

Effectiveness of the Combating Illegal Migration Policies in Libya

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Abstract- Migration around the world has become an important issue and an increase the concern among countries ,each year thousands of African immigrants flee to Europe through Libya. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Main Means of the combating illegal immigration through Libya to Europe, that are as following: government policies, administrative, media, with using three Variables Independent: (Government policies, Administrative Policies, Media Policies), with one dependent variable : (reducing illegal immigration). This study used a quantitative approach, The samples in this study were obtained by the simple random sampling, This study used a questionnaire to collect Primary Data, This study was applied in centers of combating illegal immigration in Libya, The total sample (228), The method of data analysis used is multiple regressions by (spss) program. The results of this study are as following: (1) the government policies have positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya, this can be seen on the p-value lower than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), so hypothesis (H1) accepted, (2) the administrative policies has no positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya, this can be seen on the p-value higher than 0.05 ($0.493 > 0.05$), so hypothesis (H2) rejected, (3) the media policies has no positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya, this can be seen on the p-value higher than 0.05 ($0.899 > 0.05$), so hypothesis (H3) rejected.

Keywords: reducing illegal immigration, Government policies, Administrative Policies, Media Policies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration around the world has become a relevant issue that many countries are trying to understand and manage effectively. In Africa, migration has been at the forefront of political debate, especially in countries where people are displaced by conflict or climate change, or where people move in search of economic and social opportunities that do not exist in their home countries. Irregular migration is dangerous, desperate, and illegal journeys, often embarked on by youths from poor and war-torn countries through the Mediterranean Sea to the advanced countries of the world for greener pastures [1].

Geography makes Libya a unique country. As far as size is considered, Libya is large. It is the 17th largest country in the world. Its borders extend to several thousand kilometers, but the population is extremely small in comparison to its size and to those of other countries. Therefore, throughout history, the country has always been vulnerable to intruders [2] Official government statistics from mid-2018 reported that there were at that time approximately 7,000 migrants and asylum seekers detained in 20 facilities, most of which were located in or nearby Tripoli [3].

Although illegal migration is by nature poorly documented, existing statistics show that the phenomenon is growing exponentially and is not likely to decline in the near future, considering the factors driving this phenomenon. Indeed, the ongoing crises in Africa and the Middle East are prompting outflows of refugees. Changes in migration flows and nature induce NA countries to share some common public policy concerns with European countries [4]. One of the most commonly known theoretical concepts in migration research, implicit in economic models of migration, is the so-called push-pull model for the explanation of the causes of migration In its most limited form, the push-pull model consists of a number of negative or push factors in the country of origin that cause people to move away, in combination with a number of positive or pull factors that attract migrants to a receiving country.

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Main Means of the combating illegal migration through Libya to Europe in following fields: government policies, management and media, with using three Variables Independent, with one dependent variable, The objectives are as follows: (1) to analyze the effect of disclosure of corporate social responsibility towards (staff, To describe the effect of the government policies on reducing to illegal immigration through Libya to Europe. (2) to describe the effect of the administrative policies on reducing to illegal immigration through Libya to Europe.(3) to describe the effect of media policies on reducing to illegal immigration through Libya to Europe.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study used a quantitative approach is the emphasis on testing the theory by measuring the study variables with numbers and analyzing data with statistical procedures. the population in study is centers of combating illegal immigration in Libya such as the center of Tripoli, Al-Zawiya, Sert, Khums, Tobruk, and Jufra. the samples in this study were obtained by random sample.

This study was applied in centers of combating illegal immigration in Libya, the final sample number reached (228), this study used a questionnaire to collect Primary Data and the method of data analysis used is multiple regressions by (spss) program.

For Operationalization of Variables Independent variable (1) Government policies: Despite instability in Libya, the European Union (EU) has since 2015 deepened its partnership with the GNA on migration control ,The European Union (EU) began partnering with Libya in migration control efforts long before the onset of the current “refugee crisis, In early 2017, the Italian government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Libya's Government of National Accord (GNA) allowing the Libyan coastguard to intercept boats bound for Italy and return all those on-board to disembarkation zones in Libya.

(2) Administrative policies: Building the capacity of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy under the GNA is a central plank in the EU's containment policy. The EU's anti-smuggling operation Eunavfor med- also known as Operation Sophia- includes a training program, begun in October 2016, for Libyan Navy and Coast Guard officers, petty officers, and sailors at least nominally under the Libyan Government of National Accord's Defense Ministry. As of June 2018, 213 Libyan Coast Guard and Navy personnel had participated in training courses, out of 3,385 total personnel [5].

(3) Media policies: it is impossible to ignore the role of the mass media in influencing public and elite political attitudes towards asylum and migration. The mass media can set agendas and frame debates. They provide the information which citizens use to make sense of the world and their place within it [6].

Dependent Variables Illegal Immigration: An unauthorized immigrant is someone who crosses an international border illegally -either clandestinely or with falsified documents- or who violates the terms of a visa, such as not leaving when a visa expires or an asylum claim is rejected. Unauthorized immigrants are also called irregular, illegal, or undocumented immigrants, Around the world [7].

III. RESULTS

Hypothesis H1: From the result of the regression analysis can be seen that the independent variable X1 (government policies) have significant effect on the dependent variable Y (reducing illegal immigration) .this is evident from the value of F count > F table at $14.952 > 3.20$ with a probability of $0.000 < 0.05$. Because the probability is lower than 0.05 or 5%, of the regression model can be said that independent variable are the government policies has affecting the reducing illegal immigration, so hypothesis accepted.

