

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

Analyzing Implications and the Impact of the Progressive Growth of Illegal Immigration in Angola

Júlio Eduardo Mateus

Head, Department of Protocol and Administration, Embassy of Angola, UAE

Abstract:

This thesis analyzed the implications and impact of the progressive growth of illegal immigration in Angola, describing the dangers that the phenomenon may cause, at the same time the thesis propose a set of measures and suggestions that can serve as tools to combat the phenomenon and find solutions which serve the best interest of the populations. We also evaluate the results achieved through policies implemented by the government, civil society institutions and non-governmental organizations. The findings of this research indicate that illegal immigration is a worrying phenomenon not only in Angola but also in other parts of the world, the negative effects of this phenomenon have caused pressure on the economies of countries of the destination and this makes illegal immigration be considered national security problem in some countries of destination. The researcher come to the conclusion that government institutions are not yet prepared to fight the phenomenon effectively unless they are equipped with technology and human resources to meet the demands of the phenomenon. Similarly, the citizens need to be prepared so that they can cooperate with the government institutions in the protection of territorial integrity..

Keywords: *Illegal immigration, crime, illegal exploration, stakeholders, government institutions, social civil, NGOs*

1. Background and Introduction

This synopsis is based on a dissertation whose focus was on the impact of increasing illegal immigration in Angola. There are various all ingredients of illegal immigration Angola which include an Atlantic Ocean border and a troubled neighbor, The DRC while Zambia and Namibia are struggling economies. The former Portuguese colony attained its independence after more than 15 years of an armed liberation struggle culminating in independence in 1975. Ever since independence, Angola has experienced perennial internal strife leading to a legacy of poverty despite huge deposits of minerals like diamond, precious metals and petroleum.

While a lot of focus has been on the post-colonial civil wars, a nascent problem which has become a huge aspect of Angola in the modern day is a huge influx of illegal immigrants seeking quick fortunes in the mineral wealth

The background to the debates on the global illegal immigration landscape that is likely to increase in scale and complexity due to growing demographic disparities, new global and political dynamics, technological revolutions and social networks, in many parts of the world, this is already happening. Long-term demographic, social, environmental, political and economic trends have had and will continue to have a considerable impact on the scale and patterns of illegal immigration movements.

According to Leila Battison, BBC News, 23 September 2011, Human migrations have taken place at all times and in a variety of circumstances. Have been, tribal, national, international, class or individual. Its causes have been political, economic, religious, ethnic or for pure love of adventure. Its causes and results are fundamental for the study of ethnology, political or social history, and for political economy.

Recent migration studies have complicated this dualistic view. As an example, it should be noted that many migrants, who nowadays change their country, continue to maintain practices and networks of social relations that extend between the country of origin and the country of destination, interconnecting them in their migratory experience. It is a "transnationalism" that transcends the concepts of temporary migration and permanent migration.

The transnationalism has a root in the partition of Africa which saw many related people living across various borders which were imposed arbitrarily. This makes it particularly difficult to implement effective systems of migration control. A negative consequence of such a development is the evolution of a complex network of illegal immigration and in the case of Angola related to economic incentives. Despite the dangers of the illegal minerals mining, many people brave the conditions to take a chance at quick wealth through illegal minerals trading. This makes Angola an attractive destination for illegal immigrants.

2. Need for the Study

The need for the study (also known as the justification in alternative terms) understood from two important perspectives. The first one is the theoretical perspective which seeks to establish the contributions of the current study to

the existing bodies of knowledge. The second one is the practical significance which seeks to establish the various stakeholders who stand to benefit from the results of the current study. These are all highlighted in the section below.

2.1. Theoretical Significance

This study seeks to add more empirical dimensions to the work which has been done by other researchers in the same field. While the phenomenon has been studied at length, there are new developments around the subject area which have not been captured in antecedent research. Thus the current research builds on new developments on the subject of illegal immigration in Angola.

The study puts new emphasis on the need to understand the intricacies of institutional challenges that derive from multinational populations. They continue to pose a threat to the various efforts which are underway to deal with challenges such as immigration and international crime.

