

Analyzing the Effects of Illegal Migration Influx on the Host Nations' National Security

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Abstract:

Purpose :The purpose of the research is to analyze the impact of illegal migration influx on the national security strategies of the host nations. It attempts to examine the challenges of illegal migration to the national security of the host nations. The research tackles the difficulty of controlling the illegal immigrants' influx and introduces a set of policies to create a balance between security needs and humanitarian concerns.

Methodology: The research applies system analysis approach providing a structured approach for gaining a full understanding of the complex systems by examining system boundaries, components, interactions, inputs, outputs, feedback mechanisms, and dynamics of the system involved in illegal migration influx with the possible outcomes of policy interventions and changes in migration patterns.

Findings

The increase in illegal migration influx poses serious threats to national security in every country worldwide. The research examines the complex effects of migration influx on the security structures and socioeconomic environments of the host countries, with particular attention on how border control, law enforcement, and social stability may be affected.

Value: The research aims to provide a unique contribution, symbolizing the inherent relationship between illegal migration and national security. Furthermore, it has to be acknowledged that the host and source nations elaborate their economic, migration, and security concerns without consultation with each other at the policy level which is damaging to the credibility of the immigration policy in most informal negotiations.

Key Words: Influx - National Security – Illegal migration – Host Nations – Organized Crime.

تحليل آثار تدفق الهجرة غير المشروعة على الأمن القومي للدول المضيفة

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المستخلص:

الهدف: الغرض من البحث هو تحليل تأثير تدفق الهجرة غير المشروعة على إستراتيجيات الأمن القومي للدول المضيفة. ويحاول البحث دراسة تحديات الهجرة غير المشروعة على الأمن القومي للدول المضيفة. ويتناول البحث صعوبة السيطرة على تدفق المهاجرين غير الشرعيين ويقدم مجموعة من السياسات لخلق التوازن بين الاحتياجات الأمنية والمخاوف الإنسانية.

المنهجية: يطبق البحث منهج تحليل النظم من خلال تحليل النظام ومكوناته وتفاعلاته ومدخلاته ومخرجاته وآليات التغذية العكسية وديناميكيات تدفق الهجرة غير المشروعة مع إستعراض النتائج المحتملة للتدخلات السياسية والتغيرات فى أنماط الهجرة.

النتائج: توصلت الدراسة إلى أن زيادة تدفق الهجرة غير المشروعة لها تداعيات خطيرة للأمن القومي. ويتناول البحث الآثار المختلفة لتدفق الهجرة على الهياكل الأمنية والبيئات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية فى البلدان المضيفة، مع إيلاء إهتمام خاص لكيفية تأثر مراقبة الحدود وإنفاذ القانون والاستقرار الاجتماعى.

القيمة: يقدم البحث مساهمة فريدة ترمز للعلاقة المتأصلة بين الهجرة غير المشروعة والأمن القومى. ولا بد من الإقرار بأن الدول المضيفة ودول المصدر تطرح مخاوفها الاقتصادية والأمنية دون التشاور مع بعضها البعض على مستوى السياسات، الأمر الذى يضر بمصداقية سياسة الهجرة فى معظم المفاوضات غير الرسمية.

Introduction

Illegal migration influx is a continuous problem that poses multiple threats to the security and stability, economy, and social fabric of the host nations due to the heavy burdens which creates a severe negative consequences. Illegal immigration and its effects have great impacts on societies and considered as a hotly discussed issue on the host countries agenda. There are a great number of people who moved from their origin countries to the higher-income destination countries either through violating their laws or violating a condition of a legal entry by staying longer than permitted or working despite a visa that limits working, such as a tourist, student or temporary worker visa (**Barry R, 2000, PP. 2-3**).

Most of countries oppose illegal migration widely. France's Jean-Marie Le Pen declares that illegal migration constitutes a threat to national security and will lead to the submersion of a country, people, and civilization (**El-Sheikh, N., 2008**). Generally most of illegal immigrants do a lot more to harm the country of destination than it does to help it.

Furthermore, native people believe that illegal immigrants unfairly tax their nation by placing a pressure on public services like healthcare, education, and social welfare programs that are meant to serve the needs of the country's citizens. This resource shortage may worsen bias and social unrest. Unexpected migration influx has the possibility to overload institutions, resulting in having poor quality of services and a lack of resources for both immigrants and natives.

From a national security viewpoint, moving people from a country to another presents serious threats to host countries' national security. Terrorist groups exerts great efforts to exploit illegal migrants trying to gain access to host countries. The failure to inspect and screen newcomers weakens attempts to maintain safe borders and protect nationals from outside threats.

Illegal immigration can also be negative to diplomatic relations. Political pressure from other states or international organizations may be applied to host countries to handle the influx in a way that ensures security and humanity. Effective policies that address the underlying reasons of illegal migration, such as political unrest, economic inequality, and violence in the migrants' home countries, are necessary to balance these demands.

