



# **Contributions of NGOs in Facing the Problem of Illegal Immigration of Youth**

Prepared by

**Dr. Ahmed Saber Mohamed Ibrahim**

**Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work  
Community Organization Specialty  
Director of Postgraduate Studies - Higher Institute of  
Social Work - Sohag**



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### Abstract:

The current study aimed to identify: the causes and motives of illegal immigration of youth, the type of problems arising from the problem of illegal immigration, mechanisms followed by the state to reduce this problem, opinions of youth to reduce the problem of illegal immigration, programs of civil society organizations for the employment of youth to reduce this phenomenon and proposals of youth that limit the phenomenon of illegal immigration from their point of view, This study belongs to the descriptive studies. The study was applied to a number of eighty young men who returned from illegal immigration, voluntarily or unwillingly, through the government authorities, The study reached a set of results. The most important is that the vast majority of the study sample is single and has never been married. It revealed the cause of illegal immigration is the presence of rich friends who returned from immigration. It showed that the problem are the family's loss of one of the sources of income, the need to give youth unemployment benefits, followed by the need to provide housing at reasonable prices from their point of view. The most important programs of NGOs to reduce this problem is to classify youth according to their specialty.

**Key words:** NGOs, illegal immigration, youth.

### ملخص الدراسة:

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على أسباب ودوافع الهجرة غير الشرعية للشباب. والتعرف على نوعية المشكلات المترتبة على مشكلة الهجرة غير الشرعية والتعرف على الآليات التي تتبعها الدولة للحد من هذه المشكلة. والتعرف على آراء الشباب للحد من مشكلة الهجرة غير الشرعية والتعرف على برامج منظمات المجتمع المدني لتشغيل الشباب للحد من هذه الظاهرة والتعرف على مقترحات الشباب التي تحد من ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية من وجهة نظرهم، وتنتمي هذه الدراسة إلى الدراسات الوصفية، وطبقت الدراسة على عدد (٨٠) شاب من العائدين من الهجرة غير الشرعية طوعاً أو كرهاً عن طريق السلطات الحكومية، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج أهمها أن الغالبية العظمى من عينة الدراسة فئة أعزب لم يسبق له الزواج. وأسفرت الدراسة عن أسباب الهجرة غير الشرعية هو وجود أصدقاء

عادوا من الهجرة أغنياء. وأوضحت أن المشكلة هو فقد الأسرة لأحد مصادر الدخل. وضرورة منح الشباب أعانة بطالة من وجهة نظرهم، تليها ضرورة توفير مساكن بأسعار مناسبة من وجهة نظرهم، تليها ضرورة توفير مساكن بأسعار مناسبة وجاءت نتائج الدراسة أن أهم برامج منظمات المجتمع المدني للحد من ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية للشباب هو تصنيف وحصر الشباب وفق تخصصاتهم.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الجمعيات الأهلية، الهجرة غير الشرعية، الشباب.

## Introduction

Illegal immigration has occupied government and public opinion recently as one of the important problems with political, economic, social and security repercussions. It has become one of the most pressing national issues affecting Egyptian national security. Especially since youth represent the large percentage of illegal immigrants through illegal travel agencies or resorting to immigration brokers who charge huge sums under the pretext of providing suitable work or a safe haven, only to end their immigration up with death, imprisonment or deportation.

Egypt, like other Arab countries, has not escaped the phenomenon of illegal immigration, and has become a dream, obsession, preoccupation, and fear of ambition among the youth of society. youth were not spared from this phenomenon. it reached to the university students, especially from making attempts to illegal immigration, whether it was a failure or they were able to immigrate across the seas by boat.

The phenomenon of illegal immigration comes to the fore of international concerns in the light of the growth of technology and the adoption of economic globalization that made the world look like a small village. Immigration through a legitimate way is difficult for youth today for many reasons and in the light of the difference in cultural and social level This matter leads to an increasingly high rate of illegal immigration.

### **First: Problem of the study**

Youth in any society are considered the honest mirror that reflects the reality of society and the extent of its progress. They are the evidence that can be relied upon in predicting its future. They are provided with educational guidance based on the pillars of virtue that nurtures in youth loyalty and belonging. (Abdel-Rahman: 2016, 940)

Despite the importance of our belief that all the elements of the human wealth and their resources are a major reason for the progress and prosperity of nations we feel about the element of youth has a special importance exceeds more than the importance we feel about the other elements and sectors of human wealth.

The issue of illegal immigration of youth represents a wide area of attention of the media and government institutions and civil organizations and institutions. It is considered as one of the most important issues that are represented in the international arena in recent times. The desire of youth to immigrate illegally outside the country and in irregular ways increases in search of a better job opportunity. They search for a better standard of living in the country of immigration as well. With the multiplicity of reasons leading to this phenomenon, economic motives come at the forefront. This phenomenon appeared in front of youth as a result of tightening travel and residence procedures in European countries.

Estimates of the volume of illegal immigration differ due to its secrecy on the one hand, and the diversity of immigrants on the other hand. The International Labor Organization estimates it to be between 10-15% of the number of immigrants in the world, which ranges between 150-200 million immigrants. On the other hand, the International Migration Organization estimates illegal immigration to the European Union countries to reach 1.5 million people annually. (The International Organization for Migration: 2007, 21)

There are between 75,000 and 100,000 temporary immigrants in Libya. They are waiting there in the hope of escaping to European shores illegally. There are brokers who make it easier for them to travel illegally, realizing illegal gains behind it, relying on the exploitation of immigrants and realizing income from their pains and hopes, as brokers get approximately 25 thousand pounds for the immigration of one person.