2.2. Practical Significance

2.2.1. Institutional Stakeholders

There are various institutional level stakeholders who are currently pursuing efforts directed at the challenge of illegal immigration. These include the various immigration control authorities, InterPol, United Nations organisations and even academic institutions. They continue to face challenges and stand to benefit from new knowledge which feeds into their ongoing organisational learning.

2.3. SADC Countries and Governments

SADC and the whole of the African union have a lot to benefit from a systematic understanding of illegal immigration in Africa. This is more so in the case of those countries with a huge deposit of mineral resources like the DRC and Nigeria among others. Such lessons can have replicable application in various contexts of African politics.

3. Review of Related Literature

The significance of reviewing related literature is twofold; according to Leedeey (1980:67) literature review is an essential part of the scientific research whether in the physical, natural or social sciences. The process of reviewing of related literature is also argued by Leedeey, that it primarily assists the researcher in attacking the problem for research. Secondly, literature review provides the basis of arguments revealed in the investigation of the study.

3.1. The origins of Refugees

According to Taylor, (December 2007:23), illegal immigration occurs principally from countries with lower socio-economic circumstances to countries with higher socio-economic circumstances, where people are perceived to have greater economic opportunities and quality of life. Those people from developing countries immigrate to developed countries, or from countries with all kinds of problems to peaceful countries, but as economic conditions improve in a number of countries, immigration tends to increase overall; Illegal border crossing is not a new phenomenon. It is however noted that the volume has, increased in the last three decades especially since 1990s (McDonald *et al* 2000:817, Solomon 2000:1, McDonald *et al* 1998:4, Crush *et al* 2005(a):12, IOM 2005:1).

The economic inequalities within the regions have led to the high increase of immigration and Angola is the destination place and also a transit route because of the facilitation of acquiring the travelling documents such like passport and other (Tsheola 2008:45-46). When potential immigrants believe the probability and benefits of successfully immigrating to the destination countries are greater than the costs, illegal immigration becomes an option. The benefits taken into account include not only expected improvements in income and living conditions, but also expectations in relation to potential future residential permits, where illegal immigrants are given a path to naturalization or citizenship.

Feere, (August 2010:72), asserts that the costs may include restrictions on living as an illegal immigrant in the destination country, leaving family and ways of life behind, and the probability of being detained and also resulting in sanctions. There are many political and moral attitudes towards this issue, but nonetheless it is a documented occurrence. Illegal immigrants, if working, are possibly taking jobs from registered Angolan citizens, and employers will pay illegal immigrants below minimum wage, since they are not citizens and there is nothing the immigrants can do about this injustice without getting caught.

3.3. Refugees and the Labor Market

Douglas (2003:17) argues that a bifurcating labour market in a country creates a structural demand for unskilled immigrant labour to fill undesirable jobs that native-born citizens do not seek, regardless of wages. Douglas postulates that post industrial economies have a widening gap between well-paying, white-collar jobs that require ever higher levels of education (human capital), for which native-born citizens and legal immigrants can qualify, and bottom-tier jobs that are stigmatized and require no education. These "underclass" jobs include selling on the market, unskilled labour in selling on the streets, working in construction industries, and restaurants, all of which have a disproportionate number of illegal immigrants.

According to Valenzuela, Jr. (January 2006:84), the structural demand theory posits that willingness to take undesirable jobs is what gives illegal immigrants their employment. Structural demand theory argues that cases like these show that there is no direct competition between illegal immigrants and native-born workers. This is the concept that illegal immigrants "take jobs that no one else wants." Douglas argues that this has certain policy implications, as it may

refute claims that illegal immigrants are "lowering wages" or stealing jobs from native-born workers as happened in South Africa, when Zimbabwe suffered economic crisis in 2008, and was happening in some Provinces in Angola, mostly in the diamond areas.