Literature Review

The researcher is exposed to a group of previous studies that deals with the impact of illegal migration influx on homeland security and underscores the complexity of the issue. The researcher divides the previous studies into three different dimensions, spans from, national security threats, socio-economic impacts, and the complicated policy and international relations dimensions.

The first dimension: National Security Threats studies

Shelley introduces a set of threats to national security arouse from illegal immigration influx. The study investigates the possibility that illegal immigration could facilitate terrorist and criminal activities. The study asserted that organized criminal groups may take advantage of illegal migratory routes that may lead to a rise in smuggling, human trafficking, and other illegal operations (Shelley, L., 2014). Furthermore, a study by Leiken tackled the possibility of gaining an access to host countries through pathways, which would be extremely dangerous for public safety. This study tried to enhance the area of terrorism studies by applying a quantitative approach to data analysis and uses immigration and other biographical data to contradict the relationship between immigration and terrorism (Leiken, R. S., & Brooke, S., 2006).

Laczko and Danailova explain that illegal migration creates weaknesses that can be exploited by criminal and terrorist groups. They show that illegal migration routes are often used by organized crime groups for illegal activities such as human trafficking, drug smuggling, and other illegal operations (Laczko & Danailova, G.,

2009). Shapiro and Byman argue that counterterrorism cooperation is not purely a day-to-day activity. Sustaining effective cooperation requires an understanding of each side's interests in counterterrorism and a respect for the strategies that follow from those interests. They present a significant concern about the potential for terrorists to penetrate host nations through these same channels, as evidenced by several high-profile cases in recent years (Shapiro, J. & Byman, D., 2006). Harvey shows that officials are challenged with a serious homeland security dilemma. He asserted that the more security you have, the more security you will need, not because enhancing security makes terrorism more likely, but because enormous investments in security inevitably raise public expectations and amplify public outrage after subsequent failures. Finally, he explained that the more significant the public's sense of insecurity after each failure, the higher the pressure on governments and citizens to sacrifice even more to achieve perfect security (Harvey, F. (2007).

Sirkeci illustrates that migration is everyday life for many individuals and families where some move to the state capital, while many others migrate far longer distances to foreign countries. He focuses on an important aspect of migration, remittances and emphasizes on motives behind and functioning of migration rather than trying to classify these movements into illegal and legal ones (Sirkeci, I. 2005). Finally, Rusev asserts that corruption pressure over border control services in the EU is affecting the east and south east external land borders greatly. He shows that organized crime is largely related to smuggling and only a few corruption cases related to trafficking in human beings. (Rusev, A. 2013).

The studies of the first dimension explained the national security threats posed by illegal migration influx and help the researcher to identify risks and Weaknesses. By reviewing studies on how illegal migration routes can be exploited by criminal and terrorist groups,

the researcher gains insight into the specific security threats that need to be addressed.

The second dimension: studies that dealt with Socio-Economic Impacts

Borjas explained that Economists have exerted great efforts to documenting how international differences in economic conditions change as national governments lower the barriers that limit trade across countries. Borjas asked how host societies would adapt to the entry of perhaps billions of new persons and added that much of the economic literature on immigration has focused on estimating employment and fiscal impacts in specific receiving or sending countries (**Borjas, G. J. 2016**). Chiswick and Miller discuss in their hand book that globalization is a story of migration from Africa over Eurasia to the Americas. He argued that migration has caused trade, and not the other way round. The key force was that in their “new countries” migrants ended up producing goods that were in short supply in their “old countries”, mostly for reasons of nature and climate. He explained that poor individuals in poor countries and income gaps must be expected to constitute powerful incentives for migration, but such incentives may be misleading and distorted (**Chiswick, B. R., & Miller, P. W. 2015**).

New Pew Research Center U.S. population projections show that the continuous increase in demographic trends will lead to future immigrants and their descendants will be an even bigger source of population growth. The study uses new data to examine U.S. public attitudes toward immigration, and it employs survey data to analyze changes in the characteristics of recently arrived immigrants (**Pew Research Center, 2015**). A study by Hollifield asserted that all countries in the world today face the reality of controlling or managing migration. The dilemmas of control are critical, where economic pressures push for openness to migration the political, legal, and security concerns argue for greater control. Hollifield argued that there is growing similarity among industrialized, labor-importing countries in terms of the policy

instruments chosen for controlling immigration, the results or effectiveness of immigration control measures, the integration policies that affect the rate of social, economic, and political integration among immigrants and the general-public reaction to current immigrant flows and assessment of government efforts to control or manage them (**Hollifield, J. F., Martin, P. L., & Orrenius, P. M. 2014**).