Illegal immigration rates increased across Libya after the 2011 revolution, the absence and collapse of official security agencies and systems, the prevalence and abundance of desert vehicles, the lack of possibilities to control the land and sea borders, and the rise of conflicts. All this contributed to the increase in the rates of illegal immigration across Libya. Where Italy estimated the number of illegal immigrants to it from Libya about 1.5 million people. Most of them are from North

African countries and others from Chad, Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia. (Mahmoud: 2009, 21)

The smuggling of illegal immigrants has become a new type of organized crime, which differed and gained a place for it in the phase of consolidating globalization and the new world order with its economic orientations. This led to the marginalization of many regions of the world, especially the third world countries. All this helped the emergence of this illegal pattern of immigration to the countries of the developed world by allowing this new system of ease of movement through countries that have become less able to play their role in protecting their borders and coasts. Organized criminal gangs have taken advantage of this opportunity to practice trafficking in illegal immigrants across the land, sea and air borders of countries. (Sharif: 2010, 31)

In April 2005, the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower estimated the number of Egyptian immigrants to Italy illegally at about 90,000 immigrants. The number of illegal Egyptian immigrants to Europe is estimated at about 460,000 people. International observers believe that the real number is much greater than the official statistics. The number of detained Egyptian youth illegally immigrated by the Egyptian security services about a thousand detainees during 2008 / 2009. (Badir : 2009)

This was confirmed by Arab and foreign studies that dealt with the problem of illegal immigration on the grounds that it is a global phenomenon or problem that worries all parties, whether from the countries that export immigration, developing countries, or developed countries, to which illegal immigrants come.

Mahmood's study (2006) showed illegal immigration, where the Refugee and Forced Migration Studies Program studied African migration through Libya to Europe and its human cost. The study reached a set of results. The most important of which is that in recent years, Libya has become a major transit country where refugees and immigrants reside for a temporary period before moving to the country of destination.

Ministry of Manpower's study (2006) indicated that the majority of youth want to immigrate. The main motive for the problem of immigration is low wages, despite their awareness of the dangers of illegal immigration and its implications for European countries. Italy is among the countries that are considered a destination for youth,

followed by France, then Germany, then Britain. The study recommended the need to provide new job opportunities for youth, which will inevitably lead to a decrease their number of coming to illegal immigration. That matter has not been activated yet.

Gordon's study (2006): showed that the number of illegal immigrants in 2009 reached nine hundred thousand immigrants living in the United States. The number of internally displaced persons annually to the country reached five hundred thousand immigrants, which represents two-thirds of immigrants in the United States, with the remaining 30% to 40% who obtained temporary entry visas, despite their expiry, still residing inside the country. The study showed that these immigrants work in low-level jobs such as agriculture, construction, food processing, building cleaning and maintenance, and other jobs that do not depend on skilled hands for lower wages than the natives do. This brings higher profits in the short term to business owners.

Bashir's study (2010) confirmed the spread of the phenomenon of illegal Arab immigration to the countries of the world, especially to the south of the European continent, despite the severity of the restrictions placed by these countries on illegal immigration, which constitutes a source of great danger to the lives of immigrants. This immigration often takes place on small boats, which in the end, leads to the drowning or certain death of a number of these immigrants. The study concluded that the causes of illegal Arab immigration to Europe are due to the economic disparity between the exporting and attractive countries for immigrants, lack of job opportunities, high unemployment rates, low wages, living standards, and the need for manpower in countries attracting immigrants and closing the door to legal immigration.

Bruno's study (2010) indicated that competing views within Congress is an obstacle in enacting comprehensive legislation to reform the immigration system and how to deal with illegal immigrants from the population. The demographic analysis of this group of population in the period from March 2008 to January 2009 found those 9.4 million adults, 1.9 million children under the age of 18 and 13 million women.

Ibrahim's study (2014) indicated that the most important reasons for illegal immigration are the desire to obtain a job opportunity, lack of income, and the improvement of living conditions. It showed that the method of secret immigration of immigrants came through brokers. The

immigrant traveled to European countries from Libya by sea in the desire to improve their standard of living and achieve high financial standards.

Al-Baghdadi et al's study (2016) aimed to: identify the size and trends in the development of illegal immigration in Egypt, know the governorates that export the illegal immigration, and revealing the social and psychological motives that lead youth to illegal immigration. The results of the study revealed that the number of immigrants from Egypt during the period 1990 -2003 was greater than the number of arrivals. However, this difference widened significantly in the period 2010 -2013 in favor of the number of immigrants. Seven governorates were chosen: Qalyubia, Sharkia, Kafr El-Sheikh, Gharbia, Buhaira, Dakahlia, and Menoufia. The nature of the problems that led to immigration are the increase in population, economic, environmental and social race.

Seif's study (2017) indicated that jealousy, imitation, and the desire to build a future home and marriage, in addition to achieving a social status, formed the most important social determinants of illegal youth immigration. Unemployment and the lack of job opportunities come at the top of the economic determinants.