3.4. *Illegal Immigration and Health Problems*

According to Crush et al 2005(a):21-22, It is said to be normal for immigrants to engage in cross-border movement to countries that have better facilities to obtain better health care (Koket al 2006:121). According to Sing and FMSP (2007:17), the perception that Illegal immigrant are putting a strain on the Angolan health sector may be true because to the collapse of the health system in the country of origin. The concentration of immigrants in some places has a potential to affect health service delivery.

Maharaj (2004:12), assert that is not determined the danger of the diseases and the pressure on the local health system. It is only when they are detained that diseases with epidemic potential like yellow fever, cholera, Ebola, HIV and other subtropical diseases are identified. However, Solomon (1996:8), argue that immigrants do bring diseases. Since they come from "strife-ravaged areas" they are said to need more medical attention than local citizens and thus put a burden on the health system. Recipient countries are said to be at risk of being exposed to unfamiliar infectious agents (Koket al2006:121).

According to IOM (2005:5), there is little understanding about the relationship between HIV/AIDS and migration. The outbreak of the disease was, however, associated with migrant labour systems and population mobility (Maharaj 2004:12). In terms of HIV/AIDS, the prevalence is said to be high in labour receiving countries like South Africa. It is, however, not clear whether it is brought in by immigrants hence a need for further research (Cross et al 2006:36). There is since empirical evidence of a link between HIV and migration (Crush et al 2005(a); 21-22).

4. Objectives of the Study

To achieve the aim of the research the following objectives will be followed:

- To analyze the social situation and impact on the Illegal Immigration in Angola
- To look at any possible programs that can be introduced by the government as a controlling measure in empowering various organizations and society at large
- To analyze the characteristic and the effects of the Illegal Immigration.
- To look at the implication of the influx of Illegal Immigration in Angola.
- To find out how various stakeholders dealt with the issues of Illegal Immigration in Angola.
- To look at the kind of perspectives the government and civil societies have on the situation of Illegal Immigration in Angola
- To look at whether the control mechanisms of Angolan institution in combating Illegal Immigration is successful.
- To analyze whether the government response to the illegal Immigration is effective or not.
- To give recommendations that can be adopted by the government of Angola to avoid a future recurrence.

5. Operational Definitions

Illegal immigrant refers to people in a country other than their country of origin without official documentation (McDonald 2000: xiv; Koket al 2006: 52; Ranchod 2005:16; Human Rights Watch 2007:14; Danso& McDonald 2000:18). Illegal immigration also referred to as undocumented immigration or irregular immigration is migration into a country in violation of the immigration laws of that country. Illegal immigration raises many political, economic and social issues and has become a source of major controversy in developed countries and the more successful developing countries. Illegal Immigrant is refers to people in a country other than their country of origin, entered with official documentation but expired.

Legal immigrant refers to people in a country other than their country of origin, with required official documentation (McDonald 2000: xiv).

Migration refers to short-term departure, involving the crossing of magisterial boundaries, for purposes of seeking an income-generating activity (McDonald 2000: 50). Koket al (2006: 135), Singh [ndp:4] and Cross et al (2006:104) defines migration as any movement of one month or more that involves crossing of magisterial boundary or any change from one type of settlement area to another.

According to some unpublished sources, there are many reasons why Illegal immigrationtheir movants from one area to another are for several basic reasons. They may have no choice they have no one to care for them because of the social difficult, they are desperate. Secondly they choose to live in the foreign land because of conditions of their countries or mistreatment or because their country cannot provide them with basic necessities. Many immigrants also choose to the illegal migration because their earnings are needed by their families. They are part of the larger society and the underlying for the poverty or breakdown of business and the desire of social, economic bather condition are some of the motivations of these immigrants.

6. Delimitations of Study

This study is delimited to Luanda and all Mineral resources areas, with emphasis in the diamond areas, which has most of the vulnerable borders for the entrance of Illegal migrants; for obvious reasons that most of the Illegal immigrants because of the largest bounders and some citizens that venture in to the business of protecting the illegal immigrants by certain amount of money. Also most traffic flow through the road from Cabinda, Uige, Lunda Note and Lunda Sul and Zaire

Provinces to Luanda, the fisher groups along the sea side are also big challenge for the government institution. The researcher has chosen the Bengo and Luanda Provinces for its proximity and accessibility due to the researcher's wide knowledge about the place and also due to insufficient financial resources, limited time and security has largely caused the design of this delimitation.