Martin discusses in his book that managing Migration presents the valuable results of the Cooperative Efforts to manage emigration project. He added that great efforts must be exerted to identify models and best practices for encouraging economic development and respect for human rights in migrant countries of origin (**Martin, L., Martin P., & Weil, P., 2014**). Dustmann analyzes in his paper the effect of immigration on the wages of native-born workers along the distribution of native wages. He propose an estimation method that allows assessing the effect of immigration on native workers at each point in the native wage distribution, without pre-assigning immigrants to particular skill groups. He provides a clear interpretation to the estimated factor and show that it is relative to the density of immigrants along the native wage distribution (**Dustmann, C., Frattini, T., & Preston, I. P. 2013**). Finally, Esses admits that immigration policies and the treatment of immigrants and refugees are contentious issues. He examines the effects of common media interpretations of immigrants and refugees on dehumanization and its consequences. He explains that immigrants spread infectious diseases and spread terrorists along western nations. He conclude by discussing the implications of the findings for understanding how uncertainty may lead to dehumanization (**Esses, V. M., Medianu, S., & Lawson, A. S. 2013**).

The studies of the second dimension explained the socio-economic impacts of illegal migration on host nations, illustrating the close connection among security, economy, and society. They discuss how illegal migration affects public services, labor markets, and

social cohesion, the researcher can understand the broader implications of security policies. This helps in creating a comprehensive research framework that goes beyond immediate security threats to include socio-economic factors.

The Third dimension: studies that dealt with Policy and International Relations

A reference by Triandafyllidou explores the complicated linkages between two of the most important socioeconomic phenomena: globalization and migration. Both are on the rise, increasing in size and scope worldwide. Triandafyllidou offers the necessary background knowledge and tools to understand how population flows shape, and are shaped by, economic and cultural globalization (Triandafyllidou, A. 2018). Hathaway explained that the obligations derived from the Refugee Convention remain highly relevant, in spite of the development of international human rights law. Hathaway shows that general human rights law adds a significant number of rights to Refugees. Hathaway also examines the fairly complicated way in which rights are qualified and defined under the Refugee Convention, the refugee rights regime is not simply a list of duties owed by state parties equally to all refugees (Hathaway, J. C. (2016).

Weiner examines the instability that has been caused by the world-wide increase of people's migration across national boundaries. He considers the consequences of international migration and refugee flows for both developed and developing countries. He focuses on how governments define the problems posed by international migrations, including security issues. He also evaluates the concern of human rights promoters searching for greater global social justice. Finally, he emphasizes different ways of movement of people across international borders harming nation's sovereignty (Weiner, M. 2015). Castles shows that globalization cannot be understood without understanding migration and immigration. He added that these phenomena cannot be understood, even at the local level, without a "big picture" analytical mind-set. He also links migration with other topics of a global nature explaining that

migration lends itself significantly to multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary analysis (Castles, S., Ammendola, G., & Miller, M. J. 2014). Betts discusses survival migration as an inclusive protection framework that highlights the range of people who have the right derives from international refugee law or international human rights law. Betts also tackles the idea of being a refugee that covers people who are recognized under international refugee law. It is widely recognized that many people who fall outside international refugee law also have a right under international human rights law to not be returned to their country of origin (Betts, A. 2013). Carens discusses the idea of adult immigrants and under what conditions may a democratic state require adult immigrants to meet before granting them citizenship. He considers the reasons why adult immigrants have strong moral claims to citizenship that make it right for states to require immigrants to meet certain standards before gaining citizenship. He focuses only on conditions that are constructed as formal, legal requirements in the naturalization process. It is important to distinguish between such formal requirements and other ways of influencing immigrants and integrating them into the political community. Finally, he asserted that every political community uses social expectations and incentives to affect the way immigrants engage with the political community (Carens, J. H. 2013).

The studies of the third dimension asserted that policy and international relations dimension is vital for understanding the governance and regulatory frameworks surrounding illegal migration influx. These studies helps the researcher understand the legal and regulatory context. This is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of current policies and proposing evidence-based recommendations. They also provide examples of best practices that can be adapted and tested in different contexts. Literature on the root causes of illegal migration, such as political instability and economic disparity, helps the researcher develop a holistic understanding of the issue. This is important for proposing

comprehensive strategies that address both the symptoms and underlying causes of illegal migration.

In summary, the literature on the impact of illegal migration on homeland security covers various dimensions, including national security threats, socio-economic impacts, and policy responses. Each dimension contributes unique insights and data that collectively enrich the research. By reviewing the approaches of previous studies, it becomes clear that the literature help the researcher in consolidating the theoretical and methodological aspects of the research. They help in formulating the questions of the study and determining the appropriate scientific method for the subject of the study. Finally, they provide a comprehensive framework that guides the researcher in developing a thorough, balanced, and develop a comprehensive approach to studying the impact of illegal migration influx on homeland security.