Mohamed's study (2016) asserted that the most important motives for illegal immigration were poverty, unemployment and high prices, as well as population growth and the decline of values in society.

Hassan's study (2020) aimed to: identify the motivations of youth for illegal immigration, the difficulties facing the empowerment of youth to reduce illegal immigration. The most important results of this study are: social motives for illegal immigration among youth are the low standard of living, lack of income from government work, low percentage of wages compared to abroad, in addition to the increase in living requirements. Among the risks of illegal immigration on youth are hunger, death and psychological problems and exposure to fraud by human traffickers. There are also risks of immigration for young people's families. The most important of these are the suffering of families from the loss of children, depletion of the family's capabilities and the loss of its property.

Social work as an institutional profession is practiced through various civil institutions and associations. Community organization method as one of the methods of practicing this profession is concerned



with studying organizations, their objectives, components, foundations, principles, skills, and strategies for working in these organizations, which include civil societies. (Ali: 2003, 872)

Community organization method focused on civil organizations as one of the institutions that must be established in the areas of social service practice. Especially in the context of contemporary changes that placed on these organizations local and national tasks. Governmental organizations became unable alone to reach the social welfare society, especially after those voluntary organizations and institutions became the opportunity, possibility and official ratification to take their place among developed countries. (Emam: 2003, 512)

The need has become urgent for the efforts of the social service profession. It is one of the most important professions that work in the field of youth. It works in its integrated ways and technical methods on a firm basis of goals and philosophy. It brings about desirable changes in individuals, groups, societies and social activities. It helps youth to achieve the best adaptation of themselves to their social environment. (Ali: 2008, 53)

Given the multiplicity of social service fields and methods, community organization method aims to bring about change as the professional strategy or the scientific method used by the social service profession to work with the community to bring about the intended social change. (Khater: 2000, 243)

The phenomenon of illegal immigration is a social problem that affects all segments of society because of the internal conditions that expel youth, which represent an expelling force in the sending society and the other attractive in the receiving countries.

Illegal immigrants are exposed to many tragic problems. They are arrested and deported to their countries, dying in trucks or seas and across the desert. We see that these events have become commonplace. Governments have only moved to confront them by announcing new victims because of illegal immigration.

Consequently, illegal immigration results in more victims belonging to families, and families lose one of their members as a result of illegal immigration, which affects the entire family, which results in many economic, social, psychological.....etc. problems.

Social work as a humanitarian profession based on helping individuals, groups and societies. It has a clear role in addressing societal issues, including the problem of illegal immigration. This

problem has a negative impact on the individual, the group and society. The families of the victims of illegal immigration need relief from their pains and problems. So that society can benefit from their potential in the development process. These families are not exposed to fall as victims of illegal immigration again.

Community organization method can, with its available programs, methods and scientific and professional tactics, play a vital role in assisting NGOs in facing the problems of immigrant's families in local communities.

Social work as a profession and the community organization method as one of its methods has a professional responsibility that requires it to search continuously for problems that threaten the security and stability of society and propose solutions to them.

Countries, governments, and organizations are interested in studying this problem. Human and social sciences, and community organization method in particular is interested in studying societal problems and trying to treat them in general, and the problem of illegal immigration in particular, due to its impact on the individual, the family, and society.

Through the previous presentation and previous studies, the role of social work in facing problems and community organization method in particular. The current study came to shed light on the causes of the phenomenon of illegal immigration, the problems arising from it, and the proposed solutions to confront and reduce this phenomenon. Accordingly, the researcher was able to formulate the problem of the current study, which crystallized in the contribution of NGOs in facing the problem of illegal immigration of youth.

### **Second: Importance of the study**

- Youth represents a social segment that occupies a privileged position in society, and carries with it the hope of this nation. Youth are the real wealth of any society.
- Youth in society is considered one of the most vital age groups and the ability to work and be active. It is also the age group whose psychological and cultural structure is almost complete in a way that enables them to adapt, agree, interact, integrate and participate with the utmost energy.
- Increasing the rates of illegal immigration due to the repercussions of the economic, social and political conditions the country is going through.

- The phenomenon of illegal immigration is considered one of the phenomena that disturb many countries, governments and societies. It has negative repercussions.
- The problem of illegal immigration has a security dimension that affects Egyptian national security, especially after the Arab Spring revolutions and the Egyptian society's neighborhood with the State of Libya, which is considered the easiest way to migrate to Europe through its coasts.
- Young immigrants to European countries, the countries of destination, are no longer welcome.
- The importance of a role for social service in general and the method of organizing society in particular in confronting the phenomenon of illegal immigration.
- The importance of the current study is represented in standing on the dimensions and effects of illegal immigration, both on the family environment of immigrants and the impacts it has on his family and on society.
- The importance of the role that NGOs can play in facing the problems of poverty in the Egyptian society and participating in bringing about comprehensive and sustainable development processes.
- Through this study, it is possible to reach a set of proposals that can contribute to confronting the problem of illegal immigration.
- The current study may enrich the theoretical framework for community organization in the field of supporting Egyptian national security and confronting the dangers of the problem of illegal immigration.