7. Design of the Study and Techniques Used

This research is based on a descriptive qualitative design. Qualitative research focuses on describing, understanding, exploring, and interpreting to understand social situations and/or how participants in a social setting perceive the world around them. It is important to note that qualitative research is based upon a premise that there is no single measurable concrete truth, but multiple social dimensions that emerge from complex societal interactions (Patton 2002). Therefore, in order to look at these multiple perspectives, the self as researcher is significant in observing, asking questions, and interacting with research participants extensively in the field. This study will also use the case study approach, which is to probe deeply and analyze interactions between factors that explain present data and organize social data for the purposes of viewing social reality.

A case study is the study of particularity and complexity of a single case in coming to understand its activity within an important circumstance, (Stake, 1995:11). The researcher in a case study collects data on the individuals on which the research is focused. Since, a case study is especially suitable for learning about a known situation (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001); it fits appropriately for understanding the complexities of the illegal immigration phenomenon. Qualitative research takes place within a socio-cultural context, which makes the dynamism of the researcher an important tool in the field. In fact, the researcher must acknowledge the self as an instrument and be able to comprehend the various energies that are engaged in the field. In other words, the researcher must be able to positively exploit his or her own subjectivity (Peshkin, 1988).

9. Sampling Technique

Participants were chosen using purposive and criterion sampling. The sample was appropriate for the purpose of the study and met certain criteria. The region is quite unstable and it is not possible to have any measure of control on the type of respondents that would be accessible. Also, since the purpose of the study is to gain an understanding of a particular phenomenon that is the Analysis of the illegal immigration in Angola, participants who were key players in the phenomenon were chosen.

The total sample size was 120 people. The breakdown is as follows:

- 12 Civil Servant of Angolan government Institutions
- 10 Official from the Visas Department of Angola Embassy
- 14 Heads of Administration Department of Angola Embassy in UAE
- 14 Police official from Angola National Police
- 10 Traditional Authority (Chiefs)
- 12 Representatives of local government
- 14 Member of the Civil Society
- 10 Pastors of Christian community
- 12 Representative of Human Right Organization
- 12 Illegal Immigrants

Thus the study was informed by data from these respondents.

10. Tools for Collecting the Data

The major instrumentation for this study was semi structured interviews. According to Patton (2002:348), the interviewing is "to capture how those being interviewed view their world, to learn their terminology and judgments, and to capture the complexities of their individual perceptions and experiences". Also, Holstein & Gubrium (Weinberg, :112-113) define interviewing as delving into the social world, as well as being collaborative, interactional, and meaning making: Interviewing provides a way of generating empirical data about the social world by asking people to talk about their lives. There are some general characteristics that a researcher doing interviews and more especially with children who have developed little trust for people to possess. Children open up to people they trust. Trust building is an essential component in interviewing.

11. Experimentation and Field Work Details

According to Paul D. Leedy (2005:95), assert that detailed data collection procedures should also be including so that other researchers can replicate our methods exactly if required. Therefore qualitative research methods was the most appropriated the research used the field site method, one-on one structured interviews.

According to Patton (2002:227) qualitative methods typically produce a wealth of detailed data about a much smaller number of people and cases. The focus of the study is not to generalize, but to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon. Again, Glesne and Peshkin (1992:27) argue that, Qualitative researchers do not need to depend on a particular numerical basis for generation of generalizations.

11.1. Fieldwork Procedures

These were the steps the researcher followed in collecting the data; as the study have noted earlier, this is a phenomenological study, we grouped our research sample into three, stakeholders (governmental and nongovernmental),

civil society and Illegal Immigrants. The study's initial process was the interviewing of the stakeholders with the consent of heads of the institutions, who acted as the responsible for the illegal immigrants.