Research Problem

The influx of illegal migrants into host countries has appeared as a critical concern for homeland security. It is considered as a complicated challenges that are not yet effectively managed or fully understood. Illegal migration influx severely harms national security and constitutes significant risks to it by criminal and terrorist organizations. Besides, the influx has unfavorable consequences that cause a sudden increase in population which stresses public services, create a severe problem in labor markets, and escalate social tensions. Governments try to exert extensive efforts to control borders and implement immigration policies, but illegal migration influx continues to escalate, revealing wide gaps in implementation and international cooperation. The complexity of balancing security measures with humanitarian obligations further complicates the issue. This research aims to investigate the comprehensive impact of illegal migration influx on homeland security, exploring the relationship between security threats, socio-economic consequences, and policy effectiveness to provide the illegal visions of the influx to policymakers.

Research Questions

The study, according to the theoretical framework, tries to find an answer for the main question:

“Under what condition illegal migration Influx create a problem on the Homeland Security of Host Countries?”

Many sub questions are derived from the main one as follows:

- 1- What specific security threats are associated with the influx of illegal migrants into host countries, and how do these threats impact national security measures?
- 2- How does the existence of illegal migrants affect the socio-economic structures of host countries?
- 3- What are the policies implemented by host countries to manage illegal migration, and how effective are they in addressing security concerns?
- 4- How do international cooperation and diplomatic relations influence the management of both illegal migration and the security of host countries?

Theoretical framework

For the research titled "The Impact of Illegal Migration Influx on the Homeland Security of Host Nations," the suitable theoretical framework can be a combination of Security Studies, and Migration Theory. These frameworks collectively provide a comprehensive lens to study the complicated impacts of illegal migration influx on homeland security.

Security Studies

Security Studies is considered as a multi-disciplinary field within both political science and international relations. It examines the nature of security threats, the strategies nations use to address them, and the broader consequences for international stability.

Security Studies provides a broad understanding of how illegal migration influx impacts host countries national security. This theoretical framework will help the researcher to analyze the various security threats associated with illegal migration influx and involves traditional security concerns as military threats and state sovereignty, as well as non-traditional threats such as terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, human smuggling and other illegal activities. Security Studies will also support understanding the measures taken by national security agencies to alleviate these threats (**Baldwin, D. A. 1997, P.26**). In the context of illegal migration influx, Security Studies analyzes how host countries securitize migration issues and frames them as threats to their national security. Also, the researcher applies Security Studies to evaluate the effectiveness of border control measures and immigration policies in addressing security risks associated with illegal migration. Finally, it helps to understand the influence of migration-related security threats on international relations and cooperation.

Migration Theory

Migration Theory discovers the drivers, patterns, and consequences of human migration at different levels: local, national, and global ones. It also identifies the causes and effects of migration, providing visions into why illegal migration influx happens and how it affects both migrants and host countries (**Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., & Taylor, J. E. 1993, P.435**). Migration Theory will help to examine the socio-economic impacts of illegal migration, including the stress on public services and labor markets. It also includes different factors that influence migration decisions, economic opportunities, social networks, political instability, environmental changes, and demographic trends (**Castles, S., de Haas, H., & Miller, M. J., 2014, P. 540**). In the context of illegal migration influx, Migration Theory identifies the root causes and drivers of illegal migration influx, as poverty, political instability, and conflict. Also, it helps the researcher to analyze the illegal migration flows and examines

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the socio-economic impacts of illegal migration influx on both sending and receiving countries, including labor markets, public services, and social cohesion.

The researcher tries to integrate both Security Studies and Migration Theory to provide a comprehensive framework for studying the impact of illegal migration influx on host countries homeland security. These theories allow the researcher to analyze the security implications of migration influx within the broader socio-economic and political contexts, offering insights into policy responses, international cooperation, and the management of security risks associated with illegal migration. By integrating these theoretical frameworks, the research can attain a full understanding of both the impact of illegal migration influx on homeland security and the security threats, socio-economic consequences, and policy effectiveness, leading to comprehensive and actionable insights.

Research Methodology

Applying system analysis approach to the research on illegal migration influx and homeland security provides a structured approach for gaining a holistic understanding of the complex systems by examining system boundaries, components, interactions, inputs, outputs, feedback mechanisms, and dynamics of the system involved in illegal migration influx and potential outcomes of policy interventions and changes in migration patterns. System Analysis Approach helps the researcher to define system boundaries identifying host nations in the context of illegal migration, specifying the scope of illegal migration, including different types of migration, and defining what constitutes homeland security in this context, encompassing national security threats, socio-economic impacts, and policy international relations.

System Analysis Approach analyzes how these components interact within the system, as how illegal migrants' influx interact with host communities, how government policies influence

migration influx, and how international cooperation affects security measures. Besides, System Analysis Approach tackles various inputs, outputs and different feedback mechanisms. It identifies several inputs into the system, as factors driving illegal migration - economic disparities, political instability- and resources allocated to homeland security. It also determines the outputs of the system, including changes in security threats as crime rates and terrorism incidents, socio-economic impacts as strains on public services and labor market effects, as well as ethical implications as human rights violations. System Analysis Approach also examines different feedback mechanisms within the system, as how policy responses to illegal migration affect migration patterns, how changes in security measures impact community awareness, and how socio-economic conditions influence migration decisions.