### **Third: Objectives of the Study**

- 1 - Identifying the causes and motives for the phenomenon of illegal immigration.
- 2 - Identifying the problems resulting from illegal immigration.
- 3 - Identifying the mechanisms used by countries to reduce the phenomenon of illegal immigration.
- 4 - Identifying the programs of civil society organizations for youth employment to reduce the phenomenon of illegal immigration.
- 5 - Identifying proposals that limit the phenomenon of illegal immigration from the point of view of youth.

### **Fourth: Questions of the Study**

- 1 - What are the reasons and motives for the phenomenon of illegal immigration?

- 2 - What are the problems arising from illegal immigration?
- 3 - What are the mechanisms followed by the state to reduce the phenomenon of illegal immigration?
- 4 - What are the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce the problem of illegal immigration?
- 5 - What are the proposals that limit the phenomenon of illegal immigration from the point of view of youth?

#### **Fifth: Concepts of the Study**

##### **Illegal immigration concept**

“A measure for the illegal entry into and from the territory of any country by individuals or groups other than the ports specified for that, without adhering to the legitimate controls and conditions that each country delegates in the field of movement of individuals.” Al-Shishini: 2010, 140)

It is also defined as "moving from the homeland of the immigrant to other country to reside in it on an ongoing basis, in violation of the rules governing migration between countries." (Khader: 2003, 32)

It is also defined as “unregulated entry of an individual from one country to another by land, sea or air. This entry does not carry any form of permanent or temporary residence permit. It also means failure to respect the necessary requirements to cross the country. (Abdel Moneim: 2008, 1085)

It is defined as the entry of workers into a country without identification papers or entry permits. This is usually done either through human smuggling or through the immigrant himself. (Mustafa: 2010, 108)

##### **Procedural concept of illegal immigration**

- 1 - Sequencing individuals and groups across the borders of the state to another state in an illegal manner and without official documents.
- 2 - Smuggling individuals outside the borders in complete secrecy.
- 3 - Non-compliance with the regulations and laws regulating immigration.
- 4 - Escaping from the problems of poverty and unemployment in an effort to improve his living conditions.

##### **NGOs concept**

It is one of the civil organizations that are supervised by the Ministry of Social Affairs and established by the people in their

communities as a result of their feeling that it is the appropriate means to meet the lack of their needs and the problems they face by uniting the self-efforts of the people with the efforts of governmental organizations. (Abdel Maqsoud: 2002, 231)

It is known as one of the non-governmental organizations established to contribute to the development of society. These organizations are mostly non-profit and their work is charitable. Away from political considerations, and because they have a developmental face, their work is based on specific goals that represent the needs of their founders. As well as the needs of the community in which they are located. Law No. 84: 2002)

The dictionary of social work terminology defines them as “non-profit associations that have their own bylaws and statutes, their board of directors and committees, and their revenues come from subscriptions, donations, donations from the masses, and the fees they may charge in exchange for the services they provide. (Darwish: 1998, 113)

Qassem: (n. d, 61) believes that it is "a purposeful social structure established by the people of society when they feel that there are certain needs or problems that they cannot face, and therefore they seek to form such organizations within the limits of the prevailing laws in society."

#### **Procedural concept of NGOs**

- 1 - Associations established at the local community level.
- 2 - It is based on participation and volunteering.
- 3 - Non-profit organizations.
- 4 - It aims to develop society by satisfying needs and facing problems.
- 5 - NGOs are considered a support for governmental organizations.

#### **Youth Concept**

The dictionary of social sciences defines youth as individuals in adolescence, i.e. individuals between the stages of puberty and sexual maturity. However, the period during which the youth stage ends is indefinite and has been defined by some to the age of thirty. (Madkour: 1975, 219)

As for the dictionary of social work, youth is defined as “the stage in which the individual begins to occupy a position in the social structure through which he exercises concerned social roles that contribute to building society. (Al-Sukkari: 2000, 60)

While the Oxford dictionary defines youth as “a stage of life when you are young, especially the time or time between childhood and old age, and also means the real or state of being young” (Oxford word power : 2009, 886)

It is also defined as “the period that begins when society tries to prepare the person to occupy a social position and play his role in building it, and ends when the individual is able to occupy his position and perform a role in the social context according to the criterion of social interaction.” (Abu Al-Nasr: 2013, 21)

Youth is defined as “a stage of human beings that is determined by a temporal measure in the light of similar characteristics represented by the biological standard that distinguishes that stage, or by a sociological measure that depends on the nature of the conditions that society is going through, or by a psychological and behavioral measure, as a stage that constitutes a group of behavioral trends of a special nature” (Khalifa: 2011, 185)

Youth is defined as a stage of life marked by a number of important transformations, including physiological, psychological, social and economic changes. The United Nations uses age from 15-24 years to define youth. Youth is defined by the government or organizations through the African Charter, which indicates that youth are between the ages of 15-35 years old. (Clement: 2014, 2)

### **Operational concept of youth**

- 1 - The category of youth who immigrated illegally.
- 2 - Their ages ranged between 20-40 years.
- 3 - Immigration to Libya and then immigration to Europe.
- 4 - Youth suffer from many problems facing them.