The interviews were conducted at the places with little interruptions. Some interviews were conducted on the stakeholders offices, and in prison where the illegal immigrants were kept, the aim was to reduce interruptions during the interviewing process. The researcher ensured confidentiality by using pseudonyms for the participants. The members of the society from the communities were interviewed on the premises of one Christian Church in Luanda.

The researcher had initially proposed to use only SME for interviews, but he also ended up using the civil society members due to certain changes. SME was chosen because of the initial research ideas, which were to develop alternative educational programmes for government departments in Luanda and government empowerment programs. SME could perfectly fit in the ideal because they have been involved into the work of illegal immigrants in Angola since the year it was founded.

However, somewhere along the line, the focus shifted to the examination of the other institutions and civil society views, and how the illegal immigrants perceived them. The rationale for the shift in focus was that, to better serve the needs of government efficiency in combating illegal immigration, it was imperative to understand the phenomenon of illegal immigration in Luanda particularly and in Angola generally, and most importantly from the perspectives of the illegal immigrants, and those who worked directly in combating to slow down the effects of the phenomenon.

To that effect, the stakeholders had been told to come to chosen places, such as schools and offices to participate with their contributions by giving reliable information to the researcher. Therefore, were able to arrange with some of the officers under the auspices of their direct leaders to meet and to start the researcher interviews. For the most parts, the interview setting was comfortable to the SME officers, because it was not on their turf.

They had been operating in the area very well, and their sense of security was not in any way threatened. We had a comfortable room given to the researcher in a school. But in one case one of the officer was interviewed on the port on another SME offices. Although the offices was not officially opened for the public, the researcher was able to meet with any of the officers at his request, with the help of their direct leaders, and other high officers.

Other interviews took place at the premises of the Police Station offices in Luanda. The Police officers come to the work field during the day, and leave for their work after the interviews. The researcher discussed the operational outlook of SME and the National Police later in the paper. The writer had worked in SME as part of his social fieldwork placement in 1985-1989, and so it was a warm home coming for him. Ironically some of the SME officers the writer had known back in 1985 to 1989 were still around, thus it was not difficult to break the initial ice. The interviews took place under a hut adjacent on the school near to main SME building.

Our other interviews with non-governmental and civil society members took place in their offices and places at a day and time of their convenience. The interview settings were very comfortable to the participants, and in all there was a high sense of privacy. In most cases, tape recorders were used with the consent of the participants. All the respondents in the research participated on voluntary basis. Specifically with the Illegal immigrants, no particular criterion was used. Some of the SME and Police officers were interested in talking while others showed very little interest. Selection was thus based solely on participants who were willing to talk to the researcher.

12. Tools for Analysis and Statistical Techniques

Methods used in analysing data for a case study includes categorization and interpretation of data in terms of common themes, and the synthesis of data into an overall portrait of the case. The data was organized around the perspectives of the respondents on the phenomenon of illegal immigration in Angola. The researcher employed analytic noting, coding and highlighting as the techniques for analysis.

Using the processes suggested by Strauss & Corbin (1998:102), it became easy to use open codes by uncovering, naming and developing concepts in the gathered data. Strauss & Corbin contend that events, happenings, objects, and actions or interactions that are found to be conceptually similar in nature or related in meaning are grouped under more abstract concepts termed categories. Because the study is a phenomenological study, analysis using a phenomenological framework included;

- A focus on understanding people's perceptions, perspectives, and understandings of the illegal immigration phenomenon.
- The final result was a description of the phenomenon of illegal immigration, as seen through the eyes of people who have experienced the consequences in the firsthand, which is; the illegal immigrants the choice of the methodology was based on the nature of the study. Understanding a phenomenon of illegal immigration required the researcher to dialogue with all who have a stake in the issue. The researcher used the proposed methods and procedures as much as possible, but also remained open minded, and followed the directions of the data as much as possible.