Impacts of Illegal migration Influx on the Homeland Security of Host Countries

The research on the impact of illegal migration influx on homeland security of host nations has produced significant findings across several dimensions, including security threats, socio-economic impacts, and policy effectiveness. This discussion combines the key results and their implications based on the comprehensive analysis conducted.

1- Security threats posed by illegal migration

The research explores how illegal migration influx is perceived as a security threat by host countries and examines the actual security risks associated with different migration patterns. Illegal migration influx heightens security threats in host countries mainly due to leaky borders and insufficient control measures that leads to opportunities for criminal activities as **terrorism**, facilitation of **organized crime**, **human trafficking** and **human smuggling**.

Terrorism can be defined as all criminal acts directed against a state in order to create a terror in the minds of particular person or a group of persons and seriously damage a country or an

international organization (El Ehwany, N., Moisseron, J. & El-Sheikh, N. 2005, PP. 411-413) Terrorism is listed as one of a global challenges and threats to a country's security. Some illegal migrants pose a serious threat to the democratic values, the rights and the freedoms of host countries. Illegal migration and terrorism are linked together not because all illegal migrants are terrorists but because all terrorists in the West have been immigrants (Fiona B. Adamson, 2007, P. 10). **Organized crime** becomes a threat to national security due to the increased number of criminals who enter a country illegally. Organized crime is defined as a structured group existing for a period of time and committing one or more serious crimes to get a financial or any other benefit (Maja, M. 2009, P.11). The threat of illegal migration regarding its links with organized crime are connected to the push factors that are driving people out of their countries and even causing them to turn to criminal networks to facilitate their journey. Illegal immigration facilitated by organized crime gives opportunities for non-origin criminal groups to establish criminal markets within the host countries while profiting from their international links. Powerful organized crime groups are engaged in activities such as human smuggling and trafficking (McCulloch, H., P. 55).

Human Trafficking is considered as a serious crime and a violation of human rights. It is often linked with organized crime and is considered as one of the most profitable criminal activities worldwide. Trafficking involves the intent to exploit a person, irrespective of the existence of border crossings. Trafficking in persons involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer and harboring or receiving persons, by means of the threat or use force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve or control another person for the purpose of exploitation (Kimberly, A. M, 2008. P. 4).

Human smuggling is not a new phenomenon and has existed as long as there have been boundaries between peoples and nations. Human smuggling is a new security threat which threatens the

national security. Human smuggling is a form of migration in which international criminal groups transport people to host countries. Some migrants have sought help from smugglers for transport across borders into the labor market of the host countries (**Richard, F. & Simon, R., 2007, P.4**). Smuggling organizations have a leading role in the illegal immigration and trafficking in persons and are supplementing their traditional criminal activities with strange smuggling. Human smuggling is seen to be a part of the bigger organized crime scheme. It creates dangerous tasks where passive illegal migrants are taken across borders behind closed doors such as in the back of the trucks or in deeper sections of ships (**Bilecen, B., 2009, P.7**).

2- Socio-Economic impacts

Illegal immigration exerts significant pressure on host countries' socio-economic structures, including its impact on **public services, labor markets, and social cohesion**. It examines how illegal migration affects healthcare systems and educational institutions. Moreover, illegal migrants often work in sectors with poor labor standards, affecting wage levels and employment conditions for native workers and contributing to socio-economic inequalities and social tensions.

Illegal immigrants constitutes high economic costs by lowering domestic wages and raising costs on public services. Lower incomes and larger families Immigrants represent a heavy drain on public spending. Illegal immigrants with large families absorb more expenditure by using public services through many channels: sending their kids to public schools, using roads and highways, and receiving public assistance. Illegal immigrants has great influences on public services (**Fiona B. A., 2007, P. 28**). If immigrants receive more governmental benefits and pay no or less taxes that will generate a net fiscal burden on native taxpayers and consider as a threat to national security. So, Paying for fiscal transfer would require tax increases on natives, reductions in government benefits to natives, or increased borrowing from future generations.

International labor mobility that descends from wage make differences across countries. The familiarity of immigrants into host countries' labor markets is distinguished through a comparison of wages and employment rates of immigrants versus natives at the time of entry and over the duration of stay. Illegal residents in the host countries are engaged in undocumented labor. Empirical evidence on the Labor Market performance of immigrant shows that illegal immigrants suffer from a disadvantage compared to native workers but their wages tend to increase faster than native earnings which affect labor market in a negative way (Gil, S. E., & Ira, N., 2010, P. 6). Host countries cost a lot for providing social cohesion to illegal immigrants. Medical care is considered to be a human right regardless of immigration status. Several health care centers have been affected negatively by illegal immigrants forcing them to reduce or eliminate services due to non-payment. **Education** is considered as one of the largest expenditure in host countries. It constitutes a threat to their security because of bearing both fiscal and administrative responsibility of providing schooling and costs to educate illegal immigrants' children. There is a lack of harmony, cooperation and different degrees of integration between both origin students and illegal immigrant students into the school system. This leads to continuous mobility, inflows and outflows, of students at some schools who face bigger problems as they repeat many of the routines (Sari, P. & William R. 2008, P. 6).

