also affected by the phenomenon of migration, community and institutional buildings in the exporting country of immigration in the country receiving them. Perhaps the family in the country exporting the migration of the first social institutions affected by the change in terms of its functions as a result of the absence of its chairman migration, and the consequent took over the presidency of the wife's family, to the implications of this situation on parenting and social relations with the rest of the relatives. Immigration to work in the country's exporting strength affect where the young labor decreases, and the technical expertise and professional components of the brain drain. And continue the In the source of migration countries, the family is perhaps is one of the social institutions gravely affected by this phenomenon: the function of the family is negatively affected by the absence of the family head and as a result, the functions of the family head are shouldered

by the mother as a head of the family. This additional burden affects the upbringing of children and their social relationships with their relatives. One of the major problems for the migration source country is the decrease in the young work force numbers who dominates the work market beside the draining of the intellectuals. Or of what is known as migration of minds. As the negative impacts persist for many years as other migrants encourage their natives to join them in migration lands. migration of a relative or friend, and encouraged others to take the same decision.

First crimes: Moral: The moral crimes of the highlights of the crimes committed by some hackers and illegal immigrants, and is of such crimes in the promotion of alcohol, drugs, prostitution and promiscuity Among moral crimes include: Also affected by the phenomenon of migration, community and institutional buildings in the exporting country of immigration in the country receiving them. Perhaps the family in the country exporting the migration of the first social institutions affected by the change in terms of its functions as a result of the absence of its chairman migration, and the consequent took over the presidency of the wife's family, to the implications of this situation on parenting and social relations with the rest of the relatives. Immigration to work in the country's exporting strength affect where the young labor decreases, and the technical expertise and professional components of the brain drain. And continue the negative effects of this loss for many years in particular, and they cause the continuation of bleeding helps immigrant migration of a relative or friend, and encouraged others to take the same decision.

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The migrants may commit some crimes like

1. Drug Promotion: this crime is a common crime among immigrants from the Horn of Africa; some of them who have this type of crime promote drugs through intermediaries of various nationalities. However, the Security crackdowns have resulted in dismantling a lot of such rings and gangs that promote drugs in the neighborhoods, dens of prostitution and rings selling alcohol, cannabis and drug dens in countries such as the Arabian Gulf.
2. kidnappings: Although this type of crime the least of crimes practiced, lingering migrants began to commit crimes such as rape, kidnapping and outrageously raping some women or minors according to Al-Watani News Paper, No. 2300. This type of crime, though limited at the moment, it is an important indicator of the seriousness of the hazards of migrants to the private National Security those lingering behind in Saudi Arabia on, ESPECIALLY those who belong to African nationalities are major source of risk in this country.
3. counterfeiting and forgery Among the crimes practiced by fraud crimes as a means enabling them to stay as long as possible. The report said that the crackdowns on the lingering people in the Mansour quarter in Makkah, SAUDI Arabia have resulted in the arrest of several of forgers and counterfeiters who I counterfeit residence visas, ; these crimes thrive among Asian and African nationalities(Al-Watani, No. 2300)

SECOND: SOCIAL EFFECTS blending into the new societies of the receiving country is one of the serious social various migration problems. Migration generally creates the problem of blending into the new societies where they face complicated e problems of blending into the new societies. The problems with illegal migrations as the migrants have no legal documents or grounds for their existence in the country where the society consider them thieves or extremists . what deteriorates this problem of the migrants is the pressure of the media handling the topic of of emigrants , especially in the European countries the media dipt them as ciminsl thieves or extremist terrosits n

2. kidnappings: Although this type of crime is one of the less crimes practiced by migrants, they began to appear in some of their own neighborhoods where some migrants, such as rape, coverage of these migrants, especially in European countries . they feature them t a as thieves extremists nad radicalsl. these pictures inhibit communication with the receiving State communities; where migrants and crime are confused by the press episodes or stories especially for migrants with the Arab andmuslim migrants . "

Third, effectson health -: The health effects associated with the infiltration of illegal migrants is represented in carrying out some of the practices that lead to health damage is extremely dangerous. The health risks are not only dangerous to the the migrants themselves ri, but to the society around them, and Nd perhaps this might affect the world as a whole. Among the risks of heath are the venereal diseases; there are reports about prostitutes infected by venereal disease intheneighborhoods where migrants live.

Fourth; the economic effects; the economic effects of migration as important as other serious effects in terms of the national security. These effects can be in the rom soft h following:

1- the Substantial money cost of the illegal migration: the reports pertaining to the illegal migration indicate that this problems is not exclusive the social and security dimensions , but it al shads economic effects, too. The problem I reflected in the cost of inflectd on the receiving country by the illegal migration as expenses of arresting , detaining and deporting the illegal migrants to their countries. The majority of the th deportees cannot afford the tickts to their countries,. So hosting country hs to pay for their tic besides provisions of residence during their detentions. Deportions of thse migrants entails coordination with the concerned embassies, airline and maritime corporations this coordination costs slot of money for a lot of numerous procedures of deportation .