13. Findings and Discussions

- The research revealed that there are many factors that have contributed to the surging of illegal Immigration into Angola from other countries, especially from DRC Congo, Congo Brazzaville and Zambia since the years 1980s. Instability, Civil wars, Historical, Cultural, Economic, and Political factors they are partly causes and progression of the growth of Illegal Immigration in Angola.
- The causes of human smuggling to change from time to time and from one location to another is obvious since the remote times of human history. The Illegal Immigration who entered a decade ago has different objectives of those who arrived in Angola some years after. While those who arrived decade ago the main propose was for

safety but those who came years after the propose is smuggling the reaches and go back or move to another countries.

- If immigration is spontaneous and unassisted, like what is happening in some countries, the issue of Illegal Immigration can lead to mismanagement of resources, because when these Illegal Immigration make some inroads into a country, they engage in different activities like mining, fishing, agriculture and poaching, thereby causing uncontrolled extraction of mineral resources such as happened in Angola in the area of Lunda north, Lunda South, Moxico, and other provinces where, Refugees from DRC Congo and illegal immigrants cross Angolan borders getting into areas of diamonds.
- The Angolan citizens and the authorities in different areas have raised complaints about activities such as invading and stealing cattle and Mineral resources uncontrollable by Illegal Immigration mostly in the South part of Country and if the government of Angola does not take any measures towards the rectification of the situation of Illegal Immigration in areas of diamond exploration and fishing, there is bound to be land resource shortages in the near future in Angola.
- In Angola, there is other communities of immigrates than of DRC Congo, even they entered from Congo but not all of them are Congolese. The history show that from long back to the colonial period up to the present moment, with the significant increase from the 1980s soon after independence, Angola started to establish international relations with neighbouring countries such as DRC Congo, Congo Brazzaville, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Zambia and others, the full border control almost was not exist, some government institutions were not in place, therefore, entrance of foreigners in the country was obvious.
- In the last ten years, Angolan economy reached acceptable levels; therefore Illegal Immigration has grown to the extent that illegal promoters started establishing their network organization for easy money purpose, by venturing criminal activities such as patronizing prostitution, drug, not only among the citizens but also using illegal immigrants for easy money, we also see some illegal Chines citizen involved in fraudulent activities, violent crime, illegal games, crimes of a different nature and other evils,
- During the research period, the majority of respondent single out the lack of strong control mechanism of the government institutions in controlling the Illegal Immigrants entrance along the extension of the country bouldering's and this became an invitations for the illegals because of economic reasons and seeking new standard of life since in their countries the situation of instability was high and was not easy to get money.
- The illegal use of land and others resources is crime according to some respondents and they believe that Illegal Immigration is one of the problem causers. However there are some respondents who believe that the government is doing its maximum effort to deal with the phenomenon of Illegal Immigration on the best way, since the UN Conventions defends the protection of the legal emigrants in a situation of war, calamities or other natural disasters.

14. Recommendations for Further Research

14.1. Recommendation one

The research come up with important recommendations that will contribute to the boosting of the system to fight the phenomenon such as individual and collective mechanisms on prevention against illegal Immigration must improve to minimize the phenomenon otherwise will increasingly grow if action does not take place to fight and stop proportionally the instability, poverty, civil wars and other calamities in the countries of origin.

The research conclude that even if the individual mechanism on prevention against illegal Immigration are improved, the phenomenon will increasingly continue growing and it would have little to do to stop it, if development does not take place proportionally and if instability, poverty, civil wars and other calamities persist in the countries of origin. Therefore, the researcher recommend that the phenomenon must be studded specifically region by region because factor can be the same but motivation and the response of the country of destination may be different.

No matter the condition and the reason behind of illegal immigration the countries mustsharp their mechanisms on prevention against illegal Immigration, however human must be treated as human and violence must benot part of the strategy, special against women, kids, physical challenged and hold people. Because no one could leave his home country if everything was equal everywhere, therefore is to recommend that governments must improve the standard of life for their citizens. It is clearly that even if an individual violates the law of the country by jumping the boulder without being authorized, in the best interests of human rights observation he must be treated as human being, and illegal immigrants should be protected till are repatriated.