### **Sixth: Theoretical guidelines of the study**

#### **System theory**

One of the recent developments in the study of organizations is to look at them as a system, as the concept of a system is based on the idea of interaction between two or more units, and within the framework of sociology, this unit may be people - groups - organizations – societies. (Abdel-Latif: 2008, 95-96)

Accordingly, we find that the institution consists of a general structure that is divided into a group of subsections. Each of them has a structure and a function that it carries out to achieve the objectives set for it by the organization and achieve the sub-objectives that contribute to achieving the general goal. These sub-formats are linked to each

other by the general format or the organization as a whole. The social system is a group of units (individual - group - society) between them is mutual dependence and has goals and objectives that it seeks to achieve. The characteristic of interaction is the basis for the formation of social systems. (Abdel-Al: n. d. 27)

The theory is based on the fact that each system depends at the same time on all other systems to some degree. Within each system there are interactions between sub-systems inside and relationships between the system as a whole and the larger systems outside. These relationships are based on relationships between the interdependence between the different levels of systems and are expressed by the term holon. Each system is a (holon). Each system has its characteristics .Each system is a part of bigger ones and at the same time contains smaller formats. (Ragab: 2000, 78)

(Abdel-Latif: 2003, 112-114) puts characteristics of the social system as follows:

- 1 - Inputs
- 2 - Transformational processors
- 3 - Outputs
- 4 - Information entry
- 5 - Open formats
- 6 - The interconnection of the parts of the system
- 7 - Feed back
- 8 - Loss of energy

Accordingly, we see system in the current study considering NGOs as a holistic system consisting of sub-formats (General Assembly - Board of Directors - Committees - Internal Departments ... etc.) that are functionally supported and integrated to achieve the function of the overall system. When a defect or imbalance occurs in the sub systems, this is reflected in the performance of the civil association in carrying out its functions.

At the same time, the civil association is a sub-format of a larger one, which is the society or the state. Its function must be integrated with that of other governmental and private civil organizations in society in order to achieve a greater function facing the problems in society, including the phenomenon of illegal immigration.

In light of the system theory, the NGO can be considered as a system that has inputs represented in resources. It has outputs represented in achieving goals, and transformational processes

represented in the efforts and activities made by the association to convert inputs into outputs.

The interaction represented in the relations, interactions, cooperation and exchange between the association as a format and the other formats in society, the feedback that indicates the evaluation of the performance of the civil association to achieve the goal for which it was established.

### **Seventh: Methodological procedures of the study**

#### **1 - Type of the study**

The current study belongs to the descriptive analytical studies. The descriptive study is a diagnostic study based on defining the phenomenon in quantity and quality at the levels of the present and the recent past, that determines the full knowledge about the dimensions and nature of the subject to be studied. (Abu Al-Nasr: 2008, 82)

#### **2 - Methodology used in the study**

The researcher relied on the case study approach. This method relies on all the data related to it alone, whether it is an individual, his institution, a social system, a local community, or a general community. It is based on an in-depth study of a specific stage in the history of the unit, or the study of all the stages that went through and that is intended to reach practical generalizations in the unit studied and in other units similar to it. (El-Gohary: 1996, 133)

The case study focuses on a specific situation, event, program or phenomenon, which makes the case study a good approach for studying real life problems and identifying them as a basis for planning social programs that can contribute to facing those problems. (Ali: 2005, 172)

### **Eighth: Fields of the study**

- 1 - Geographical field:** The study was applied at Al-Amal Association for the Development of Local Communities in Neida village, Akhmim - Sohag Governorate.
- 2 - The human field:** The 80 youth returning from illegal immigration who met the conditions for selecting the sample from a group of 320 young returnees, or 25%, through the systematic random sample.
- 3 - Time field:** Then data was collected from the research community in the period from 1/8/2021 to 30/10/2021



### 1 - Data collection tools

The study relied on designing a questionnaire for young people returning from illegal immigration in Sohag Governorate - Akhmim - Nida village.

The questionnaire was designed by following the methodological steps in terms of reviewing the theoretical literature and previous research related to the subject of the study.

#### Dimensions of the questionnaire were determined as follows

- 1 - Primary data.
- 2 - Reasons and motives for illegal immigration of young people.
- 3 - Problems resulting from illegal immigration.
- 4 - State mechanisms to confront illegal immigration.
- 5 - Programs of civil institutions to employ youth in reducing illegal immigration.
- 6 - Youth proposals to reduce the phenomenon of illegal immigration from the point of view of them.

### 2 – Questionnaire's Validity

Face validity of the questionnaire was presented to (10) professors of social work and education (Sohag Faculty of Education - Sohag Higher Institute of Social Work) in order to judge the questionnaire and its expressions in terms of their relevance to the dimensions that we measure, and in terms of language formulation. Some phrases were added, canceled or modified. An agreement rate of not less than 85% was relied upon. The questionnaire, in its final form, includes 54 questions.

### 3 - Questionnaire's Stability

The stability of the questionnaire was calculated using the re-test method on a sample of youth returning from illegal immigration, consisting of (10) youth. The questionnaire was re-applied on the same sample with an interval of (15) days. The results were as follows:

**Table (1) Stability coefficient and validity of the questionnaire's dimensions**

No	Variable	Stability coefficient	Statistical validity
1	Reasons and motives for illegal immigration of youth	0.85	0.88
2	Problems resulting from illegal immigration	0.81	0.86
3	Mechanisms used by the state to reduce illegal immigration	0.87	0.94
4	Programs of civil society	0.83	0.90

No	Variable	Stability coefficient	Statistical validity
	institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration		
5	proposals of youth themselves to reduce illegal immigration	0.89	0.92
Total		0.85	0.90

From the previous table (1) it is clear that the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire is high for each dimension and high for the whole questionnaire. It is characterized by a high degree of stability and statistical validity. Therefore its results can be relied upon in the current study.