Wages have increased the supply of workers in host countries' economy. Illegal immigrants, most of them fall below unskilled workers, don't have any alternative to accept a job at the very bottom level because they are less educated and have more incentive to work for less than minimum wages of natives. Economic theory suggests that the wage impacts of immigration influx may differ and depend on: the new workers' skills either being substitute for or complement the skills of native workers as well as the responses of employers and employees over time. As a

substitute, if immigrants' skills are similar to native workers, so, illegal immigration might increase job competition and lower the wages for these types of jobs, as a complement, low-skilled immigrants could increase demand for people in higher-skilled job categories, perhaps increasing wages in these complementary jobs (Nobles, J., 2006, P. 13).

3- Policy effectiveness

The research underscores the importance of balanced policies implemented by host countries to manage illegal migration and enhance homeland security with humanitarian considerations, highlighting the need for comprehensive immigration reforms and international cooperation frameworks. It includes **analyzing immigration policies, border control measures and international cooperation efforts.**

Analyzing immigration policies,

Immigration law policies are essential for controlling the flow of people into and out of the country. Analyzing how well immigration policies manage the effects of an influx of illegal migrants needs a detailed examination of several policy aspects, including assessing the **legal frameworks, enforcement strategies** as well as **integration policies.**

Legal framework is considered as an effective policy to regulate immigration. Explaining legal ways for migration and outlining consequences for illegal entry needs clear and comprehensive laws. Effective policies ought to clarify who are permitted to enter, when they can, and how illegal entry will be addressed. A country as U.S has comprehensive rules and regulations controlling immigration which encompass regulations related to refugees, asylum seekers, and other visa categories (**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2021**).

Enforcing immigration laws effectively requires the use of enforcement measures as penalties for employment and entry violations. These measures include punishment for employers who

recruit undocumented labor as well as the imprisonment and displacement of illegal migrants. Necessary resources, skilled staff, and cooperation amongst different law enforcement agencies are required for effective enforcement. Countries have to work effectively on checkpoints, surveillance technologies, and border patrol agents to stop and discourage illegal crossings (**Department of Homeland Security, 2021**). Managing the effects of immigration needs an effective integration policies that consequently influences the patterns of illegal migration indirectly. These policies focus mainly on facilitating the successful integration of legal migrants into the host society through indulging into job placement programs, free access to education and providing healthcare as well as community support initiatives (**OECD, 2021, P, 145**).

Border control measures

Border control measures are pivotal in managing the impact of illegal migration influx on the homeland security of host countries. Effectiveness in this realm depends on a complicated approach that encompasses **technological advancements**, assuring **collaboration with neighbors** as well as adherence to **security and humanitarian concerns**.

The infrastructure and advanced surveillance technology can improve border monitoring and detecting capacities. Technological developments play a vital role in border control through improving monitoring, detection, and reaction capabilities. A set of effective tools are used to monitor borders by using advanced technology as satellite technology, radar systems, drones, and thermal imaging cameras (**Rosenblum, M., Bjelopera, J. & Finklea, K. 2020, P. 19**). Effective border control needs to strengthen collaboration with neighboring countries to manage migration influx and addresses the root causes. Countries have to conclude both bilateral and multilateral agreements to facilitate information sharing, joint operations, and harmonization of border management practices (**Nematov, E., 2018**).

Effective border control measures must support human rights standards and consider humanitarian aspects. Strict border controls should be balanced with humanitarian considerations to ensure compliance with international human rights standards. Effective border control accesses asylum procedures, screening for protection needs, and offering humanitarian assistance to helpless migrants as essential components of a rights-based approach to border management. Border enforcement actions includes imprisonments, captures and returns according to international law and respect the dignity and rights of migrants (Carrera, S., Mager, F. & Stefan, M., 2020, P. 76).

International cooperation efforts

The prevention of immigration influx is first and foremost step on the national level in host countries. The international cooperation efforts for immigration control has been developed in different ways. Host countries adopts restrictive measures to put an end to this phenomenon as **issuing effective visa policy, sanctions against both carriers and employers** as well as **adopting bilateral and multilateral collaboration to** improve cooperation with the countries of origin and transit.

Applying effective Visa Policy is considered a basic requirement to fight migration influx. Host countries require visas of all foreigners flooding to their lands. To get a visa, foreigners are required to apply for and submit their foreign passport, which allowed inspection of the passport to determine if it was counterfeit or stolen, and an opportunity to ask questions before issuing a visa, or withholding a visa in appropriate cases. Visa policy would comprise: Uniform visa standards to improve the security by using new technologies including the applicant's biometric data. Host countries should create common administrative structures to strengthen cooperation among consulates all over the world. They also need to develop a visa identification system using the possibilities of modern communication and computer technology and to set up a common visa identification system (Léonard, S., 2003, PP. 14-16).