14.2. Recommendation two

The Illegal Immigrationis a phenomenon that should be taken seriously because of it is associated with crime the disfavoured condition that the people who are involved and the position of vulnerability gives advantages to the evildoers, therefore many women are physically and sexually abused, others are forced to hard labour without their consent, however they have no choice rather than to accept because of the daily life condition.

Is important to note that the issue goes to the extent that some women are impregnated by strangers, young girls are forced into sex work in exchange for few things and the people involved are not held accountable. There are serious problems of human rights violations because Illegal Immigrates are in a vulnerable position in relation to other

Immigrants, which often allows them to be mistreated and unable to disregard their rights, a situation that is usually out of the question.

The issue of violating human rights affects women, older people and children much more because of the fragility that characterizes them, although men are not left out of this fight. The situation ranges from lack of adequate basic conditions, lack of proper treatment of the human person, lack of living conditions, lack of adequate food that contributes to human health, lack of adequate medical care and many others.

Therefore the research recommends to the government institution to put in place security measure to keep save the illegal immigrant till are deported back to their home country.

The fundamental aspect of the illegal immigration, had open a door for this research that aims to analyze, contribute and recommend on how the national and international institutions has express themselves regarding to the human rights observation toward to Illegal Immigrates in countries of destination.

It is also important to underline that, once we acknowledge that Illegal Immigration phenomenon its crime, it's also important to highlight that there is intrinsic relation with the violation of rights human principles. Therefore it is to recommend that the human rights observation must represent the parameter for the protection mechanisms of both national and international institutions, because of the attention, on the issue of human rights violation against the Illegal Immigrates has appeared in UN publications over and over the years.

Moreover it is never the less to highlight that the relationship between human rights and Illegal Immigration has been overlooked by many scholars worldwide, overlooking therefore one of most influential stakeholder within the field "UN" and the ratified Conventions on the human rights. Thereby the research recommend the policy makers to put in place laws that clearly serve the best interests of the integrity and protection of the nations but illegal immigrates should be humanly treated by the governments, preparing infrastructures, creation of mechanisms to handle the illegal immigrates on the acceptable way and with commitments and observation to the International Conventions laws.

14.3. Recommendation Three

With the aim of covering all the weaknesses in the society, especially in remote and border areas, the researcher recommends that communities should be given special attention and training to prepare and prevent them from providing coverage to strangers and illegal immigrants in exchange for insignificant benefits. The government should work with community leaders, religious communities (Churches), traditional authorities (Chiefs), teachers and all members of society, creating policies that aim of solving the basic needs and problems of these populations. In another hand, is important to establish prevention mechanisms so that these communities are prepared to defend themselves in case of any kind of unauthorized presence, not only of people but also of companies that often settle in the areas of exploration of minerals without government authorization.

14.4. Recommendation Four

Last and foremost the researcher recommends that government must invest for the training of qualified workforce, improve the vigilant methods, invest into technology to control and cove the entire boarder extension, to mould the communities mostly those on the remote and bouldering areas, all the public and private institutions, the entire Angolan society to be involved in preventing and combating illegal immigration and its negative effects. The individuals and management groups must be empowered to bring up useful suggestions that contribute with strategic plans to minimize the effects of illegal immigration in the country.

14.5. Implications of The Research Study

Therefore a number of implications were made in relation to the study. The research also identifies a disparity of Illegal Immigration information and the strategies that are in place.

In terms of political or strategic point of view, Illegal Immigration in Angola is seemed to be a security trend, but the reports and information on this matter is limited. There are no cases of Illegal Immigrates involved in political issues, and because of the lack of evidences we cannot assure any trends that could be used politically or strategically to cause political problems in the country.

An analysis of trends could be built on if illegal immigrants problem were to do with the national integrity and issues of national security and if those problems were communicated by the government or if cases were used strategically to raise awareness of a particular Province or issue. Moreover, there is no information that offers a definite legal affirmation of an illegal immigrants involved in such activities. And this would require strong reasons that could motivate the implicates. However, it is necessary for countries to see the illegal immigration as an issue connected to many other issues, in which everyone has his own ambition to achieve. Therefore every country must join forces to protect their national integrity and above all to protect their citizens.