#### 4 - Statistical coefficients used

The researcher relied on frequency, percentages, the arithmetic mean and Spearman's correlation coefficient. Scores were calculated for the phrases and the dimensions as follows:

- The arithmetic mean value for the expression or dimension 1 - 1.67 is low.
- The value of the arithmetic mean for the expression or dimension is medium.
- The value of the arithmetic mean for the expression or dimension is 235 - 3 is high.

#### Presentation, interpretation and analysis of the results of the field study:

**Table (2)Description of the study sample**

No	Variable	Response		No	Variable	Response	
		k	%			k	%
1	Age			2	Marital status		
A	From 20 to less than 25 years	25	31.25%	A	Single	62	77.5%
B	From 25 to less than 30 years	42	52.5%	B	Married	8	10%
C	From 30 to less than 35 years	8	10%	C	Divorced	8	10%
D	From 35 to less than 40 years	5	6.25%	D	Widow	2	2.5%
total		80	100%	total		80	100%
3	Educational status						
A	Reads and writes	15	18.75%				
B	Intermediate qualification	30	37.5%				
C	Above intermediate qualification	10	12.5%				
D	University qualification	25	31.25%				
Total		80	100%				

It is clear from the results of table (2) which deals with the description of the study population that:

- 1- In regard to age: In the first rank came the category between 25 - less than 30 years with a percentage of 52.5%, followed by the category between 20 - less than 25 years with a percentage of 31.25%, followed by the third category between 30 - less than 35 with a percentage of 10%, then the category from 35 to less than 40 years old, at a percentage of 6.25%.
- 2 - As for the Marital Status: the single category came in the first place with a percentage of 77.5%, followed by the married category with a percentage of 10%, then came the third category divorced with a percentage of 10%, followed by the fourth category widow with a percentage of 2.5%
- 3 - Regarding Educational Status: It is clear from the data of the table that in the first rank came those with an intermediate qualification with a percentage of 37.5%, then in the second rank came those with a university qualification with a percentage of 31.25%, then in the third rank came reading and writing with a percentage of 18.75%. In the fourth rank came those who obtained the above intermediate qualification with a percentage of 12.5%.

**Table (3) Causes of illegal immigration of youth (n = 80)**

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
6	Cost and difficulty of legal immigration	64	80%	10	12.5%	6	7.5%	218	2.73	3	High
7	Having immigrant relatives and friends	54	67.5%	12	15%	14	17.25%	200	2.5	7	High
8	Having rich friends returning from immigration	67	83.75%	7	8.75%	6	7.5%	221	2.76	1	High
9	Lack of suitable job opportunities	50	62.5%	17	21.25%	13	16.25%	197	2.46	8	High
10	Low standard of living	58	72.5%	14	17.5%	8	10%	210	2.63	5	High
11	Excessive family needs	47	58.75%	13	16.25%	20	25%	187	2.34	10	Medium

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
12	My desire to marry and establish a home	62	77.5%	15	18.75%	3	3.75%	219	2.74	2	High
13	I help my family to live in a better way	59	73.75%	10	12.5%	11	13.75%	208	2.6	6	High
14	Paying off debts and loans	48	60%	5	18.75%	17	21.25%	191	2.38	9	Medium
15	Escape from the problem of poverty and high prices	60	75%	7	8.75%	23	16.25%	217	2.71	4	High

It is clear from the data of the previous table (3) which shows the reasons and motives for illegal immigration of youth that came to a high degree that:

In the first rank came phrase No (8) The presence of rich returning friends from emigration, which is one of the reasons for the illegal immigration of youth, with a weighted average of 2.76. The phrase was highly verified.

In the second rank came phrase No (12) My desire to marry and establish a home is one of the motives for illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.74. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (6) The cost and difficulty of legal immigration is one of the reasons and motives for illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.73. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came phrase No (15) Escaping from the problem of poverty and high prices is among the reasons for the motive of illegal immigration with a weighted average of 2.71. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (10) The low standard of living is one of the reasons and motives for illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.63. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (13) I help my family to live at a better level, with a weighted average 2.6. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (7) Presence of relatives and friends of immigrants among the reasons and motives for illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.5. The phrase was highly verified.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (9) Lack of suitable job opportunities from the causes and motives of illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.64. The phrase was verified with a high degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (11) Excessive family needs among the reasons for the motives of illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.34. The phrase was achieved to a medium degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (14) Paying off debts and loans, with a weighted average of 2.38. The phrase was achieved to a medium degree.

This is achieved with what was confirmed by the results of the studies of the Ministry of Manpower (2006), Hisham Bashir (2010), Muhammad Mustafa Muhammad (2014), and Saif (2017).