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Host countries have to promote cooperation and information sharing among countries, especially neighbors, to prevent the smuggling of migrants. Finally, the host countries should introduce a series of legal and practical instruments in related matters, such as police and judicial cooperation to combat smuggling and trafficking in human beings. For example, the EU and member states signed a protocol against the smuggling of migrants by Land, air and sea. The protocol calls for countries to adopt legislation that will help prevent, investigate, and accuse those involved in smuggling migrants or facilitating their entry or illegal stay in a country with false documents (**Kolovos, I., 2010, PP. 19-20**).

In most host countries, there is a close co-operation which has been developed between various organizations to control influx to avoid employing illegal immigrants as well as controlling labor markets. Host countries should maintain a close bilateral and multilateral agreements dealing with transit, origin and destination countries. Host countries have to promote dialogue, close cooperation, shared responsibility and tailored partnerships with immigrants' countries of origin and transit. Cooperation on illegal immigration issue has been started through different instruments and multilateral paths as: association or Partnership and Cooperation agreements, readmission agreements visa facilitation agreements, mutual legal agreements. A multilateral cooperation process happens in the form of intra-regional cooperation at different levels: region-state and state to state. Cooperation among regions is the further step towards a more reliable migration policy, which links countries of origin, transit and destination (**European Migration Network, 2007, P.18**).

Analysis (Discussion)

The research tries to illustrate that the debate over defining terminologies and concepts regarding the issue of migration, emigration, immigration and illegal immigration never ended but most scientists exerted great efforts to clarify and distinguish between them. The research outlines that a number of scholars and

scientists tried to introduce different impacts of migration influx on the Homeland Security of Host Countries in different spheres with different views. Most of them focus on security, socio economic and policy effectiveness aspects. The movement of people illegally from their origin countries to host countries across borders is not a new phenomenon. Throughout history, people have been motivated to move either voluntary, out of choice for better standard of living, or involuntary, out of necessity due to dreadful situations. However, as the disparities between the developed and developing countries widen so one motivation for migration is that of economics. Defining the threat is an essential part to establishing the means to confront it; methods or instruments will likely differ in relation to the supposed uniqueness of the threat, as well as the level of risk to which a state or its citizens are exposed. If there are intentions on the part of certain migrants to develop a particular movement such as terrorism, a sequence of problems arises.

The conceptual framework integrates different dimensions to provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of illegal migration on homeland security. By examining security threats and perceptions, socio-economic impacts and policy responses. The research can **identify** the specific security threats posed by migration influx and their implications for national security strategies. It **evaluates** the socio-economic consequences of illegal migration on public services, labor markets, and social cohesion. It **assesses** the effectiveness of existing policies and governance frameworks in managing illegal migration and enhancing homeland security. Finally, it **considers** the ethical dimensions and human rights implications of migration policies, aiming for a balanced approach that ensures both security and humanitarian considerations. Moreover, the research underscores the importance of international cooperation. Illegal migration is a transnational issue that requires coordinated efforts between countries to foster dialogue and collaboration between nations, leading to more effective regional and global strategies to manage migration flows and address the root causes of illegal migration.

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The effectiveness of immigration policies in managing the impact of illegal migration on homeland security focus on several interconnected factors as a clear legal framework, strong enforcement strategies, supportive integration policies, and consideration of socio-economic impacts. Countries that adopt comprehensive and balanced approaches tend to achieve better outcomes in terms of security, social cohesion, and economic vitality. However, the complex nature of migration necessitates continuous adaptation and evaluation of policies to address evolving challenges effectively. Also, stricter enforcement measures can prevent illegal crossings and reduce crime rates associated with migration, they may lead to unplanned consequences as increased human rights violations and higher operational costs for enforcement agencies.

Regarding security threats, terrorism, extremism, and hostility illegal migration creates opportunities for the exploitation of various complaints and contributes to the division of societies due to the emergence of hostility towards others. Illegal migrants and refugees arriving in host countries may have protests of their own due to socio-economic hardships and political oppression in their countries of origin. While the vast majority of illegal migrants and refugees pose no threat to the security of the host country, certain individuals could exploit the migration flow to gain access to the territory. With the help of organized crime groups, individuals with a history of radicalization may exploit the migration routes without being detected. National security strategies are influenced by international movements of people, especially when their motivations become suspects. Regardless of their involvement, illegal migrants pose a specific challenge in terms of sovereignty. As foreign nationals, they may enjoy different rights than citizens of the host country, in terms of legal safeguards, access to state-provided services and social security. These individuals may be exploited partly because their illegal status renders them unable to contact the police or other state actors for legal protection or access to services. Security threat resulted from migration influx are

related to each other and one can lead to another. So, regional conflict can lead to state failure and instability which breeds organized crime which result in terrorism and drugs. Therefore host countries' focus should be on promoting regional stability and conflict prevention.