The other dimension of the economic effects is the the majority of illegal migrants accept low fee jobs in contrast to the regular workers demanding high fees. This case creates problem unseen by the employer who doesn't know that some of these illegal employees are criminals, infected by contagious diseases other may practice works not without nay expertise , but they convince the employer of their abilities to to do jobs skillfully . This will result in social snd security problems , let alone it is violation of the law carried out by corrupted ones or of meek personality .. according the al-watan news paper 9 2009, no. 93590

The intentional transfers o the migrants;

Among the negative effects on economy of the illegal migrants is money transfer of huge amounts of money collected by illegal means to snother countries without being noticed by the security official authorities. These transfers are carrid out by some regular residents ,. T. these transferees ngstively affect the domestic economy.

Sixth; the effects on security: accents relted to esurity published by thprss daily show that the rise in the percentgaage o the lingering people deteroirtes the seudrity problem. Especially whn thse people find no work. There ore thy try to make for the idle period through swift but illegal gain of money though immoral practices or committing crimes as repory by th ministry of justice show 9 mowaten 2013, [http //www.al mowatten .net](http://www.al mowatten .net)

The second topic:

the Role of the INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN THE FIGHT against Immigration

1. The International Situation: illegal migration is an area of the monument and fraud by an international mafia seeking to exploit migrants wishing to escape from their countries, as a result of conflicts or wars in search of better job opportunities. Since many of these migrants fall victims of the moral and financial corruption, blackmail and become victims of gangs exploiting their conditions; a they throw them in the sea. Therefore, international community and governments have to facilitate the migration and travel to curtail illegal migration operations, and to stop the blood flow that does not stop cross- the international community can find good solution to this problem if, they want. approved by the European countries to bring them to Europe through UNHCR numbers pressures, and the second way seekers from within the territory of the European country which wants person to resort to it, while the European countries do not allow asylum by embassies or consulates as if to say to people you have to let die in your country and then go to the death again through death boats in the sea

2. The European security position

This position calls for the need to impose comprehensive monitoring of beaches to prevent immigration by force and by offering logistical support to the countries of the Mediterranean basin to increase the effectiveness of their ability to monitor beaches and support the guard and surveillance capabilities as follows:

1-establishing concentration centers to concentrate illegal migrants, where they are held until they are deported to their countries, and these centers have been criticized by many of the human rights organizations., to European countries tried through proposal from Germany the transfer these camps to the north African countries, but the idea has not been accepted by these countries..

Deportation, which means returning the migrants to where he came from or his home land. Statistics indicate that from ten thousand to thirty thousand have died while trying to cross into Europe, according to nongovernmental organizations.

3- the Security agreement with this agreement the EU laid down the policy of cooperation with North African countries through bilateral agreements in order to control migration through through logistic support and joint .however this agreement remains limited and did not offer the right solution in order to stop the migration flow.

4-tightening guard: European countries have implemented a series of measures aimed at promoting and ensuring the security and protection of their borders through the establishment of electronic centers to monitor and six meter high wall equipped with radars and night vision devices, "

5- the Spanish project" it established a specialized agency to guard the border. "at the beginning of 2005 this agency was meant to guard the border, especially the Mediterranean coast and is working to stop the flow of migrants through the coordination of joint operations for its in addition to the security measures aforementioned which the European Union adopted .

6- other measures the most important of which is European Data Bank, which will monitor the movements of foreigners in Europe, where they are taking their data, including fingers and eye print for easy future tracking

Finally, issue of illegal migration, with its different terms has been taking a wide interest and it has become an apprehension for the European countries. Migration presents itself in all areas of life especially where it meets with definitions linking terrorism to migration. The solution presented now is obsessed by security that does not make up a solution for the problem. Because there is no doubt that the governments of the countries exporting the migrants are held accountable for the calamity of these migrants ;these states have to secure peace, security and development projects ensure decent living and stability for the people therein. solving this problem according the researcher needs an attentive , measured study of the root causes of this problem to find out possible effective solutions of this phenomenon and to create development programs in the migration exporting countries to enhanced development that enables the people to live decently.

3. solutions and suggestions for future

The solutions to the problem of illegal immigration are not taken simply as some persons may imagine, but rather they are the fruit of an international coordination of policies among all parties concerned, taking into account the development of security plans and legal and awareness strategies, i.e. to address this phenomenon, the plans should take the following into consideration: organizations:

1. The international organizations should extend support to governments of the third world and poor countries, research institutions and experts in the use of available tools and data necessary to predict trends in migration and the driving forces behind it, in order to provide supporting evidence based on laying proper foundations of addressing this phenomenon.

2. Establishing networks for the exchange of researchers and experts in the field of migration between countries of origin and destination besides the involvement of international

organizations and –governmental and non organizations there.

3- identifying the requirements of the expertise needed by the migrant destination countries to meet the shortfall in competencies and sectors requiring work force..

4-Reinforcing the technical, security and judicial and legislative cooperation mechanisms between the source countries and destination countries, in the framework of full respect for the rights of migrants.

5- Enhancing the capabilities of land and sea border controls to counter irregular migration groups infiltrating the borders and to exchange intelligence information

6- Implementation of Joint cooperation between the relevant ministries of the countries of origin to trigger media campaigns to educate young people about the dangers of irregular migration in order to curtail Cases of irregular migration and reduce the risks but the impact of such campaigns should be positive on young people options of migration opportunities and to achieve a better understanding of the realities of migration

Conclusion:

become an international problem and open a war between migrant adventurers and smuggling mafia on the one hand, and between Europe and its allies from the African countries, on the other it has become clearer that migration is too large to be tackled by the security means; it requires a kind of positive engagement to resolve the problem the solution suggested be low might work.

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