**Table (4) Problems of illegal immigration of youth (n = 80)**

No.	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
16	Immigrant death or imprisonment	53	66.25%	15	18.75%	12	15%	201	20.51	3	High
17	The family lost one of the sources of income	66	82.25%	8	10%	6	7.5%	220	2.75	1	High
18	Exposing the family and children to risks	40	50%	14	17.5%	26	32.5%	174	2.17	8	Medium
19	Extortion of families by immigrants	55	68.75%	9	11.25%	16	20%	199	2.49	5	High
20	Exposure to legal accountability	53	65%	17	21.25%	11	13.75%	204	2.55	2	High
21	The family is	36	46.5%	10	12.5%	34	42.5%	162	2.02	10	Medium

No.	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
	getting more and more in debt										
22	scams by brokers	48	60%	22	27.5%	10	12.5%	198	2047	6	High
23	The problem is on the border	40	40%	17	21.5%	23	28.5%	177	2021	7	Medium
24	Increasing stress and burdens on the family	55	68.75%	10	12.5%	15	18.75%	200	2.5	4	High
25	ransom demand by smuggling gangs	45	56.25%	5	6.25%	30	37.5%	175	2.18	9	Medium

It is clear from the data of the previous table (4) which explains the problems arising from illegal immigration of youth that:

In the first rank came phrase No (17) Family's loss of one of the sources of income is one of the most important problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.75. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (20) Exposure to legal accountability with a weighted average of 2.55. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (16) Death of the immigrant or exposure to imprisonment is among the problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.51. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came phrase No (24) Increasing stress and burdens on the family is among the problems resulting from illegal immigration with a weighted average of 2.16. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (19) Extortion of the family by immigrants is among the problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.49. The expression was highly verified.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (22) Fraud by brokers came among the problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.47. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (23) The problem at the borders, among the problems of illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.21. The phrase was verified with a high degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (25) Ransom demand by the smuggling gangs came among the problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.18. The phrase was verified with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (18) Exposing the family and children to dangers among the problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.17. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (21) The debts on the family increase among the problems resulting from illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.02. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

This is consistent with what was confirmed by the results of the studies of Muhammad Mustafa Muhammad (2014) and Nisreen Al-Baghdadi et al (2006).

Table (5) Mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration (n = 80)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
26	Linking education to labor market needs	48	60%	32	40%	-	-	208	2.6	3	High
27	Highlighting successful examples of youth in self-employment	46	57.5%	20	25%	14	17.5%	192	2.4	5	High
28	Giving youth unemployment benefit	60	75%	15	18.75%	5	6.25%	215	2.68	1	High
29	Implementing agreements	43	53.75%	20	25%	18	22.5%	187	2.34	6	High

	with countries to provide job opportunities										
30	disbursement of subsidies to families	60	75%	9	11.25%	11	11.75%	209	2.61	2	Medium
31	Developing youth awareness through the media	35	43.75%	15	18.75%	30	37.5%	165	2.06	10	Medium
32	Tightening procedures at the borders	60	75%	7	8.75%	13	16.25%	207	2.58	4	Medium
33	Accounting brokers and smugglers	35	43.75%	31	38.75%	4	5%	171	2.14	9	Medium
34	Expansion of labor-intensive projects	40	50%	17	21.25%	23	28.75%	177	2.21	8	Medium
35	Facilitating low-interest loans to set up projects	49	61.25%	8	10%	23	28.75%	186	2.33	7	Medium

It is clear from the data of the previous table (5) which explains the mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration of youth that:

In the first rank came phrase No (28) Granting youth unemployment benefits is one of the most important mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.68. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (30) Disbursement of subsidies to families came among the mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.61. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (26) Linking education to the needs of the labor market is among the mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.60. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In fourth rank came phrase No (31) Tightening procedures at the borders, among the mechanisms that the state follows to limit



illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.58. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (27) Highlighting the examples resulting from the self-employment of youth among the mechanisms that the state follows to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.4. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (29) Implementing agreements with countries to provide job opportunities among the mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.34. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank, phrase No (35) Facilitating loans with low interest for setting up projects is among the mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.33. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (34) Expansion of labor-intensive projects among the mechanisms adopted by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.21. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (33) Holding brokers and smugglers accountable among the mechanisms that the state follows to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.14. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (31) Developing youth awareness through the media, among the mechanisms followed by the state to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.06. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree. This is consistent with the results of the study of the Ministry of Manpower 2006.

Table (6) Programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration (n = 80)

No.	Variable	Response						Total weig hted avera	Order	Level	
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
46	Organizing a forum for youth employment on a regular basis	48	6%	2	2.5%	30	37.5%	187	2.22	8	High
47	Training of youth in accordance with the needs of the labor market	55	68.75%	18	22.5%	7	8.75%	208	2.56	4	High

No.	Variable	Response						Total weig hted avera	Order	Level	
		Agree		Agree to some extent		Disagree					
48	Rehabilitation of youth to work	40	50%	15	18.75%	25	31.25%	175	2.18	7	Medium
49	Commitment to work conditions	60	75%	7	8.75%	13	16.25%	207	2.09	3	High
50	Providing job opportunities through transformational training	45	56.25%	19	23.75%	16	20%	189	2.36	6	High
51	Educating youth about the dangers of illegal immigration	65	81.25%	5	6.25%	10	12.5%	215	2.69	2	High
52	Providing loans for youth to set up free projects	40	50%	17	21.25%	23	28.75%	177	2.21	9	Medium
53	Facilitating the procedures for setting up small projects	48	60%	21	26.25%	11	13.75%	197	2.46	5	High
54	Classification and inventory of youth according to their specialization	66	82.25%	5	6.25%	9	11.25%	217	2.71	1	High
55	Disbursement of unemployment benefit to youth through unions	50	62.5%	4	5%	26	32.5%	145	1.92	10	Medium