Hypothesis H2. From the result of the regression analysis can be seen that the independent variable X2 (Administrative Policies) has no significant affect on the dependent variable Y (reducing illegal immigration). This is evident from the value of F count < F table at $0.472 < 3.20$ with a probability of $0.493 > 0.05$. Because the probability is higher than 0.05 or 5%, of the regression model can be said that independent variable are the Administrative Policies has no affecting the reducing illegal immigration, so hypothesis rejected.

Hypothesis H3, From the result of the regression analysis can be seen that the independent variable X3 (Media Policies) has no significant affect on the dependent variable Y (reducing illegal immigration). This is evident from the value of F count < F table at $0.016 < 3.20$ with a probability of $0.899 > 0.05$. Because the probability is higher than 0.05 or 5%, of the regression model can be said that independent variable are the Media Policies has no affecting the reducing illegal immigration, so hypothesis rejected.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on results of the analysis, the significance value of t for government policies variables is $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that government policies have positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya. So the hypothesis H1 is accepted. According to international reports, we note the positive role of the Libyan government reducing migration through Libya, By mid-November 2018, 107,900 arrivals were registered by sea (the vast majority) and over land, compared to 172,300 in 2017. A combination of factors, including the EU's problematic migration cooperation with Libya and curbs on nongovernmental rescue efforts in the central Mediterranean, led to a marked decrease in arrivals migrants arriving at the borders of the European Union [8] While the results of employee responses from the questionnaire distribution show that government policies is good, but in point statement number 4 "Libyan government is constantly resisting smuggling networks" has a value weight small compared to other statement items. It is suggested that the Libyan government must prevent and dismantle smuggling networks.

This is indicated by “Russell King” in “theories and typologies of Migration” the migration particularly in this neoliberal age is produced and patterned by decisions taken in government offices, in military headquarters, in corporate boardrooms. Explicitly or implicitly, the interplay between the agency of the individual actor and the structural context within which that actor man oeuvres is at the heart of most studies of migration [9].

Based on results of the analysis, the significance value of t for administrative policies variables is $0.493 > 0.05$. This means that administrative policies has no significant affect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya. So the hypothesis H2 is rejected. as Koser saw, on the stance that irregular migration is a great challenge for states and expose migrants to insecurity in addition to vulnerability, To him, most states

have nevertheless failed to manage or control irregular migration effectively or efficiently. It is therefore required of states to generate new, more effective and coherent approaches to address the issue of irregular migration, which will recognize both concerns of states in this respect and the need to protect the rights of irregular migration [10].

The results of employee responses from the questionnaire distribution show that Administrative policies is good, but in point statement number 4 "The Administration gives different Incentives to staff at immigration centers in Libya" has a value weight small compared to other statement items. It is suggested that Administration of immigration centers in Libya must increase staff incentives.

Based on results of the analysis, the significance value of t for media policies variables is $0.899 > 0.05$. This means that media policies has no significant affect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya. So the hypothesis H3 is rejected. the media which can help in sustaining sensitization and highlighting the opportunities is more interested in political issues rather than informing the people about the negative consequences associated with irregular migration, leaving ignorant or less informed, However, the efficacy gap to a large extent explains why Libya does not adequately support the local media as the main measure adopted by Libya to curb irregular migration has not been adequate. This is because sensitization has not had the intended effect on irregular migration flows out of the country.

While the results of employee responses from the questionnaire distribution show that Administrative policies is good, but in point statement number 3 "There are local media outlets with external." has a value weight small compared to other statement items. It is suggested that immigration centers in Libya must support local media about illegal immigration issue.

As far as attitudes towards immigration are concerned, the agenda-setting power of the media can influence them through two different channels, First, individuals might hold views on the phenomenon, which are "activated" only when migration is made salient by media coverage, Second, the timing of the coverage might matter, An ideologically biased media could strategically devote more attention to immigration only in the presence of "bad" events related to it, and disregard it in the presence of "good" events, to highlight the foreigners' negative impact on the community [11].

In Theoretical implication, this study adds Illegal immigration is a dynamic and evolving process, which can be considered a comprehensive issue, with complex consequences: economic, social, economic and cultural. therefore, countries are working to adopt appropriate policies to combat them. this study is first study according to the researcher's knowledge, that revealed the most important factors, that migration phenomenon means the existence of three actors: the government, administrative, and media. These actors have one goal ,the goal is reducing illegal immigration, Consequently, decision-makers should be concerned in these factors That is related to illegal immigration issues. To the theory, this research give more empirical evidence about effectiveness of Main policies of the combating illegal migration. Also supporting the migration theory, and It confirms the success of government policies, While the administrative and media has to implement the its roles of policies well so this will affecting the better performance to reducing illegal immigration in Libya.

V. CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Main Means of the combating illegal migration through Libya to Europe, and in following fields : government policies, management and media, with using 3 Variables Independent, with one dependent variable. Based on the results and analysis so the conclusion of this research are: (1) The government policies have positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya, this can be seen on the p-value lower than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), so hypothesis (1) accepted. These result indicates that the Libyan government, Although its difficult circumstances, that effectively perform Its responsibilities towards combating illegal immigration according to its effective policies. (2) The administrative policies has no positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya, this can be seen on the p-value higher than 0.05 ($0.493 > 0.05$), so hypothesis (2) rejected. These result indicates that the administrative of illegal immigration Centers in Libya, It needs support for employees to perform effectively in combating illegal immigration more effectively, according to its effective policies.(3) The media policies has no positive effect on reducing illegal immigration in Libya, this can be seen on the p-value higher than 0.05 ($0.899 > 0.05$), so hypothesis (3) rejected. These result indicates that the media, especially the local media needs support In order for the media to contribute to curbing illegal immigration more effectively, according to its effective policies.

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