According to (www.iom.int) Push-pull factors - Migration is often analysed in terms of the "push-pull model", which looks at the push factors, which drive people to leave their country (such as economic, social, or political problems) and the pull factors attracting them to the country of destination.

15. Limitations of the Study

15.1. Proximity

The limitations facing the researcher are due to distance problems, since the researcher is living in UAE United Emirates Arabs, at the time of the undertaking of this research and he cannot travel to Angola every time it is needed

because of expenses. The researcher does not have ample time to carry out the research in full as he needs to be travelling or is always at work most of the time.

15.2. Limited Research Material

Other limitations facing the researcher are to do with research materials. There is limited published literature on this topic in Angola so the research will have to rely on information posted on internet, newspaper, journals and any published articles. In certain cases, the institutions that could provide the information would complicate things and the information becomes inaccessible. Most organizations like Angolan Embassy, Angolan Consulate in Dubai, and the social Civil Institution are closed and business people are unavailable during weekends thus limiting the researcher from accessing them, and travelling to Angola is costly. The non-availability of financial resources to facilitate this research will affect the outcome of the study.

15.3. Sampling Group Availability

Moreover the other limitation have to do with the availability of sampling group who are not in one place, are not in one Province and not all of them they will be in the agreed research place on time or they will not be there at all. Therefore if the size is small, it will be difficult to collect significant material data from the sampling group, therefore the research requires a larger number of sampling group to cover up those who will not be reachable, to ensure a considered representative results.

15.4. Lack of prior research studies on the topic

Angolan citing prior research studies forms the basis of your literature review and helps lay a foundation for understanding the research problem you are investigating. Depending on the currency or scope of your research topic, there may be little, if any, prior research on your topic. Before assuming this to be true, consult with a librarian!

16. Conclusions

1. Although there are a number of scholars and authors who claim that there is a link between illegal immigration and human rights, the research had concluded that there is still a big gap between the phenomenon and human protection in the hosting countries.
2. Even if the individual mechanism on prevention against illegal Immigration are improved, the phenomenon will increasingly continue growing and it would have little to do to stop it, if development does not take place proportionally and if instability, poverty, civil wars and other calamities persist in the countries of origin.
3. The waves of illegal immigrants appear to be part of a rather complex network of international stakeholders who are not easily controlled particularly under a single jurisdiction. The various factors which have an impact on the subject under study are distributed across a wider geographical region beyond Angola itself.
4. The various efforts at addressing illegal immigrants especially by NGOs appear to be oblivious of the more profoundly criminal nature of the illegal minerals mining and address only the humanitarian needs of the illegal immigrants. This makes it more complicated to address the issue.

17. Tentative Structure of Thesis (Brief Descriptions of the Chapters)

Given below is a diagrammatic sketch of the research project report structure

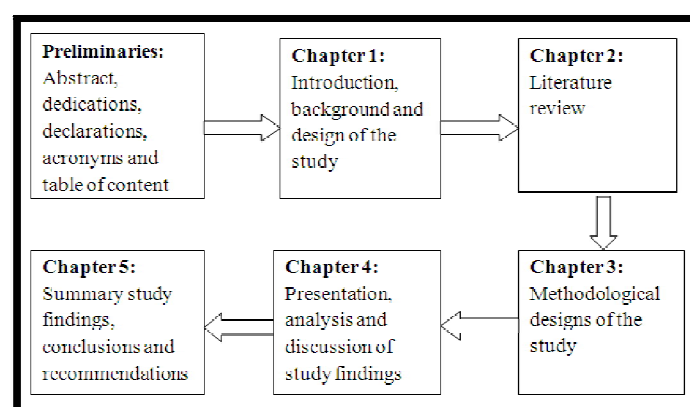


Figure 1: Diagrammatic Sketch of the Research Project Report Structure

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