It is clear from the data of the previous table (6) which clarifies the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration that:

In the first rank came phrase No (54) Classification and enumeration of youth according to their specialties, among the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.17. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (51) Educating youth about the dangers of illegal immigration came within the programs of civil society institutions to employ youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.69. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (49) Commitment to work conditions within the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.59. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fourth rank came the phrase No (47) Training youth in proportion to the needs of the labor market, among the most important programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.56. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (53) Facilitating the procedures for setting up small projects among the solutions for the programs of civil society institutions to employ youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.46. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (50) Providing job opportunities through training, among the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.36. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (48) Rehabilitating youth to work within the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.18. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the eighth rank came the phrase No (46) Organizing a forum for youth employment on a regular basis within the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.22. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (52) Providing youth loans to establish free projects within the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.21. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (55) Disbursement of unemployment benefit to youth through unions within the programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce illegal

immigration, with a weighted average of 1.92. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

Table (7) Opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration (n = 80)

No	Variable	Response						Total weights	weighted average	Order	Level
		Agree		Agree to some		Disagree					
36	Providing suitable job opportunities	60	75	7	8.75	13	16.25	207	2.58	2	High
37	Handing over the youth lands for cultivation	45	56.25	17	21.25	18	22.5	187	2.34	6	Medium
38	Facilitating travel and legal immigration procedures	56	70	10	12.5	14	17.5	202	2.52	3	High
39	Providing affordable housing for youth	60	75	8	10	12	15	2.8	2.6	1	High
40	Increasing youth awareness of the dangers of illegal immigration	44	55	8	10	28	35	176	2.2	9	Medium
41	Control prices and fight high prices	40	50	6	7.5	34	32.5	166	2.07	10	Medium
42	Linking education to the labor market	45	56.25	10	12.5	25	31.25	180	2.25	8	Medium
43	Disbursement of unemployment benefit to graduates	50	62.5	13	16.2	17	21.25	193	2.41	4	High
44	Organizing transformational training and creating suitable job opportunities	47	58.75	15	18.75	18	22.5	189	2.36	5	High
45	Encouraging youth to self-employment	52	65	9	11.25	11	13.75	185	2.31	7	High

It is clear from the data of the previous table (7) which clarifies the opinions of young people to reduce illegal immigration that:

In the first rank came phrase No (39) Providing housing at reasonable prices among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.6. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the second rank came phrase No (36) Providing suitable job opportunities for graduates among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.58. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the third rank came phrase No (38) Facilitating travel and legal immigration procedures among the opinions of youth to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.52. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In fourth rank came phrase No (43) Disbursement of unemployment benefit to graduates among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.41. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the fifth rank came phrase No (44) Organizing transformational training and creating suitable job opportunities among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.36. The phrase was achieved with a high degree.

In the sixth rank came phrase No (37) Handing over the youth lands intended for cultivation among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.34. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the seventh rank came phrase No (45) Encourage self-employment among the youth's opinions to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.31. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the eighth rank came phrase No (42) Linking education to the labor market among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.25. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the ninth rank came phrase No (40) Increasing youth awareness of the dangers of illegal immigration among the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.2. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

In the tenth rank came phrase No (41) Controlling prices and combating high prices among the opinions of youth to limit illegal immigration, with a weighted average of 2.07. The phrase was achieved with a medium degree.

### **Results of the study**

- 1 - The results of the study revealed that the vast majority of the respondents were in the age group from 25 to less than 30 years, with a rate of 52.5%.
- 2 - With regard to the marital status of the study sample, it became clear that the vast majority of bachelors, 77.5%, were never married.
- 3 - As for the educational status of the study sample, it was found that the highest percentage of those with an average qualification was 37.5%.
- 4 - The results of the research revealed that the most important reasons and motives for illegal immigration were the presence of rich friends who returned from immigration.
- 5 - It became clear from the results of the study that the most important problems resulting from illegal immigration came from the family losing one of the sources of income.
- 6 - With regard to the state's mechanisms to curb illegal immigration, the most important of them is granting youth unemployment benefits, from their point of view.
- 7 - Regarding the opinions of youth to reduce illegal immigration, it became clear from the results of the study to provide housing at reasonable prices, which is considered one of the most important ingredients for reducing the phenomenon of illegal immigration.
- 8 - The results of the study showed that the classification and inventory of youth at the time of their specializations is one of the most important programs of civil society institutions for youth employment to reduce the phenomenon of illegal immigration from their point of view.

### **Recommendations**

- The need to pay attention to youth and face the challenges they face in all contemporary circumstances.
- The need for media attention, highlighting the problems of youth and educating them about the dangers of illegal immigration.
- The need for the state to make efforts to find suitable job opportunities for youth and the needs of the labor market.

- Efforts by the state and governments to conclude and implement agreements to increase job opportunities in work-attractive societies, this contributes to reducing the phenomenon of illegal immigration.
- Conducting more studies and scientific research that clarify the dangers of illegal immigration to the individual, family and society.

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