Shifting the focus from broad national security issues, there are several socio-economic reasons for nations to be cautious of illegal migration influx. Such concerns extend beyond mere security issues broken by illegally entering migrants. One significant concern is the influx of illegal migrants expecting to work owing to laid-back border enforcement. Understanding where migrants expect to seek employment is crucial if they are entering or transiting territories. Illegal migrants starting jobs, or attempting to do so, constitute the very start of a multitude of additional possible security issues and societal challenges for the host nation. Such concerns relate to the functioning of labor market policies, wage levels, availability of work, the nature of workers employed, and the development of informal sectors. The other significant socio-economic worry is public and social services. New users of social services expect to be given free education, health care, housing, and social security, funded by the budget of the receiving nation with the implication that taxes are paid there. The overall effect of illegal migration on the unskilled labor market in the host countries can be ambiguous. On the one hand, even a small increase in labor supply at the bottom of the skill distribution tends to exert downward pressure on unskilled wages. On the other hand, unskilled migrants can often have an opposite effect on production; they can raise productivity in the low-skilled job vacancies occupied by native workers and can possibly have a positive effect on the wage of domestic unskilled labor. The inflow of illegal migrants may change the overall economic equilibrium of a nation. The change in wage levels determined by the labor supply among the various migrant scenarios is lower than that predicted by the underlying labor market frameworks. The composition of the change in wage levels reflects the structure of the economy. Migration influx can strain public services, as healthcare,

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education, and social welfare systems, impacting both migrants and native populations. By examining these impacts, the study can help in designing policies that alleviate these strains, promoting social cohesion and stability within host nations. Cooperative efforts to address socioeconomic differences, political instability, and violence in migrant-sending countries can diminish the push factors driving illegal migration. Also, Cooperating on humanitarian responses to migrant influx can alleviate immediate pressures and raise different concerns among nations.

Finally, the effectiveness of border control measures in managing illegal migration influx and enhancing homeland security relies on integrating technological advancements, operational strategies, international cooperation, and adherence to human rights principles. A comprehensive approach that balances security requirements with humanitarian considerations is essential for achieving sustainable border management outcomes. Continuous evaluation, adaptation to evolving challenges, and collaboration at national, regional, and international levels are critical for maintaining effective border control in an increasingly interconnected world.

Recommendations

In light of the effects of illegal migration influx on the national security strategies of host nations, several recommendations are offered for policymakers to consider. First and foremost, enhancing intelligence-sharing mechanisms on illegal migration activities and associated security threats is crucial. Inter-agency intelligence-sharing at the national level should be complemented by efforts to exchange intelligence at the local level among the countries of origin, transit, and destination. Timely sharing of information on the activities, methods, and technology used by people smugglers, as well as security threats posed by illegal migration, would help nations better anticipate and counter security threats. Furthermore, strong monitoring capacities along the borders of major countries of origin and transit are necessary to counter illegal migration.

These monitoring networks should address land, maritime, and flight borders and continuously send surveillance data to intelligence-analysis centers. Monitoring networks are most effective when adapted to local circumstances and continuously share information with neighboring countries. Moreover, to provide adequate defenses against future increases in illegal migration, the building of proactive defense measures against illegal migration, similar to defenses against terrorism, is encouraged. Such defenses may include securing borders with barriers and radars and enhancing local monitoring capacities. Although expensive, monitoring, surveillance, and armed defense are crucial against organized and targeted illegal migration crises. Another recommendation includes raising public awareness of the negative effects of illegal migration. Increased negative reporting on the effects of uncontrolled illegal migration, such as more violence and attacks on citizens, would increase the public demand for tightening border security. Similarly, increased negative reporting on deteriorating relations with key countries of origin and transit. Finally, there should be immediate policies and measures to be implemented to lessen the negative impacts of it. It is important to continue to participate actively to adopt a common policy for illegal immigration influx. Countries should use more diplomatic tools to enhance the dialogue among and work more in pushing the illegal immigration phenomenon to the top priorities agendas to put an end to it. Countries should work more to strengthen and to improve their capacity to reach more cooperation and to handle different feasibility studies on a common external border unit.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the research underscores the complicated nature of the impact of migration influx on homeland security. By examining security threats, socio-economic impacts and policy effectiveness, the study provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the challenges and opportunities associated with managing illegal migration influxes in host nations. Moving forward, addressing these challenges requires coordinated efforts at local, national, and

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international levels to develop inclusive and sustainable solutions that uphold security, respect human rights, and promote social cohesion.

The management of illegal migration has significant implications for policy and international relations. Host nations must balance the enforcement of strict border controls with the need to support international human rights obligations. Policies aimed at alleviating the influx through international cooperation and agreements between source and transit countries. Furthermore, effective policy responses require an understanding of the push and pull factors driving illegal migration, such as political instability, economic disparity, and violence in migrants' countries of origin.

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